Online Jewelry Shopping System

A PROJECT REPORT

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR IN COMPUTER APPLICATION

TO

RK UNIVERSITY, RAJKOT

SUBMITTED BY

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DECLARATION

We here by certify that we are the sole authors of this project work and that neither any part of this project work nor the whole of the project work has been submitted for a degree to any other University or Institution. We certify that, to the best of our knowledge, our project work does not infringe upon anyone's copyright nor violate any proprietary rights and that any ideas, techniques, quotations, or any other material from the work of other people included in our project document, published or otherwise, are fully acknowledged in accordance with the standard referencing practices. We declare that this is a true copy of our project work, including any final revisions, as approved by our project review committee.

Project Team

Kalindi Fichadiya (21FOTCA11080)
Date: - 12/10/2023
Place: - RK University

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ABSTRACT

Online Jewelry Shop is basically used to build an application program which help people to find and buy latest design of jewelry with different categories like Gold Silver, Diamond. It is useful in the way that it makes an easier way to buy products online.

Today most of the jewelry shop is useful for shopping site. The admin have lots of paper work and they are using desktop, spread sheet like MS Excel application to manage data in soft copy about user record.

In this proposed jewelry System it will run in server and user can handle whole the registration activities. It has facilities to generate various types of reports (like pdf, excel) which are required by the management during event organizing.

This application maintains the centralized database so that any changes done at a location reflects immediately. This is an online tool so more than one user can login into system and use the tool simultaneously.

The aim of this application is to reduce the manual effort needed to manage transactions and historical data used in various gods owns. Also this application provides an interface to users to view the details about events.

1. INTODUCTION

This website maintains the centralized database so that any changes done at a location reflects immediately. This is an online tool so more than one user can login into system and use the tool simultaneously.

An Online Jewelry Shop The main goal of this project was to create shopping cart, which allows customers to shop and purchase the Jewelry products online. Moreover, the project is also designed in such a way it lets managers manage the products information. Customers can orders products, and they will be contacted to further process the orders.

1.1 PROJECT SUMMARY

In today's busy world, people don't have time for their personal needs. And the technology fast that anyone can do by sitting in a room. If someone buy new things, he can buy online with the help of Internet. The application is implemented in PHP and consists of two main components:

- **Admin**

Admin side consists of the features such as Creating Username & Password, Input Items, Modify Items, Delete items, Query Sale Data, Query Database's data, and Logout.

- **Customer side**

Customer side consists of the features such as Select Products, Search Products, Buy Items, Continue Shopping, View Cart, Checkout, Sign-in, Creating an Account, Bill/Ship Information, Confirm, Send Order, and Delete Order. There are also the future works for this application. There are mainly three such objectives which are as follows:

• To shop in the comfort of your home, without having to step out of the door.

• To be able to easily save money and compare prices from website to website.

1.2 PURPOSE

The scope of this system is to provide user comfortable environment of Purchasing and selling products and services over the internet without the need of going physically to the market is what online shopping all about.

Online shopping is just like a retail store shopping that we do by going to the market, but it is done through the internet. Online shopping has made shopping painless and added more fun.

Online stores offer product description, pictures, comparisons, price and much more.

Few examples of these are Amazon.com, ebay.com, framt.com and the benefits of online shopping is that by having direct access to consumer, the online stores can offer products that cater to the needs of consumer, cookies can be used for tracking the customer selection over the internet or what is of their interest when they visit the site again.

Online shopping makes use of digital technology for managing the flow of information, products, and payment between consumer, site owners and suppliers. Online shopping can be either B2B (business to business) or B2C (business to consumer).

Shopping cart is one of the important facility provided in online shopping, this lets customer to browse different goods and services and once they select an item to purchase they can place the item in shopping cart, and continue browsing till the final selection have in the database. Limited access is available to the operator.

As this is generic software it can be used by a wide variety of outlets (Retailers and Wholesalers) to automate the process of manually maintaining the records related to the subject of maintaining the stock and cash flow.

1.3 HTML, CSS, PHP

Front-End Technologies

- HTML, CSS

Back – End Technologies

- PHP

Tools

- Visual Studio Code

2. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

2.1 PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

2.1.1 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

Following the software engineering standard as specified for Software Engineering. We are using the Iterative Waterfall Model for the development of the system. This process model is explained in brief below.

- **Justification**

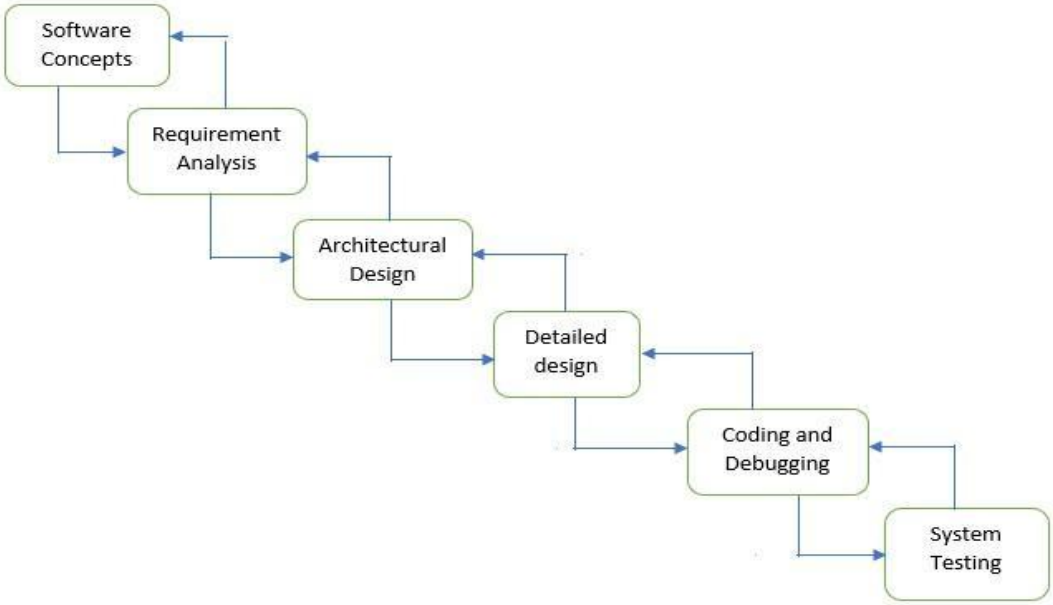
In the Software Development Life Cycle, there are different stages for requirement collection, feasibility study, requirement determination, design, coding and implementation and then testing and debugging so we can first identify requirements and we can do the feasibility study.

Thus it is beneficial to first identify the requirements and then through feasibility study we can analyze these requirements and determine them for implementation.

Then after gathering all necessary requirements we can easily design them and then the implementation becomes very easy and faster.

The client requirements were quite fluctuating and that enforces us to choose a model that allows us to move back to any previous phase of the development life cycle, make changes over there, & again get it implemented in the next phase.

This repeats until the satisfactory level is reached.



2.1.2 PROJECT PLAN

The road to the successful project development is the well planned strategy for the best and optimal use of resource available. The step wise plan for the project is as follows:

1. Understand the system firstly.
2. Once familiar with the system, start to work on it.
3. First of all, design a page using various controls from the toolbox.
4. Create a relationship among all these tales, wherever needed.
5. Generate classes that cover the coding part and helps with the insertion operations.
6. Approval by testing

 Milestones and Deliverables

Milestone and Deliverables are the important task for the project scheduling because if milestone is achieved in the specified time than I will increase customer faith and Deliverables means that software is delivered with all the requirements specified by the user

 Roles and Responsibilities

As the project development was under a team organization of three phones, all the phases are divided into parts and each module of it was assign to each person in the team. Each person has to complete his task within a specifications defined and then finally integration of the whole work was done All of us worked together on same phases and we also divided the phases into sub phases so that our work was more efficient, effective and less time consuming As a result we wore able to achieve our defined system with all the specifications given to us.

 Group Dependencies

A project Guide provides the technical leadership and is designated as the chief programmer. The chief programmer partitions the task into small activities and assigns us. He also verifies and integrates the products developed by us and we worked under the constant supervision of the project Guide.

2.1.3 SCHEDULE REPRESENTATION

Scheduling the project task is an important project planning activity. It involves deciding which tasks would be taken up when. Based on the planned duration of required tests and collection of resources to complete those tasks projected completion date is calculated.

3. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS STUDY

3.1 USER CHARACTERISTICS

The System contains only two Users

1. Admin
2. Users

 Admin

Admin is the main user responsible for some important tasks of the system which are necessary for proper working of system. The tasks only performed by Admin are

• Manage Website

 Users

Users can perform basic tasks like

• Register on website
• Login into website
• View Product
• Add product into Wish list
• Add product into Cart
• Buy Product

3.2 HARDWARE

• Hardware Requirements

Processor	Intel core i5, core i7 , Ryzen3,
Ram	8.00GB Ram
Keyboard	Standard
Mouse	Standard
Hard Disk	Free Space enough to install and run software cleanly.

• Software Requirements

Operating System	Windows 11,10 ,8
Tools*	Visual Studio

4. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

4.1 STUDY OF CURRENT SYSTEM

Notes works with current systems and leverages existing technology. Centralizes the mountains of data to learning and automates routing administrative functionality.

This package has education's most flexible and interactive scheduling function, thus meeting the communication and information needs of the entire Institute community in real time.

Institute Management system is the total management system imagined the first truly scalable institute management package with power revolutionize the way the Institutes are run.

The software is more than just another technology solution. It is an education system that will improve the way Institute is managed IMs is a policy driven process, which requires customization as per our client's process.

4.2 PROBLEM & WEAKNESS OF CURRENT SYSTEM

Current system is a policy driven process, which requires customization as per our client's process. The design is an easy process to understand, handle or customize the product by creating institute specific rules.

With experiences of various intuit we deliver the best processing modules with great comfort level of our user's it's a very high level of security and functional models this is the best End easy to use software for any kind of institute.

These systems vary in size, scope and capability, from packages that are implemented in relatively small organizations to cover student records alone, to enterprise-wide solutions that aim to cover most aspects of running large multi-campus organizations with significant local responsibility.

Many systems can be scaled to different levels of functionality by purchasing add-on 'modules' and can typically be configured by their home institutions to meet local needs. Doesn't provide user friendliness at the pick level or the flow of the system is very awkward the system is an online website so if a User wants to integrate it with their own software for Intranet website certain modification to its usability has to be done.

4.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

User-friendly

Feasibility study is carried out whenever there is a complex problem or opportunity it is a fact a preliminary investigation which emphasizes the Lock undertaken to determine the possibility or probability of either in the existing system or developing a completely new system. It helps to obtain an overview of the problem and to get rough assessment of whether feasible solutions exist. There is essential to avoid committing large resources to a project and the repent UN it later.

Need for feasibility study:

- The feasibility study is needed to answer the question
- Whether a new system is too installed or not?
- Determine the potential of the existing system.
- Improve the existing system.
- Know what should be embedded in the new systems.
- Define the problems and objectives involved in a project
- Avoid costly repairs at a later larger stage when the system is implemented.
- Avoid the hardware approach Le getting a computer first and then deciding How to use it.

Method:

To conduct a detailed feasibility study, firstly an expert committee called Committee is appointed. This committee generally consists of systems analyst, representatives from the departments we likely to benefit from the prima and chairman who is generally a key person in the organization.

The committee will look into

- Technical feasibility
- Economic feasibility
- Operational feasibility of the project.

Technical feasibility

The technical feasibility should ask questions related so:

1. Adequacy of available technology.
2. Adequacy of hardware
3. Available of computer
4. Operating time and support facilities, etc.

Technical feasibility determines whether available and how it can be integrated within the system. Technical evaluation must also assess whether the existing system can be upgraded to use the new technology and whether the Educational Institute information system has expertise to use it.

The technical feasibility in the proposed system deals with the technology used in the system. It deals with the hardware and software used in the system whether they are of latest technology or not. It happens that after a system is prepared a new technology arises and the user wants the system based on that technology. Thus it is important to check the system to be technically feasible.

- Available through internet.
- It is easy to use
- Any One can use no need technology knowledge
- Provide better Functionality
- Provide better GUL

Operational feasibility

Operational feasibility covers two aspects. one is de technical performance aspect and other is the acceptance within the In the system operational feasibility check, whether the user who is going use the system is able to work with the system with which the system is code and also the mind of the user going to use the system. If the user does not underfund or is able to work on the system further development is of waste

- Removes manual work
- No extra programming or other skills are required
- Faster work

Economic feasibility

Economic feasibility looks at the financial aspects of the project Economic feasibility concerns with the returns from the investments in Project, It determines whether it is worthwhile to invest the money in the proposed system.

It is not worthwhile spending a lot of money on a project for no return. To carry out an economic feasibility for a system, it is necessary to place actual money value against any purchases or activities needed to implement the project.

The system plans to acquire the necessary hardware and software requires for the system and there is no hindrance whether economical or otherwise towards its purchase.

4.4 REQUIREMENT VALIDATION

Validation consists of establishing and documenting the scientific evidence that food safety hazards are being effectively controlled through preventive means. That proof can come from a variety of sources (e.g., scientific literature, in-house studies, mathematical modeling, and regulatory resources).

