## VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI-590014



A DBMS Mini-Project Report

on

#### "SUPER MARKET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"

A Mini-project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in **Computer Science and Engineering** of Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi.

Submitted by:

SHIPLA P(1DT20CS130) SMITHA BC(1DT20CS141) TANZEER HM(1DT20CS159)

Under the Guidance of:

PROF. CHAITRA Y R Asst. Prof., Dept of CSE



# Department of Computer Science and Engineering DAYANANDA SAGAR ACADEMY OF TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

Opp. Art of Living, Udayapura, Kanakapura Road, Bangalore-560 082

(Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi and Approved by AICTE, New Delhi)CE, CSE, ECE, EEE, ISE, ME Courses Accredited by NBA, New Delhi, NAAC A+

2022-2023

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SHILPA P(1DT20CS130)

SMITHA BC(1DT20CS141)

TANZEER HM(1DT20CS159)



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#### DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

#### **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the Mini-Project on Database Management System (DBMS) entitled "SUPER MARKET MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" has been successfully carried out by SHILPA P(1DT20CS130), SMITHA BC(1DT20CS141), TANZEER HM (1DT20CS159), a Bonafide students of Dayananda Sagar Academy of Technology and Management in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of degree in

Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during academic year 2022-23. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the report deposited in the departmental library.

Guide:	HOD:
Prof. Chaitra Y R	Dr. Kavitha C
Asst. Prof., Dept of CSE	HOD, Dept, of CSE
Examiner 1	Examiner 2

#### **ABSTRACT**

The project in question is to build a **S and T Supermarket System**. It is designed to be be used by the employe to keep track of all the product in the mart. The system also allows the admin to buy stock whenever his stock is limited. Whenever employe sells product, the transaction is recorded, along with the details of the customer it is sold to. When the stock of a particular item falls below a certain limit, the user receives a notification, reminding him to update his stock. We can improve the efficiency of the system, thus overcome the drawbacks of the existing system.

- Less human error
- Strength and strain of manual labor can be reduced
- ➤ High security
- Data redundancy can be avoided to some extent
- Data consistency
- Easy to handle
- **Easy data updating**
- Easy record keeping
- Backup data can be easily generated
- Good user experience

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

CHAPTER NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	i
	ABSTRACT	ii
	CONTENTS	iii
Chapter 1	INTRODUCTION	02
	1. Introduction to DBMS	02
	1.1 Backend: MYSQL	03
	<ul><li>1.2 Middleware: PHP USING XAMPP</li><li>1.3 Frontend: HTML, JAVASCRIPT, CSS</li></ul>	04 06
Chapter 2	SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATIONS	09
•	2.1 Software Specification	09
	2.2 Hardware Specification	09
Chapter 3	SYSTEM DESIGN	10
	3.1 ER Diagram	10
	<b>3.2</b> Schema and Functional Dependency	11
Chapter 4	IMPLEMENTATION	12
	4.1 Tools and Technologies used	12
	<b>4.2</b> Source Code	14
Chapter 5	TESTING	27
Chapter 6	RESULT ANALYSIS AND SNAPSHOTS	28
Chapter 7	CONCLUSION	42
Chapter 8	BIBILIOGRAPHY	44

## LIST OF IMAGES

FIGURE NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO
1.2.1	Creating a Database	05
3.1	ER-Diagram	10
3.2	Schema Diagram	11
6.1	Home Page	28
6.2	Login Page	28
6.3	Admin Login Page	29
6.4	Admin Home Page	29
6.5	Add or Delete Supplier	30
6.6	Add Supplier	31
6.7	View Supplier	32
6.8	Delete Supplier	32
6.9	Stock Replenishment	32
6.10	Replenished Item	33
6.11	Add or Delete Employee	33
6.12	Add Employee	34
6.13	View Employee	34
6.14	Delete Employee	35
6.15	View Feedback	35
6.16	View Bill Records	36
6.17	View Members	36
6.18	Employee Login	37
6.19	Employee Home Page	37
6.20	Add Members	38

6.21	Stock Entry	38
6.22	View Stock	39
6.23	Billing Page	39
6.24	Bill Creation	40
6.25	About Us	40
6.26	Feedback	41

#### **CHAPTER-01**

#### INTRODUCTION

#### **Background**

Shopping marts are characteristic of large floorage, extensive range of product categories, a variety of specialty stores as well as recreational offerings. After enjoying prosperity for quite a long time, shopping marts began to face serious challenges and bottlenecks in the late 1990s, when sales per square foot of mall space kept dropping.

Today, more and more mart managers localize vexation about how difficult it is to boost patronage and profitability. According to retail researchers, including Coalman (2002), Ibraham and Ng (2003) and Biba, Des Rosiers, Therauly and Villeneuve (2006), massive overdevelopment leads to mutual cannibalization among shopping malls. Consequently, their performances may weaken. Moreover, the rise of big boxes and discounters as well as other types of purchase outlets, which gradually popularize as alternate venues for shopping, probably poses one of the immediate threats to lure away traditional shoppers. Some mall management scholars such as Wakefield and Baker (1998), Wilhelm and Mottner (2005), Biba et al. (2006) and Backstrom (2006), in view of the tightening business environment in which shopping malls operate, theorize that the creation of entertainment experience may play an essential role in enhancing the shopping mall's competitive edge. As entertainment paradigm researchers contend, successful management of a shopping mall involves the management of the entertainment experience.

## 1.1 BACKEND: MYSQL

**MYSQL** is very fast, easy to use RDBMS being used for many small and big businesses. It is becoming so popular because of many reasons those are that it is released under an open source license. So, you can have nothing to pay to use it. It is very powerful program in its own way.

