CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The SUPER MARKET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM has been developed to override the problems privilege in the practicing manual system .This database is supported to eliminate and in some cases to reduce the hardship faced by the existing system.

Supermarket management system is the system where all the aspects related to the proper management of supermarket is done. These aspects involve managing information about the various products, order, rating, customers, supplier etc. This system provides an efficient way of managing the supermarket information. Also allows the customer to purchase and pay for the items purchased.

Every supermarket , whether big or small , has challenges to overcome and manage the information of suppliers , customer , order , product and rating . Every Super Market Management System has different super market needs ; therefore we design an exclusive supermarket system that is adapted to your managerial requirements . This is designed to assist in strategic planning , and will ensure that your super market is equipped with the right level of information and details for your future goals. Also , for those busy executives who are always on to go , our system comes with remote access features, which will allow you to manage your workforce anytime, all times . These systems will ultimately allow you to better manage resources.[2]

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 Literature Survey:

The existing system is manual based and need lot of efforts and consume enough time. In the existing system we can apply for the super market service online but the paper work processes are done manually. It may lead to inefficient management process . The existing system does not deals with complaint registration.

Literature survey will mainly discuss the study that is done by previous research of other authors in the similar area of the present study. This study combines factors that other studies have done that will influence the real time Super Market Management Database System.As we compare the earlier Super Market Management System, working procedure and system flow is so tedious. The database used in the College Management System is of limited attributes and the relationships built among them is not efficient. So working under the legacy system is not making sense to build the expected and reliable College Management System.[3]

2.2 Proposed System:

2.2.1 Scope of the Project:

The scope of the super market management system facilitates is as follows:

- There is one important functions provided where the information about the staff can be maintained
- There is database connectivity provided where each customer detail has been stored.
- There is one important functions provided where the information about the staff can be maintained
- The system Provide functions of customer details.

2.2.2 Aim of the Project:

To design a Computerized Supermarket Management System to ascertain stock level of a supermarket, when to order for more goods, keep status and updates of transactions, thereby helping progress level, stock taking and managerial decisions.

CHAPTER 3

REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATIONS

3.1 System Requirements:

3.1.1 Software configuration:

A major element in building a system is the section of compatible software since the software in the market is experiencing in geometric progression. Selected software should be acceptable by the firm and one user as well as it should be feasible for the system. This document gives a detailed description of the software requirement specification .The study of requirement specification is focused specially on the functioning of the system. It allow the developer or analyst to understand the system, function to be carried out the performance level to be obtained and corresponding interfaces to be established.

Front end tool: HTML
Back end tool: My SQL
Operating system: Windows 10

3.1.2 Hardware configuration:

The section of hardware configuration is an important task related to the software development insufficient random access memory may affect adversely on the speed and efficiency of the entire system. The process should be powerful to handle the entire operations. The hard disk should have sufficient capacity to store the file and application.

Processor: Intel core i5
Processor speed: 2.30 GHz
System memory: 500GB
RAM: 2 GB

3.2 Development Environment:

3.2.1 Frontend-HTML:

It is the standard mark-up language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the Web. Webs receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behaviour and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), maintainer of both the HTML and the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.

3.2.2 Backend-Mysql:

It is an open source relational database management system (RDBMS).The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. Mysql was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company Mysql AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation. For proprietary use, several paid editions are available, and offered additional functionality. Mysql is central component of LAMP open-source web application software stack. LAMP is an acronym of “Linux, Apache, Mysql, and Perl/PHP/Python”. Applications that use the Mysql database include TTPO3, MODx, Joomal, Word Press, phpBB, MyBB, and Drupal. Mysql is also used in many high-profiles. Large-scale websites, including Google, Face book, Twitter, Flicker, YouTube.

3.2.3 PHP:

PHP is a server-side scripting language designed for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. PHP is now installed on more than 244 million websites and 2.1 million web servers. Originally created by Ramos Lerdorf in 1995, the reference implementation of PHP is now produced by The PHP Group. While PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, it now stands for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor, a recursive backronym.PHP code is interpreted by a web server with a PHP processor module, which generates the resulting web page: PHP commands can be embedded directly into an HTML source document rather than calling an external file to process data. It has also evolved to include a command-line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications.PHP is free software released under the PHP License. PHP can be deployed on most web servers and also as a standalone shell on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

3.2.4 APACHE :

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 Apache HTTP Server is a web server's software notable for playing a key role in the initial growth of the World Wide Web. In 2009 it became the first web server software to surpass the 100 million web site milestone .Apache is developed and maintained by an open community of developers under the auspices of the Apache Software Foundation .Since April 1996Apachehasbeenthe most popular HTTP server software in use. As of November 2010 Apache served over 59.36% of all websites and over 66.56% of the first one million busiest websites.

3.2.5 XAMPP:

XAMPP is a small and light Apache distribution containing the most common web development technologies in a single package. Its contents, small size, and portability make it the ideal tool for students developing and testing applications in PHP and Mysql .XAMPP is available as a free download in two specific packages: full and lite. While the full packaged download provides a wide array of development tools, XAMPP Lite contains the necessary technologies that meet the On Skills Competition standards. The light version a small package containing Apache HTTP Server, PHP, Mysql, php MyAdmin, Openssl, and SQLite.[4]

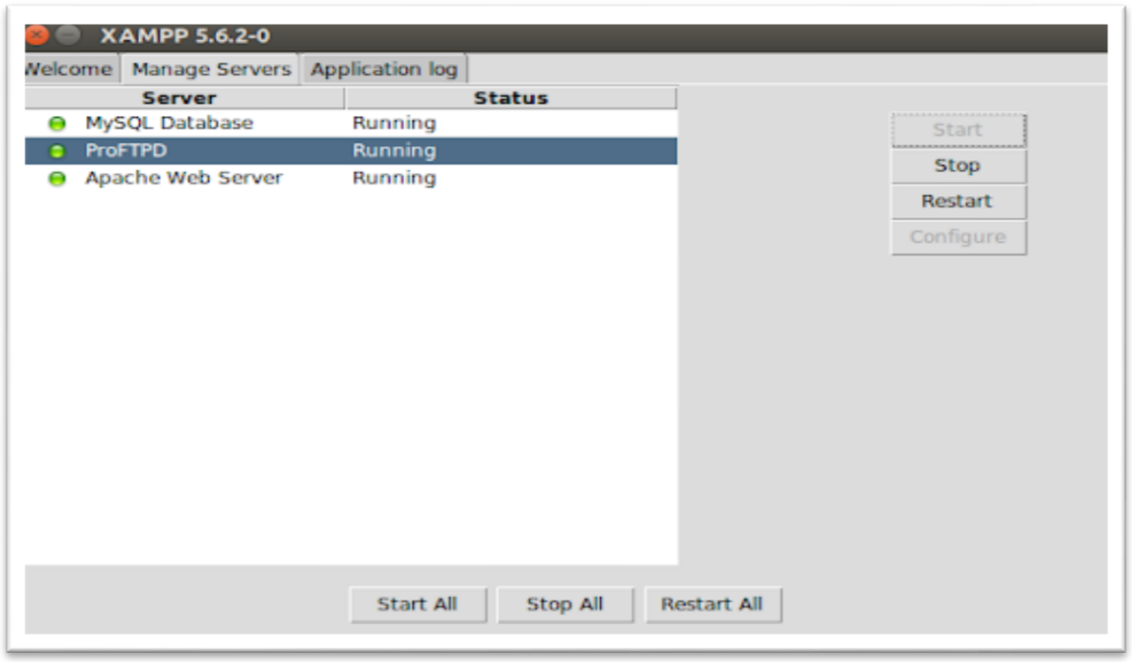
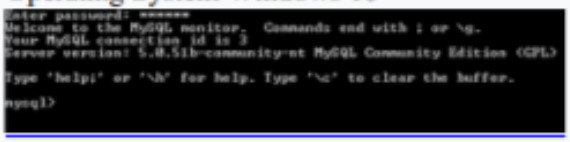


Fig.no.:3.2.5 A screenshot of XAMPP running on Mac OS X

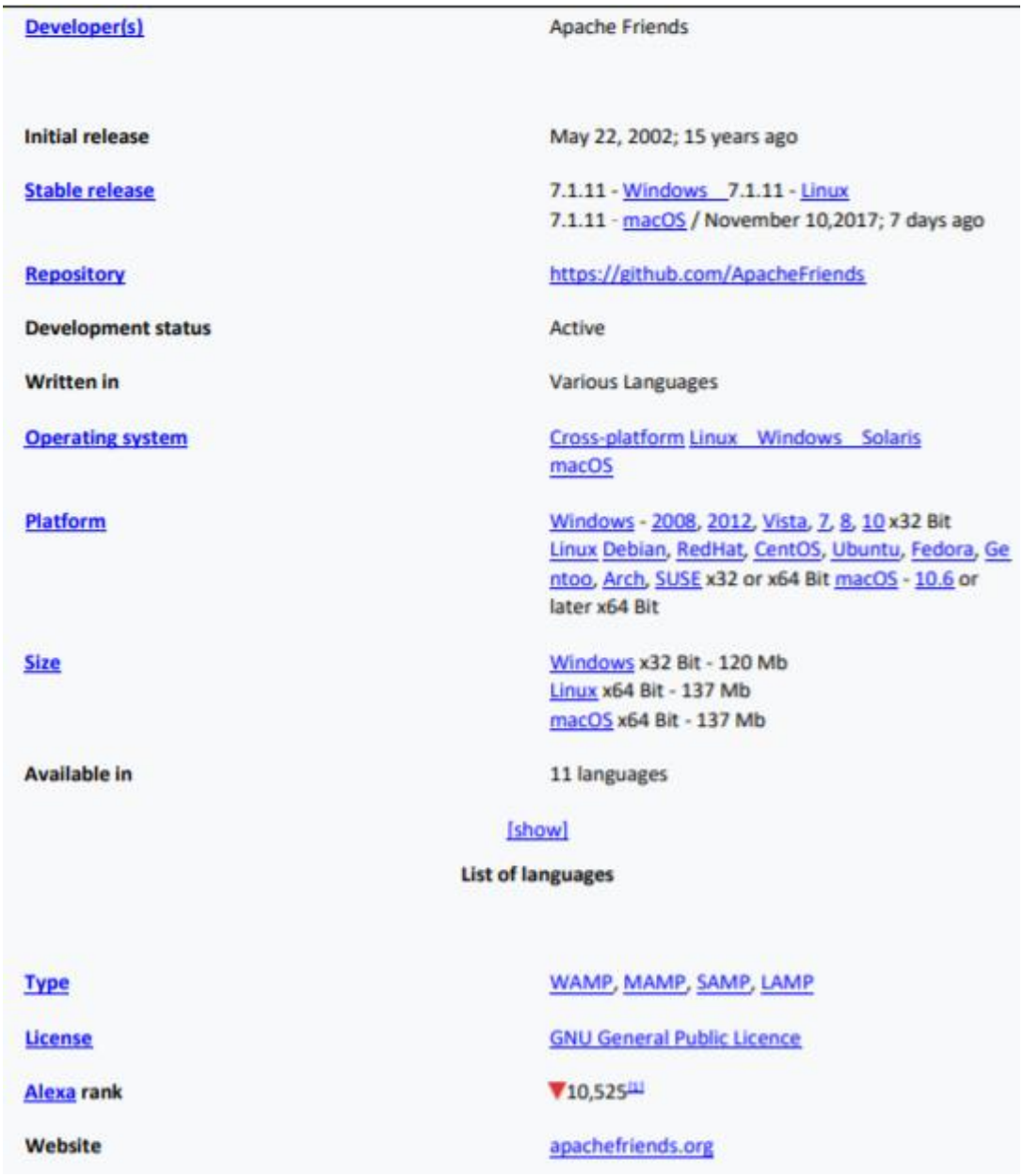
Operating System Windows 10



Screenshot of the default MySQL command-line banner and prompt

Original author(s)	MySQL AB
Developer(s)	Oracle Corporation
Initial release	23 May 1995; 22 years ago
Stable release	5.7.20 / 16 October 2017; 37 days ago
Preview release	8.0.3 rc / 21 September 2017; 2 months ago
Repository	https://github.com/mysql/mysql-server, git://anongit.gentoo.org/proj/mysql-extras.git
Development status	Active
Written in	C, C++
Operating system	Windows, Linux, Solaris, macOS, FreeBSD
Available in	English
Type	RDBMS
License	GPL (version 2) or proprietary
Website	www.mysql.com