An “initial validation” takes place as the food safety system is being developed and during its initial implementation. The goal is to ensure that the food safety system is valid (i.e., actually works) for controlling food safety hazards associated with the operations, ingredients, process, and product.

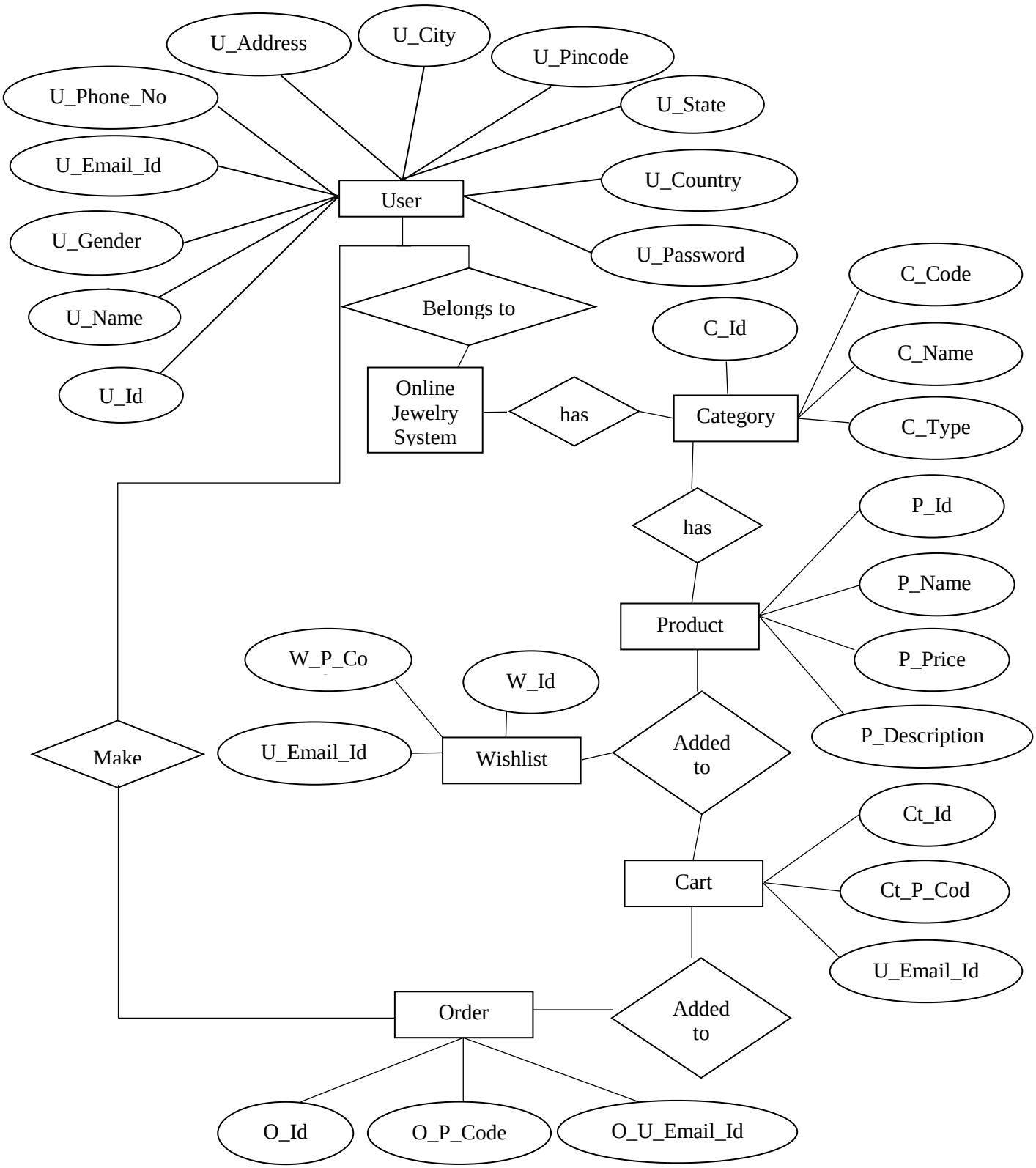
The importance of selecting and establishing the correct science-based procedures during the validation process cannot be overstated. It does no good to monitor and verify ineffective control measures. Often, small- to midsized companies will not have sufficient internal expertise to determine the scientific basis for their validation processes.

To complement internal staff, external expert guidance and outside resources may be needed for complex validation activities. In documenting the scientific basis for control, the validation team establishes a validation plan to be used for validating the food safety system.

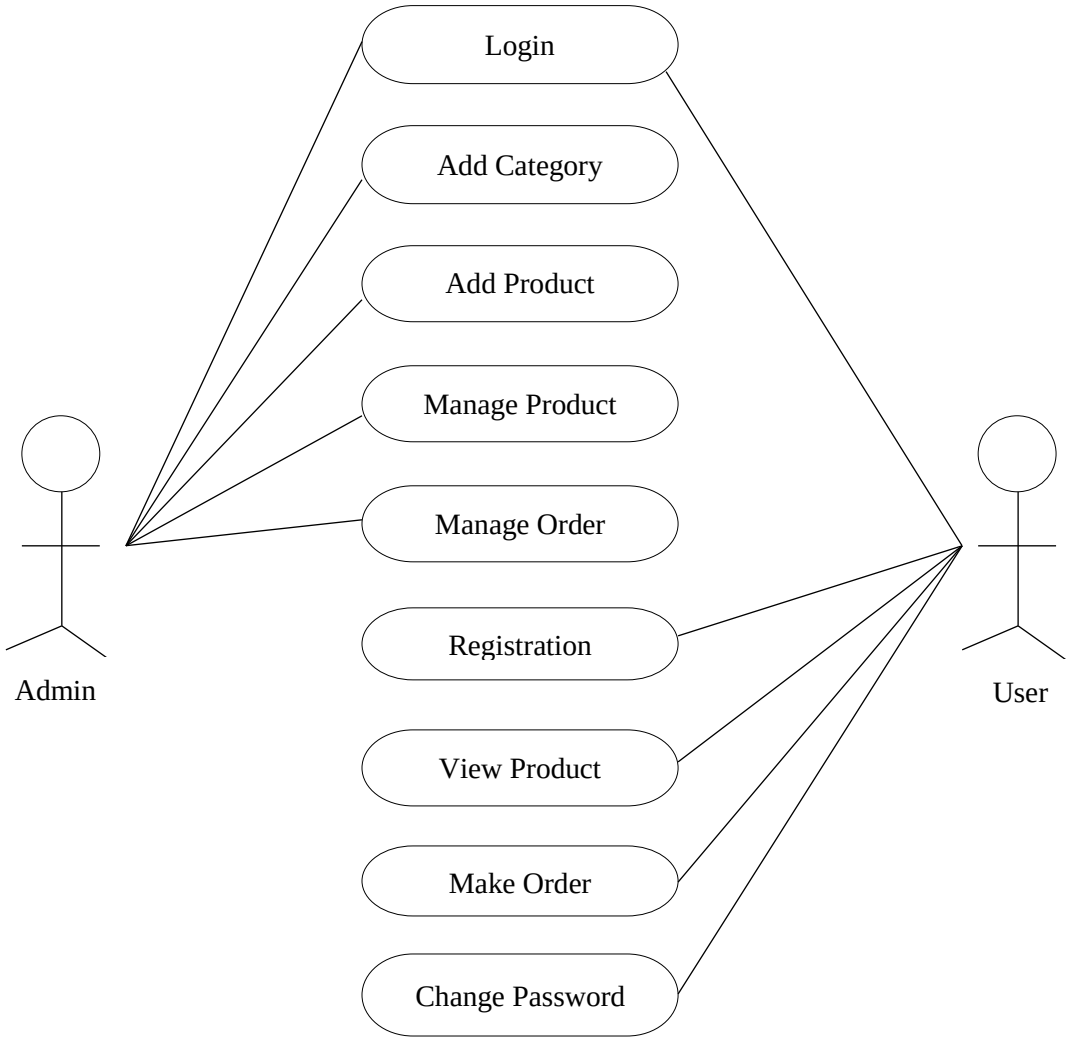
This information forms part of the structure and support documentation that regularity agencies will seek as they inspect the company’s food safety plan.

4.5 FUNCTION SYSTEM

4.5.1 E-R DIAGRAM

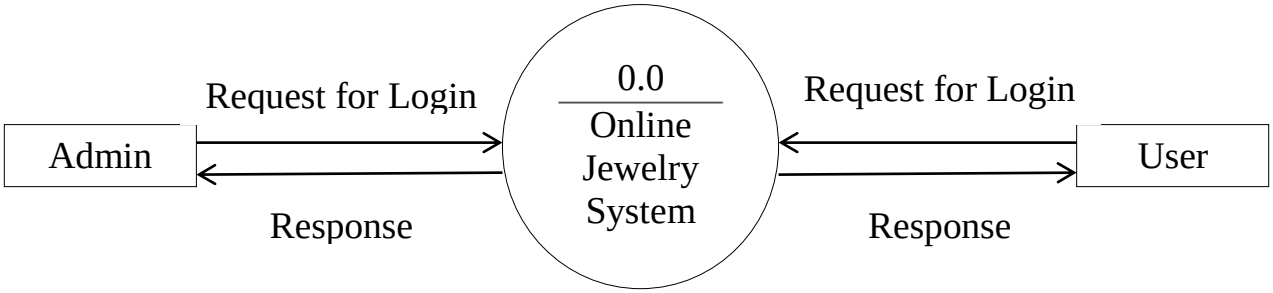


4.5.2 USE CASE DIAGRAM



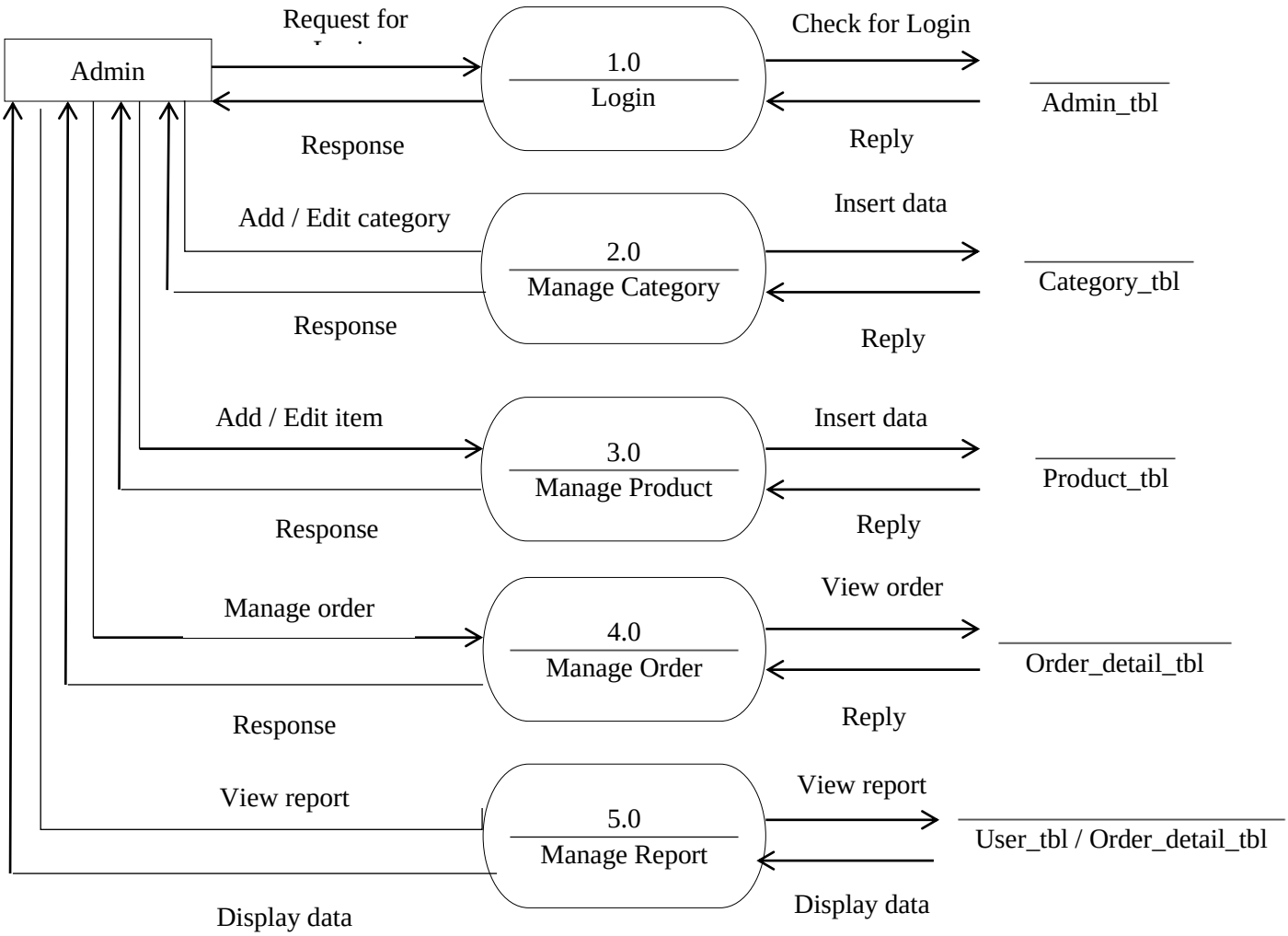
4.5.3 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

