Tribhuvan University

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science

"Cotton Canvas"

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted to

Department of Computer Application

Lumbini City College

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Chapter 1

1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction to E-Commerce

E-commerce refers to the buying and selling of goods and services over the internet, utilizing electronic transactions and digital technologies. This shift from traditional brick-and-mortar stores to online platforms has revolutionized the global marketplace in numerous ways.

E-commerce offers several advantages, both for businesses and consumers. For businesses, it provides a broader reach, allowing them to target customers beyond geographical limitations. It also lowers operational costs as there's no need for physical storefronts and reduces the barriers to entry for small businesses. On the consumer side, e-commerce provides convenience, enabling shoppers to browse and purchase products from the comfort of their homes, anytime and anywhere. Additionally, it offers a wider selection of products and services, often at competitive prices.

The history of e-commerce can be traced back to the 1960s with the development of electronic data interchange (EDI), which allowed businesses to exchange documents electronically. However, it wasn't until the 1990s with the emergence of the internet and the World Wide Web that e-commerce began to gain widespread popularity. Companies like Amazon and eBay played pivotal roles in shaping the e-commerce landscape, demonstrating the viability and potential of online shopping.

Today, e-commerce encompasses a wide range of activities, including online retail, digital marketplaces, online auctions, and business-to-business transactions. It continues to evolve with advancements in technology, such as mobile commerce (m-commerce), social commerce, and the integration of artificial intelligence and machine learning to enhance the shopping experience. For a firsthand look at how these technologies are transforming e-commerce, visit cottoncanva.com . You can explore the source code of my project on Source_Code.

Some common types of E-commerce:

- Business-to-Consumer (B2C)
- Business-to-Business (B2B)
- Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C)
- Consumer-to-Business (C2B)

1.2 Introduction to MIS

Management Information Systems (MIS) are the backbone of modern organizations, providing the infrastructure and tools necessary to collect, process, and analyses data for effective decision-making. At its core, MIS involves the systematic management of information resources, encompassing data collection, storage, processing, and dissemination. Through MIS, organizations can streamline their operations, improve efficiency, and gain a competitive edge in the marketplace.

1.2.1 Management

Management covers the planning, control, and administration of the operations of a concern. The top management handles planning; the middle management concentrates of controlling; and the lower management is concerned with actual administration.

1.2.2 Information

Information, in MIS, means the processed data that helps management in planning, controlling and operations data means all the facts arising out the operations of the concern. Data is processed i.e., recorded, summarized, compared and finally presented to the management in the form of MIS report.

1.2.3 System

Data is processed into information with the help of a system. A system is made up of inputs, processing, output and feedback or control.

Thus, MIS means a system for processing data in order to give proper information to the management for performing its functions.

The major components of a typical MIS long-form (Management Information System) are:

People: People who use the information system.

Data: The data that the information system records.

Business Procedures: Procedures put in place on how to record, store and analyzed data.

Hardware: These includes servers, workstations, networking equipment, printers, etc.

Software: These are programs used to handle the data. These include programs such as spreadsheet programs, database software, etc.

1.3 Introduction to Store

In the bustling landscape of Sainamaina-1, Rupandehi, the e-commerce boom has transformed the business sector, ushering in an era of fierce competition among online retailers. Among them stands Cotton Canvas Store, a revered destination for clothing and footwear enthusiasts. Despite the prevailing digital revolution, the proprietor of Cotton Canvas upholds a distinctive approach to managing operations, rooted in the company's rich heritage and commitment to quality craftsmanship. This unique blend of tradition and innovation sets Cotton Canvas apart, offering customers an authentic shopping experience that resonates with those who value the enduring allure of handcrafted goods.

List of products are available form Online Store are as follows:

- Shirt
- T-Shirt
- Shoes
- Pants

Using online systems for financial calculations offers benefits over manual methods. Automation saves time and ensures accuracy. Integrated payment gateways streamline transactions, enhancing customer service. Online access improves flexibility for workers and convenience for customers. Overall, online systems provide efficiency and accuracy compared to traditional paper-based methods.

Chapter 2

2. Planning

2.1 Introduction to Planning

Planning is deciding in advance what to do, how to do it, when to do it, and who should do it. This bridges the gap from where the organization is to where it wants to be. The planning function involves establishing goals and arranging them in logical order.

