

**PROJECT REPORT**  
**ON**  
**CAKE SHOPE**  
**MANAGEMENT**  
**SYSTEM**

---

**SUBMITTED BY**

**MR. GANESH BABURAO SAWANT**

**AND**

**MR. ADINATH SAMBHAJI PATIL**

**(B.SC |||)**

**TO**

**SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR**

**FOR THE AWARD OF**

**Under the Guidance of**

**MR SUNIL MITHARI SIR**

**THROUGH**

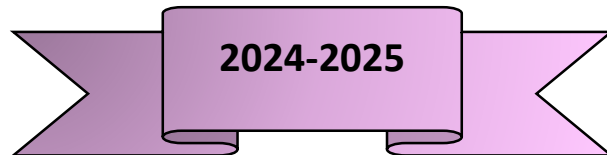
**THE PRINCIPAL**

**PROF.Dr. S. D. PATIL**

**DOODHSAKHAR MAHAVIDHYALYA, BIDRI**

**TAL-KAGAL**

**DIST-KOLHAPUR**



**A PROJECT REPORT ON**

**CAKE SHOPE MANAGEMENT**

**SYSTEM**

➤ **Submitted By:**

1.Ganesh baburao sawant

2.Adinath sambhaji patil

➤ **Guided By:**

**Mr. SUNIL MITHARI Sir**

**Assistant Professor**

# DOODHSAKHAR MAHAVIDHYALAY, BIDRI

Tal - Kagal, Dist - Kolhapur

## CERTIFICATE

This to certify that **MR. Ganesh Baburao Sawant** and **MR. Adinath Sambhaji Patil** has successfully completed the project on the topic "**CAKE SHOP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" under my supervision and guidance, in a satisfactory manner for partial fulfillment of B.SC ||| degree for the academic year 2024-2025.

Date:

Place: Bidri.

**Guide**

Prof. Mithari. S.S

Assistant Professor

Department of

Computer Science

**Examiner**

**H.O.D**

Prof. Mithari. S. S

Assistant Professor

Department of

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# DOODHSAKHAR MAHAVIDHYALAYA, BIDRI

To,  
The Register,  
Shivaji University,  
Kolhapur.

**Subject:** Recommendation for B.Sc. ||| project

Respected sir,

I shri. S. D. Patil the principal of Doodhsakhar Mahavidhyalya, Bidri recommend that the following student

MR. Ganesh Baburao Sawant

And

MR. Adinath Sambhaji Patil

Have completed the project report entitled, “**CAKE SHOP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**” as per partial fulfillment according to the syllabus of the Shivaji University, Kolhapur under the guidance of Mr. Amit Patil.

**Date:**

The Principal

**Prof.Dr. S. D. Patil**

**Place:** Bidri

**DOODHSAKHAR MAHAVIDHYALAY, BIDRI**

**TAL- KAGAL**

**DIST- KOLHAPUR**

# **GUIDENCE**

This is to certify that the project entitled “Bakery Product Management System” conducted for Doodhsakhar Mahavidhyalay, Bidri by MR. Ganesh Baburao Sawant And MR. Adinath sambhaji patil in partical fulfillment of this work for award of Bachelor of Science (Computer Science) submitted to Shivaji University, Kolhapur has been completed under my supervision and guidance.

To the best of my knowledge and brief the master presented by him is original in nature and has not been copied from any source. Also, this report has not been submitted earlier for any degree or diploma of Shivaji University or any other University.

**Date:**

Mr Sunil Mithari.

**Assistant professor**

**Place: Bidri**

# **DECLARATION**

We Undersigned hereby declare that this report entitled “**Cake Shope Management System**” is original work prepared by us under guidance of Mr. Amit Patil. The empirical findings in this report are based on data collected by us. The matter presented in this report is not copied from any source. We undersigned that any such copy is liable for punishment in any way the University Authorities deem to fit. This work has not been submitted to the award of degree to Shivaji University, Kolhapur or any other University.

This work is humbly submitted to Shivaji University for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (Computer Science)

**Date:**

**Place: Bidri.**

MR. Ganesh Baburao Sawant

**And**

MR. Adinath Sambhaji Patil

# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

It gives us great pleasure to remain deeply indebted to our guide Mr. Amit Patil sir. Under whom we had the privilege to work. The faith and confidence shown by him in us boosted our moral and motivated to perform our better in preferring this project.

We express our sincere thanks to **Mr.SACHIN PATIL Sir** Who had given an opportunity for collecting the information at Doodhsakhar Mahavidyalaya, Bidri.

We also take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the Head of Dept. Mr. Mithari S. M. for providing us with the required facilities for the academic achievement.

We wish to record our sense of obligation to our parents for encouraging us to take up this course and also proceeding continuous financial assistance to us for enabling us to undergo this course and completion of the project.

Finally we are thankful for all of them who have contributed either directly or indirectly to this project.

Thanking You,

# **INDEX**

## **1. ORGANISATION PROFILE**

## **2. ABOUT PROJECT**

- 2.1** Existing Manual System.....
- 2.2** Limitations Of Manual System.....
- 2.3** Proposed System.....

## **3.SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

- 3.1** Methodology.....
- 3.2** Classic Life Cycle.....
- 3.3** Data Flow Diagram (DFD).....
- 3.4** Entity Relationship Diagram.....

## **4.TOOLS USED**

- 4.1** Stamp and Software Requirements...
- 4.2** Front End (C#.NET) .....
- 4.3** Controls of C#.NET.....
- 4.4** Back End (SQL server 2014) .....
- 4.5** Crystal Report.....

## **5.DATABASE STRUCTURE.....**

## **6. INPUTS (FORM LAYOUT) .....**

## **7. OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND CONCLUSION.....**

## **8. TESTING.....**

## **9. LIMITATIONS OF PROPOSED SYSTEM.....**

## **10. BIBLIOGRAPHY.....**





# Chapter 1

## ORGANIZATION PROFILE

### 1.ORGANIZATION PROFILE

In order to provide better communication facility, Mr. Sachin patil gives us a good information about “**Cake Shop Management System**”. It is a well-known Bakery in Bidri .

It has made a better position in **Bidri Village**, due to its better ability of Providing Healthy and Testy Bakery Product.



## Chapter 2

### **ABOUT PROJECT**

#### **2.1 EXISTING MANUAL SYSTEM**

#### **2.2 LIMITATIONS OF MANUAL SYSTEM**

#### **2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM**

## 2.1 EXISTING MANUAL SYSTEM

- The Bakery Management System is working manually. The current system is very time consuming and costly because it involve lot of paper work. To manually handle such a system existing system is very difficult task but now a days because of computerization of these job is becoming easier following are the reason why the current system should be computerized.
- To increase efficiency with reduced cost.
- To reduce the burden of paper work.
- To save the time of recording details of every work undertaken by Bakery.
- To check that the request for particular product is available. To generate report easily.

## 2.2 LIMITATIONS OF MANUAL SYSTEM

- The existing system is much time consuming.
- Much inefficient as the change of mistake are increased in manual work.
- It is difficult to manage numerous register.
- It is unsafe as anyone can have access to it.

## 2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

- 1 Bakery Management System is totally computer based software application to maintain day to day transaction in a bakery. This software helps to store all bakery items with category and sub-category. It also maintains record of purchase and sales. It maintain details of Supplier.

## 2.2 Goals Of Computerization-

### Planned approach towards working:

We cannot achieve success in any work without planning. Hence with the help of computerization we can give planned approach towards working.

### Large data storage:

We can store large amount of data. Each and every detail of Student information, records or fee detail can be stored. Once the data is stored, we can retrieve the data any number of times.

### Easy Search:

Searching any specific record becomes easier. Just enter the unique id and you will get the corresponding information very faster. Hence no need to check the registers even for verifying the student's details, fee details etc.

### Accuracy Process:

Computer are very accurate than man. Computers calculate anything without any mistake. Hence, we can reduce the mistakes that may be caused during manual works.

### Reliability:

The reliability of the proposed system will be high due to the above stated reasons. The reason for the increased reliability of the system is that now there would be proper storage of information.

### No Redundancy:

In the proposed system utmost care would be that no information is repeated anywhere, in storage or otherwise. This would assure economic use of storage space and consistency in the data stored.

