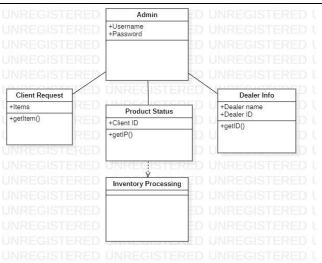
TITLE OF THE PROJECT		'Chained' - Dynamic Web Application			
Contributors		Sreeram K	SriGoutam J	Srivathsa N Rao	Srividya Adiga
INDIVIDUAL CONTRIBUTION		HTML CSS Database (MySQL)	HTML CSS JAVA(JSP,JDBC and Servlets) DataBase(MySQL)	HTML CSS JAVA(JSP) DataBase (MySQL)	JAVA(JSP,JDBC and Servlets) Database(MyS QL)
PROJECT ABSTRACT :	Chained A Dynamic Web Application which acts as an e-commerce platform-cum-dropshipping application which facilitates business owners and clients to conduct transactions of services and goods while all the underlying processes are meticulously managed under an aesthetic UI with password protected account access. Using the application, Clients can purchase various goods and services offered by an enrolled business owner. Upon creating an account by signing-up, All the activities of the client from viewing available products and services and their specifications, placing orders, tracking order status, printing bills after delivery, etc., are facilitated. (Thus acting as an e-commerce platform) Business Owners can feed in the data of the various products and services offered by Dealers, manage logistics service providers, view clients and their requirements once they place orders, verify delivery, generate and store the bills of various transactions, etc., (Thus, Doubling as a dropshipping platform)				
PLATFORM USED (H/W & S/W		itEnd : HTML,CSS			
TOOLS TO BE	Data	Base: MySQL and Tex	t File		

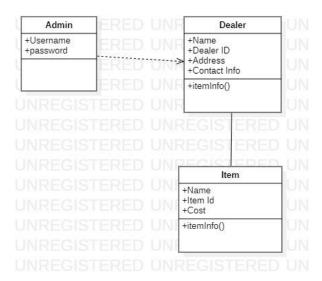
USED	BackEnd: 1.Language: Java (JSP, JDBC and Servlets) 2.Web Server: Apache Tom Cat					
DESIGN	The Project has been split into three Sections: 1.Admin 2.Dealer 3.Client The Client Section is described with the UML diagram below:					
	+Password +getID() RED UNREGIS RED UNREGIS UNREGISTERED UNREGIS UNREGISTERED UNREGIS UNREGISTERED UNREGIS Product Status +Status +Status +Payment Processing +getStatus() +tem ID +tem ID +tem Name +Cost +getItem() UNREGISTERED UNREGISTERED UNREGIS 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,

	The primary advantage of using data access objects is the relatively simple and rigorous separation between two important parts of an application that can but should not know anything of each other, and which can be expected to evolve frequently and independently. Changing business logic can rely on the same DAO interface, while changes to persistence logic do not affect DAO clients as long as the interface remains correctly implemented.
PROJECT SOURCE	Github: https://github.com/SriGoutamJ/SCMS
CODE LINK (GITHUB/ GOOGLE DRIVE)	
CONCLUSION	We suggest the following enhancements: 1. Include Payment Options and a Payment Gateway.
/FUTURE ENHANCEME NT	2. Make the database centralized by hosting it in a cloud hosting platform.
	3. Make the website small screen compatibile .
UI SCREENSHO	Pic(1) First Page

