UMM Distribution Company



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1 Project Description

Since the internet usage worldwide has made 90% of the world population to depend on it. Its increasing usage day by day has made people rely on the internet to look for products and services available through internet. This reliance was a great opportunity for the companies, who has maintained its reputation in the real world, to step in this digital world.

Keeping these in mind, we have chosen to work on massively popular product, "Tea", available even in your nearby stores. Our project allows the manager, employees, and riders to perform the function that not helps in management of the company but also helps them to perform a wide range of operations to facilitate our customers. The Head office of the company may be located in Lahore, Pakistan. The head office get it's supplied from the factory located at Karachi, Pakistan. The product manufactured in the factory then goes to the head office from where it is distributed to retail stores all over Pakistan.

The manufacturing of products with different sizes is done. The company works like all typical companies resulting in oriented working environment, the rider gets the area or areas assigned by employee, who is authorized and responsible for assigning the locations, and it's his responsibility to get an order from the customer and deliver it within the specific duration. The riders' location is being tracked until the order is delivered, this is done by the tracking Id assigned to every rider uniquely, and the rider can see the location of the customer and the customer can enter the Id and see where he is.

The rider can collect the cash from the customer and maintain the ledger of the customer respectively. If the payment is paid for the past purchases the rider can update the history, the payment goes to the company. The rider can inform the employee that the order is delivered that can be confirmed from its location. Hence the project can also help the rider to pull up customer delivery information, update the delivery status and update the payment history.

The rider is responsible for Order getting and delivering likewise the company is responsible for the maintenance of the vehicle used by the individual rider, and also the fuel consumed during the duty hours. The employee is in charged to look after these expenses, and these expenses can be written off as Business Expenses. The employee can increase the stock as there is increase in the orders. The stock is removed as soon as the expiry date is reached. As in winters, the demand of the product increases so the production hyped up during these specific months, in this case company has more profit. The salary of the employees are managed by the manager as manager has access to all over the company and the employee manages the salary of the rider.

All these employees related tasks are easily managed using the features available in our projects. The Head work is to work in the benefit of the company this electronic order booking helps to manage the data easily and with the proof that product has been delivered. By making the improvement in the system, entering data in the system, controlling stock limit, increasing the product production, maintaining the profit and salary of all the people related to the company, all these features make it at least 90% better than the manual working. Also increases the monthly earning by reducing the cost of the labor, giving details of the most sold product and increasing its production.

The extra expenses deducted from the company earning is the cost of the fuel, which can be reduced using our efficient map that gives the shortest distance from one location to another. The data can be sorted providing number of sale highest from which frequenter, allows the company to make strong relations with that retailer and where there are less sales to identify the reason and improve it. Another user is Customer, allowing customer to inform about their orders through emails, also the history of past payments pending and placing the order digitally. The customer can track the order, if the rider is nearby or not.

Providing all these features is not the only task but also making it choice of a favorable data structure making it fast. Linear and Non-Linear Data Structures will be used such as Array, Stack, Linked-List, List, Queue and graph. The usage is depending on the function such as for the function where delivery is done, queue is used, FIFO the one placed before gets the delivery first. The project will good enough to increase the growth and flexibility of the business. It helps you simplify day-to-day tasks, get more customers and deliver more goods. A perfect place to manage the products, orders and payments.

2 Project Features

In Distribution companies, the complete process in which the products successfully travel from company to the wholesalers, retailers and local stores, requires complete management. This includes Employers, Riders and Manager. A software for distribution companies involves a lot of features for the proper flow of these activities. The features include:

- Complete Data Management of Employers, Riders, Products, Customers and Orders. Theses includes Add, Edit, Remove, View and Search.
- Complete Order Management modules to collect ordered data of customers. All orders are maintained by the rider. All the data of the orders such as Order Delivered, Orders which are still left to be delivered.
- Location of riders can be tracked by map, giving the path between two points and their latitude and longitude.
- Riders can see customer's location and Customers have also an access to the map.
- The Software also offers all Customer's data relevant to the orders by creating details of customer's data which includes their placed orders, payment according to the order placed and orders delivered.
- Stock is also maintained by Refilling the products and removing the expired products.
- Email is also send to the customers about their order placed.
- Complete Expenses Management which includes Profit and Loses of the company per month.

3 System Requirements

Table 1: System Requirements

Language	C Sharp
	Windows Form App (.net Framework)
	Visual Studio 2019
IDEs	StarUML
	JustInMind
	Latex
	GMap.NET.Core
	GMap.NET.WinForms
	Google.Apis
	Google.Apis.Auth
	Google.Apis.Core
	Google.Apis.Gmail.v1
	EntityFramework
Packages	Newtonsoft. Json
	Stub.System.Data.SQLite.Core.NetFramework
	System.Data.SqlClient
	System.Data.SQLite
	System.Data.SqlClient.Core
	System.Data.SqLite.EF6
	System.Data.SqLite.Linq
	System.Security.Principal.Windows

	GMap.NET
	GMap.NET.MapProviders
	GMap.NET.WindowsForms
	GMap.NET.WindowsForms.Markers
	Google.Apis.Auth.OAuth2
	Google.Apis.Gmail.v1
Libraries	Google.Apis.Services
	Google.Apis.Util.Store
	System.IO
	System. Threading
	System
	System.Collections.Generic
	System.Windows.Forms

4 Actors and Stakeholders

Actors are the entities that directly interact and act within the system.

- **Employees:** The project team or employees are the actors as they are also interacted by the project. They are hired for controlling inventory system that determines the items present in stocks and to manage expenses. They have access on riders.
- Manager: The Project manager is the actor that is responsible for implementation and completion of project by the project team. It has access to all over the company and project. They have to keep an eye on every element taking place in the company.
- **Rider:** The riders are the actors of the project which takes and delivers the orders to their respective place. They have access to the location of the customers and they maintain all the data related to the orders and respective customers.

Stakeholders are the entities that does not interact directly to the system.

• **Customers:** Customers can order the products. They also receive an email of their order. Their data is also maintained by the system.

5 Use Cases

Use Case 1(Sign-in Page):

Table 2: U01

Use Case ID	U01
Name	Sign-in page
Actor	Manger, Employee, Rider
	The Users have to login to get access the functionality of system. They first have to
Description	fill up this page. This is the login page where users have to enter their username and
	password in order to enter into the system.

	Basic Flow:
	1: Users enters the system.
	2: They want to login into their accounts.
	3: Users enter their username.
	4: Users enters the passwords.
	5: Then hit the login button.
	6: System checks the username and password matches and they are signed into their
	accounts.
Flow	Alternative Flow:
	1: Users enters the system.
	6a: Users enters the invalid username.
	1: System shows an error message.
	2: User again enters the correct username.
	6b: Users enters the invalid password.
	1: System shows an error message.
	2: User again enters the correct password.
	7: System recognizes the data and give login to the user.

Use Case 2(Create Account):

Table 3: U02

Use Case ID	U02
Name	Create account
Actor	Employee, Rider
Description	The new employee or rider have to add in the system. At first, they have to create their accounts. They have to sign up to the system. In order to get signed up, they have to fill the username, password and confirm password options. An account of the employee or rider will be created.
Flow	Basic Flow: 1: Employees/riders arrives at the company. 2: They have to create their accounts at first. 3: Press the create account link button on the login page. 4: A sign up page opens. 5: Employees/riders enters the new username. 6: Employees/riders enters the new password. 7: Employees/riders enters the confirmed password. 8: Press the sign up button. 9: System checks the password and confirm password entered by the employees/riders is same. 10: An account of a person has been created. Alternative Flow: 1: Employees/riders creates an account. 6: System gives error about password is not strong. 1: Employees/riders again enters the password and creates account. 2: System creates a new account for the user and the use case ended. 9: System gives error that password and confirmed password is not same. 1: Employees/riders again entered the password and confirmed password. 2: System creates a new account for the user and the use case ended.

Use Case 3(Reset Password):

Table 4: U03

Use Case ID	U03
Name	Reset Password.
Actor	Employee, Rider
Description	Employees or Riders logins to get access the functionality of the System. Account login gets username and password. If Employees or Riders forget the password, then System will not login the users until password is not entered. There is an option of the reset password. Employees or Riders can again create their account password and get logins to the System.
Flow	Basic Flow: 1: Employees/riders opens the Sign-In page. 2: Employees/riders forgets the password. 3: Employees/riders clicks on the forget-password option and a Forget-Password page is opened. 4: Employees/riders enters the new password. 5: Employees/riders enters the confirmed password same as the new password. 6: Employees/riders clicks on the Reset button. 7: System checks the password and confirmed password. 8: A new password for the employees/riders will be created. Alternative Flow: 1: Employees/riders creates a new password. 4: System gives error about password is not strong. 1: Employees/riders again enters the password and creates new one. 2: System creates a new password for the user and the use case ended. 5: System gives error that password and confirmed password is not same. 1: Employees/riders again entered the password and confirmed password. 2: System creates a new password for the user and the use case ended.

Use Case 4(Add Rider):

Table 5: U04

Use Case ID	U04
Name	Add Rider
Actor	Employee, Manager
Description	Manager/Employee can add a rider into the system where he has to enter his name, CNIC, Id, phone number, salary and vehicle number. A new rider would be added to the system.