### Easy and Fast Process:

One of the important features of the computer is its speed. It works very faster than a man. We can easily update, insert and delete the data as it is faster we can get the particular information within no time. It reduces the checking of registers for getting information manually.

### Reports:

Due to computerization getting reports is very easy and printouts of the reports can be easily taken.

### Cost Factor:

Due to computerization extra manpower for keeping records is not needed.

A purple wavy banner with a slight 3D effect, containing the text 'Chapter 3' in white.

## Chapter 3

# SYSTEM ANALYSIS

**3.1 Methodology.....**

**3.2 Classic Life Cycle.....**

**3.3 Data Flow Diagram.....**

**3.4 Entity Relationship Diagram.....**

### 3.1 METHODOLOGY

To design a computerized system, we have followed the software engineering approach. We have chosen classic life cycle approach for software development. This phenomenon includes System Design, System analysis, & Testing, which is followed by again first phase i.e. repeating the cycle.

System design means understanding the old system completely and planning a new system or to replace or complement the existing system. System analysis means identification, understanding and critically examine the system and its parts (sub system) for the purpose of achieving the goals set of the system as a whole, through modifications, changed interrelationships of component, deleting, merging or separating the components. The methodology of system analysis involves.

- 1) Identification of system (setting system boundary)
- 2) Understanding the role and interrelationship of elements with other elements of the same system.

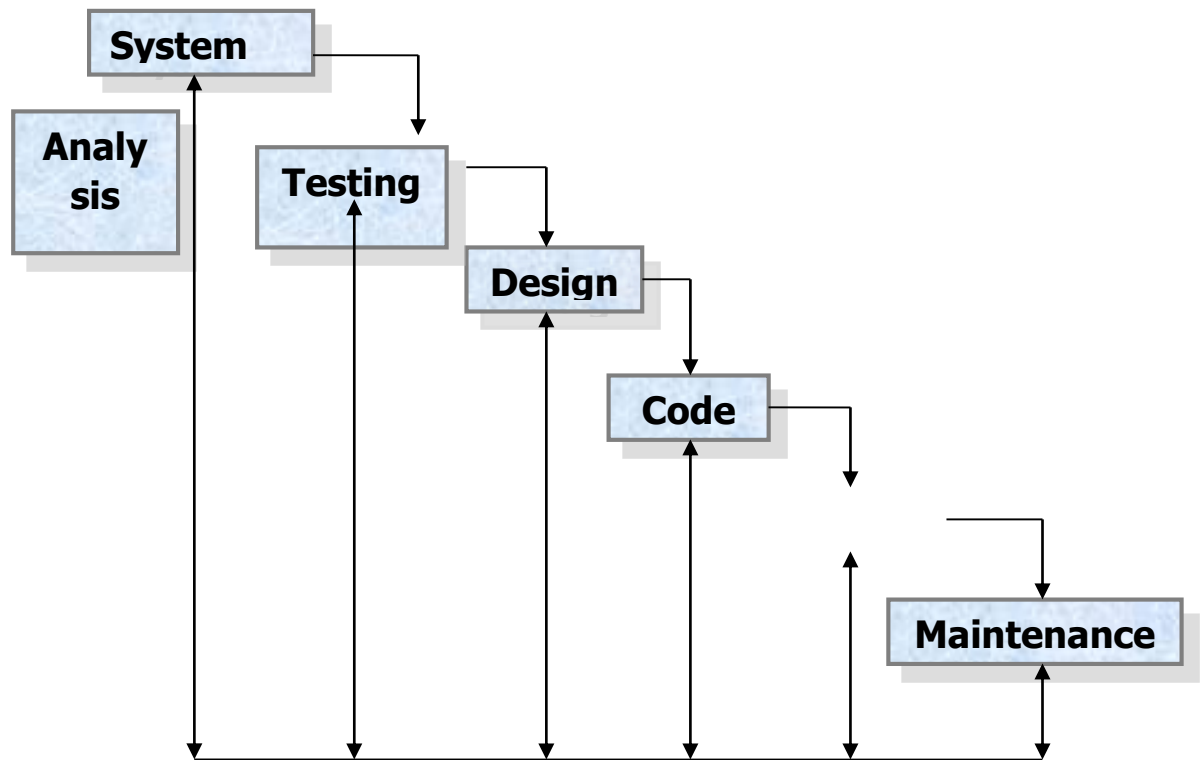
Outcome of the system analysis job is a set of recommendations towards creating system, which best meets, its objectives giving due regards to cost effectiveness and risks.

### 3.2 SYSTEM ANALYSIS

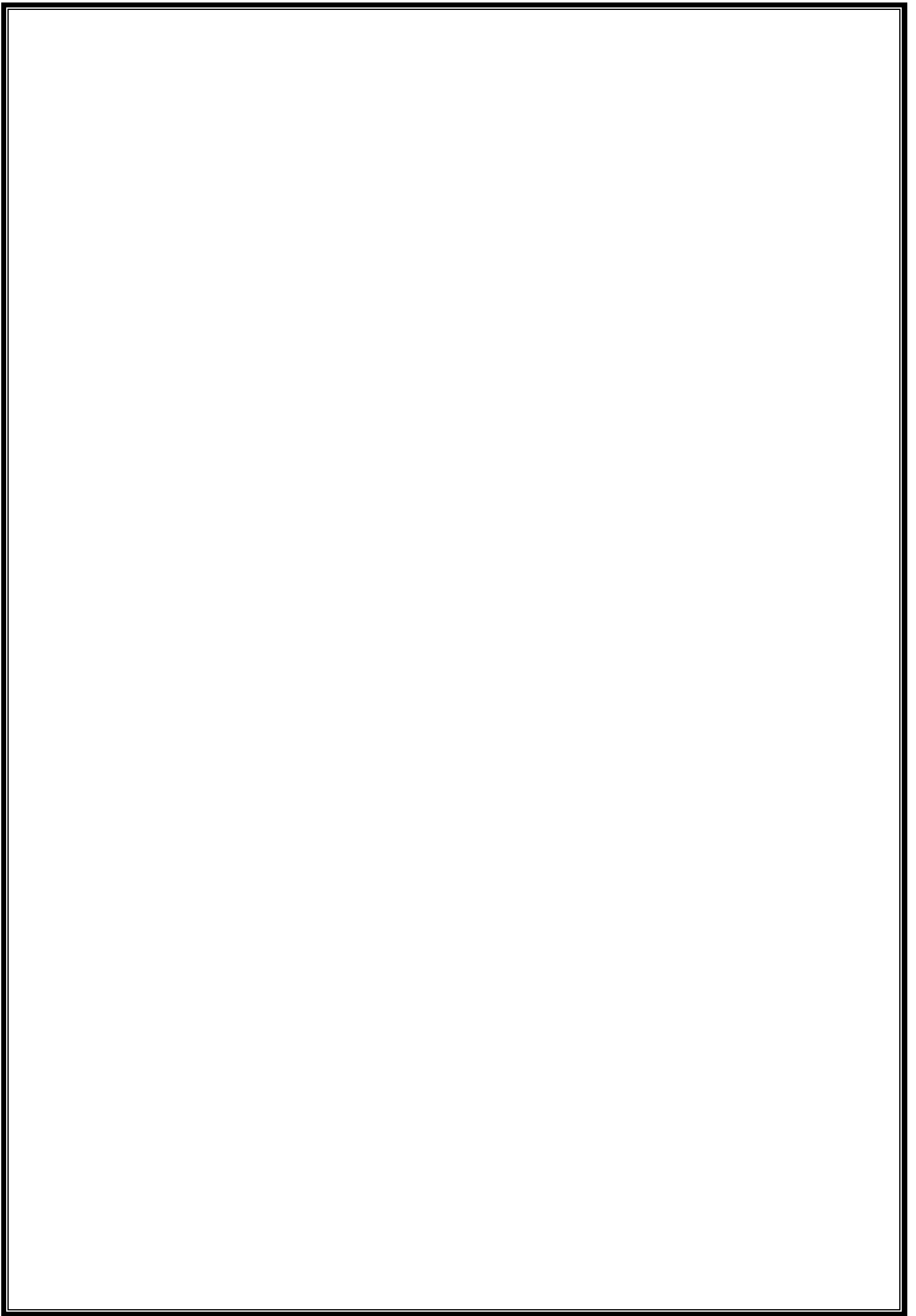
- **The Process Model used For the System :-**

The process model used for this system “Classic Life Cycle” as this is simple and is best for small scale project.

