Project Report

On

Online Gas Booking System

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I extend my deepest appreciation to my esteemed guide, Mr. XYZ for providing me with the possibility to complete this project with the right guidance and advice.

Special gratitude I give to my respected head of the division Mr.XYZ, for allowing me to use the facilities available and also help me to coordinate my project

Furthermore, I would also like to acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role of faculty members on this occasion.

Last but not least, I would like to thank friends who help me to assemble the parts and gave a suggestion about the project.

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Introduction

The Online Gas Booking System has been developed to solve the problems prevailing in the practicing manual system. This system is designed for particular need of the company to carry out operation in a smooth and effective manner.

The Online Gas Booking System can lead to error free, secure, reliable and fast management system. It can assist the user to concentrate other activities rather than to concentrate on record keeping. Thus it helps organization in better utilization of resources.

Advantages of proposed System

* User is not restricted to just booking through phone.
* User can order anytime during a day online.
* It often happens in phone system that the line gets busy and user have to wait and keep trying for booking.
* There is no need for users and agency to maintain gas records manually. They can view the details through their account.
* It is convenient for users to use the website and book the cylinders according to their needs.
* Payment can also be done online thereby providing a more flexible approach.
* The system can be customized according to different rules and regulations by admin as required.
* He may also inform customers about the changes in rules by putting up notifications in the system.
* Hence the system saves time, efforts and cost.

In this project, we use PHP and  **MySQL** database. It has two modules

1. Customer

2. Admin

**Customer Module:** Customer first fill the signup form then login into their panel and do the following activities

* Dashboard: This is the Welcome page for customer.
* New Connection : In this section customer send the request for LPG connection to the organization
* Book Cylinder: When organization provides connection number then customer can book his/her cylinder.
* Booking History: In this section, customer can view the history of gas booking.
* Search: In this section, customer can search gas booking records by entering booking number.
* Customer can also update his profile, change the password and recover the password.

***Admin Module***

* Admin is the super user of the website who can manage everything on the website. Admin can log in through the login page
* Dashboard: In this section, admin can see all detail in brief like the total new connection, total new connection, total onhold connection, total approved connection, total rejected connection, total new booking, total confirmed booking, total cancelled booking, total assign booking, total delivered LPG, total staff and total registered users
* Delivery Staff: In this section, admin can mange staff (add/update).
* Reg Users: In this section, admin can view the detail of registered users.
* Connection: In this section, admin can view the connection request admin also has the right to change connection status according to the current status and add his/her remarks.
* Booking: In this section, admin can view booking request and assign to delivery staff or cancel the booking.
* Assign Booking: In this section, admin can change the status of booking according to current status and add his/her remarks.
* Reports: In this section, admin can view booking and connection request in a particular periods.
* Search: In this section, admin can search booking and connection details with the help of booking number and connection number respectively.
* Admin can also update his profile, change the password and recover the password.

Abstract

To ensure a simple and secure environment for the customer and the agency we are making the ‘Online Gas Booking System’. Through this system, we are solving the customers’ problems in a lot of way like to book their gas cylinder from home and put new connection request without travelling to the agency and stand in a queue.

On the other hand, it also makes easier for the agency to check the connection request and booking request.

It also prevents any error while registering the gas as if it’s done manually there is always a chance of omission and oversight. It also helps the agency to move from a manual system of registering the data to storing it online which digitized the agency and reduces their overall carbon footprint.

It will avoid the agency from spending a huge amount of their budget in maintaining the manual records and updating them from time to time.

All the operation will become easier as all information that is provided from the system is very reliable and high amount data space is used.

The determination of system is to provide the user with simple and secure software which is understandable, easier to store and search the information.

Objectives

The objective of this project is to create the system where the customer can easily book their LPG gas cylinder and put request for new connection through online system and agency can track the record of its customer and the delivery of the cylinder. The system will help the customers by providing a simple user interactive interface for booking and taking new LPG connection the gas through online which will save their time and money. It also gives the agencies ease by helping them make the booking process faster and easier to maintain. There are various steps to book a gas like issuing an entry book, to travel agency from that to go to the delivery centre, our system makes this whole process at one place. It gives every user a simple and secure system by authorizing the user before entering the system. This is helpful to the agency to get all the desired data through so many simple steps without going through manual records.

System Requirements

Hardware requirement:-

This software requires following minimum hardware configuration:

* Processor: Pentium-iv and above
* RAM: 256 MB
* Hard Disk: 4.3GB
* Floppy Disk: 1.44 MB
* CD Drive
* Monitor-15” Color Monitor

Software Requirement:-

1. OS : Windows XP

2.PHP Triad (PHP, MySQL, Apache, and PHPMyAdmin)

Software Features

PHP TRIAD

PHPTriad installs a complete working PHP/MySQL server environment on Windows platforms (9x/ NT). Installs PHP, MySQL, Apache, and PHPMyAdmin.

PHP

PHP is a scripting language originally designed for producing dynamic web pages. It has evolved to include a command line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications. While PHP was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1995, the main implementation of PHP is now produced by The PHP Group and serves as the de facto standard for PHP as there is no formal specification. PHP is free software released under the PHP License, however it is incompatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL), due to restrictions on the usage of the term PHP. It is a widely-used general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML. It generally runs on a web server, taking PHP code as its input and creating web pages as output. It can be deployed on most web servers and on almost every operating system and platform free of charge. PHP is installed on more than 20 million websites and 1 million web servers.

PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page. It began in 1994 as a set of Common Gateway Interface binaries written in the C programming language by the Danish/Greenlandic programmer Rasmus Lerdorf. Lerdorf initially created these Personal Home Page Tools to replace a small set of Perl scripts he had been using to maintain his personal homepage. The tools were used to perform tasks such as displaying his résumé and recording how much traffic his page was receiving. He combined these binaries with his Form Interpreter to create PHP/FI, which had more functionality. PHP/FI included a larger implementation for the C programming language and could communicate with databases, enabling the building of simple, dynamic web applications.

Lerdorf released PHP publicly on June 8, 1995 to accelerate bug location and improve the code. This release was named PHP version 2 and already had the basic functionality that PHP has today. This included Perl-like variables, form handling, and the ability to embed HTML. The syntax was similar to Perl but was more limited, simpler, and less consistent. Zeev Suraski and Andi Gutmans, two Israeli developers at the Technion IIT, rewrote the parser in 1997 and formed the base of PHP 3, changing the language’s name to the recursive initialism PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor. The development team officially released PHP/FI 2 in November 1997 after months of beta testing. Afterwards, public testing of PHP 3 began, and the official launch came in June 1998. Suraski and Gutmans then started a new rewrite of PHP’s core, producing the Zend Engine in 1999. They also founded Zend Technologies in Ramat Gan, Israel.

On May 22, 2000, PHP 4, powered by the Zend Engine 1.0, was released. On July 13, 2004, PHP 5 was released, powered by the new Zend Engine II. PHP 5 included new features such as improved support for object-oriented programming, the PHP Data Objects extension (which defines a lightweight and consistent interface for accessing databases), and numerous performance enhancements. The most recent update released by The PHP Group is for the older PHP version 4 code branch.

In 2008, PHP 5 became the only stable version under development. Late static binding has been missing from PHP and will be added in version 5.3. PHP 6 is under development alongside PHP 5. Major changes include the removal of register\_globals, magic quotes, and safe mode. The reason for the removals was because register\_globals had given way to security holes, and magic quotes had an unpredictable nature, and was best avoided. Instead, to escape characters, Magic quotes may be substituted with the addslashes() function, or more appropriately an escape mechanism specific to the database vendor itself like mysqli\_real\_escape\_string() for MySQL.

PHP does not have complete native support for Unicode or multibyte strings; Unicode support will be included in PHP 6. Many high profile open source projects ceased to support PHP 4 in new code as of February 5, 2008, due to the GoPHP5 initiative, provided by a consortium of PHP developers promoting the transition from PHP 4 to PHP 5. It runs in both 32-bit and 64-bit environments, but on Windows the only official distribution is 32-bit, requiring Windows 32-bit compatibility mode to be enabled while using IIS in a 64-bit Windows environment. There is a third-party distribution available for 64-bit Windows.

Syntax

<html>

<head>

<title>PHP Test</title>

</head>

<body>

<?php echo “<p> Hello World </p>”; ?>

</body></html>

PHP only parses code within its delimiters. Anything outside its delimiters is sent directly to the output and is not parsed by PHP. The most common delimiters are <?php and ?>, which are open and close delimiters respectively. <script language=”php”> and </script> delimiters are also available. Short tags can be used to start PHP code, <? or <?= (which is used to echo back a string or variable) and the tag to end PHP code, ?>. These tags are commonly used, but like ASP-style tags (<% or <%= and %>), they are less portable as they can be disabled in the PHP configuration. For this reason, the use of short tags and ASP-style tags is discouraged. The purpose of these delimiters is to separate PHP code from non-PHP code, including HTML.

Variables are prefixed with a dollar symbol and a type does not need to be specified in advance. Unlike function and class names, variable names are case sensitive. Both double-quoted (“”) and heredoc strings allow the ability to embed a variable’s value into the string. PHP treats newlines as whitespace in the manner of a free-form language (except when inside string quotes), and statements are terminated by a semicolon. PHP has three types of comment syntax: /\* \*/ serves as block comments, and // as well as # are used for inline comments. The echo statement is one of several facilities PHP provides to output text (e.g. to a web browser).

In terms of keywords and language syntax, PHP is similar to most high level languages that follow the C style syntax. If conditions, for and while loops, and function returns are similar in syntax to languages such as C, C++, Java and Perl.

MySQL

What is a database?

Quite simply, it’s an organized collection of data. A database management system (DBMS) such as Access, FileMaker Pro, Oracle or SQL Server provides you with the software tools you need to organize that data in a flexible manner. It includes facilities to add, modify or delete data from the database, ask questions (or queries) about the data stored in the database and produce reports summarizing selected contents.

MySQL is a multithreaded,multi-user SQL database management system(DBMS). The basic program runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases.Originally financed in a similar fashion to the JBoss model, MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQLAB now a subsidiary of Sun Microsystem , which holds the copyright to most of the codebase. The project’s source code is available under terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietory agreements.

MySQL is a database.The data in MySQL is stored in database objects called tables.A table is a collections of related data entries and it consists of columns and rows.Databases are useful when storing information categorically. A company may have a database with the following tables: “Employees”, “Products”, “Customers” and “Orders”.

Database Tables

A database most often contains one or more tables. Each table is identified by a name (e.g. “Customers” or “Orders”). Tables contain records (rows) with data.

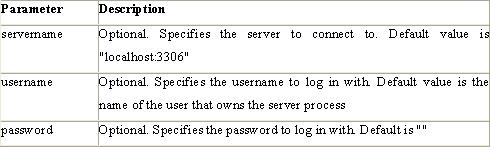
Queries

A query is a question or a request. With MySQL, we can query a database for specific information and have a record set returned.

Create a connection to a database

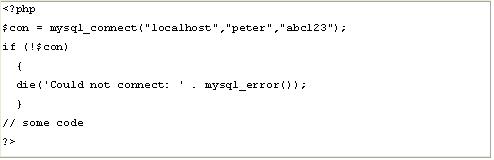
Before you can access data in a database, you must create a connection to the database. In PHP, this is done with the mysqli\_connect() function.

Syntax



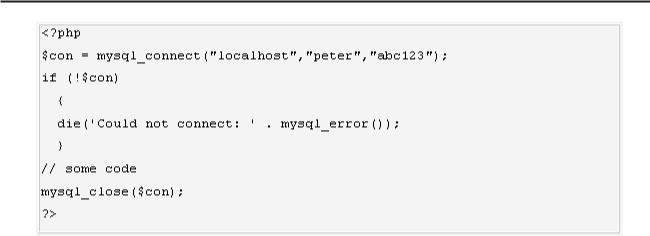
Example

In the following example we store the connection in a variable ($con) for later use in the script. The “die” part will be executed if the connection fails



Closing a Connection

The connection will be closed automatically when the script ends. To close the connection before, use the mysqli\_close() function:



phpMAdmin

phpMyAdmin is an open source tool written in PHP intended to handle the administration of MySQL over the World Wide Web. phpMyAdmin supports a wide range of operations with MySQL.Currently it can create and drop databases, create/drop/alter tables, delete/edit/add fields, execute any SQL statement, manage users and permissions, and manage keys on fields. while you still have the ability to directly execute any SQL statement. phpMyAdmin can manage a whole MySQL server (needs a super-user) as well as a single database. To accomplish the latter you’ll need a properly set up MySQL user who can read/write only the desired database. It’s up to you to look up the appropriate part in the MySQL manual.

phpMyAdmin can:

* browse and drop databases, tables, views, fields and indexes
* create, copy, drop, rename and alter databases, tables, fields and indexes
* maintenance server, databases and tables, with proposals on server configuration
* execute, edit and bookmark any SQL-statement, even batch-queries
* load text files into tables
* create and read dumps of tables
* export data to various formats: CSV, XML, PDF, ISO/IEC 26300 - OpenDocument Text and Spreadsheet, Word, Excel and LATEX formats
* administer multiple servers
* manage MySQL users and privileges
* check referential integrity in MyISAM tables
* using Query-by-example (QBE), create complex queries automatically connecting required tables
* create PDF graphics of your Database layout
* search globally in a database or a subset of it
* transform stored data into any format using a set of predefined functions, like displaying BLOB-data as image or download-link
* support InnoDB tables and foreign keys
* support mysqli, the improved MySQL extension

Apache Web server

Often referred to as simply Apache, a public-domain open source Web server developed by a loosely-knit group of programmers. The first version of Apache, based on the NCSA httpd Web server, was developed in 1995.

Core development of the Apache Web server is performed by a group of about 20 volunteer programmers, called the Apache Group. However, because the source code is freely available, anyone can adapt the server for specific needs, and there is a large public library of Apache add-ons. In many respects, development of Apache is similar to development of the Linux operating system.

The original version of Apache was written for UNIX, but there are now versions that run under OS/ 2, Windows and other platforms. The name is a tribute to the Native American Apache Indian tribe, a tribe well known for its endurance and skill in warfare. A common misunderstanding is that it was called Apache because it was developed from existing NCSA code plus various patches, hence the name a patchy server, or Apache server.

Apache consistently rates as the world’s most popular Web server according to analyst surveys. Apache has attracted so much interest because it is full-featured, reliable, and free. Originally developed for UNIX™ operating systems, Apache has been updated to run on Windows, OS/2, and other platforms. One aspect of Apache that some site administrators find confusing — especially those unfamiliar with UNIX-style software — is its configuration scheme. Instead of using a point-and-click graphic user interface (GUI) or Windows Registry keys as most other modern software packages, Apache generally relies on simple text files for its configuration settings.

System Analysis and Design

FEASIBILITY STUDY

A feasibility analysis is undertaken to determine the possibility or probability of either improving 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 solution exists.

There are three aspects in feasibility study portion of the preliminary investigation.

1) Operational feasibility

2) Technical feasibility

3) Economical feasibility

Operational feasibility:-

It is a measure of how well a proposed system solves the problems, and takes advantages of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development.

Operational feasibility covers two aspects. One is the technical performance aspect and other is the acceptance within the organization. Operational feasibility determines how the proposed system will fit the current operations and what, if any job restructuring and retraining may be needed to implement the system.

In the system operational feasibility checks, whether the user who is going to use the system is able to work with the software with which the system id coded and also the mind of the user going to use system. If the user does not understand or is able to work on the system further development is waste.

The system is easy to learn and it will require a very short time to learn the operation of the system for a person having knowledge in accounting. So that system was operationally feasible

Technical feasibility :-

This involves questions such as whether the technology needed for the system exists, how difficult it will be to build, and whether the firm has enough experience using that technology. The assessment is based on an outline design of system requirements in terms of Input, Processes, Output, Fields, Programs, and Procedures. This can be quantified in terms of volumes of data, trends, frequency of updating, etc. in order to estimate whether the new system will perform adequately or not.

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.

The minimum memory requirement is 32MB of RAM while 64MB is better to have for better performance. As far as software is concerned, MySQL and PHP should be installed on the server.

Economic feasibility :-

Economic analysis is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of a new system. More commonly known as cost/benefit analysis, the procedure is to determine the benefits and savings that are expected from a candidate system and compare them with costs. If benefits outweigh costs, then the decision is made to design and implement the system.

Implementation of this system will be a lifetime investment, which will ensure returns to the store of good services and market value throughout the future. So the system is found economically feasible.

Project Designing

**Design Document**

* + The entire system is projected with a physical diagram which specifics the actual storage parameters that are physically necessary for any database to be stored on to the disk. The overall systems existential idea is derived from this diagram.
  + The relation upon the system is structure through a conceptual ER-Diagram, which not only specifics the existential entities but also the standard relations through which the system exists and the cardinalities that are necessary for the system state to continue.

**Unified Modeling Language Diagrams(UML):**

* + The unified modeling language allows the software engineer to express an analysis model using the modeling notation that is governed by a set of syntactic semantic and pragmatic rules.
  + A UML system is represented using five different views that describe the system from distinctly different perspective. Each view is defined by a set of diagram, which is as follows.

**User Model View**

* + 1. This view represents the system from the users perspective.
    2. The analysis representation describes a usage scenario from the end-users perspective**.**

**Structural model view**

◆In this model the data and functionality are arrived from inside the system.

◆ This model view models the static structures.

**Behavioral Model View**

◆ It represents the dynamic of behavioral as parts of the system, depicting the interactions of collection between various structural elements described in the user model and structural model view.

**Implementation Model View**

* + In this the structural and behavioral as parts of the system are represented as they are to be built.

**Environmental Model View**

In this the structural and behavioral aspects of the environment in which the system is to be implemented are represented.

UML is specifically constructed through two different domains they are

* + UML Analysis modeling, which focuses on the user model and structural model views of the system?
  + UML design modeling, which focuses on the behavioral modeling, implementation modeling and environmental model views**.**

**Visit Website**

### 1) Use Case Diagrams user

**Signup**

**Signin**

**Dashboard**

**Send Connection Request**

**Send Booking Request**

**View Booking History Quote**

**Search Booking**

**Profile**

**Change Password**

### 1) Use Case Diagrams Admin

**Sign in**

**Dashboard**

**Staff (Add /update)**

**Manage Connection (view and update remark)**

**Manage Booking (view and update remark)**

**Assign Booking (view and update remark)**

**Manage Reports**

**Search Booking/Connection**

**Update Profile**

**Change Password**

#### ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP Diagrams

E-R (Entity-Relationship) Diagram is used to represents the relationship between entities in the table.

The symbols used in E-R diagrams are:

SYMBOL PURPOSE

Represents Entity sets.

Represent attributes.