	Basic Flow:
	1: A new rider arrives at distribution company.
	2: Rider is hired and added to the system.
	3: Manager/Employee enters the name of rider.
	4: Manager/Employee enters the CNIC of rider.
	5: Manager/Employee enters the ld given to rider by company.
	6: Manager/Employee enters the rider's phone number.
	7: Manager/Employee enters the rider's salary.
	8: Manager/Employee enters the vehicle number given to rider.
	9: Manager/Employee clicks the add button.
	10: System checks for the duplicate name and phone number.
	11: System checks the phone number an CNIC format.
	Alternative Flow:
Flow	1: Manager/Employee enters the whole data of rider.
	10: System detects duplicate name and phone number.
	1: It gives the error that rider already exists.
	11a: Manager/Employee writes incorrect format of rider's phone number
	1: System do not except the format of phone number and shows a message to
	rewrite the phone number in a correct format.
	2: Manager/Employee enters the correct format of rider's phone number.
	11b: Manager/Employee writes incorrect format of rider's CNIC.
	1: System do not except the format of CNIC and shows a message to rewrite in a
	correct format.
	2: Manager/Employee enters the correct format of rider's CNIC.
	12: System founds duplicate vehicle number.
	1: System shows that vehicle number is already assigned to another rider.
	, ,
	other riders.
	2: Manager/Employee again enters the other vehicle that is not assigned to some other riders.

Use Case 5(Edit Rider):

Table 6: U05

Use Case ID	U05
Name	Edit Rider
Actor	Employee, Manager
Description	Manager/Employee can edit a rider of the system that was previously added to the system. If the rider's name, CNIC, Id, phone number, salary or vehicle number has to be changed then the manager/employee has to use this edit rider option where he can change the rider's information and save this new information to the system.

	Basic Flow:
	1: A rider was added to the system previously.
	2: Manager/Employee see all rider's information in a grid view table.
	3: Manager/employee wants to change a rider's information.
	4: Manager/employee presses the edit button against the information of the respective
	rider.
	5: Employee re-enters the information that is needed to be change.
	6: Employee hits the edited button.
	7: System checks for the duplicate name and phone number with other riders.
	8: System checks the phone number and CNIC format.
	9: System checks for the duplicate vehicle number.
	10: The newly entered information would then be updated against the respective rider
	into the system.
	Alternative Flow:
Flow	1: Manager/Employee enters the whole edited data of rider.
	7: System detects duplicate name and phone number.
	1: It gives the error that rider already exists.
	8a: Manager/Employee writes incorrect format of rider's phone number.
	1: System do not except the format of phone number and shows a message to rewrite
	the phone number in a correct format.
	2: Manager/Employee enters the correct format of rider's phone number.
	8b: Manager/Employee writes incorrect format of rider's CNIC.
	1: System do not except the format of CNIC and shows a message to rewrite in a
	correct format.
	2: Manager/Employee enters the correct format of rider's CNIC.
	9: System founds duplicate vehicle number.
	1: System shows that vehicle number is already assigned to another rider.
	2: Manager/Employee again enters the other vehicle that is not assigned to some
	other riders.
	10: System will save the edited data.
	11: This new edit data is accessed everywhere on System.

Use Case 6(Remove Rider):

Table 7: U06

Use Case ID	U06
Name	Remove Rider
Actor	Employee, Manager
Description	Manager/Employee can remove a rider that was a part of the system. A grid view table is shown in which all rider's information is shown. Manager/Employee removes the rider and it gets deleted from the system.

	Basic Flow:
	1: The Employee wants to delete a rider from the system.
	2: Employee see all rider's information in a grid view table.
	3: Employee presses the remove button.
	4: The System requires a confirmation to delete a rider.
Flow	5: User confirms to delete rider.
	4: The respective rider and his information is deleted from the system.
	5: The orders given to that rider is transferred to other rider.
	Alternative Flow:
	1: Manager/Employee deletes the rider's data and check the confirmation of deletion.
	2: System do not delete the rider's data due to slow down of software or other reasons.
	3: Manager/Employee again deletes the rider's data.
	4: System deletes rider and the use case ends.

Use Case 7(Search Riders):

Table 8: U07

Use Case ID	U07
Name	Search Riders
Actor	Employee/Manager
Description	Manager/Employee wants to search for a rider from the system. Manager/employee
	searches the rider by Id given to that rider.
	Basic Flow:
	1: The Manager/employee wants to search a rider from the system.
	2: Manager/employee clicks on the search button present in View Rider page.
	3: Manager/employee enters the rider's ld to search.
	4: Manager/employee enters the search button.
	5: System checks for the rider by Id given by Manager/employee.
	6: System shows the searched rider's all information in a grid view table.
Flow	7: Manager/employee sees searched rider's information in a grid view table and use case
	ends.
	Alternative Flow:
	3: Manager/employee enters invalid Id of rider to search.
	4: System checks for rider.
	1: System gives message that the ld entered is not present in system.
	2: Manager/employee again enters the ld of rider to search.

Use Case 8(View Riders):

Table 9: U08

Use Case ID	U08
Name	View Riders
Actor	Employee, Manager
Description	Manager/Employee views all rider from the system. A grid view table is shown in which all rider's information is shown. The table shows rider's name, CNIC, Id, salary, phone number and vehicle number.
Flow	Basic Flow: 1: The Manager/employee wants to view all rider from the system. 2: Manager/employee clicks on the View riders button that is available in manager/employee's menu. 3: Manager/employee see all rider's information in a grid view table.

Use Case 9(Add Customer):

Table 10: U09

Use Case ID	U09
Name	Add Customer
Actor	Rider
Description	Rider can add a customer into the system where he has to enter his name, CNIC, email, ledger, frequenter, total orders and address. A new customer would be added to the system.
	Basic Flow:
	1: A new rider arrives at distribution company.
	2: Customer is hired and added to the system.
	3: Rider enters the name of customer.
	4: Rider enters the CNIC of customer.
	5: Rider enters the ledger of customer.
	6: Rider enters the customer is frequenter or not.
	7: Rider enters the rider's email.
	8: Rider enters the total orders of customer.
	9: Rider enters the rider's address. 10: Rider clicks the add button.
	11: System checks for the duplicate CNIC and email.12: System checks the CNIC and email format.
Flow	12. System checks the Civic and email format.
	Alternative Flow:
	1: Rider enters the whole data of customer.
	11: System detects duplicate CNIC and email.
	1: It gives the error that customer already exists.
	12a: Rider writes incorrect format of customer's CNIC.
	1: System do not except the format of CNIC and shows a message to rewrite the
	CNIC in a correct format.
	2: Rider enters the correct format of customer's CNIC.
	12b: Rider writes incorrect format of customer's email.
	1: System do not except the format of email and shows a message to rewrite the
	email in a correct format.
	2: Rider enters the correct format of customer's email.

Use Case 10(Edit Customer):

Table 11: U10

Use Case ID	U10
Name	Edit Customer
Actor	Rider
Description	Rider can edit a customer of the system that was previously added to the system. If the customer's name, CNIC, email, ledger, frequenter, total orders and address has to be changed then the Rider has to use this edit customer option where he can change the customer's information and save this new information to the system.
	Basic Flow: 1: A customer was added to the system previously. 2: Rider see all customer's information in a grid view table. 3: Rider wants to change a customer's information. 4: Rider presses the edit button against the information of the respective customer. 5: Rider re-enters the information that is needed to be change. 6: Rider hits the edited button. 7: System checks for the duplicate CNIC and email with other customers. 8: System checks the CNIC and email format. 9: The newly entered information would then be updated against the respective rider into the system.
Flow	Alternative Flow: 1: Rider enters the whole edited data of customer. 7: System detects duplicate CNIC and email with other customers. 1: It gives the error that customer already exists. 8a: Rider writes incorrect format of customer's CNIC. 1: System do not except the format of CNIC and shows a message to rewrite the CNIC in a correct format. 2: Rider enters the correct format of customer's CNIC. 8b: Rider writes incorrect format of customer's email. 1: System do not except the format of email and shows a message to rewrite the email in a correct format. 2: Rider enters the correct format of customer's email. 9: System will save the edited data. 10: This new edit data is accessed everywhere on System.

Use Case 11(Remove Customer):

Table 12: U11

Use Case ID	U11
Name	Remove Customer
Actor	Rider
Description	Rider can remove a customer that was a part of the system. A grid view table is shown in which all customer's information is shown. Rider removes the customer and it gets deleted from the system.

	Basic Flow:
	1: The Rider wants to delete a customer from the system.
	2: Rider see all customer's information in a grid view table.
	3: Rider presses the remove button.
	4: The System requires a confirmation to delete a customer.
	5: Rider confirms to delete customer.
	4: The respective customer and his information is deleted from the system.
Flow	5: System also deletes all orders of that customer also.
	Alternative Flow:
	1: Rider deletes the customer's data and check the confirmation of deletion.
	2: System do not delete the customer's data due to slow down of software or other
	reasons.
	3: Rider again deletes the customer's data.
	4: System deletes customer and the use case ends.

Use Case 12(Search Customer):

Table 13: U12

Use Case ID	U12
Name	Search Customer
Actor	Rider
Description	Rider wants to search for a customer from the system. Rider searches the customer by
Description	CNIC of that customer.
	Basic Flow:
	1: The Rider wants to search a customer from the system.
	2: Rider clicks on the search button present in View Customer page.
	3: Rider enters the customer's CNIC to search.
	4: Rider enters the search button.
	5: System checks for the customer by CNIC.
Flow	6: System shows the searched customer's all information in a grid view table.
1 low	7: Rider sees searched customer's information in a grid view table and use case ends.
	Alternative Flow:
	3: Rider enters incorrect CNIC of customer to search.
	4: System checks for that customer.
	1: System gives message that the CNIC entered is not present in system.
	2: Rider again enters the CNIC of customer to search.

Use Case 13(View Customers):

Table 14: U13

Use Case ID	U13
Name	View Customers
Actor	Employee, Manager, Rider
	Manager/Employee/Rider views all customer from the system. A grid view table is
Description	shown in which all customer's information is shown. The table shows customer's name,
	CNIC, email, ledger, frequenter, total orders and address.
	Basic Flow:
Flow	1: The Manager/employee/rider wants to view all customer from the system.
	2: Manager/employee/rider clicks on the View Customers button that is available
	in manager/employee/rider's menu.
	3: Manager/employee/rider see all customer's information in a grid view table.