#### **Objectives:**

- The main objectives of this project work are that:
- Employee will be no longer adding for product details manually. The admin can see and access the employee's data.
- This also will reduce the manual work of the persons in admin penal.
- It helps the admin to know the number of employee that are there with their post.
- ➤ Help the admin to disseminate information of employee without calling for a meeting or moving in supermarket.
- > To know the item available in stock
- ➤ To ensure that the stock is well maintained.

#### The system helps the admin to:

Add and delete the employees with their post.

Add and delete the suppliers for the stock in supermarket

.View the feedback.

View employee details

View suppliers details

View the billing records.

#### 1.2 MIDDLEWARE: PHP

**PHP** is a server-side scripting language designed primarily for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. Originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994, the PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Development Team. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive acronym PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP code may be embedded into HTML or HTML5 markup, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management systems and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in the web server or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. The web server software combines the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any type of data, including images, with the generated web page. PHP code may also be executed with a command-line interface (CLI) and can be used to implement standalone graphical applications

In this project the PHP contents is connected by Apache server to MYSQL. The connection is provided by XAMPP software.

**XAMPP** is a free and open source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages. XAMPP stands for Cross-Platform (X), Apache (A), MariaDB (M), PHP (P) and Perl (P). It is a simple, lightweight Apache distribution that makes it extremely easy for developers to create a local web server for testing and deployment purposes. Everything needed to set up a web server – server application (Apache), database (MariaDB), and scripting language (PHP) – is included in an extractable file. XAMPP is also cross-platform, which means it works equally well on Linux, Mac and Windows. Since most actual web server deployments use the same components as XAMPP, it makes transitioning from a local test server to a live server extremely easy as well.

#### **Working with XAMPP:**

If you often want to access only a subset of your data that can be well defined by a filter

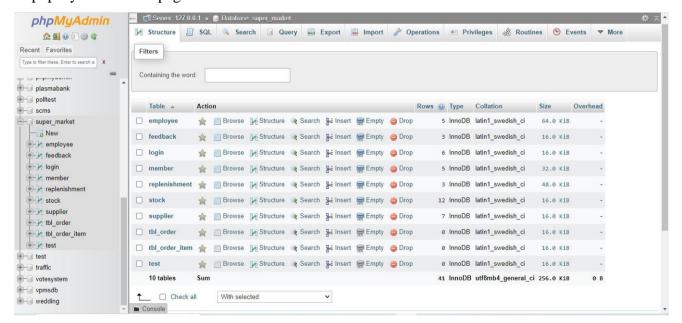
condition, you can define a query. This is basically a name for the new view at the filtered data. You open the query and see the current data in the table layout that you defined.

As we are using xampp, so the queries are done in the web pages like list some stored contents or insert or delete.

The xampp comes with Apache server, we need to start the server by clicking on the "start" button, and for the Sql click on "start" button, as the both are in running state now you can use the web page to add/view/delete data,

#### **Creating a Database and Inserting Data**

the next step is running MySQL and creating a database and table which will hold the information to be used by our website. In order to start click on "admin" action on the MySQL present in Xampp Control Panel, this will take user to phpMyAdmin page, or type http://localhost/phpMyAdmin/ into our web browser. If successful, we will be presented with a phpMyAdmin start page similar to the one shown below.



**Figure 1.2.1** 

Here the creation of database, table and their relationship can be done by clicking on SQL and entering the instruction to MySQL or the easy way is:-

- Click on "new"
- Give the name for database.

- Select the collation and
- Click on create

## **Creating new tables**

- give table name in present database
- enter the numbers of columns
- click on "go"
- now give names, type, length, values, attributes, key value etc for the fields
- click on save to create.

## **Viewing Database**

• Click on the database name present on the left side.

## Viewing tables

- Click on database
- Click on the table to view

To use web page you need to give the php files in "C:\xampp\htdocs" and open web browser and use URL= https://localhost/page\_name.php

Note: make sure the Xampp (Apache and Sql) are in running state.

#### 1.3 FRONTEND

- **Hypertext Markup Language** (**HTML**) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render them into multimedia web pages.
- CSS: Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language.
- **JAVASCRIPT: JavaScript** often abbreviated as **JS**, is a high-level, dynamic, weakly typed, prototype-based, multi-paradigm, and interpreted programming language. Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the three core technologies of World Wide Web content production.

#### Advantages of the database:

I have designed the given proposed system in the PHP to automate the process of Supermarket. This project is useful for the authorities who keep track of all the users registered. The authority can add employee, supplier details, product details, view billing etc.

The following steps that give the detailed information of the need of proposed system are:

#### **Performance:**

During past several decades, the records are supposed to be manually handled for all activities. The manual handling of the record is time consuming and highly prone to error. To improve the performance of the Supermarket System, the computerized system is to be undertaken. This project is fully computerized and user friendly even that any of the members can see the report and status of the company.

#### **Efficiency:**

The basic need of this website is efficiency. The website should be efficient so that whenever a new user submits his/her details the website is updated automatically .This record will be useful for other users instantly.

#### **Control:**

The complete control of the project is under the hands of authorized person who has the password to access this project and illegal access is not supposed to deal with. All the control

is under the administrator and the other members have the rights to just see the records not to change any transaction or entry.

#### **Security:**

Security is the main criteria for the proposed system. Since illegal access may corrupt the database. So security has to be given in this project.

#### **Advantages of xampp:**

- It is Easy to Install as compare to other web server's like WAMP.
- It is Multi Cross Platform which means XAMPP is available for Windows and Linux.
- It also comes with a number of other modules including OpenSSL, phpMyAdmin, MediaWiki, Joomla, WordPress and more.
- XAMPP is offered in both a full and a standard version (Smaller version).
- You can start and stop the whole webserver+database stack with one command.