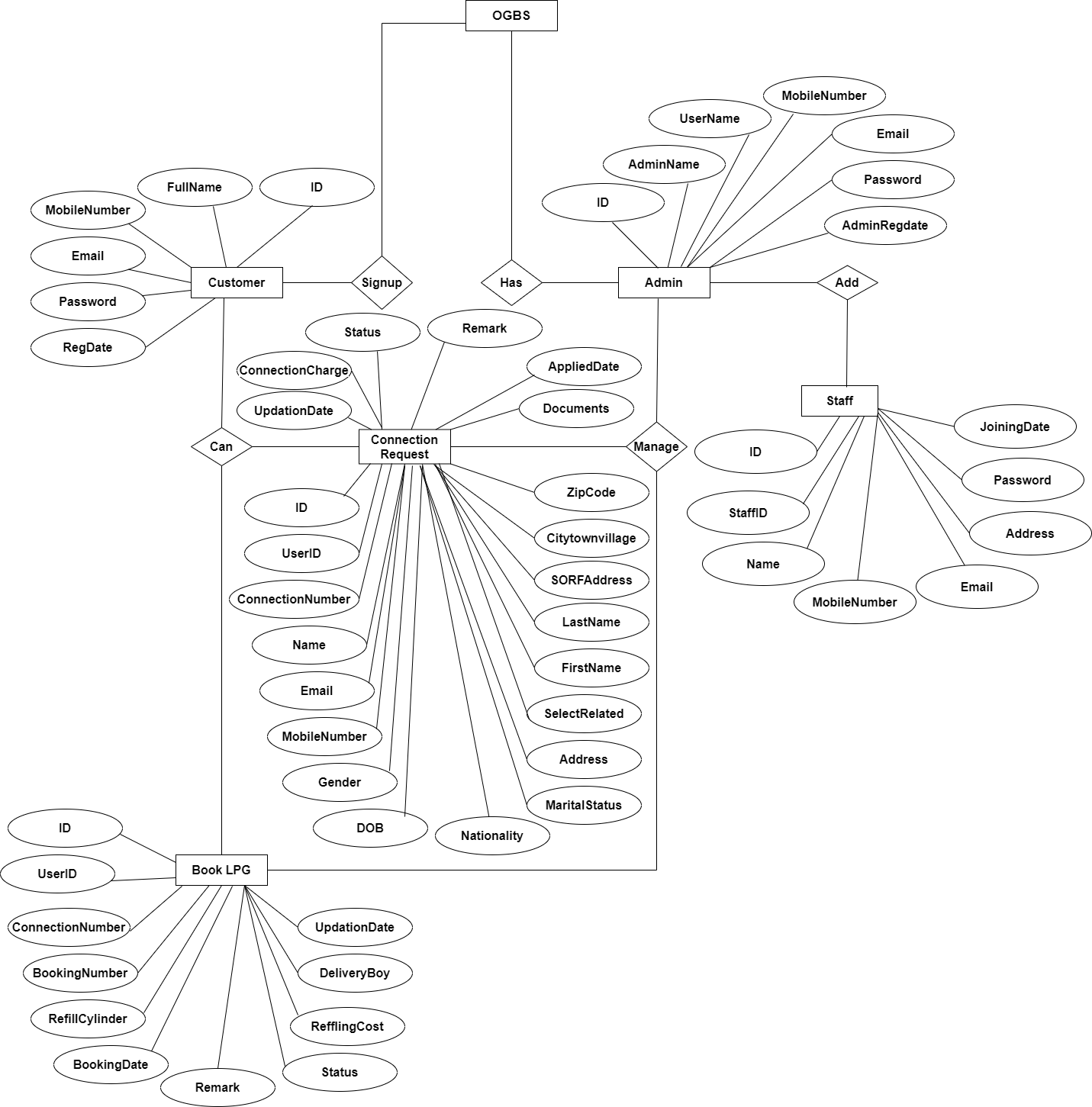
Represent Relationship Sets.

Line represents flow

Structured analysis is a set of tools and techniques that the analyst.

To develop a new kind of a system:

The traditional approach focuses on the cost benefit and feasibility analysis, Project management, and hardware and software selection a personal considerations.



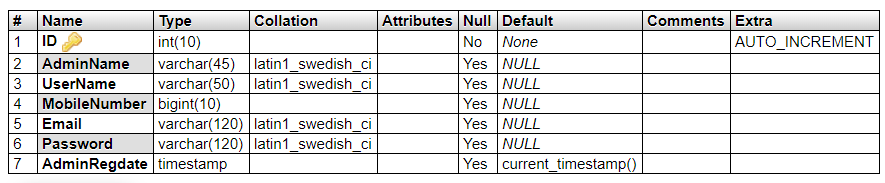
**DATABASE DESIGN**

The data in the system has to be stored and retrieved from database. Designing the database is part of system design. Data elements and data structures to be stored have been identified at analysis stage. They are structured and put together to design the data storage and retrieval system.

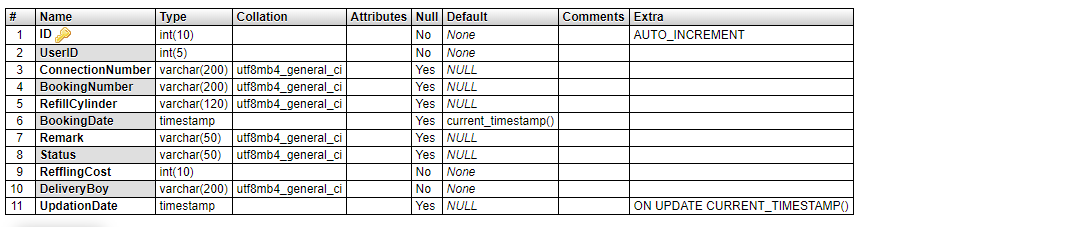
A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. The general objective is to make database access easy, quick, inexpensive and flexible for the user. Relationships are established between the data items and unnecessary data items are removed. Normalization is done to get an internal consistency of data and to have minimum redundancy and maximum stability. This ensures minimizing data storage required, minimizing chances of data inconsistencies and optimizing for updates. The MS Access database has been chosen for developing the relevant databases.

**Online Gas Booking System (OGBS) MySQL tables :**

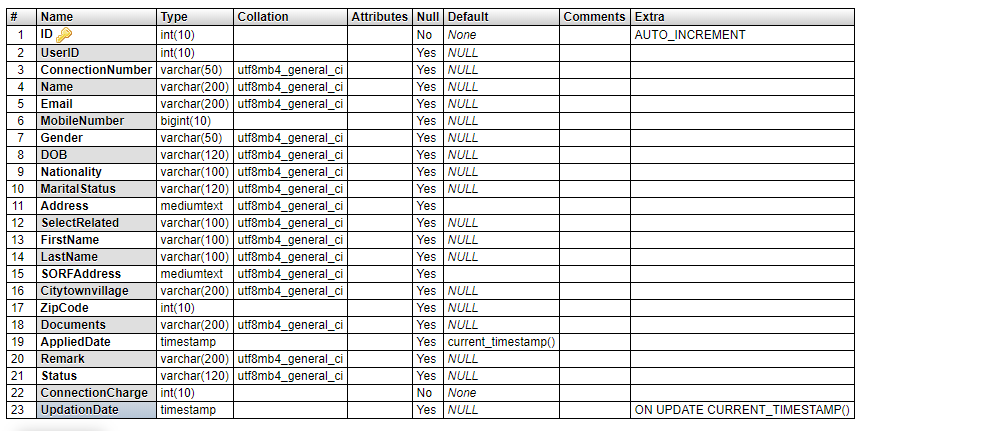
**tbladmin table Structure** : This table store the login details of admin.



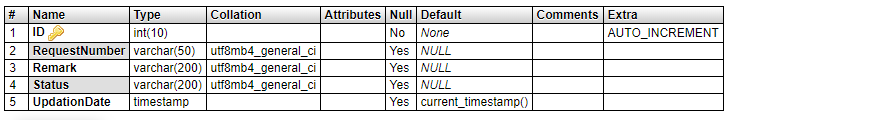
**tblbooking table structure :** This table store LPG booking information.

******

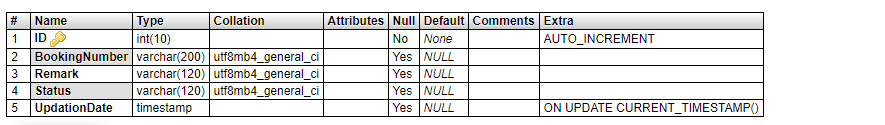
**tblconnection table structure :** This table store LPG new LPG connection information.

******

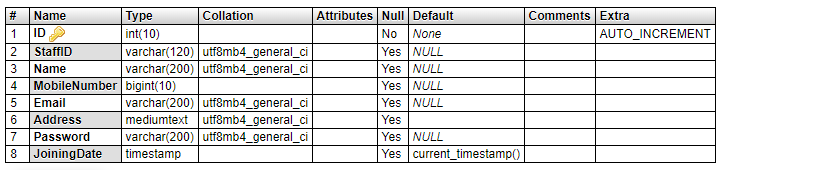
**tblhistory table structure :** This table store history of LPG cylinder.

******

**tbltracking table structure :** This table store tracking detail of LPG cylinder.

******

**tblstaff table structure :** This table store staff detail.

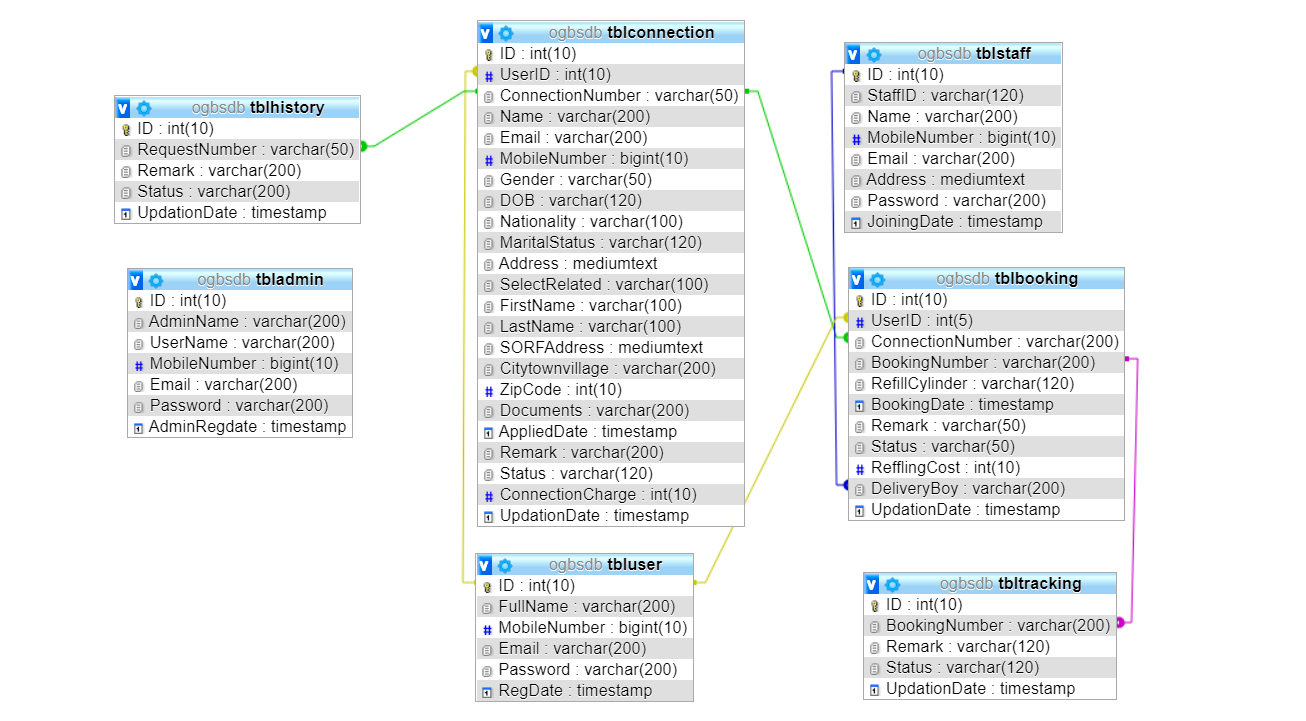
******

**tbluser table structure :** This table store the details of registered users.

******

**Class Diagram:**

The class diagram shows a set of classes, interfaces, collaborations and their relationships.



**Testing**

System testing is a series of different test whose primary purpose is to fully exercise computer based system.

We can say that it will run according to its specifications and in the way users expect. Special test data are input for processing, and the results examined. A limited number of users may be allowed to use the system so that analyst can see whether they try to use it in unforeseen ways. It is desirable to discover any surprises before the organization implements the system and depends on it.

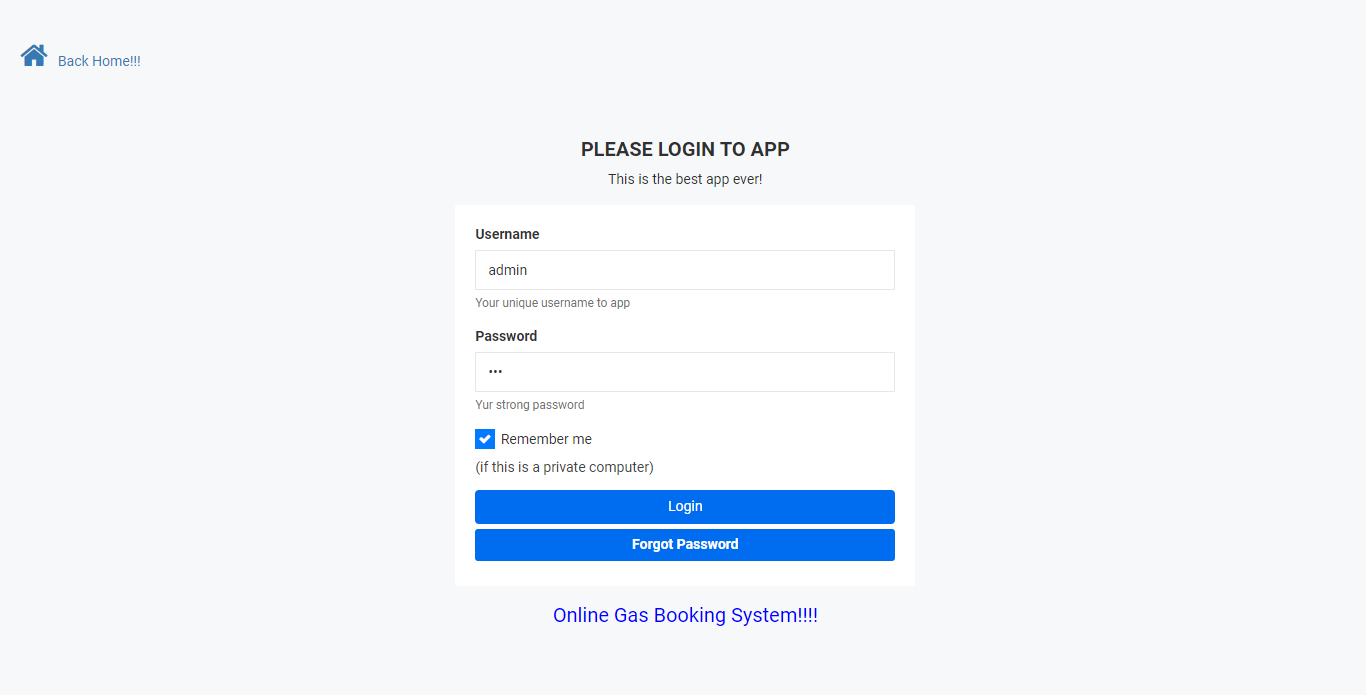
* We follow Black Box testing.
* Black box testing attempts to find errors in following
* Incorrect or missing function
* Interface errors
* Errors in data structure
* Initialization and termination errors