Use Case 14(Add Order):

Table 15: U14

Use Case ID	U14
Name	Add Order
Actor	Rider
Description	Rider is able to see a table in which all the orders placed were shown. If the rider wants to enter a new order, he has to press the add button and add order page opens where he enters the Order Id, product, month and date of order placed.
Flow	Basic Flow: 1: A grid view table of all the orders placed is shown to the rider. 2: Rider wants to add a new order. 3: Rider presses the add button. 4: Rider enters Order Id of customer. 5: Rider enters product name that the customer wants to order. 6: Rider enters month in which order is placed. 7: Rider enters date to which order will delivers. 8: Rider presses the added button. 9: System checks for the product is present in stock or not. 10: System checks the date entered is correct or not. 11: System adds the order of customer. Alternative Flow: 1: Rider enters the whole data of order. 9: System found product is not available in stock. 1: System gives message that product is not available. 2: Rider do not place the order. 10: System founds incorrect date. 1: System gives message that the date entered is incorrect. 2: Rider again enters the correct date. 11: System adds the order of customer.

Use Case 15(Edit Order):

Table 16: U15

Use Case ID	U15
Name	Edit Order
Actor	Rider
Description	Rider is shown a table in which all the orders placed were shown. If the rider wants to edit an order placed before, he has to press the edit button, the edit order page opens where he re-enters the Order Id, product, month and date of order placed which is to be changed.
	Basic Flow:
	1: A grid view table of all the orders placed is shown to the rider.
	2: Rider wants to edit an order.
	3: Rider presses the edit button present in View Orders page.
	4: An Edit Order page is opened.5: Rider makes changes to the order placed.
	6: Rider hits the edited button.
	7: System checks for the product is present in stock or not.
	8: System checks the date entered is correct or not.
Flow	9: System edits the order of customer.
	Alternative Flow:
	7: System found product is not available in stock.
	1: System gives message that product is not available.
	2: Rider do not place the order.
	8: System founds incorrect date.
	1: System gives message that the date entered is incorrect.
	2: Rider again enters the correct date.
	9: System will save the edited data.
	10: This new edit data is accessed everywhere on System.

Use Case 16(Remove Order):

Table 17: U16

Use Case ID	U16
Name	Remove Order
Actor	Rider
	Rider is shown a table in which all the orders placed were shown. If the Rider wants to
Description	delete an order, he has to press the remove button. The order placed against that remove
	button will be deleted from the order list.

	Basic Flow:
	1: A grid view table of all the orders placed is shown to the rider.
	2: Rider wants to delete an order.
	3: Rider presses the remove button.
	4: The order against this remove button will be deleted from the order list.
Flow	
1 10vv	Alternative Flow:
	1: Rider deletes the order's data.
	2: System check the confirmation of deletion.
	3: System do not delete the order's data due to slow down of software or other reasons
	4: Rider again deletes the order's data.
	5: System deletes it and the use case ends.

Use Case 17(Search Order):

Table 18: U17

	Table 10. 017
Use Case ID	U17
Name	Search Order
Actor	Rider
Description	Rider wants to search for order from the system. Rider searches the order by Id given to
Description	that Order.
	Basic Flow:
	1: The Rider wants to search Order of a customer from the system.
	2: Rider clicks on the search button present in View Orders page.
	3: Rider enters the Order Id to search.
	4: Rider enters the search button.
	5: System checks for that Order Id.
Flow	6: System shows the searched Order's all information in a grid view table.
Flow	7: Rider sees searched Order's information in a grid view table and use case ends.
	Alternative Flow:
	3: Rider enters invalid Order Id to search.
	4: System checks for that Id.
	1: System gives message that the ld entered is not present in system.
	2: Rider again enters the Order Id to search.

Use Case 18(View Order):

Table 19: U18

Use Case ID	U18
Name	View Order
Actor	Employee, Manager, Rider
Description	Manager/Employee/Rider views all orders from the system. A grid view table is shown
	in which all order's information is shown.
	Basic Flow:
Flow	1: The Manager/employee/Rider wants to view all Order from the system.
	2: Manager/employee/Rider clicks on the View Order button that is available in
	manager/employee/rider's menu.
	3: Manager/employee/rider see all Order's information in a grid view table.

Use Case 19(Add Employee):

Table 20: U19

Use Case ID	U19
Name	Add Employee
Actor	Manager
Description	Manager can add employee into the system where he has to enter his name, CNIC, phone number, salary and Id. A new employee would be added to the system.
	Basic Flow: 1: A new employee arrives at distribution company. 2: Employee is hired and added to the system. 3: The manager enters the employee's name. 4: The manager enters the employee's CNIC. 5: The manager enters the employee's phone number. 6: The manager enters the employee's salary. 7: The manager enters the employee's Id. 8: The manager hits the add button. 9: System checks for the duplicate name and phone number. 10: System checks the phone number and CNIC format. 11: System checks for the duplicate Id.
Flow	Alternative Flow: 1: Manager enters the whole data of employee. 9: System detects duplicate name and phone number. 1: It gives the error that rider already exists. 10a: Manager writes incorrect format of employee's phone number. 1: System do not except the format of phone number and shows a message to rewrite the phone number in a correct format. 2: Manager enters the correct format of employee's phone number. 10b: Manager writes incorrect format of employee's CNIC. 1: System do not except the format of CNIC and shows a message to rewrite the CNIC in a correct format. 2: Manager enters the correct format of employee's CNIC. 11: System founds duplicate Id. 1: System shows that Id is already assigned to another employee. 2: Manage again enters the Id that is not assigned to some other employees.

Use Case 20(Edit Employee):

Table 21: U20

Use Case ID	U20	
Name	Edit Employee	
Actor	Manager	
Description	Manager can edit employee of the system that was previously added to the system. If the employee's name, CNIC, phone number, salary or ld has to be changed then the manager has to use this edit employee option where he can change the employee's information and saves this new information to the system.	ie

	Basic Flow:
	1: Employee was added to the system previously.
	2: Manager see all employee's information in a grid view table.
	3: Manage wants to change employee's information.
	4: Manager presses the edit button against the information of the respective employee.
	5: Manager re-enters the information that is needed to be change.
	6: Manager hits the edited button.
	7: System checks for the duplicate name and phone number with other employees.
	8: System checks the phone number and CNIC format.
	9: System checks for the duplicate Id.
	10: The newly entered information would then be updated against the respective
	employee into the system.
	Alternative Flow:
	1: Manager enters the whole edited data of employee.
Flow	7: System detects duplicate name and phone number.
Flow	1: It gives the error that employee already exists.
	8a: Manager writes incorrect format of employee's phone number.
	1: System do not except the format of phone number and shows a message to
	rewrite the phone number in a correct format.
	2: Manager again enters the correct format of employee's phone number.
	8b: Manager writes incorrect format of employee's CNIC.
	1: System do not except the format of CNIC and shows a message to rewrite
	the CNIC in a correct format.
	2: Manager again enters the correct format of employee's CNIC.
	9: System founds duplicate Id.
	1: System shows that Id is already assigned to another employee.
	2: Manager again enters the other vehicle that is not assigned to some other
	employee.
	10: System will save the edited data.
	11: This new edit data is accessed everywhere on System.

Use Case 21(Remove Employee):

Table 22: U21

Use Case ID	U21
Name	Remove Employee
Actor	Manager
Description	Manager can remove employee from the system that was a part of the system. In order to remove employee from the system, manager presses the remove button and the employee was deleted from the system.

	Basic Flow:
	1: The manager wants to delete employee from the system.
	2: Manager sees all rider's information in a grid view table.
	3: Manager presses the remove button.
	4: The System requires a confirmation to delete employee.
	5: User confirms to delete employee.
	6: The respective employee and his information is deleted from the system.
Flow	
	Alternative Flow:
	1: Manager deletes the employee's data and check the confirmation of deletion.
	2: System do not delete the employee's data due to slow down of software or other
	reasons.
	3: Manager again deletes the employee's data by pressing on delete button.
	4: System deletes it and the use case ends.

Use Case 22(Search Employee):

Table 23: U22

Use Case ID	U22
Name	Search Employee
Actor	Manager
Description	Manager wants to search for employee from the system. Manager searches the employee
Description	by Id given to that employee.
	Basic Flow:
	1: The Manager wants to search employee from the system.
	2: Manager clicks on the search button present in View Employee page.
	3: Manager enters the employee's Id to search.
	4: Manager enters the search button.
	5: System checks for the employee by Id given by Manager.
Flow	6: System shows the searched employee's all information in a grid view table.
Flow	7: Manager sees searched employee's information in a grid view table and use case ends.
	Alternative Flow:
	3: Manager enters invalid ld of employee to search.
	4: System checks for employee.
	1: System gives message that the ld entered is not present in system.
	2: Manager again enters the Id of employee to search.

Use Case 23(View Employees):

Table 24: U23

Use Case ID	U23
Name	View Employees
Actor	Manager
Description	Manage views all employees from the system. A grid view table is shown in which all
Description	employee's information is shown.
Flow	Basic Flow:
	1: The Manager wants to view all employees from the system.
	2: Manager clicks on the View employees button that is available in manager's menu.
	3: Manager see all employee's information in a grid view table.

Use Case 24(Add Product):

Table 25: 1124

	Table 25: U24
Use Case ID	U24
Name	Add Product
Actor	Manager
Description	Manager can add products into the system where he has to enter name, stock, threshold, price, total product sold, expiry date and size of product. Then press the add button. A new product would be added to the system.
	Basic Flow:
	1: A new product added at distribution company.
	2: The manager enters the product's name.
	3: The manager enters the total stock of product.
	4: The manager enters the product's threshold price.
	5: The manager enters the product's original price.
	6: The manager enters the total sold products.
	7: The manager enters the expiry date of that product.
	8: The manager enters the product's size.
	9: The manager hits the add button.
Flow	10: System checks for the duplicate size of the product.
	11: System checks for the expiry date of product.
	Alternative Flow:
	1: Manager enters the whole data of product.
	10: System detects duplicate size of product.
	1: It gives the message that product already exists.
	11: Manager writes incorrect format of expiry date of product.
	1: System do not except the format of expiry date and shows a message to rewrite
	the expiry date in a correct format.
	2: Manager enters the correct format of product's expiry date.