### **Disadvantages of xampp:**

• Configuration and Setting is tough to do as compare to other server(WAMP, LAMP)

#### **CHAPTER-2**

## REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

## 2.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

## **Operating System:**

- Ubuntu
- Windows

## **Operating System Type:**

• 64-bit

#### **Software used:**

- Notepad++ v-7.5.1
- Xampp Control Panel v3.2.2

## **2.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:**

#### **Processor:**

Intel® Pentium(R) CPU N3710 @ 1.60GHz \* 4 or Higher

## **Graphics:**

Intel® HD Graphics 405(Braswell) or Higher

Disk: 20GB or Higher

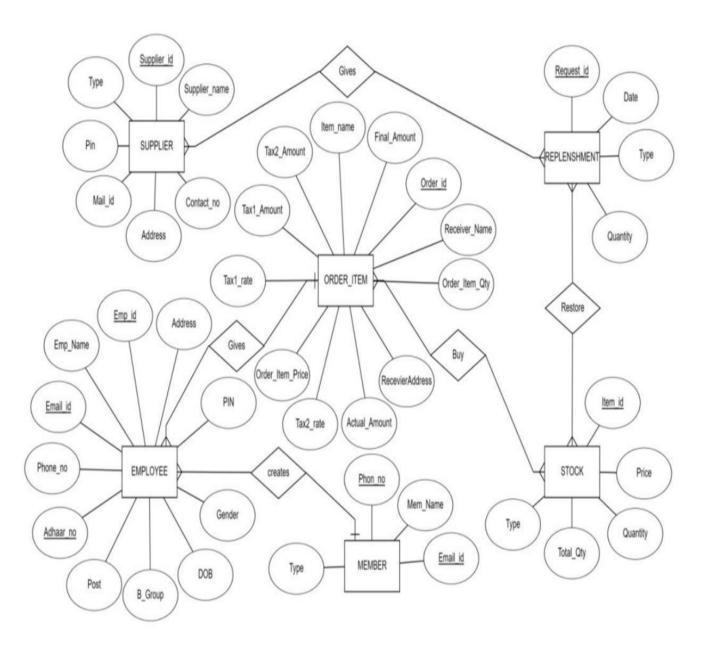
RAM: 1GB or Higher

Network Connectivity.

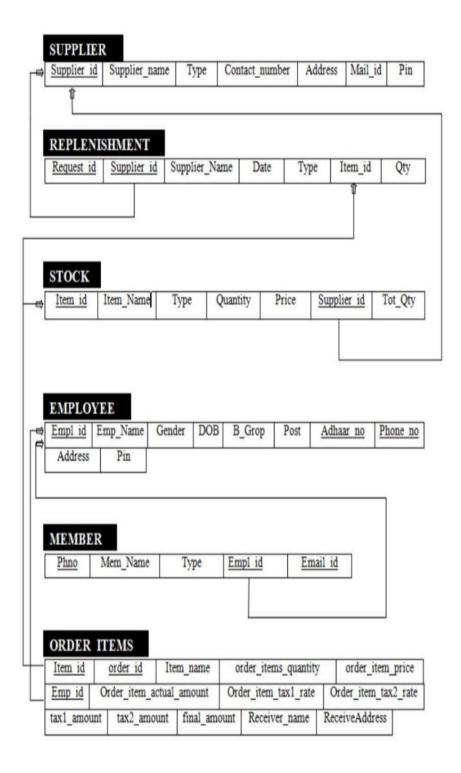
## **CHAPTER-3**

## **DESIGN**

#### 3.1 ER-DIAGRAM



#### 3.2 SCHEMA DIAGRAM



#### **CHAPTER-04**

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

## 4.1 Tools and Technologies

#### 4.1.1 PHP

Hypertext preprocessor (or simply PHP) is a server —side scripting language designed for web development, but also used as a general-purpose programming language. It was originally, created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994, the PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group, PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page but it now stands for acronym PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor. PHP code may be embedded into HTML code, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management systems, and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in the web server or as a Common Gateway Interface(CGI) executable. The web server combines the result of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may also be executed with a command-line interface(CLI) and can be used to implement standalone graphical applications.

#### **4.1.2 XAMPP**

XAMPP is a free and open source cross-platform web server application stack package developed by Apache Friends, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP server, MariaDB database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and pearl programming languages. XAMPP stands for cross-platform (X), Apache(A), MariaDB(M), PHP(P) and perl(p). It is a simple, lightweight Apache distribution that makes it extremely easy for developers to create a local web server for testing and deployment purposes. Everything needed to set up a web server-server application(Apache), database(MariaDB), and scripting language(PHP)-is included in an extractable file. XAMPP is also cross- platform, which means it works equally well on Linux, Mac and Windows. Since most actual web server

deployments use the same components as XAMPP ,it makes transitioning from a local server to a live server extremely easy as well.

## **4.1.3 MYSQL**

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system .Its name is a combination of "My",the name of co-founder Micheal Widenius's daughter,and "SQL",the abbreviation for Structured Query Language.

#### 4.1.4 HTML

Hypertext Markup Language(HTML)is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With Cascading Style Sheets(CSS) and JavaScript, it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web. [4] Web browsers receive HTML documents form 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.

Elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into rendered page. HTML privides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items.

#### 4.1.5 BOOTSTRAP

Bootstrap is a free and open-source front-end framework for designing websites and web applications. It contains HTML and CSS based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other 6 interface components, as well as optional JavaScript extensions. Unlike many web frameworks, it concerns itself with front-end development only.

#### 4.1.6 JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript often abbreviated as JS,is a high-level,interpreted programming language. It is a language which is also characterized as dynamic, weakly typed, prototyped-based and multiparadim. Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the three core technologies of the World Wide Web. JavaScript enables interactive web pages and thus is an essential part of applications. The vast majority of websites use it. and all major web browers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute it.