**Output Screen of Project**

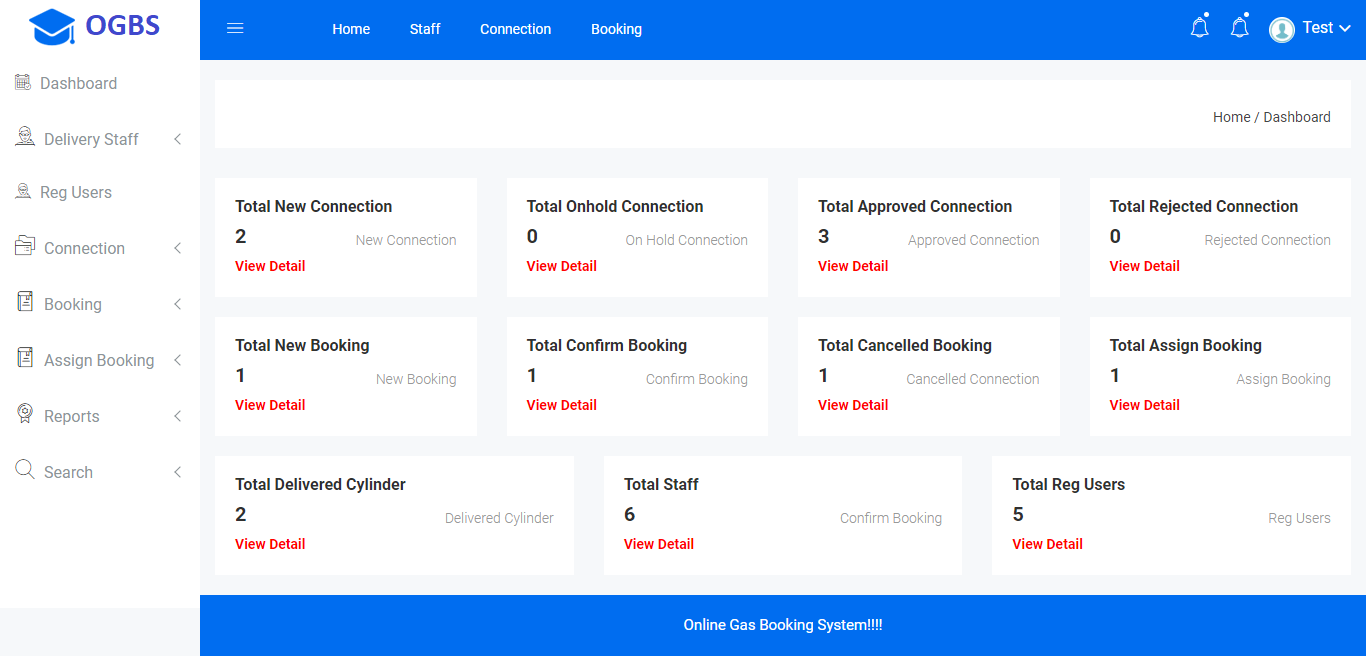
Home Page



Admin Login



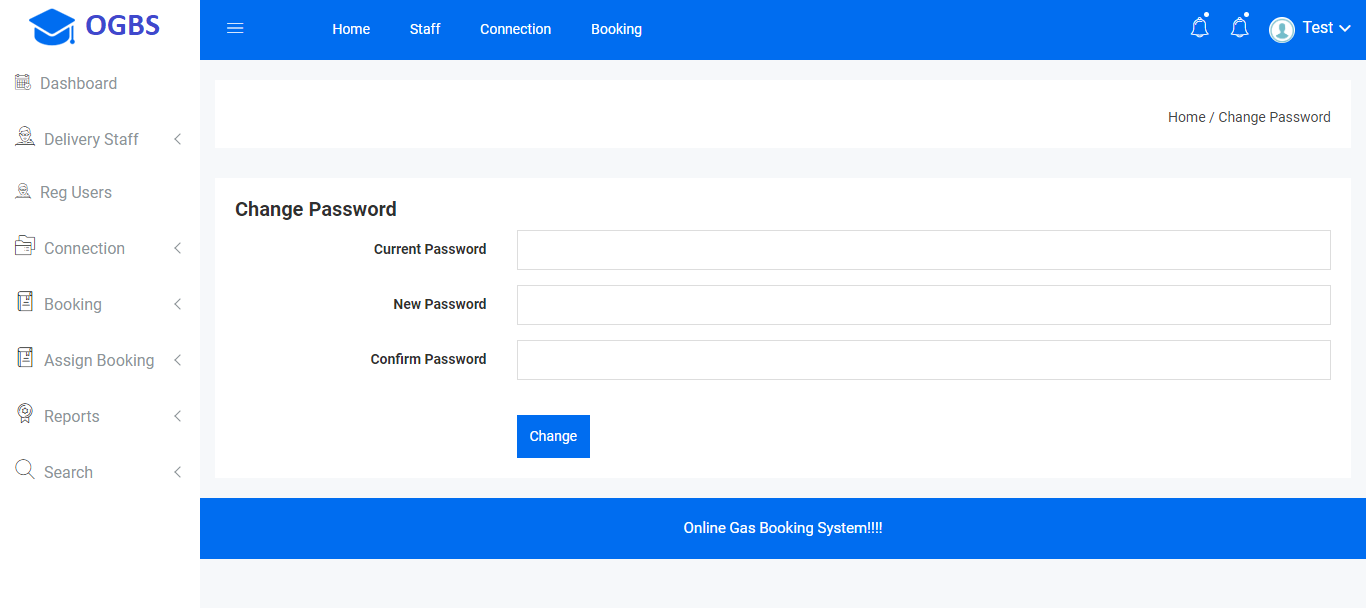
Dashboard



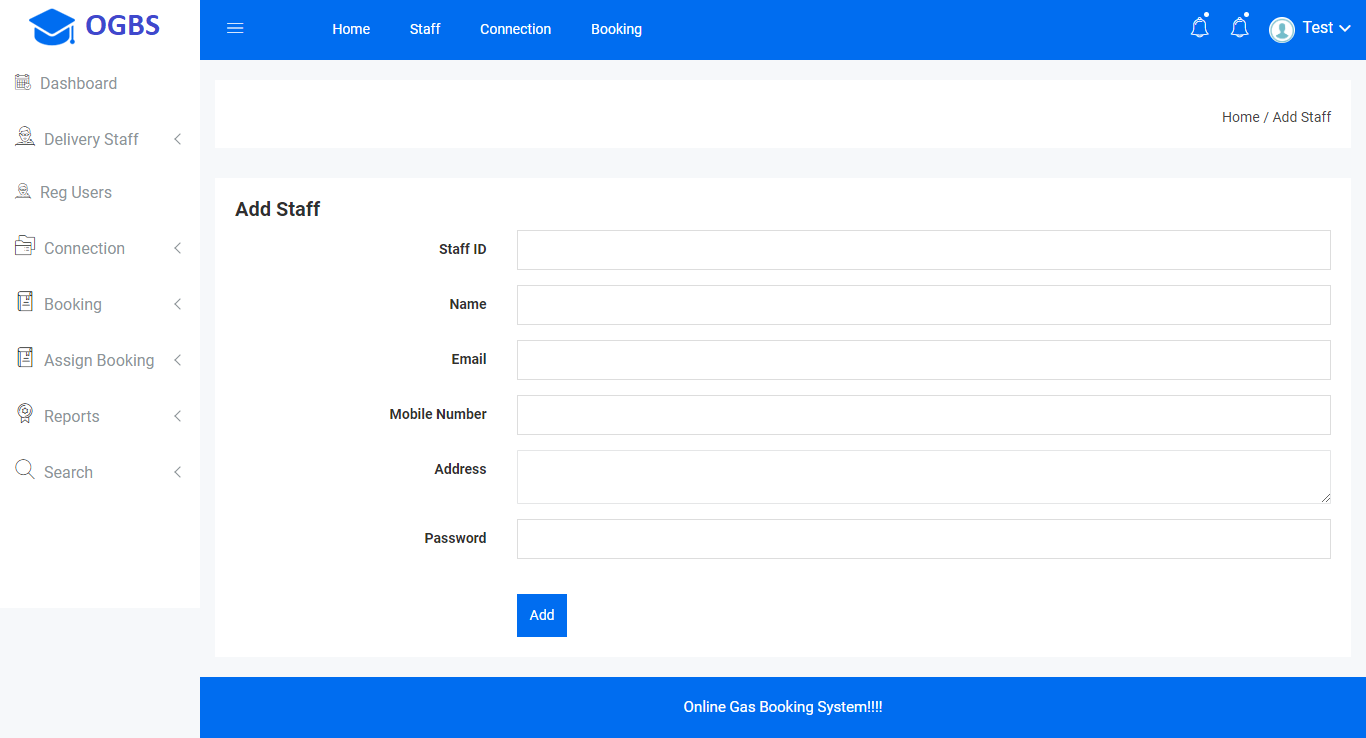
Profile



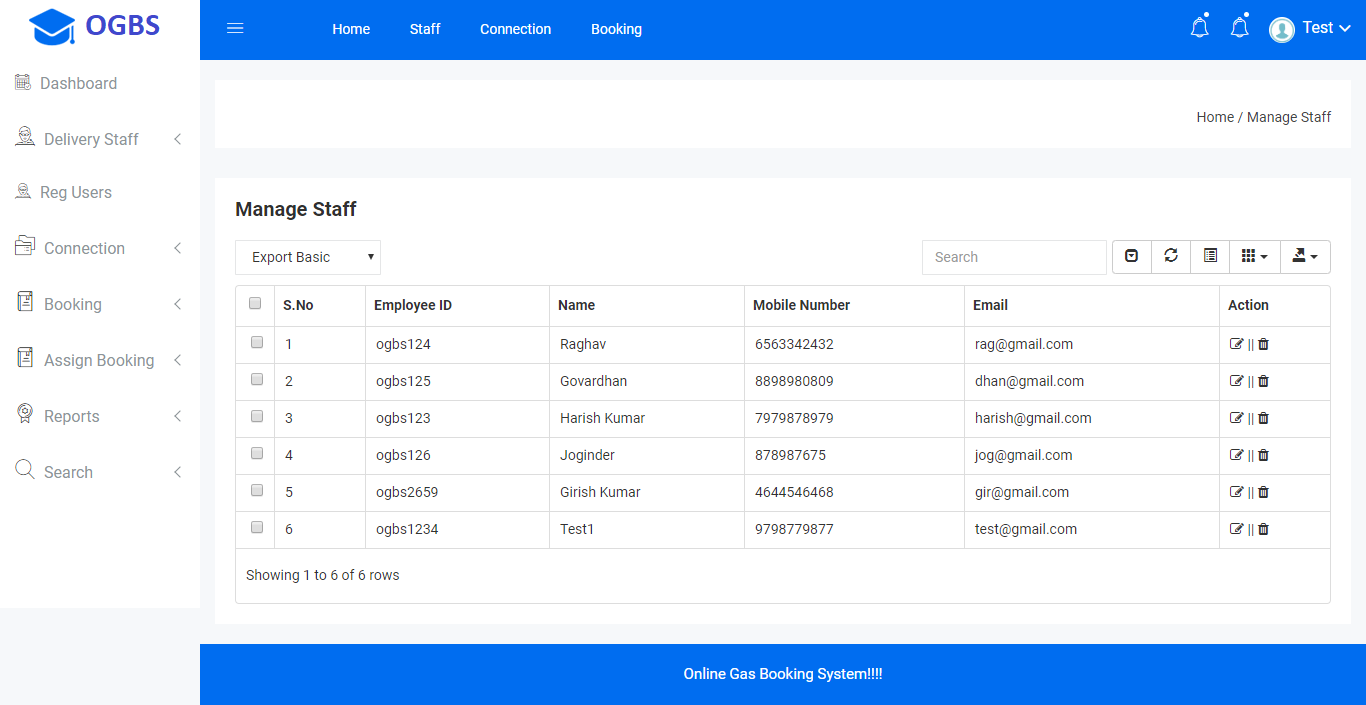
Change Password



Add Staff



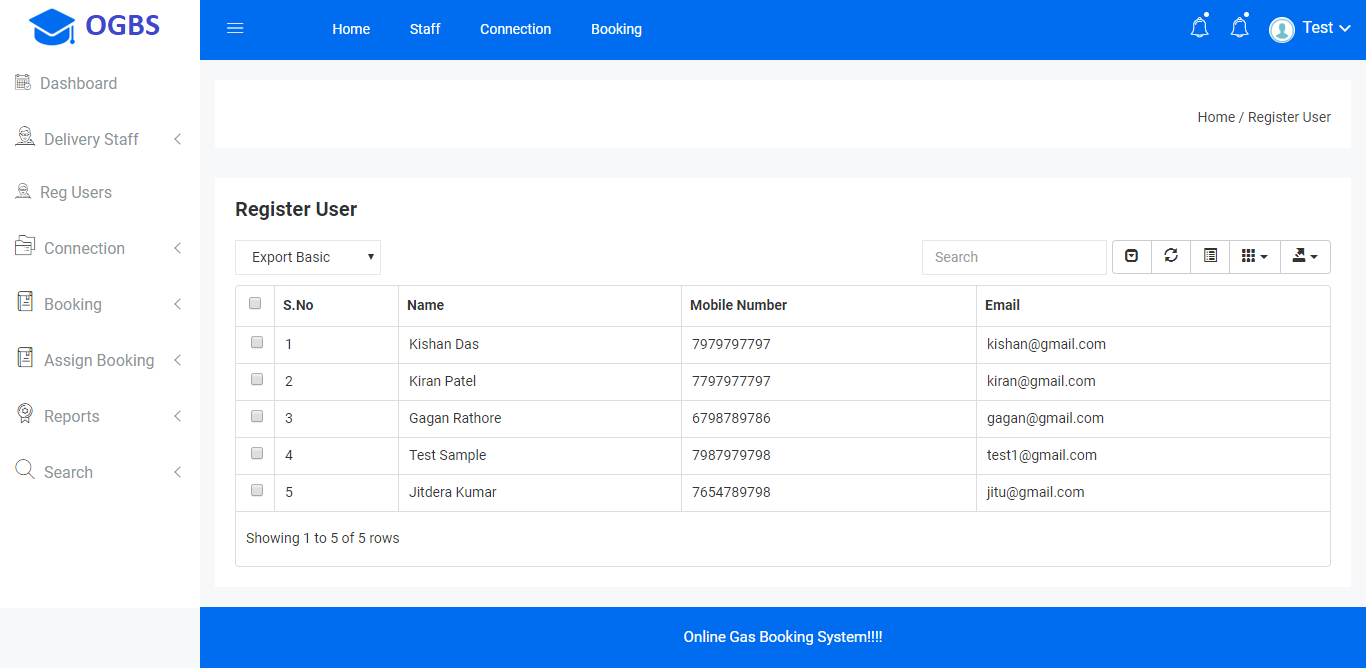
Manage Staff



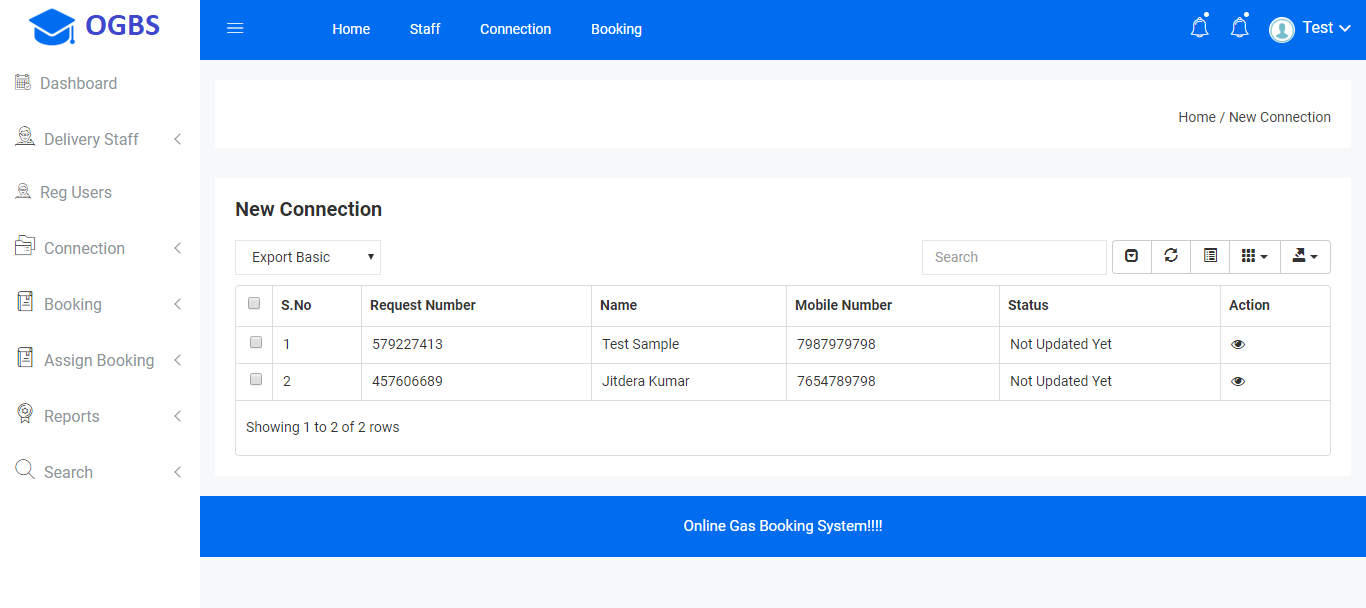
Update Staff



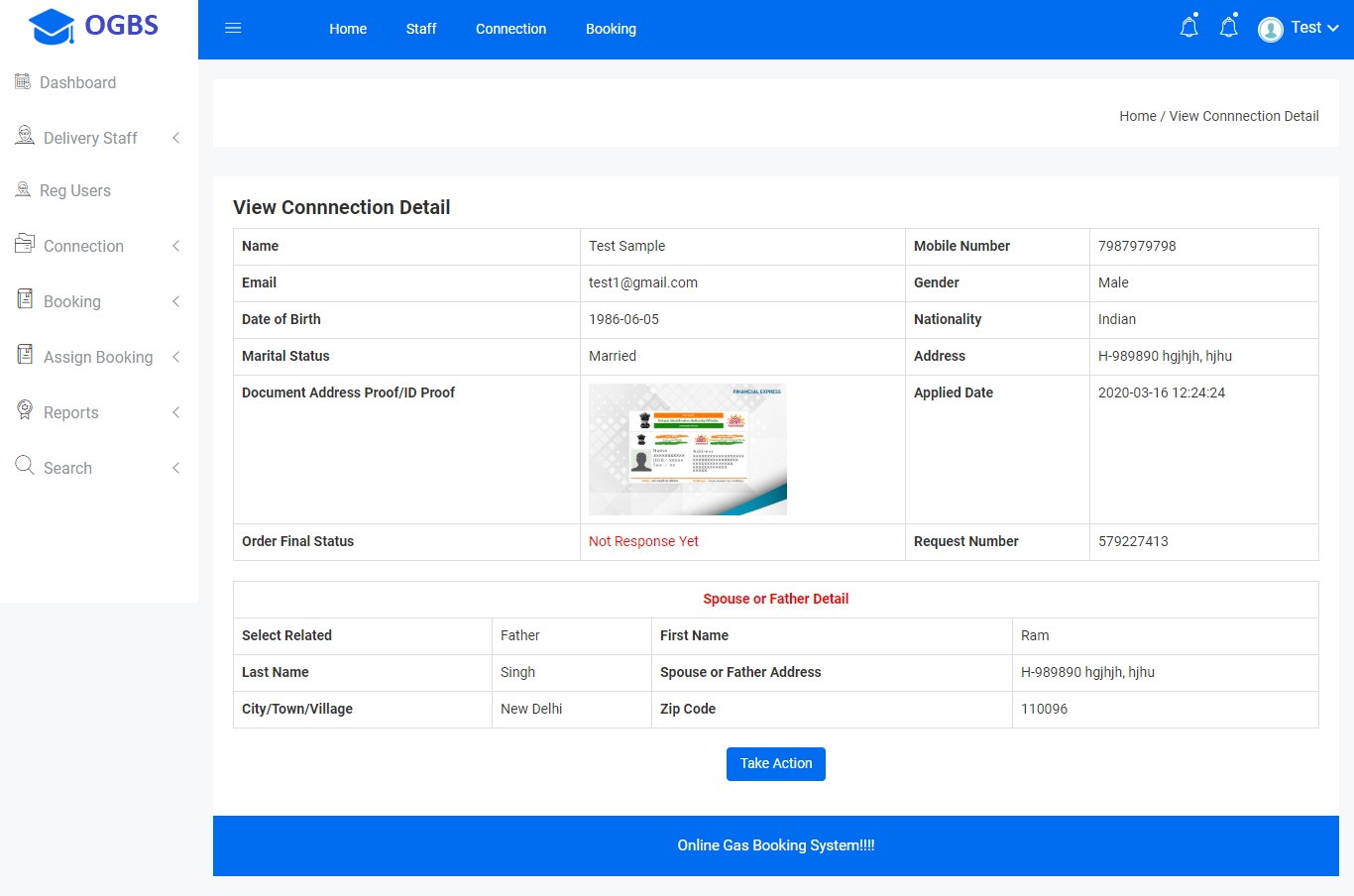
Registered Users



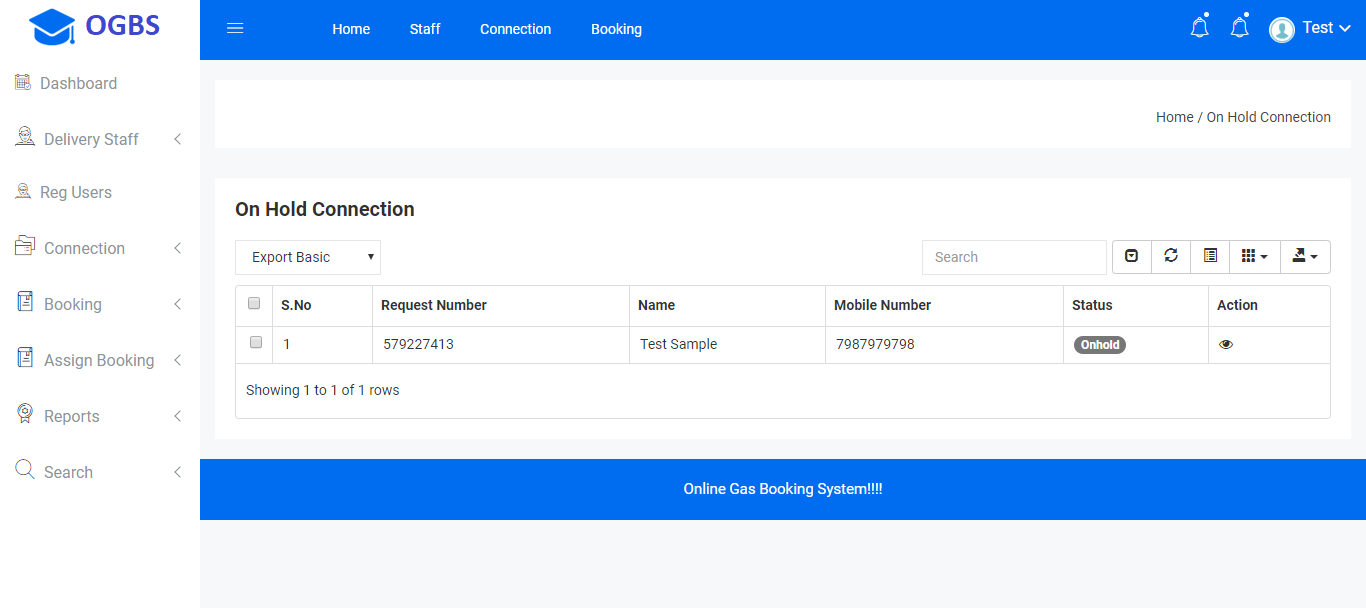
New Connection