Use Case 25(Edit Product):

Table 26: U25

Use Case ID	U25
Name	Edit Product
Actor	Manager
Description	Manager can edit a product of the system that was previously added to the system. If the name, stock, threshold, price, total product sold, expiry date and size of product has to be changed then the manager has to use this edit product option where he can change the product's information and saves this new information to the system.
	Basic Flow:
	1: Product was added to the system previously.
	2: Manager see all product's information in a grid view table.
	3: Manage wants to change product's information.
	4: Manager presses the edit button against the information of the respective product.5: Manager re-enters the information that is needed to be change.
	6: Manager hits the edited button.
	7: System checks for the duplicate size of products with other products.8: System checks the expiry date of product.
	9: The newly entered information would then be updated against the respective product
Flow	into the system.
	Alternative Flow:
	1: Manager enters the whole edited data of product.
	7: System detects for duplicate size of product with other products.
	1: It gives the error that product already exists.
	8: Manager writes incorrect expiry date of product.
	1: System do not except the format of expiry date and shows a message to rewrite the expiry date in a correct format.
	2: Manager again enters the correct format of expiry date of product.
	9: System will save the edited data.
	10: This new edit data is accessed everywhere on System.

Use Case 26(Remove Product):

Table 27: U26

Use Case ID	U26	
Name	Remove Product	
Actor	Manager	
Description	Manager can remove a product from the system that was a part of the system. In order remove a product from the system, manager presses the remove button and the product was deleted from the system.	

	Basic Flow: 1: The Manager wants to delete a product from the system.
	2: see all product's information in a grid view table.
	3: If a product has to be removed from the system then the manager presses the remove
	button.
Flow	4: The respective product and his information is deleted from the system.
	Alternative Flow:
	1: Manager deletes the product's data and check the confirmation of deletion.
	·
	2: System do not confirm the deletion of product's data due to slow down of software.
	3: Manager again deletes the product's data by pressing on delete button.
	4: System deletes it and the use case ends.

Use Case 27(Search Product):

Table 28: U27

	Table 20. 021
Use Case ID	U27
Name	Search Product
Actor	Manager
Description	Manager wants to search for product from the system. Manager searches the product by
Description	size of that product.
	Basic Flow:
	1: The Manager wants to search product from the system.
	2: Manager clicks on the search button present in View product page.
	3: Manager enters the product's size to search.
	4: Manager enters the search button.
	5: System checks for the product by size given by Manager.
Flow	6: System shows the searched product all information in a grid view table.
Flow	7: Manager sees searched product's information in a grid view table and use case ends.
	Alternative Flow:
	3: Manager enters invalid size of product to search.
	4: System checks for product.
	1: System gives message that the ld entered is not present in system.
	2: Manager again enters the size of product to search.

Use Case 28(View Product):

Table 29: U28

Use Case ID	U28
Name	View Products
Actor	Manager
Description	Manager views all products from the system. A grid view table is shown in which all
2 000pe.o	product's information is shown.
	Basic Flow:
Flow	1: The Manager wants to view all products from the system.
	2: Manager clicks on the View products button that is available in manager/employee's
	menu.
	3: Manager see all product's information in a grid view table.

Use Case 29(Manage Expenses):

Table 30: U29

Use Case ID	U29
Name	Manage Expenses
Actor	Manager
Description	Manager can record all expenses, profits, loses and bonus occurs at the company.
Flow	Basic Flow: 1: The manager records the expenses of riders such as vehicle given to them, fuels used by vehicle. 2: Manager also records the salary given to riders and employees. 3: Manager record all bonus to riders or employees and all profits, loses occurs at company.

Use Case 30(Give Salary to Riders):

Table 31: U30

Use Case ID	U30
Name	Give Salary to Riders
Actor	Employee
	Employee maintain salary status of all riders. If rider delivers more orders to the
Description	customer before time, a bonus is also given to the riders. This bonus is also maintained
	by the employee.
Flow	Basic Flow:
	1: Employee gives salary to all riders.
	2: Employee opens Riders salary status page.
	3: Employee enters the name of rider to which the salary is given.
	4: Employee enters rider's Id.
	5: Employee clicks on the Bonus status (Clicks on Yes if bonus is given, otherwise No).
	6: System calculates the salary of rider with or without bonus.

Use Case 31(Give Salary to Employees):

Table 32: U31

Use Case ID	U31
Name	Give Salary to Employees
Actor	Manager
	Manager maintain salary status of all employees. If employee gives salaries to the riders
Description	on time and well manage rider's responsibilities, a bonus is also given to employees.
	This bonus is also maintained by the manager.
	Basic Flow:
Flow	1: Manager gives salary to all employees.
	2: Manager opens Employees salary status page.
	3: Manager enters the name of employee to which the salary is given.
	4: Manager enters employee's Id.
	5: Manager clicks on the Bonus status (Clicks on Yes if bonus is given, otherwise No).
	6: System calculates the salary of employee with or without bonus.

Use Case 32(Send Email):

Table 33: U32

Use Case ID	U32
Name	Send Email
Actor	Manager, Employee
	Manager/Employee can send email to the customer for thanking them to purpose stock from their company. They can also send email to customers: if customers any previous
Description	record of payment is left, if the payment is clear or if there is any problem in sending
	late orders to customer.
	Basic Flow:
	1: Manager/Employee opens the Email Sending page.
	2: Manager/Employee enters the name to send email to the customer.
	3: Manager/Employee writes Subject ad body of email for why they are sending email to
	customer.
	4: Manager/Employee enters the send button.
	5: System checks the customer email.
	6: A message is shown that the email is send and it is delivered to the respective customer.
Flow	
	Alternative Flow:
	1: Manager/Employee open Email page to send email to customer.
	6: Manager/Employee enters invalid or wrong email of customer.
	1: System shows the error that email is incorrect as there is no customer email present
	that manager or employee writes.
	2: Manager/Employee enters the correct email of that customer and send email.
	3: System verifies the email.
	4: A message is shown that the email is sent.

Use Case 33(make graph):

Table 34: U33

	Table 54. 055
Use Case ID	U33
Name	make graph
Actor	Manager
Description	Manager can see the financial report of profits or loss in Graph form where the
Description	percentages is given for profits and loss in company expenses management.
	Basic Flow:
Flow	1: Manager opens financial report and wants to see analytical report of finances.
	2: Manager clicks on the analytical button.
	3: System shows a graph where visualized profits or losses are put together.
	4: Manager can see all reports of loss and profits.

Use Case 34(Deliver Ordered Products):

Table 35: U34

Use Case ID	U34
Name	Deliver Ordered Products
Actor	Rider
Description	Riders have completely visible data of orders. Riders have total number of ordered products that delivers to the customers. Orders are delivered on exact dates given with them. If ordered products are delivered, a check box is ticked by the rider.
Flow	Basic Flow: 1: Rider's work is to deliver all the ordered products of customers. 2: System presents all ordered products done by the customers. 3: Rider checkout all orders. 4: Rider starts from the top most orders of customer and delivers to that customer. 5: Customer receives the orders. 6: Rider tick on the check box to assure that the product is delivered. 7: System shows that the ordered product is delivered to the customer. Alternative Flow: 1: If the order is not delivered, product again added to the orders list of all customers.

Use Case 35(Show location of Customer to deliver products):

Table 36: U35

Use Case ID	U35				
Name	Show location of Customer to deliver products				
Actor	Rider				
Description	Rider watch the location of customer by map. Rider delivers the ordered product to				
	customer.				
	Basic Flow:				
	1: Rider starts a new sale.				
	2: System shows the location of customer to the rider.				
Flow	3: Rider watch the location by map and delivers the ordered products to customer.				
FIOW					
	Alternative Flow:				
	1: The location entered is wrong.				
	2: System updated the location.				

Use Case 36(update payments of Customer):

Table 37: U36

Use Case ID	U36				
Name	update payments of Customer				
Actor	Rider				
Description	Rider updates the payment by just tick on check box.				
	Basic Flow:				
	1: Rider delivers the order.				
	2: Customer wants to pay the payment of Order.				
	3: Rider opens the Customer Payment page.				
	4: Rider enters the Customer's Order Id.				
	5: Rider enters the email of Customer.				
	6: Rider Enters the amount paid by customer and clicks on the check box amount				
Flow	paid.				
	7: System checks for the correct Order Id and email of customer.				
	8: System records the amount paid.				
	Alternative Flow:				
	7: System found incorrect Order Id or email.				
	1: System gives message of incorrect Id or email.				
	2: Rider again enters the above incorrect option.				

Use Case 37(Designing UI):

Table 38: U37

Use Case ID	U37			
Name	Designing UI			
Actor	Employee, Rider			
Description	The form overall designing will be done which display all the available options.			
Flow	Basic flow: 1: The user logins into the account and the menu is displayed. 2: If User is employee, the option given to that user is displayed. 3: If User is ride, the option given to rider is displayed. 4: If User is manager, the option given to that user is displayed.			