- 0-Level Data Flow Diagram

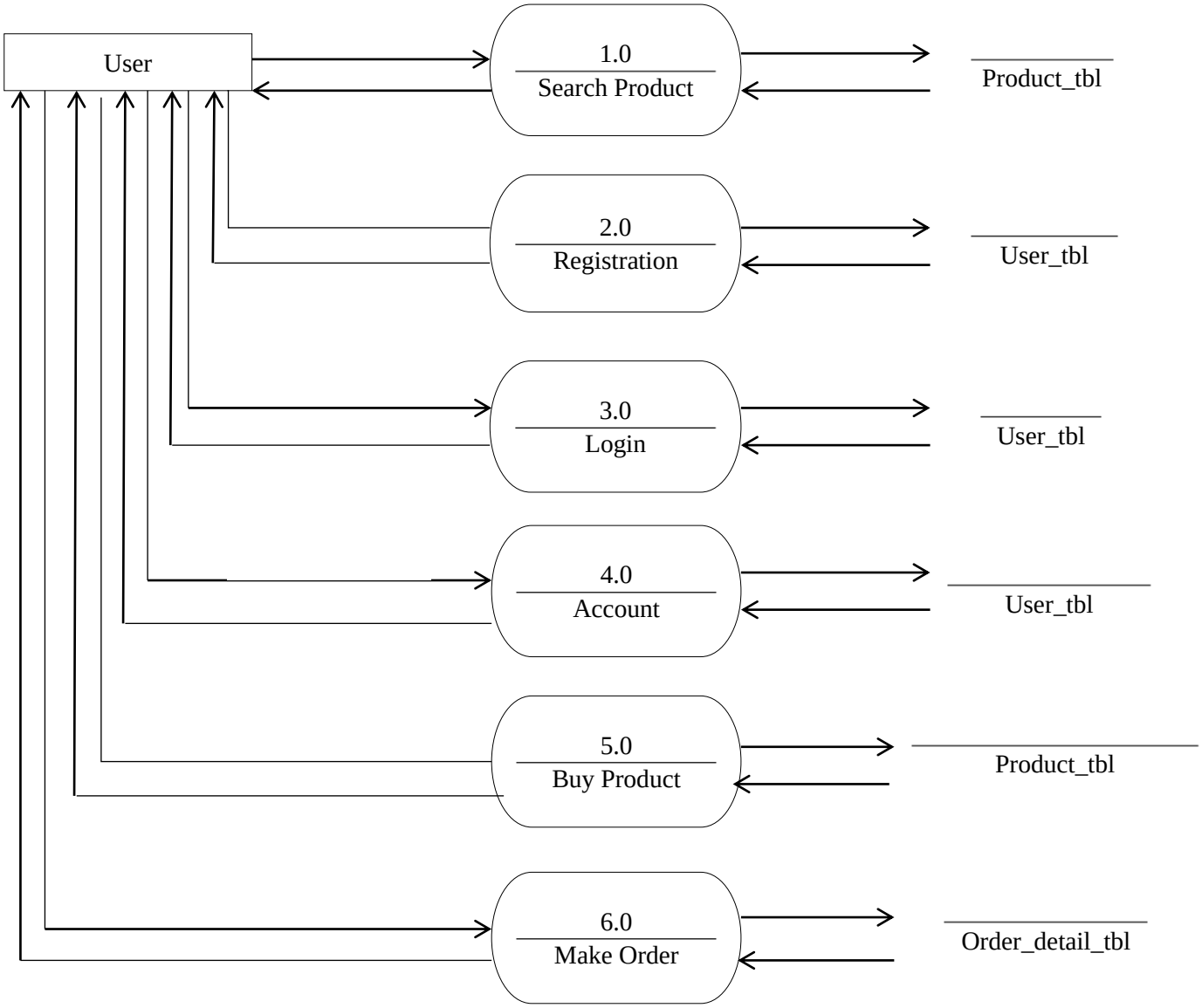


- 1-Level Data Flow Diagram

➢ Admin side



- User side


User
1.0
Search Product
Product_tbl
2.0
Registration
User_tbl
3.0
Login
User_tbl
4.0
Account
User_tbl
5.0
Buy Product
Product_tbl
6.0
Make Order
Order_detail_tbl

4.6 DATA DICTIONARY

- User Table

Sr No.	Field Name	Field Data type	Constrains	Description
1	U_Id	Int	Primary Key	Hold user Id
2	U_Name	Varchar(100)	Not null	Hold user name
3	U_Gender	Varchar(10)	Not null	Hold user gender
4	U_Email_Id	Varchar(100)	Not null	Hold user email id
5	U_Phone_no	Varchar(10)	Not null	Hold user phone no
6	U_Address	Varchar(250)	Not null	Hold user address
7	U_City	Varchar(50)	Not null	Hold user city
8	U_Pincode	Int(6)	Not null	Hold user pin code
9	U_State	Varchar(50)	Not null	Hold user state
10	U_Country	Varchar(50)	Not null	Hold user country
11	U_Password	Varchar(15)	Not null	Hold user Password

- Category Table

Sr No.	Field Name	Field Data type	Constrains	Description
1	C_Id	Int	Primary Key	Hold Category Id
2	C_Code	Varchar(10)	Not null	Hold Category Code
3	C_Name	Varchar(50)	Not null	Hold Category Name
4	C_Type	Varchar(15)	Not null	Hold Category Type
5	C_Image	Varchar(100)	Not null	Hold Category Image Path

- Product Table

Sr No.	Field Name	Field Data type	Constrains	Description
1	P_Id	Int	Primary Key	Hold Product Id
2	P_Code	Varchar(10)	Not null	Hold Product Code
3	P_Name	Varchar(100)	Not null	Hold Product Name
4	P_C_Code	Varchar(10)	Not null	Hold Product Category Code
5	P_Type	Varchar(30)	Not null	Hold Product Type
6	P_Gross_Weight	decimal(10,3)	Not null	Hold Product Gross Weight
7	P_Diamond_Weight	decimal(5,2)	Not null	Hold Product Diamond Weight
8	P_Diamond_Pices	Int(5)	Not null	Hold Product Diamond Pices
9	P_Purity	Varchar(50)	Not null	Hold Product Purity
10	P_Gold_Weight	decimal(5,2)	Not null	Hold Product Gold Weight
11	P_Gold_Price	decimal(10,2)	Not null	Hold Product Gold Price
12	P_Diamond_Price	decimal(10,2)	Not null	Hold Product Password
13	P_Making_Charge	decimal(10,2)	Not null	Hold Product Making charge
14	P_Overhead	decimal(10,2)	Not null	Hold Product Overhead Charge
15	P_Base_Price	decimal(10,2)	Not null	Hold Product Base Price
16	P_Tax	decimal(10,2)	Not null	Hold Product Tax
17	P_Total_Price	decimal(10,2)	Not null	Hold Product Total Price
18	P_Diamond_Color	Varchar(30)	Not null	Hold Product Diamond Color
19	P_Stock	Int(5)	Not null	Hold Product Stock
20	P_Image	Varchar(100)	Not null	Hold Product Image

- Wish list Table

Sr No.	Field Name	Field Data type	Constrains	Description
1	W_Id	Int	Primary Key	Hold Wish list Id
2	W_P_Code	Varchar(10)	Not null	Hold Wish list product Code
3	U_Email_Id	Varchar(100)	Not null	Hold Wish list User Email Id

- Cart Table

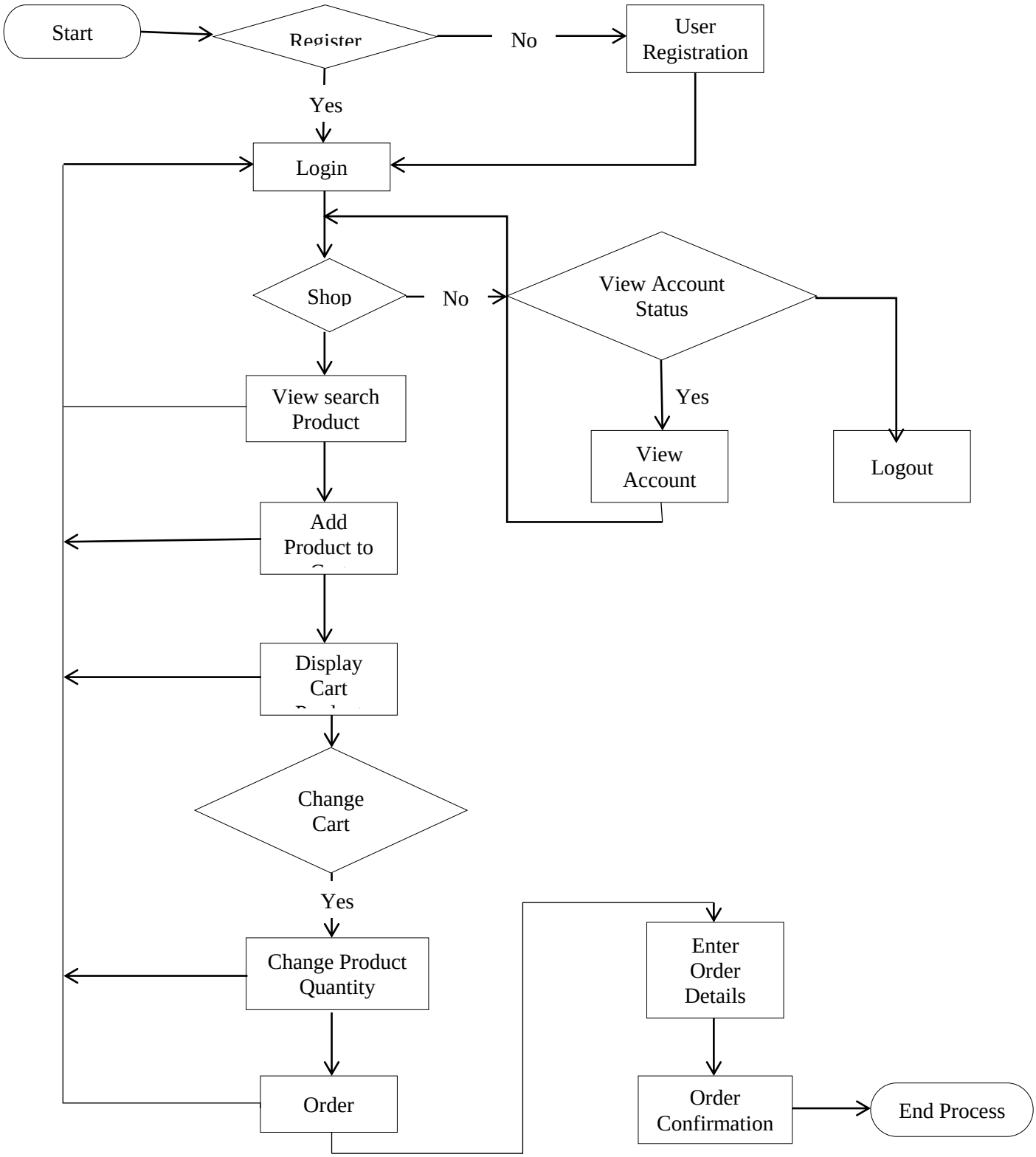
Sr No.	Field Name	Field Data type	Constrains	Description
1	Ct_Id	Int	Primary Key	Hold Cart Id
2	Ct_P_Code	Varchar(10)	Not null	Hold Cart product Code
3	U_Email_Id	Varchar(100)	Not null	Hold Cart User Email Id

- Order Detail Table

Sr No.	Field Name	Field Data type	Constrains	Description
1	O_Id	Int	Primary Key	Hold Order Id
2	O_P_Code	Varchar(10)	Not null	Hold Order Product Code
3	O_P_Name	Varchar(50)	Not null	Hold Order Product Name
4	O_P_Total_Price	decimal(10,2)	Not null	Hold Order Product Total Price
5	O_P_Gross_Weight	decimal(5,3)		Hold Order Product Gross Weight
6	O_P_Type	Varchar(30)	Not null	Hold Order Product Type
7	O_P_Purity	Varchar(50)	Not null	Hold Order Product Purity
8	O_Quentity	Int(5)	Not null	Hold Order Product Quantity
9	O_U_Name	Varchar(100)	Not null	Hold Order User Name
10	U_Email_Id	Varchar(100)	Not null	Hold Order User Email Id
11	O_U_Phone_no	Varchar(10)	Not null	Hold Order User Phone no
12	O_Shipping_Address	Varchar(500)	Not null	Hold S Order User Shipping Address
13	O_City	Varchar(50)	Not null	Hold Order User City
14	O_Pincode	Varchar(50)	Not null	Hold Order User Pincode
15	O_State	Varchar(50)	Not null	Hold Order User State
16	O_Country	Varchar(50)	Not null	Hold Order User Country
17	O_Date	date	Not null	Hold Order Date
18	P_Image	Varchar(100)	Not null	Hold Order Product Image

5. SYSTEM DESIGN

5.1 FLOW CHART



6. TESTING

6.1 TEST PLAN STRATEGIES

Testing is important phase of the website development. After implementing the website and before delivering it to the client, it is necessary to verify that whether the code written is working properly or not. By testing the website, we can detect the logical errors in the code and can be able to correct them so that the client can get a perfect working website.

