STOCK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

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ABSTRACT

This project is aimed at developing a desktop based application named Stock Management System for managing the stock system of our institute. The Stock Management System (SMS) refers to the system and processes to manage the stock of organization with the involvement of Technology system. This system can be used to store the details of the stock, stock maintenance, update the stock based on the product details, and stock data. This project is categorize individual aspects for the product and stock management system. In this system Stock Management System is important to ensure quality control in institute that handle stock for the various department. Without proper stock control, a large retail store may run out of stock on an important item. A good stock management system will alert the user when it is time to record. Stock Management System is also on important means of automatically tracking large shipment. An automated Stock Management System helps to minimize the errors while recording the stock.

Stock Management System in Php Project is based on Inventory Management System which means Physical Resource that a firm holds in stock with the intent of selling it or transforming it into a more valuable state. Basically a Inventory system is set of policies and controls that monitors levels of inventory and determines what levels should be maintained.

 PHP and MYSQL project on Stock Management System is a wed based project and it has been developed in PHP and MySql and we can manage Project, Quality and Stock from this project. The main objective to develop Stock management System using PHP and MySql project is to overcome the manual errors and make a computerized system.

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THE END

CHAPTER-1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to Stock Management System

The project Stock Management System is a complete desktop based application designed on PHP technology using Xampp Software. The main aim of the project is to develop Stock Management System Model software in which all the information regarding the stock of the organization will be presented. It is an **Intranet** based desktop application which has admin component to manage the stock and maintenance of the stock system.

This desktop application is based on the management of stock of an organization. The application contains general organization profile, product details, purchase details and the stock that are presented in the organization. There is a provision of updating the stock also. This application also provides the check the availability of the stock in the institution.

Each new stock is created and entitled with the named and the entry date of that stock and it can also be update any time when required. Here the login page is created in order to protect the management of the stock of organization in order to prevent it from the threads and misuse of the stock.

1.2 Literature Review

Products are considered as the institute resources for the organization. This includes managing the product with appropriate way to review any time as per the requirement. Therefore the balance of the stock, details about the department and product in the organization.

These application software are only used by the large organization and institution but so we came up with the application which can be used by the small institution for the management of their stock in the institution.

1.3 Problem Statement

After analyzing many existing Stock Management Database we have now the obvious vision of the project to be developed. Before we started to build the application - our team had many challenges. We defined our problem statement as:

- ➢ To make desktop based application of Database for small organization.
- ➢ To make the system easily managed and can be secured.
- ➢ To cover all the areas in the database like purchase details, product detail sand stock management.

1.4 Objective of the Project

1.4.1 Primary objective:

The primary objectives of the project are mentioned below:

- ➢ To know the fundamentals of the PHP and MySQL.

1.4.2 Secondary objective:

The secondary objectives of this project are mentioned below:

- ➢ To develop an application that deals with the day to day requirement of any production organization
- ➢ To develop the easy management of the inventory
- ➢ To handle the inventory details like product details, purchase details and stock details.
- ➢ To provide competitive advantage to the institute.
- ➢ To provide details information about the stock balance.
- ➢ To make the stock manageable and simplify the use of inventory in the institute.

1.5 Features of Project

This application is used to show the stock remaining and details about the product and purchase. It gives the details about the stock on daily based, weekly based also monthly based. The details components are described below:

Login page:

As application starts the login page appears. Admin login is determined by the username and password that has all the authority to add, update and delete the stock of the organization as per the requirement.

Stock details:

It show the details about the stock in and the remaining stock of products. It also show the details about the stock in return (damage) or lost products.

Purchase details:

It shows the details about the purchase made by the organization along with the price and quantity.

1.6 Scope of the Application

Stock Management System (SMS) is targeted to the small or medium organization /institute which doesn't have many warehouses only to those organization that has single power of authority. Some of the scope are:

- ➢ Only one person is responsible in assigning the details or records
- ➢ It is security driven.
- ➢ Store house can be added as per the requirement.

1.7 Significance of the study

The new system designed for computer driven stock management system will among other things:

1. Financial records specific to a single component, or groups of components.

   Service records for all components in the stock.

2. Up-to-date information about data processing resources through the creation and

   archiving of records in a centralized repository.

3. Data used to support configuration diagrams of the hardware and software components

   contained within specific locations, or the entire data processing environment.

1.8 Disadvantage in old system

Manual system are quite tedious ,time consuming and less efficient and accurate in comparison to the computerized system.

So following are some disadvantages of the old system:

1. Slow data processing

2. Lot of paper work

3. Time consuming

4. Less accurate

5. Less efficient

6. Lot of paper work

7. Slow data processing

8. Not user friendly environment

9. Difficult to keep old records

CHAPTER-2 BACKGROUND KNOWLEDGE

2.1 Architectural   Review

This desktop based application is based on 3-tier architecture of PHP. The 3-tier includes the three hierarchy of the flow of programming logic from user interface to database and again database to user interface with the desired information requested by the clients. In between there involves the logic layer for effectively and correctly manipulating the request. The 3-tier includes the following:

2.1.1   Client tier:

The visual part is implemented using all kinds of swing components, which does not make database calls.The main function of this tier is to display information to the user upon user's request generated by user's inputs such as **firing button events**. For example, inventory list will display when user click "display" button if she wants to know the list of stock remaining in the organization.

2.1.2   Business tier:

 The middle tier, business logic, is called by the client to make database queries. It provides core function of the system as well as connectivity to the data tier, which simplify tasks that were done by the clients tier.It is pre-coded.

2.1.3   Data tier:

Data layer is also the class which gets the data from the business tier and sends it to the database or gets the data from the database and sends it to business tier. This is the actual DBMS access layer or object layer also called the object. The database backend stores information which can be retrieved by using the SQL SERVER database Connectivity.SQL SERVER database connectivity is used to manage the communication between the middle tier and the backend database by issuing complex database queries.
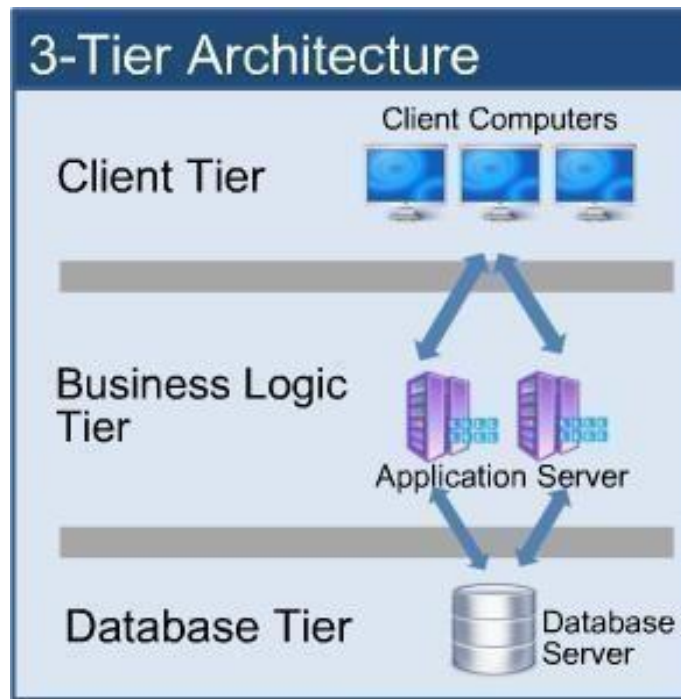
Figure 2.1: Tier Architecture

2.2 Database   Theory

A database is a collection of information that is organizes so that it can easily be accessed, managed and updated. In one view, database can be classified according to types of content: bibliography, full-text, numeric, and image. In computing, database are sometime classified according to their organizational approach. A distributed database is one that can be dispersed or replicated among different points in a network.

2.2.1   Relational Database:

SMS has the relational database model. A relational database is a digital database whose organization is based on the relational model of data. This model organizes data into one or more tables of rows and columns. These tables here have the relation. The relation is maintained by the unique key defined in each row. The key can be primary and foreign depending on their nature of connection. The standard user and application program interface to a relational database is the structured query language (SQL). SQL statement are used both for interactive queries for information from relational database and for gathering data for reports.

Primary Key:

The primary key of a relational table uniquely identifies each record in the table. It can either be a normal attribute that is guaranteed to be unique or it can be generated by the DBMS. A primary key's main features are:

➢ It must contain a unique value for each row of data.

➢ It cannot contain null value.

Foreign Key:

A foreign key is a column or group of column in a relational database table that provides a link between data in two tables. In foreign key reference, a link is created between two tables when the column or columns that hold the primary key value for one table are referenced by the column or columns in another table thereby establishing a link between them. Creating a foreign key manually includes the following advantages:

➢ Changes to primary key constraints are checked with foreign key constraints in relation table.

