1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 AIM:

The project **"Bespoke management system"** is aimed to automate the needle maker sector which is manually maintained.

After the automation this will mean better services and good keeping of records, data integrity, data security quick search and also paperless environment. Then project has mainly tackled management of information for the customers.

A Bespoke software solution is designed to your precise needs and as such will meet all of your business requirements. These bespoke solutions are even be developed to fit into your current ways of working, so you needn't change how you work in order to employ the system.

As the solution is tailored to your individual business and you own the source code, the solution can be easily integrated with other bespoke or packaged software, used and expanded in the future.

Every user of the system will have to log into the system using username and password so that security and authentication will be ensured. Once logged in, a admin can take a Customers details, size, contact information, billing, etc. The system administrator is able to manage customer information and also update records.

1.2 PURPOSE

Bespoke management assist dealing with all requests/deals, clients, salary, costs, estimation, so you can keep things composed and get a point-by-point report of your style business while you focus on other significant things. The internet Bespoke management system is a system planned to aid the management of Bespoke exercise inside the business. It will provide online services to customers such as: estimation accommodation to their bespoke, check whether their garments are finished and also help in proper keeping of records. This will ensure availability of right information, information safety, easy, storage, access and retrieval.

Bespoke management system provides to give data about the cost, the texture type, the designs at which a client needs the dress completed, the kind of maintained to be utilized, amount as far as sets required. A Bespoke is one of that makes, fixes, and changes pieces of clothing for example: suits, Shirts and etc...

The study aims at building a computerized Bespoke management system that would be more efficient than the existing manual system.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing System:

Literature review is a text written by someone to consider the critical points of current knowledge including substantive findings as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. Main goals are to situate the current study within the body of literature and to provide context for the particular reader. (Cooper, 1998)

A tailor is one that makes, repairs, and alters garments such as suits, coats, and dresses.

(answers.com, 2012)

A tailor makes custom cloths wear of various styles like jackets, skirts or trousers that go with them, for men or women. An alterations specialist adjusts the fit of completed garments, usually ready-to-wear, or restyles them. Designers choose combinations of line, proportion, color, and texture for intended garments. They may have no sewing or patternmaking skills, and may only sketch or conceptualize garments. (Lancaster, 2013)

2.2 Proposed System:

The proposed online tailoring management system will eliminate all these manual interventions and increase the speed of the whole process. The system will allow customers to register online and successfully submit their measurements.

The system has inbuilt validation system to validate the entered data. The customer can login to the system to check on the status of the clothes for collection. The system will show the already completed garments for clients to collect. The system also provides information about the cost of each garment the customer intends to get knit. This data will be stored in the database for further reference or audit

2.1 Origins of the Term Bespoke tailoring as indicated by Poole (1846), the term bespoke emerged when in the days of yore; a client would

pick an electrical jolt in a tailor's shop, whereupon the tailor would check it as being "bespoken for". It has come to mean a customary type of tailoring in which an extraordinarily individualized example is drafted for every customer, and the ideal conventional tailoring procedure is utilized to understand the state of the last piece of clothing. The two chief explanations behind bespoke customized dress are as per the following:

1. Difficulty accomplishing a solid match from prepared to-wear pieces of clothing 2. Access to a more

extensive scope of styles and material structures

2.3 System Requirement:

2.3.1 Technologies used:

- HTML -- Hypertext Markup Language
- CSS -- Cascading Style Sheet
- Java Script -- Scripting Language (Client side)
- PHP -- Hyper Text Pre-Processor (Server side)
- MySQL -- Structured Query Language

2.4 Front end: HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language):

Here web pages are created by a language known as HTML. Hypertext markup language (HTML) this language is used to design the web pages including text, graphics, and pointers to other web pages. Here web pages are to be formatted by this HTML Language. HTML has a set of common tags such as <HTML>, <HEAD>, <BODY>, and <INPUT>. In this web pages we can also insert particular images by using <IMG> tag.

In this web pages we can also provide links from one web page to another web page by using anchor (<A>) tag. And also HTML forms are begins with the tag called <FORM>, followed by the number of input tags. Here all tags must close with the closing tags, for example form tag must be close with the closing tags, for example form tag must be close with </FORM>tag . Within a form input elements could be defined as <INPUT> tag, <SELECT> and <OPTION> tags and so on.

2.5 Back end: PHP

Hypertext Pre-processor (PHP) and it is a programming language In PHP we can Create dynamic web pages. Program written in PHP must be saved with file extension PHP in the root directory of the web server, to execute PHP programs we need a web server called "Apache Web Server User communicates with dynamic web page so that they get the customized information MySQL access the data generated by using a dynamic web. pages HTML can also combine embed PHP tags PHP language is a user friendly and coding of PHP language is easy compare to other language .PHP is close to Perl and JavaScript: PHP arrays are different from other language and are then introduced by a description of P's function and their parameter passing mechanisms.

It is a server-side scripting language. This is genuinely used for database access PHP is not like and form handing PHP code is written as <?php ……..?>PHP is not like a JavaScript, because it is completely interpreted. The latest PHP implementation some performs recompilation on complex script at least. It is a huge collection of functions for creating and manipulating PHP arrays. PHP supportsboth procedural and objected oriented programming. Many of predefined functions and to provide interfaces to other software system such as mail and database system. PHP is most popular tool available for developing dynamic websites. Within a HTML, we can use it.

2.6 MySQL:

MySQL is ray to learn, complimentary well organized, reliable, most d database system that implements SOL. It is available for all widely used computing platforms MySQ1 software and documentation can be downloaded from hop://www.mysql.org. Some Linus system distributions, such as the one from Red Hat, include MySQL This MySQL written in C and C. MySQL is easy to use, multiuser and multithreaded relationship database. And this MySQL server can handle very large amount of database.

This MySQL. set of function is very useful. MySQL, has a high speed to process the data. And also it handles the multithreaded request by kernel thread and developed actively and effectively. MySQL. uses most common commands to process the database such as CREATE, INSERT, DROP. DELETE UPDATE and some of special commands such as COUNT, LIKE and so on. In MySQL server database will store as directories and this database will store at the default location /user/local/mysql/var/. Inside the database tables are stored as files. And for each table it has three files they are table FRM which contains details about table structure, table MYD that contains about row data and at last table.MY! that includes indexes belonging with this table.

2.7 Style (CSS):

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML. CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colours, d fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility; provide more flexibility and control the specification of presentation characteristics.