#### 4.1.7 CSS

Cascading Style Sheets(CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML.CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

#### **4.2 SOURCE CODE:**

## **Admin Login:**

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>ADMIN LOG IN</title>
</head>
<header > <h1> <center><font color='purple'><strong><u> .....ADMIN LOG
  IN .....</u></strong></font></center></h1>
</header>
<body bgcolor="ivory" topmargin="80" leftmargin="100" rightmargin="100"</p>
  bottommargin="50" STYLE="background:URL(images/ab.jpg);BACKGROUND-
  REPEAT:NO-REPEAT; BACKGROUND-SIZE:100% 150%;">
\langle br \rangle
\langle br \rangle
      <form class="LOG IN" method="post" action="" >
      <!-- ENTER THE ACTION FOR FORM-->
           <td align="justify" class="LOG IN"
  colspan="2"><center><h2><u>ADMIN LOG IN</u></h2></center>
                ADMIN ID
                     <input type="text"
  placeholder="Enter your ID please..." align="middle" class="LOG IN" name="user">
                 PASSWORD
                     <input type="password"
  placeholder="Password" class="LOG IN" name="pass">
                <center> <input
  type="submit" placeholder="Submit" name="submit" value="LOG IN" align="middle">
  </re>
                <!-- <script type="text/javascript">
                     alert("Request Has Been Successfully Made!");
                </script> -->
           </form>
<?php
if(isset($_POST["submit"])){
if(!empty($_POST['user']) && !empty($_POST['pass'])) {
$user=$ POST['user']:
```

```
$pass=$_POST['pass'];
$con=mysqli connect('localhost','root',") or die(mysql error());
mysqli select db($con,'super market') or die("Cannot select DB");
$query=mysqli query($con,"SELECT * FROM login WHERE ID="".$user." AND
   Password="".$pass.""");
$numrows=mysqli num rows($query);
if($numrows!=0)
while($row=mysqli_fetch_assoc($query))
$dbusername=$row['ID'];
$dbpassword=$row['Password'];
if($user == $dbusername && $pass == $dbpassword)
session start();
$_SESSION['sess_user']=$user;
/* Redirect browser */
header("Location: adminhome.php");
}
} else {
echo "Invalid username or password!";
} else {
echo "All fields are required!";
?>
</body>
<footer>
   <center><a href="login.html"><b><u>BACK</u></b></a></center>
   </footer>
   </html>
   Employee Login:
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>EMPLOYEE LOG IN</title>
<script type="text/javascript">
function check()
var id=document.getElementId("id");
var pwd=document.getElementId("pwd");
if(id.value=="")
```

```
{
alert("You have not entered your ID");
id.focus();
return false;
if(pwd.value=="")
alert("You have not entered your Password!");
pwd.focus();
return false;
}
</script>
</head>
<header > <h1> <center><font color='purple'><strong><u> ....EMPLOYEE LOG
  IN .....</u></strong></font></center></h1>
</header>
<br/><body bgcolor="ivory" topmargin="80" leftmargin="100" rightmargin="100"
  bottommargin="50" STYLE="background:URL(images/ab.jpg);BACKGROUND-
  REPEAT:NO-REPEAT; BACKGROUND-SIZE:100% 150%;">
          <form class="LOG IN" method="post" action="">
      <!-- ENTER THE ACTION FOR FORM-->
           <td align="justify" class="LOG IN"
  colspan="2"><center><h2><u>EMPLOYEE LOG IN</u><center></h2>
               EMPLOYEE ID
                    <input type="text"
  placeholder="Employee ID" align="middle" id="id" name="user">
            PASSWORD
                    <input type="password"
  placeholder="Password" id="pwd" name="pass">
               <center> <input
  type="submit" onsubmit="check()" name="submit" value="LOG IN" align="middle">
  </re>
               </form>
<?php
```

```
if(isset($_POST["submit"])){
if(!empty($_POST['user']) && !empty($_POST['pass'])) {
$user=$ POST['user'];
$pass=$_POST['pass'];
 $con=mysqli connect('localhost','root',") or die(mysql error());
mysqli select db($con,'super market') or die("cannot select DB");
$query=mysqli_query($con,"SELECT * FROM login WHERE ID="".$user."' AND
   Password="".$pass.""");
$numrows=mysqli_num_rows($query);
if($numrows!=0)
while($row=mysqli_fetch_assoc($query))
$dbusername=$row['ID'];
$dbpassword=$row['Password'];
if($user == 'admin')
{
<script type="text/javascript">
alert("Are you Admin? Please Log in throuh Admin Log in Form.");
</script>
<?php
header("Location: employeelogin.php");
else if($user == $dbusername && $pass == $dbpassword)
session_start();
$ SESSION['sess user']=$user;
/* Redirect browser */
header("Location: employeehome.php");
} else {
echo "Invalid username or password!";
} else {
echo "All fields are required!";
}
?>
</body>
<footer>
   <h4><center><a href="login.html"><b><u>BACK</u></b></a></center> </h4>
</footer>
   </html>
```

#### **Database Design:**

```
-- phpMyAdmin SQL Dump
-- version 5.2.0
-- https://www.phpmyadmin.net/
-- Host: 127.0.0.1
-- Generation Time: Jan 21, 2023 at 10:16 AM
-- Server version: 10.4.27-MariaDB
-- PHP Version: 8.1.12
SET SQL_MODE = "NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO";
START TRANSACTION:
SET time zone = "+00:00";
/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@@CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@@CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION=@@COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
/*!40101 SET NAMES utf8mb4 */;
-- Database: `super market`
-- Table structure for table `employee`
CREATE TABLE `employee` (
 `Emp_Id` varchar(10) NOT NULL,
 `Emp_Name` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `Gender` varchar(6) NOT NULL,
 'DOB' date NOT NULL,
 `B_Group` varchar(3) NOT NULL,
 'Post' varchar(15) NOT NULL,
 `Adhaar no` varchar(12) NOT NULL,
 'Phone no' bigint(10) NOT NULL,
```