We have tested our website of Assets Management by inputting various valid and invalid data. We have checked all the input conditions required to store valid data. For this we have tried all the normal conditions as well as extreme conditions.

We have performed the process of testing at during the implementation phase as well as after the completion of implementation. We tested our website after the completion of each module by entering all kind of data and corrected almost all the incorrect working of the website we observed.

6.2 STRATEGIES

1 Unit Testing

Unit testing is focused on verifying small portions of functionality. Unit testing is important part where each module and process of website is to be test by possible input sets, range and desired output. Each Individual Module or process should generate (if any).

Applicable requirements are checked. Exercise every line of code. Check that the full range of possible input data works. Boundary analysis - logical statements that refer to threshold states are checked to ensure they are correct. Check for bad input data. Test for scientific validity.

2 Load Testing

In performing load testing, I have to simulate how users will use Android Website in the real world. The earlier perform load testing the better. Simple design changes can often make a significant impact on the performance and scalability of Android Website.

A topic closely related to load testing is performance tuning. Performance tuning should be tightly integrated with the design of your website.

Testing presents an interesting anomaly for the software engineering activities; the engineer attempts to build software from an abstract concept to a tangible product. Now comes testing.

The engineer creates a series of test case that are initiated to "demolish" the software that has been build. Infect, testing is the one step in the software process that could be viewed (psychologically, at least) as destructive rather than constructive.

6.3 TESTING METHODS

There are different methods of testing. On the basis of testing methods there are two types of testing

- **White-box testing**

  White-box tests are used to examine the procedural details. It checks the logical paths by test case. It can also check the conditions, loops used in the software coding. It checks that loops are working correctly on defined boundary value.

- **Black-box testing**

  Black-box tests are used to demonstrate that software functions are operational, that input is properly accepted and output is correctly produced, and that integrity of external information is maintained.

1. White-Box Testing

White-box testing sometimes called glass-box testing, is a test case design method that users the control structure of the procedural design to drive the test case. Always we are thinking that there is no necessary to execute or checks the loops and conditions, so large number of errors is uncovered. With using white-box testing methods, we have checked that; all independent paths within a function have been executed at least once; all logical decisions on their true and false side. All loops working correctly at their boundary values and within their specified conditions.

In our coding we test that all the loops work truly in each module. The one technique of white-box testing is basis path testing. It contains two parts; one is flow graph notation and the second is cyclometer complexity. In flow graph notation we are checking logical control of flow. By using cyclometer complexity, we find complexity of our project structure.

2. Black-Box Testing

Black-box testing focuses on the functional requirements of the software. That is black-box testing enables the software engineer to drive sets of input conditions that will fully exercise all functional Requirements for the program. Black-box testing is not an alternative to white-box testing techniques. Rather, it is a complementary approach that is likely to uncover a different class of errors than white-box methods.

We use in our coding to find errors in the following categories:

- Incorrect or missing functions
- Errors in database
- Performance errors
- Initialization and termination errors.

Unlike white-box testing, which is performed earlier in the testing process, black-box testing tends to be applied during later stages of testing. Because black-box testing purposely disregards control structure, attention is focused on the information domain.

By applying black-box techniques, we derive a set of test cases that satisfy following criteria. Test cases that reduce, by a count that is greater than one, the number of additional test cases must be designed to achieve reasonable testing.

Level 1 – Build Acceptance Tests

Other related test cases ensure that adopters received the proper Development Release Document plus other build related information. The objective is to determine if further testing is possible. If any Level 1 test case fails, the build is returned to developers un-tested.

Level 2 - Smoke Tests

The objective is to determine if further testing is possible. These test cases should emphasize breadth more than depth. All components should be touched, and every major feature should be tested briefly by the Smoke Test. If any Level 2 test case fails, the build is returned to developers un-tested.

Level 2a - Bug Regression Testing

Every bug that was “Open” during the previous build, but marked as “Fixed, Needs Re-Testing” for the current build under test, will need to be regressed or re-test Once the smoke test is completed, all resolved bugs need to be regressed. It should take between 5 minutes to 1 hour to regress most bugs.

Level 3 - Critical Path Tests

Critical Path test cases must pass by the end of every 2-3 Build Test Cycles. They do not need to be tested every drop, but must be tested at least once per milestone. Thus, the Critical Path test cases must all be executed at least once during the Iteration cycle, and once during the Final Release cycle.

Level 4 - Standard Tests

Test Cases that need to be run at least once during the entire test cycle for this release. These cases are run once, not repeated as are the test cases in previous levels. Functional testing and detailed design Testing (Functional Spec and Design Spec Test Cases, respectively) . These can be tested

Multiple times for each milestone test cycle (Iteration, Final Release, etc.). Standard test cases usually include Installation, Data, GUI, and other test areas.

Level 5 - Suggested Test

These are Test Cases that would be nice to execute, but may be omitted due to time constraints.

• Bug Regression

Bug Regression will be a central tenant throughout all testing phases. When a Severity 1 bug fails regression, adopters testing team should also put out an immediate email to development. The Test Lead will be responsible for tracking and reporting to development and product management the status of regression testing.

6.4 TESTING CASES

= > Test Name : New User Sign - Up

Test Case 1: Verify that new user can successfully register an account with valid credentials name, email, Password).

Test Case 2: Verify that the system displays appropriate error message for invalid inputs during the registration process.

Test Case 3: Verify that a registered user can login with valid credentials.

Test Case 4: Verify that the system shows an error message for invalid login credentials.

= >Test Name : Check User Logged in or not

Test Case 5: Verify that the user is able to access all the modules of the website.

Test Case 6: Verify that the user is able to access the profile page of the website.

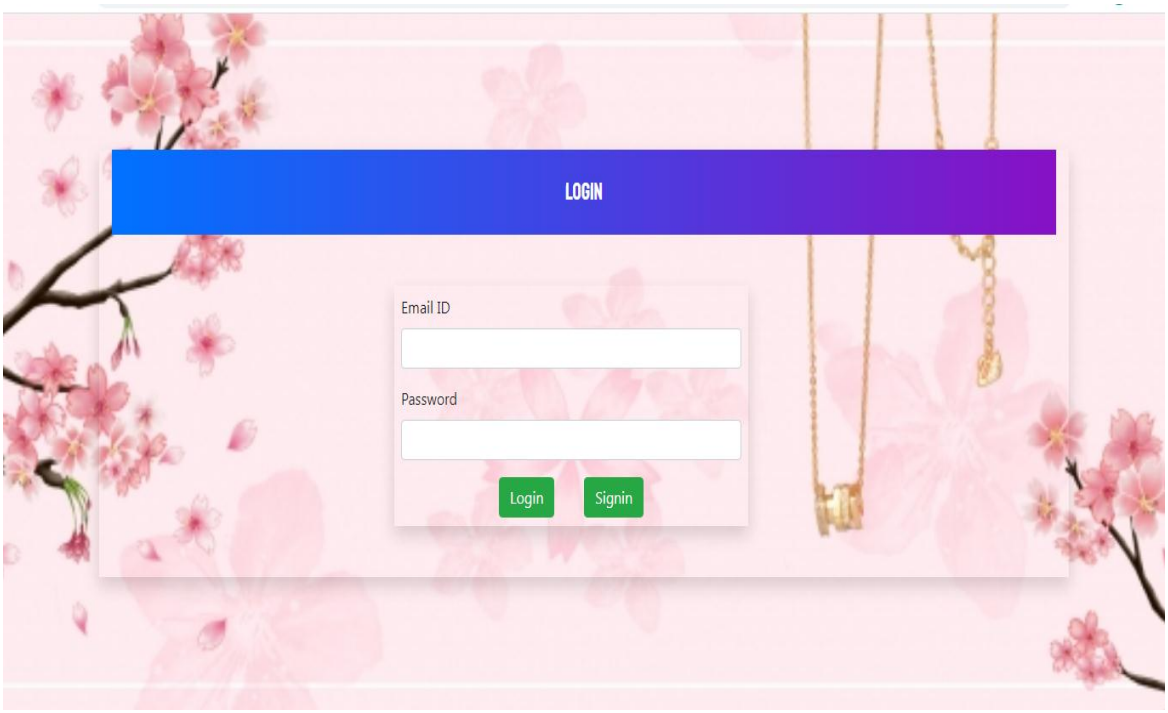
Test Case 7: Verify that the user is able to make online food orders.

Test Case 8: Verify that the user is able to edit and update profile pages or not.

Test Case 9: Verify that the user has all access to the website with logged in mode.