➢ An index enables the Database Engine to quickly find related data in the foreign key tables.

**2.2.2   Structured Query Language (SQL):**

The structured Query language (SQL) is the set of instructions used to interact with a relational database. In fact, SQL is the only language the most database actually understand. Whenever you interact with such a database, the software translates your commands into SQL statement that the database knows how to interpret. SQL has three major Components:

➢ Data Manipulation Language (DML)

➢ Data Definition Language (DDL)

➢ Data Control Language (DCL)

2.2.3 Database Overview:

These project contains only one Database with more number of table in it. The major advantage in these project is all the table contains the same name for the column attributes.

➢ In the below image, we provided our table in our Database. Stock is the name of our Database.
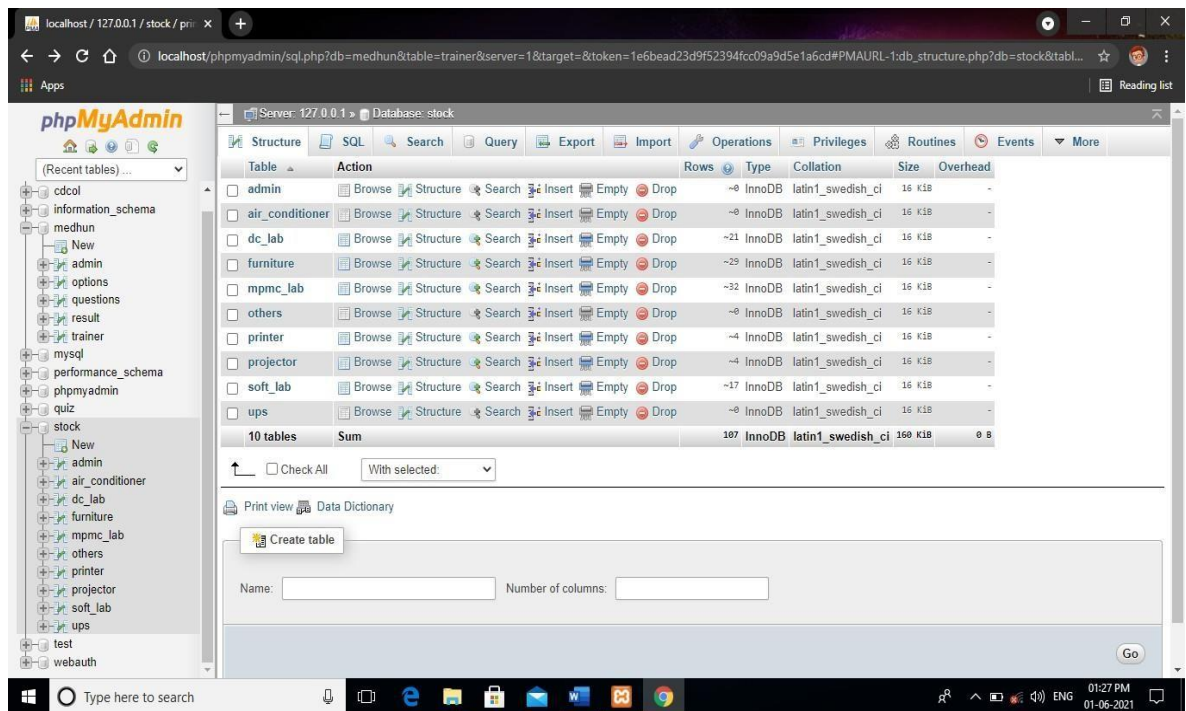
➢ In the below image ,we provide the structure of the table in our Database.
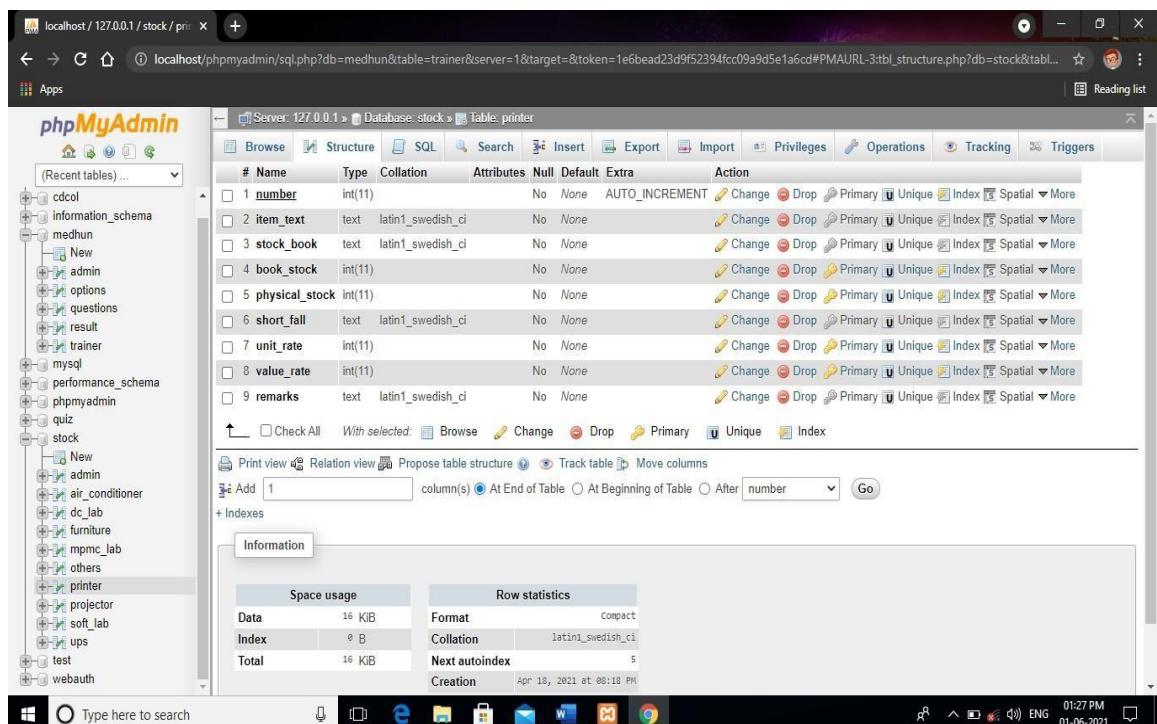
2.3 System   Specification

2.3.1   Hardware requirements:

This section gives the details and specification of the hardware on which the system is expected to work.

Processor	**:**	Intel Core i3
Hard Disk Capacity	**:**	1GB
RAM	**:**	4 GB
Monitor	**:**	15inch Color
Keyboard	**:**	102 keys
Mouse	**:**	Optical Mouse

2.3.2   Software requirements:

This section gives the details of the software that are used for the development.

Environment	**:**	Xampp
Coding	**:**	PHP and MYSQL
Operating System	**:**	Windows.

CHAPTER-3: ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

3.1 Background   Research

We started research by identifying the need of SMS in the organization. Initially we bounded our research to find the general reasons that emerged the needs of Stock Management System. We used different techniques to collect the data that can clearly give us the overall image of the application. The techniques we used were interview with the developers, visiting online websites that are presented as the templates and visiting some organization to see their SMS application. Basically the following factors forced us to develop SMS application:

- ➢ Cost and affordability
- ➢ Lack of stock management.
- ➢ Effective flow of stock transfer and management.
- ➢ Difficulty in monitoring the stock management.

3.2 Requirement Analysis

We collected a number of requirements for project from institute report and staff's their experiences regarding the concepts of its development. We are try to develop the project by fulfilling all the weakness that were found in the application. We then decided to build same type of application with different logic flow and new language which will be suitable for the small organization.

3.3 SMS   Requirement

The goal for the application is to manage the stock management function of the organization. Once it is automated all the functions can be effectively managed and the organization can achieve the competitive advantage. Business requirement are discussed in the Scope section, with the following additional details:

- ➢ Helps to search the specific product and remaining stock.
- ➢ Details information about the product and purchase.

- ➢ It helps to identify the total presented inventory in the institution.
- ➢ There is proper transaction management of stock.
- ➢ Only admin can login in the page and can made changed.
- ➢ User can able to only view the details in the database.

3.4 Users   Requirement

User requirement are categorized by the user type

3.4.1 Admin:

➢ Able to create new warehouse along with date.

➢ Able to edit the entry as per entry.

➢ Able to add, modify and delete the stock entry.

3.4.2 General:

➢ Able to check the stock available.

➢ Able to check the product detail.

3.5 Feasibility Analysis

This software has been tested for various feasibility criterions from various point   of views.