Fig.no.:3.1 MySQL



Developer(s)	Apache Friends
Initial release	May 22, 2002; 15 years ago
Stable release	7.1.11 - Windows 7.1.11 - Linux 7.1.11 - macOS / November 10,2017; 7 days ago
Repository	https://github.com/ApacheFriends
Development status	Active
Written in	Various Languages
Operating system	Cross-platform Linux Windows Solaris macOS
Platform	Windows - 2008, 2012, Vista, 7, 8, 10 x32 Bit Linux Debian, RedHat, CentOS, Ubuntu, Fedora, Gentoo, Arch, SUSE x32 or x64 Bit macOS - 10.6 or later x64 Bit
Size	Windows x32 Bit - 120 Mb Linux x64 Bit - 137 Mb macOS x64 Bit - 137 Mb
Available in	11 languages
	[show]
	List of languages
Type	WAMP, MAMP, SAMP, LAMP
License	GNU General Public Licence
Alexa rank	▼10,525[1]
Website	apachefriends.org

Fig.no.:3.2.5 XAMPP

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM DESIGN

During the design phase, internal logic for each of the modules specified in system design is decided. Further details of the data structure and algorithmic design of each of the modules is specified here.

In system design focus is on identifying the modules, whereas during detailed design focus is on designing the logic for each of the modules. In other words, in system design the attention is on what components are needed, while in detail design how the components can be implemented in software is the issue.

4.1 ER Diagram:

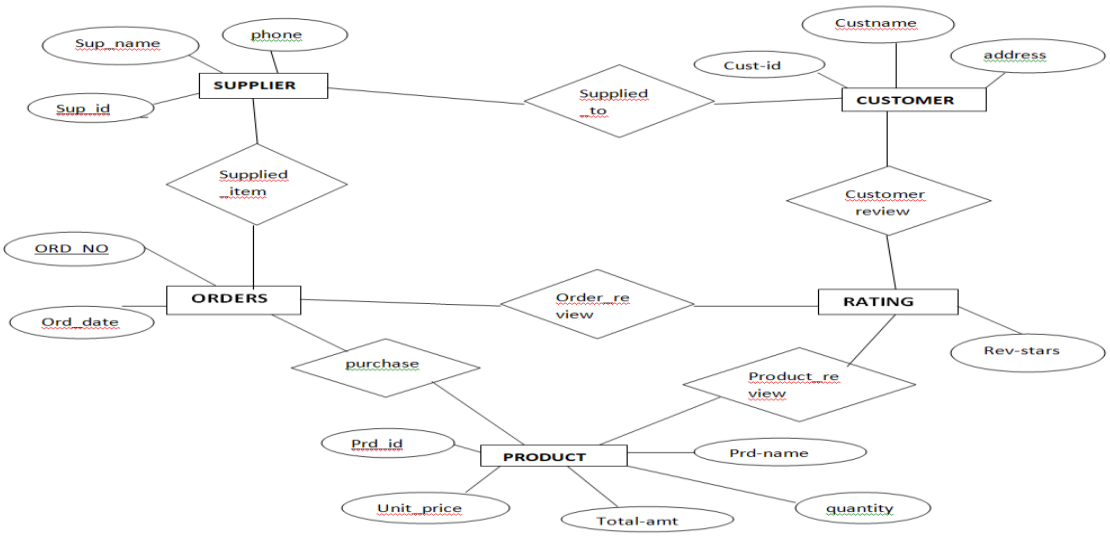


Fig.no.:4.1 ER Diagram of Super Market Management System

The ER Diagram represents the model of Super Market Management system entity. The entity relationship diagram of Super Market Management system shows all the relations between supplier, customer, product, orders and rating.[1]

4.2 Schema diagram:

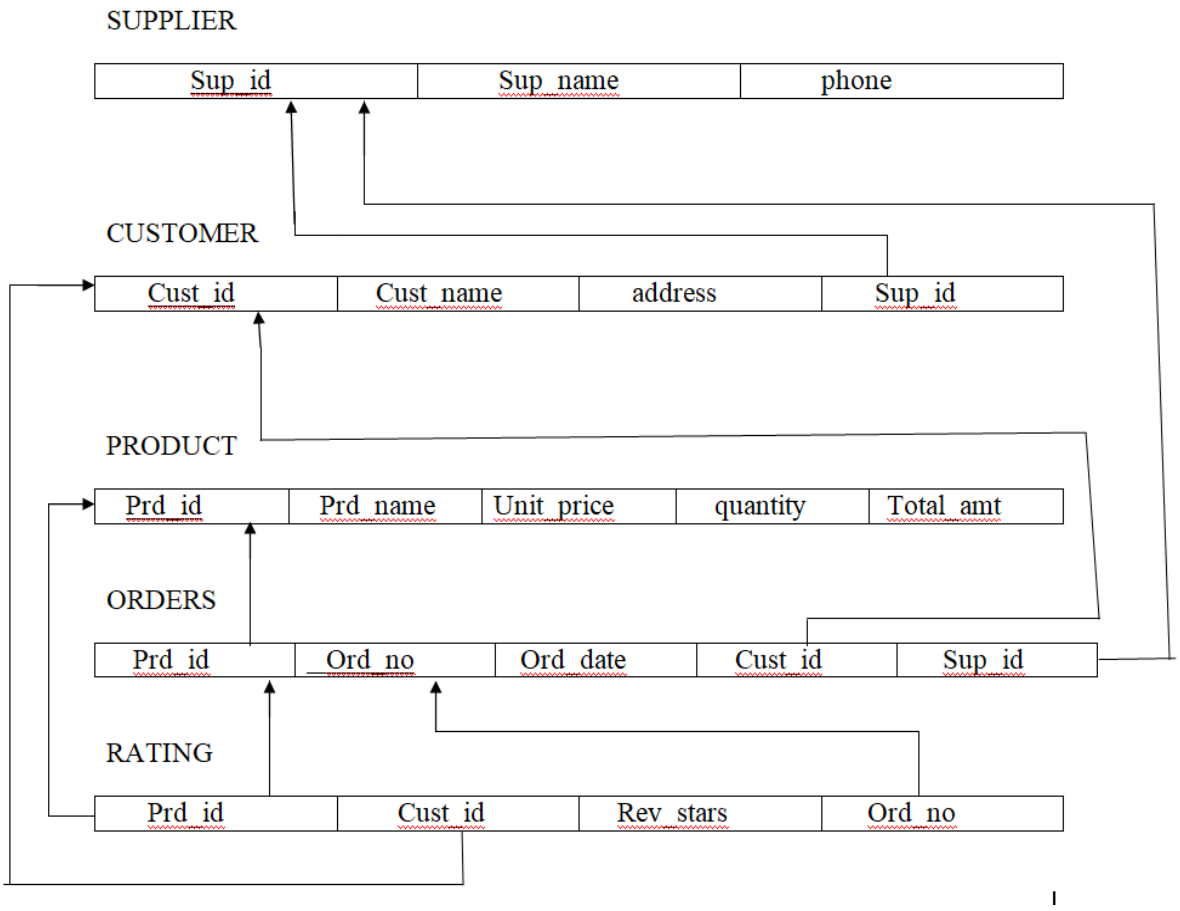


Fig.no.:4.2 Schema Diagram of Super Market Management System

The schema is a blueprints of database it represent the description of database structure data types, and constraints of database. The above schema describes supplier, customer, product,orders and rating in a schema fashion.[1]

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Modules description:

Update:

Update will help us to edit the tables in the database. If we have to update the Information of any table we use this table. In this project, Update are used to update the values of tables by giving primary key.

Insert:

Insert is widely used for command in the structured query language (SQL) data Manipulation language (DML) used by SQL server .The insert command is used for inserting one or more rows into a database table with specified table columns values. In this project we added insert to all tables through the frontend. In this project, we are added to insert to all tables through front end.

Delete:

Delete will help us to remove or delete a row/tuple of a table.In this project we have given options to all tables.In tables we delete the information by giving/input the primary key value. In this project, we delete the information by giving the primary key.

Trigger:

A trigger is a special kind of stored procedure that automatically executes when an event occurs in the database server. DML triggers execute when a user tries to modify data through a data manipulation language (DML) event. DML events are INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE statements on a table or view.

In this project, Triggers are used to calculate the total_amt (new.quantity*new.unit_price). [1]

Stored Procedure:

A stored procedure is a set of Structured Query Language (SQL) statements with an assigned name, which are stored in a relational database management system as a group, so it can be reused and shared by multiple programs. Stored procedures can access or modify data in a database.In this project, Stored procedure are used to calculate the sum of all the product.[5]

USERS TABLES:

5.1.1 Table : SUPPLIER

```
Create table supplier(
Sup_id int,
Sup_name varchar(10),
Phone varchar(10),
Constraint spk primary key(sup_id));
```

5.1.2 Table: CUSTOMER

```
Create table customer(
Cust_id int,
Cust_name  varchar(10),
Address varchar(20),
Sup_id int,
Constraint cpk primary key(cust_id),
Constraint cfk foreign key (sup_id) references supplier (sup_id)on delete cascade);
```

5.1.3 Table: PRODUCT

```
Create table product(
Prd_id int,
Prd_name varchar(20),
Unit_price int,
Quantity int,
Total_amt int,
Constraint pk1 primary key(prd_id));
```

5.1.4 Table: ORDERS

```
Create table orders(
Prd_id int,
Ord_no int,
Ord_date date,
Cust_id int,
Sup_id int,
Constraint opk primary key(ord_id),
Constraint ofk1 foreign key (prd_id) references product(prd_id)on delete cascade,
Constraint ofk2 foreign key (cust_id) references customer (cust_id)on delete cascade,
Constraint ofk3 foreign key (sup_id) references supplier(sup_id)on delete cascade);
```

5.1.5 Table: RATING

```
Create table rating(
Prd_id int,
Cust_id int,
Rev_stars int,
Ord_no int,
Constraint rfk1 foreign key (prd_id) references product(prd_id)on delete cascade,
Constraint rfk2 foreign key (cust_id) references customer (cust_id)on delete cascade,
Constraint rfk3 foreign key (sup_id) references supplier(sup_id)on delete cascade);
```