Status Table

Table 39: Status Table

Use Case ID	Assigned To	Status Tal	% implemented	Comments
U01	Mahnoor Hassan	implemented	100	
U02	Mahnoor Hassan	Implemented	100	
U03	Mahnoor Hassan	Implemented	100	
U04	Uswa Arif	Implemented	100	
U05	Uswa Arif	Implemented	100	
U06	Uswa Arif	Implemented	100	
U07	Uswa Arif	Implemented	100	
U08	Uswa Arif	Implemented	100	
U09	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U10	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U11	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U12	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U13	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U14	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U15	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U16	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U17	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U18	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U19	Mahnoor Hassan	Implemented	100	
U20	Mahnoor Hassan	Implemented	100	
U21	Mahnoor Hassan	Implemented	100	
U22	Mahnoor Hassan	Implemented	100	
U23	Mahnoor Hassan	Implemented	100	
U24	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U25	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U26	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U27	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U28	Mutaiba Mohsin	Implemented	100	
U29	Uswa Arif	Implemented	100	
U30	Uswa Arif	Implemented	100	
U31	Uswa Arif	Implemented	100	
U32	Uswa Arif	Implemented	100	
U33	Uswa Arif	Implemented	90	
U34	Uswa Arif	Implemented	100	
U35	Uswa Arif	Implemented	70	
U36	Mahnoor Hassan	Implemented	100	
U37	Mahnoor Hassan	Implemented	100	

6 Interfaces

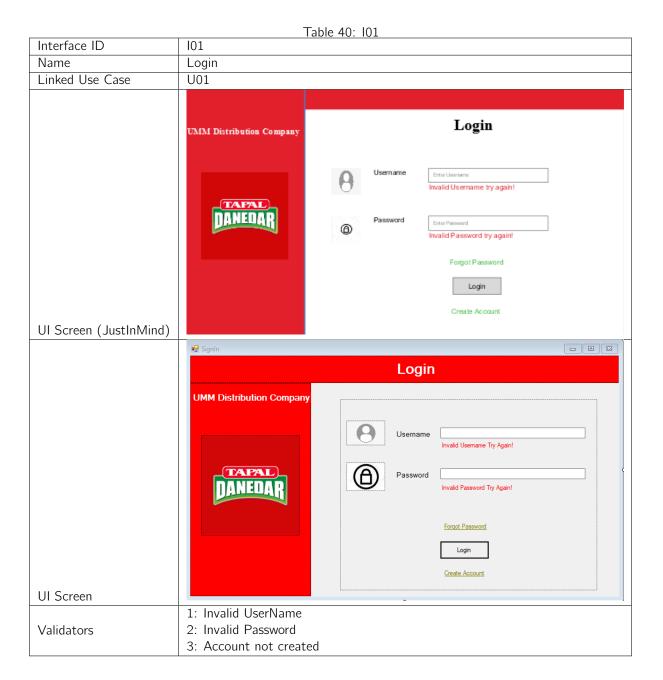


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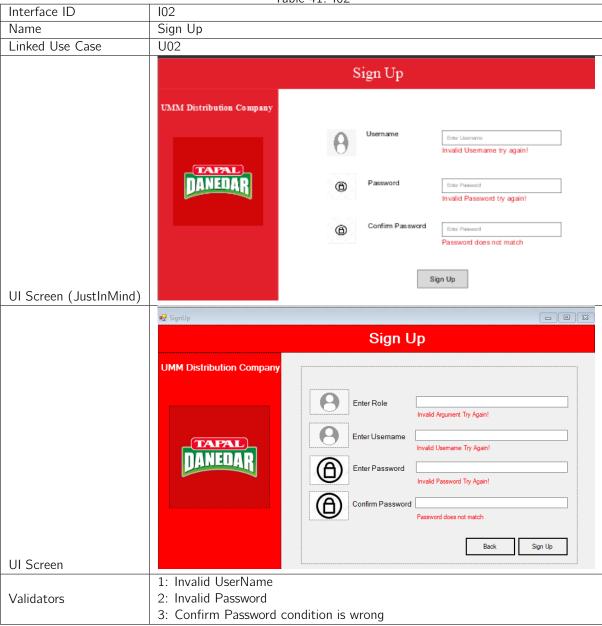


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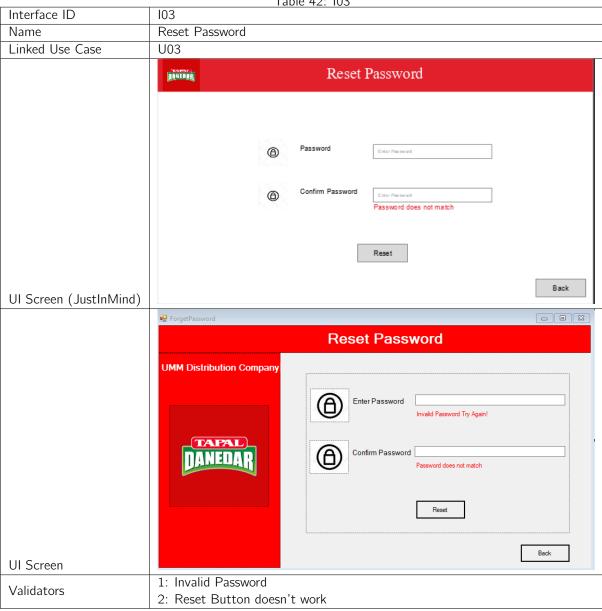


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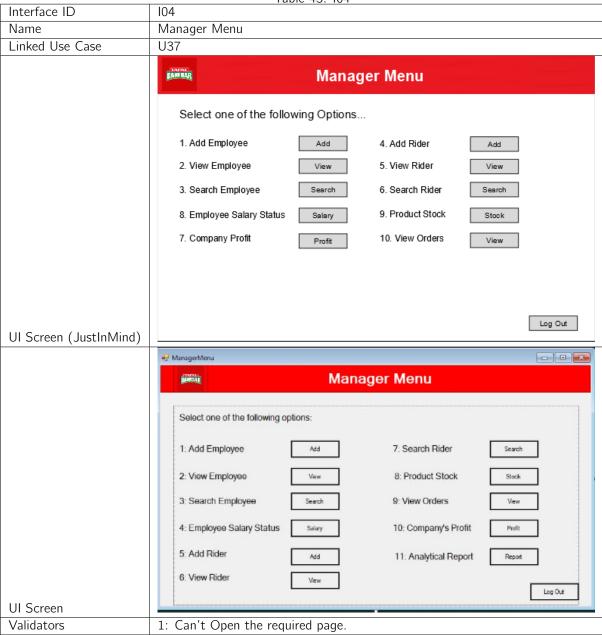


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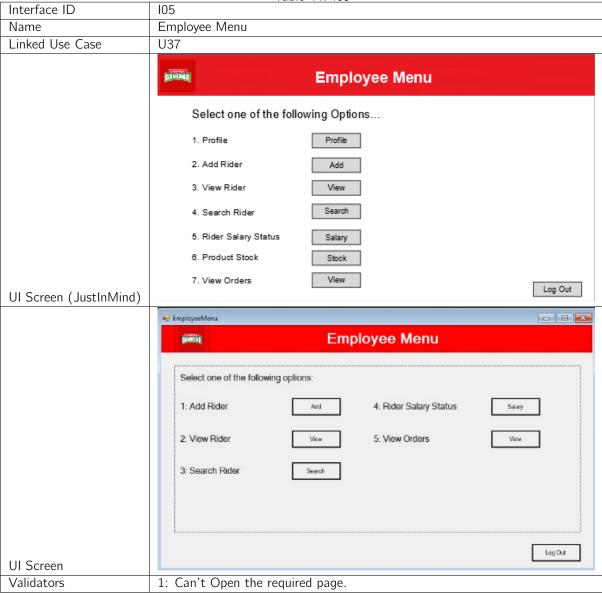


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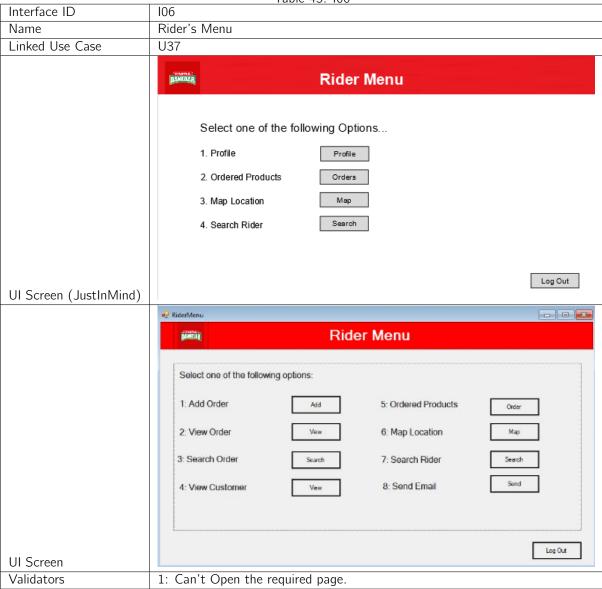


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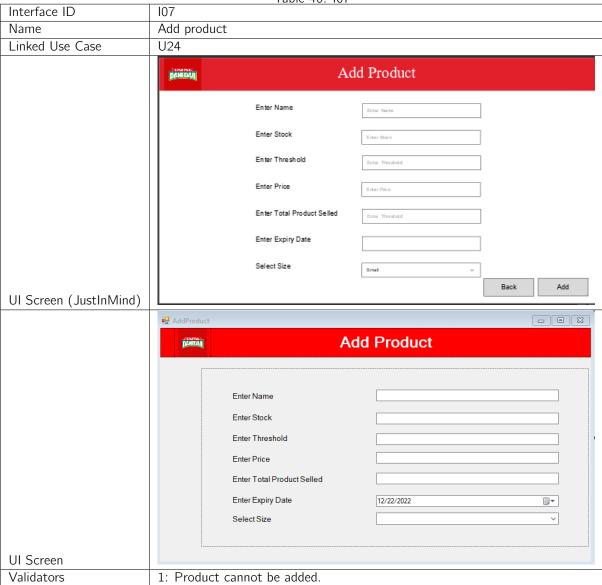