3.5.1 Economic Feasibility:

The system is estimated to be economically affordable. The system is medium scale desktop application and has affordable price. The benefits include increased efficiency, effectiveness, and the better performance. Comparing the cost and benefits the system is found to be economically feasible.

3.5.2 Technical Feasibility:

Development of the system requires tools like:

➢ HTML and CSS

➢ PHP programming

➢ XAMPP SQL server 2012, etc.

Which are easily available within the estimated cost and schedule.

3.5.3 Operational Feasibility:

The system provides better solution to the libraries by adding the typical requirement and necessities. The solution provided by this system will be acceptable to ultimate solution for the stock management.

3.5.4 Schedule Feasibility:

The organized schedule for the development of the system is presented in the schedule sub-section. The reasonable timeline reveals that the system development can be finished on desired time framework.

CHAPTER – 4: SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 Use Case Diagram

Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors and their goals.

The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show what system functions are performed for which actors.

4.1.1 Diagram Building Block

Use cases:

A use case describes a sequence of actions that provide something of Measurable value to an actor and is drawn as a horizontal ellipse.

Actor:

An actor is a person, organization or external system that plays a role in one or more interactions with the system

System boundary boxes (optional):

A rectangle is drawn around the use case called the system boundary box to indicate scope of the system.

Actor
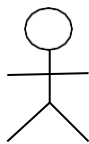
Use case
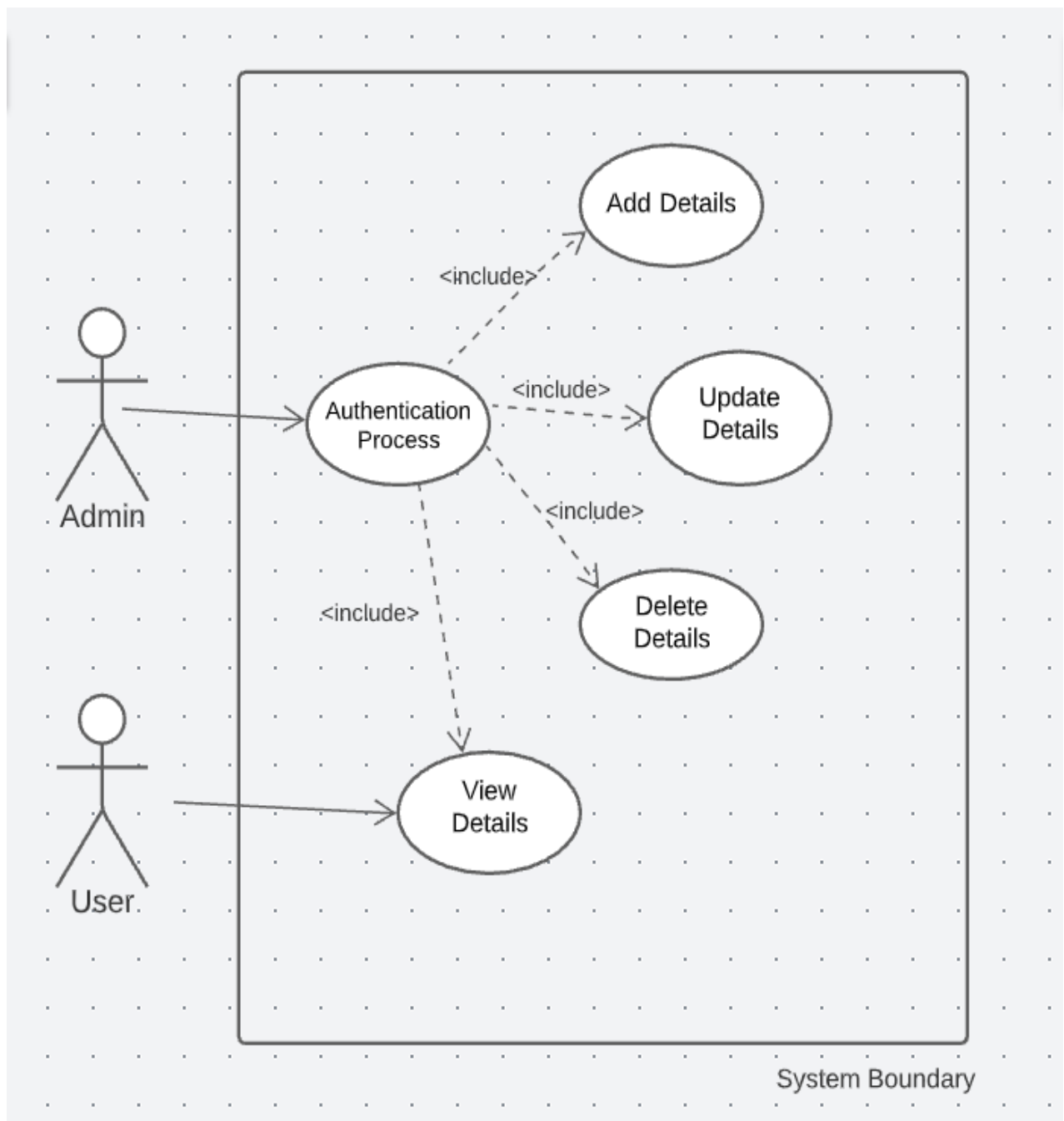
Figure 4.1.1: SMS Use Case Diagram

CHAPTER – 5: TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGY USED

5.1 Development   Tools

5.1.1 XAMPP:

XAMPP is an abbreviation where *X stands for Cross-Platform, A stands for Apache, M stands for MYSQL, and the Ps stand for PHP and Perl*, respectively. It is an open-source package of web solutions that includes Apache distribution for many servers and command- line executables along with modules such as Apache server, MariaDB, PHP, and Perl.

XAMPP helps a local host or server to test its website and clients via computers and laptops before releasing it to the main server. It is a platform that furnishes a suitable environment to test and verify the working of projects based on Apache, Perl, MySQL database, and PHP through the system of the host itself. Among these technologies, Perl is a programming language used for web development, PHP is a backend scripting language, and MariaDB is the most vividly used database developed by MySQL. The detailed description of these components is given below.

5.1.2   Components of XAMPP :

As defined earlier, XAMPP is used to symbolize the classification of solutions for different technologies. It provides a base for testing of projects based on different technologies through a personal server. XAMPP is an abbreviated form of each alphabet representing each of its major components. This collection of software contains a web server named **Apache**, a database management system named **MariaDB** and scripting/ programming languages such as **PHP** and **Perl**. X denotes Cross-platform, which means that it can work on different platforms such as Windows, Linux, and macOS.

Many other components are also part of this collection of software and are explained below.

1.**Cross-Platform:** Different local systems have different configurations of operating systems installed in it. The component of cross-platform has been included to increase the utility and audience for this package of Apache distributions. It supports various platforms such as packages of Windows, Linus, and MAC OS.

2. Apache: It is an HTTP a cross-platform web server. It is used worldwide for delivering web content. The server application has made free for installation and used for the community of developers under the aegis of Apache Software Foundation. The remote server of Apache delivers the requested files, images, and other documents to the user.

3. MariaDB: Originally, MySQL DBMS was a part of XAMPP, but now it has been replaced by MariaDB. It is one of the most widely used relational DBMS, developed by MySQL. It offers online services of data storage, manipulation, retrieval, arrangement, and deletion.

4. PHP: It is the backend scripting language primarily used for web development. PHP allows users to create dynamic websites and applications. It can be installed on every plat form and supports a variety of database management systems. It was implemented using C language. PHP stands for **Hypertext Processor**. It is said to be derived from Personal Home Page tools, which explains its simplicity and functionality.

5. Perl: It is a combination of two high-level dynamic languages, namely Perl 5 and Perl **6.** Perl can be applied for finding solutions for problems based on system administration, web development, and networking. Perl allows its users to program dynamic web applications. It is very flexible and robust.

6. phpMyAdmin: It is a tool used for dealing with MariaDB. Its version 4.0.4 is currently being used in XAMPP. Administration of DBMS is its main role.

7. OpenSSL: It is the open-source implementation of the Secure Socket Layer Protocol and Transport Layer Protocol. Presently version 0.9.8 is a part of XAMPP.

8. XAMPP Control Panel: It is a panel that helps to operate and regulate upon other components of the XAMPP. Version 3.2.1 is the most recent update. A detailed description of the control panel will be done in the next section of the tutorial.

9. Webalizer: It is a Web Analytics software solution used for User logs and provide details about the usage.

10. Mercury: It is a mail transport system, and its latest version is 4.62. It is a mail server, which helps to manage the mails across the web.

11. Tomcat: Version 7.0.42 is currently being used in XAMPP. It is a servlet based on JAVA to provide JAVA functionalities.