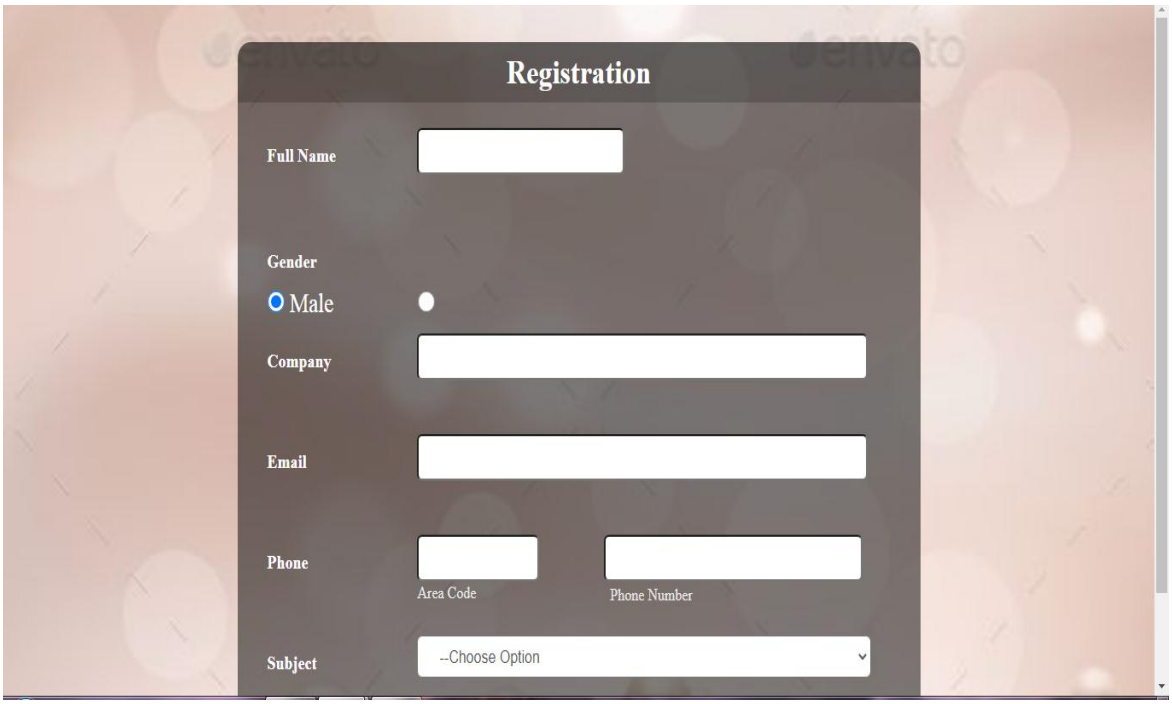
7. SCREEN SHOTS

- **Login Page**

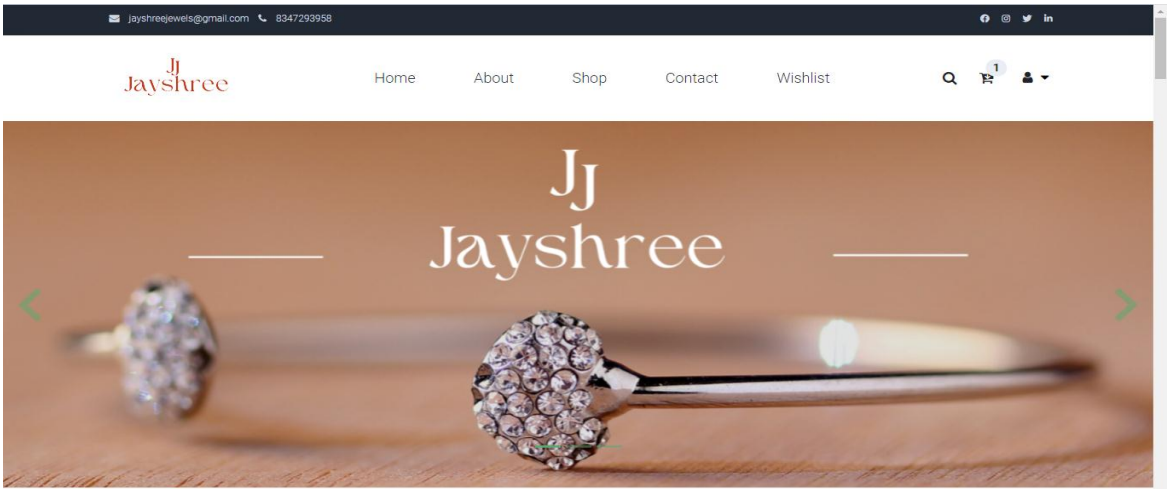


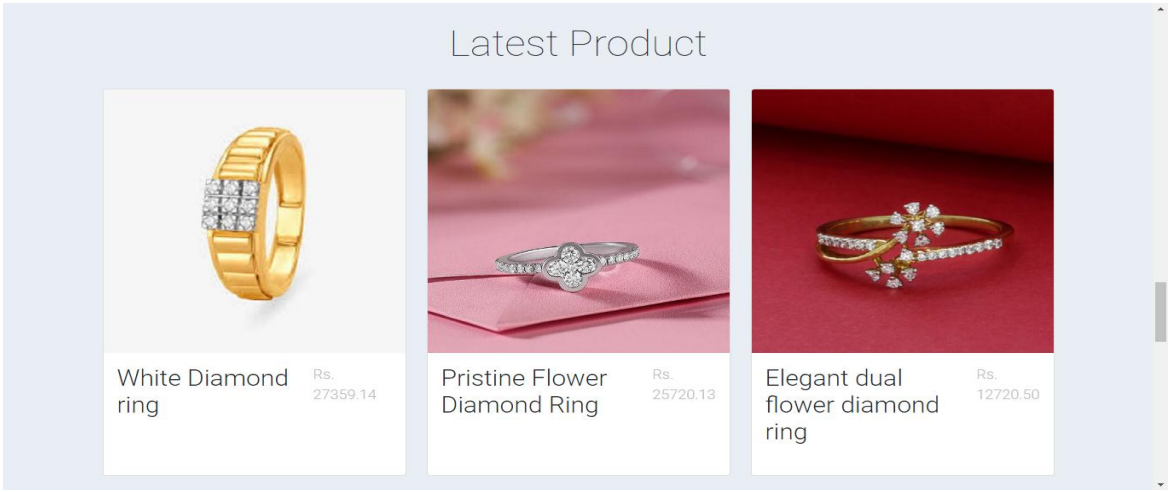
User Side

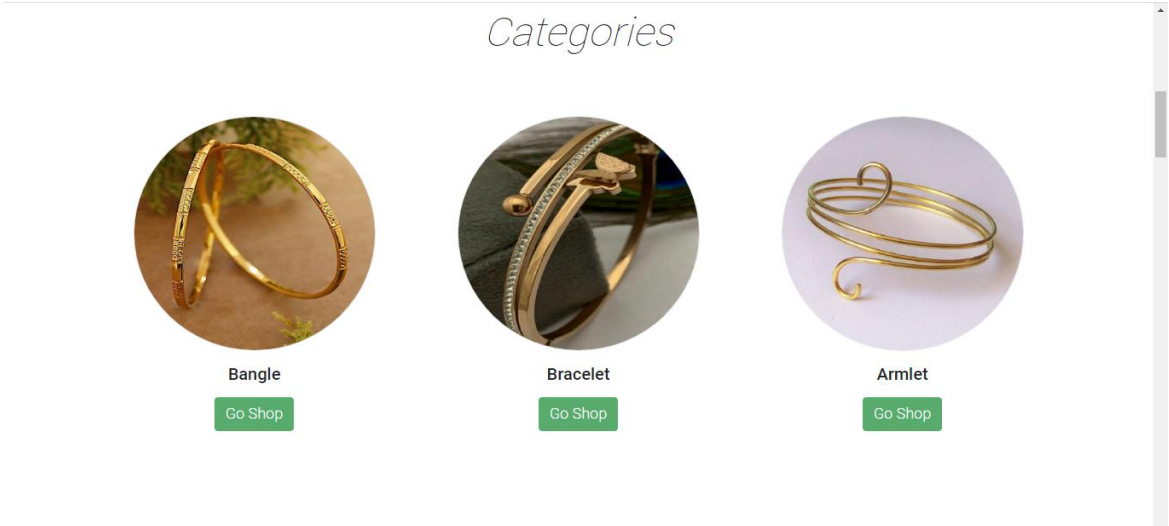
- **User Register**



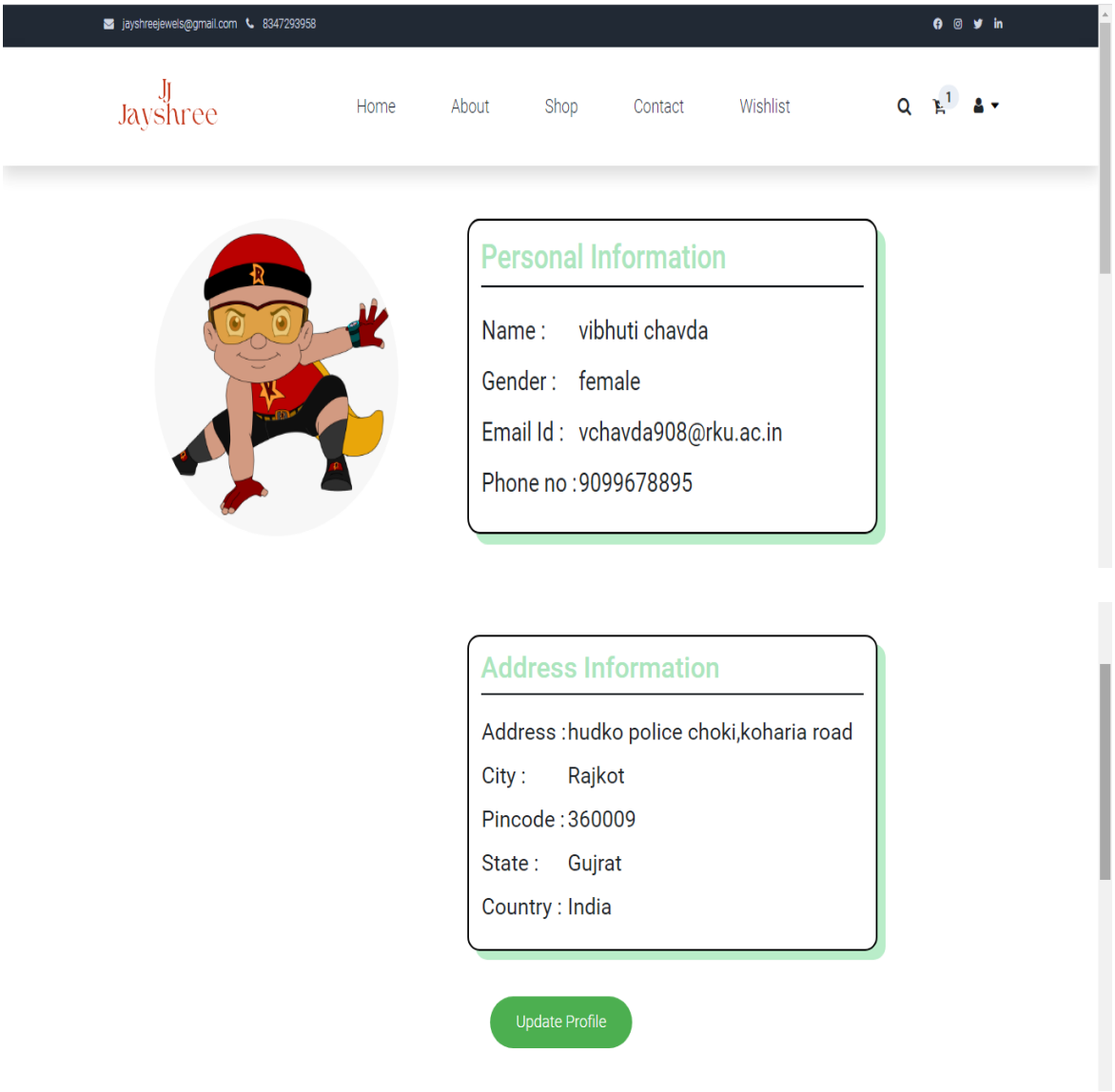
- **User Dashboard**



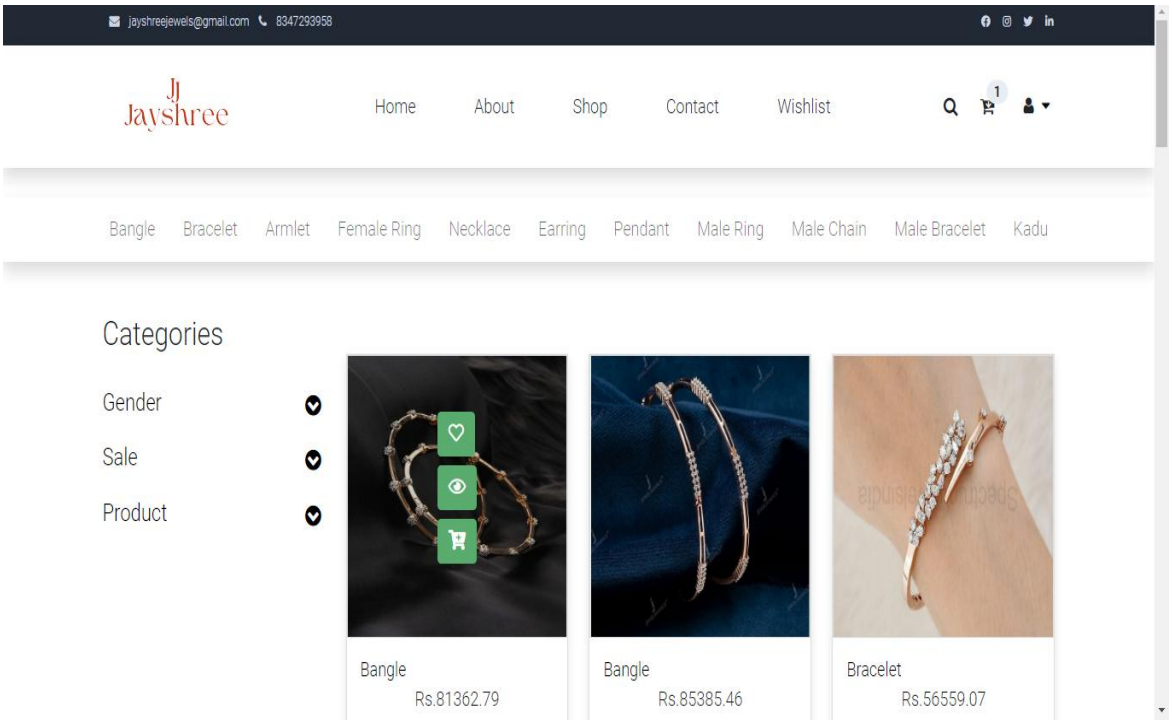




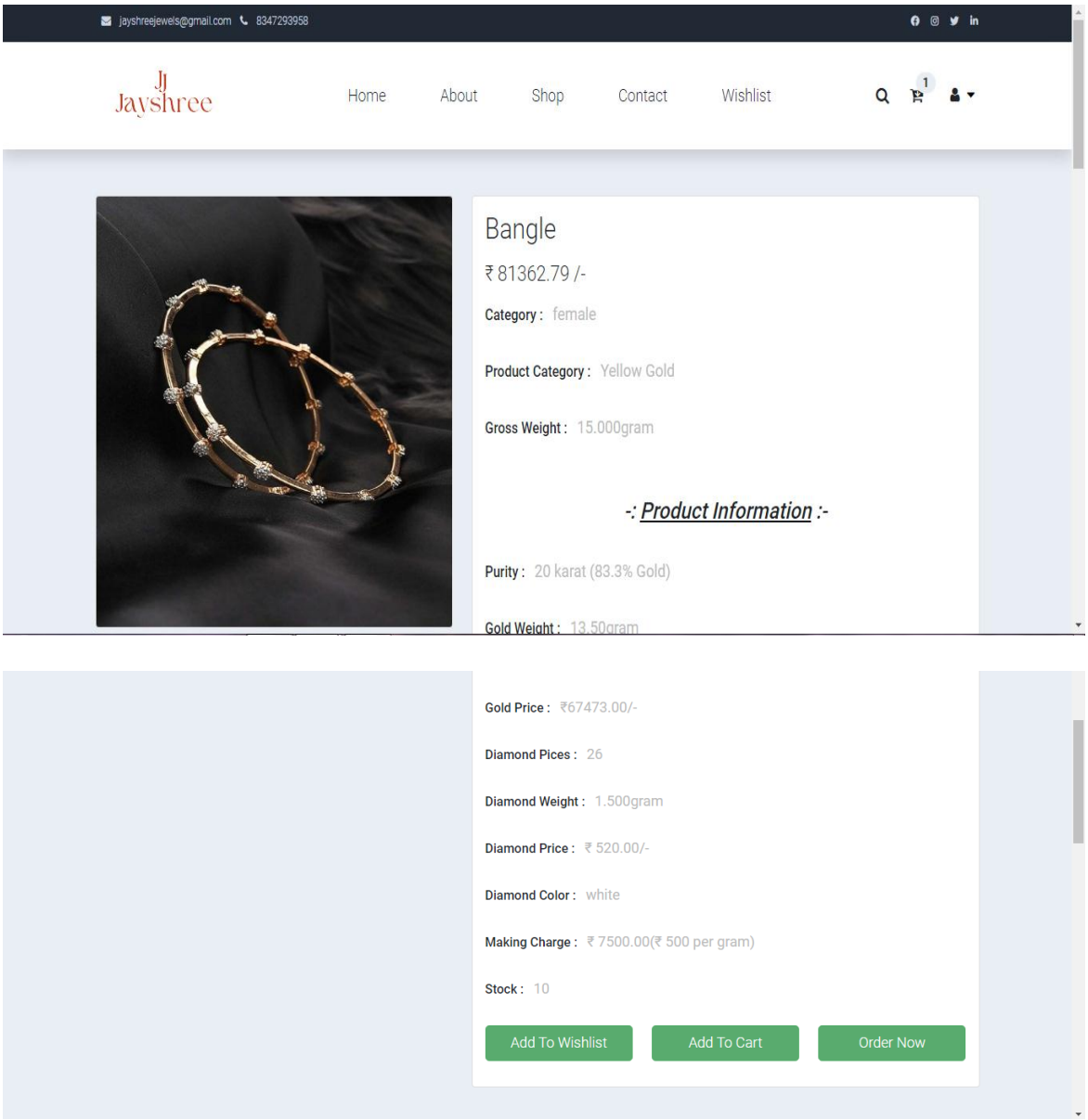
- **User Profile**



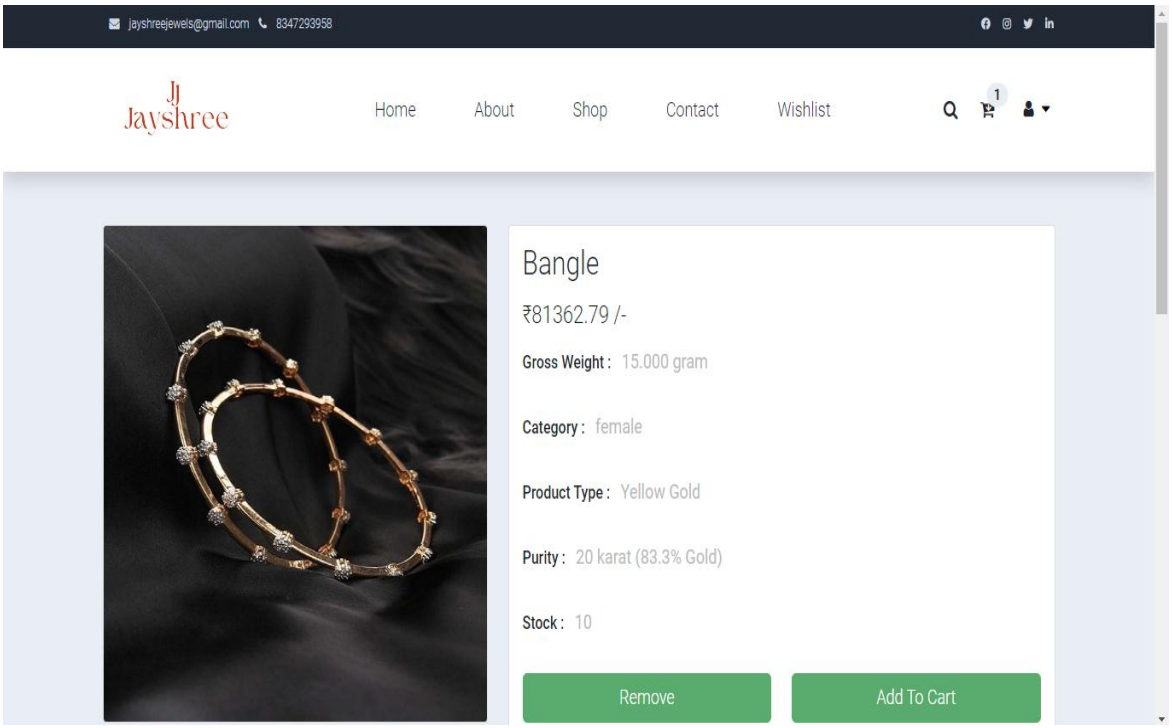