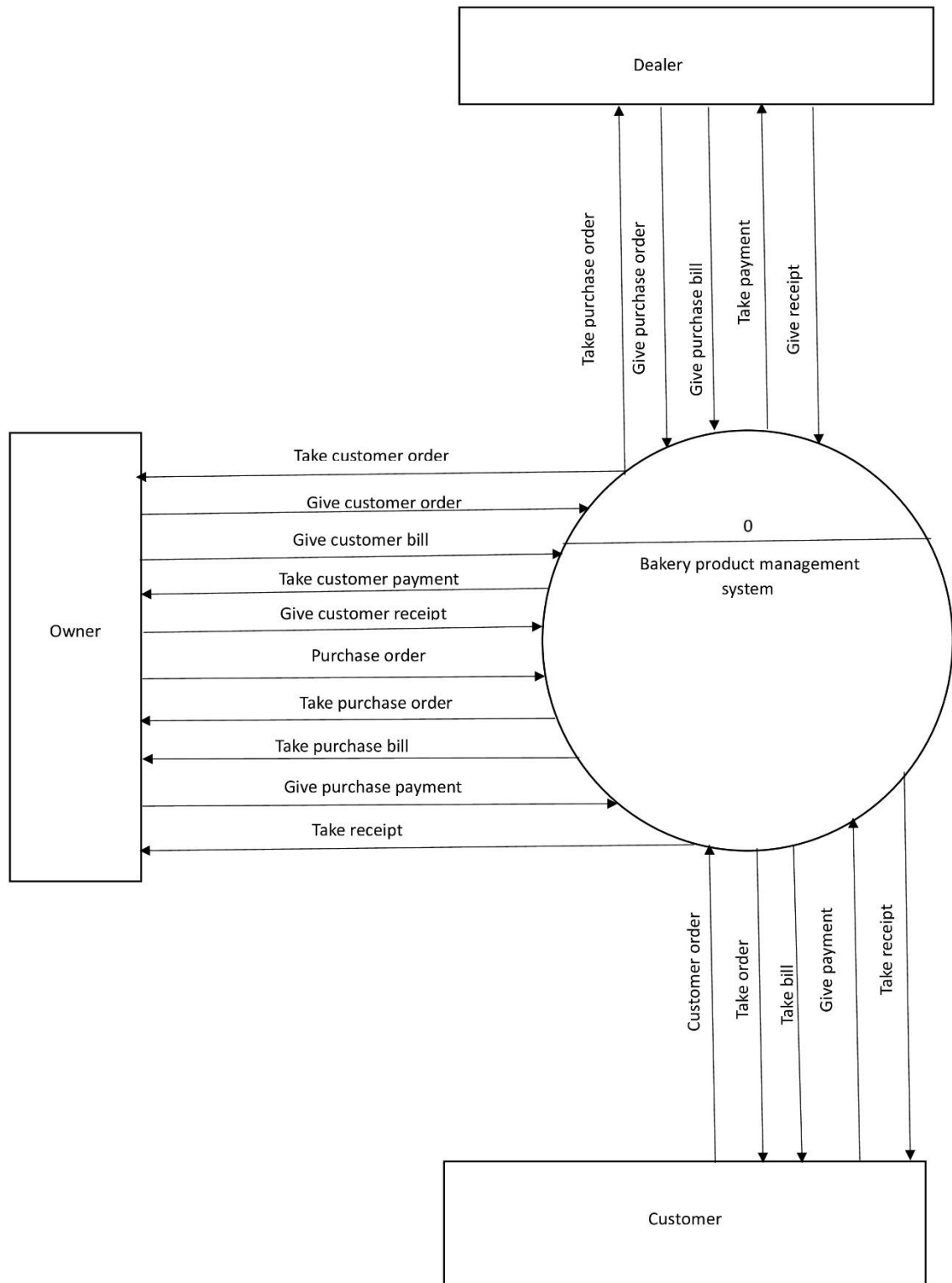
The “Classic Life Cycle” is also called as system development life cycle (SDLC). It is defined “The growth of an information system is through various identifiable stages. These stages are grouped together and referred as SDLC.” The structure of its stages which we used in our project is as follows:



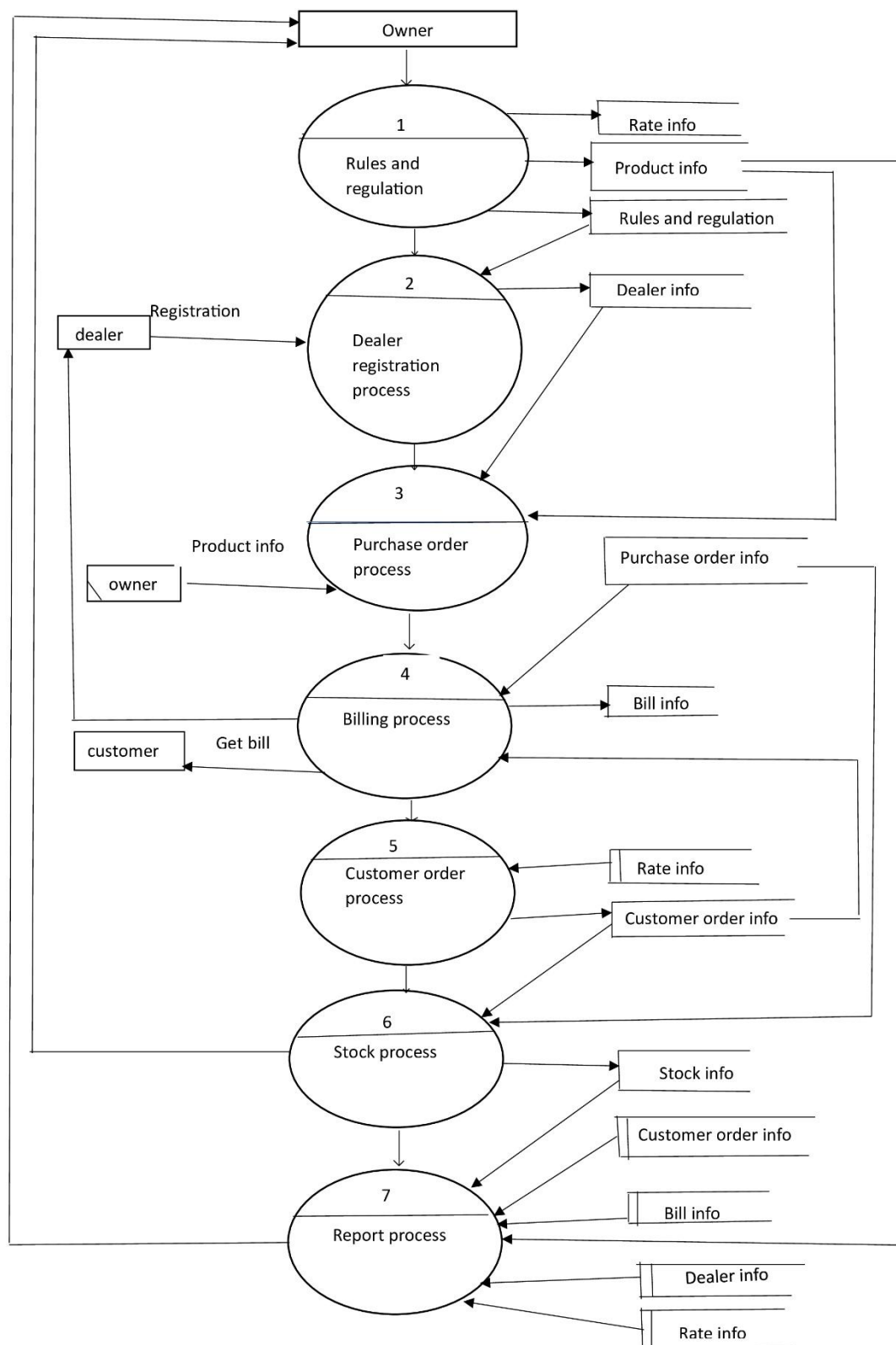




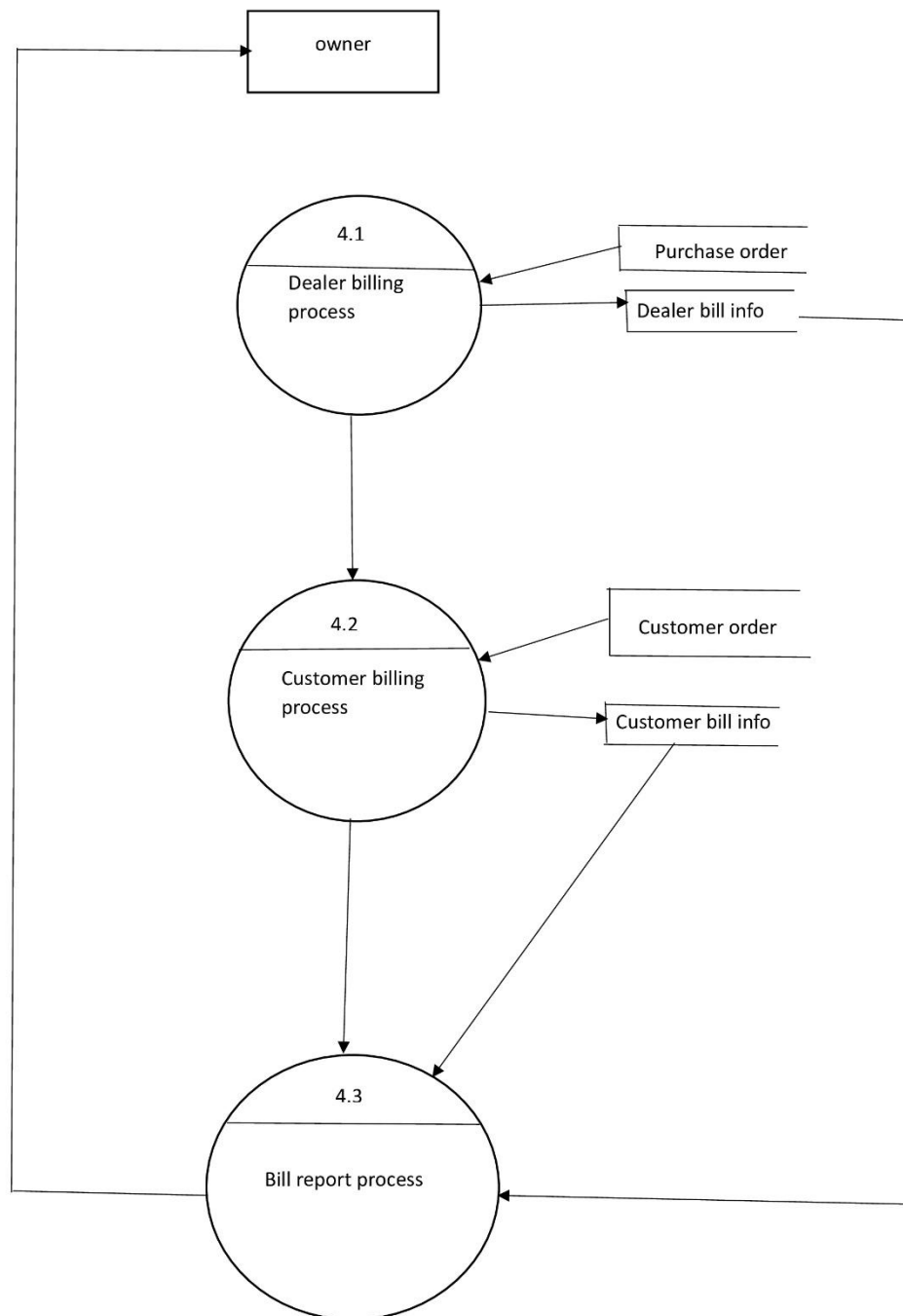
## ZEROTH LEVEL :



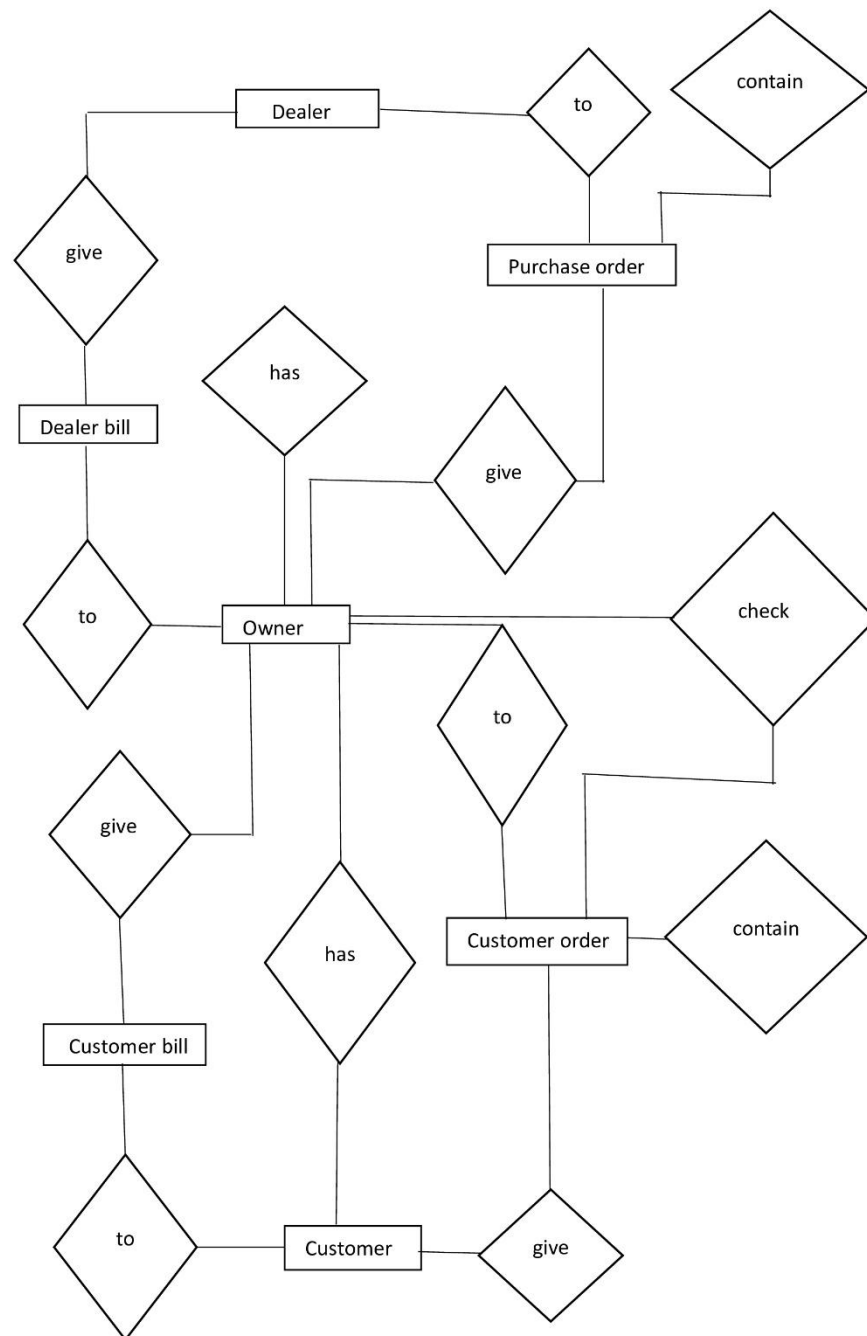
## FIRST LEVEL :



## SECOND LEVEL :



## ERD :



# Chapter 4

## TOOLS USED

4.1 SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS.....	
4.2 FRONT END (C#.NET).....	
4.3 CONTROLS OF C#.NET.....	
4.4 BACK END (SQL SERVER 2014).....	
4.5 CRYSTAL REPORT.....	

## 4.1 SOFTWARE & HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

To run this software, you must have certain hardware & software installed on your computer. The minimum system requirements include:

### ♣ Software Requirements:

- Microsoft windows XP or later – Operating System
- C# .NET(Visual Studio 2022) – Front End
- Microsoft SQL server 2014 – Back end
- Crystal Reports (Built in C#.NET) version 9.0

### ♣ Hardware Requirements:

#### **1. Hardware Requirements:-**

The Computer with following configuration requirement to implement the system.

- Intel Core i3 Processor
- 4 GB RAM
- 1TB HDD
- 15.6 Inches colour monitor

#### **2. Software Requirements:-**

The software required for this system is as follows.