```
`Email_Id` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 'Address' varchar(50) NOT NULL,
 'Pin' int(11) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COLLATE=latin1 swedish ci;
-- Dumping data for table `employee`
INSERT INTO 'employee' ('Emp_Id', 'Emp_Name', 'Gender', 'DOB', 'B_Group', 'Post',
`Adhaar_no`, `Phone_no`, `Email_Id`, `Address`, `Pin`) VALUES
('1',
                 'Female'.
                             '0000-00-00'.
                                            'B+'.
       'Payal',
                                                    'CLERK'.
                                                                 '2147483647',
                                                                                 2147483647,
'paayalshah93@gmail.com', 'Kumarswamy Layout', 560078),
('2',
      'Aditya',
                 'Male',
                           '1997-09-15',
                                          'B+',
                                                  'CLERK',
                                                               '234567890123',
                                                                                 2147483657,
'adi1997shah@gmail.com', 'Kumarswamy Layout', 560078),
                  'Male',
                           '1996-10-13',
('3',
      'Aranyak',
                                                  'HELPER',
                                                               '123456789012',
                                                                                 9876543211,
'rnyk@gmail.com', 'Asansol, West Bengal', 987738),
      'Praveen'.
                 'Male',
                          '1996-07-31',
                                         'B+', 'SECURITY',
                                                               '867482837572',
                                                                                 8726562372,
'prayeen@gmail.com', 'Dhanbad, Jharkhand', 888888),
('5', 'Dev', 'Male', '1998-01-17', 'B+', 'CLERK', '634342354364', 8756453235, 'dev@gmail.com',
'jaipur,Rajasthan', 764364);
-- Table structure for table `feedback`
CREATE TABLE `feedback` (
 `Mail_id` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `Rate` int(1) NOT NULL,
 'Description' text NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COLLATE=latin1_swedish_ci;
-- Dumping data for table `feedback`
INSERT INTO `feedback` (`Mail_id`, `Rate`, `Description`) VALUES
('akii@gmail.com', 5, 'Awesome...'),
('dev@gmail.com', 5, 'Accha h..'),
```

```
('satish@gmail.com', 5, 'Sirf accha nai..bohot accha h...');
-- Table structure for table `login`
CREATE TABLE `login` (
 `ID` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
 'Password' varchar(20) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COLLATE=latin1_swedish_ci;
-- Dumping data for table `login`
INSERT INTO 'login' ('ID', 'Password') VALUES
('1', 'praveen'),
('3', 'rnyk'),
('5', 'dev'),
('Aditya', 'Aditya'),
('admin', 'admin'),
('Payal', 'Payal');
-- Table structure for table `member`
CREATE TABLE `member` (
 `Phno` bigint(10) NOT NULL,
 `Cus_Name` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
 `Email_Id` varchar(30) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COLLATE=latin1_swedish_ci;
-- Dumping data for table `member`
INSERT INTO `member` (`Phno`, `Cus_Name`, `Email_Id`) VALUES
(9090909090, 'Ajay', 'ajay@gmail.com'),
```

```
(9809809809, 'zee', 'zash@gmail.com'),
(9876598765, 'Abrar', 'abr@gmail.com'),
(9879879879, 'Adarsh', 'adarsh@gmail.com'),
(9898767654, 'Ashish', 'ash@gmail.com');
-- Table structure for table `replenishment`
CREATE TABLE `replenishment` (
 `Request_Id` int(100) NOT NULL,
 `Supplier_ID` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
 'Date' date NOT NULL,
 `Type` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
 `Item_id` int(5) NOT NULL,
 `Qty` int(100) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COLLATE=latin1_swedish_ci;
-- Dumping data for table `replenishment`
INSERT INTO 'replenishment' ('Request_Id', 'Supplier_ID', 'Date', 'Type', 'Item_id', 'Qty')
VALUES
(1, 's1', '2023-01-19', 'home_personal_care', 10, 9),
(7, 's1', '2023-01-20', 'grocery', 18, 69),
(17, 's5', '2023-01-20', 'dairy', 18, 2);
-- Table structure for table `stock`
CREATE TABLE `stock` (
 `Item_id` int(5) NOT NULL,
 `Item_Name` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
 `Type` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
 `Quantity` int(4) NOT NULL,
 'Price' float NOT NULL,
```

```
`Supplier_Id` varchar(20) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COLLATE=latin1 swedish ci;
-- Dumping data for table `stock`
INSERT INTO 'stock' ('Item_id', 'Item_Name', 'Type', 'Quantity', 'Price', 'Supplier_Id')
VALUES
(10, 'Fair & Lovely', 'home_personal_care', 20, 50, 's1'),
(11, 'Meglow', 'home_personal_care', 20, 95, 's1'),
(12, 'Milk', 'dairy', 20, 20, 's2'),
(13, 'Paneer', 'dairy', 20, 75, 's2'),
(14, 'Masoor Dal', 'grocery', 15, 90, 's3'),
(15, 'Kabuli Chana', 'grocery', 15, 80, 's3'),
(16, 'Nirma Washing Powder', 'bed_bath', 15, 40, 's4'),
(17, 'Medimix', 'bed_bath', 20, 15, 's4'),
(18, 'TV', 'home appliances', 20, 30000, 's5'),
(19, 'Microwave', 'home_appliances', 10, 10000, 's5'),
(20, 'Plate', 'Crockery', 20, 20, 's6'),
(21, 'Glass', 'Crockery', 20, 15, 's6');
-- Table structure for table `supplier`
CREATE TABLE `supplier` (
 `Supplier_Id` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
 `Supplier_Name` varchar(30) NOT NULL,
 `Type` varchar(20) NOT NULL,
 `Contact_No` bigint(10) NOT NULL,
 `Address` text NOT NULL,
 `pin` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,
 'Mail' varchar(25) DEFAULT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COLLATE=latin1_swedish_ci;
-- Dumping data for table `supplier`
```

--