CSS is among the core languages of the open web and is standardized across Web browsers according to W3C specifications. Previously, the development of various parts of CSS specification was done synchronously, which allowed the versioning of the latest accommodations. You might have heard about CSS1, CSS2.1, or even CSS3. There will never a CSS3 or a CSS4; rather, everything is now CSS without a version number.

What is CSS?

Like HTML, CSS is not a programming language. It's not a markup language either. CSS is a style sheet language. CSS is what you use to selectively style HTML elements.

2.8 JavaScript:

JavaScript is a dynamic computer programming language. It is lightweight and most commonly used as a part of web pages, whose implementations allow client-side script to interact with the user and make dynamic pages. It is an interpreted programming language with object-oriented capabilities.

Client-side JavaScript is the most common form of the language. The script should be included in or referenced by an HTML document for the code to be interpreted by the browser.It means that a web page need not be a static HTML, but can include programs that interact withthe user, control the browser, and dynamically create HTML content.

The JavaScript client-side mechanism provides many advantages over traditional CGI server- side scripts. For example, you might use JavaScript to check if the user has entered a valid email address in a form field.

The JavaScript code is executed when the user submits the form, and only if all the entries are valid, they would be submitted to the Web Server. JavaScript can be used to trap User initiated events such as button clicks, link navigation, and other actions that the user initiates explicitly or implicitly.

Advantages of JavaScript

The merits of using JavaScript are -

1.Less server interaction - You can validate user input before sending the page off to the server. This saves server traffic, which means less load on your server.

2.Immediate feedback to the visitors - They don't have to wait for a page reload to see if they have forgotten to enter something.

3.**Increased interactivity** - You can create interfaces that react when the user hovers over them with a mouse or activates them via the keyboard.

4**.Richer interfaces** - You can use JavaScript to include such items as drag-and-drop components and sliders to give a Rich Interface to your site visitors.

3. HARDWAREAND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Hardware Requirements:

Processor : Core2duel. Or Higher
RAM : 10GB or Higher
Hard disk : 500 GB
Running on Android and iOS

3.2 Software Requirements:

Front end	: HTML5, CSS3, JAVA SCRIPT, BOOSTRAP
Back end	: MySQL
Server Scripting Language	: PHP
Web Server	: Apache Web Server
Operating System	: Windows XP or Any Compatible
Web Browser	: Google Chrome, Chat GPT (New Version)

Edited by Notepad and Sublime

4.SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

4.1 User Requirements:

It is very important to get users of the system fully involved such that the problem of change management does not arise. The system is expected to be:

- Easy to learn and use
- Improve on the efficiency of information storage and retrieval
- Produce results faster i.e., measurements submission or checking clothe status, there reducing on time wasted during to and for travelling.
- Provides attractive interfaces with easy navigation throughout the system Faster, flexible
- and convenient.
- A system that stores data and produces reports timely and accurately

4.2 Functional Requirements:

Functional requirements capture the intended behaviour of the system. This behaviour may be expressed as services, tasks or functions the system is required to perform. Therefore, the proposed system is able to:

- Capture customer information, store it and make it available at the time of need.
- Present the users with a real-time display on the garment's status.
- Generate reports accurately and timely
- Search and display customer information details
- Computes the total cost of a garment depending on the selected fabric, type of material, quantity and duration and avails that information to the customer.

4.3 Non-functional Requirements (NFR):

Non-functional requirements are requirements which specify criteria that can be used to judge the operation of a system, rather than specific behaviours. This is contrasted with functional

requirements that specify specific behaviour or functions. Systems must exhibit software quality attributes, such as accuracy, performance, cost, security and modifiability plus usability, i.e. easy to use for the intended users. NFRs help to achieve the functional requirement of a system. Thus, the proposed system does the following:

- The system has high performance and reliability level. The mean time between failures, mean time to repair, and accuracy are very high.
- The system has user-friendly interfaces. This ensures the ease with which the system can be learned or used. The system can allow users to install and operate it with little or no training.
- Handles growing amounts of work in a graceful manner as can be readily enlarged i.e. the ease, with which the system can be modified to handle a large increase in users, workload or transactions.
- The system prevents unauthorized access to the system with user authentication via login on system

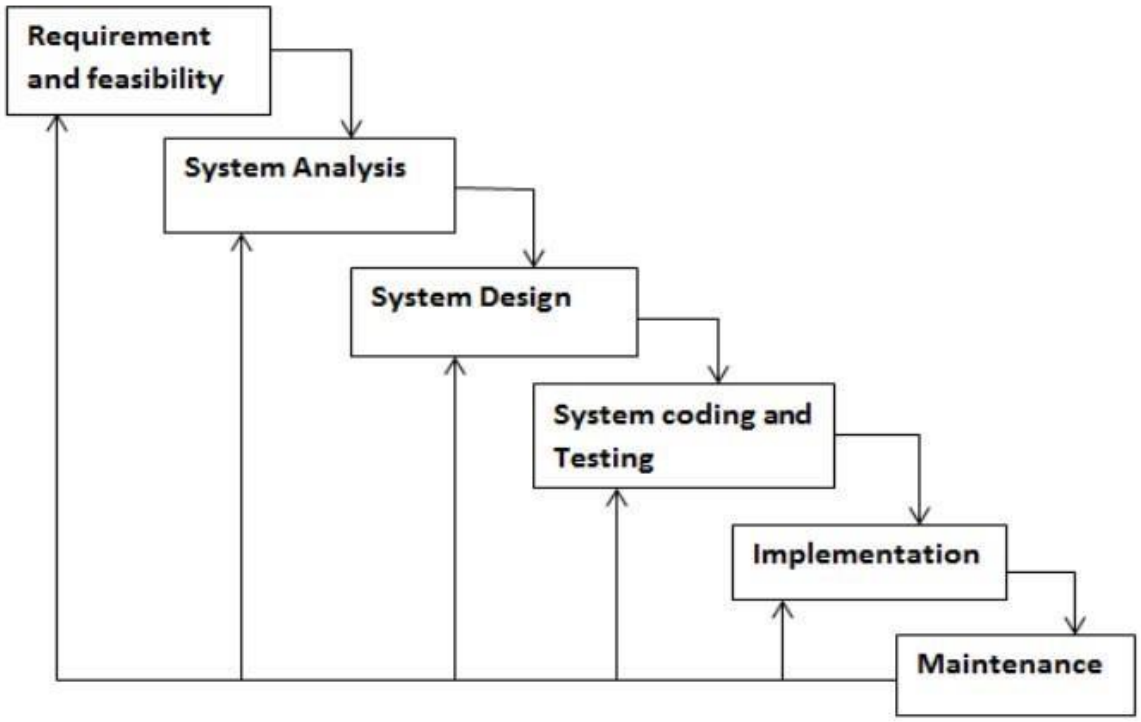
5. SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT METHODOLOGY (SDLC)

System development methodology is a technique that is used to show how the proposed system will developed. In this case, the methodology used will be a waterfall model.