- Operating System – Windows 10 & Above.
- Visual Studio 2022 (.net)

## 4.2 FRONTEND C#.NET

### 4.2.1 History of C#.NET:

During the development of the .NET Framework, the class libraries were originally written using a managed code compiler system called Simple Managed C (SMC). In January 1999, Anders Hejlsberg formed a team to build a new language at the time called Cool, which stood for "Cpp-like Object Oriented Language". Microsoft had considered keeping the name "Cool" as the final name of the language, but chose not to do so for trademark reasons. By the time the .NET project was publicly announced at the July 2000 Professional Developers Conference, the language had been renamed C#, and the class libraries and ASP.NET runtime had been ported to C#.

C#'s principal designer and lead architect at Microsoft is Anders Hejlsberg, who was

previously involved with the design of Turbo Pascal, Embarcadero Delphi (formerly CodeGear Delphi and Borland Delphi), and Visual J++. In interviews and technical papers he has stated that flaws in most major programming languages (e.g. C++, Java, Delphi, and Smalltalk) drove the fundamentals of the Common Language Runtime (CLR), which, in turn, drove the design of the C# language itself.

James Gosling, who created the Java programming language in 1994, and Bill Joy, a co-founder of Sun Microsystems, the originator of Java, called C# an "imitation" of Java; Gosling further claimed that "[C# is] sort of Java with reliability, productivity and security deleted." Klaus Kreft and Angelika Langer (authors of a C++ streams book) stated in a blog post that "Java and C# are almost identical programming languages. Boring repetition that lacks innovation," "Hardly anybody will claim that Java or C# are revolutionary programming languages that changed the way we write programs," and "C# borrowed a lot from Java - and vice versa. Now that C# supports boxing and unboxing, we'll have a very similar feature in Java." Anders Hejlsberg has argued that C# is "not a Java clone" and is "much closer to C++" in its design.

C# used to have a mascot called Andy (named after Anders Hejlsberg). It was retired on 29 Jan 2004.

#### 4.2.2 What's New in C#.Net?

- We can create applications such as windows applications, web applications, console applications and mobile applications which has user interface.
- The former lets you create mobile based web application were as the later lets you right application for pocket PC or other windows CE-based devices which run on a stripped-down version of framework (compact framework). This framework is designed to let you make application similar to those you run on desktops.
- .NET provides code-based security. .NET lets you decide the way you want your application to be used.
- One of the biggest changes in C#.NET is that now everything is object oriented. All items, even variables, are objects. All aspects OOP have been implemented in C#.NET except multiple inheritance, but it does supports interface.
- You can also create multi-threaded application in C#.NET. A threaded application can do a number of different things at the same time, running different execution threads.
- One of the biggest hurdles that C# programmers will have to overcome is the great change in visual basic syntax. C#.NeT itself will usually guide you while typing the syntax, tell you what you're doing wrong & often will explain how to make it right.
- Web development is now an integral part of C#.NET



There are two major parts of web application: web forms, web servers. You can bind the controls on a web form simply by dragging those sources onto web forms & setting a few properties & calling few methods. For creating web servers' controls there are two ways:

- 1) You can create user control-that are web form pages that are then embedded in other web forms pages
  - 2) You can create custom server controls using a s/w development kit (SDK) provided with the .NET framework.
- ADO.NET is a new data –handling model that makes it easy to handle data on the internet. There are many new tools & a wizards for handling data in C#.Net, including tools to generate datasets from data connection wizard or the server explorer to drag & drop whole tables from data sources, as well as creating data adapters, connection objects & more.
  - It supports structured exception handling, using an enhanced version of the Try...Catch...Finally syntax supported by other languages (such as c++ & java).

#### 4.2.3 Visual studio .NET IDE:

An IDE (Integrated development Environment) intend to be a single work environment. It is more than an integrated editor, compiler & debugger. It is a common shell that hosts the entire assortment of tools. The Visual Basic 2005 IDE is a robust working. Components of IDE is shown in above figure that are;

##### 1. Toolbox:

It is a most commonly used tool window. It provides a listing of various user interface components & other elements, which are provided to you to add into your project. You can add any item from toolbox to your project by selecting & dragging it on the form or by double clicking it.

##### 2. Command / Immediate window:

Immediate window has been part of C# and command window has been part of Visual foxpro. Both the tools are available with .NET IDE.

Command window provides us capability to interact with IDE with some commands as like DOS command interpreter, it provides us prompt to which we can enter command to interact with IDE

Immediate window provides the capability to evaluate code statements directly and see results of this statement directly without creating the entire sample project.

##### 3. Dynamic help:

This tool window provides context-based documentation. Instead of searching for particular help this window provides you direct help about the current selected item.

##### 4. Server explorer.

This tool provides a visual linking to main resources: Database, Servers. This window provides you a listing of various database servers to which your application is connected as well as it also provides a list of servers of which you are using services

#### 5. Properties window:

Properties window provides us a list of properties of current selected object. It also provides us facility to set us edit properties.

#### 6. Solution explorer:

The solution explorer window enables you to view the objects or items that are included in your solution & grouped under layers such as projects, forms.

#### 7. Class view:

Class view window displays all the classes that are used in our application. By double clicking on any classes listed in class view we can directly go to its definition.

#### 8. Object browser:

The object browser is designed to assist you in working with the entire object as C#.NET is object oriented. Object browser provides you a list of objects with its methods, properties including all .NET classes. It is a quick reference to the classes available with framework & the classes that are developed by programmer.

### 4.3.4 What is .NET Framework?

In .NET main things are changed, one of the changes is the development of new foundation to all .NET development tools. This foundation is known as .NET Framework. .NET Framework provides two things-the basic runtime environment & set of foundation classes.

It is layered architecture components of framework. Architecture includes following components:

#### 1] .NET Compatible Languages:

VB.NET, C#.NET, Jscript.NET, J#.NET etc. are languages compatible to .NET Framework. Application templates which are included in layer 3 can be developed using these languages.

#### 2] Common Language Specification:

These are set of rules defined for all .NET compatible languages. If a component uses only CLS features then the component is guarantee to be accessible from any language that support CLS.

#### 3] Common Type System:

CTS define how types are declared, used & managed in the runtime. It is also an important part of the runtime's support for cross language integration .It is also called as superset of CLS.

#### 4] Framework Class Library:

.NET supports some predefined classes; these are put under hierarchy called as namespace. This is same as MFC. Whenever you start any .NET application template 3 namespaces will be available by default are system, system. Data, system.XML

#### 5] Application Templates:

The application templates are as follows:

i) Console Based:

This is an application type where user interact with console for submitting I/P & reacting O/P.

ii) Windows Form Application:

These are normal windows application uses the form control as an interface.

iii) .NET Remoting:

This is the new technology added to .NET to design distributed application

iv) Web form:

This is web tool available to design web application.

v) XMLServices:

This is another new technology available in .NET. These is used for writing web services.

vi) ADO.NET:

It is completely disconnected architecture of client application with database.

#### 6] Common Language Runtime:

It is heart of .NET framework. It actually takes care of entire execution, memory management of .NET applications, irrespective of type of application. Following are some benefits of CLR:-

i. Performance improvement

- ii. Cross integration
- iii. Garbage collection
- iv. Ability to compile once & run on any CPU

## 4.3 CONTROLS USED

Controls are graphical objects. Each control has their own attributes i.e. properties and methods. We can use these controls to use user inputs, display output, to import other applications and to trigger event procedures. These controls are described briefly below.

### ✓ Label

Labels are used to just label. Labels usually are used to display text that cannot be edited by the user. Probably the most common use of labels is to identify help information.

### ✓ TextBox

Every windows user is familiar with text boxes. They are exactly what their name implies: box-like controls in which you can enter text. Text boxes can be multiline, have scroll bars, be read-only, & have many other attributes.

### ✓ Button

Buttons are the plain control that you simply click & release. The button you see everywhere in visual basic application-usually just rounded rectangular, gray button with a caption. Buttons provide a most popular way of creating & handling an event in your code.

### ✓ Date Time Picker

The DateTimePicker control enables you to provide a formatted date field that allows easy date selection. In addition, users can select a date from a dropdown calendar interface.

### ✓ ComboBox

Combo Box control is used to display data in a drop-down Combo Box. The Combo Box is made up of two parts-the top part is a text box that allows the user to type in all or part of a list item. The other part is a list box that displays a list of items from which the user can select one or more. you can allow the user to select an item from the list, or enter their data.

