## Minor Project- Report Aug-2019-2020

Course Faculty: Prof. Shravya A R

Course Name & code:

Java Programming Laboratory with Mini Project 19CS3DLJPL

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TITLE OF THE PROJECT	Supply Chain Management System			
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USN	1DS19CS165	1DS19CS166	1DS19CS167	1DS19CS168
INDIVIDUAL	HTML CSS	HTML CSS	HTML CSS	JAVA(JSP,JDBC and Servlets)
CONTRIBUTI	Database (MySQL)	JAVA(JSP,JDBC and Servlets)	JAVA(JSP) DataBase	Database(MySQL)
		DataBase(MySQL)	(MySQL)	
GUIDE	Prof. Shravya A R			
PROJECT				
ABSTRACT :	Supply Chain Management System  Supply-chain-management software (SCMS) is the software tools or modules used in executing supply chain transactions, managing supplier relationships and controlling associated business processes.			
	While functionality in such systems can often be broad – it commonly includes:			
	<ul> <li>Customer-requirement processing</li> <li>Purchase-order processing</li> <li>Supplier Management/Sourcing</li> <li>Inventory management</li> <li>Goods receipt and Warehouse management</li> </ul>			

Sales and Distribution

#### **Project:**

The Application implemented aims at increasing the efficiency of the management of a supply chain and easing the process of fulfilling the client's requirements, ultimately making it a hassle free experience for the involved entities.

The system grants access to activity to two of the three involved entities, namely the client and the admin. Based on the granted access, various activities limited to the user are made available.

PLATFORM USED (H/W & S/W TOOLS TO BE USED FrontEnd: HTML,CSS

DataBase: MySQL and Text File

BackEnd:

1.Language: Java (JSP, JDBC and Servlets)

2.Web Server: Apache Tom Cat

#### INTRODUCTI ON

# Supply Chain Management System

To understand the project in hand, it is vital to understand what it aims at improvising.

To understand this, a look at following is required:

#### Supply chain

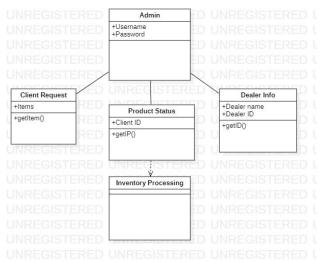
A supply **chain is a network** between a company(here, admin) and its suppliers(here, dealers) to produce and distribute a specific product to the final buyer(here, client). This network includes different activities, entities, information, and resources.

### Supply chain management

At the most fundamental level, supply chain management (SCM) is **management** of the flow of goods, data, and finances related to a product or

service, from the procurement of raw materials to the delivery of the product at its final destination. (source - oracle) **Supply Chain Management System** Supply-chain-management software (SCMS) is the software tools or modules used in executing supply chain transactions, managing supplier relationships and controlling associated business processes. While functionality in such systems can often be broad – it commonly includes: Customer-requirement processing Purchase-order processing Supplier Management/Sourcing Inventory management Goods receipt and Warehouse management Sales and Distribution **DESIGN** The Project has been split into three Sections: 1.Admin 2.Dealer 3.Client The **Client Section** is described with the UML diagram below: +Client ID +Client Name +PassWord +getItem() Product Status +Status +Payment Processing Requirement Specification +getStatus() +qetltem() Fig(1.1):Client Functionalities The above diagram shows the client functionality, where the client logs in with the user name and password, specifies the product and checks the product status.

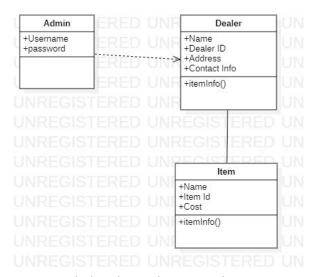
The **Admin Section** is described with the UML diagram below:



Fig(1.2):Admin Functionalities

The above figure shows the Admin functions. There are five classes which are associated with each other. The 'Admin' class is the main class which is associated with the 'View client request', 'View dealer info', 'Product status', 'Inventory processing' classes.

The **Dealer Section** is described with the UML diagram below:



Fig(1.3):Dealer Functions

The above diagram shows the Dealer functionality. The dealer class is associated with the 'Item' class and it is dependent on the 'Admin' class.