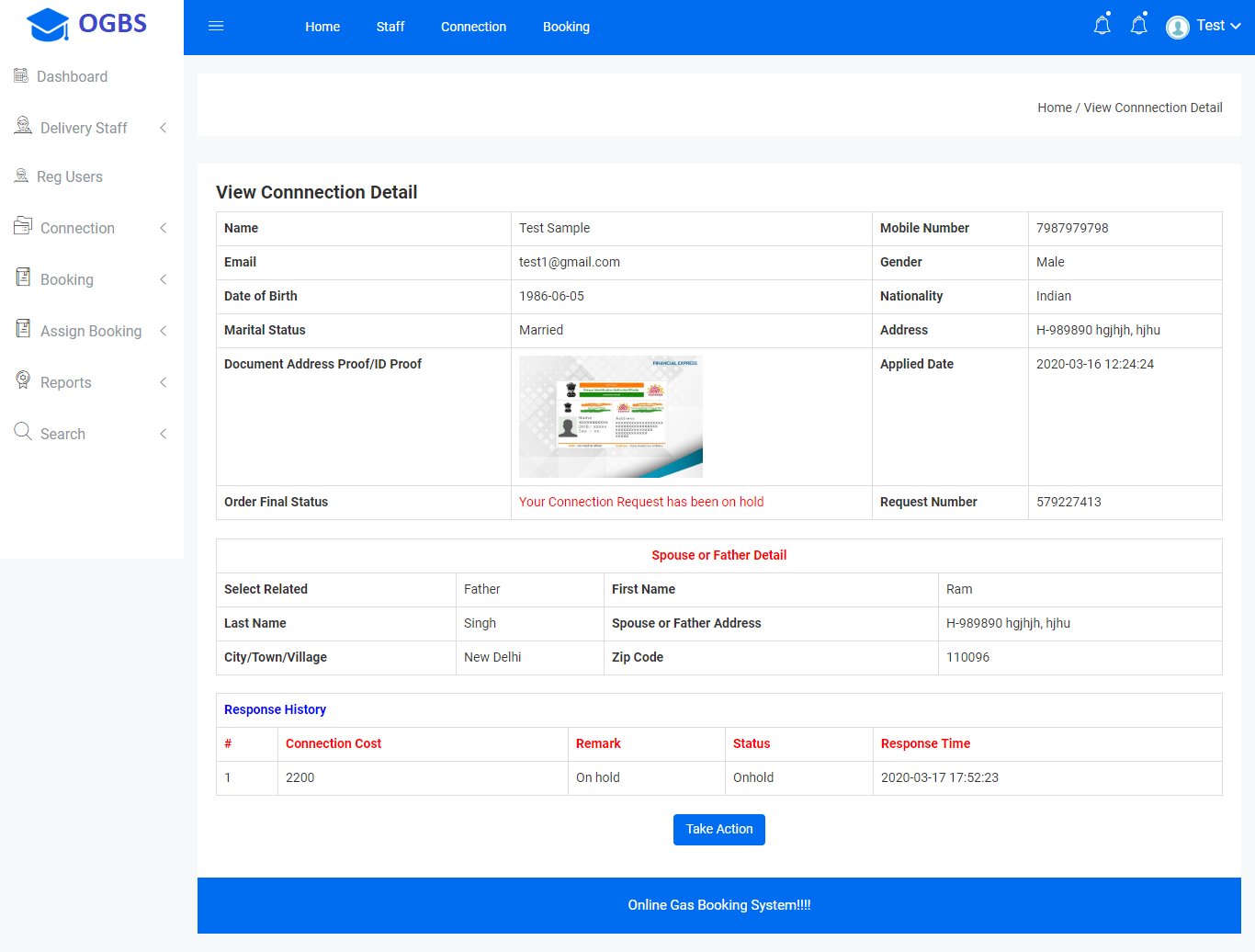
View New Connection Detail



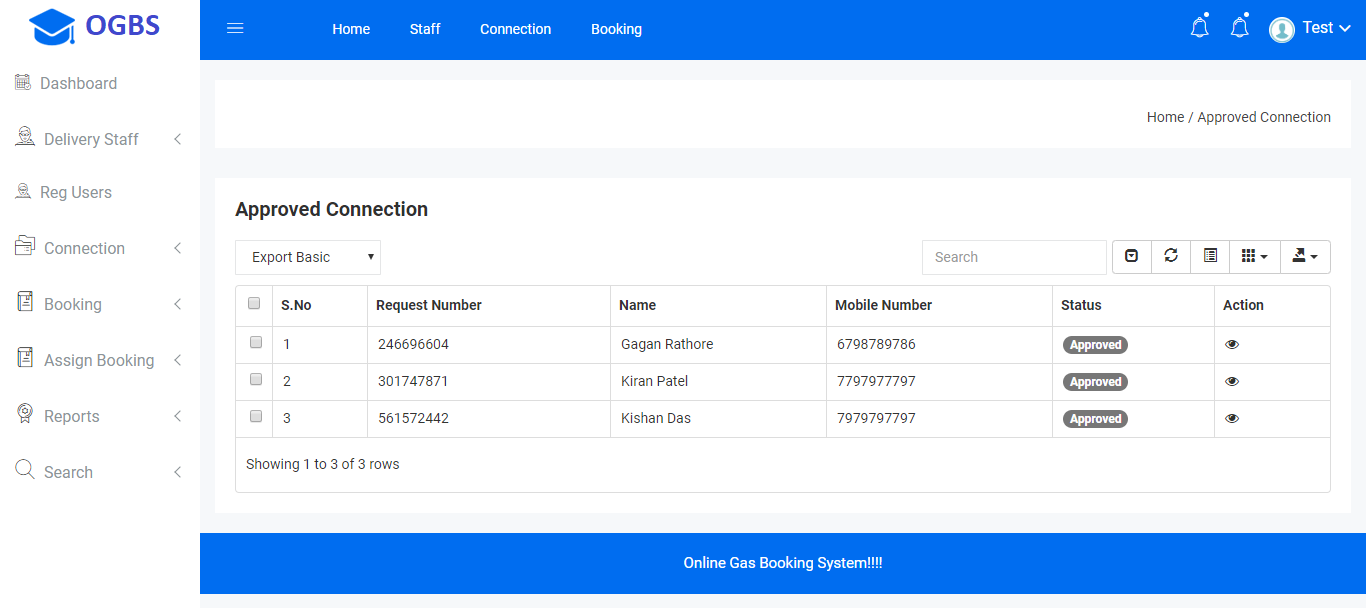
Onhold Connection



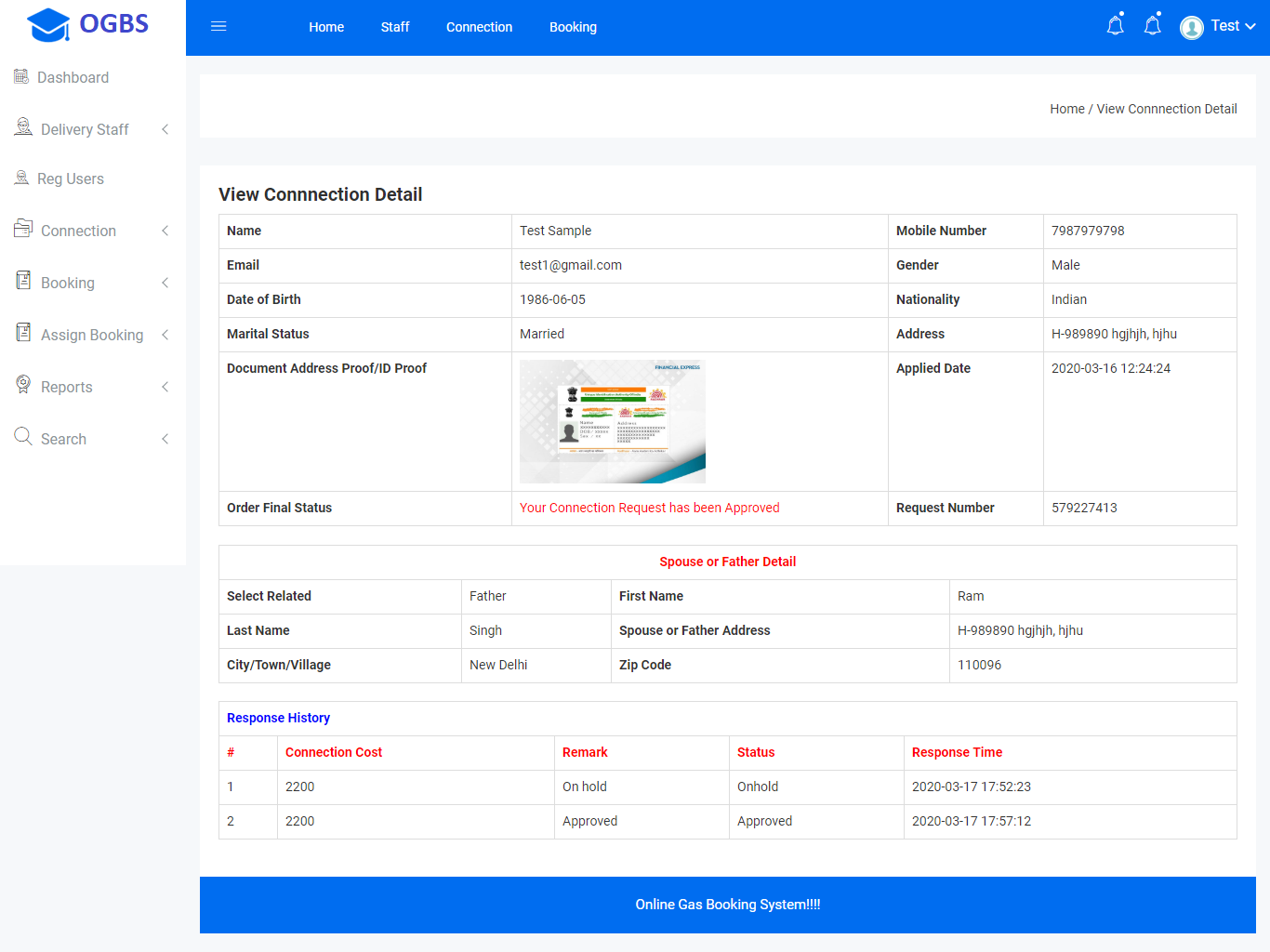
View Onhold Connection Detail



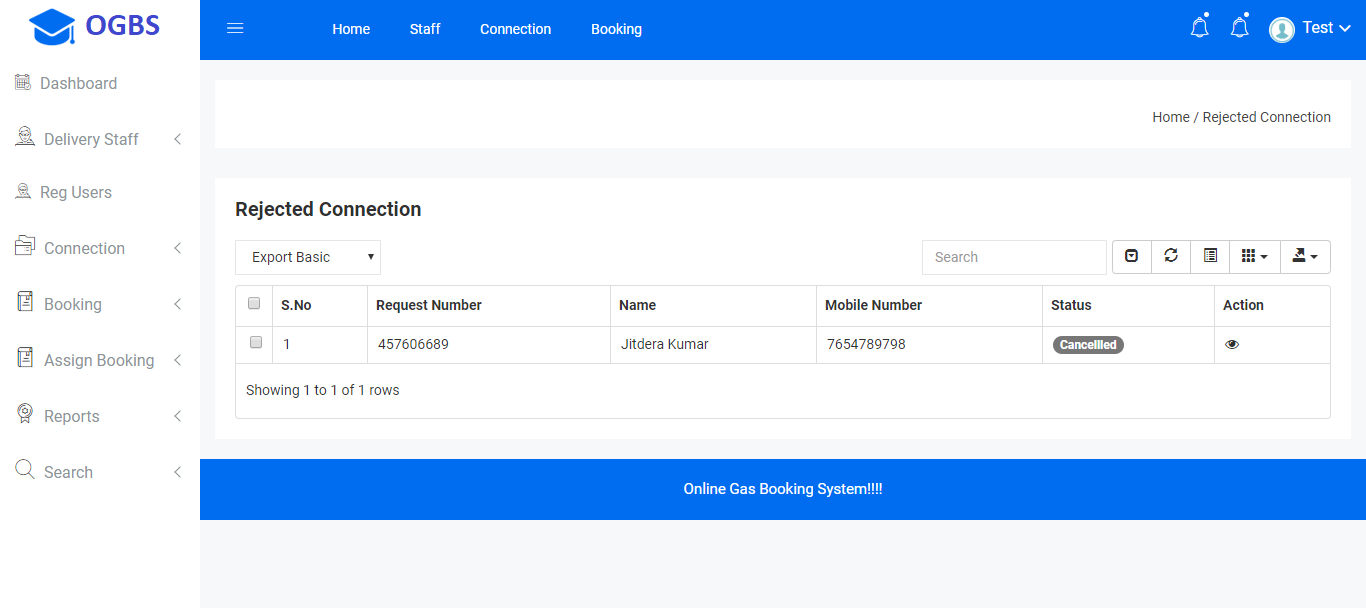
Approved Connection



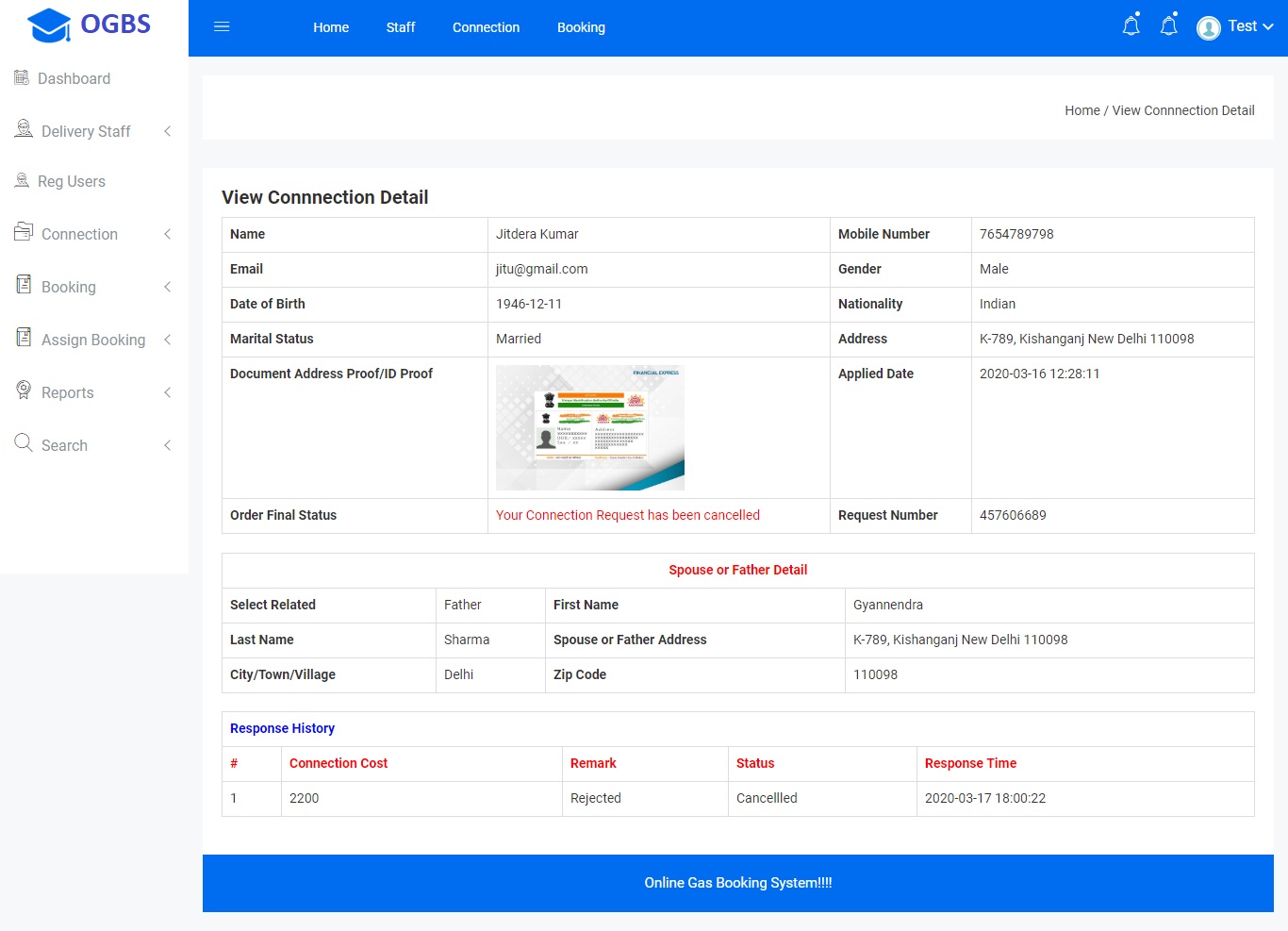
View Approved Connection Detail



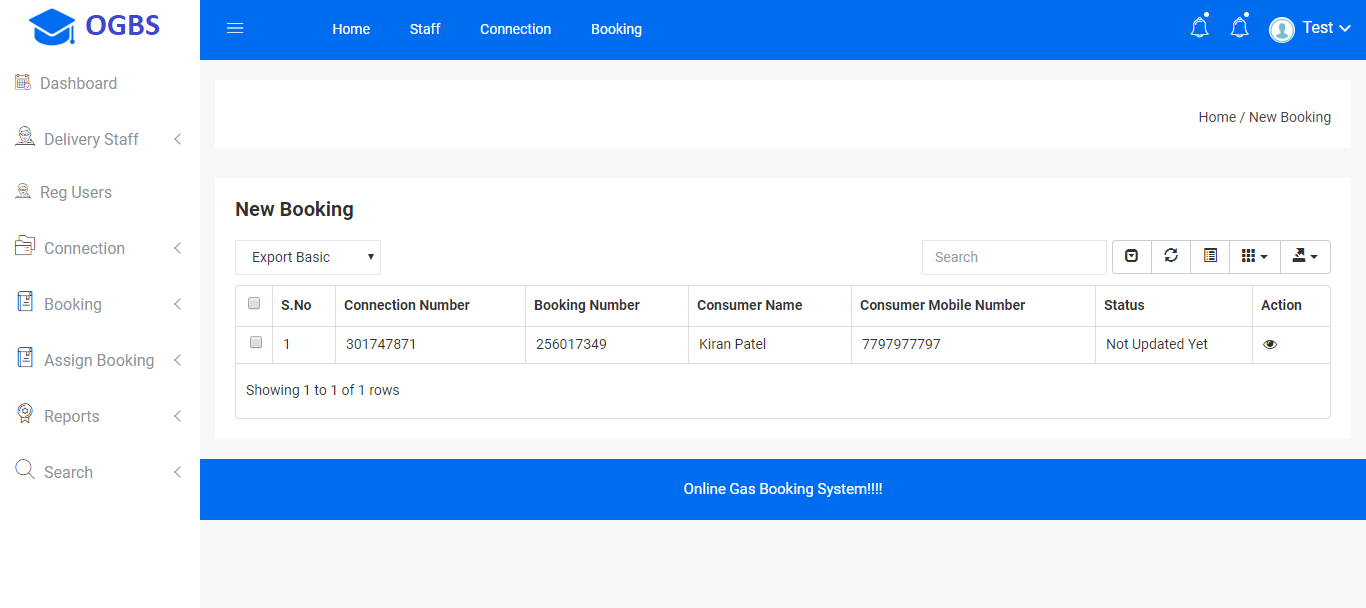
Cancelled Connection



View Cancelled Connection Detail



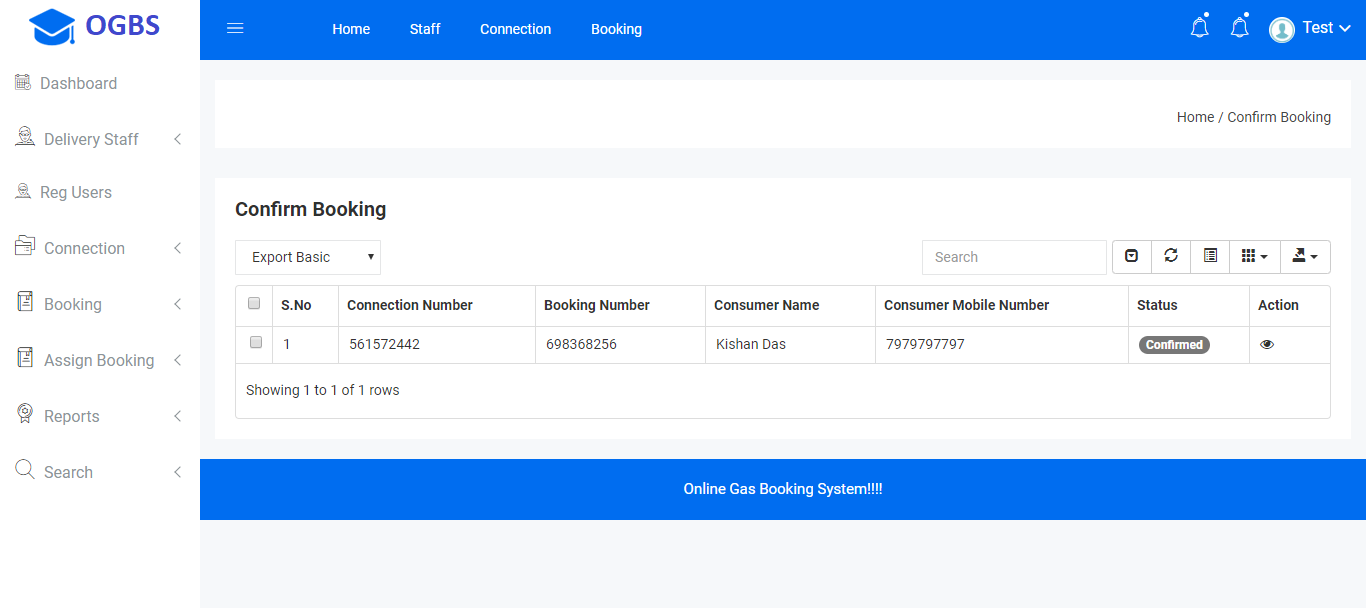
New LPG Booking