2.2 The E-commerce planning process

The e-commerce planning process has 6 key steps to get you up and running with e-commerce. It's covers the key skills, system and sales know-how you need to drive e-commerce success.

i.   **Identify the opportunity:** The first step of the e-commerce planning process is to identify the opportunity. What benefit is e-commerce actually going to have for yours target audience and your brand? What e-commerce insights do you have that make you confident you'll make money selling online? You need to spend time defining the opportunity more specifically than just "sell online" That's too broad. The move to sell online is similar to decision to launch a new product.

ii. **Validate the opportunity:** So, once you've identified the opportunity, need to test out if it is big enough to be worth pursuing. There's no single best way to do this. It very much depends on the size and nature of the opportunity. And your approach to opportunities and risk.

iii. **Channel planning:** Once you've identified and validated the overall e-commerce planning opportunity for your business, it's now time to think about where you will sell online.

iv. **Develop experiences:** This is where are a series of steps consumer go through before they become loyal and regular purchasers. So, they need to trust your brand, be aware of your brand, be persuaded to consider it so on.

v.   **Sell:** Once you have all these elements of the e-commerce planning process lined up, then your focus moves on to how to continue to sell your products online.

vi. **Evaluate and optimize:** To setting up an online retailers and store, we expand more on the day-to-day operations of online selling once you've gone through the e-commerce planning process. On-going, it's important to think like a retailer.

2.3 Budget

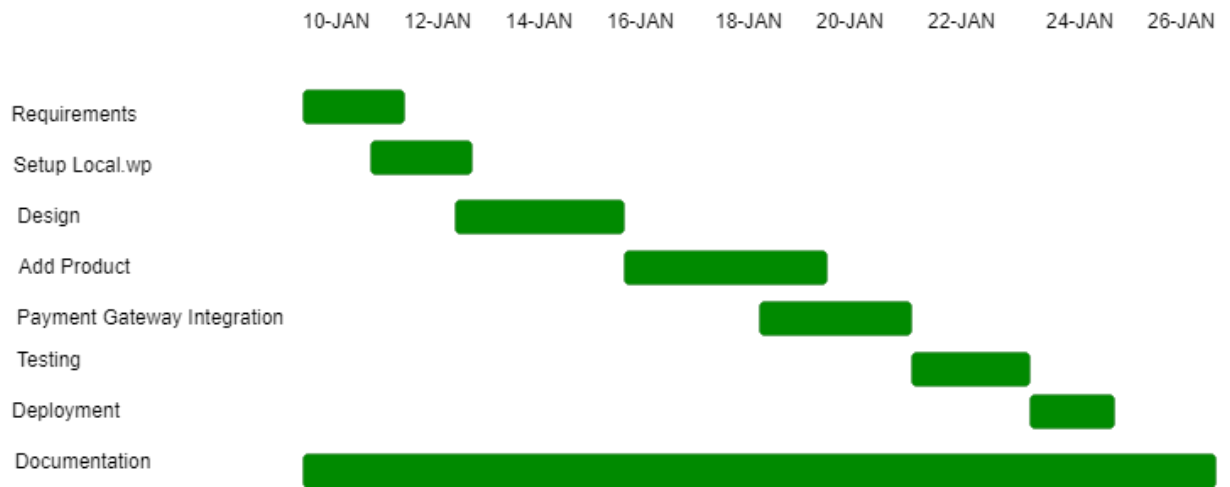| S. N	Name	Pricing	Duration
1.	Free Domain (nestnepal.com)	Free	Life Time
2.	Web Hosting (nestnepal.com)	Rs. 360	3 years
3.	Maintenance	Free	5 to 10 Minutes

Table 1: Budget

2.4 Gantt Chart

Fig 1: Gantt Chart

Chapter 3

3. Network Infrastructure

3.1 Introduction to Network Infrastructure

Network infrastructure is required for e-commerce to transport content. I-way is a high-capacity, interactive electronic pipeline used to transfer content in case of ecommerce. I-way can transfer any type of context like, text, graphics, audio, video. In other words, multimedia contents are easily transported through I-way.
A network can be defined as: -
- Building block of E-commerce.
- Technologies to integrate Business Process
- Mediator for Digital transmission of Digital
- Content/Message/File/DATA
- The interaction between Entities of business
  like Supplier/Distributor/partner etc.
- A framework with security & ease.