12. Filezilla: It is a File Transfer Protocol Server, which supports and eases the transfer operations performed on files. Its recently updated version is 0.9.41.

5.1.3   XAMPP Control Panel:

XAMPP Control Panel is a management tool that offers to supervise the actions of individual components of XAMPP. It controls each component of the text server. The user can initiate or halt discrete modules by operating upon the buttons below the "Actions" column. Control panels efficiently manage all the components of the XAMPP package.

One can use the Control Panel to determine whether Apache, MySQL, Mercury, etc. are currently in function or not. The development environment can only be used when Apache and MySQL are in running state. The XAMPP Control Panel icon exists in the system tray. It is an orange-colored icon that is visible when Panel is in running state. If in case it is not visible, then, to launch the Control Panel
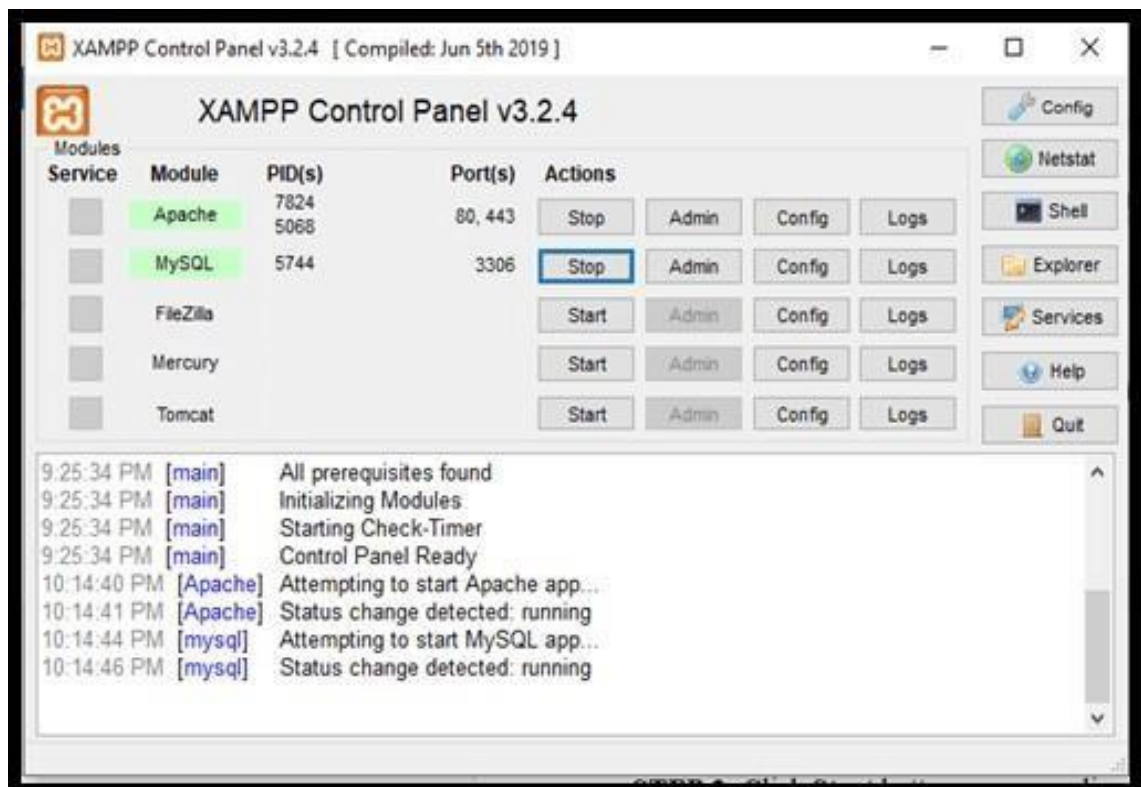
5.1.4   Creating MySQL Database with XAMPP:

XAMPP stack of software is an open-source localhost server providing a number of functionalities through the package of software it contains. The software, which is part of XAMPP is started/stopped using the XAMPP Control Panel. It is used for testing the projects and modifications offline before launching it on the global web. One such very important functionality provided by XAMPP is the creation of the MySQL database. This is done by using **phpMyAdmin**. The detailed explanation of what is phpMyAdmin and how to use it to create MySQL database with XAMPP will be discussed in this article.

5.1.5   phpMyAdmin:

phpMyAdmin is a costless and open source software that provides the functionality of operating and managing MySQL over the internet. It provides an ease to the user to control and supervise the database with the help of a graphic user interface known as phpMyAdmin.This GUI is written in PHP programming language. Over time it has gained a lot of trust and demand for the purpose of finding a web-based MySQL administration solution. The user can operate upon MySQL via phpMyAdmin user interface while still directly executing SQL queries. The GUI allows the host to carry a number of manipulation operations on the database, such as editing, creating, dropping, amending, alteration of fields, tables, indexes, etc. It can also be used to manage access control over the data by giving privileges and permissions. phpMyAdmin has thus a vital role to play in handling and creating a database.
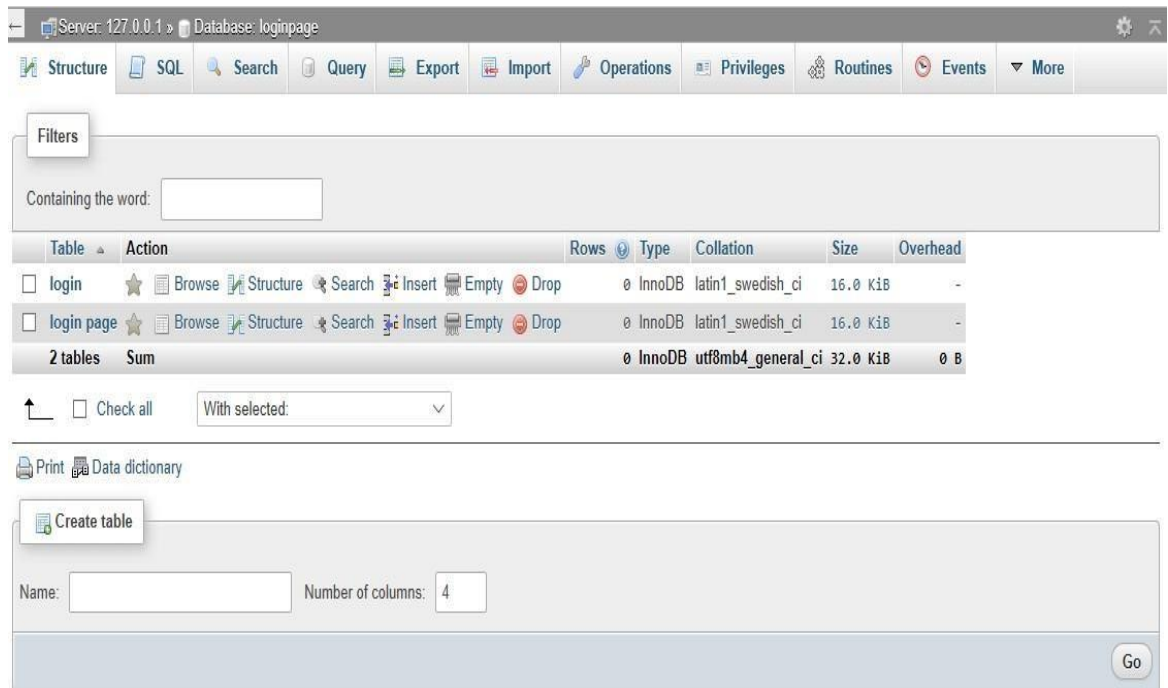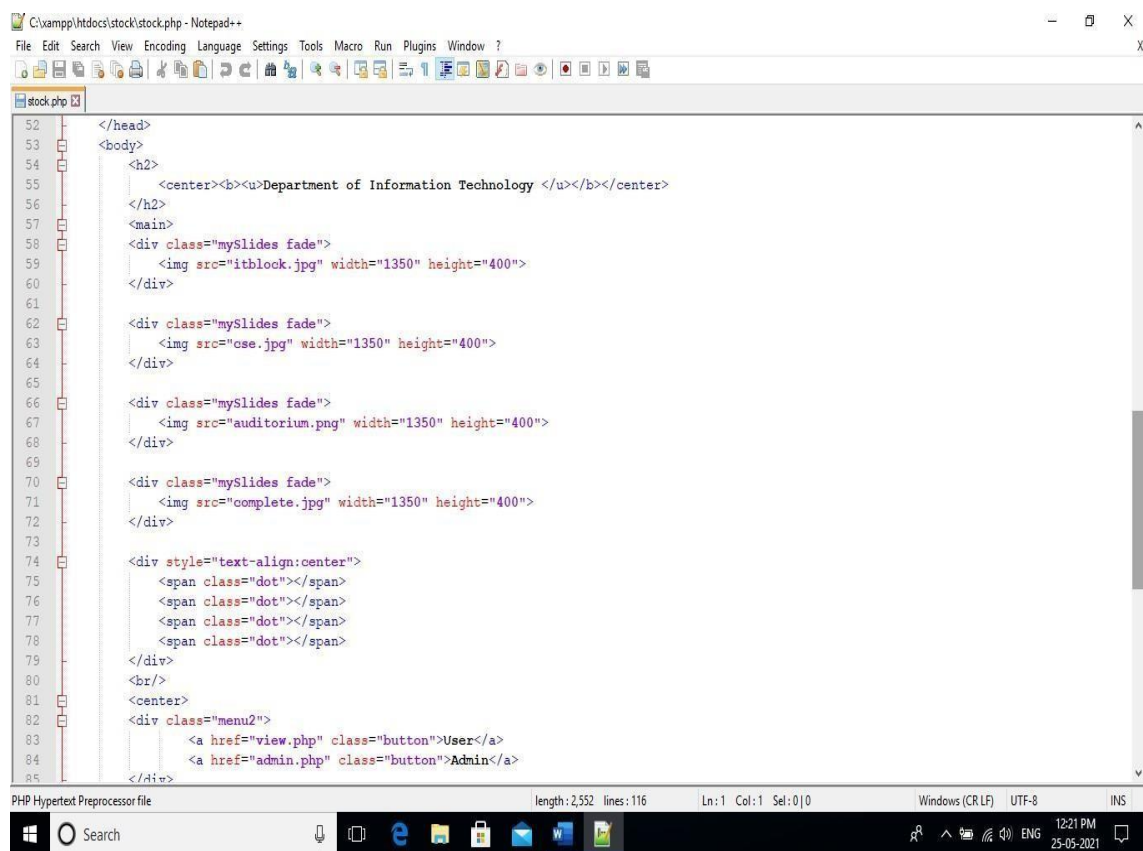
5.1.6 Notepad++:

❖ **Notepad++** is a free text editor for Microsoft Windows that provides additional features not found in the standard Windows text editor, Notepad. It was first released on November 24, 2003, by developer Dan Ho, and is still in active development.

❖ Notepad++ is specially designed for editing source code. The "++" in the name is a reference to the increment operator in programming languages such as C, C++,Java, and JavaScript.

❖ Notepad++ has support for macros and plugins, and has been marked for its robust plugin architecture which enabled various new features to be integrated into the program. Currently, over 140 compatible plugins are developed for Notepad++, 10 of which are included by default in the program.

❖ The first plugin to be included in the program was *"TextFX"*, which includes W3C validation for HTML and CSS, text sorting, character case alteration and quote handling.

❖ Notepad++ is useful anytime you need to make significant changes to a text file.

5.1.7 Features of Notepad++:

- Edit text files up to 2 GB in size (the maximum size in Windows Notepad is 58 MB).
- Edit multiple files, organized in tabs.
- Line numbering.
- Syntax highlighting for over 70 programming languages, including HTML and Windows batch files.
- Advanced find and replace, with support for regular expressions.
- Create and edit text files for different operating systems, including macOS and Linux.
- Split-screen for editing and viewing multiple files at once, or multiple parts of the same file.
- Macros for recording a sequence of editing commands to be executed repeatedly.
- Support for lines to have bookmarks.
- A plugin system for adding features to the software.

5.2 Technology Used

5.2.1 PHP:

PHP started out as a small open source project that evolved as more and more people found out how useful it was. Rasmus Lerdorf unleashed the first version of PHP way back in 1994.

➢ PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".

➢ PHP is a server side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.

➢ It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server.

➢ PHP is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as an Apache module on the Unix side. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record-setting time.

➢ PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, IMAP, and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA), making n-tier development a possibility for the first time.

➢ PHP is forgiving: PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible.

➢ PHP Syntax is C-Like.

5.2.2 Common uses of PHP:

➢ PHP performs system functions, i.e. from files on a system it can create, open, read, write, and close them.

➢ PHP can handle forms, i.e. gather data from files, save data to a file, through email you can send data, return data to the user.

➢ You add, delete, modify elements within your database through PHP.

➢ Access cookies variables and set cookies.

➢ Using PHP, you can restrict users to access some pages of your website.

➢ It can encrypt data.

5.2.3 Characteristics of PHP:

Five important characteristics make PHP's practical nature possible

- Simplicity
- Efficiency
- Security
- Flexibility
- Familiarity

5.2.4 SQL:

SQL is Structured Query Language, which is a computer language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data stored in a relational database.

SQL is the standard language for Relational Database System. All the Relational Database Management Systems (RDMS) like MySQL, MS Access, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, Postgres and SQL Server use SQL as their standard database language.

Also, they are using different dialects, such as −

- MS SQL Server using T-SQL,
- Oracle using PL/SQL,
- MS Access version of SQL is called JET SQL (native format) etc.

5.2.5 Advantage of Sql:

SQL is widely popular because it offers the following advantages –

- ✓ Allows users to access data in the relational database management systems.
- ✓ Allows users to describe the data.
- ✓ Allows users to define the data in a database and manipulate that data.
- ✓ Allows to embed within other languages using SQL modules, libraries &pre-compilers.
- ✓ Allows users to create and drop databases and tables.
- ✓ Allows users to create view, stored procedure, functions in a database.
- ✓ Allows users to set permissions on tables, procedures and views.

Architecture of SQL
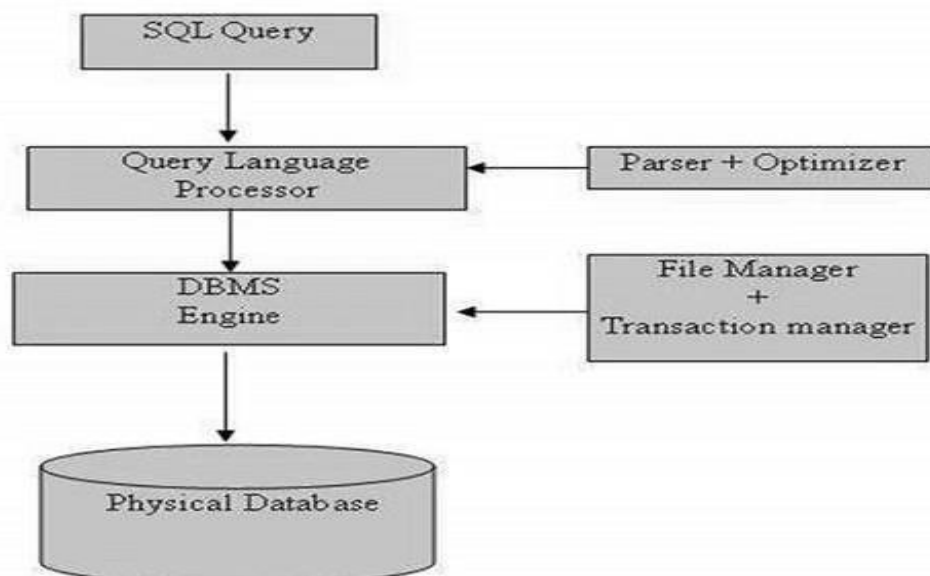
CHAPTER- 6: PROJECT CODING

6.1 SOURCE   CODE

 ➢ In these project contains more web page .so it is necessary to write an basics php code for that web pages. They are basic php code to create the web page

 ➢ In these session we are given the coding which play an important role in our project.

 ➢ They are insertion, updation and deletion operation.

6.2 Insertion operation

Using the form we get the data needed for the insertion operation.

```php
<?php

// DATABASE CONNECTION

    $conn = mysqli_connect('localhost','root',' ','stock');

    if(isset($_POST['submit'])){

        $number = $_POST['number'];

        $item_text = $_POST['item_text'];

        $stock_book = $_POST['stock_book'];

        $book_stock = $_POST['book_stock'];

        $physical_stock = $_POST['physical_stock'];

        $short_fall = $_POST['short_fall'];

        $unit_rate = $_POST['unit_rate'];

        $value_rate = $_POST['value_rate'];

        $remarks = $_POST['remarks'];
```

```php
// QUERY TO INSERT THE DATA

    $query = "INSERT INTO printer(";

    $query.="number,item_text,stock_book,book_stock,physical_stock,short_fall,

            unit_rate,value_rate,remarks)";

    $query.= "VALUES(";

    $query.="'{$number}','{$item_text}','{$stock_book}','{$book_stock}',

            '{$physical_stock}','{$short_fall}','{$unit_rate}','{$value_rate}',

            '{$remarks}' ";

    $query.= ")";



// CHECK WHETHER THE DATA IS INSERTED

    $insert_row = mysqli_query($conn,$query);

    if($insert_row){

            $message = "Data has been added Successfully!";

    }

    else{

            die("Query for printer is not executed");

    }

}

?>
```

6.3 Updation operation

In these operation the important operation is to get the correct the serial number which isselected by admin for the updation process.