### ✓ MenuStrip

Menus are those controls that allow the user to make the selection & also hide away those selections when they are not needed. you can add submenus to menus that will pop up when the user clicks an arrow in a menu item, display check marks, create menu separators, assign shortcut keys to menu items, even draw the appearance of menu items yourself.

## 4.4 FEATURES OF SQL 2014

*Below are the top 10 new features in SQL Server 2014.*

### 1. **In-Memory OLTP Engine**

As mentioned above, SQL Server 2014 enables memory optimization of selected tables and stored procedures. The In-Memory OLTP engine is designed for high concurrency and uses a new optimistic concurrency control mechanism to eliminate locking delays. Microsoft states that customers can expect performance to be up to 20 times better than with SQL Server 2012 when using this new feature.

### 2. **AlwaysOn Enhancements**

Microsoft has enhanced AlwaysOn integration by expanding the maximum number of secondary replicas from four to eight. Readable secondary replicas are now also available for read workloads, even when the primary replica is unavailable. In addition, SQL Server 2014 provides the new Add Azure Replica Wizard, which helps you create asynchronous secondary replicas in Windows Azure.

### 3. **Buffer Pool Extension**

SQL Server 2014 provides a new solid state disk (SSD) integration capability that lets you use SSDs to expand the SQL Server 2014 Buffer Pool as nonvolatile RAM (NvRAM). With the new Buffer Pool Extensions feature, you can use SSD drives to expand the buffer pool in systems that have maxed out their memory. Buffer Pool Extensions can provide performance gains for read-heavy OLTP workloads.

4.

### 5. **Updateable Columnstore Indexes**

When Microsoft introduced the columnstore index in SQL Server 2012, it provided improved performance for data warehousing queries. For some queries, the columnstore indexes provided a tenfold performance improvement. However, to utilize the columnstore index, the underlying table had to be read-only. SQL Server 2014 eliminates this restriction with the new updateable Columnstore Index. The SQL Server 2014 Columnstore Index must use all the columns in the table and can't be combined with other indexes.

## 1.Objectives

- Launch Access and identify the parts of the screen
- Define fields and field properties constructing table structure.
- Enter and edit records in table.
- Find , sort data.

- Design custom queries to display data.
- Import and export data between excel and access.

## 2.Definations

**Relational Database:-** In relational database such as Access, data is stroed in tables made up of one or more fields(Access calls a column a field).

The data stroed in each one column must be od a single data type such as charcter, number or date. A collection of values from each column of a table is called a record or a row in the table.

Different tables can have the same column in common. This feature is used to explicitly specify a relationship between two tables. Values appearing in column A in one table are sheared with another table.

**Table :-**Tables are the main units of data storage in a database. A table is a collection of a data about a specific topic, it is made up of one or more fields.

**Field :-**A field is a column in a table and defines a data type for a set of values in a table. For example, a mailing list table might include fields for first name, last name, address, city, state, pin code and mobile number.

**Record :-** A record in a row in a table and is a set of values defined by fields. In a mailing list table each record would contain the data for one person as specified by the intersecting fields.

**Data Type :-** Data types are the properties of each field. A field only has one data type, such as character, number or date.

**Primary Key :-** A primary key is a value that can be used to identify a unique record in a table.

**Design view :-**It provides the tools for creating fields in a table.

**Datasheet view :-** It allows you to update, edit, and delete information from a table.

## Database Components:-

An Access database consists of several different components. Each component listed is called a object.

### Tables

Tables are where the actual data is defined and entered. Tables consist of records(rows) and fields(column).

## Queries

Queries are basically questions about the data in a database.

A query consists of specification indicating which fields, record, and summaries you want to see from a database. Queries allow you to extract data based on the criteria you define.

## Forms

Forms are designed to ease the data entry process. For example, you can create a data entry form that looks exactly like a paper form. People prefer to enter data into a well designed form, rather than a table.

## Reports

When you want to print records from your database, design a report. Access even has a wizard to help produce mailing labels.

## Table Relationships

To prevent the duplication of information in a database by repeating fields in more than one table, table relationship can be established to link fields of tables together.

### 4.4.1 INTRODUCTION TO ACCESS

What is structured query language, you ask? SQL is the set of instructions used to interact with databases. It allows users to create, retrieve, update, and delete data. Of course, this is a straightforward definition for such a complex subject. Let's go a little deeper.

- SQL is a special-purpose programming language designed for managing data stored in a relational database management system.
- SQL is the language with which a coder communicates with a database to manipulate its data.
- It is their guiding hand, voice, and fingertips dragging across a screen, helping the coder navigate and organise the data as they see fit.
- It is how a coder converses with the machine.

SQL provides a standardised method for interacting with databases, making it possible for users to work with different database systems regardless of the vendor. Additionally, SQL is widely used in data analytics and business intelligence applications, as it enables users to extract meaningful insights from large datasets. Invented in the 1970s, SQL has since become one of the most widely used programming languages for managing and querying databases.

## 4.4 ABOUT CRYSTAL REPORT

A report is nothing but the desired output of any software or project. It is an effective way to present your data in a printed format and display the information in prescribed format, because you have control over the size and appearance of everything on report. You can display the sorted information in a report which is stored in database. You can prepare the reports as you need based on the queries and cannot be used to edit the data. You can use the reports to group data and show subtotals and grand totals.

Crystal report has many extensive capabilities and has been designed to provide you with the most possible flexibility in designing report. Crystal report is quick and easy to learn. It requires very little time before you will be designing interesting and informative reports for your needs.

VB.NET provides built in Crystal Report Application (ver 9.0). Hence there is no need to use any other software for Crystal Report. The crystal Report control allows user of visual basic.NET to access the report writing capabilities of crystal Report quickly and easily. You can draw lines, boxes, include textbox and labels.



## Chapter 5

**Database**

**Structure**




## Table description

1 Table Defination : company

Column Defination : tblcompany


- Primary key : compid

dbo.tblcompany [Design]		Producttype.cs [Design]		
Update		Script File: dbo.tblcompany.sql		
		Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
		compid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
		compname	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 Table Defination : producttype

Column Defination : tblproducttypepe


- Primary key : prototypeid

dbo.tblproducttype [Design]		dbo.tblproduct [Design]		
Update		Script File: dbo.tblproducttype.sql		
		Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
		protypeid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
		protypename	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 3 Table Defination : Flavour

#### Column Defination : tblproductflavour

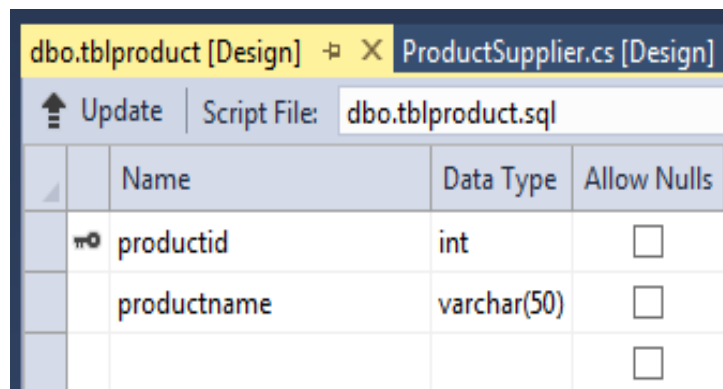
- Primary key : flavourid

dbo.tblflavour [Design]		dbo.tblcompany [Design]		
Update		Script File: dbo.tblflavour.sql		
		Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
		flavourid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
		flavourname	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>

**4 Table Defination :** product

**Column Defination :** tblproduct

- **Primary key :** productid

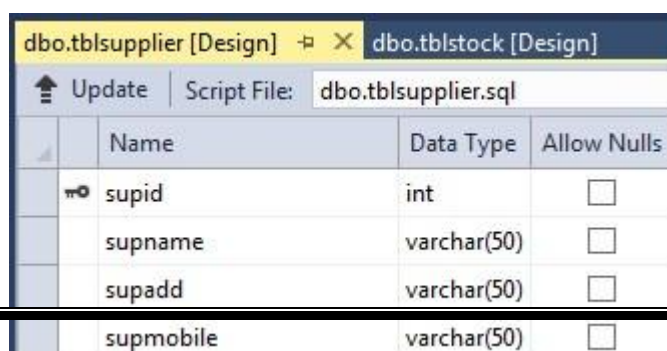


dbo.tblproduct [Design] X ProductSupplier.cs [Design]			
Update		Script File: dbo.tblproduct.sql	
	Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	productid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	productname	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