5.1 Waterfall Model

It is comprised of the stages that the developer will use when developing the system. It is a sequential model hence the name waterfall. The developer has to finish with one stage before going to the next one. It comprises of the feasibility study, analysis phase, design phase, coding phase, testing phase, implementation phase and finally the maintenance phase. It is a simple model and easy to use and understand. With waterfall development based methodologies, the analysts and users proceed sequentially from one phase to the next. The deliverables from each phase are voluminous and are presented to the project sponsor for approval as the project moves from phase to phase. Once the phase is approved by the sponsor it ends and the next phase begins.

Diagram of Waterfall model



5.2Feasibility study:

Here, I will carry out a study to gain an understanding of the customers' current system and problems experienced in this system through interviews, observations, participations etc. I will

use the obtained data to determine the viability of the system being proposed in terms of technical, economic and social feasibilities

5.3 Requirements analysis:

At this stage, I will gather information about what the customer needs and define the problems the system is expected to solve. I will also include customers' business context, product functions and its compatibility. I will gather requirements such as software like the programming language to use, database model and hardware needed such as laptop, printers etc.

5.4 Design:

At this stage I will make an overall design of the system architecture and physical design which includes User interface and Database design. It's at this stage that I will identify any faults before moving onto the next stage. The output of this stage is the design specification which is used in the next stage of implementation.

5.5 Coding/Implementation:

At this stage, I will begin coding as per the design specification(s). The output of this step is one or more product components built according to a pre-defined coding standard and debugged, tested and integrated to satisfy the system architecture requirements.

5.6 Testing:

In this stage, I will ensure both individual and integrated whole are methodically verified to ensure they are error free and satisfy customer requirements. I will involve both unit testing of individual code modules, system testing of the integrated product and acceptance testing conducted by or on behalf of customer. I will ensure bugs found are corrected before moving to the next stage. I will also prepare, review and publish Product documentation at this stage.

5.7 Installation:

It is done once the product has been tested and certified as fit for use. The system is prepared for use at customer site. I will do delivery via internet or physical delivery depending on user needs.

5.8 Maintenance:

This stage occurs after installation. It involves making modifications on the system to improve performance. Such changes are user initiated or as a result of bugs being discovered which were initially not known. These modifications are recorded for documentation and system update.

5.9 Benefits of waterfall model

• It improves on quality: getting requirements and design first helps to catch and correct possible errors at the design stage than at the testing stage, after all components have been integrated.

•Simple and easy to understand and use

•Easy to manage due to the rigidity of deliverables and review process

•Phases are processed and completed one at a time

5.10Use Case Diagram

A use case diagram shows the interaction between the system and its environment.

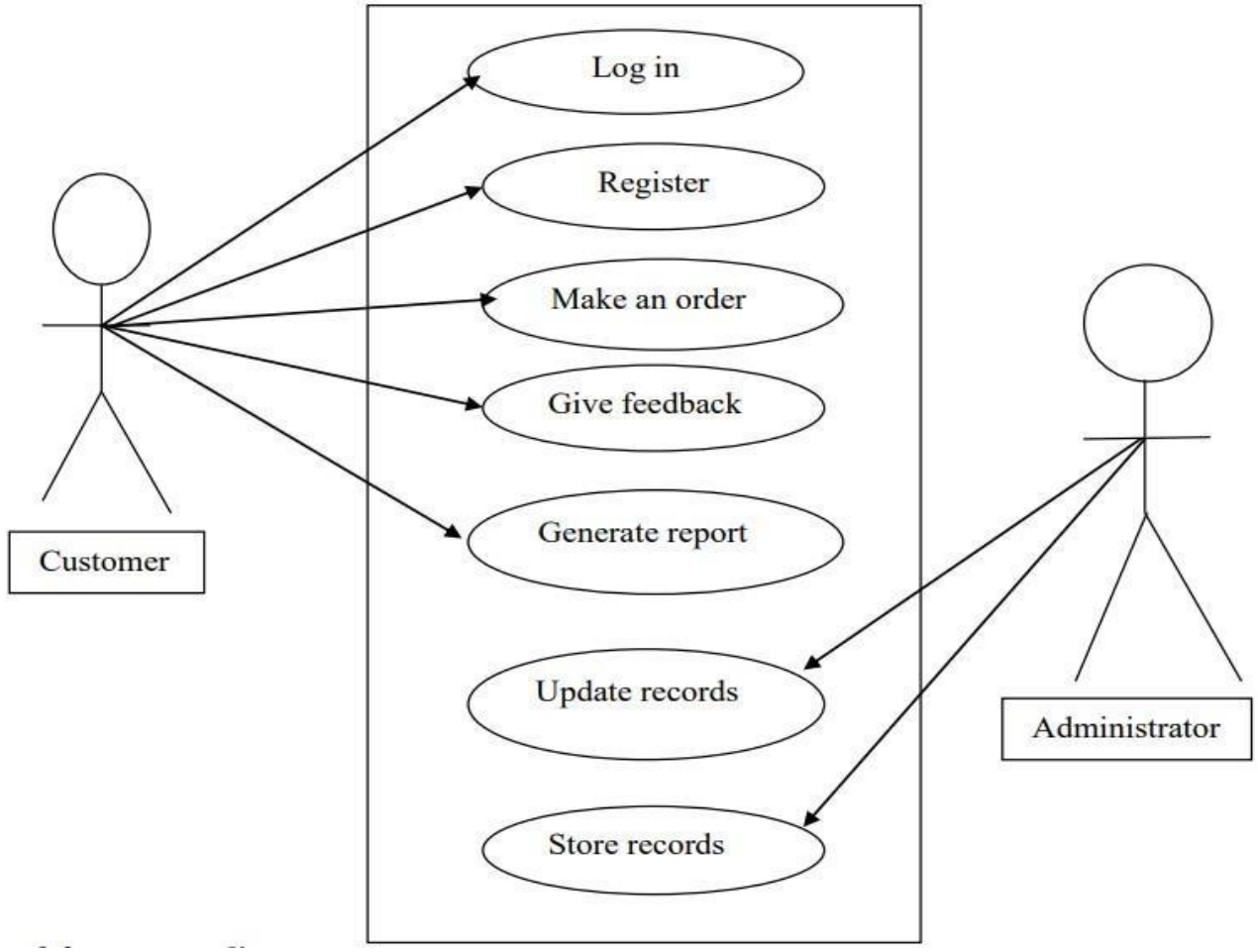
The components of a use case diagram are:

- **Actors**: Represent external entities of the system i.e., people who interact with the system that is being modelled. For example, customers and system administration will be the actor of the proposed system.