CHAPTER 6

SAMPLE OUTPUT

6.1 SCREENSHOTS:

6.1.1 Home page of Super Market Management System :

Fig.no.:6.1.1 Home page of Super Market Management System

6.1.2. Index page of Supplier table:

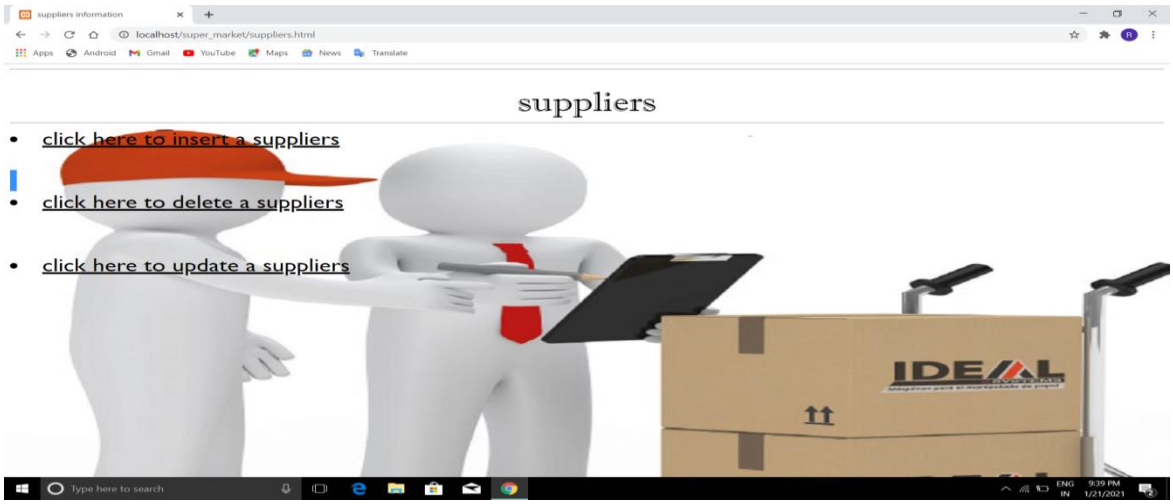


Fig.no.:6.1.2 Index page of Supplier

Fig 6.1.2 shows the information of a supplier also gives opportunity to insert , delete and update the details of suppliers.

6.1.3 Insertion page for Supplier table:

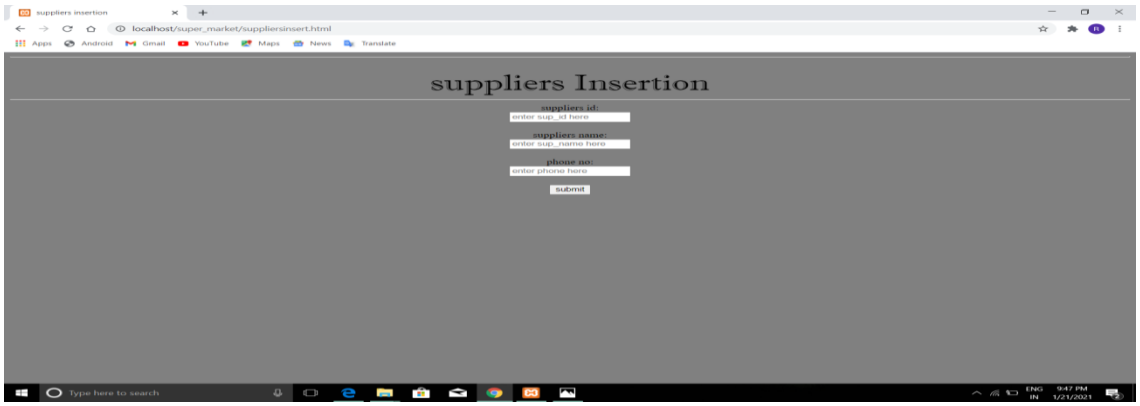


Fig.no.:6.1.3 insertion page of Supplier

Fig 6.1.3 insertion page of supplier table gives details of all the supplier credentials like supplier id, supplier name and supplier phone number.

6.1.4 Supplier details inserted page:

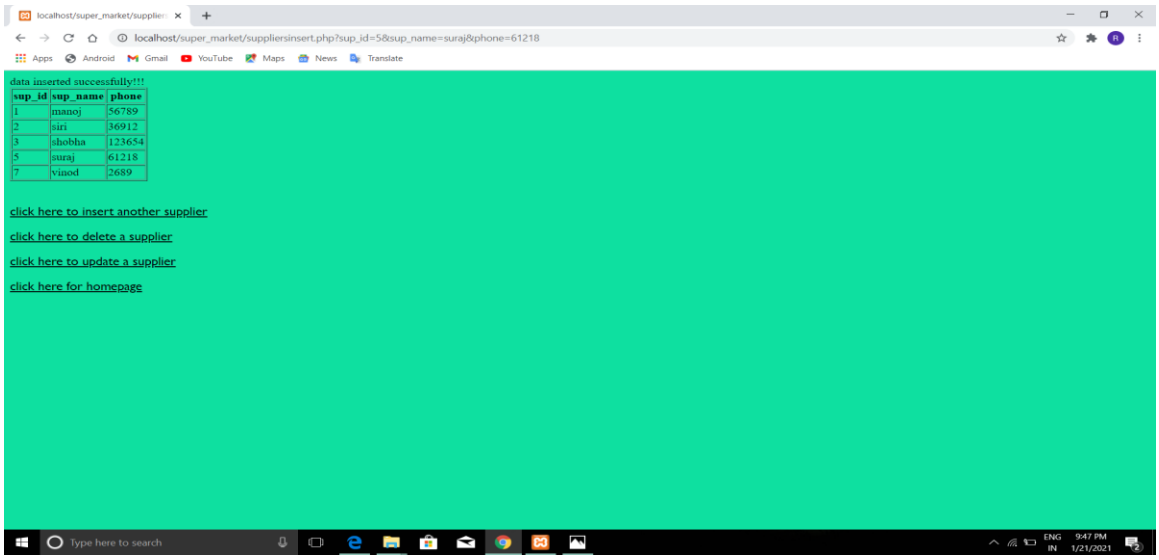


Fig.no.:6.1.4 Supplier details successfully inserted

Fig 6.1.4 displays the supplier details inserted.

6.1.5 Deletion page for Supplier table:

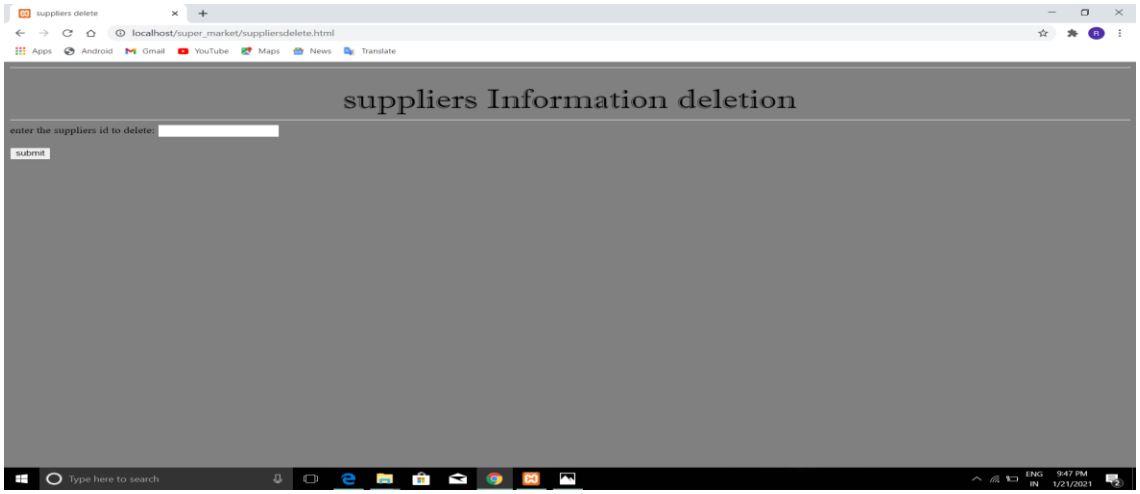


Fig.no.:6.1.5 Deletion page for supplier table

Fig 6.1.5 supplier information inserted can be deleted by giving supplier id in deletion page of supplier table.

6.1.6 Supplier details detailed page:

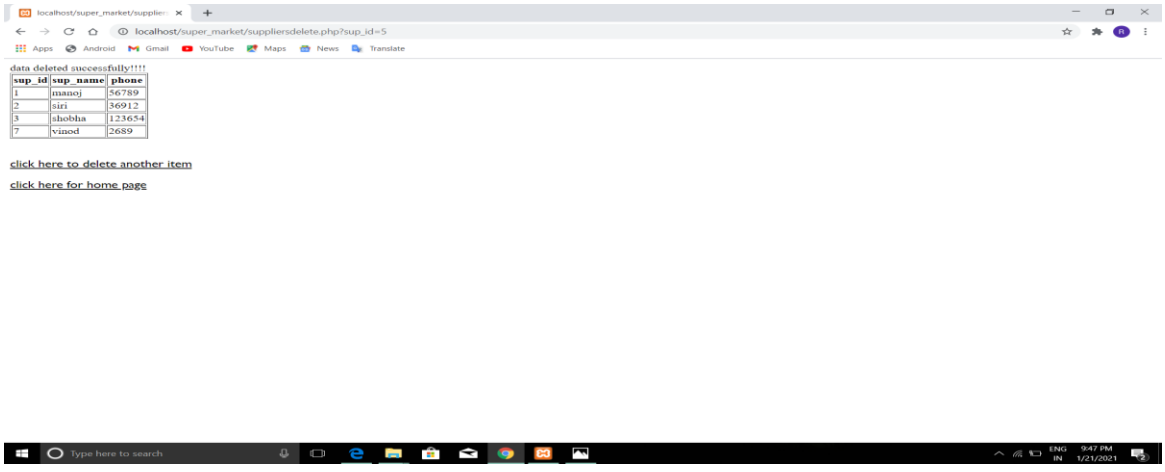


Fig.no.:6.1.6 Supplier details successfully deleted

Fig 6.1.6 supplier details displayed after deletion of a particular supplier in deletion page.