- **Product show**



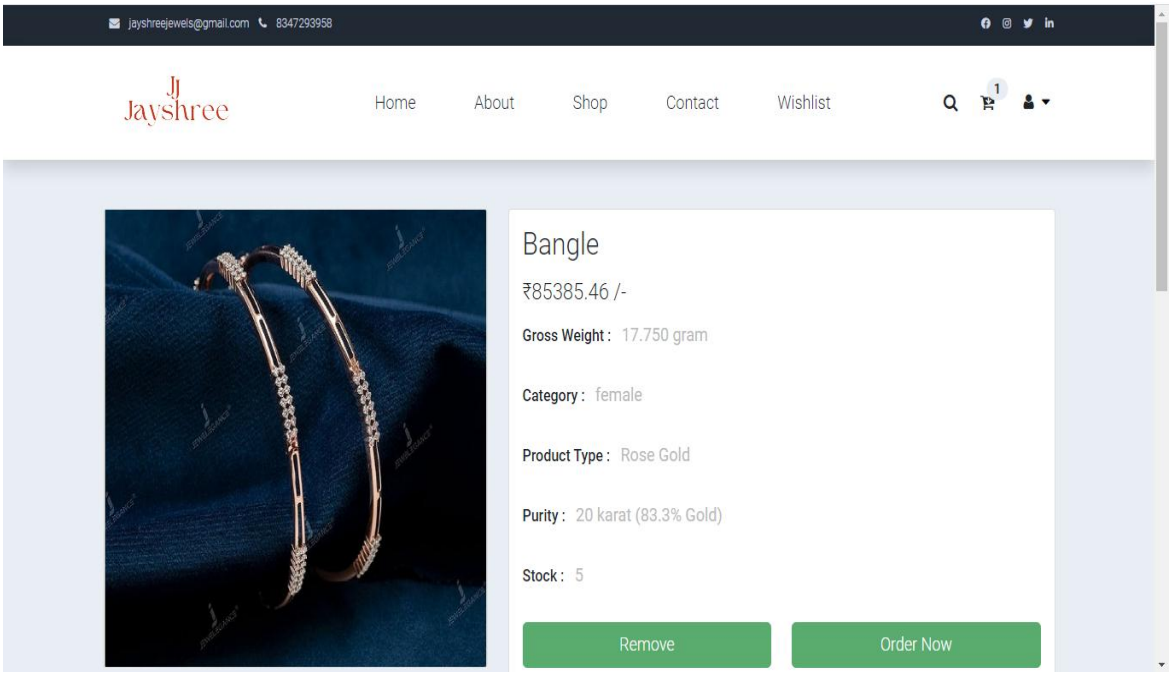
- **Single product show**



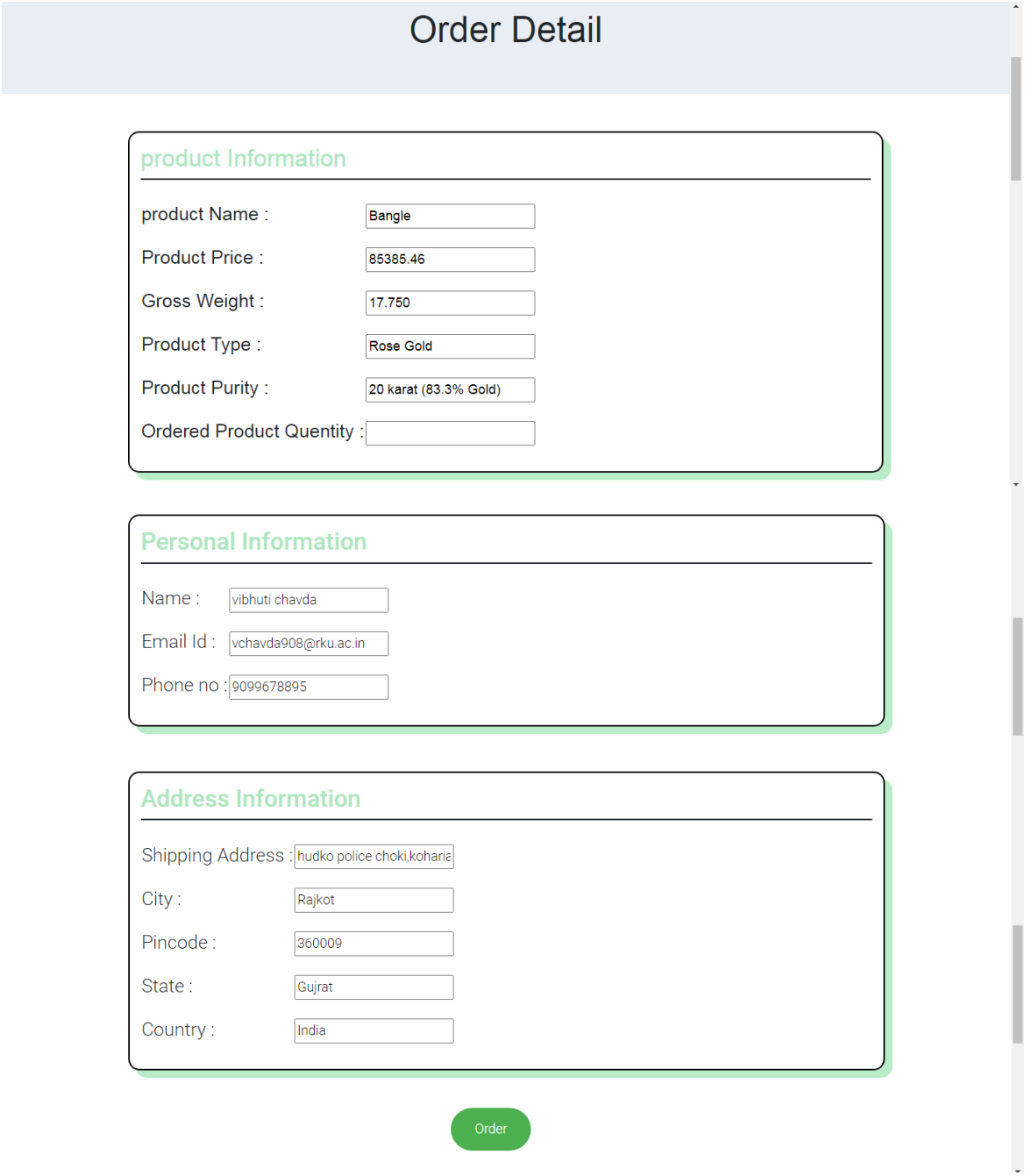
- **Wish List show**



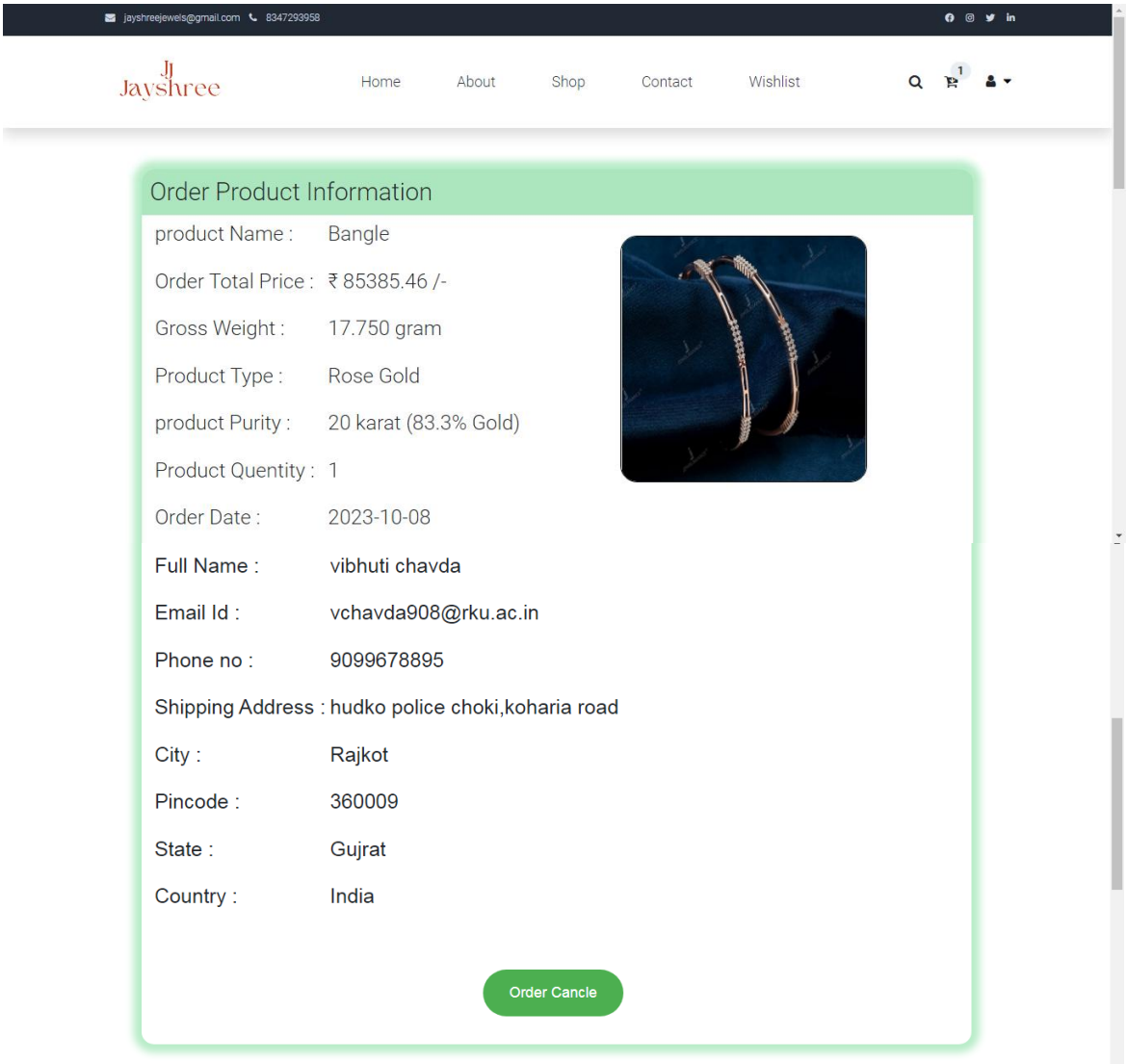
- **Cart show**


jayshreejewels@gmail.com
8347293958
Jayshree
Home
About
Shop
Contact
Wishlist
Bangle
₹85385.46 /-
Gross Weight : 17.750 gram
Category : female
Product Type : Rose Gold
Purity : 20 karat (83.3% Gold)
Stock : 5
Remove
Order Now