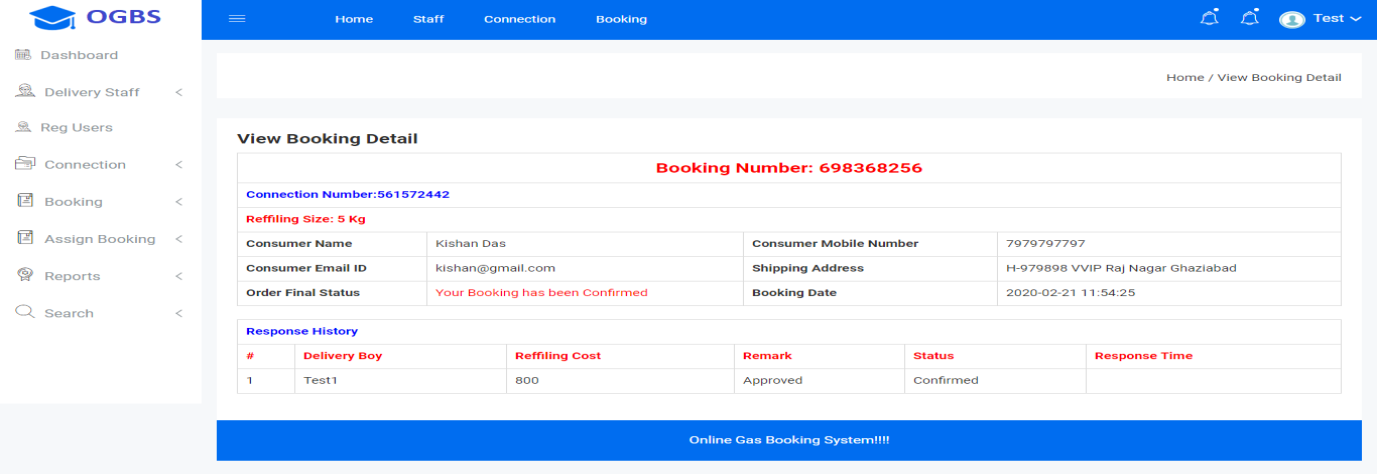
View New Booking Detail



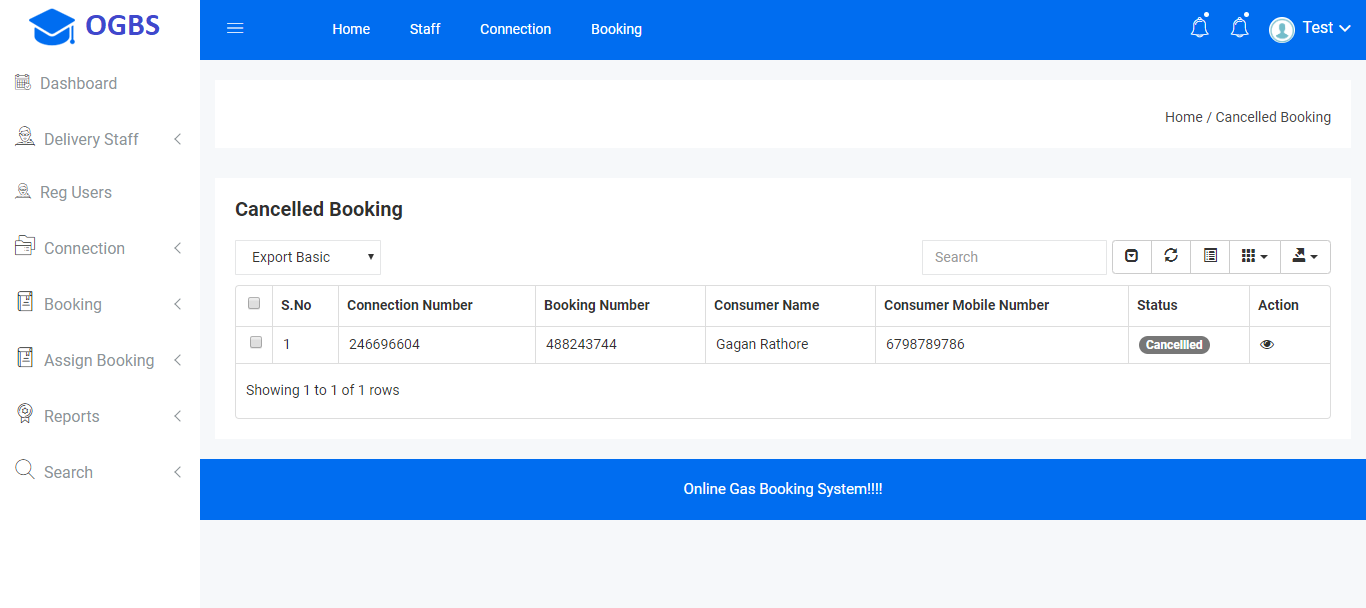
Confirm Booking



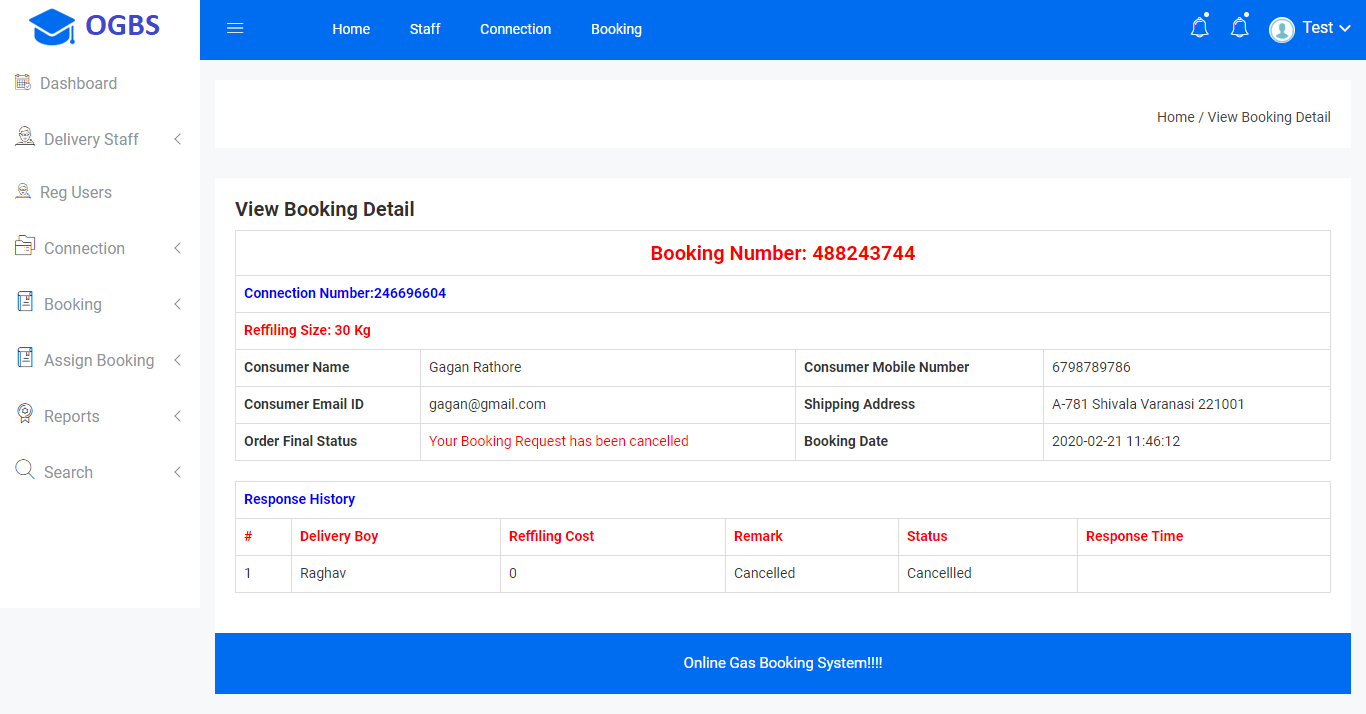
View Confirm Booking



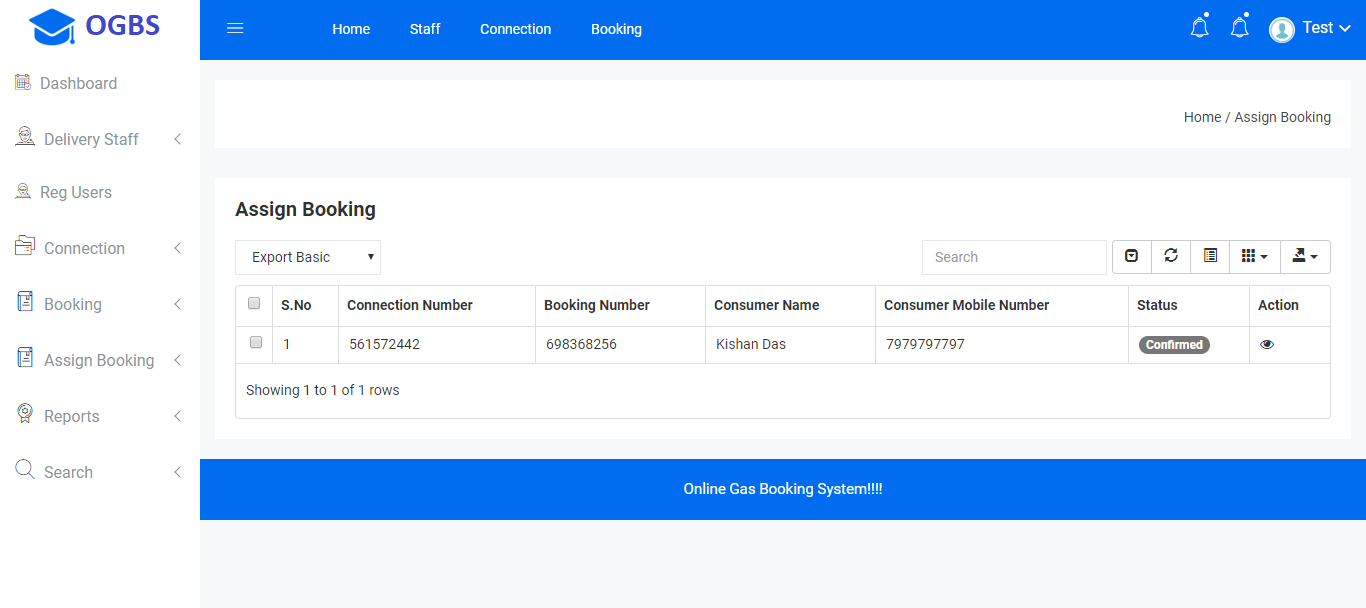
Cancelled Booking



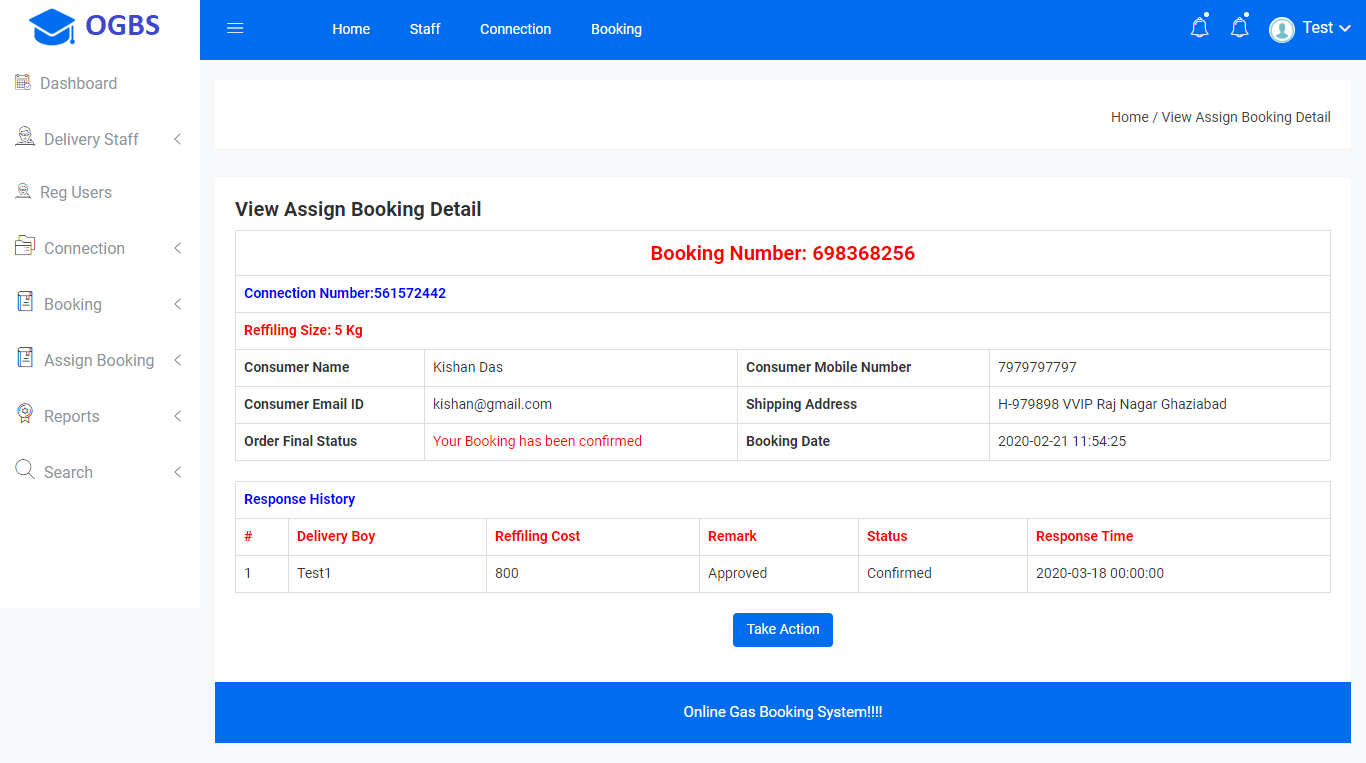
View Cancelled Booking



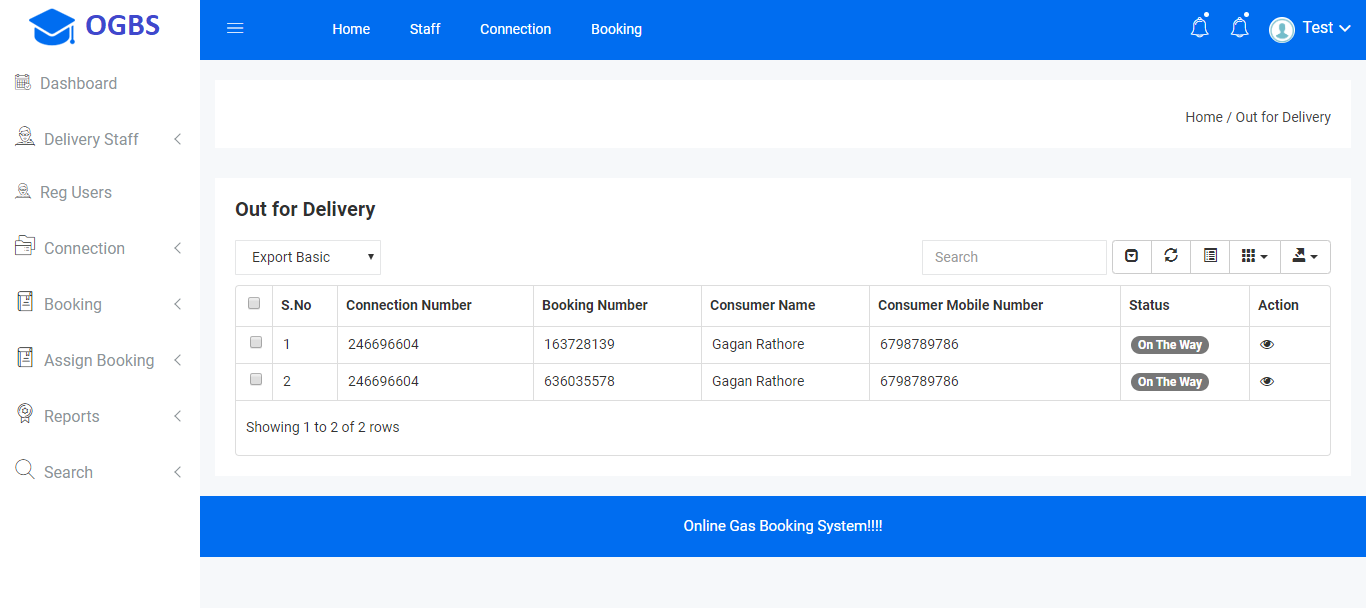
New Assign Booking



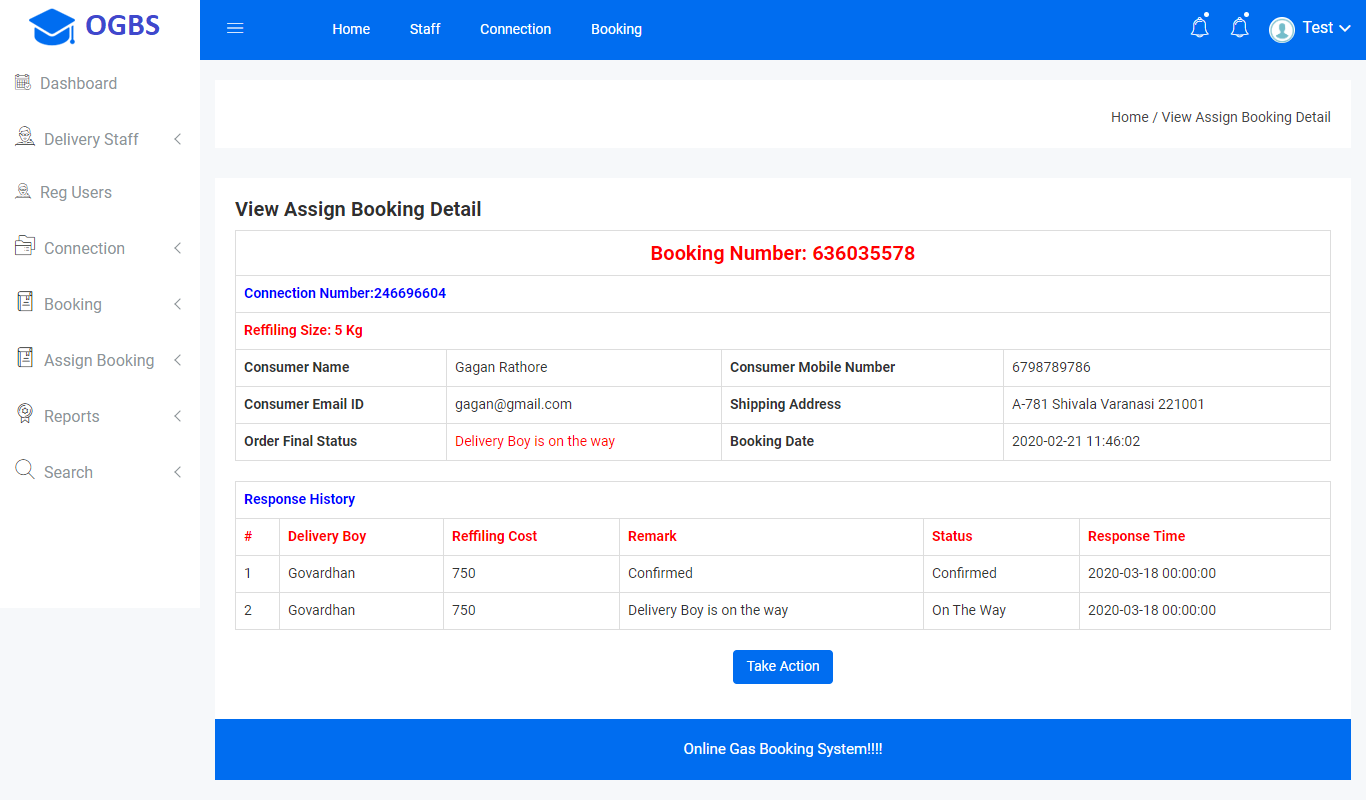
View Assign Booking



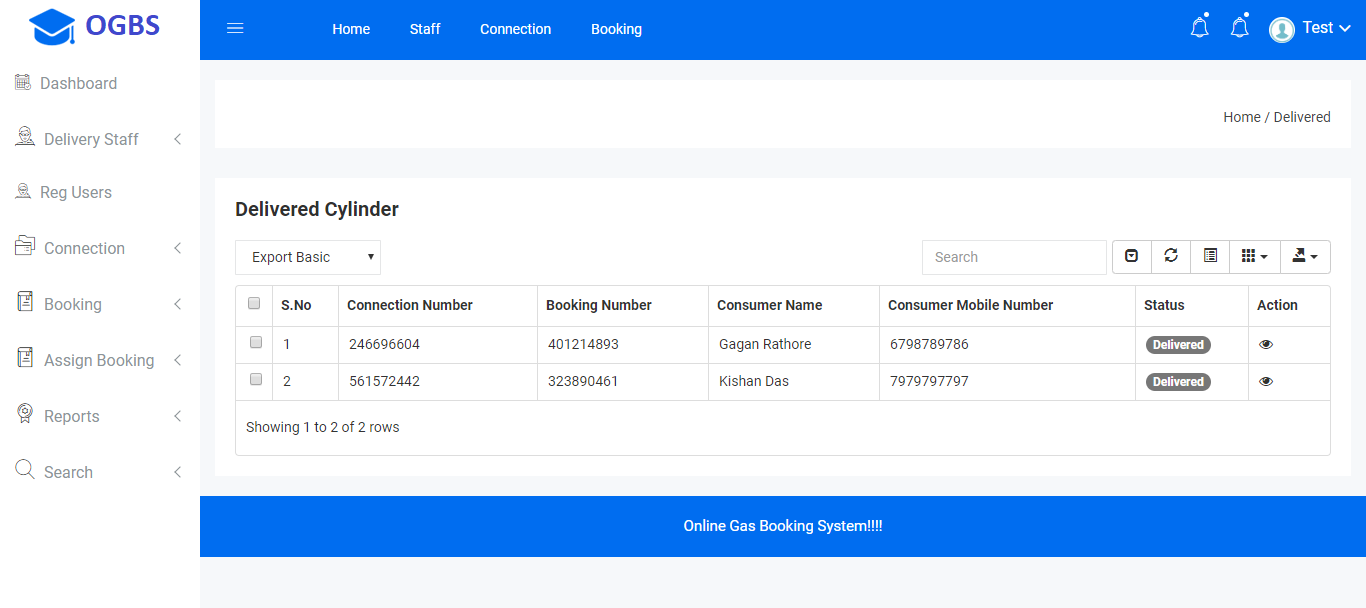
LPG Out for Delivery