Using the form we get the data needed for the updation operation for whole data in the table.

//modify.php

//update button in the table

```
<form>
        //these is used to get the serial number which is selected by the admin
    <a href="updateprinter.php?number=<?php echo $number; ?>"class="s1"
    onclick="return confirm ('Are you want to update...?');" >UPDATE</a>
</form>
    //update.php
    <?php
        // DATABASE CONNECTION
        $conn = mysqli_connect('localhost','root','','stock');
        if(isset($_POST['submit'])){
                $number = $_POST['number'];
                $item_text = $_POST['item_text'];
                $stock_book = $_POST['stock_book'];
                $book_stock = $_POST['book_stock'];
                $physical_stock = $_POST['physical_stock'];
                $short_fall = $_POST['short_fall'];
                $unit_rate = $_POST['unit_rate'];
                $value_rate = $_POST['value_rate'];
                $remarks = $_POST['remarks'];
```

```php
// QUERY TO UPDATE THE DATA

$query="UPDATE printer SET item_text='{$item_text}',stock_book='{$stock_book}',

        book_stock='{$book_stock}',physical_stock='{$physical_stock}',

        short_fall='{$short_fall}',unit_rate='{$unit_rate}',value_rate='{$value_rate}',

        remarks='{$remarks}' WHERE number=$number";


// CHECK WHETHER THE DATA IS UPDATED

$insert_row = mysqli_query($conn,$query);

        if($insert_row){

                $message = "Data has been updated Successfully!";

                header("location:  modifyprinter.php");

        }

        else{

                die("Query for update is not executed");

                }



        }

?>
```

6.4 Deletion operation

In these operation the important operation is to get the correct the serial number which is selected by admin for the deletion process.

//modify.php

//delete button in the table

```php
<form>

    //these is used to get the serial number which is selected by the admin

        <a href="deleteprinter.php?number=<?php echo $number; ?>" class="s1"

            onclick="return confirm ('Are you want to delete...?');"> DELETE</a>

</form>

//delete.php

    <?php

        $conn = mysqli_connect('localhost','root','','stock');

        $number = $_GET['number'];

        $query = "DELETE FROM printer WHERE number=$number";

        $result = mysqli_query($conn,$query);

        if($result==true)

        {

            header("location: modifyprinter.php");

        }

        else{

            header("location: modifyprinter.php");

        }

    ?>
```

CHAPTER- 7: SCREENSHOTS

7.1 Login page

This is the starting page of the project. It contains two hyperlink button

User – It is used only to view the table present in our database , Anyone can access this page.

Admin – It is used only by admin who can able to access the database.
Insertion, Deletion and Updation activity is done by the admin.
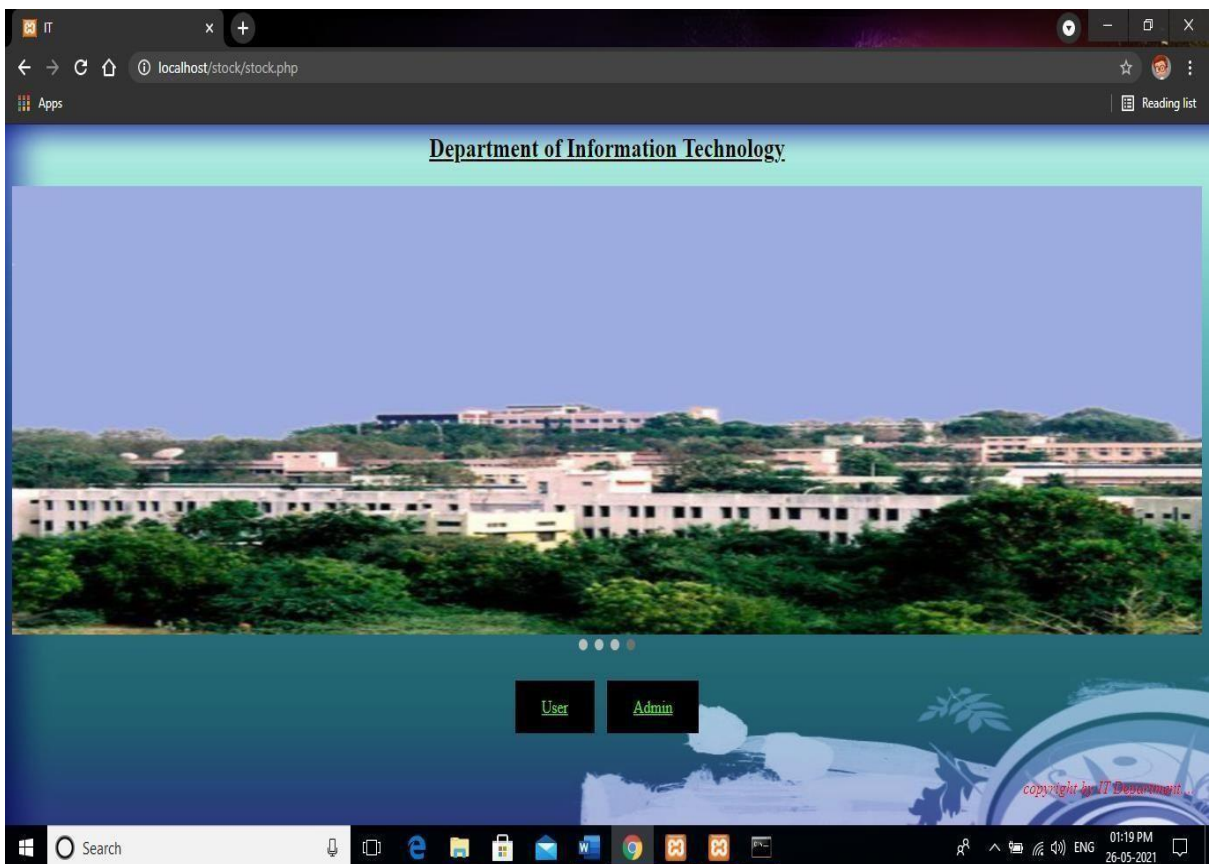
7.2 User page

➢ In this page you can able see the select group (scroll bar) option in the below image with the help, you can able to select the table which you want fetch from the database.

➢ This is only for view the table in the database. User can able to done this activity only.
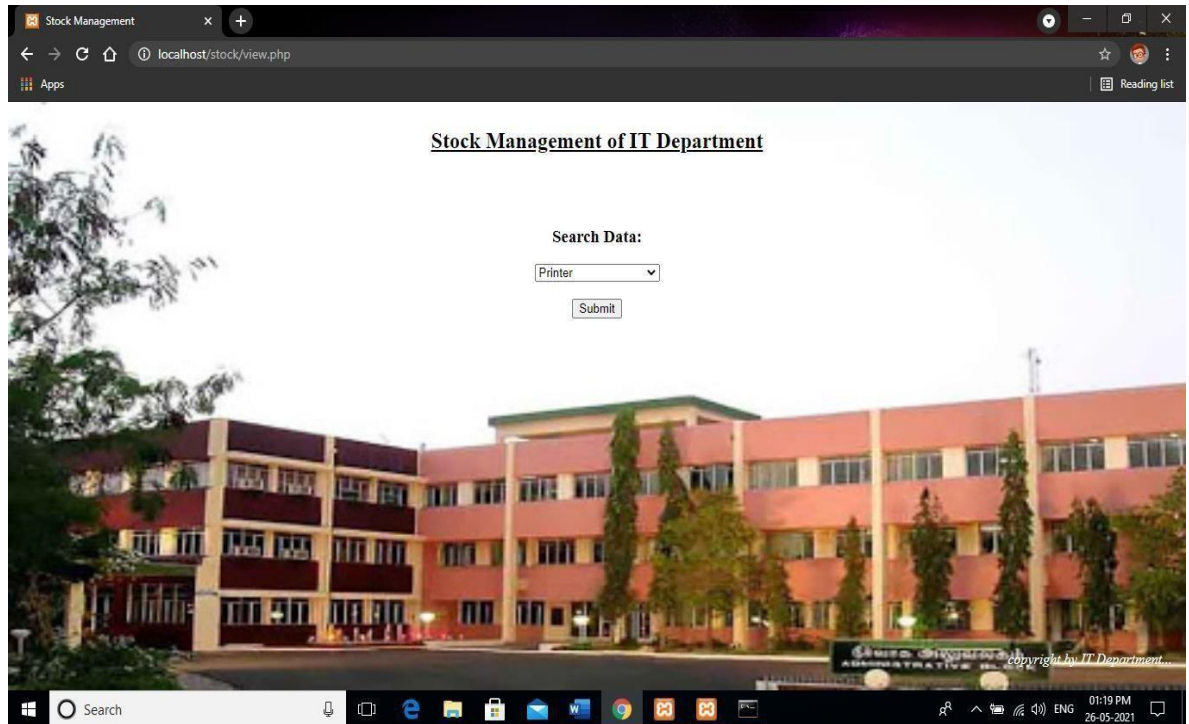
➢ Thus the resultant output is given below. It the requested table from the database.