6.1.7 Updation page for Supplier table:

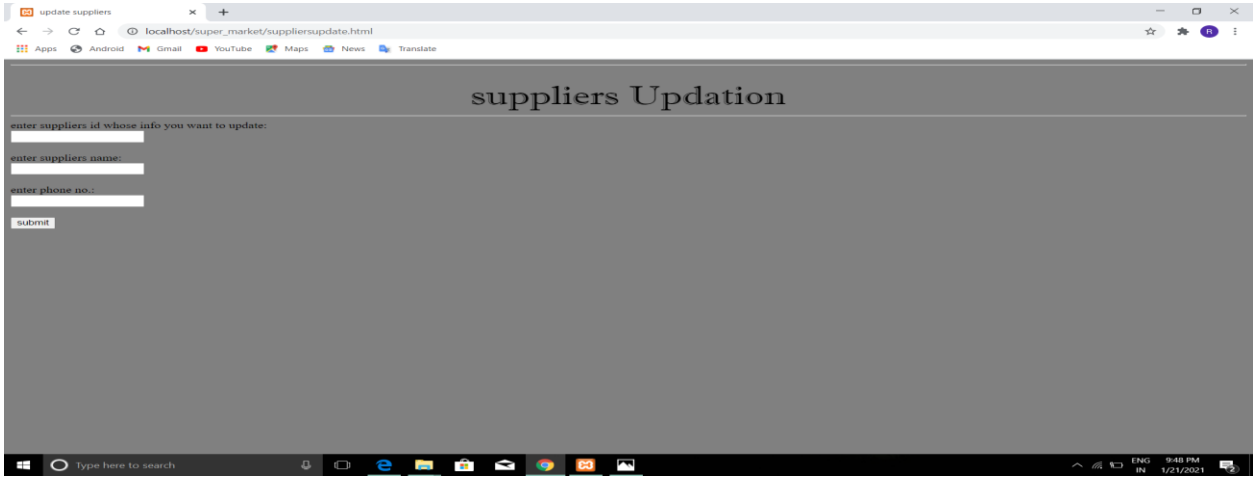


Fig.no.:6.1.7 Updation page for Supplier table

Fig 6.1.7 supplier information already existing can be updated in updation page of supplier table.

6.1.8 Supplier details updated page:

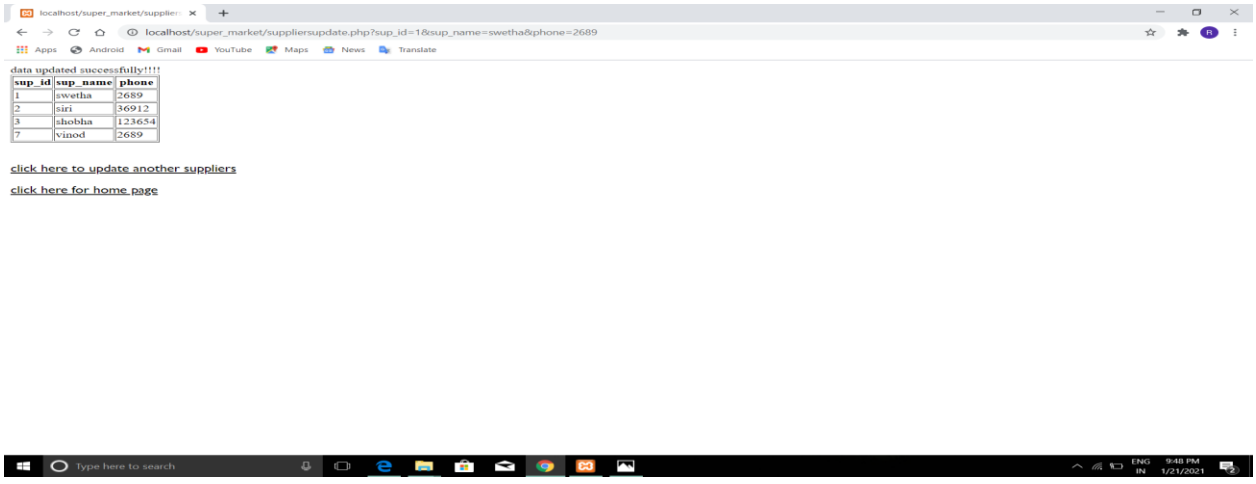


Fig.no.:6.1.8 Supplier details successfully inserted

Fig 6.1.8 supplier information displayed after updation .

6.1.9 Index page of Customer Information:

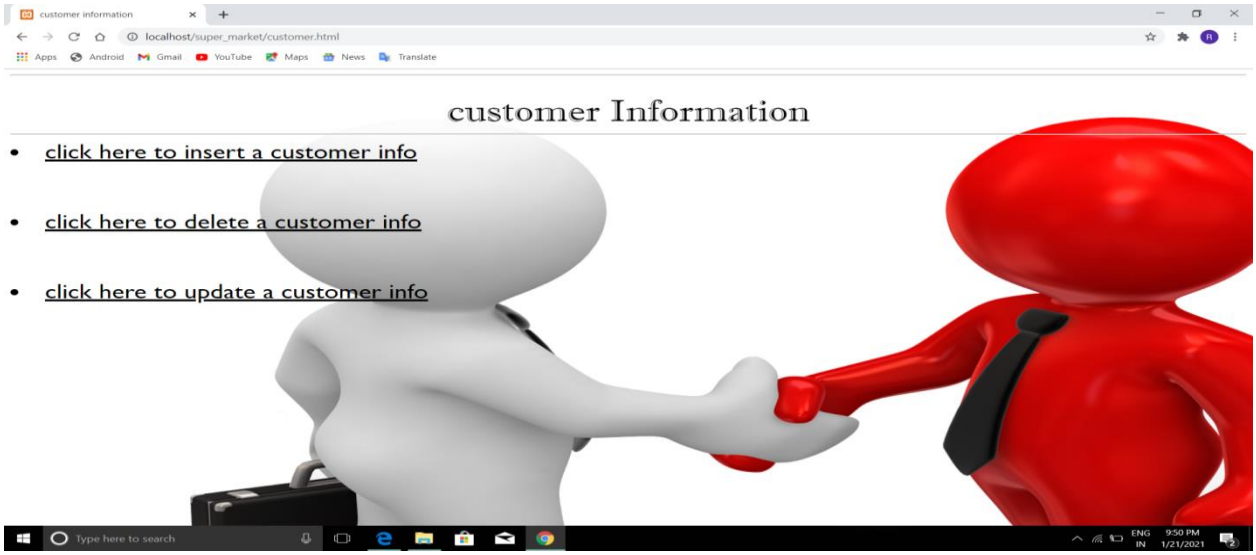


Fig.no.:6.1.9 Index page of customer Information

Fig 6.1.9 shows the information of a customer also gives opportunity to insert , delete and update the details of customer.

6.1.10 Insertion page for Customer table:

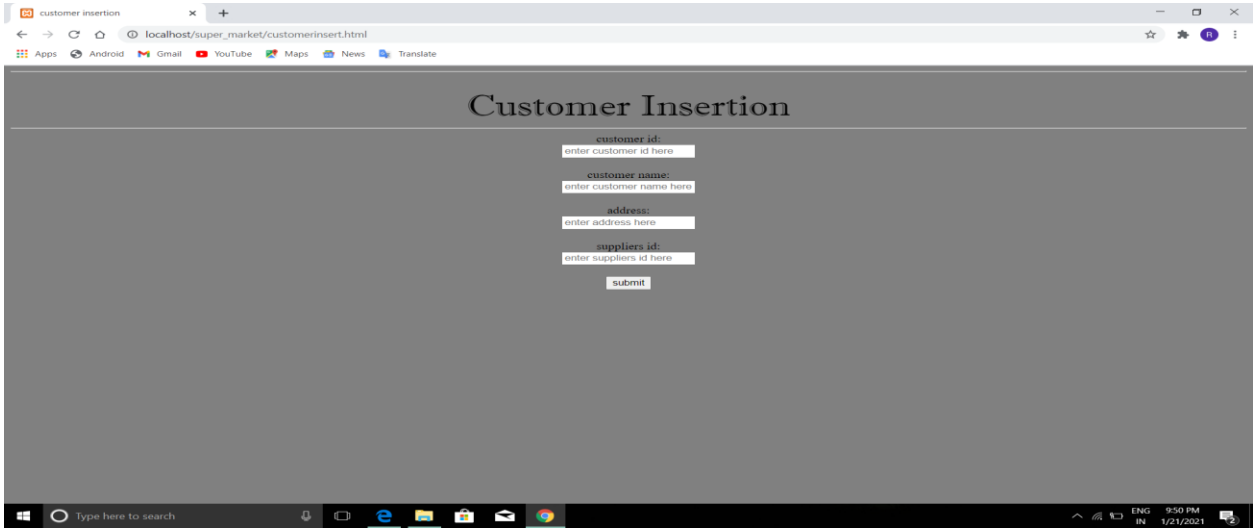


Fig.no.:6.1.10 Insertion page for Customer table

Fig 6.1.10 insertion page of customer table gives details of all the customer credentials like customer id, customer name and customer address.

6.1.11 Customer details inserted page:

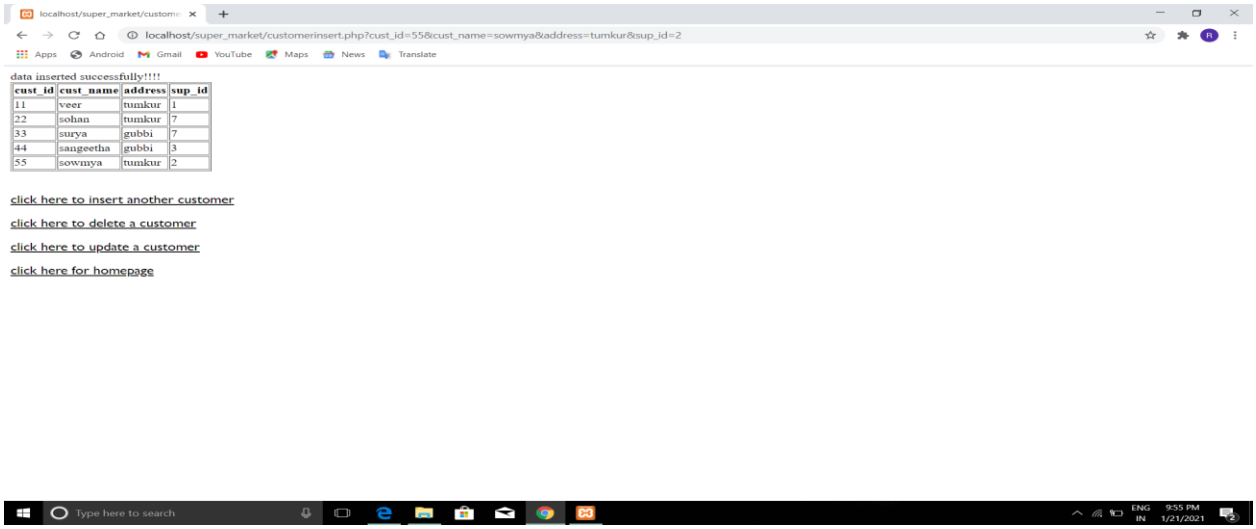


Fig.no.:6.1.11 Customer details inserted page

Fig 6.1.11 displays the customer details inserted .