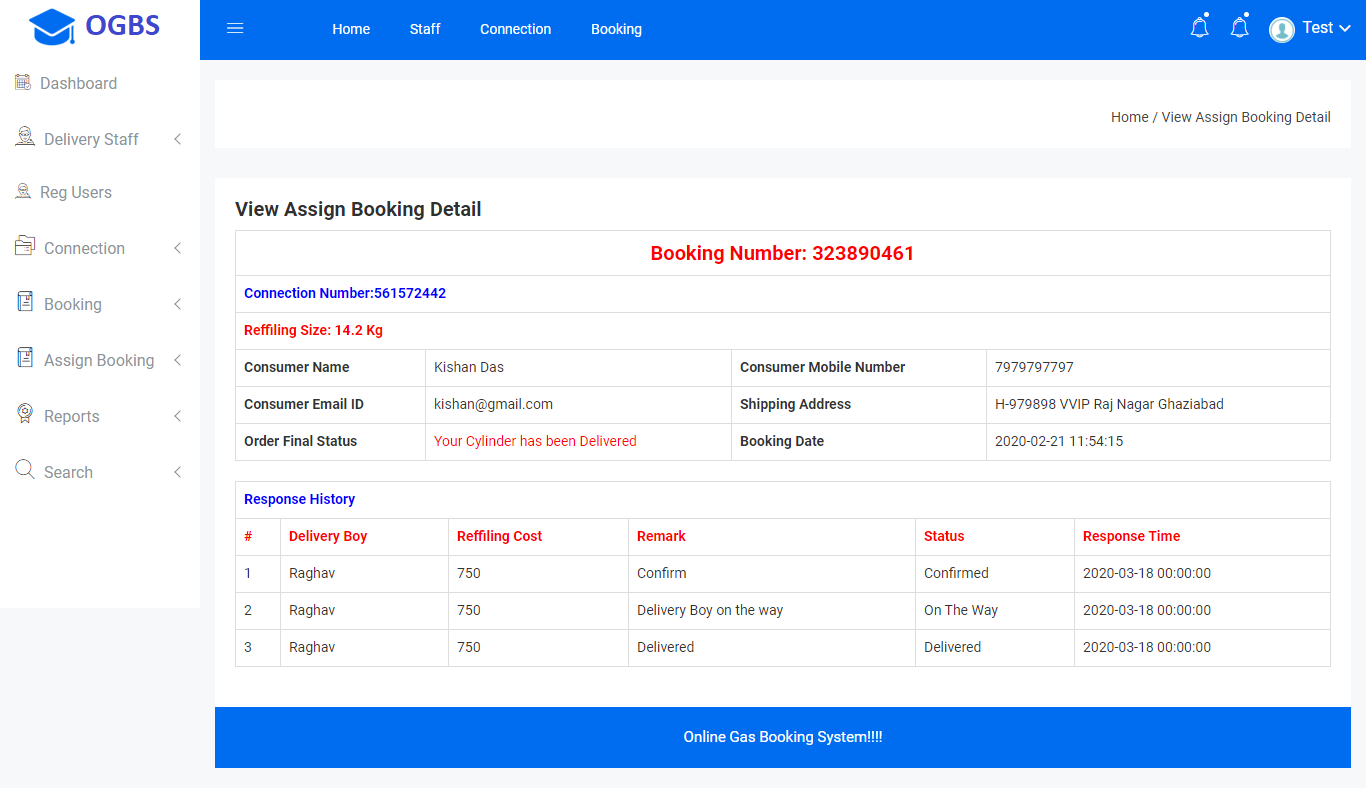
View LPG Out for Delivery



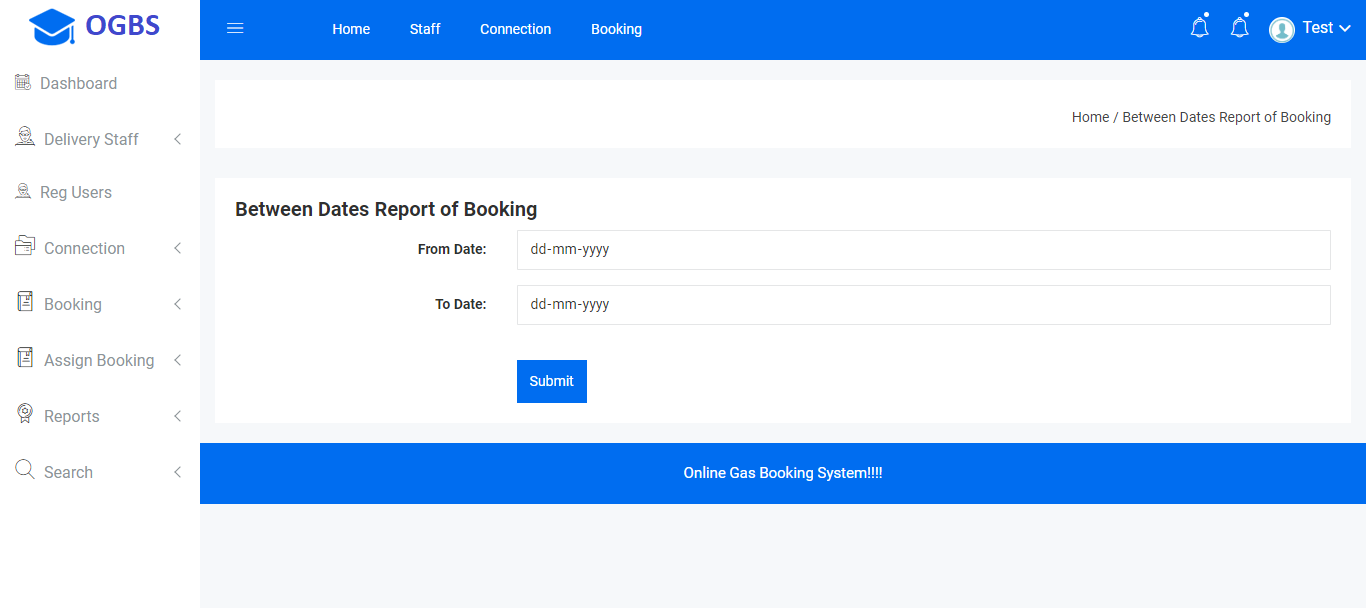
Delivered LPG Cylinders



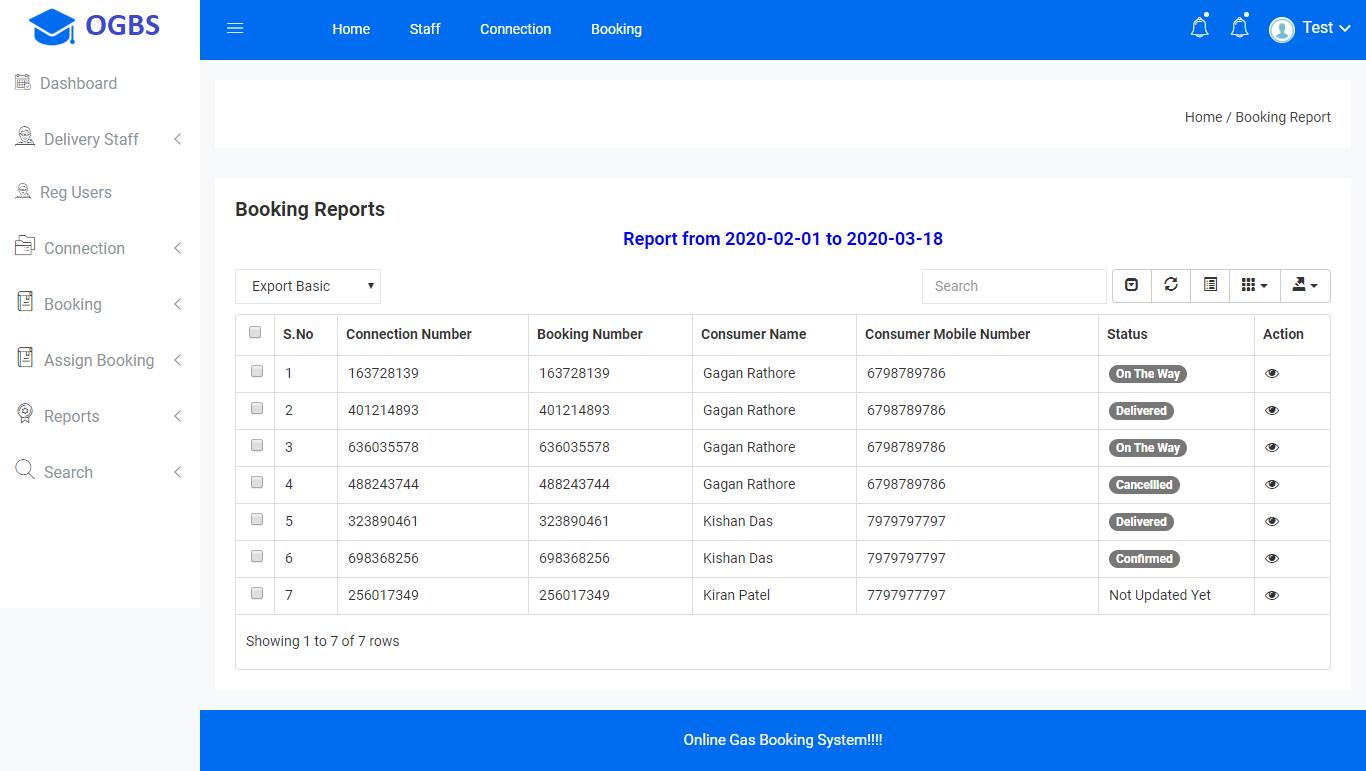
View Delivered LPG Cylinders



Between Dates reports of Booking



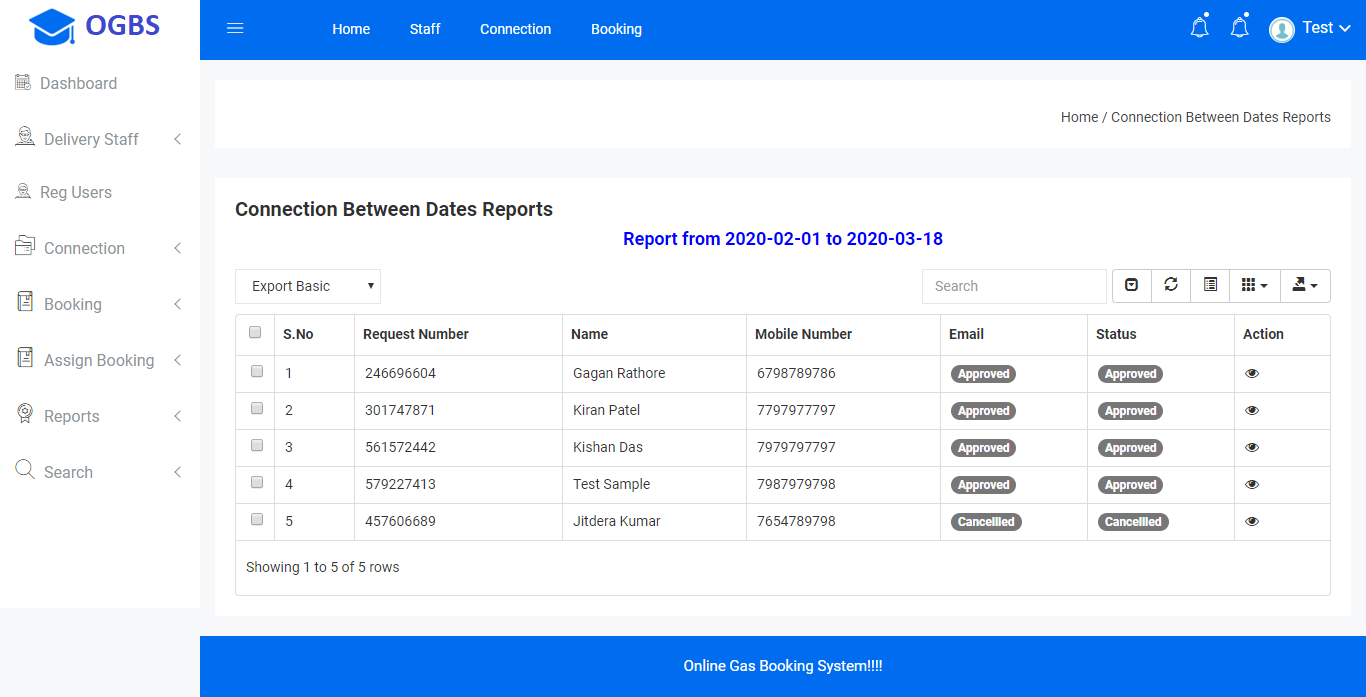
View Details of Between Dates reports of Booking



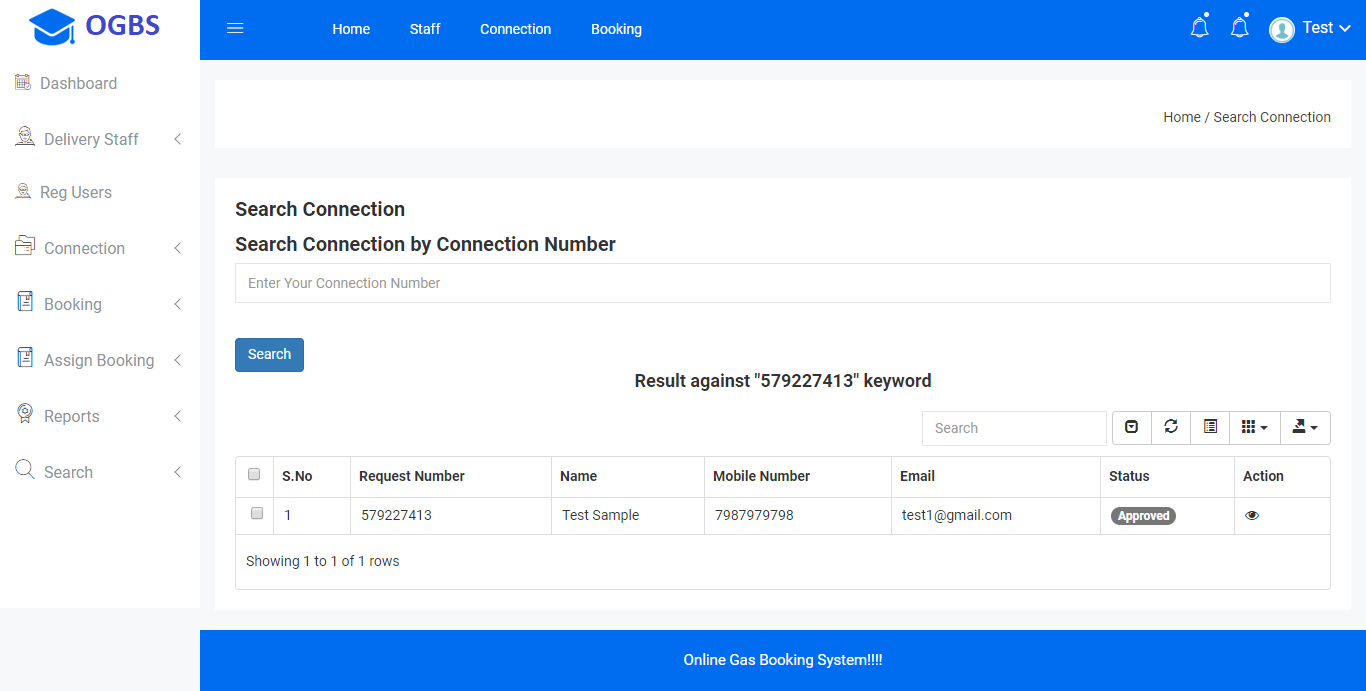
Between Dates reports of Connection



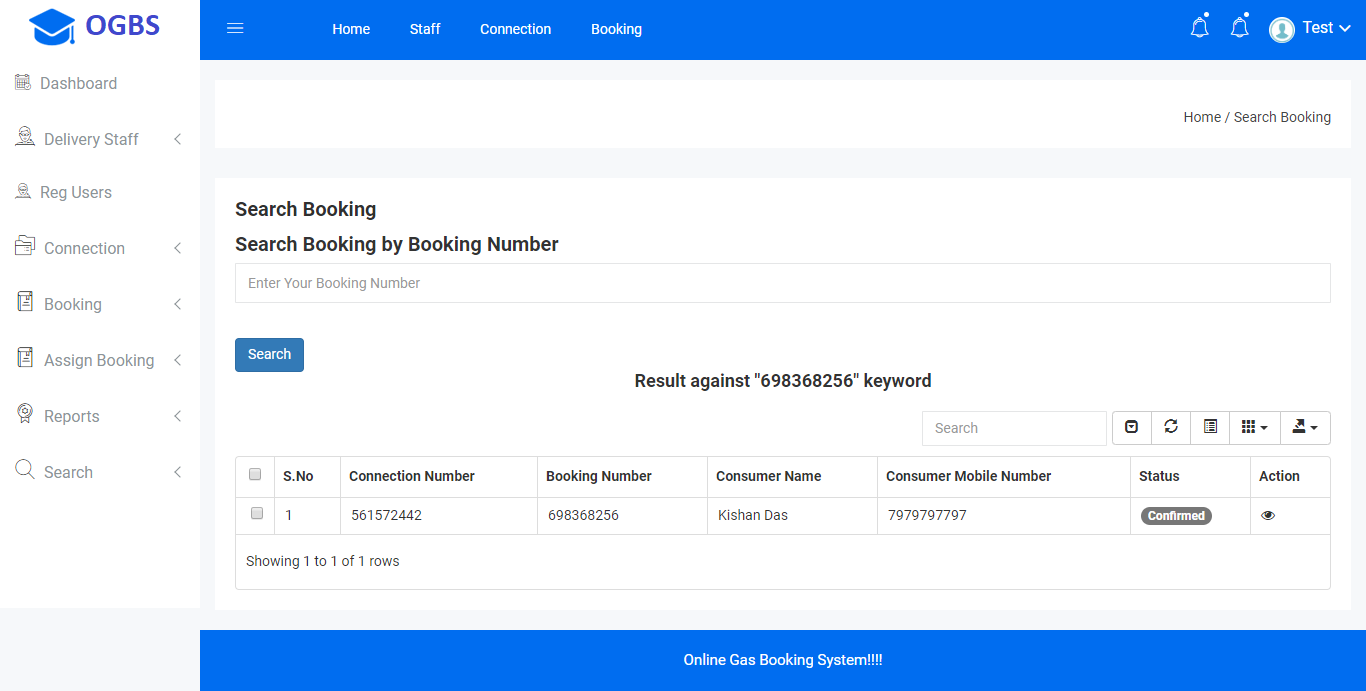
View Details of Between Dates reports of Connection