7.3 Admin page

> In this page admin need an *Username* and *Password* .when the admin enter the correct username and password then only ,an be able to do further process.
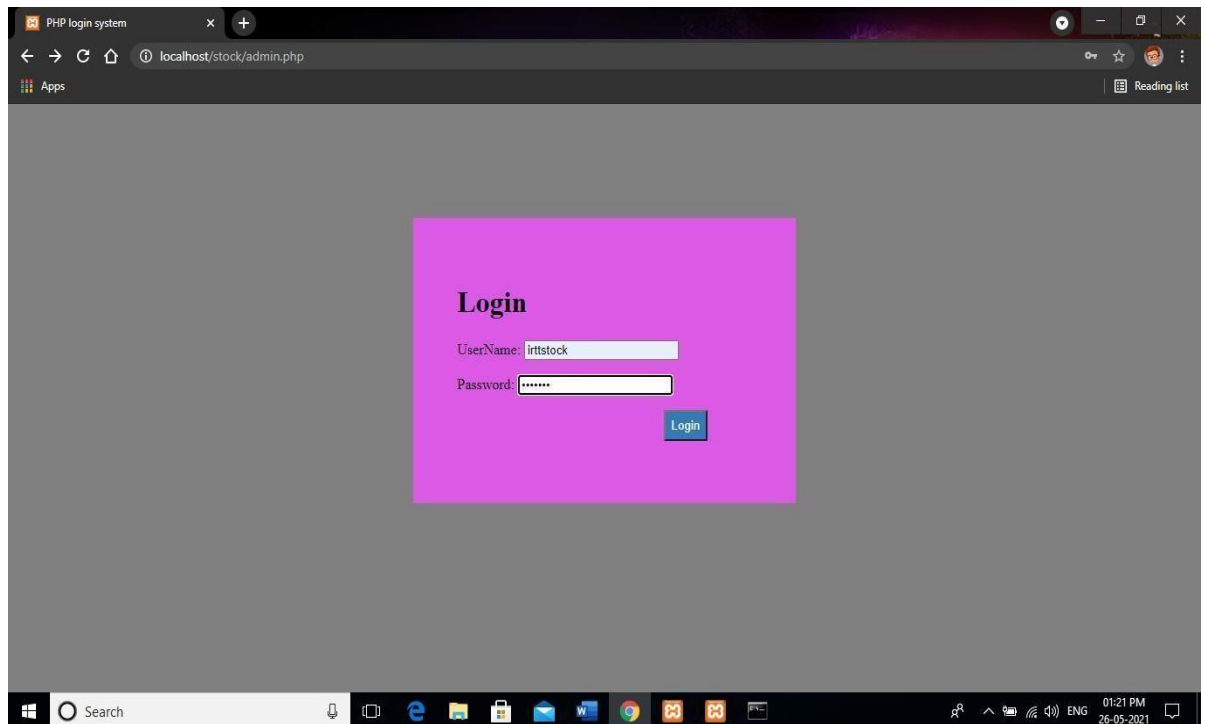
> This below page is access able only by the admin when he enters the correct username and password.

> This page consists of three hyperlinked button.

View detail – It is used to see the detail of the table in the database.

Add detail – It is used to add the new data (or) new row in the existing table in the database.

Modify detail – It is used to update and delete process of any row in any table which is present in the database.
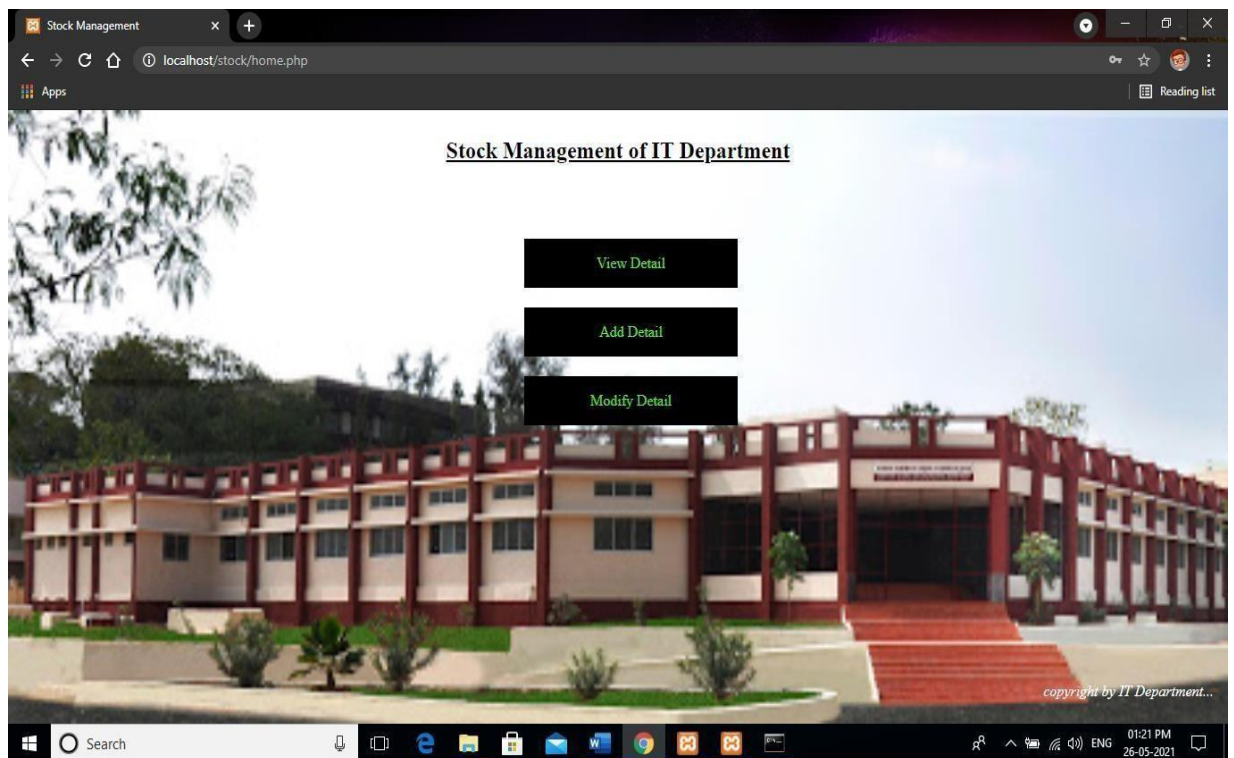
7.4 View detail

- ➢ This is same as the user action in the user page.

7.5 Add detail

- ➢ In this page, the table which are present in the database and their name are given.

- ➢ We can select any table by performing clicking action. Then, we can easily add data in the database.

> In the below screen ,the form is given with the column present in the table by filling the form and submit action we can add data in the table.

> After the submit action we can able to see the data *inserted message* in the same screen and the serial number is automatically updated.

7.6 Modify detail

➢ In this page also table name present in the database are given.

➢ By selecting any table we can perform both update and delete operation in the table in the database.