6.1.12 Deletion page for Customer table:

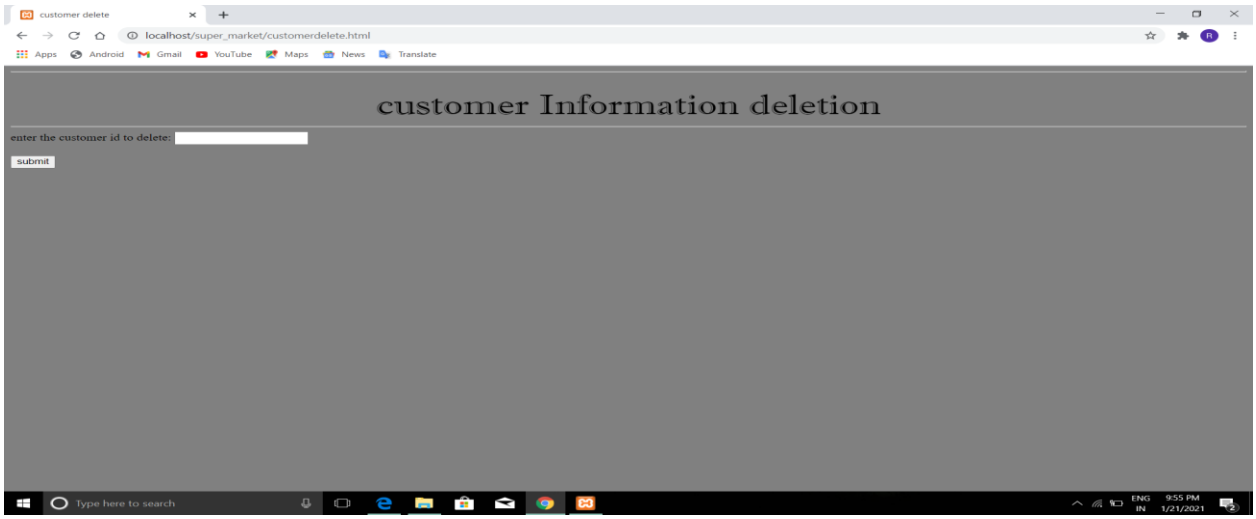


Fig.no.:6.1.12 Deletion page for Customer table

Fig 6.1.12 customer information inserted can be deleted by giving customer id in deletion page of customer table.

6.1.13 Customer details deleted page:

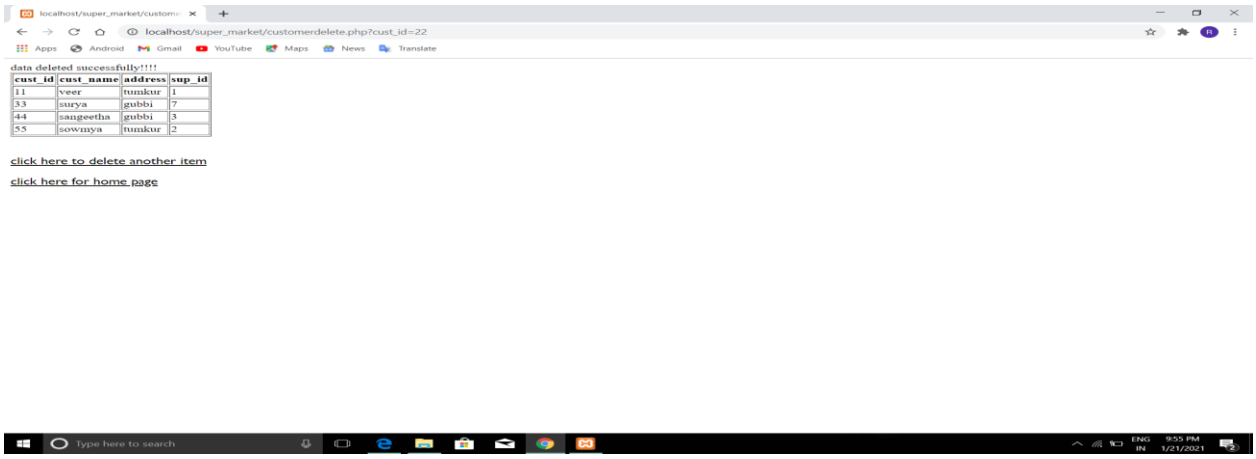


Fig.no.:6.1.12 Deletion page for Customer table

Fig 6.1.13 customer details displayed after deletion of a particular customer in deletion page.

6.1.13 Updation page for Customer table:

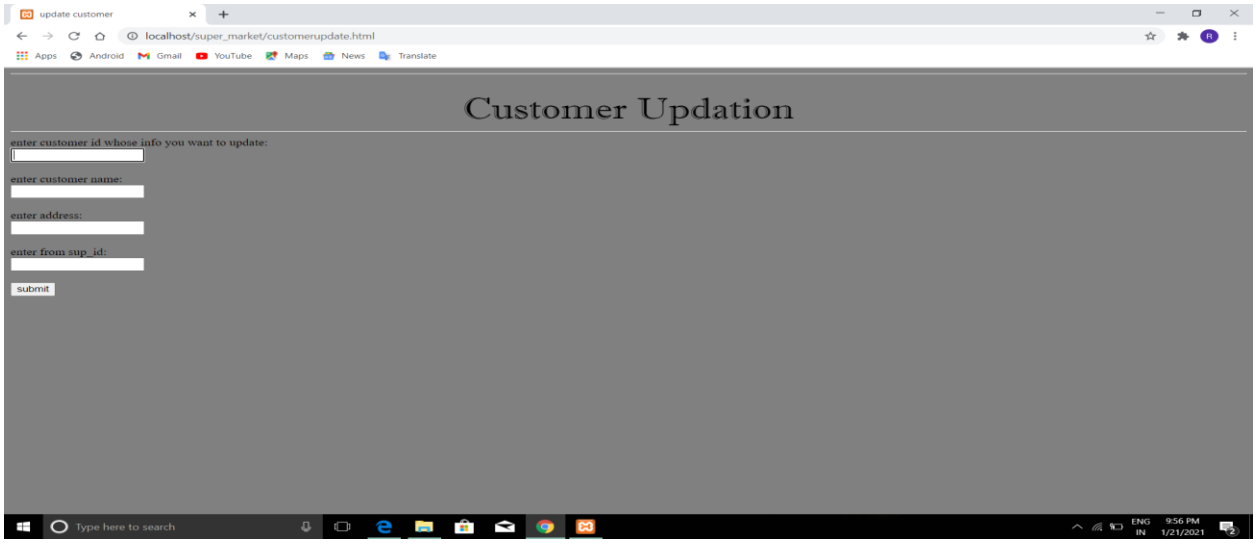


Fig.no.:6.1.13 Updation page for Customer table

Fig 6.1.13 customer information already existing can be updated in updation page of customer table.

6.1.14 Customer details updated page:

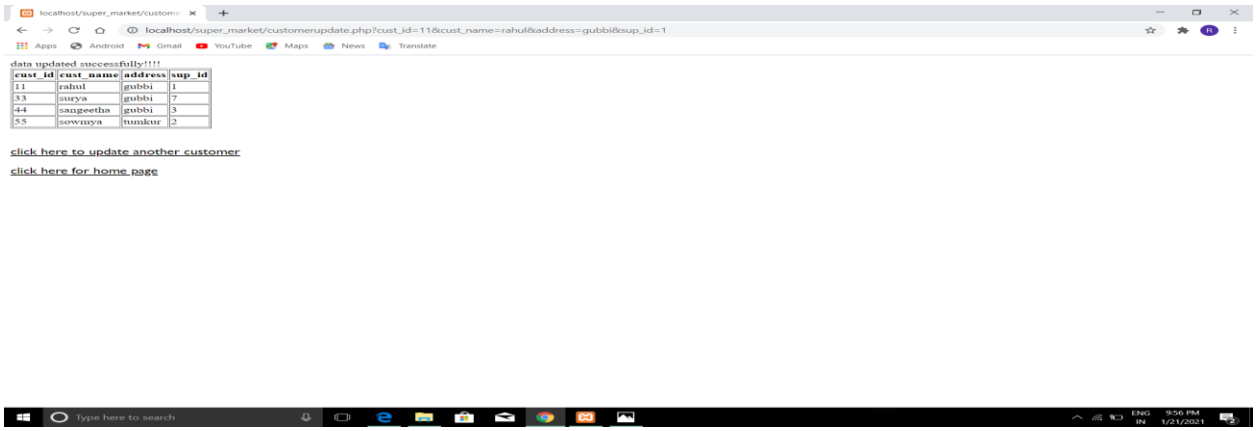


Fig.no.:6.1.14 Customer details successfully updated

Fig 6.1.14 customer information displayed after updation .

6.1.15 Index page of products table:

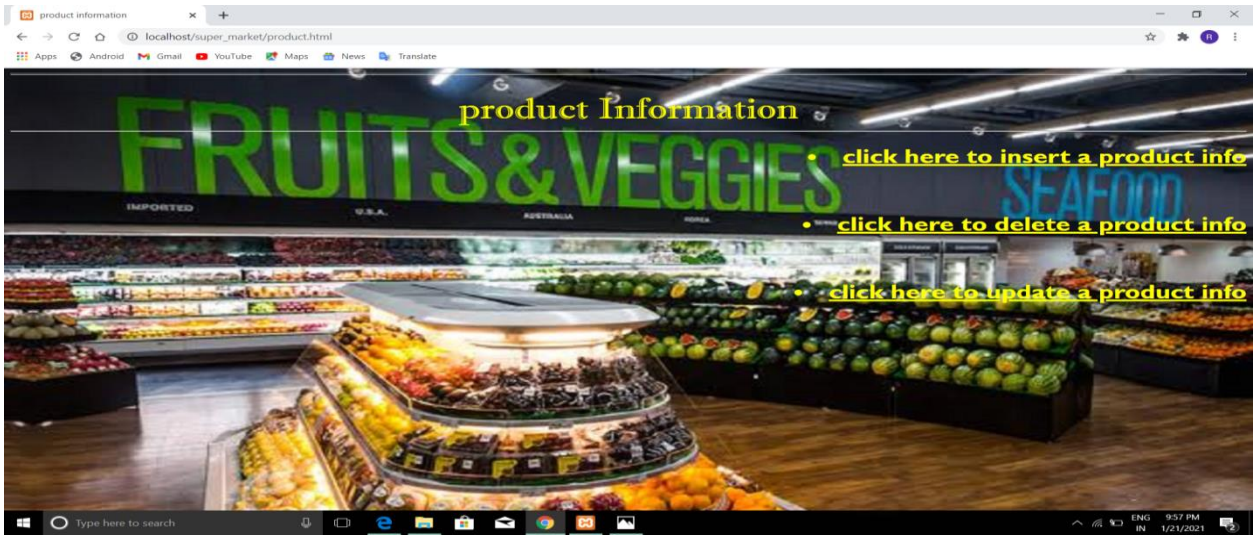


Fig.no.:6.1.15 Index page of products table

Fig 6.1.15 shows the information of a product also gives opportunity to insert , delete and update the details of product.