- **Order product form**

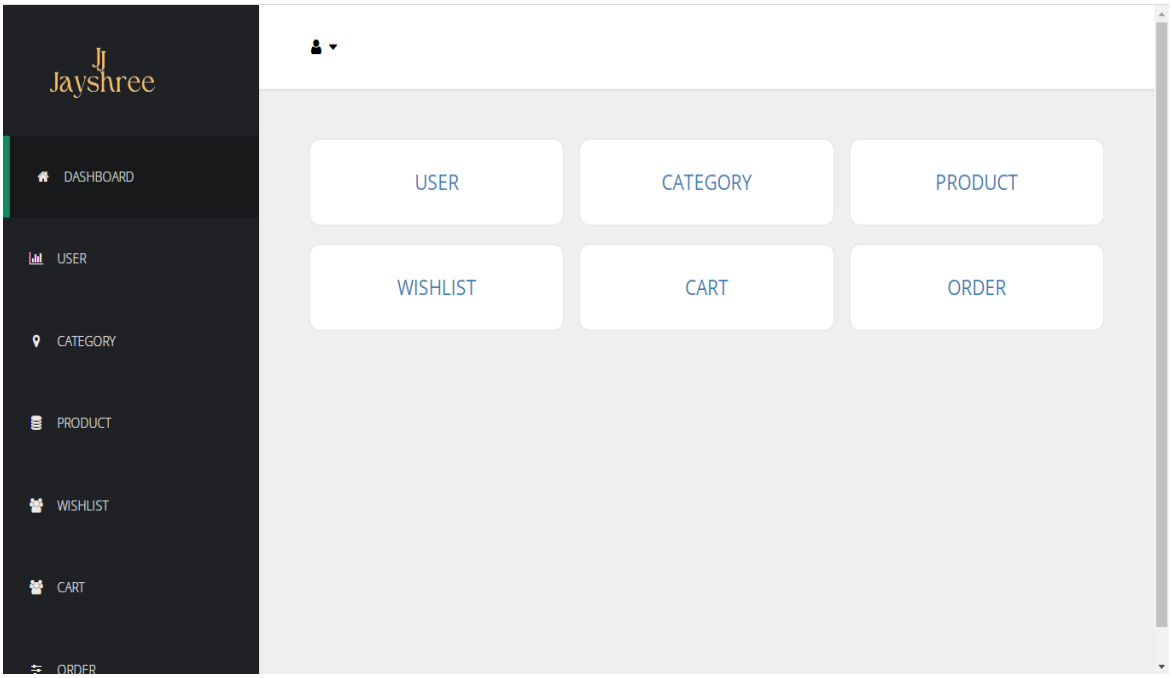


- **Order history**

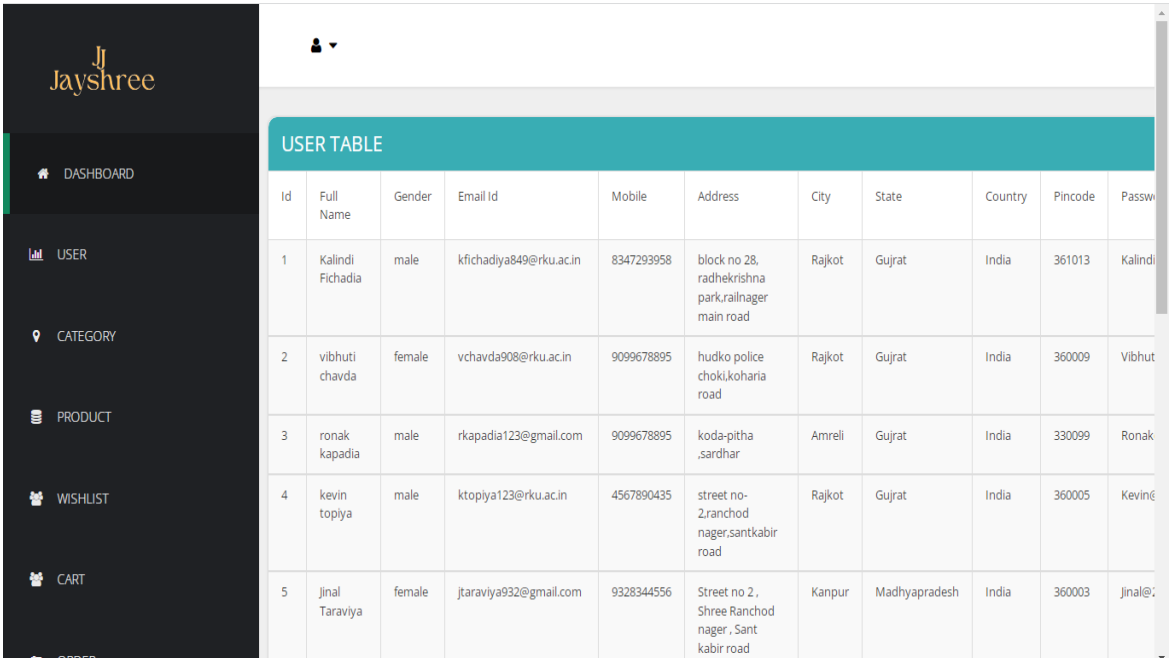


Admin side

- **Admin dashboard**

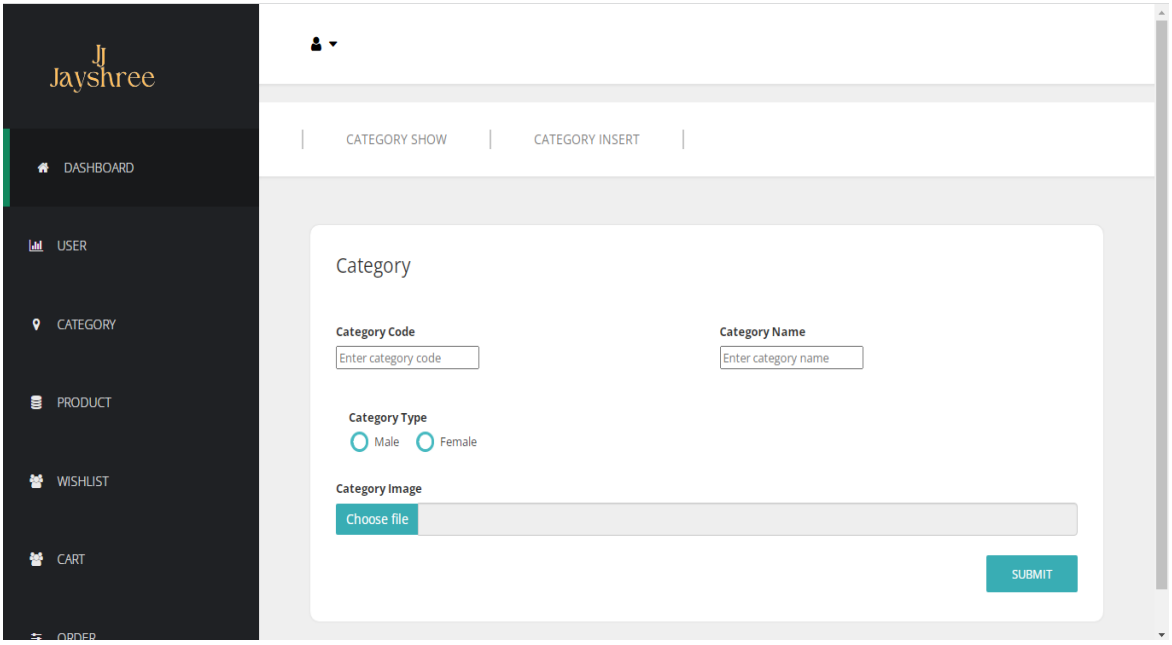


- **User data show**

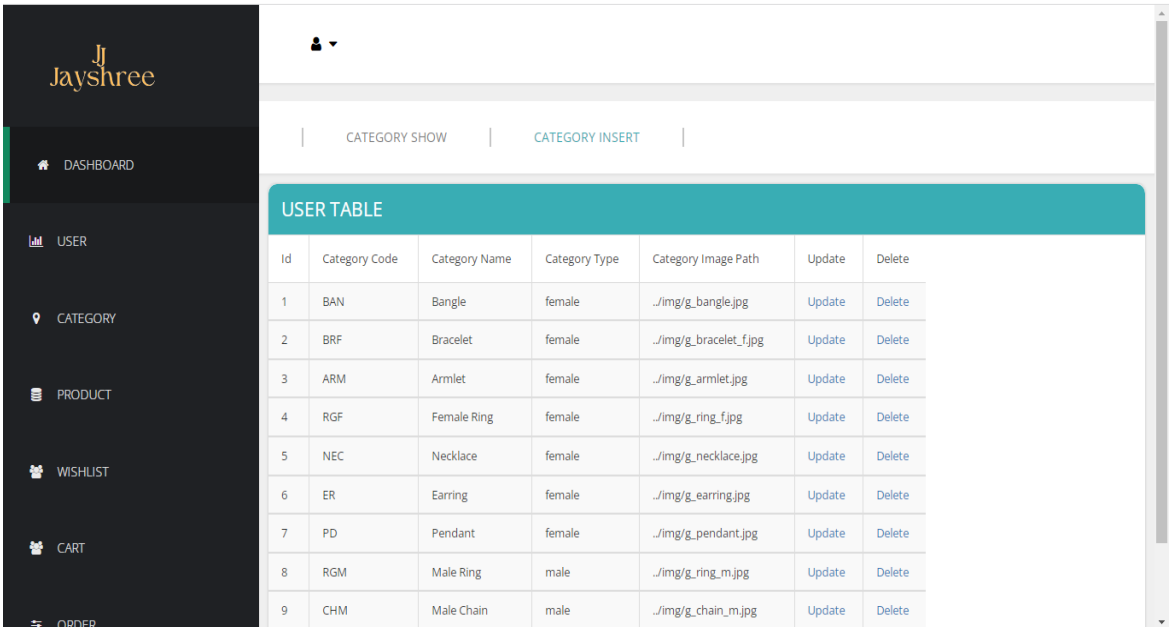


Id	Full Name	Gender	Email Id	Mobile	Address	City	State	Country	Pincode	Passw
1	Kalindi Fichadia	male	kfichadiya849@rku.ac.in	8347293958	block no 28, radhekrishna park,railnager main road	Rajkot	Gujrat	India	361013	Kalindi
2	vibhuti chavda	female	vchavda908@rku.ac.in	9099678895	hudko police choki,koharia road	Rajkot	Gujrat	India	360009	Vibhut
3	ronak kapadia	male	rkapadia123@gmail.com	9099678895	koda-pitha ,sardhar	Amreli	Gujrat	India	330099	Ronak
4	kevin topiya	male	ktopiya123@rku.ac.in	4567890435	street no-2,ranchod nager,santkabir road	Rajkot	Gujrat	India	360005	Kevin@
5	Jinal Taraviya	female	jtaraviya932@gmail.com	9328344556	Street no 2 , Shree Ranchod nager , Sant kabir road	Kanpur	Madhyapradesh	India	360003	Jinal@