```
INSERT INTO 'supplier' ('Supplier Id', 'Supplier Name', 'Type', 'Contact No', 'Address', 'pin',
'Mail') VALUES
('s1', 'Adii', 'home personal care', 9898989898, 'K.S. Layout', 560111, 'adiii@gmail.com'),
('s2', 'Akask', 'dairy', 9879879879, 'K.S. Layout, Bangaluru', 560111, 'akii@gmail.com'),
('s3', 'Arvind', 'grocery', 9888889888, 'K.S. Layout', 560111, 'arv@gmail.com'),
('s4', 'Zeeshan', 'bed bath', 9876543210, 'Shanti Nagar', 560027, 'zee@gmail.com'),
('s5', 'Satish', 'home appliances', 9988776655, 'K.s. Layout ', 560111, 'satish@gmail.com'),
('s6', 'Chetan', 'Crockery', 987654398, 'Chikpete', 560078, 'chetan@gmail.com'),
('s7', 'Baira', 'bed bath', 988680424, 'gandhi bazar, shimoga ', 577201, 'baira@gmail.com');
-- Table structure for table `tbl_order`
CREATE TABLE `tbl_order` (
 `order_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
 `order_no` varchar(50) NOT NULL,
 `order_date` date NOT NULL,
 `order_receiver_name` varchar(250) NOT NULL,
 `order_receiver_address` text NOT NULL,
 `order_total_before_tax` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
 `order_total_tax1` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
 `order_total_tax2` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
 `order_total_tax` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
 `order_total_after_tax` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
 `order_datetime` datetime NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COLLATE=latin1_swedish_ci;
     -----
-- Table structure for table `tbl_order_item`
CREATE TABLE `tbl_order_item` (
 `order_item_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
```

```
`order_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
 'item name' varchar(250) NOT NULL,
 `order_item_quantity` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
 `order_item_price` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
 `order_item_actual_amount` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
 `order_item_tax1_rate` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
 `order_item_tax1_amount` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
 `order_item_tax2_rate` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
 `order_item_tax2_amount` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL,
 `order_item_final_amount` decimal(10,2) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COLLATE=latin1_swedish_ci;
   _____
-- Table structure for table `test`
CREATE TABLE `test` (
 'query' varchar(20) NOT NULL
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1 COLLATE=latin1_swedish_ci;
-- Indexes for dumped tables
-- Indexes for table `employee`
ALTER TABLE 'employee'
 ADD PRIMARY KEY (`Emp_Id`),
 ADD UNIQUE KEY `Email_Id` (`Email_Id`),
 ADD UNIQUE KEY `Phone_no` (`Phone_no`),
 ADD UNIQUE KEY `Adhaar_no` (`Adhaar_no`);
-- Indexes for table `feedback`
ALTER TABLE `feedback`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY (`Mail_id`);
```