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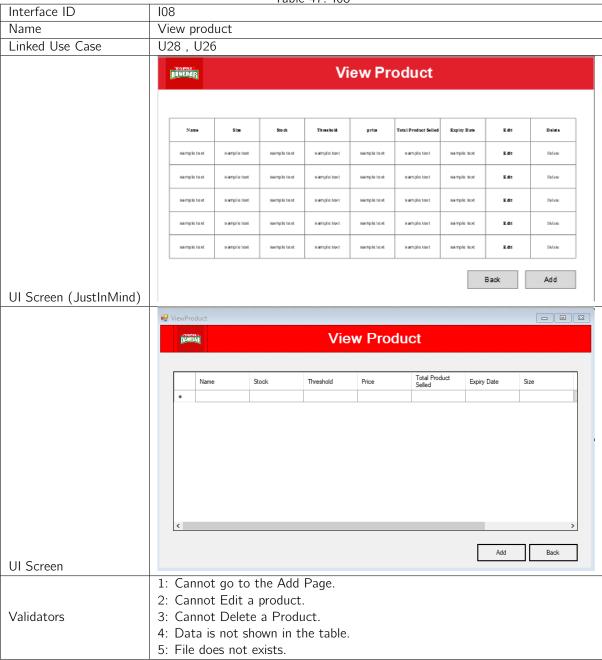


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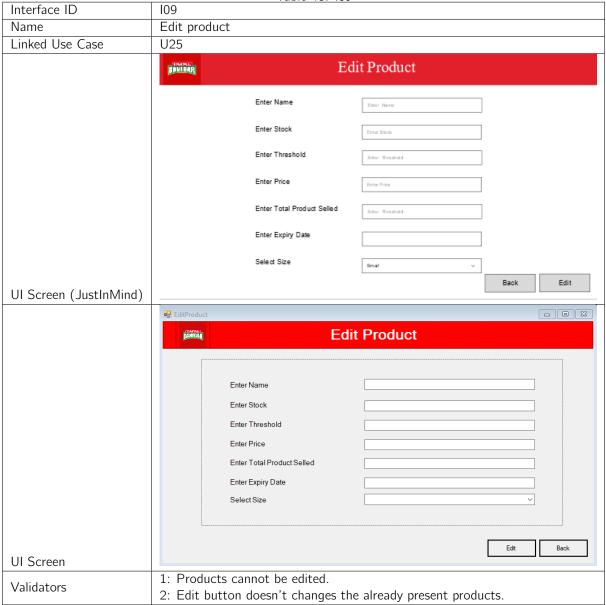


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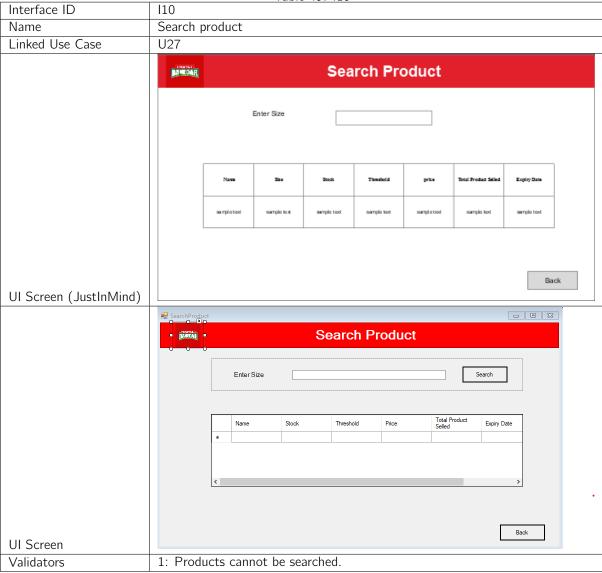


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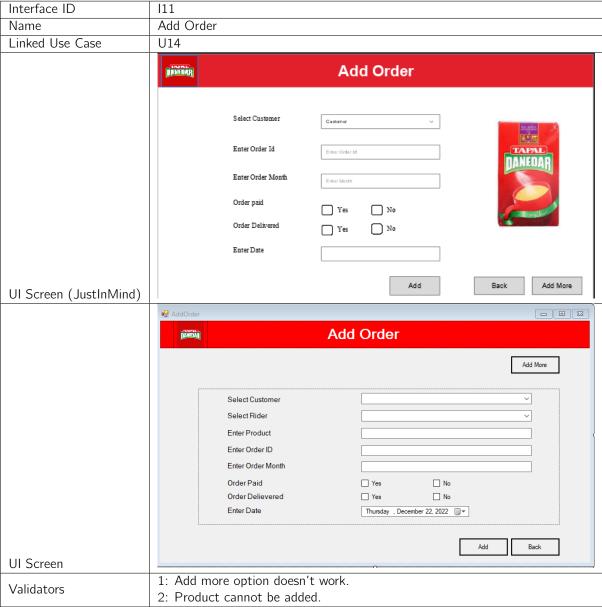


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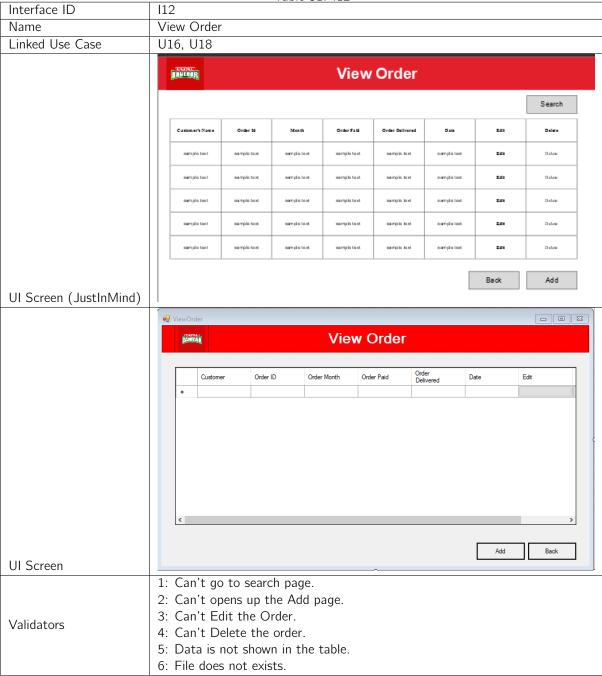


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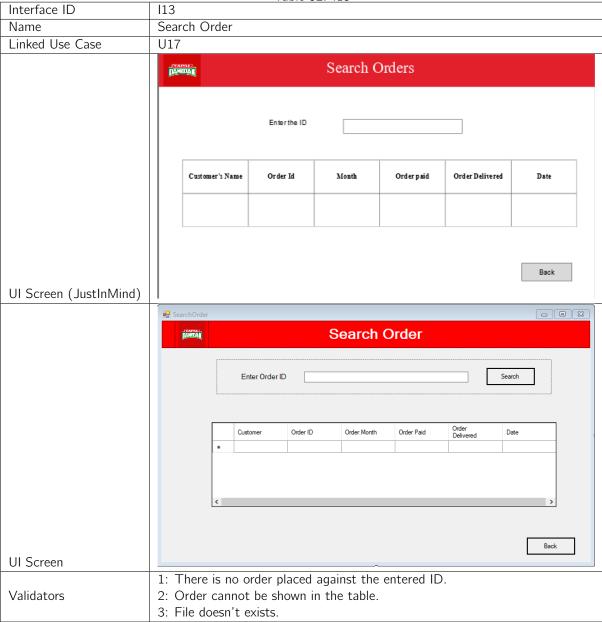


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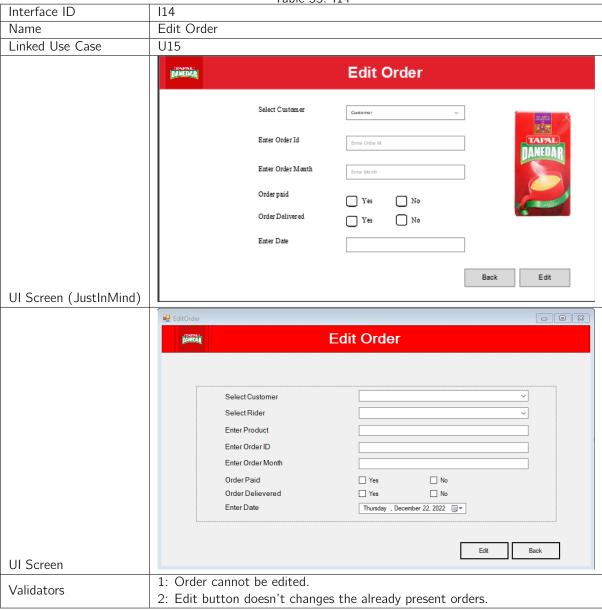