- **Use Cases**: use cases are functional parts of the system. Examples are recording and submitting measurements.

- **Associations:** Associations are shown between actors and use cases, by drawing a solid line between them. This only represents that and actors uses the use case.

Online Tailoring Management System



5.11 Data Flow Diagram

Data flow Diagrams (DFDs) were used to illustrate the flow of information in a system. There are hardware independent and do not reflect decision points. They demonstrate the Information and how it flows between specific process in a system. they provide one Kind of Documentation for reports. These diagrams help to show how data moves and changes Through the system in a graphical top-down fashion. They also help to give graphical Representation of the system's components, processes, and the interfaces between them. when it came to conveying how data flows through systems (And how that data was transformed in the process), DFDs were the method of choice over technical descriptions for three principal reasons:

- DFDs are easier to understand by technical and non-technical audiences.
- They provide a high-level system overview, complete with boundaries and connection to other systems.
- They provide a detailed representation of the system components.

-The diagram below shows the flow of data through the proposed system. It depicts the flow Of information and the transformation this is applied as data moves from input to output.

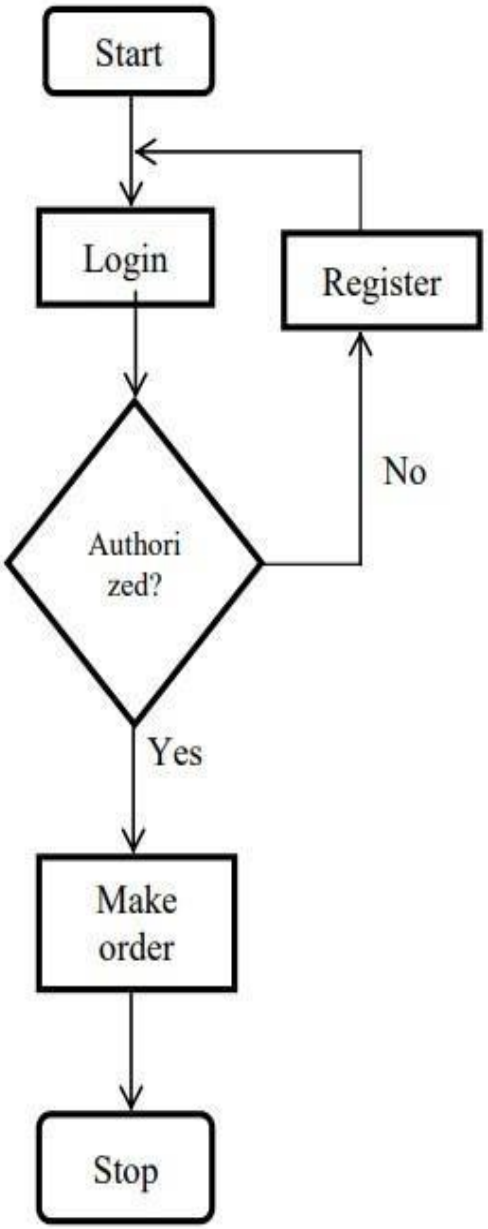


Diagram to show information flow in the proposed system

5.12 Data dictionary

This contains all data definitions for cross-referencing and for managing and controlling access to the information repository / database. It provides a very thorough interface description

(comparable to Interface Control Documents) that is independent of the model itself. Changes made to a model may be applied to the data dictionary to determine if the changes have affected the model's interface to other systems. Data dictionaries do not contain any actual data from the database, only book keeping information for managing it. Without a data dictionary, however, a database management system cannot access data from the database. Below are the illustrations:

customers

Field	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Extra	Action
id	smallint(6)			No	*None*	AUTO_INCREMENT	
cusid	varchar(11)	utf8_general_ci		No	21172		
oid	varchar(11)	utf8_general_ci		No	MT27090		
name	varchar(30)	utf8_general_ci		No	DULAL HALDER		
phone	varchar(13)	utf8_general_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
address	text	utf8_general_ci		Yes	*NULL*		

Indexes:

Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Field	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	id	1	A		
id	BTREE	Yes	No	id	1	A		

Table 3.2: Description of customers' information

topdress

Field	Type	Null	Default
DRESSCODE	int(100)	No	
DRESSTYPE	varchar(100)	No	
FABRIC	varchar(100)	No	
MATTYPE	varchar(100)	No	
QTY	varchar(100)	No	
CPP	varchar(100)	No	
TAMOUNT	varchar(100)	No	
DURATION	varchar(100)	No	
CUSTID	int(30)	No	
FLENGTH	int(3)	No	
SHOULDERS	int(3)	No	
CHEST	int(3)	No	
SLEEVE	varchar(8)	No	
NWAIST	int(3)	No	
WAIST	int(3)	No	
NECK	int(3)	No	
COMMENT	varchar(1000)	No	

Indexes:

Keyname	Type	Unique	Packed	Field	Cardinality	Collation	Null	Comment
PRIMARY	BTREE	Yes	No	DRESSCODE	2	A		

6.SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Source Code

```
<?php  if
(file_get_contents('function.php') == '')
 {
        header('Location: './install/');
}
require_once('function.php'); session_start();

if (is_user()) {
        redirect('home.php');
}
?>

<!DOCTYPE html> <html
lang="en">
<head>

<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<title>Sign In</title>

<!-- CSS -->
<link rel="stylesheet"
href="http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Roboto:400,100,300,500">
```

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/bootstrap/css/bootstrap.min.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/font-awesome/css/font-awesome.min.css">
                <link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/css/form-elements.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="assets/css/style.css">
<style>

.pass {
width: 100%; height:
50px;
}
</style>
<!-- HTML5 Shim and Respond.js IE8 support of HTML5 elements and media queries -->
<!-- WARNING: Respond.js doesn't work if you view the page via file:// -->
<!--[if lt IE 9]>
<script src="https://oss.maxcdn.com/libs/html5shiv/3.7.0/html5shiv.js"></script>
<script src="https://oss.maxcdn.com/libs/respond.js/1.4.2/respond.min.js"></script>
<![endif]-->
</head>

<body>

<!-- Top menu -->
<!-- Top content -->
<div class="top-content">
<div class="inner-bg">
<div class="container">
<div class="row">
<div class="col-sm-8 col-sm-offset-2 text">
```