```
-- Indexes for table `login`
ALTER TABLE `login`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY ('ID');
-- Indexes for table `member`
ALTER TABLE `member`
ADD PRIMARY KEY (`Phno`),
 ADD UNIQUE KEY `Email_Id` (`Email_Id`);
-- Indexes for table `replenishment`
ALTER TABLE `replenishment`
ADD PRIMARY KEY (`Request_Id`),
ADD KEY `SS1` (`Supplier_ID`),
 ADD KEY `SS2` (`Item_id`);
-- Indexes for table `stock`
ALTER TABLE `stock`
ADD PRIMARY KEY (`Item_id`);
-- Indexes for table `supplier`
ALTER TABLE `supplier`
 ADD PRIMARY KEY (`Supplier_Id`);
-- Constraints for dumped tables
-- Constraints for table `replenishment`
```

--

#### ALTER TABLE `replenishment`

ADD CONSTRAINT `SS1` FOREIGN KEY (`Supplier\_ID`) REFERENCES `supplier` (`Supplier\_Id`) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE,

ADD CONSTRAINT `SS2` FOREIGN KEY (`Item\_id`) REFERENCES `stock` (`Item\_id`) ON DELETE CASCADE ON UPDATE CASCADE; COMMIT;

/\*!40101 SET CHARACTER\_SET\_CLIENT=@OLD\_CHARACTER\_SET\_CLIENT \*/;
/\*!40101 SET CHARACTER\_SET\_RESULTS=@OLD\_CHARACTER\_SET\_RESULTS \*/;
/\*!40101 SET COLLATION\_CONNECTION=@OLD\_COLLATION\_CONNECTION \*/;

## **CHAPTER - 05**

## **TESTING**

Software testing is a process of checking whether the actual software product matches expected requirements and to ensure that software product is defect free. It involves execution of software components using manual or automated tools to evaluate one or more properties of interest.

#### 5.1 SYSTEM TESTING

System testing is a level of testing that validates the complete and fully integrated software product. The purpose of system test is to evaluate the end-to-end system specifications. Usually, the software is only one element of a larger computer- based system.

#### 5.2 MODULE TESTING

Module testing is defined as a software testing type, which checks individual sub programs, subroutines, classes, or procedures in a program. Instead of testing whole software program at once, module testing recommends testing the small building blocks of the program code.

#### 5.3 INTEGRATION TESTING

Testing is a systematic technique or construction the program structure while at the same time conducting tests to uncover error associated with the interfacing. Scope of testing summarizes the specific functional, performance and internal design characteristics that are to be tested.

#### 5.4 UNIT TESTING

Unit testing focuses verification efforts on the smallest unit of software design module. The unit test is always white box oriented. The tests that occur as a part of unit testing are testing the module interface, examining the local data structure, and testing error handling path.

## **CHAPTER-06**

## **SNAPSHOTS**

## **HOME:**



Figure 6.1:Shows the Snapshot of Home Page

## **LOGIN:**



Figure 6.2: Shows the Snapshot of Login Page

## ADMIN LOGIN PAGE:

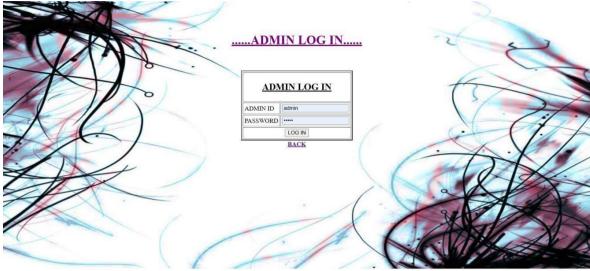


Figure 6.3: Shows the Snapshot of Admin Login Page

## **ADMIN HOME PAGE:**



Figure 6.4: Shows the Snapshot of Admin Home Page



## **ADD OR DELETE SUPPLIER:**

Home | Logout | SHOPPING MART

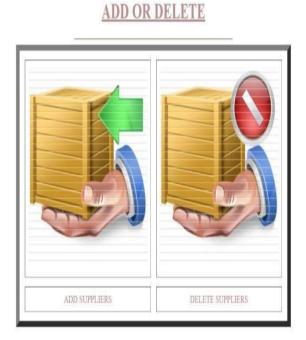


Figure 6.5: Shows the Snapshot of Add Or Delete Supplier

#### **ADD SUPLIER:**

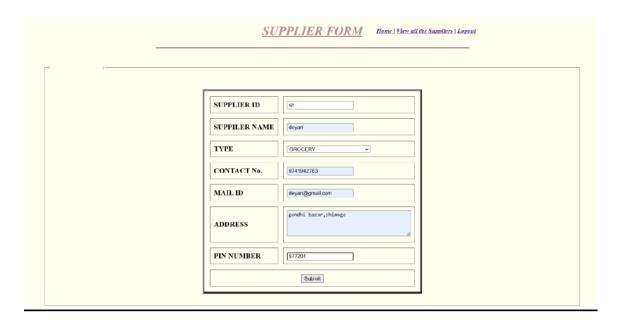


Figure 6.6: Shows the Snapshot of Add Supplier

#### **VIEW SUPILER:**



Figure 6.7: Shows the Snapshot of View Supplier

## **DELETE SUPILER:**



Figure 6.8: Shows the Snapshot of Delete Supplier

### STOCK REPLENISHMENT:



Figure 6.9: Shows the Snapshot of Stock Replenishment

## **REPLENISHED ITEM:**



Figure 6.10:Shows the Snapshot of Repleneshed Item

### **ADD/ DELETE EMPLOYEE:**



Figure 6.11: Shows the Snapshot of Add or Delete Employee

#### **ADD EMPLOYEE:**



Figure 6.12:Shows the Snapshot of Add Employee

#### **VIEW EMPLOYEE:**



Figure 6.13: Shows the Snapshot of View Employee

### **DELETE EMPLOYEE:**

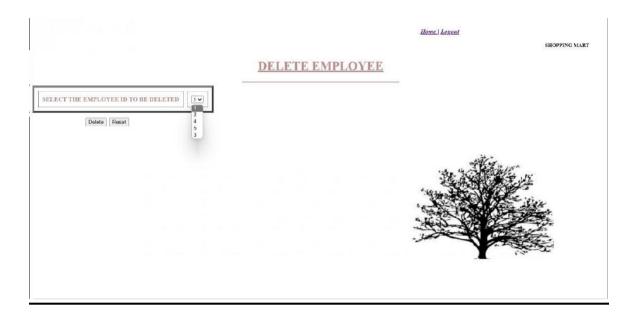


Figure 6.14:Shows the Snapshot of Delete Employee

### **VIEW FEEDBACK:**



Figure 6.15: Shows the Snapshot of View Feedback

## **VIEW BILL RECORDS:**

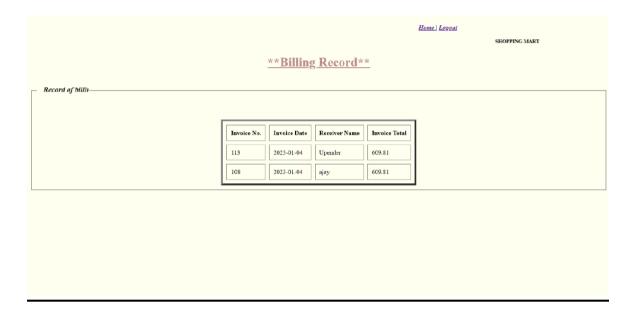


Figure 6.16:Shows the Snapshot of Billing Record

### **VIEW MEMBERS:**



Figure 6.17: Shows the Snapshot of Members

## **EMPLOYEE LOG-IN:**

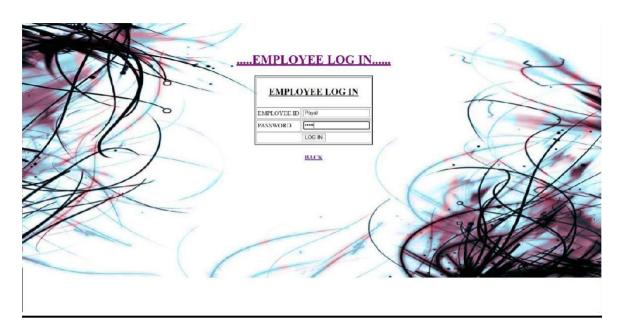


Figure 6.18: Shows the Snapshot of Employee Login Page