#### **Work Flow Activity:**

The client logs in after creating an account and Picks a product from the catalog. Upon confirming the order and credentials, a unique order number is generated and is displayed in the 'OrderConfirmation' page, which gets put into the database.

Admin views the requirements, and compares the product details from various sources.

The Product details as quoted by the Dealers is stored in the form of a database.

The Admin verifies the client's requirements, maintains the Orders' record. Admin functions also include inventory processing and generation of invoices of the selected items.

The Admin then gets an option to mark an order as 'Delivered' once it has been delivered and paid for.

Once The Order gets marked 'Delivered', the order's status gets changed from 'Processing' to 'Delivered and paid-for' and gets moved to the MyBills Section and Orders Section of the Client webpages.

#### **Database Design:**

The database consists of all the required data that needs to be validated with or displayed on the jsp pages. the database consists of the following tables:

- 1.**all\_items**: This table contains the product id, name, category, description and price.
- 2.**dealerdetails**: This table contains the dealer id, the category of the products that he/she deals with, name, address, city and contact no.
- 3.**logistics**: This table contains the id, name, address, city and contact no. of the logistics service provider.

4.activeclients: This table contains the record of the details that are required for the processing of the orders once they are placed by the customers. the records include the email id, order date, order no., status of the order and the delivery date.

5.**password**: this table essentially contains only one column and record which specifies the password of the admin. The validation of the password that the admin enters while trying to gain access to the website is done with reference to the contents of this table.

6.**clientdetails**: This table consists of the clients' first name, last name, email id, password, address, city and contact no. that are obtained when the client creates an account by signing up. The validation of the client's email-id and password while logging in is in reference with the contents of this table.

### **Concepts from java:**

#### **MVC Architecture**

MVC architectural pattern follows an elementary idea – we must separate the responsibilities in any application on the following basis:

Model: Handles data and business logic.

**View**: Presents the data to the user whenever asked for.

**Controller**: Entertains user requests and fetch necessary resources.

In this project, we have implemented the *model* with *DAO(Data Access Object)* files that implement *JDBC*, the *view* with *jsp(Java Server Pages)*, the controller with Servlets.

#### JDBC (Java DataBase Connectivity)

Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) is an application programming interface (API) for the programming language Java, which defines how a client may access a database. It is a Java-based data access technology used for Java database connectivity.

It is part of the Java Standard Edition platform, from Oracle Corporation. It provides methods to query and update data in a database, and is oriented toward relational databases. A JDBC-to-ODBC bridge enables connections to any ODBC-accessible data source in the Java virtual machine

(JVM) host environment.

In this project we have used JDBC to connect to MySQL databases.

#### JSP (JakartaServer Pages (formerly - Java Server Pages))

Java Server Pages can be used independently or as the view component of a server-side model—view—controller design, normally with JavaBeans as the model and Java servlets (or a framework such as Apache Struts) as the controller. This is a type of Model 2 architecture.[3]

JSP allows Java code and certain predefined actions to be interleaved with static web markup content, such as HTML. The resulting page is compiled and executed on the server to deliver a document. The compiled pages, as well as any dependent Java libraries, contain Java bytecode rather than machine code. Like any other .jar or Java program, code must be executed within a Java virtual machine (JVM) that interacts with the server's host operating system to provide an abstract, platform-neutral environment.

#### **Servlets**

Java Servlets are programs that run on a Web or Application server and act as a middle layer between a requests coming from a Web browser or other HTTP client and databases or applications on the HTTP server.

Using Servlets, you can collect input from users through web page forms, present records from a database or another source, and create web pages dynamically.

### **DAO(Data Access Object) files**

data access object (DAO) is a pattern that provides an abstract interface to some type of database or other persistence mechanism. By mapping application calls to the persistence layer, the DAO provides some specific data operations without exposing details of the database. This isolation supports the single responsibility principle. It separates what data access the application needs, in terms of domain-specific objects and data types (the public interface of the DAO), from how these needs can be satisfied with a specific DBMS, database schema, etc.

The primary advantage of using data access objects is the relatively