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Table 55: I16

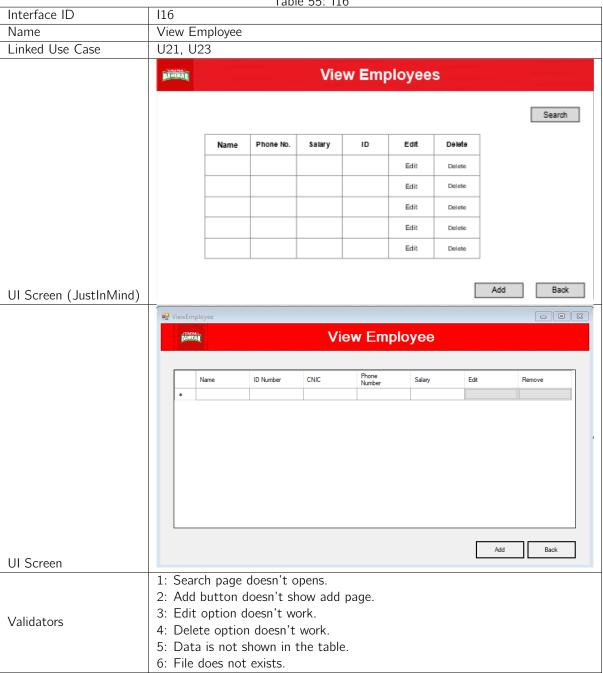


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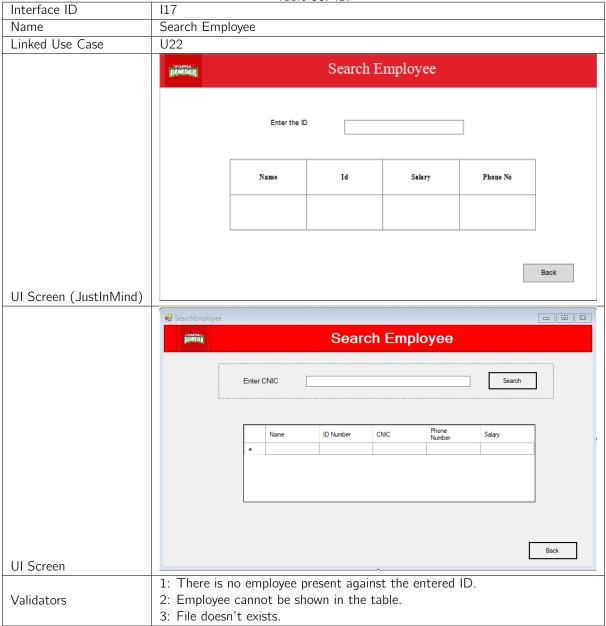


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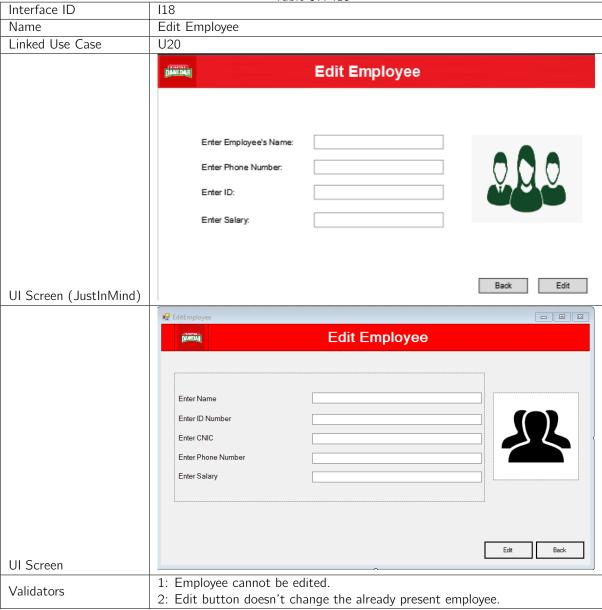


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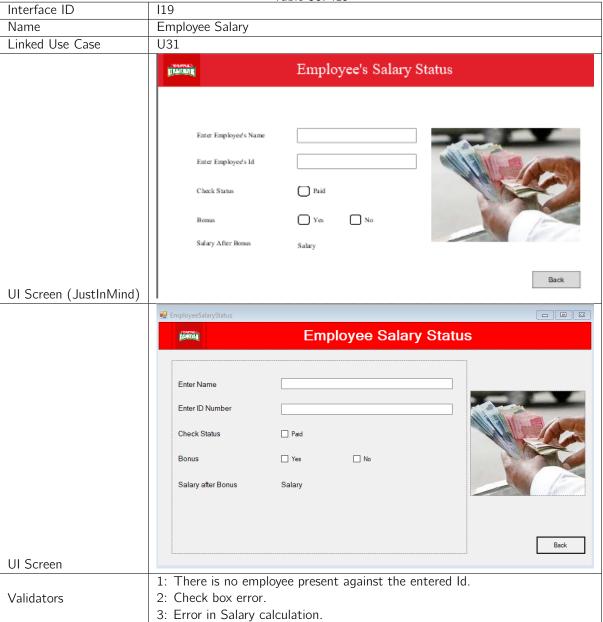


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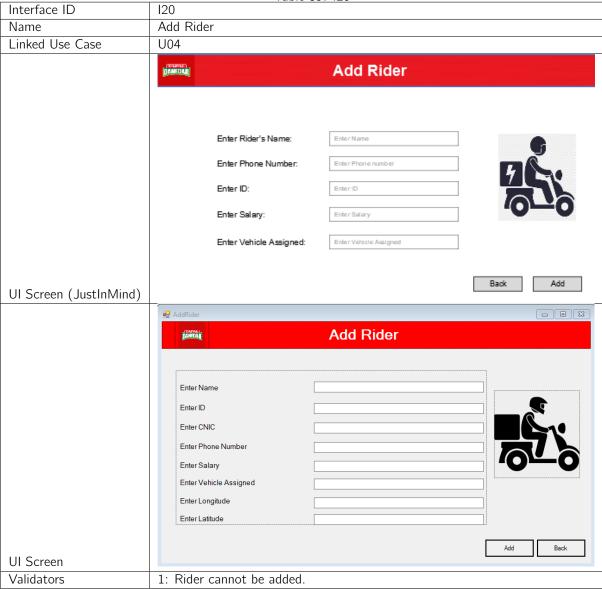


Table 60: I21



Table 61: I22

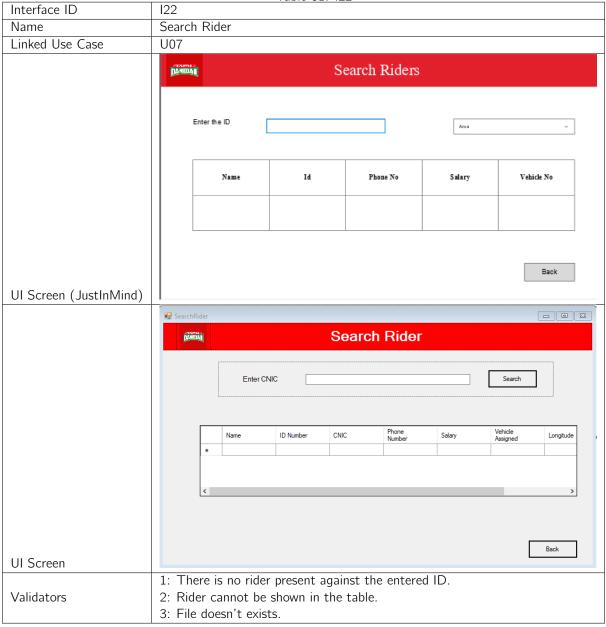


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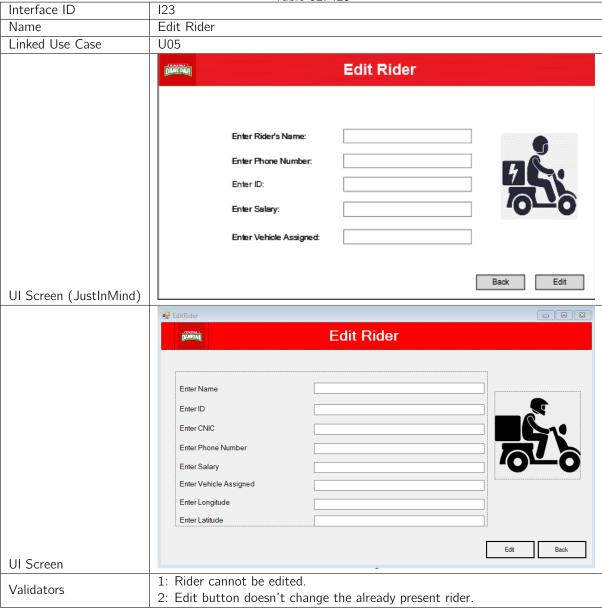


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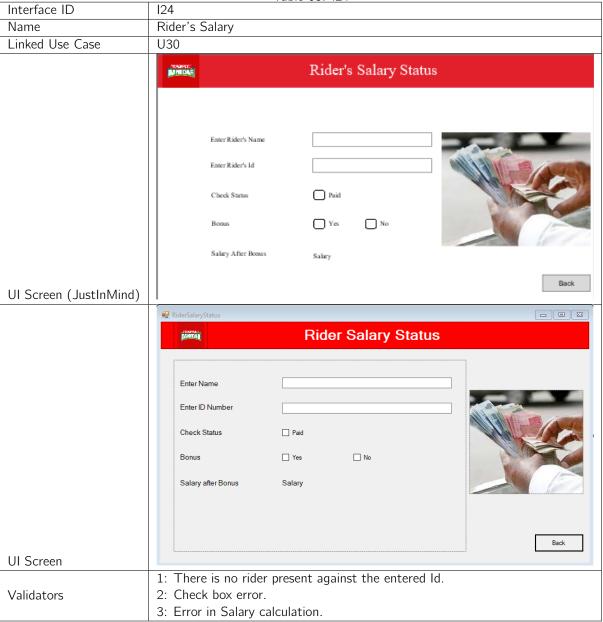


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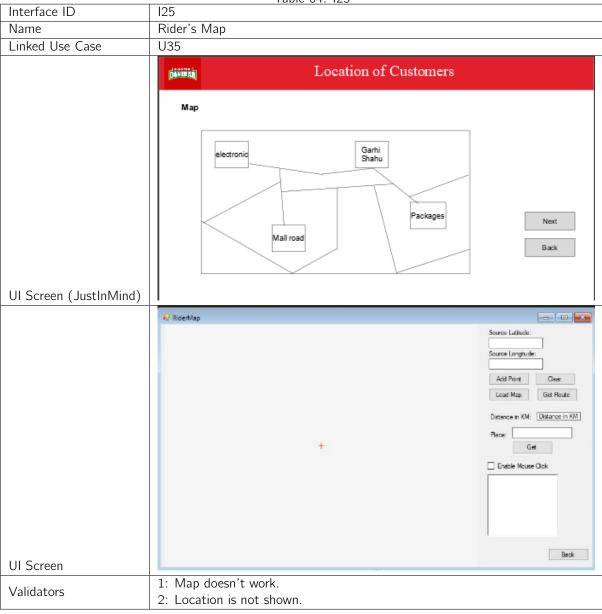