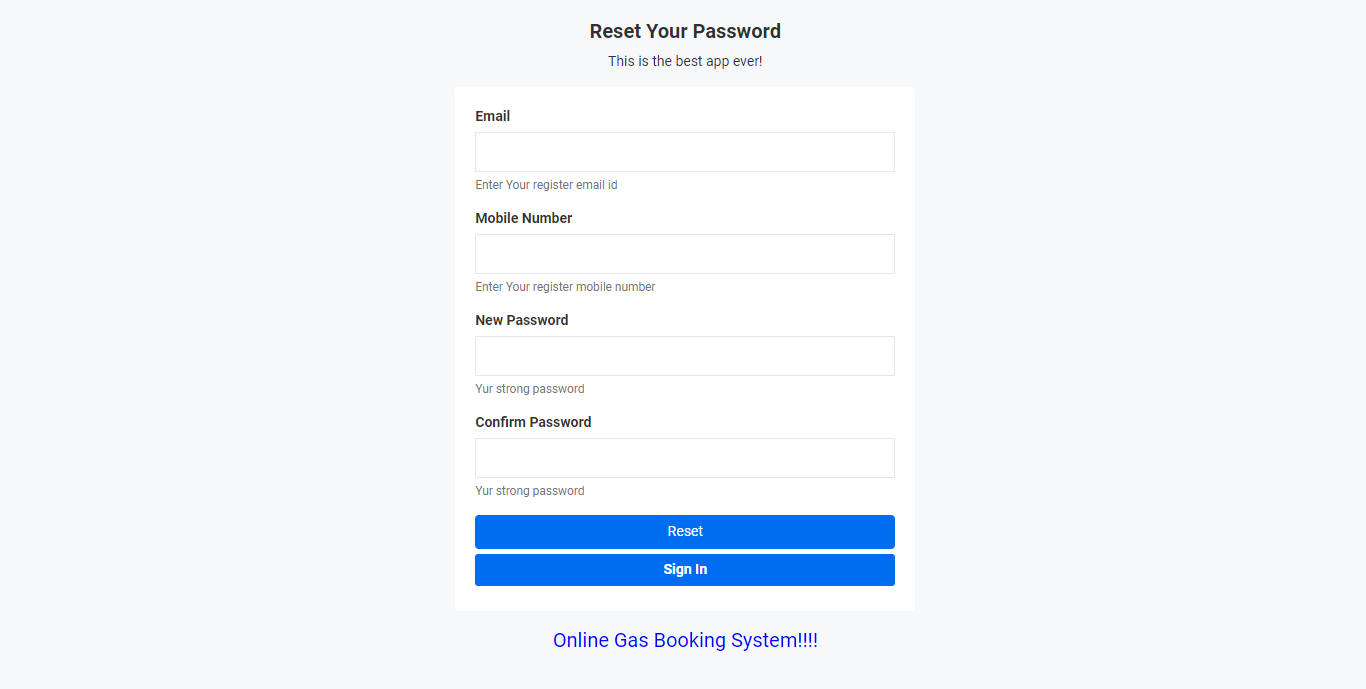
Search Connection



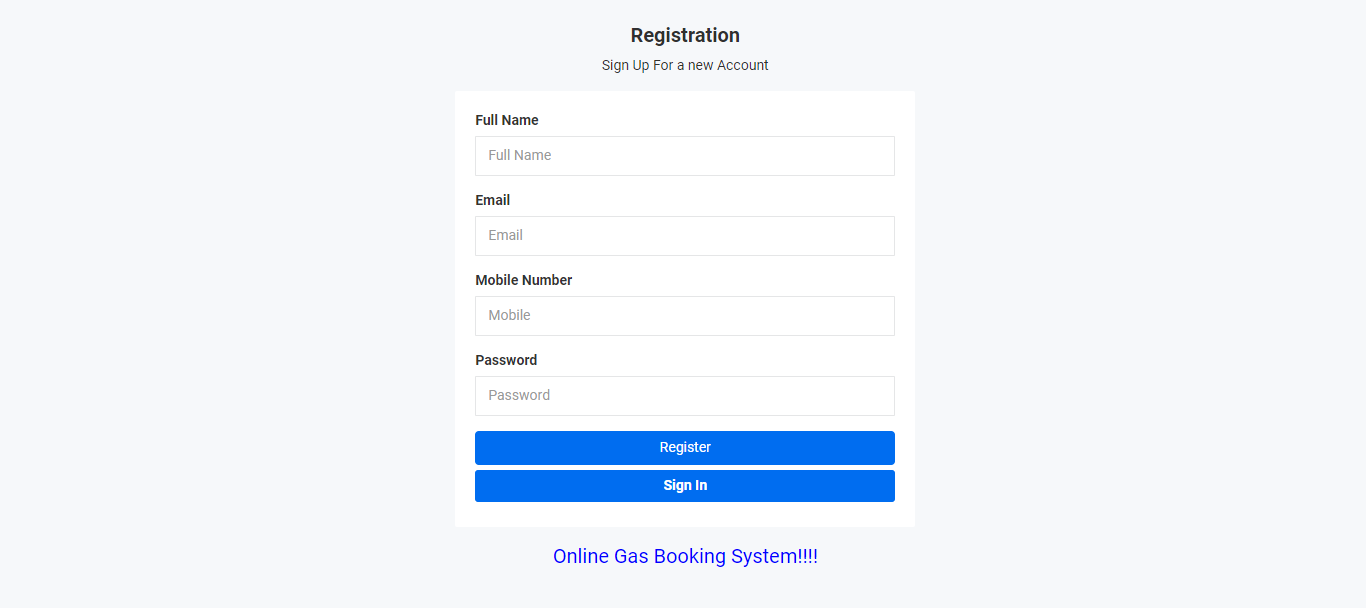
Search Booking



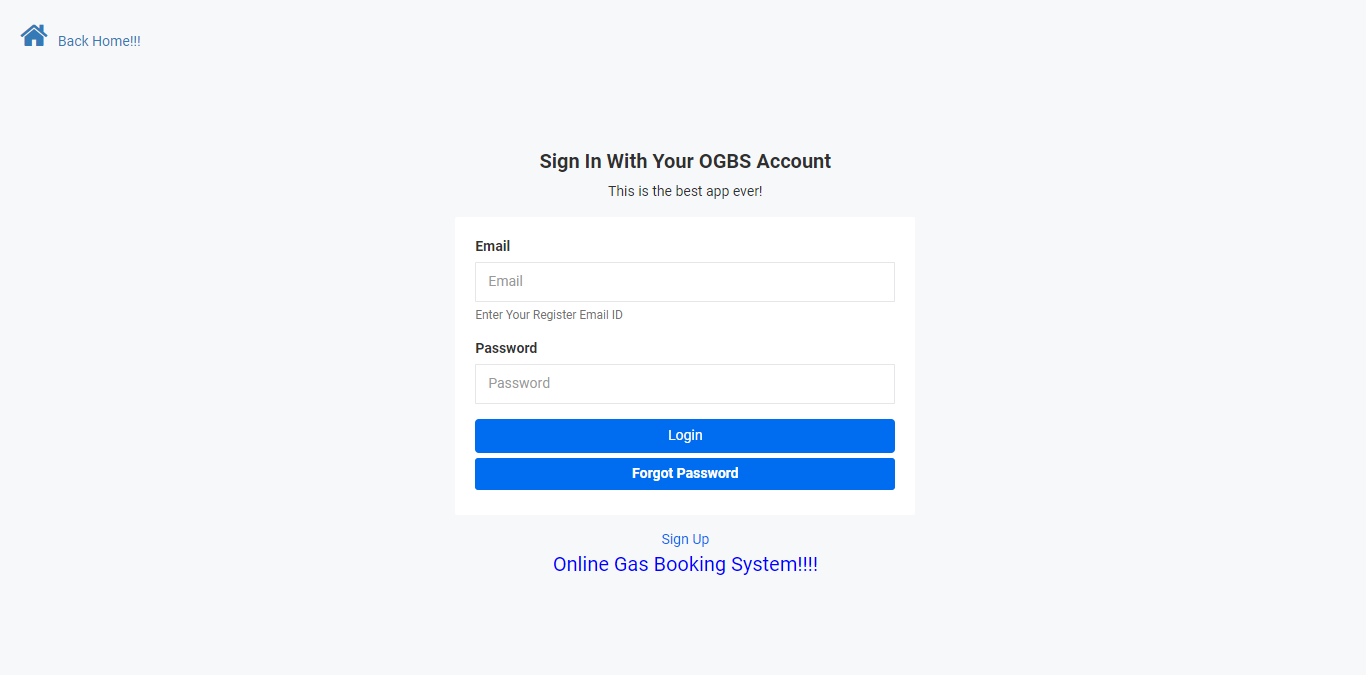
Forgot Password



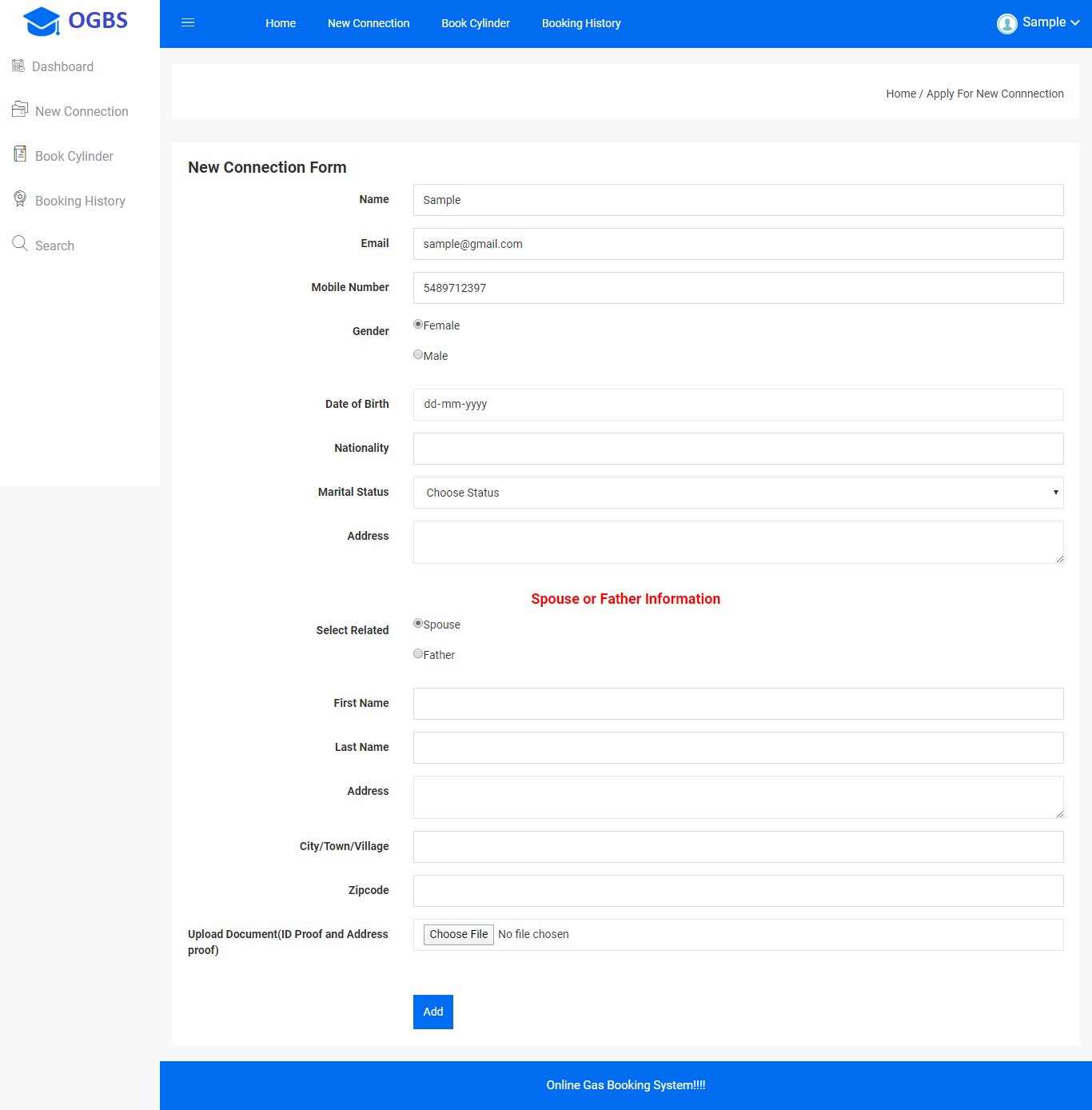
Customer Registration Page



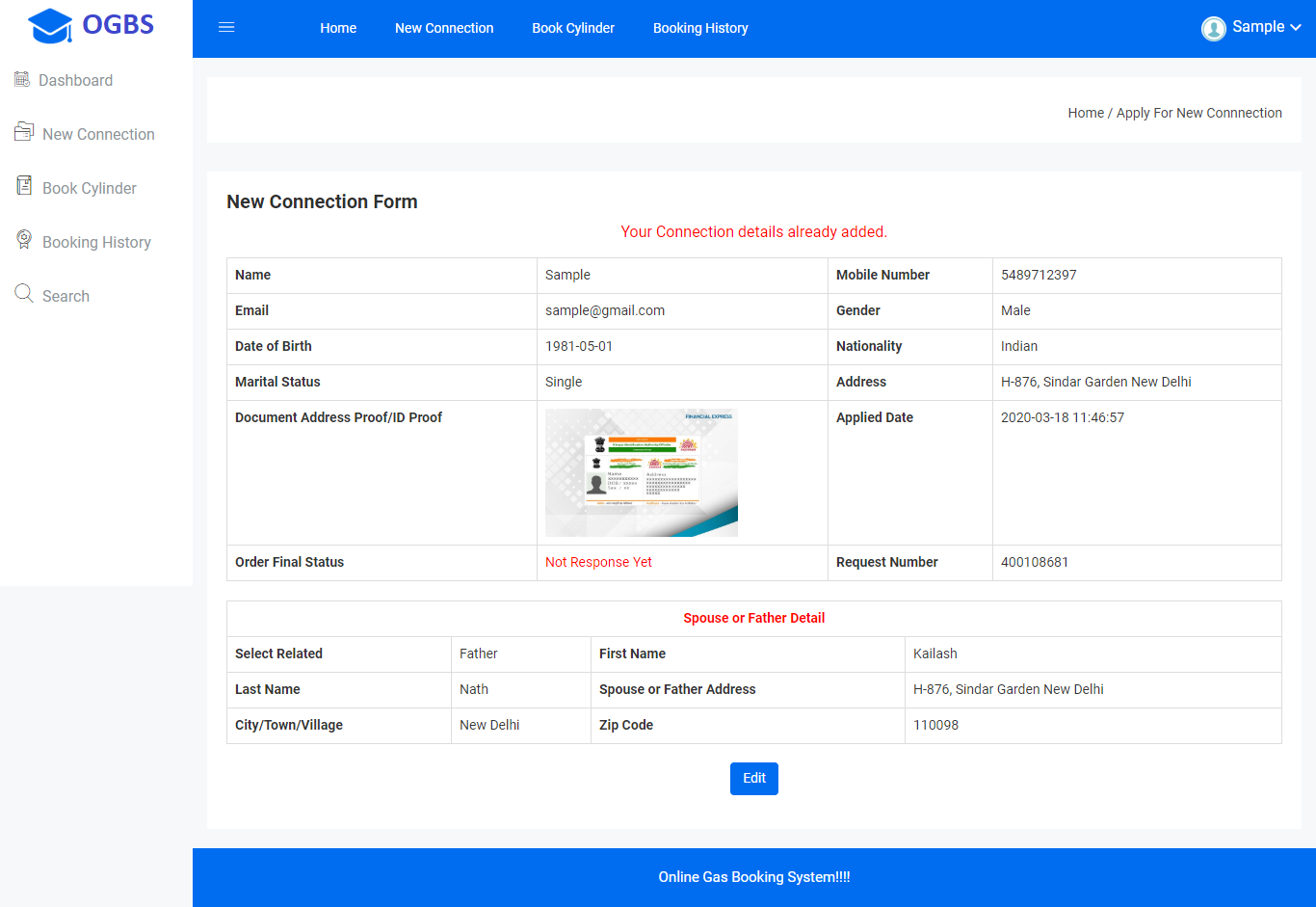
Sign In



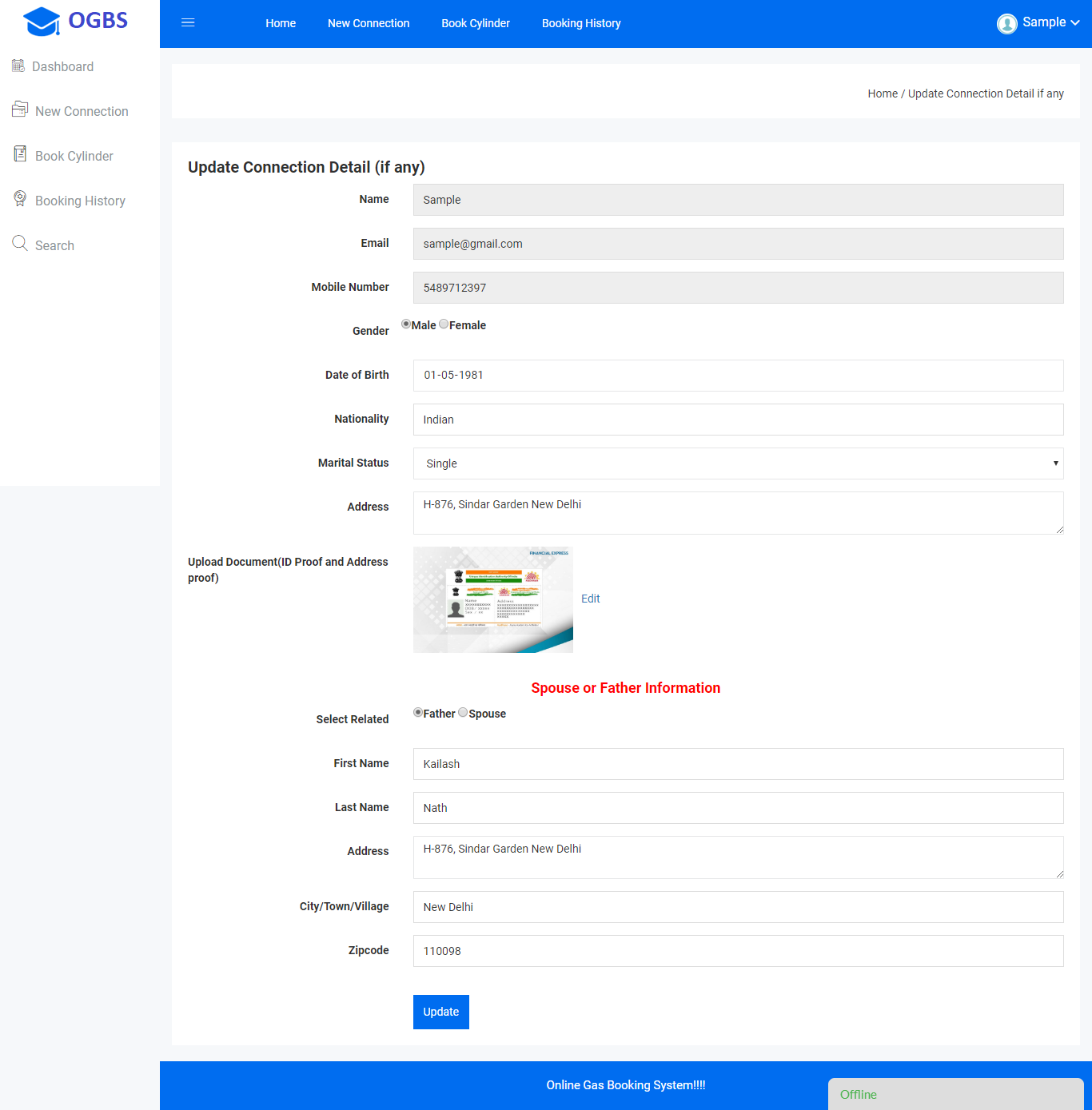
New Connection



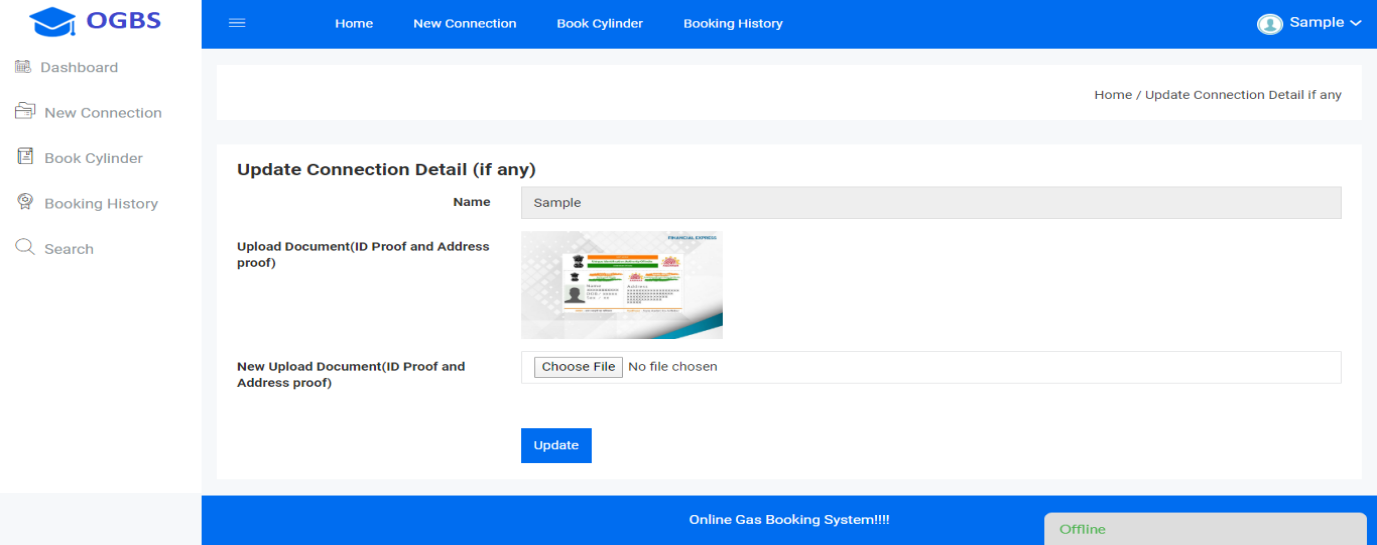
After Filling Connection Form



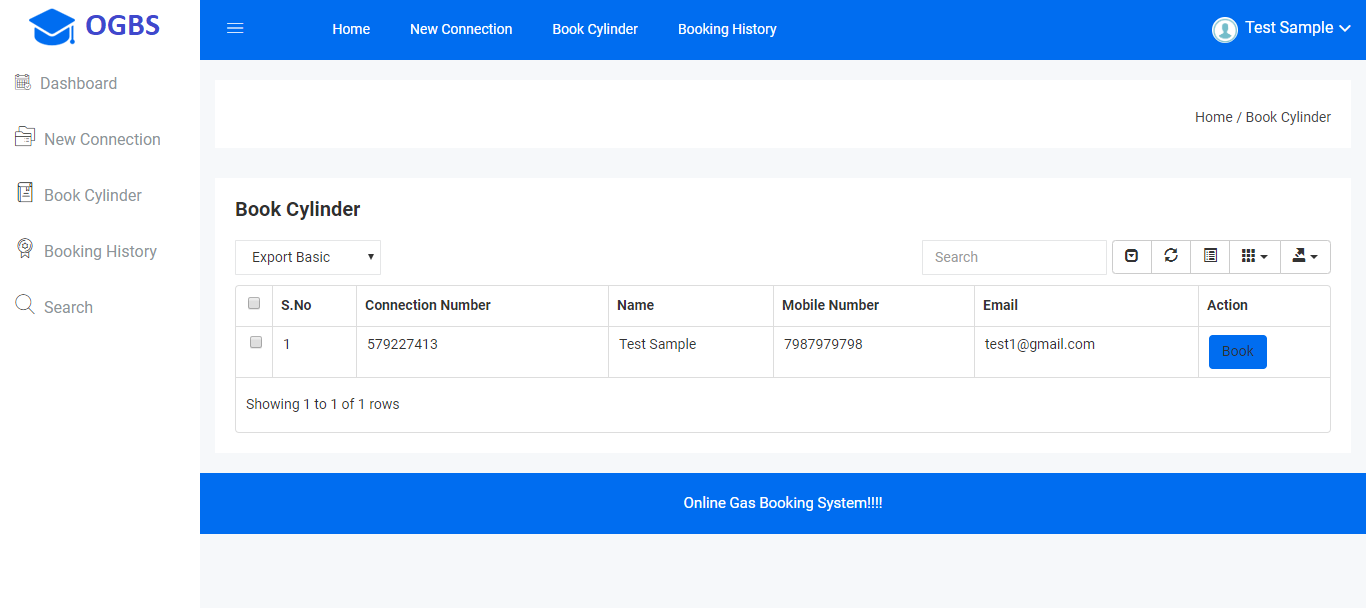
Update The Connection Form



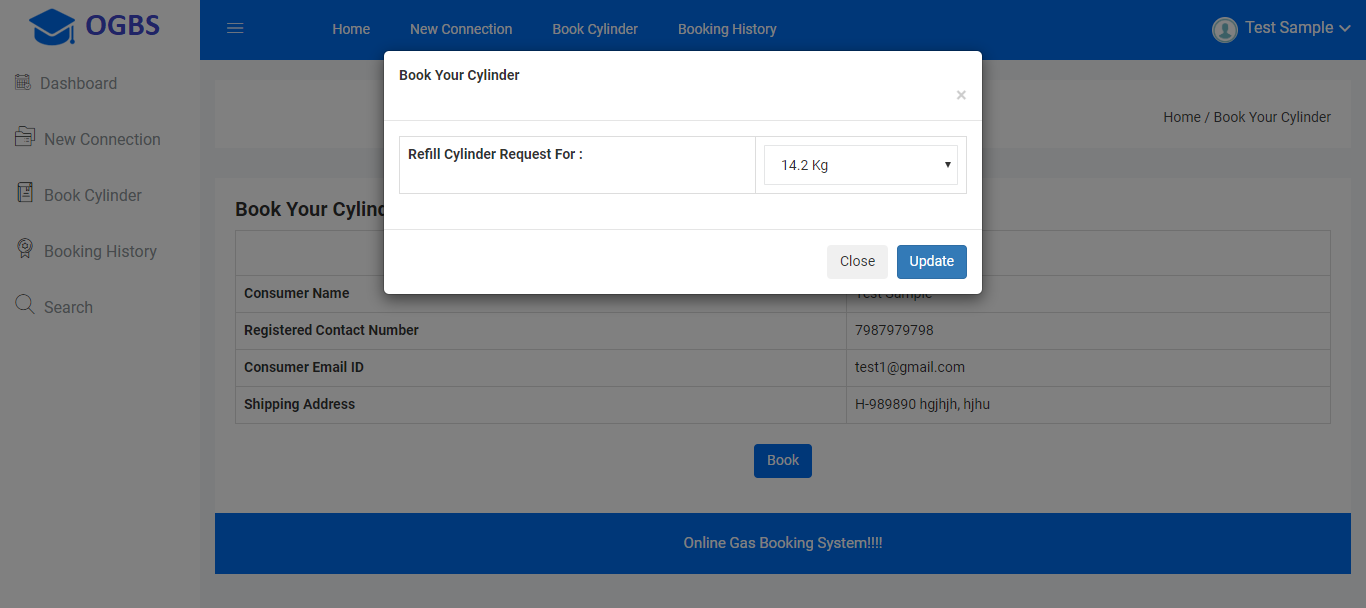
Change Address Proof



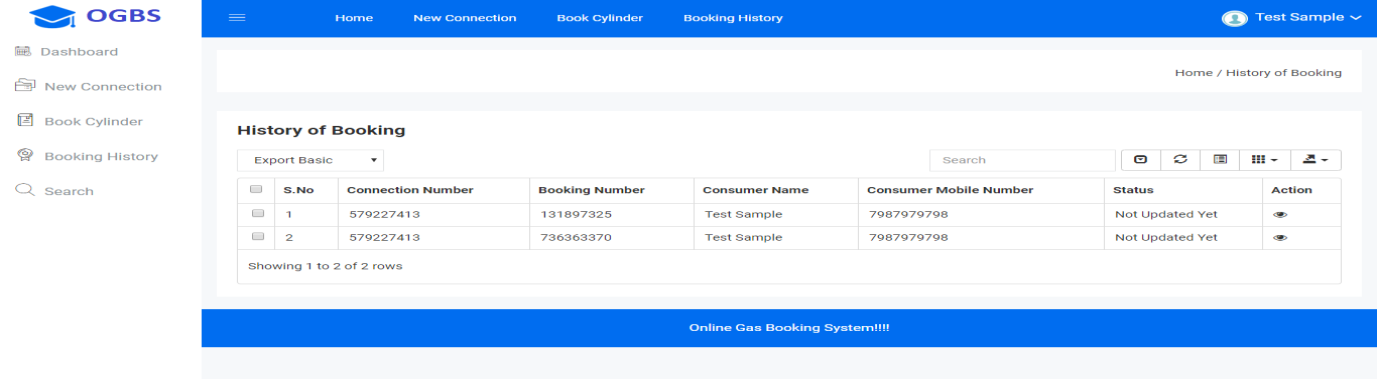
Book Cylinder



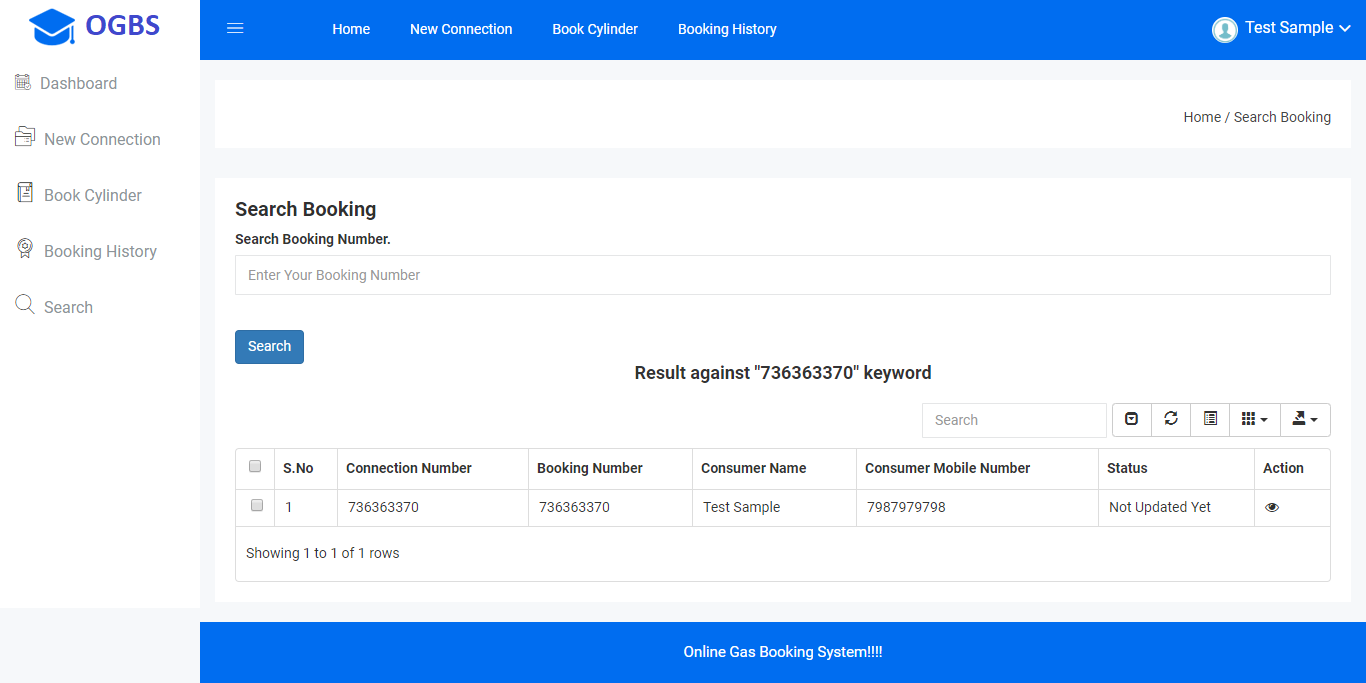
Book Cylinder Form