6.1.16 Insertion page for product table:

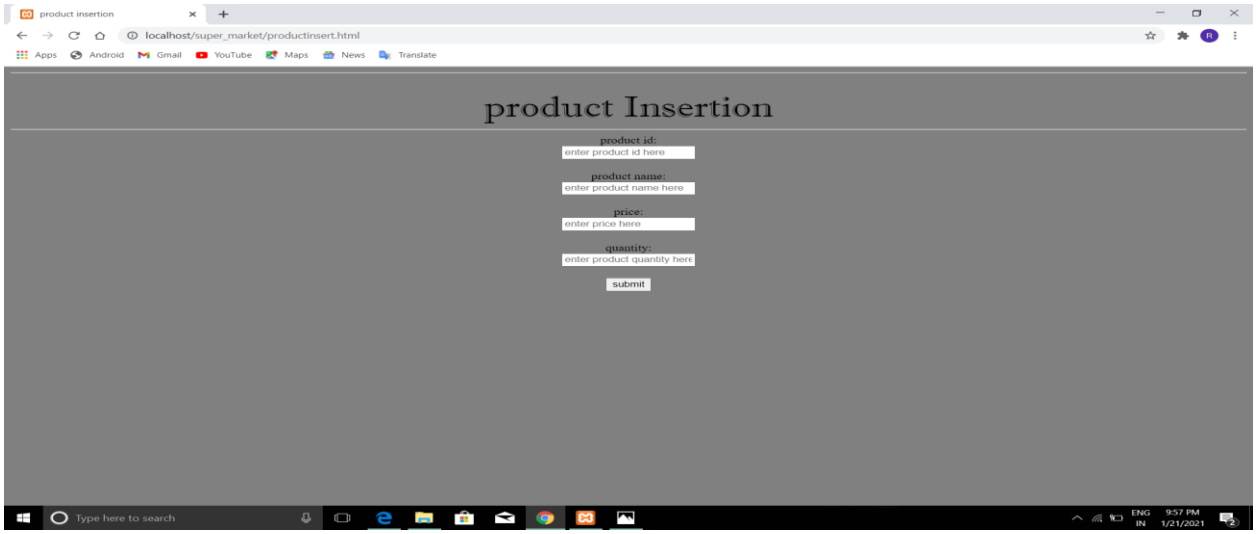


Fig.no.:6.1.16 Insertion page for product table

Fig 6.1.16 insertion page of product table gives details of all the product credentials like product id, product name, unit price and quantity.

6.1.17 Products details inserted page:

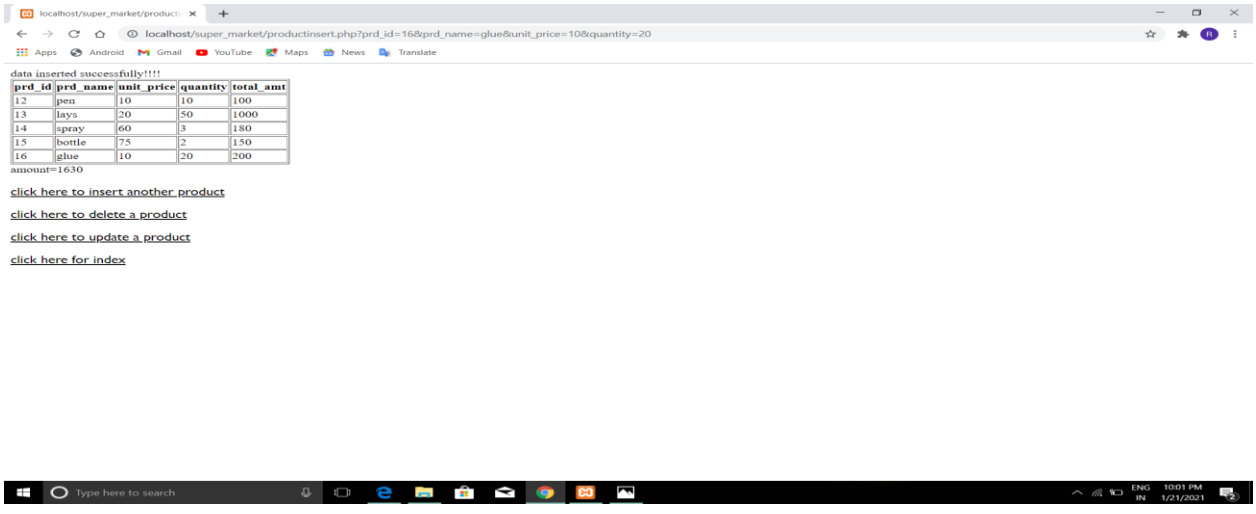


Fig.no.:6.1.17 Product details successfully inserted

Fig 6.1.17 displays the product details inserted .

6.1.18 Deletion page for Product table:

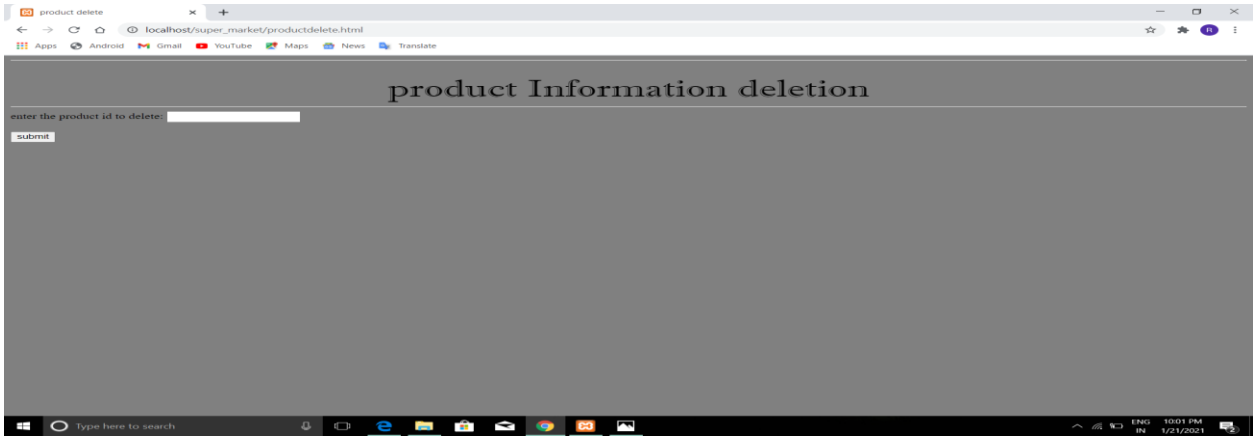


Fig.no.:6.1.18 Deletion page for Product table

Fig 6.1.18 product information inserted can be deleted by giving product id in deletion page of product table.

6.1.19 Products details deleted page:

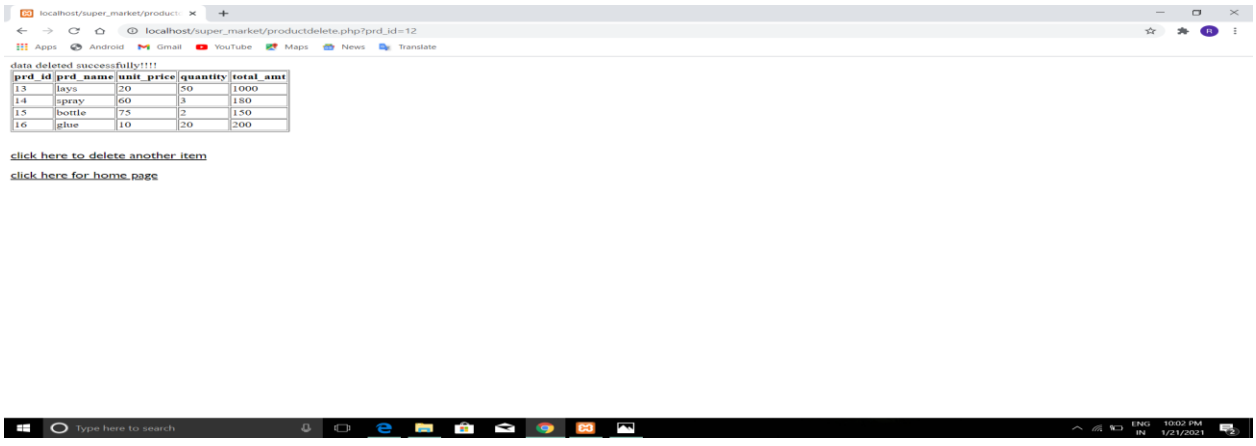


Fig.no.:6.1.19 Products details deleted page

Fig 6.1.19 product details displayed after deletion of a particular product in deletion page.

6.1.20 Updation page for product table:

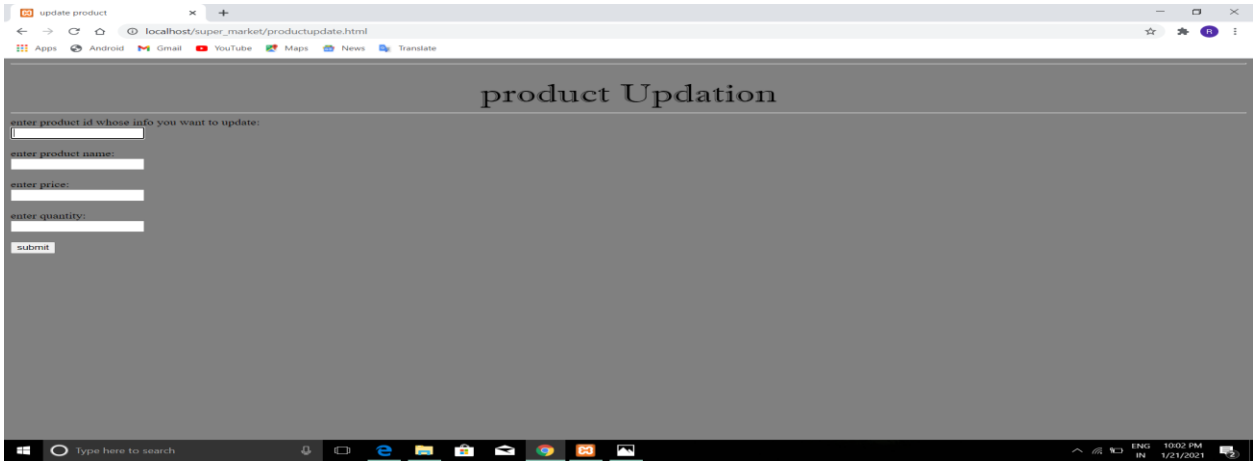


Fig.no.:6.1.20 Updation page for production table

Fig 6.1.20 product information already existing can be updated in updation page of customer table.

6.1.21 Product details updated page:

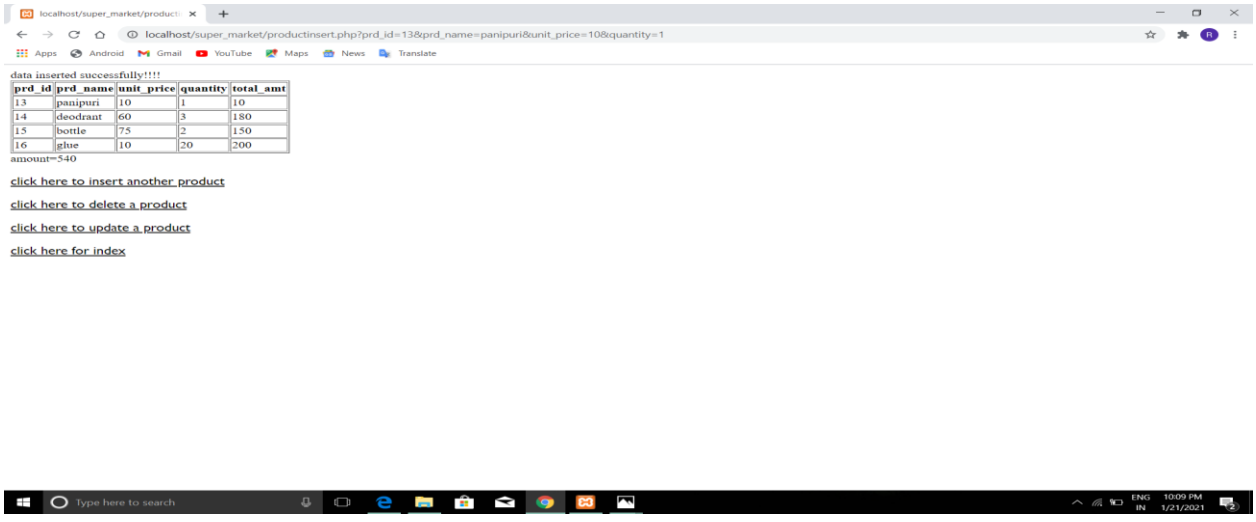


Fig.no.: 6.1.21 Product details updated page

Fig 6.1.21 product information displayed after updation.