**5.Table Definition :** supplier

**Primary key :** sup-id

**Column Definition :** tblsupplier



dbo.tblsupplier [Design] X dbo.tblstock [Design]			
Update		Script File: dbo.tblsupplier.sql	
	Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	supid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	supname	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	supadd	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	supmobile	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 6. Table Definition : price

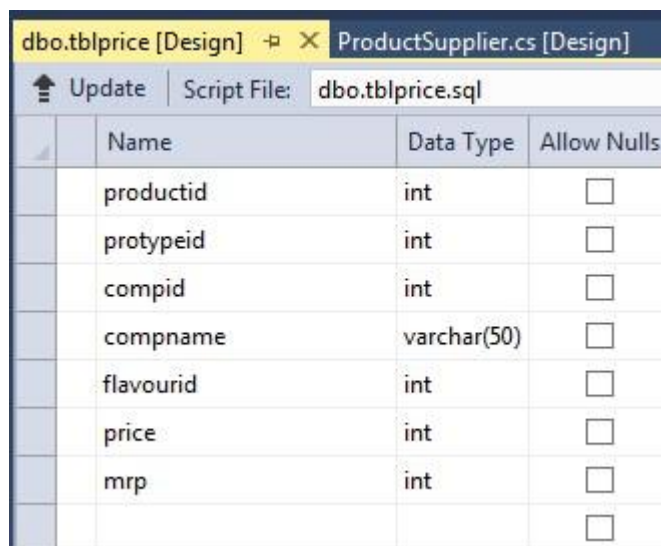
### Column Definition : tblprice

Foreign Key : productid ( Table – tblproduct)

Foreign Key : protypeid( Table- tblproducttype)

Foreign Key : compid (Table- tblcompany )

Foreign Key : flavourid( Table- tblflavour.)



	Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	productid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	protypeid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	compid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	compname	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>
	flavourid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	price	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	mrp	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>

## 7. Table Definition : Purchase Information

Primary Key : purid

### Column Definition : tblpurchaseinfo

dbo.tblpurchaseinfo [Design]		dbo.tblproduct [Design]	
Update		Script File: dbo.tblpurchaseinfo.sql	
	Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	purid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	supid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	pdate	date	<input type="checkbox"/>
	subtotal	int	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 8. Table Definition : Purchase Details

Foreign Key : purid ( Table – tblpurchaseinfo )

Foreign Key : prototypeid( Table- tblproducttype)

Foreign Key : compid (Table- tblcompany )

Foreign Key : productid ( Table- tblproduct)

Foreign Key : flavourid( Table- tblflavour)

Column Definition : tblpurchasedetails

dbo.tblpurchasedetails [Design] X dbo.tblproduct [Design]

Update Script File: dbo.tblpurchasedetails.sql

	Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	purid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	protypeid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	compid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	productid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	flavourid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	price	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	mrp	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	qty	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	total	int	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 7. Table Definition : Sale Information

Primary Key : saleid

Column Definition : tblsaleinfo

dbo.tblsaleinfo [Design] X dbo.tblproduct [Design]

Update Script File: dbo.tblsaleinfo.sql

	Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	saleid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	saledate	date	<input type="checkbox"/>
	custname	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 8. Table Definition : Purchase Details

Foreign Key : saleid ( Table – tblsaleinfo )

Foreign Key : protypeid( Table- tblproducttype)

Foreign Key : compid (Table- tblcompany )

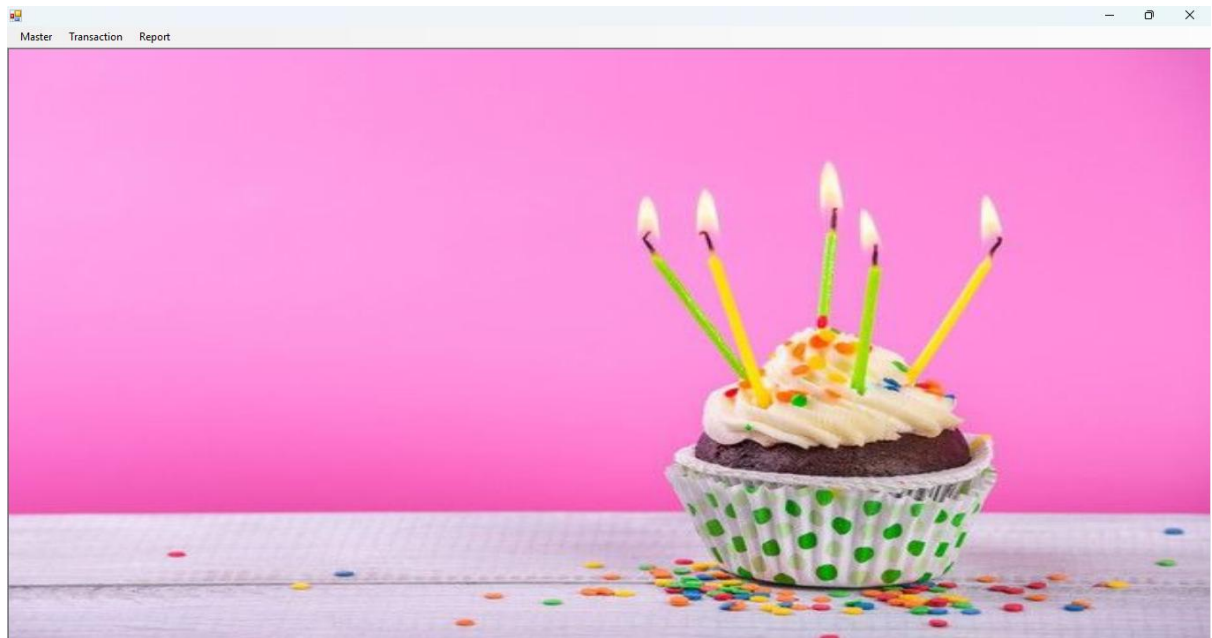
Foreign Key : productid ( Table- tblproduct)

Foreign Key : flavourid( Table- tblflavour)

dbo.tblsaledetails [Design]		dbo.tblproduct [Design]	
Update		Script File: dbo.tblsaledetails.sql	
	Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
	saleid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	protypeid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	productid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	compid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	flavourid	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	price	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	mrp	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	qty	int	<input type="checkbox"/>
	subtotal	int	<input type="checkbox"/>