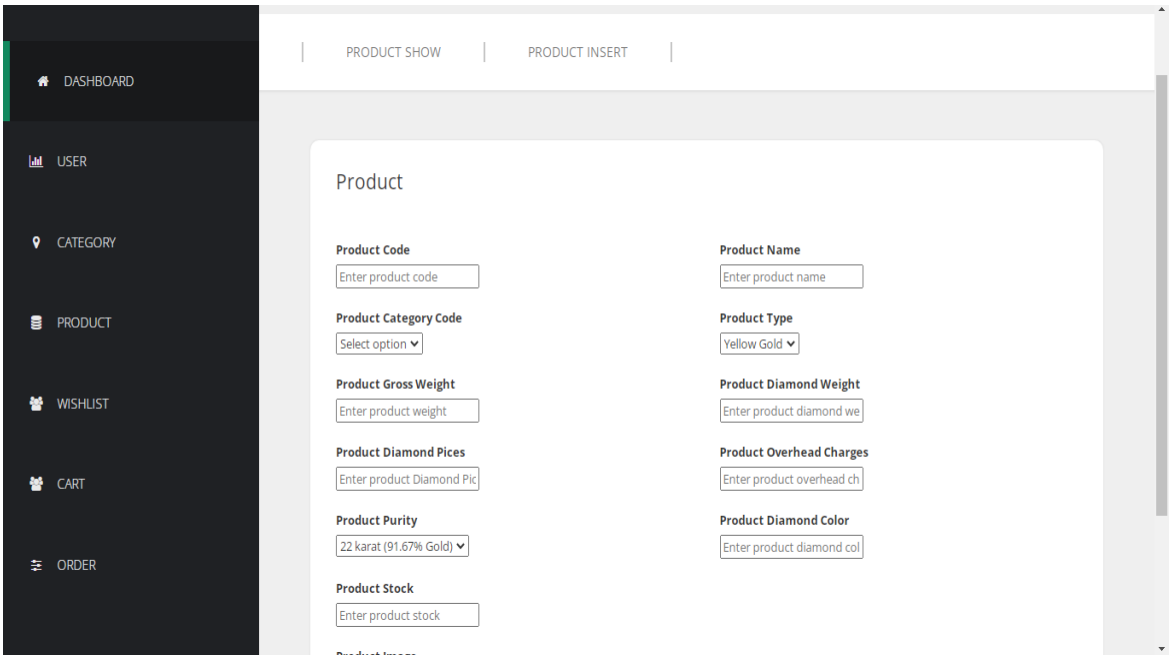
- **Category data insert form**



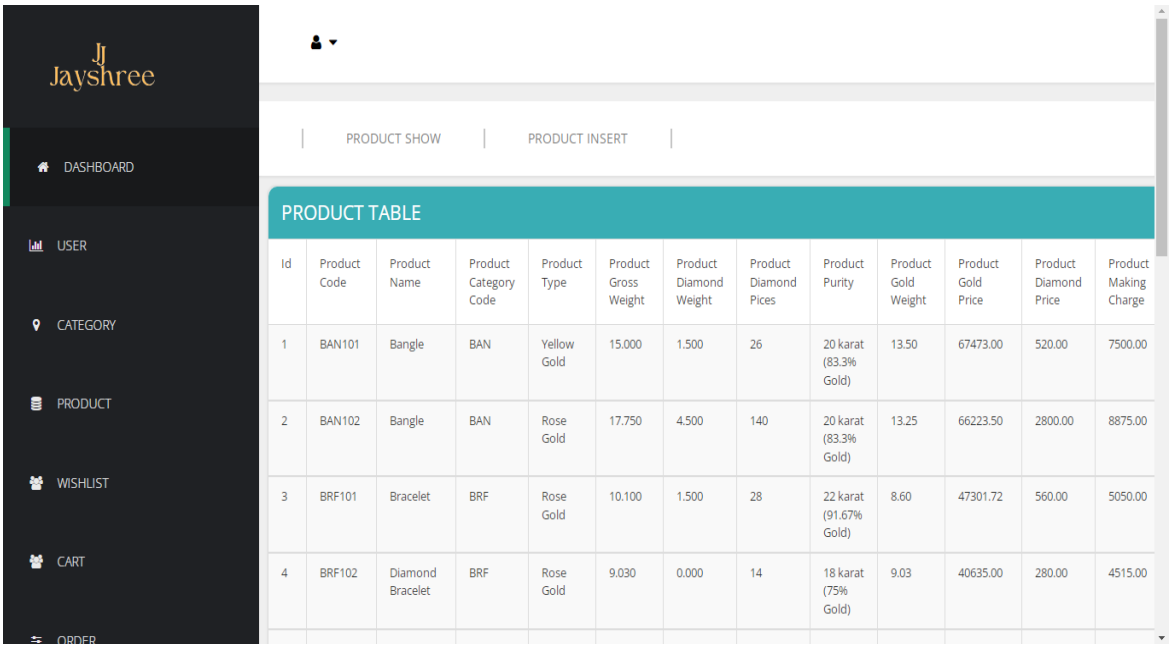
- **Category data show**



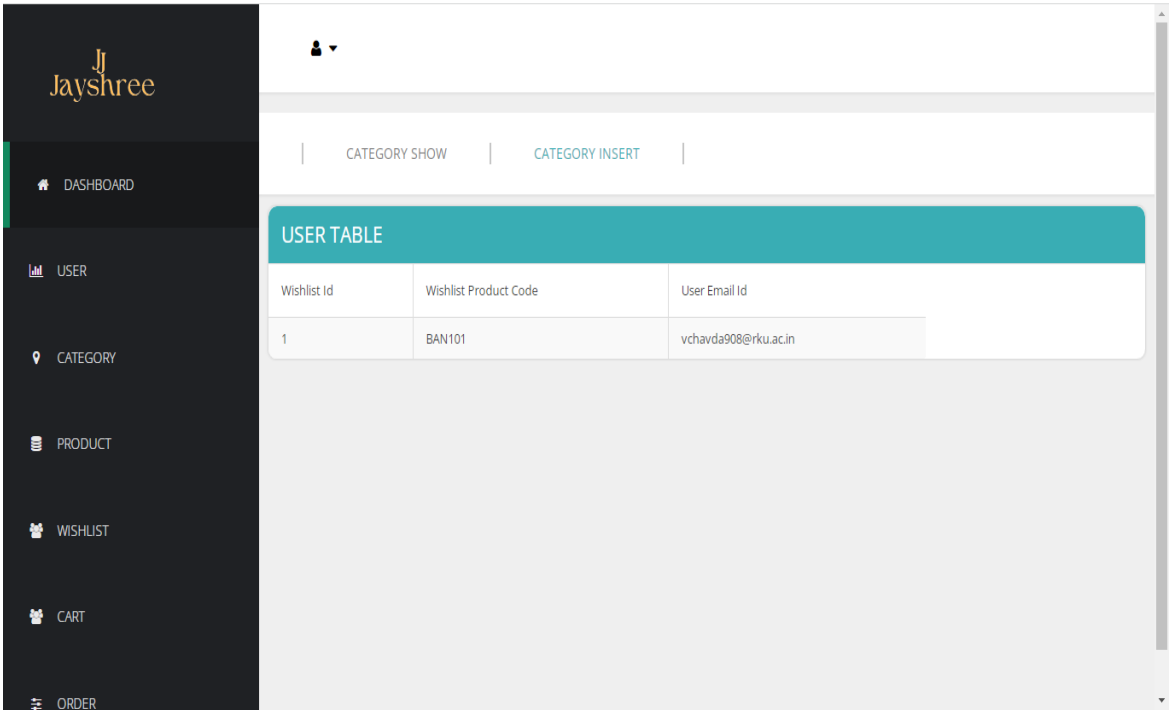
- **Product data insert form**



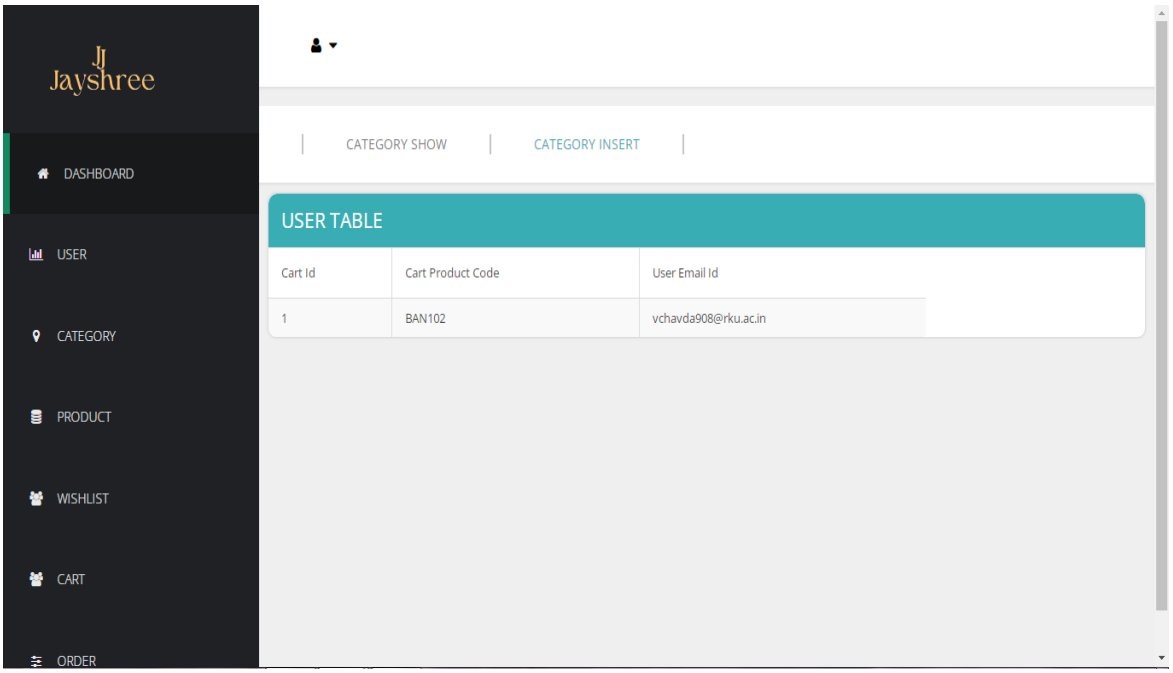
- **Product data show**



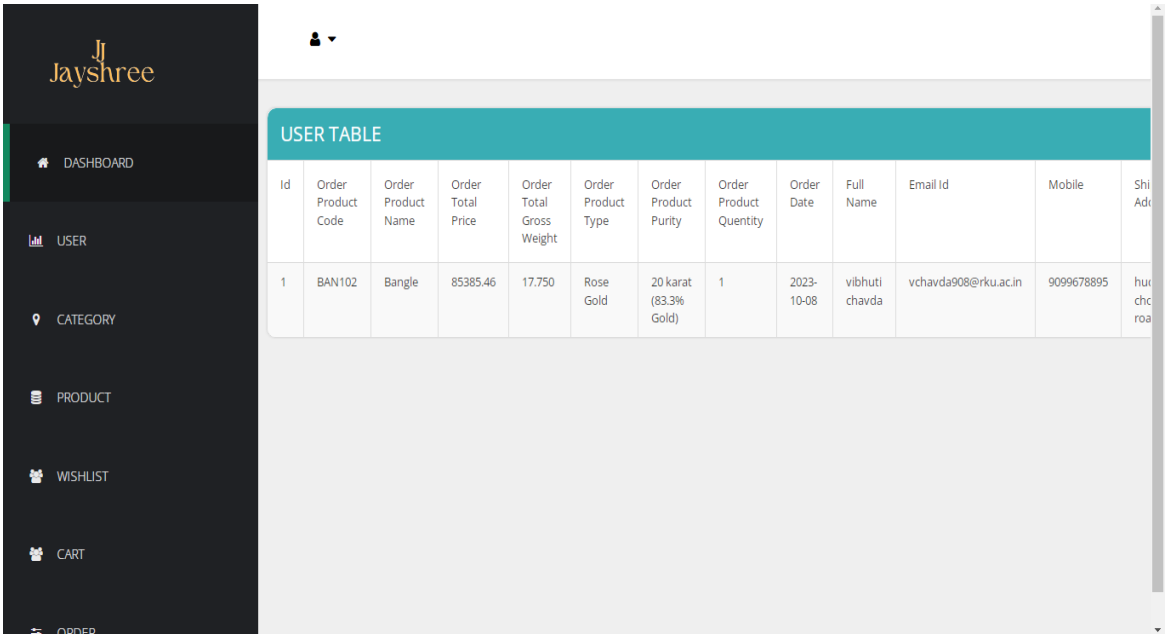
- **Users Wish list product show**



- **Users cart product show**



- **User Order detail show**



8. LIMITATION & FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

8.1 Limitations

- Time Consuming.
- Limited Choices
- To avoid all these limitations and make the working more accurately the system needs to be computerized.
- Can be accessed only from website with login users.

8.2 Future Enhancement

- Delivery – person's database can be maintained.
- Security can be increased.
- Online Payment gateway.
- Order receipts can maintain online.

9. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

The project envisages bridging the gap between the shopkeeper and the customer. It also gives the brief idea about the user's choice and trend going on. It also provides a high accessibility of service that's why we design the online jewelry shop website, so that potential customers need not go to a physical shop to buy products or services. They just need to online to complete their purchases.

Thus the project envisages bridging the gap between the shopkeeper and the customer. The major advantage of online shopping is the convenience it offers.

10. REFERENCES

10.1 BOOK REFERENCES

- PHP for the Web

10.2WEB REFERENCES

- URL: http://www.tanishq.co.in/
- URL: https://www.kalyanjewellers.net/