6.1.22 Index page of Orders table:

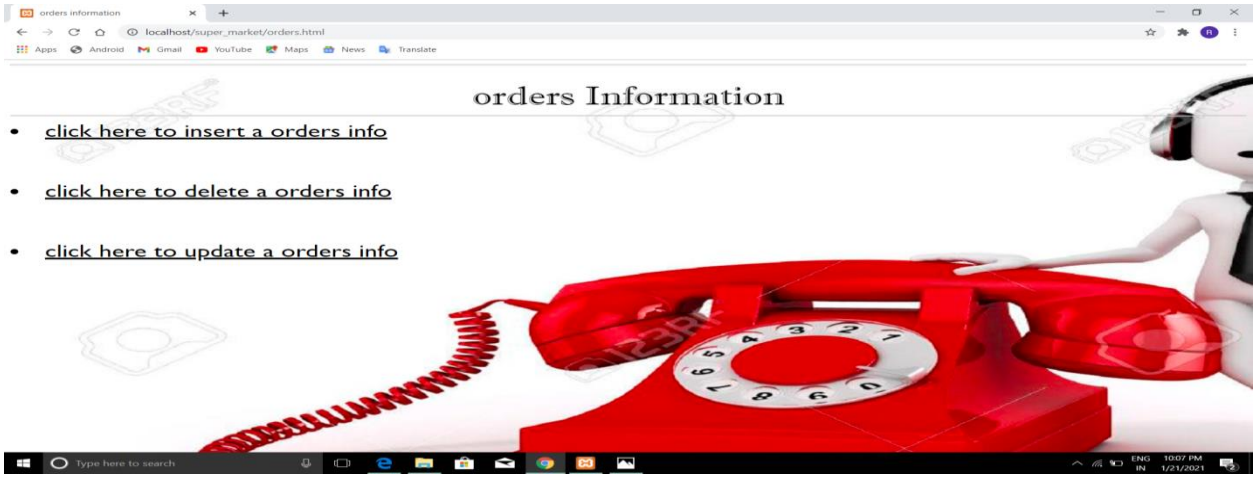


Fig.no.:6.1.22 Index page of Orders table

Fig 6.1.22 shows the information of a order also gives opportunity to insert , delete and update the details of order.

6.1.23 Insertion page for Orders table:

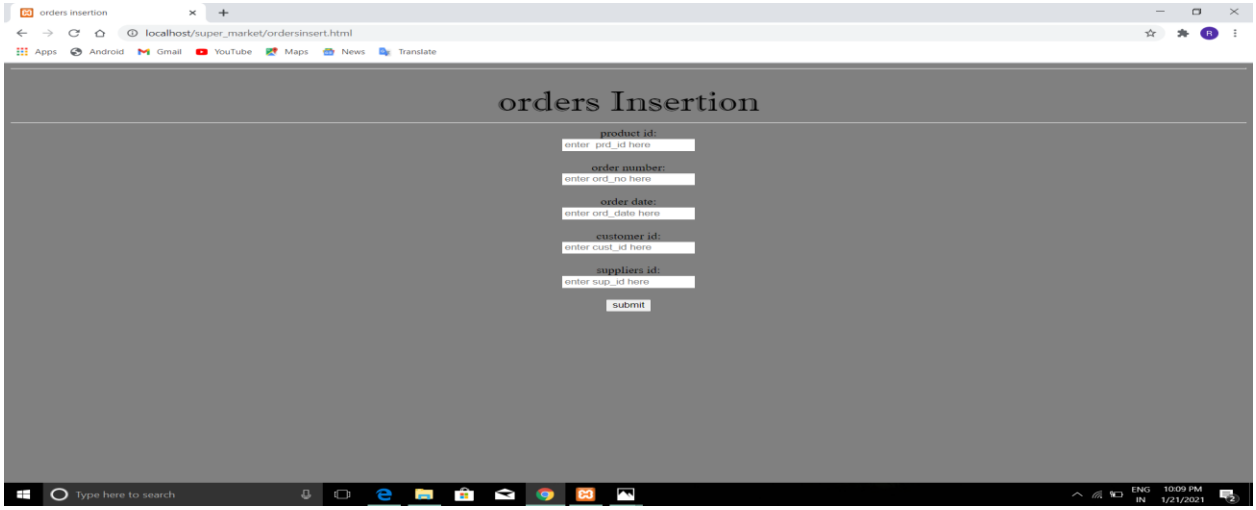


Fig.no.:6.1.23 Insertion page for Orders table

Fig 6.1.23 insertion page of order table gives details of all the order credentials like order number, order date, customer_id , product_id of product ordered and supplier id.

6.1.24 Order details inserted page:

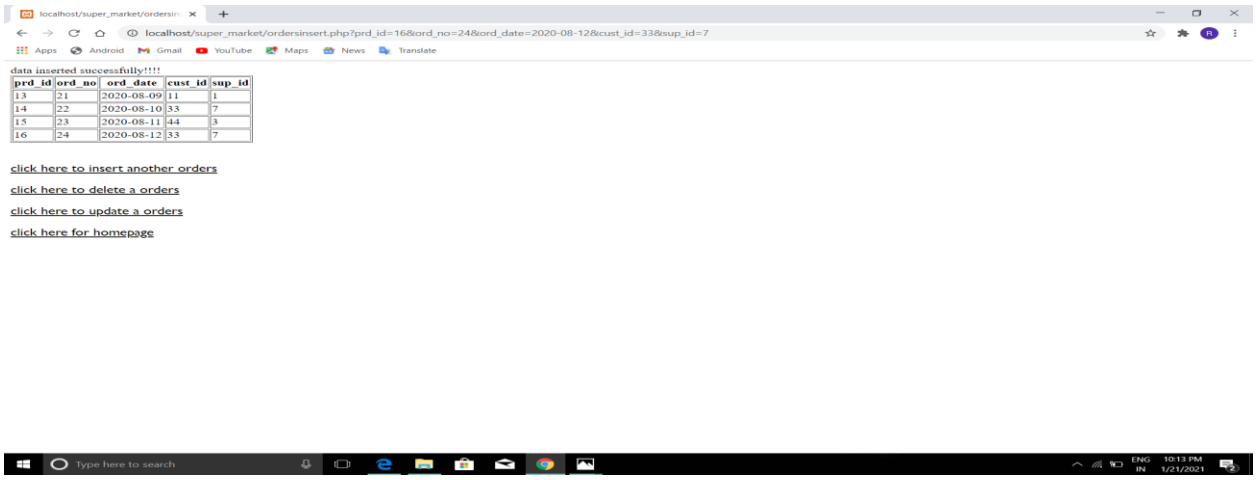


Fig.no.:6.1.24 orders details successfully inserted

Fig 6.1.24 displays the order details inserted.

6.1.25 Deletion page for orders table:

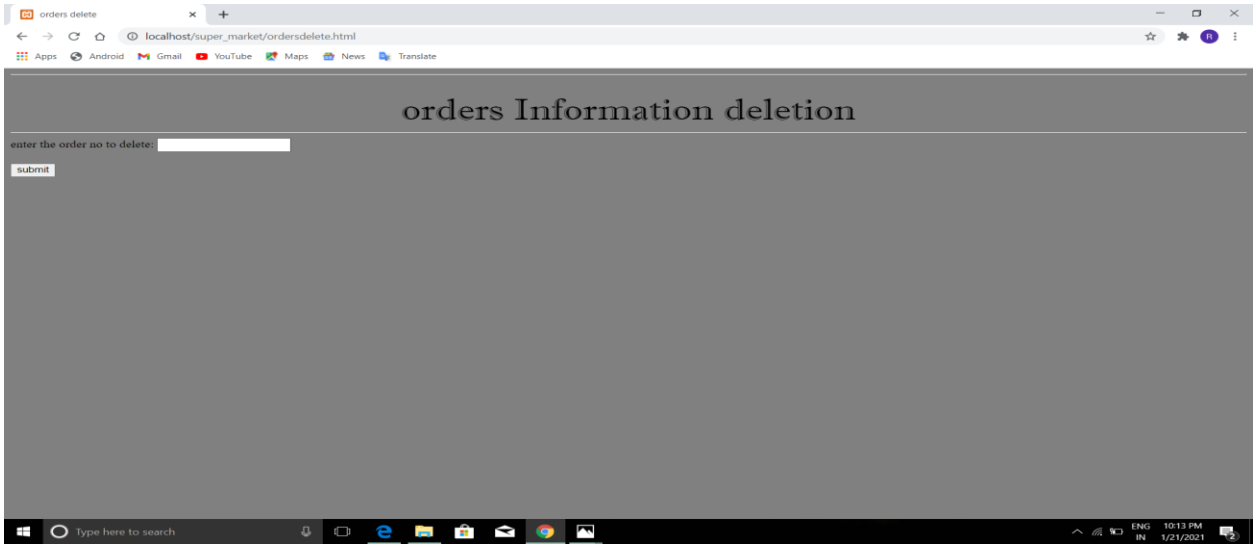


Fig.no.:6.1.25 deletion page for orders table

Fig 6.1.25 order information inserted can be deleted by giving order number in deletion page of order table.

6.1.26 Orders details deleted page:

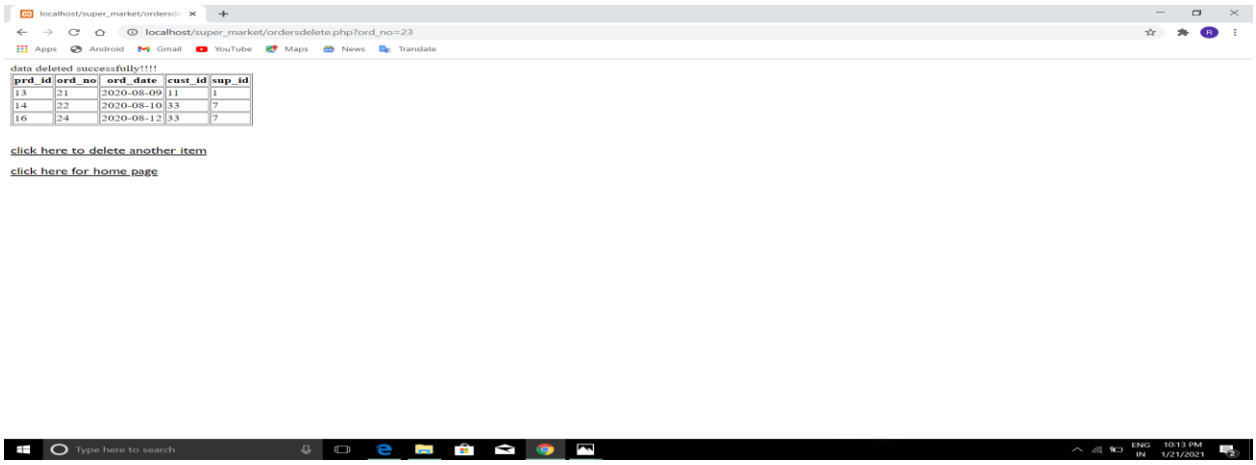


Fig.no.:6.1.26 orders details successfully deleted

Fig 6.1.26 order details displayed after deletion of a particular product in deletion page

6.1.27 Index page of rating table:

Fig.no.:6.1.27 Index page of rating table

Fig 6.1.27 shows the information of a rating given by user also gives opportunity to give rating.