3.1.1 Connecting to the Internet

i.   Broadband Connection: Computers serving solely as clients do not require constant internet connectivity. They can access the internet via broadband connections, typically provided by ISPs. These connections often assign dynamic IP addresses.

ii. Fiber Optic Connection: Servers necessitate uninterrupted internet access. Instead of dial-up modems, they use high-speed fiber optic connections. Costs vary based on factors like bandwidth, distance, and additional services. This network infrastructure ensures reliability and minimal downtime for website operations.
- 3G
- 4G
- 5G

3.1.2 Components of I-way

i.   **Consumer access equipment:** Consumer access equipment are devices used by consumers to access the multimedia interactive contents of e-commerce. In this segment, hardware and software vendors are also included.

ii. **Local on-ramps:** This segment of I-way simplify linkages between businesses, universities, and homes to the communications backbone. There are four different types of providers of access ramps: - telecom based - cable TV-based - wireless-based and - computer-based online information services. These providers link users and e-commerce application providers.

iii. **Global information distribution networks:** Global information distribution networks are the infrastructure that is connecting countries and continents.

Chapter 4

4. Process of Website Building

4.1 Website Building

This is e-commerce website is a single vendor website, which is make a word press CMS platform.
Some step of the procedure of website building are as follow:
i.   First, we install local. wp on my laptop and create your local word press site.
ii.   We install Botiga theme from word press theme and activates its.
iii. We install all the required plugins and activates all plugins.
iv.   Customize the design of website pages.
v.   Now install payment gateway plugins like esewa, khalti for get payment.
vi.   Add Products in WooCommerce production section.
vii. Finally, all complete the section of website live on laptop.

4.1.1 For Hosting and Domain

i.   We registered domain
ii.   Buy web hosting
iii. Migrate the file of website having in local. wp to web hosting
iv.   From using migration file tools
v.   Then complete the procedure

4.1.2 Customer Account

i.   Customer can register an account from URL domain name/my-account

4.1.3 Admin Dashboard Login

i.   Administrator can able to login follow the web URL domain name/wp-admin

Chapter 5

5. Payment Gateway

5.1 Payment Gateway in E-commerce

A payment gateway authorizes the transfer of funds between buyers and sellers. It allows your e-commerce site to request money from a customer's bank for products or services that they have purchased. Assuming it is approved, the payment is then securely transferred to your bank or wallet.

In our e-commerce website have different modes of payment. Some of the Popular modes of payments system are as:

- E-Sewa
- Khalti
- Debit Card
- Cash on delivery

In our website we are include E-Sewa and Cash on delivery for payments method and it is client user friendly for payment complete process.