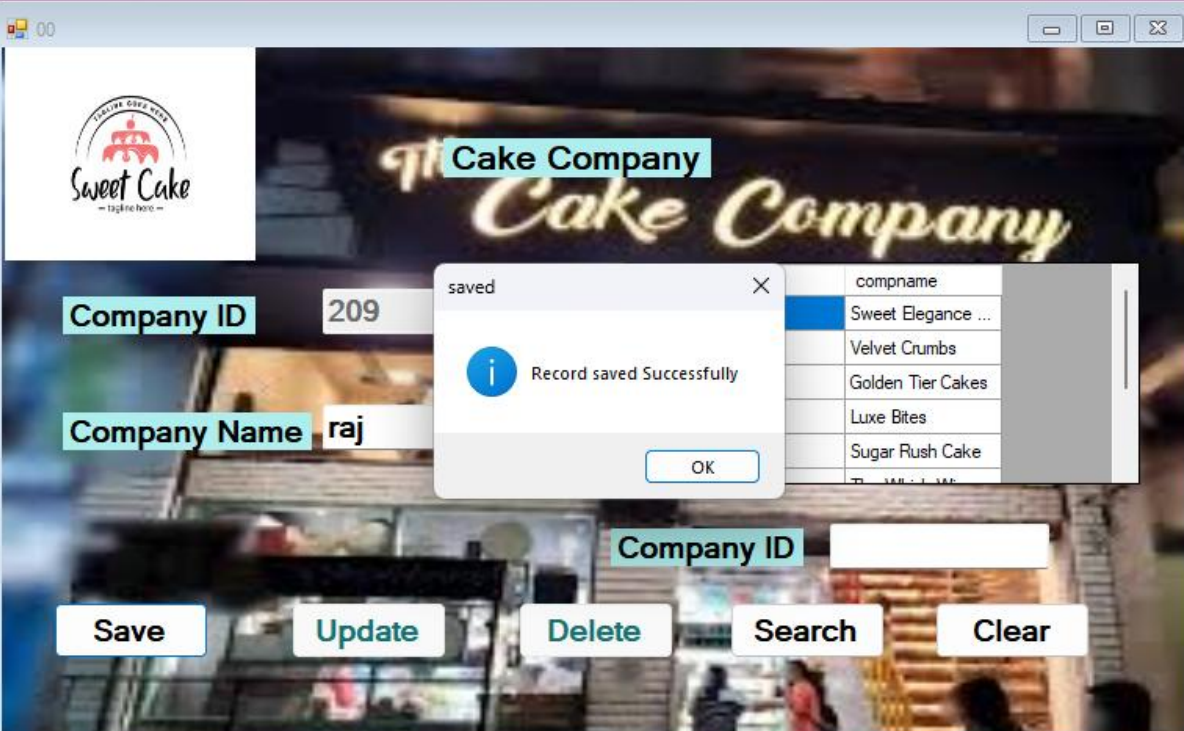
Chapter 6


MDI Form





## Product company



 Sweet Cake  
— tagline here —

**Company ID** 209

**Company Name** raj

**Company ID**

**Save** **Update** **Delete** **Search** **Clear**

saved


Record saved Successfully

OK

comprname
Sweet Elegance ...
Velvet Crumbs
Golden Tier Cakes
Luxe Bites
Sugar Rush Cake
T. Milk & M...

## Product Type

Producttype



**Cake Type**

**Cake Type ID** 303

**Cake Type Name** mix

**Cake Type ID** 302

**Save** **Update** **Delete** **Search** **Clear**

protypename
Veg
Nonveg


saved

Record saved Successfully

OK

## Product Flavour

ProductFlavour



**Cake Flavour**

**Cake Flavour ID** 408

**Cake Flavour Name**

flavourid	flavourname
408	Milk


**Cake Type ID** 405

**Save** **Update** **Delete** **Search** **Clear**

Record Deleted Successfully

OK

## Bakery Product



### Cake Types

Cake ID

110

Cake Name

Black Forest

Cal

Search

Save

Up

Clear

Row Cannot be Deleted


This record is depend to another table

OK

	productid	productname
▶	110	Black Forest
•		

## Product Supplier

ProductSupplier



### Cake Supplier

Supplier ID

506

Supplier Name

raj cakes

Supplier Address

karnataka

Supplier Mobile No

789798080

supid	supname	supadd	supmobile
501	Britanniya Industri...	Kolhapur	2436754356
502	Monginis	Mumbai	7656768999
	Parle Product	Pune	7757992699
	Elite Foods	Satara	2356754788
	Euro Cakes	Kolhapur	2345544466

Supplier ID

Save

Update

Delete

Search


Clear

saved

Record saved Successfully

OK

## Purchase Information



**Purchase information**

**Cake Name** Ice cake 101

**Cake Type** Veg 301

**Company** Sweet Elegance 201

**Flavour** Chocolate 401

**Price** 550 **MRP** 600

**Quantity**  **Total** 2750

**Add Item**  
**Remove Item**

proypeid	compid	productid	flavourid	price	mp	qty
301	201	101	401	550	600	5

**Purchase ID** 626

**Supplier Name** Britanniya Indus 501

**Purchase Date** 21-03-2025

**Save**
**Delete**
**Clear**


**Sub Total** 2750

puid	supid	pdate	subtotal
601	501	20-12-2024	1000
602	502	20-12-2024	1050
603	503	20-12-2024	4000
605	501	01-11-2024	500
606	502	05-12-2024	600
607	503	30-12-2024	1000
608	503	15-01-2025	1000

puid	proypeid	compid	productid	flavourid	price	mp	qty	total
601	301	201	101	401	25	30	40	1000



**Sale Information**



**Sweet Cake**  
Bakery

**sale information**

**Sale ID**

**customer name**

**Sale Date**

**Available Stock** 50

**Cake Type**  301

**Cake Name**  107

**Company**  202

**Flavour**  401

**Price**  **MRP**

**Quantity**  **Total**

**Save** **Delete** **Clear**

**Sub Total** 4000

saleid	protypeid	productid	compid	flavourid	price	mip
721	301	101	201	401	550	600
721	301	101	201	401	550	600
721	301	107	202	401	400	450

saleid	protypeid	productid	compid	flavourid
701	301	101	201	401
702				
704				
705				
706				
707				
708				



Report of Bakery  
product



Report of Company



Report of Flavour



Report of Product  
Type





Report of Between  
Date Wise purchase



Report of Date Wise  
Purchase

Report between Date  
Wise Sale



Report of Company  
Wise Price



Report of Company  
Wise Sale



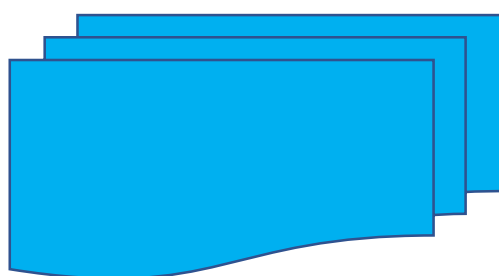
Report of Company  
Wise purchase



Report of Supplier  
Wise purchase



Report of Company  
Wise Stock



# CHAPTER 7

## TESTING

The four levels that the analyst uses for the quality assurance are:

1. TESTING
2. VERIFICATION
3. VALIDATION
4. CERTIFICATION

Quality assurance is review of the software product and relates documents for completeness, correctness, reliability and maintainability. It includes assurance that the system needs the specification and requirements for its indented use and performances.

System testing is expensive but critical process that can take as fifty percent of the budget for program development. The common view of testing held by user that it is performed to prove that there are no errors in program. However, as indicated alone can not prove that software is free and clear of errors.

Therefore the most useful and practical approach is with the understanding that testing is a process of executing a program with the explicit intension of finding errors, that is program fails.

Testing is actually trying to make program failsafe. A successful test is one that fined an error. Analyst knows that an effective program does not guarantee the system reliability.

Reliability is the design issue. Therefore reliability must be designed into system.

Like testing, verification is also indented to find errors; executing program in simulated environment performs it.

Validation prefers the process using software in live environment in order to find errors. The feedback from validation phase generally produces changes in software to deal with errors and failures and may still need changes.

Software certification is an endorsement of the correctness of the program an issue that is rising in importance for information system application.

It is planned all above points will be considered for actual testing. It is hoped that using all above techniques can minimize failures. All the successes of the project depend upon the users, who are going to use the system. The higher-level staff is generally interested in the operational level staff. Taking into consideration all these things were out.

First all programmers were tested with dummy data at development center. Some bugs were and some procedures were required to be changed to help data entry-level personnel. All the changes were carried out again system was tested with real data records.



# CHAPTER 8

## 1.1 OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

- To study the manual procedure of an Admission Process .
- To provide user friendly software so that anyone can work comfortably satisfy his/her requirements.
- To present and submit the information to management more recently and more quickly.
- To provide the security, authority and future privacy of the confidential data.
- To reduce the manpower required to generate the reports.
- To provide software that is GUI (graphical user interface)
- Based application which is easy to operate and is of interactive nature so that even a worker having minimum knowledge of computing.
- Computer can operate it. Because GUI is highly interactive and is easy to understand and operate.
- To simplify the complicated method of maintaining registration data and Student information,token number,form number or fee amount and giving them reports.

- To identify the area of computerization.
- To keep database records for longer duration and make them available whenever needed.
- To make computerized services easy and fast.

## 1.2 SCOPE OF THE SYSTEM

1. This application software plays important role in Admission because it maintains the various record of Admissions.
2. It is not limited to any particular Admission management.
3. It also maintains the details about the Students such as their registration information,result information, Fee information which pays them fee.

## 1.3 CONCLUSION

After designing and implementation of this System we have come to the following conclusion.

- Due to computerization we can easily update, delete, or insert the data of eye clinic office and hence retrieval of any record that is stored becomes easier.
- Due to computerization, a lot of time is saved because all the paper work can be done on computer with greater accuracy.
- Changes can be made immediately and efficiently as we require.

- Print-outs of updated records can be taken.

## CHAPTER 9

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