6.1.28 Insertion page for Rating table:

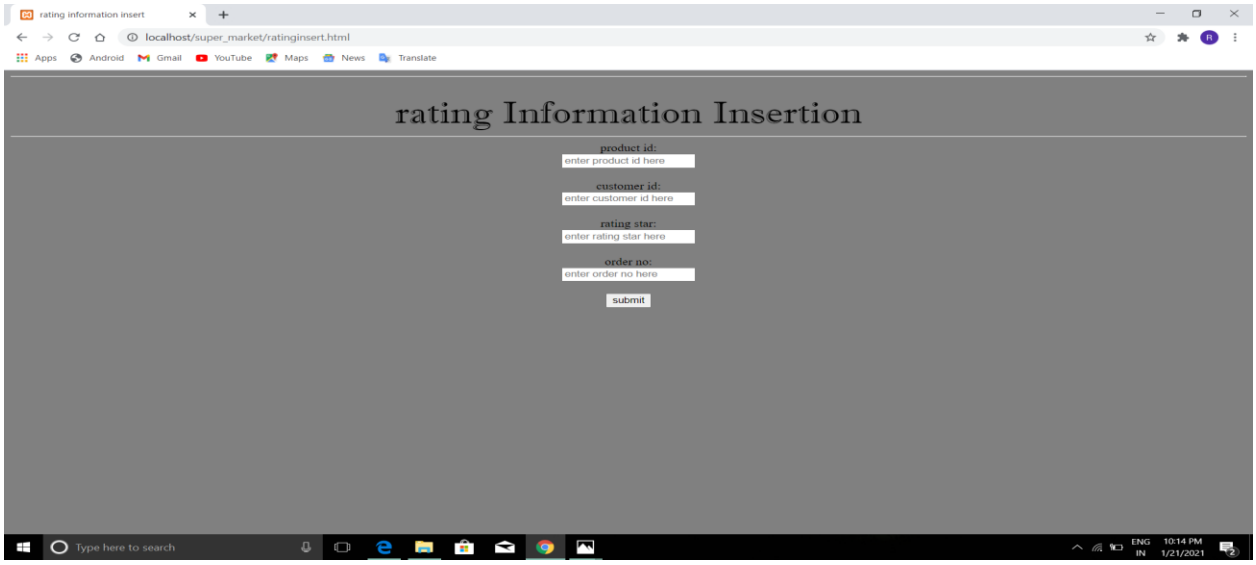


Fig.no.:6.1.28 Insertion page for Rating table

Fig 6.1.28 insertion page of rating table gives details of all the rating credentials like customer_id , product_id of product ordered , rating star and order number.

6.1.29 Rating details inserted page:

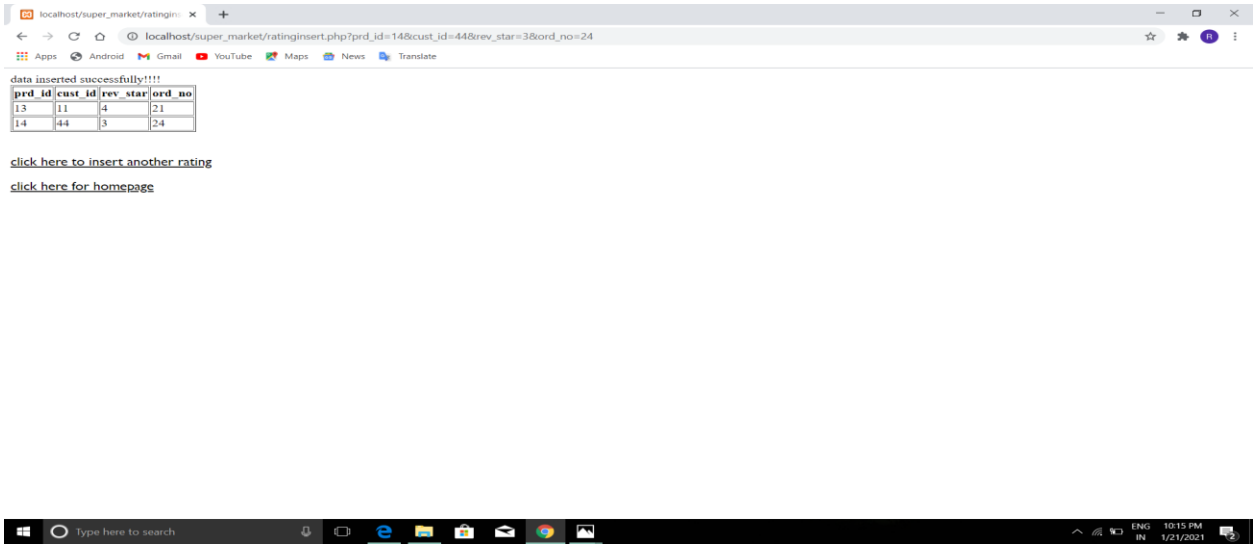


Fig.no.:6.1.29 Rating details inserted page

Fig 6.1.29 displays the rating details inserted

6.1.30 Triggers:

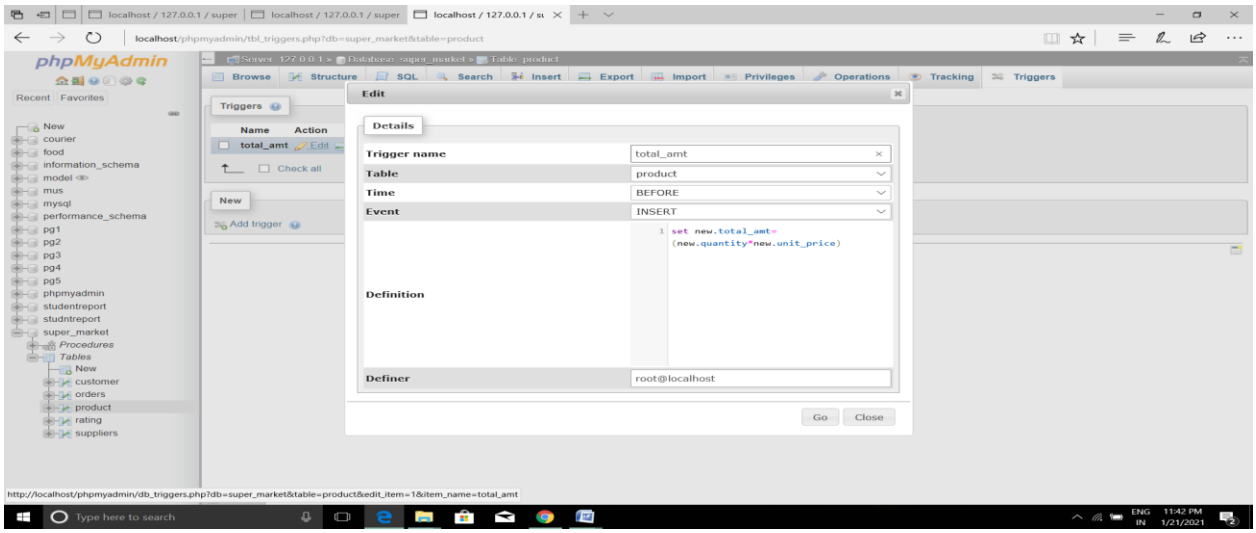


Fig.no.:6.1.30Triggers are used to calculate the total_amt (new.quantity*new.unit_price)

6.1.31 STORED PROCEDURE:

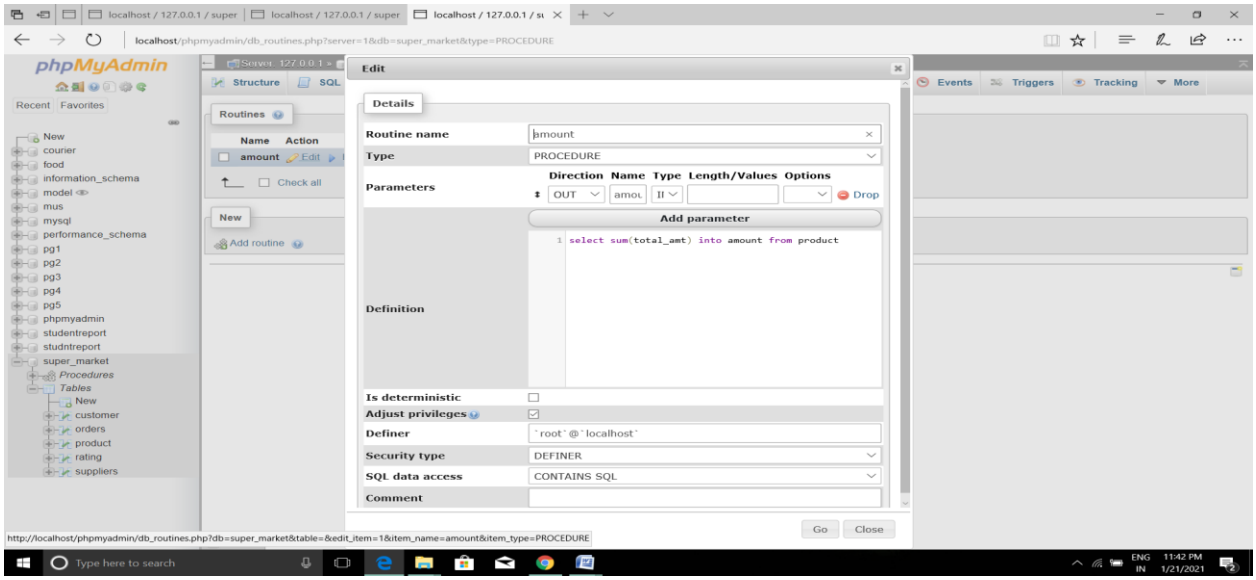


Fig.no.:6.1.31 Stored procedure are used to calculate the sum of all the product.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

This project is developed using HTML PHP and XAMPP SERVER which is based on the requirements of the user and the analysis of the existing system, with flexibility for future enhancement. The System has been developed with much care and free of errors and at the same time it is efficient and less time consuming .

In conclusion, Supermarket Management System has to do with making appropriate effort to stop the rising problem to all manual supermarket operation in order to enhance the operation of such supermarket. In this project, the software or system that can be used to aid all supermarkets that is still operating manually have been successfully developed. The software can be implementing in all types of supermarket as mentioned in the second chapter. The software has a large memory of storing all the goods in the supermarket and also keeping record it is highly effective and accurate.

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[Referred to create stored procedure]