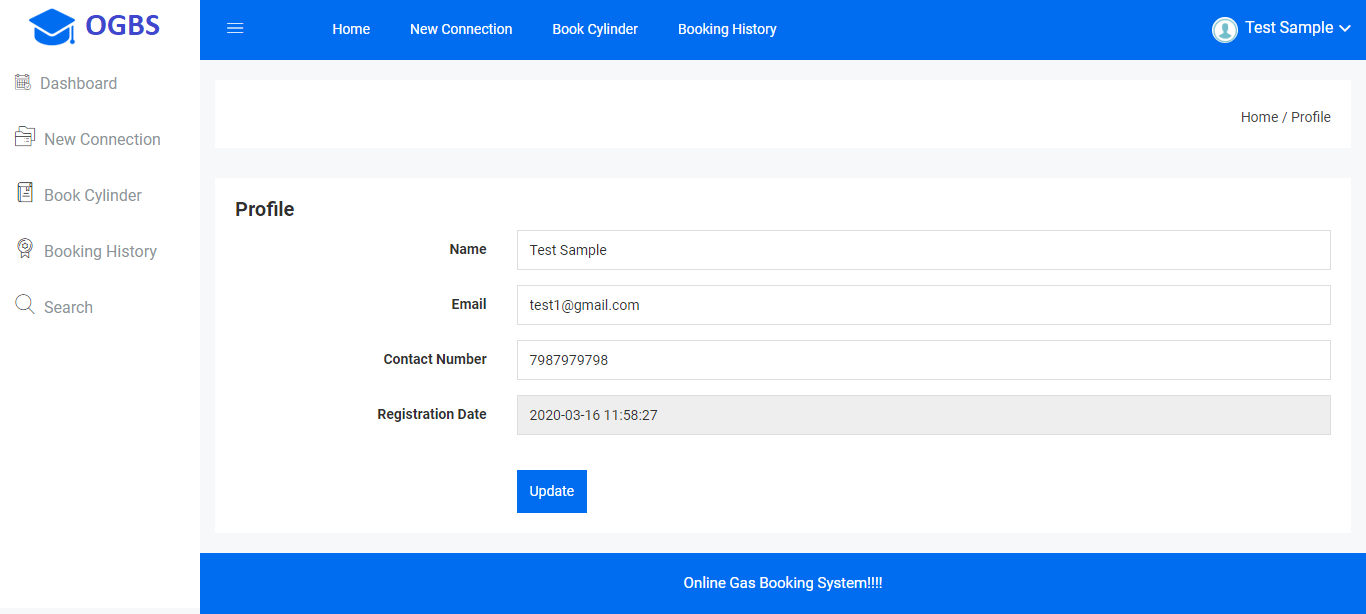
History of Booking Cylinder



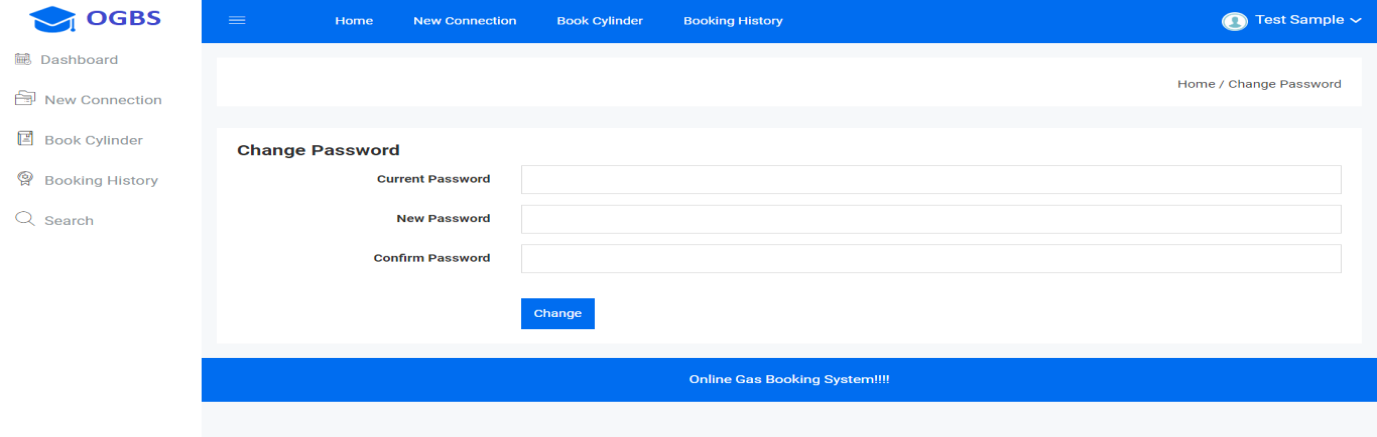
Search Booking



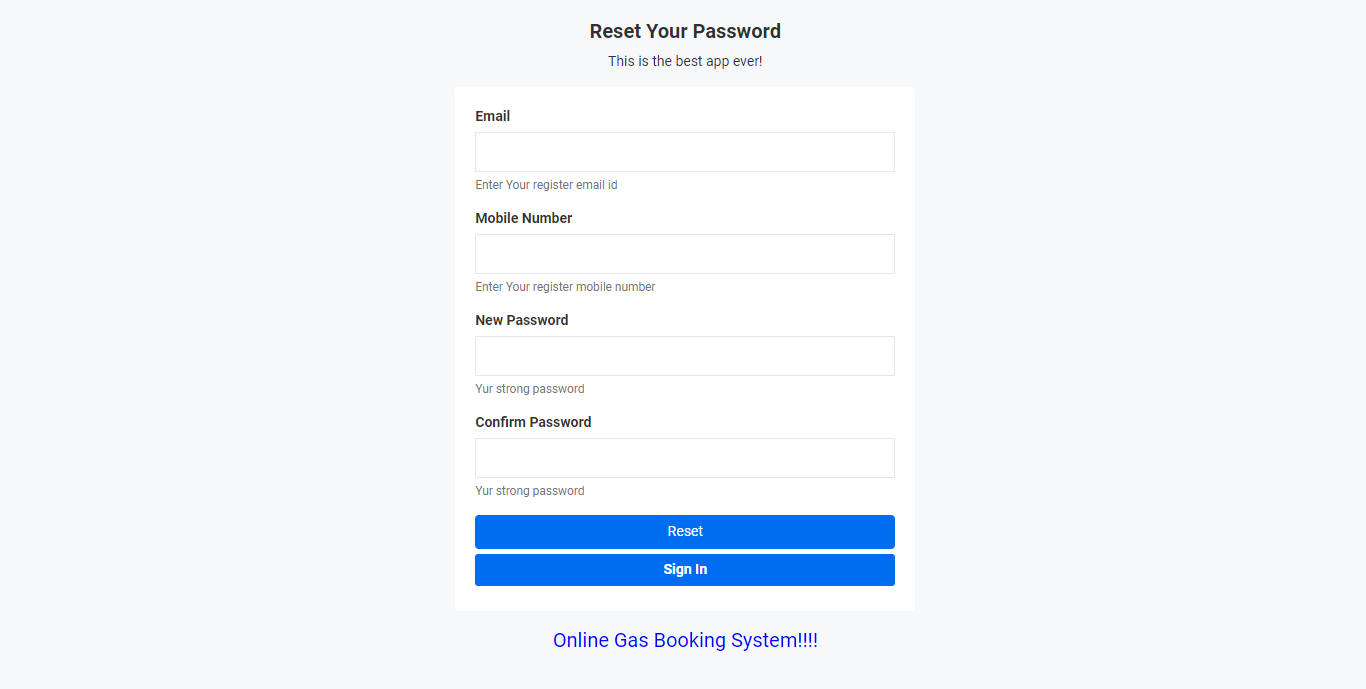
Profile



Change Password



Forgot Password



**Conclusion**

The project titled as Online Gas Booking System was deeply studied and analyzed to design the code and implement. It was done under the guidance of the experienced project guide. All the current requirements and possibilities have been taken care during the project time.

Online Gas Booking System is used for daily operations in any organization to maintain or access employee related information for internal administration purposes.

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