Fig 2: E-sewa Payment Gateway

Chapter 6

6. Screen Capture

6.1 Customer Account Register and Login

Fig 3: Register

Fig 4: Login

6.2 Home Page
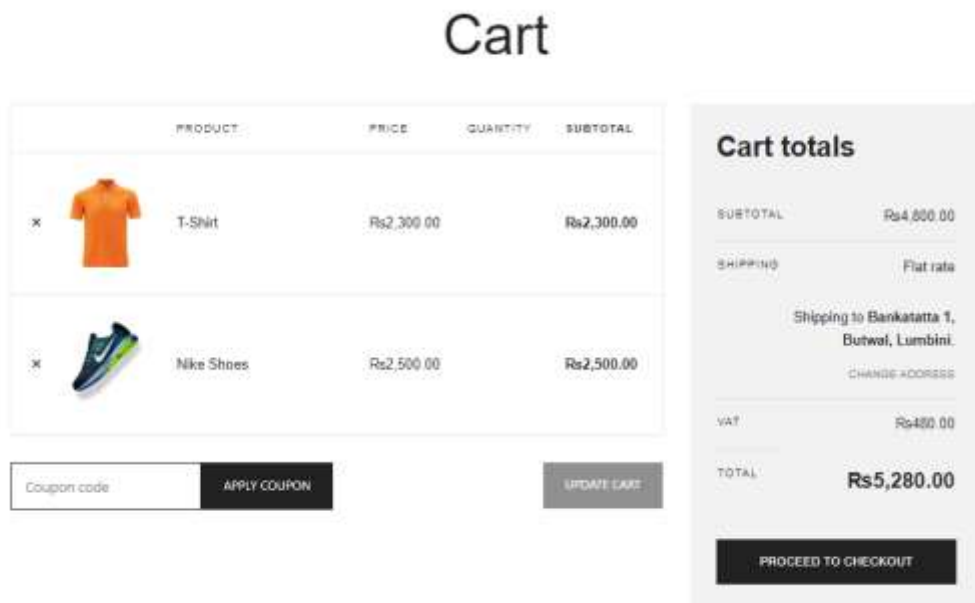

Fig 6: Home Page

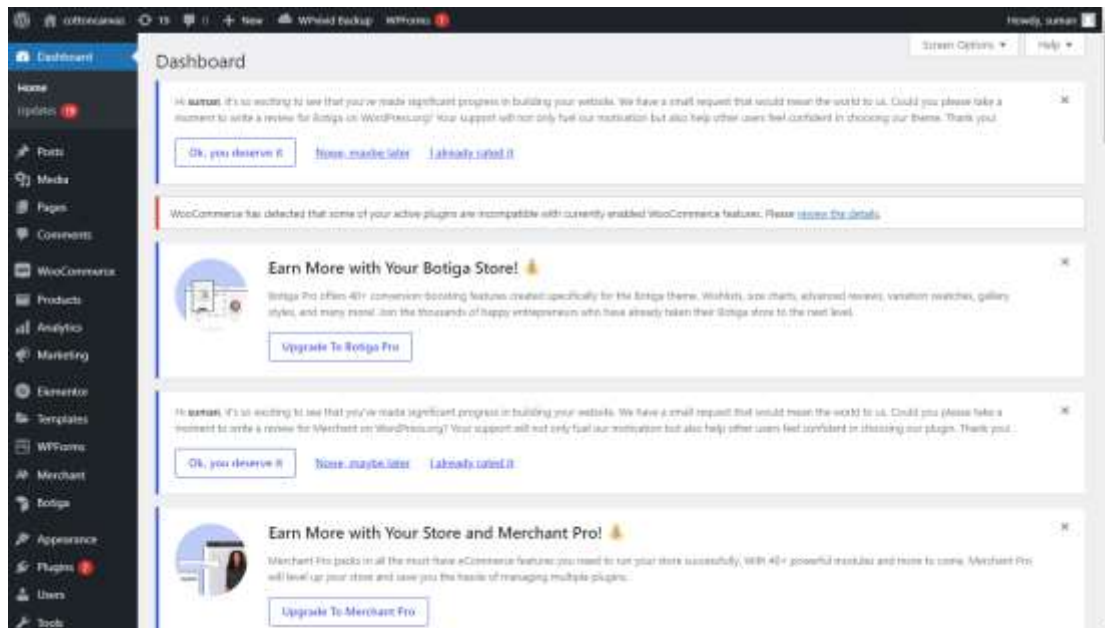## 6.3 Add Cart

Fig 6: Cart

6.4 Admin Dashboard
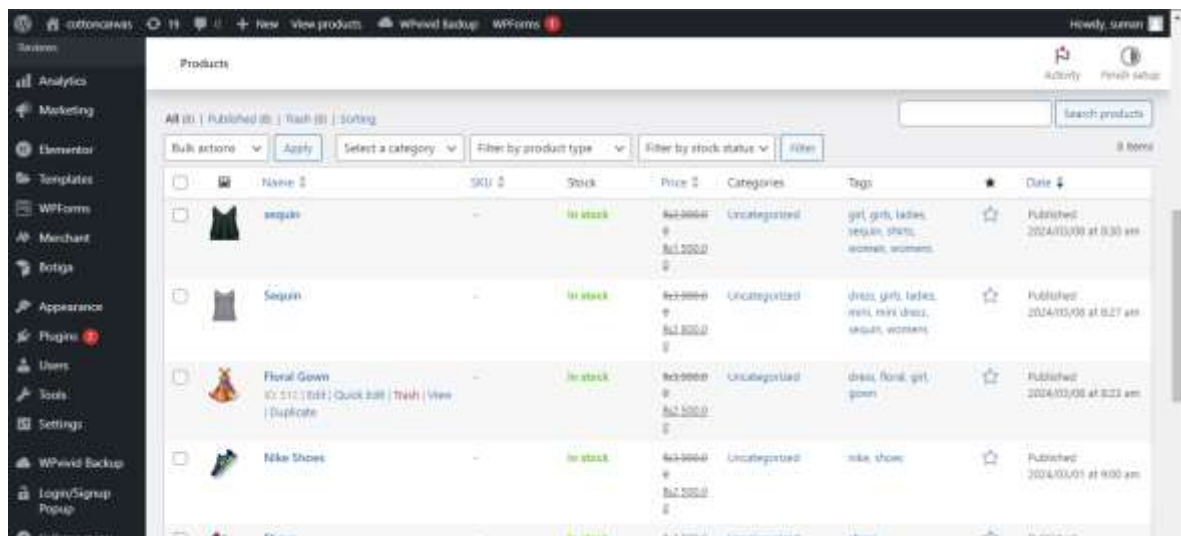

Fig 7: Admin Dashboard

6.5 WooCommerce Add Product

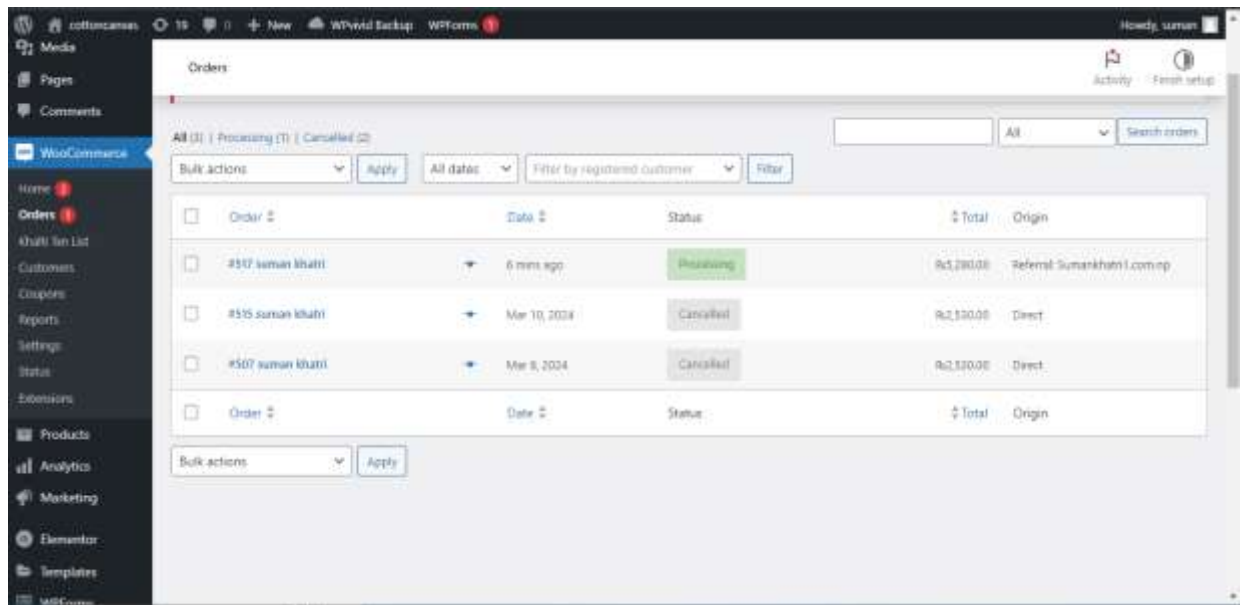Fig 8: Add Product

6.6 WooCommerce Order

Fig 9: Order

Chapter 7

7. Conclusion

7.1 **Conclusion of Project**

Building an e-commerce website using WordPress is a seamless process. By outlining a solid plan, securing the right domain name and hosting service, and carefully selecting a theme, you can swiftly establish a fully operational online store.

This project encompasses both user and admin functionalities. On the user side, visitors can effortlessly browse through product categories, add items to their cart, and proceed to checkout, with the option for payment via various gateways or cash on delivery. Additionally, users have the opportunity to leave feedback on individual products, enhancing the interactive shopping experience.

Meanwhile, the admin panel offers comprehensive control and oversight. Administrators can efficiently manage product orders, track inventory, monitor user activity, and seamlessly add new products and categories. By centralizing key functions within the admin interface, the project ensures a user-friendly experience for site administrators, streamlining the management of the e-commerce platform.