```
<h1><strong>ADMIN </strong> Login</h1>
</div> </div>
<div class="row">

<div class="col-md-6 col-md-offset-3 form-box">
        <div class="form-top">
                <div class="form-top-left">
                        <h3>Sign In</h3>
                <p>Fill in the form below to get instant access:</p>
                 </div>
                <div class="form-top-right">
                        <i class="fa fa-user"></i>
                 </div>
</div>
<div class="form-bottom">



<?php
 if (!empty($_GET['error'])): ?>
<div class="alert alert-danger alert-dismissable">
<button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="alert"
ariahidden="true">&times;</button
<?php echo $_GET['error']?>
</div>
<?php endif ?>
<form role="form" action="signin_post.php" method="post" class="registration-
form">

<div class="form-group">
```

```
<input type="text" name="username" value="admin" class="form-first-name
formcontrol">
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<input type="password" name="password" value="admin" class="pass form-control">
</div>

<button type="submit" class="btn"> Submit</button>
                        </form>
                </div>
</div> </div>
</div>
</div>


</div>
  <!-- Javascript -->
<script src="assets/js/jquery-1.11.1.min.js"></script>
<script src="assets/bootstrap/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
<script src="assets/js/jquery.backstretch.min.js"></script>
<script src="assets/js/retina-1.1.0.min.js"></script>
<script src="assets/js/scripts.js"></script>