➢ Selected table is shown, with additionally update and delete button present in the last two column of the each row.
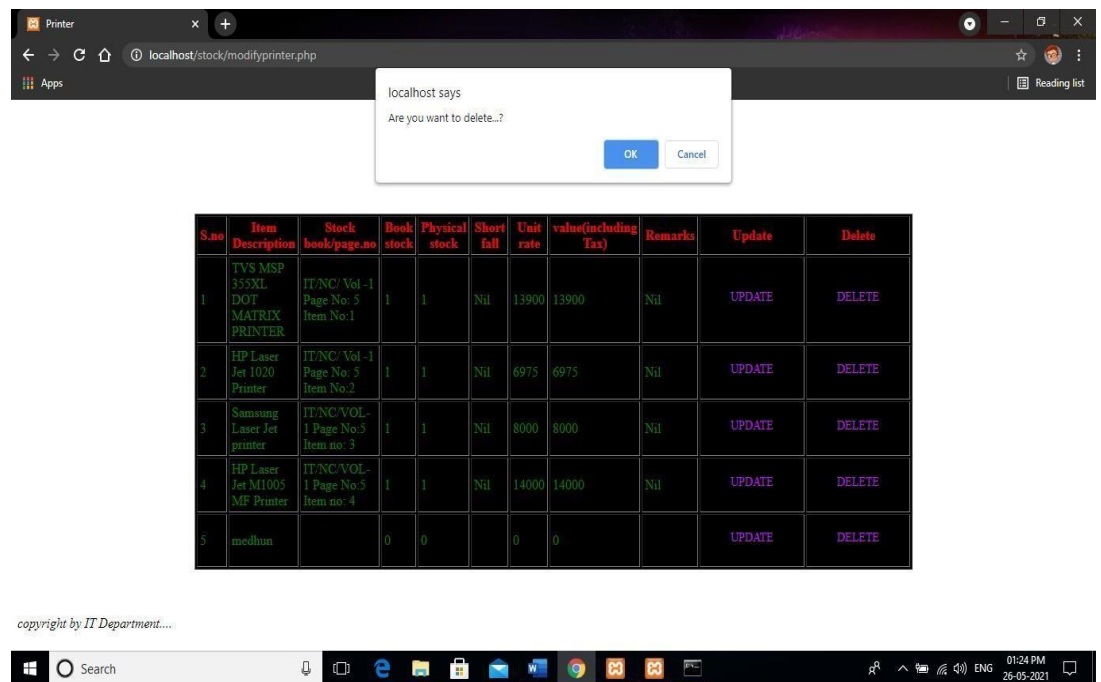

S.no	Item Description	Stock book/page.no	Book stock	Physical stock	Short fall	Unit rate	value(including Tax)	Remarks	Update	Delete
1	TVS MSP 355XL DOT MATRIX PRINTER	IT/NC/ Vol -1 Page No: 5 Item No:1	1	1	Nil	13900	13900	Nil	UPDATE	DELETE
2	HP Laser Jet 1020 Printer	IT/NC/ Vol -1 Page No: 5 Item No:2	1	1	Nil	6975	6975	Nil	UPDATE	DELETE
3	Samsung Laser Jet printer	IT/NC/VOL-1 Page No:5 Item no: 3	1	1	Nil	8000	8000	Nil	UPDATE	DELETE
4	HP Laser Jet M1005 MF Printer	IT/NC/VOL-1 Page No:5 Item no: 4	1	1	Nil	14000	14000	Nil	UPDATE	DELETE
5	8088-microprocessor	222	1	1	nil	50000	50000	Nil	UPDATE	DELETE

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7.6.1 Update detail :

➤ By selecting Update button in any row we can able to update the content present in the particular row.

➤ After the submit button action it redirect us to the Modify page then we can able to check the updated content in the same row whether is updated(or) not.

7.6.2 Delete detail :

➤ When we select the delete button in any row then an alert message is produced.

➤ When we confirm the alert message then the particular row which we select is deleted.

➤ We can able to see the reflection in the table on the same page.

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CHAPTER – 8: DEBUGGING AND TESTING

8.1 Purpose of Testing

The purpose of software testing is to access or evaluate the capabilities or attributes of a software program's ability to adequately meet the applicable standards and application need. Testing does not ensure quality and the purpose of testing is not to find bugs. Testing can be verification and validation or reliability estimation. The primary objective if testing includes:

- To identifying defects in the application.
- The most important role of testing is simply to provide information.
- To check the proper working of the application while inserting updating and deleting the entry of the products.

8.2 Type of Testing

We have used one type of testing to ensure the error free features of our software application:

8.2.1 Units Test:

This type of testing is the testing of individual software components. It is typically done by the programmer and not by the testers. It requires details information and knowledge about the internal program design and code to perform this.

During unit testing, we carried out various testing task such as the reflection of the unit data on database and its interface. Various types of bugs associated with the component were identified and fixed. We use various functional keys to test our software.

In our software unit testing is concerned with the stock units, opening stock units and product units' validation as well as the validation of product units.

8.2.2 Integration Testing:

Integration testing is the process of testing the interface between two software units or module. It's focus on determining the correctness of the interface. The purpose of the integration testing is to expose faults in the interaction between integrated units. Once all the modules have been unit tested, integration testing is performed.

A typical software project consists of multiple software modules, coded by different programmers. The purpose of this level of testing is to expose defects in the interaction between these software modules when they are integrated

### 8.2.3. Top-Down Integration Testing:

Top-down integration testing technique used in order to simulate the behavior of the lower-level modules that are not yet integrated .In this integration testing, testing takes place from top to bottom. First high-level modules are tested and then low-level modules and finally integrating the low-level modules to a high level to ensure the system is working as intended.

Advantages:

> Separately debugged module.

> Few or no drivers needed.

> It is more stable and accurate at the aggregate level.

Disadvantages:

> Needs many Stubs.

> Modules at lower level are tested inadequately.
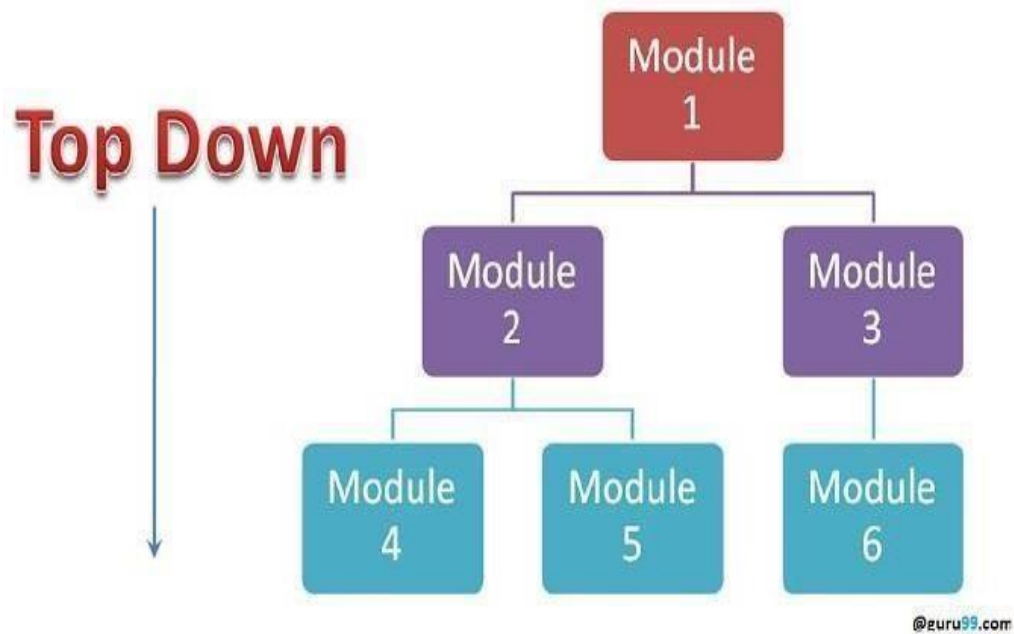
8.2.4 Top Down Approach :

In this project we are used top-down approach method , the main idea why we are used top down approach is – In our project we are link various web pages through the hyperlink method so,it is necessity for us to go for integration with top down approach

We are combine the module (web pages) and checks whether the hyperlink button will prefer the coded web page or it will result an error message.

It will helps us to check and correct the error which are appear when we combine more web pages.

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CHAPTER – 9: CONCLUSION AND LESSON LEARNT

9.1 Project   Limitation

Since this is our first project it has some limitation. Due to less knowledge in particular fields and we were not able to fulfill all our expectations that we expected we could do while the project got started. We hope this limitations are considerable. Some of the project limitations are:

> ➢ This application is not suitable for those institution where there is large quantity of product and different level of warehouses
> ➢ This software application is able to generate only simple reports.

9.2 Conclusion

To conclude, Stock Management System is a simple desktop based application basically suitable for small institution. It has every basic product which are used for the small organization. Our team is successful in making the application where we can update, insert and delete the item as per the requirement. This application also provides a simple report on daily basis to know the items, product and stock details.

This application matches for small organization (department) where there small limited. Through it has some limitations, our team strongly believes that the implementation of this system will surely benefit our institution.

9.3 Lesson   Learnt

Doing something for long time periods always gives good lesson. Some of the things that our team learnt are listed as below:

> ➢ Basically we learnt to work in team.
> ➢ Learnt about the SMS process.
> ➢ Learnt about PHP technology, its components and ways to implement them
> ➢ Learnt to work in pressure and to be patient.
> ➢ Learnt to manage the database under XAMPP Application.

CHAPTER – 10: REFERENCES

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