### **EMPLOYEE HOME PAGE:**

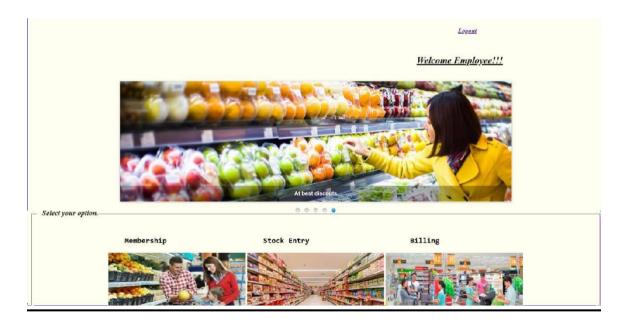


Figure 6.19: Shows the Snapshot of Employee Home Page

### **ADD MEMBERS:**



Figure 6.20:Shows the Snapshot of Membership From

### **STOCK ENTRY:**

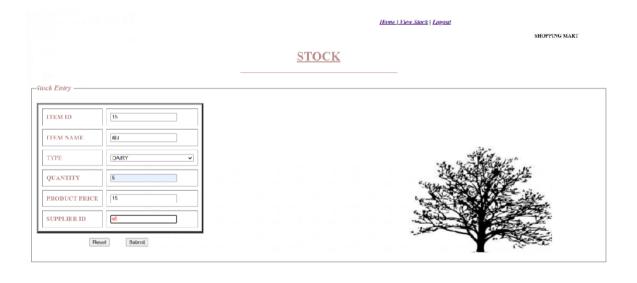


Figure 6.21: Shows the Snapshot of Add Stock

## **VIEW STOCK:**



Figure 6.22:Shows the Snapshot of View Stock

### **BILLING PAGE:**



Figure 6.23: Shows the Snapshot of Billing

## **BILL CREATION:**

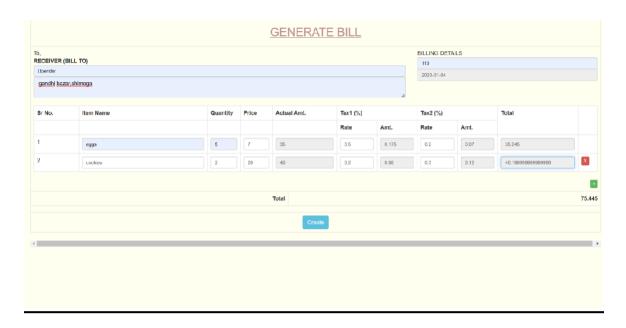


Figure 6.24: Shows the Snapshot of Generate Bill

### **ABOUT US PAGE:**



Figure 6.25: Shows the Snapshot of About Us

# **FEEDBACK PAGE:**



Figure 6.26:Shows the Snapshot of Feedback

### **CHAPTER-07**

#### CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

#### **Conclusion:**

With the increase in the marketing industry, today Super marketing Management in India is not only restricted to maeket but has gone a long way.

India is being considered as one of the most popular travel destinations in the world. To conclude, this system is designed to be a useful replacement to the traditional manual record entry that has prevailed in most products. It provides the user with an intuitive user interface which makes it easy for him/her to go about his daily job without engaging in trivialities like maintaining a record book or updating the columns.

We envision this A&A Supermarket System to permanently replace the current tedious system, and we think that it is a step in the right direction. It will work in conjunction with day-to-day shop keeping responsibilities and is designed to be intuitive and easy to grasp, even for employees who are not familiar with using a computer, thus not hindering the other daily responsibilities of the employees.

This project achieves the important goal of centralizing all transactions, thus making it easy for the company to keep records, and thus calculate its profits/losses over time.

#### **Future Scope:**

The current level of empirical research done on retail in the Indian context is miniscule. This study is concentrated on perceptions and evaluations of food & grocery stores and seeks to build on the very little research done in retailing in general, and data mining in retailing in particular. In the future, researchers can seek other relevant research problems from the industry and from existing literature.

Being in this industry, one may be expected to work in the following departments, i.e. management, housekeeping, hospitality, front office operations, marketing and sales, accounts etc.

There are a large number of degree/diploma/certificate courses which many institutes offer. You can have a look at this link. It is very important to keep in mind the institute from where you are pursuing these courses and the placement opportunities they provide.

The Super market management Industry is not looking for scholars, but is looking for professionals who are smart and have extremely great interpersonal and communication skills. Look for an institute which will garner these skills.

In terms of managerial and technical approach, researchers can research certain niche customer segments such as the elderly, only students, only male professionals etc. Additional sectors, such as apparel retailing, fashion products, consumer electronics, luxury brands, mobile retailing etc. can be researched. Emerging formats such as airport retailing, online-retailing, vending machines, membership clubs, multi-level marketing etc. are also very under-researched areas. Even within grocery retailing, specific formats such as supermarkets, hypermarkets, convenience stores and traditional open markets etc. are very relevant areas of research for future.

## **CHAPTER-8**

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#### **Personal Details:**

NAME : SHILPA P USN : 1DT20CS130

SEMESTER: 5th SEM, 'C' SECTION

COLLEGE: DAYANANDA SAGAR ACADEMY OF

TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

EMAIL-ID: prakashshilpa161@gmail.com

NAME: SMITHA B C

USN: 1DT20CS141

SEMESTER: 5<sup>th</sup> SEM, 'C' SECTION

COLLEGE: DAYANANDA SAGAR ACADEMY OF

TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

EMAIL-ID: smithabc.242003@gmail.com

NAME: TANZEER H M

USN: 1DT20CS159

SEMESTER: 5<sup>th</sup> SEM, 'C' SECTION

COLLEGE: DAYANANDA SAGAR ACADEMY OF

TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

EMAIL-ID: tanzeerhm16@gmail.com