<!--[if lt IE 10]>
<script src="assets/js/placeholder.js"></script>
<![endif]-->

</body>
</html>
```

7.SNAPSHOTS

Admin login page:

The below page shows the login page of the admin where admin has to provide username and password to login to this page

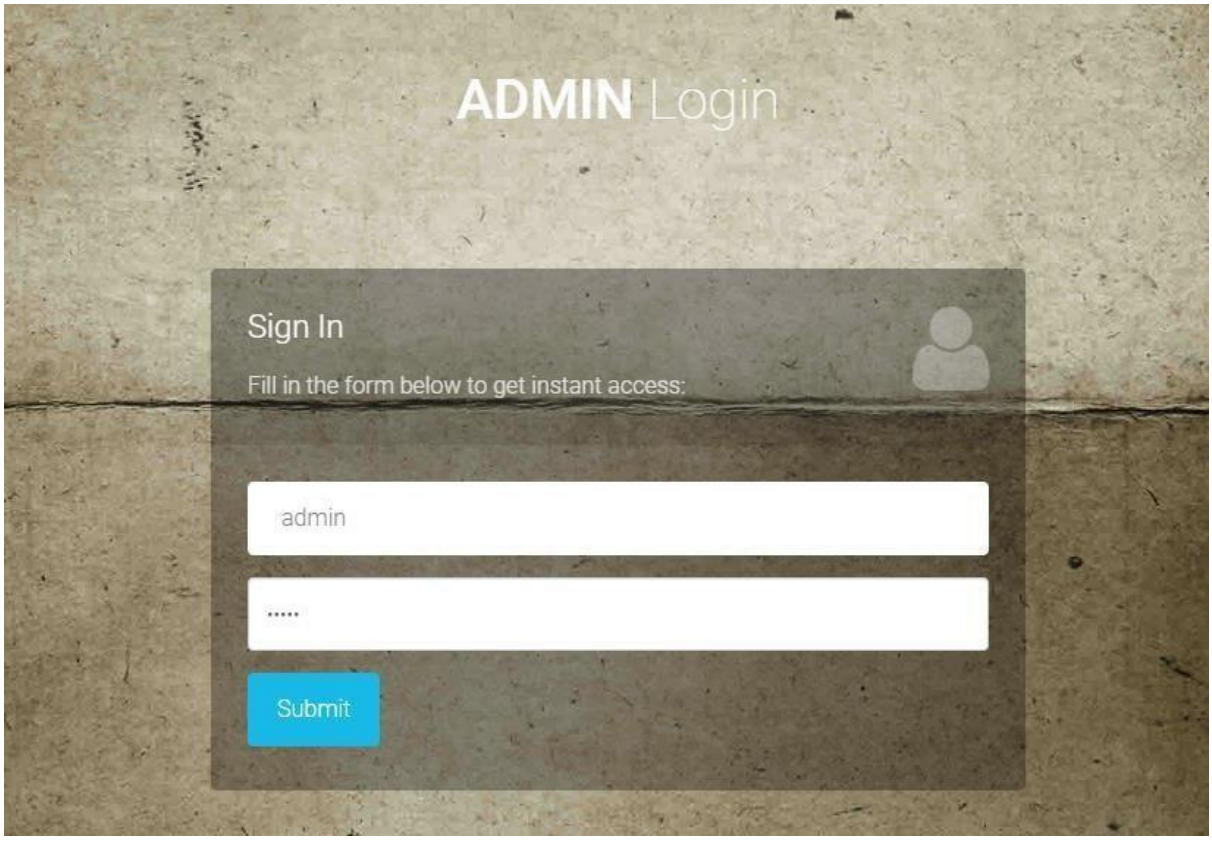


Figure 7.1 Login Page

HOME PAGE:

The below page shows the dashboard page

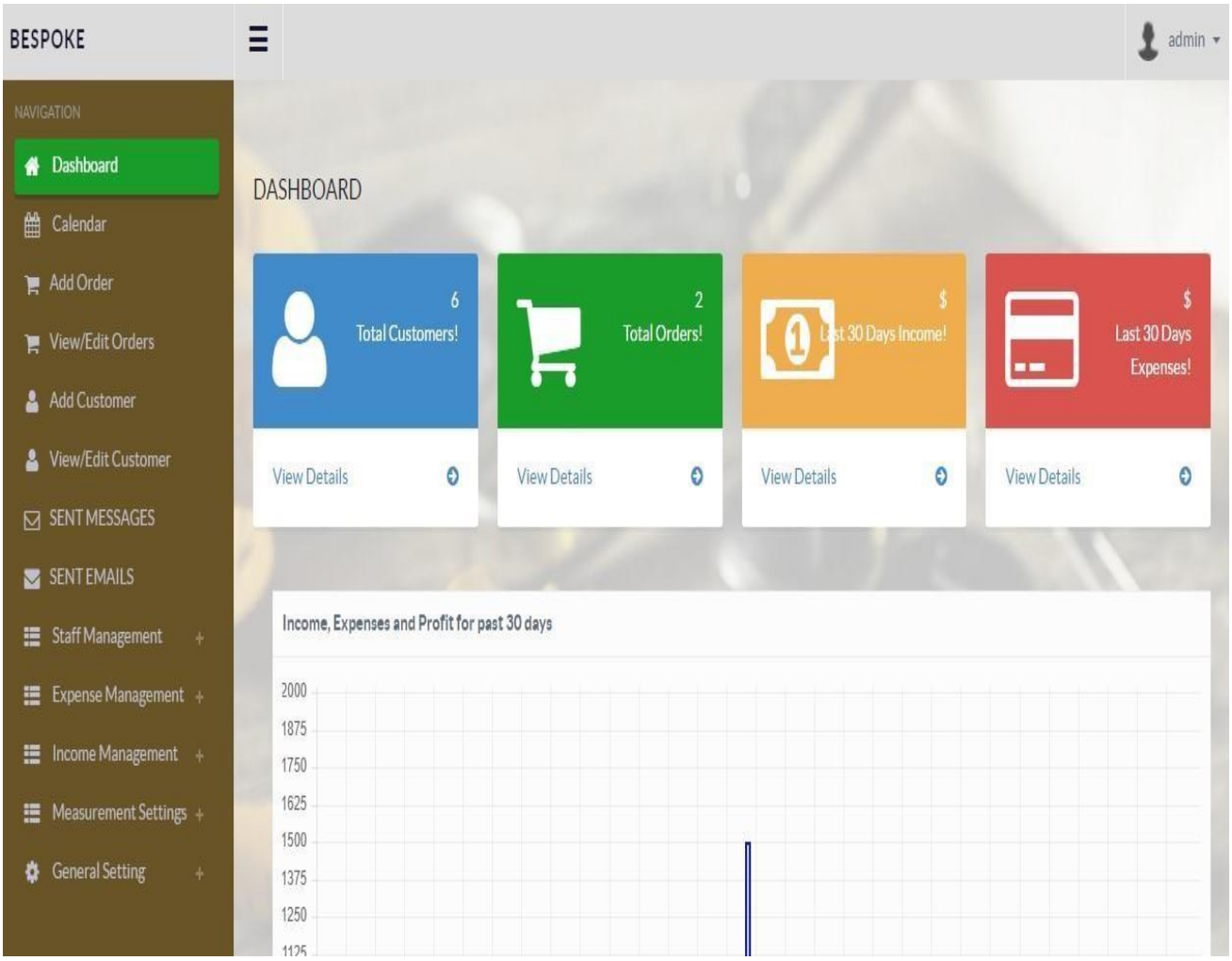


Figure 7.2 Dashboard Page

Customer Order Page:

The page below shows Customer order

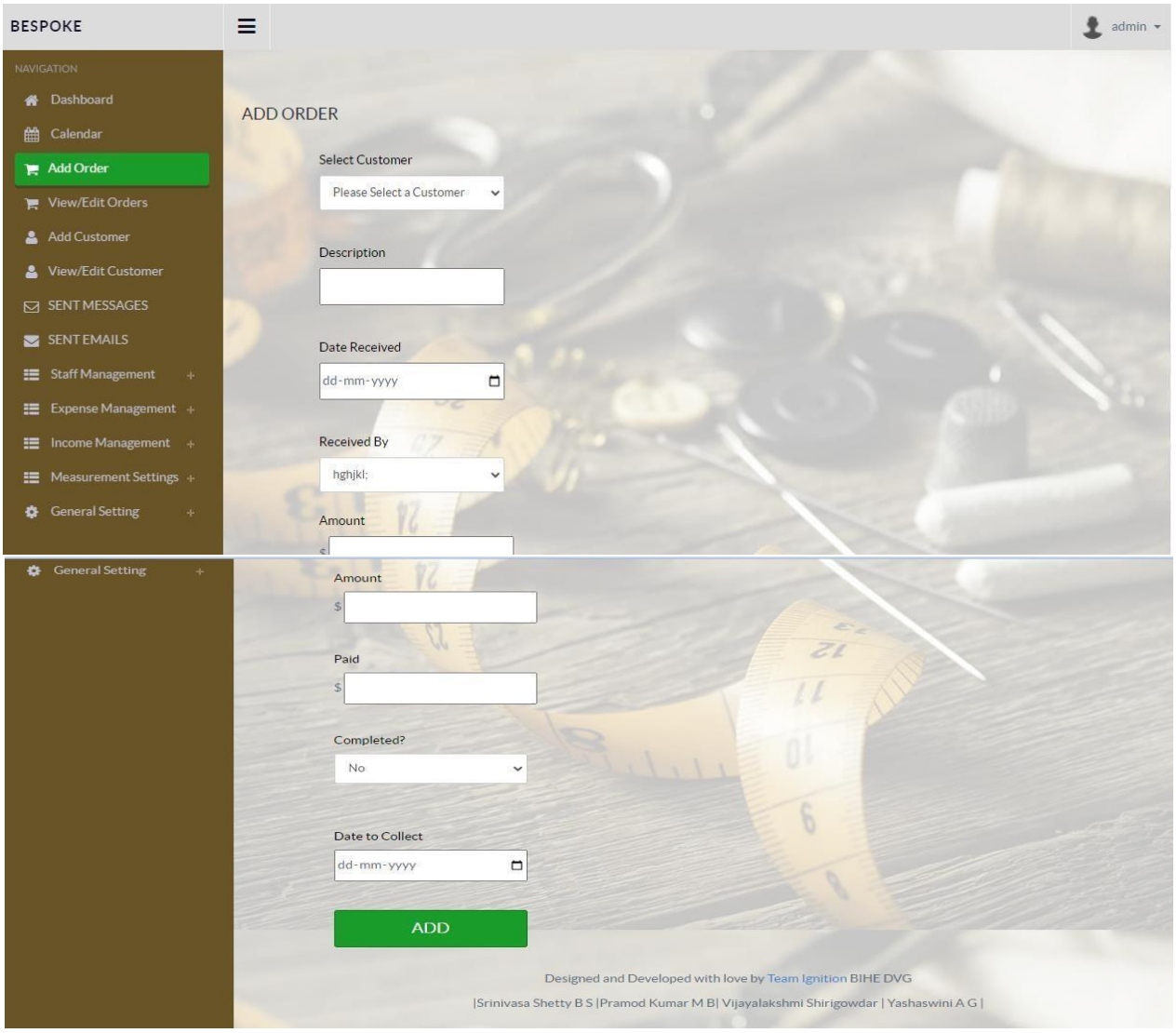


Figure 7.3 Customer Order

Customer Detail Page:

The page below Shows Customer details Page

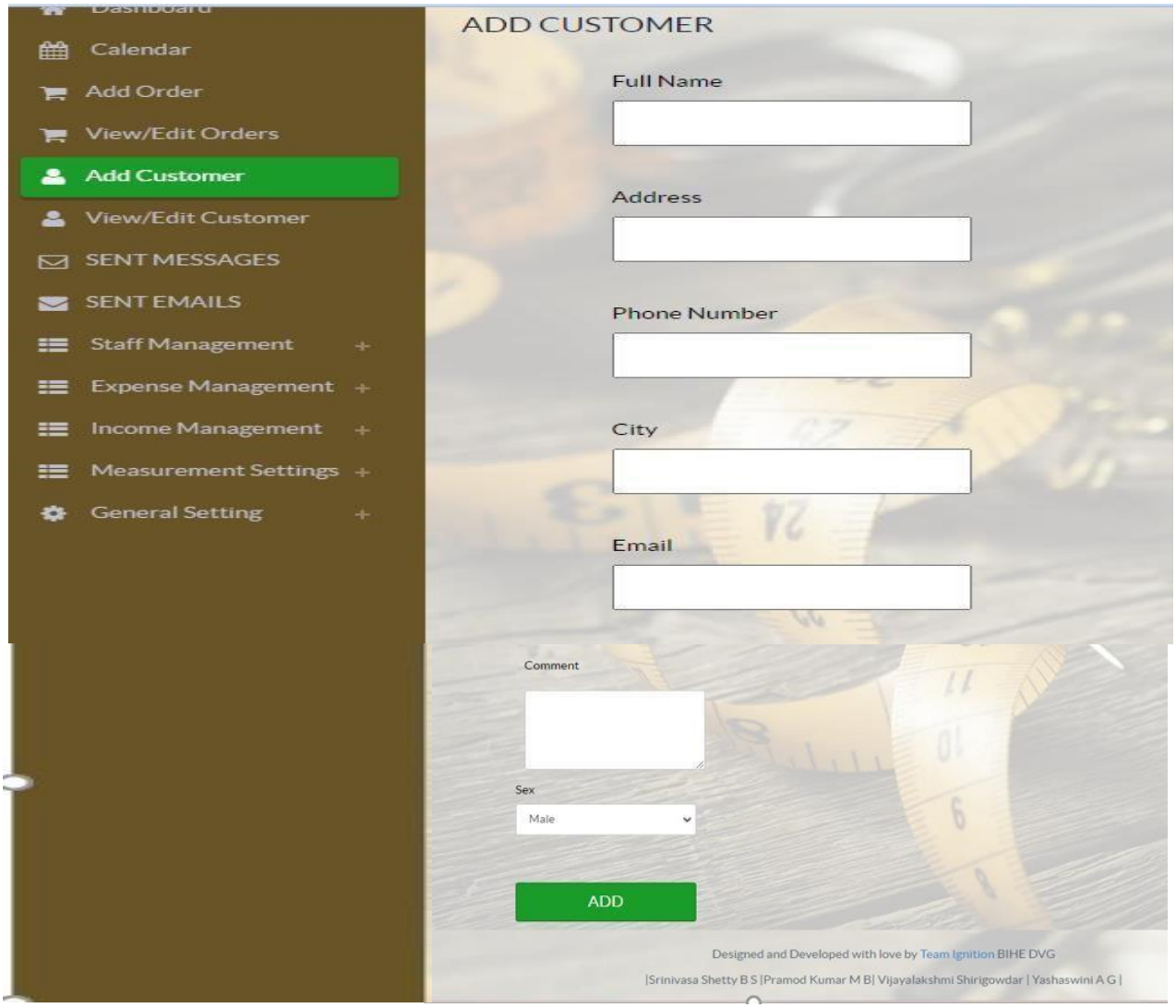


Figure 7.4 Customer Details

Message Box Page:

The page below shows sent message to customer page

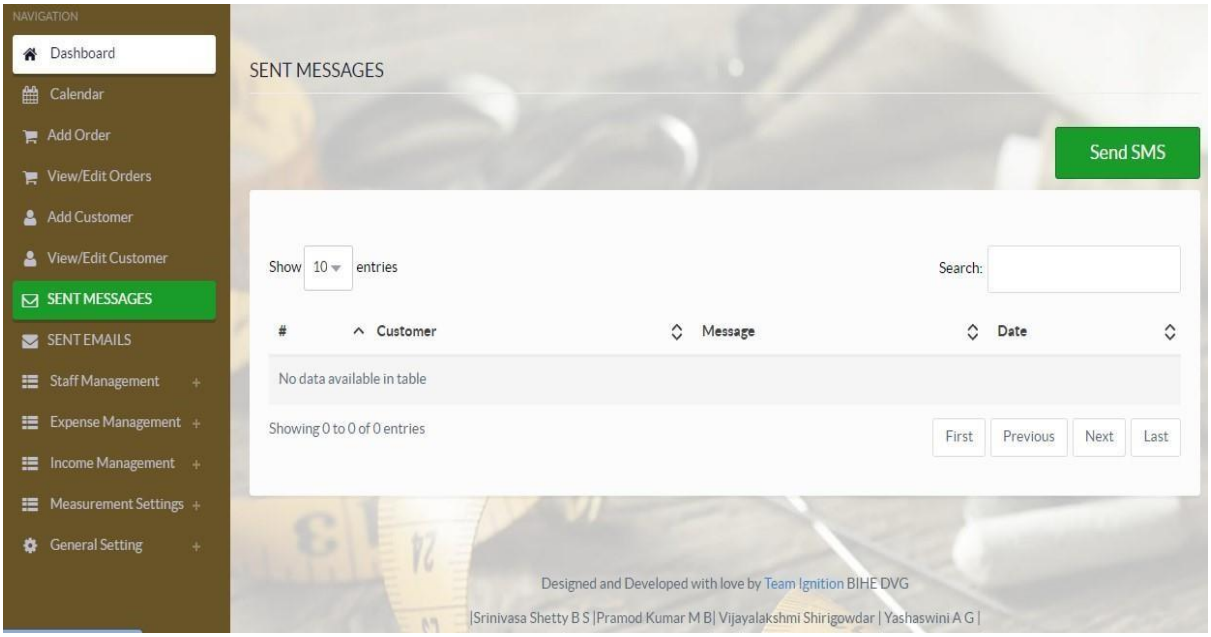


Figure 7.5 Message Box

Cloth Type Page:

The Page below shows cloth or design

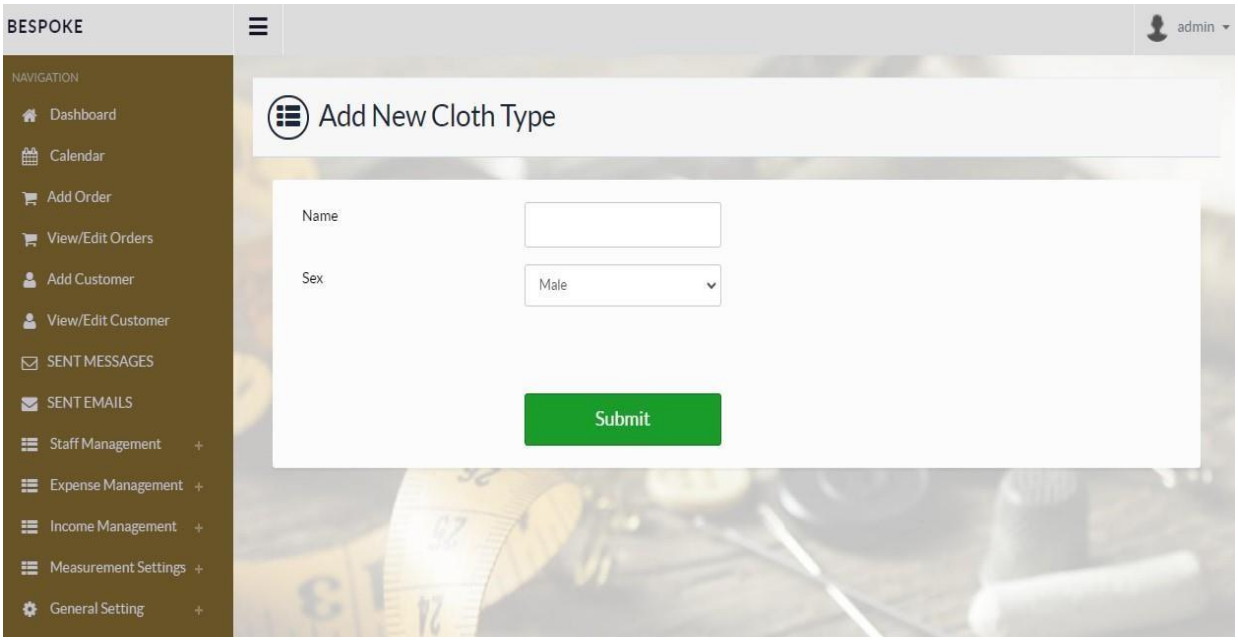


Figure 7.6 Cloth Type

Manage Office Document Page:

The page below Shows Manage Office Document

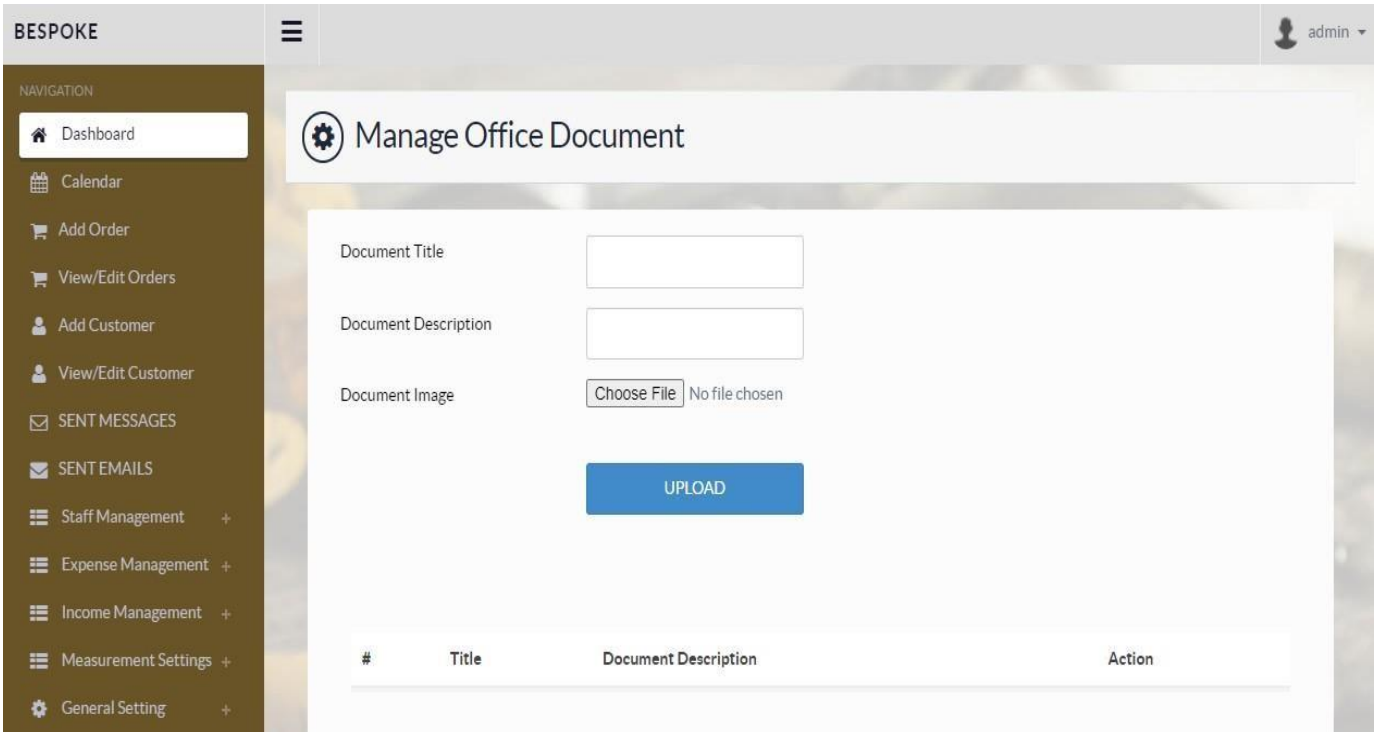


Figure 7.7 Manage Office Document

8.CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

The online Tailoring system will ease the work of clients by allowing them to send their measurement online thus cutting on transport expenses and time. It will ease communication between the tailor and the client and also to access each other. It provides information about the cost, the fabric type the customer want his/her dress knit from, the urgency at which a customer wants the dress finished, the type of material to be used, quantity in terms of pairs needed and most importantly, the system computes the total cost and avails that information to the customer. Therefore, this system will be more beneficial to implement.

9.BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Grieves & Hawkes on No 1 Savile Row http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bespoke George
- Shaw (2001) retrieved 13 February 2012, from http://www.askmen.com/fashion/keywords/tailored-clothes.html

- www.w3schools.com www.google.com
- Tailoring software (For ladies/gents tailoring shop) - www.assersoft.com
- http://www.thereporterethiopia.com/Society/the-promising-tailor-industry.html