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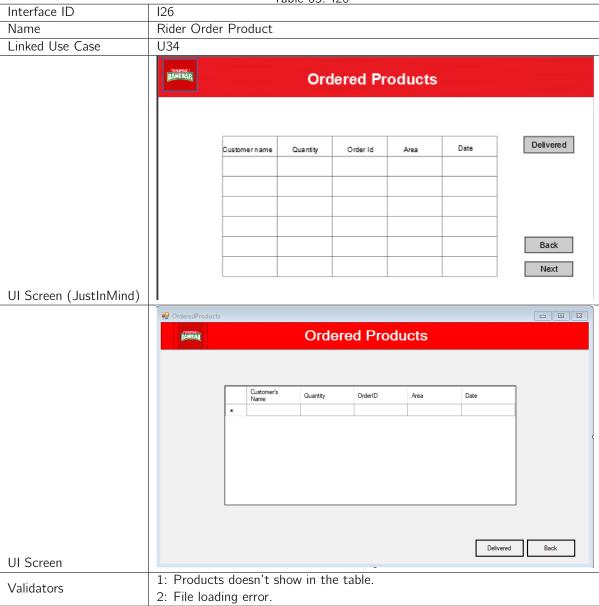


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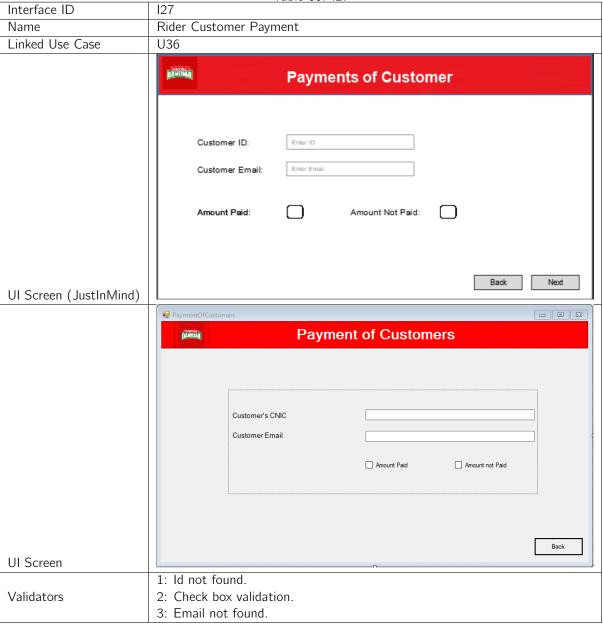


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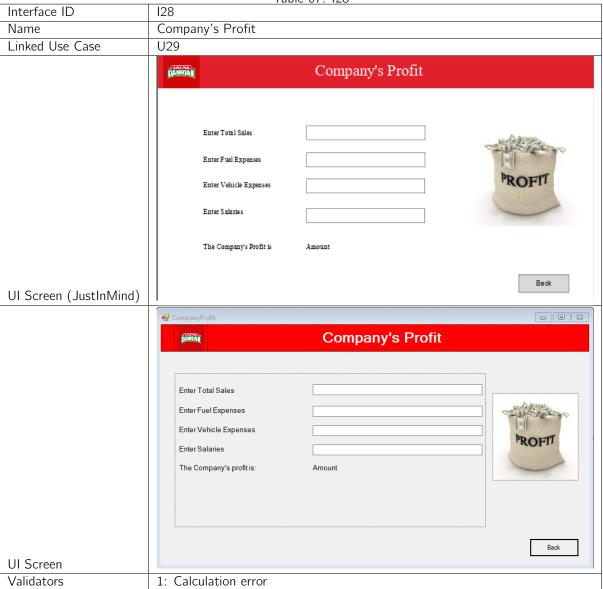


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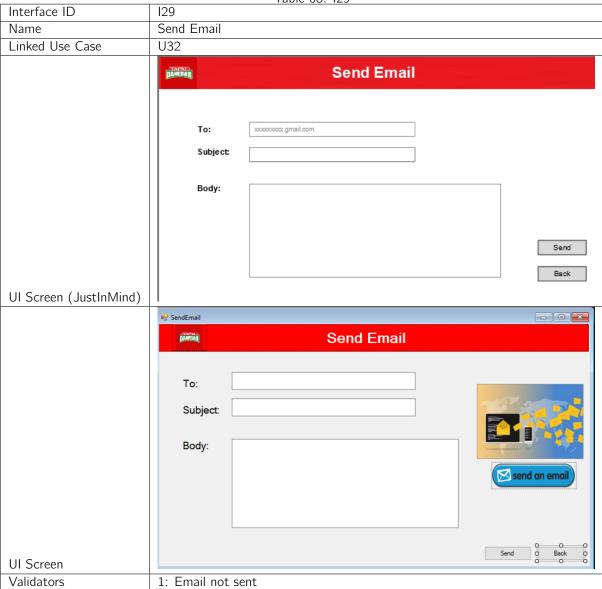


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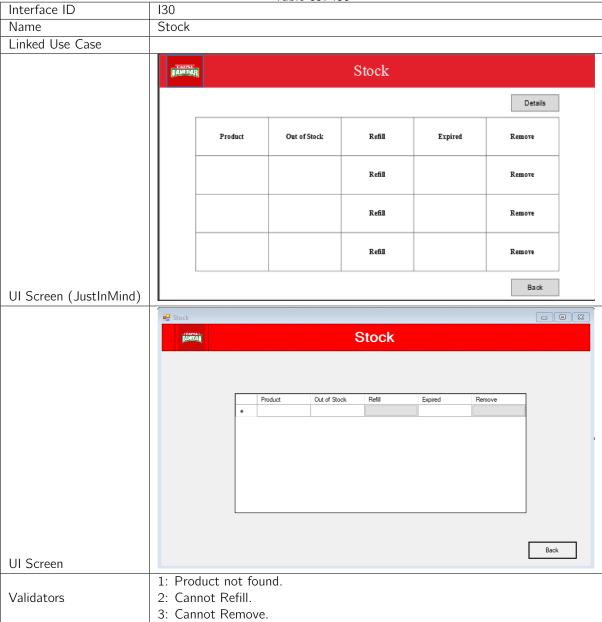


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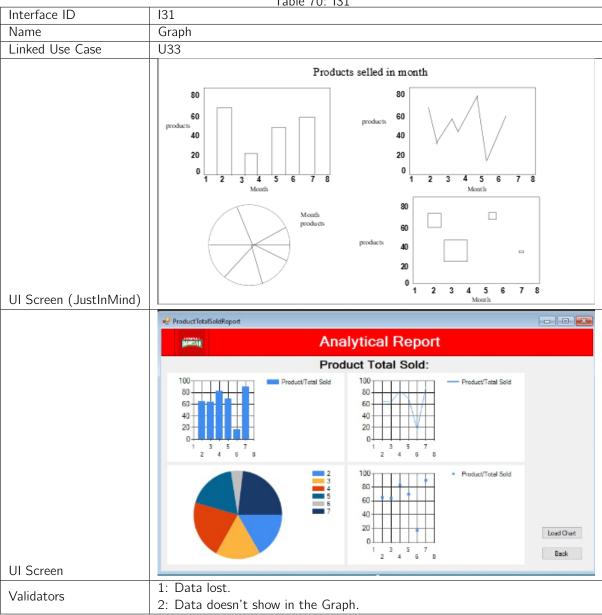


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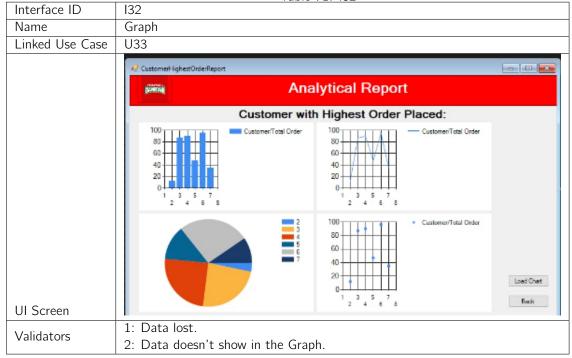


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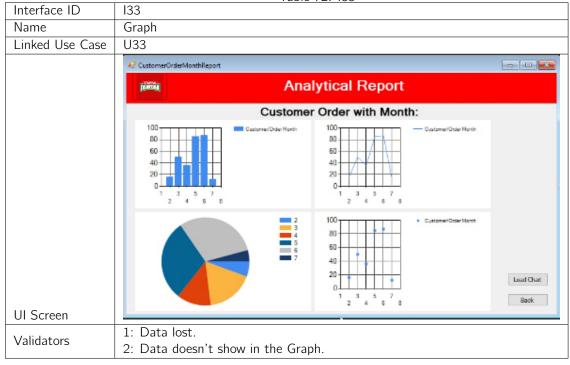


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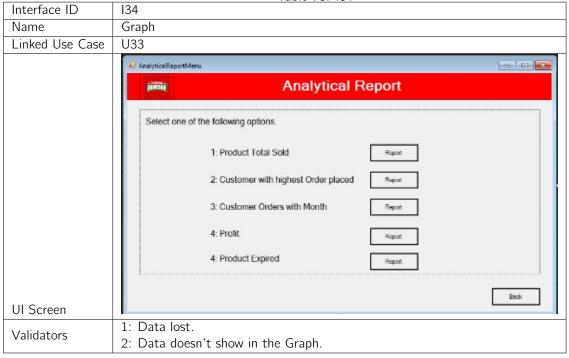


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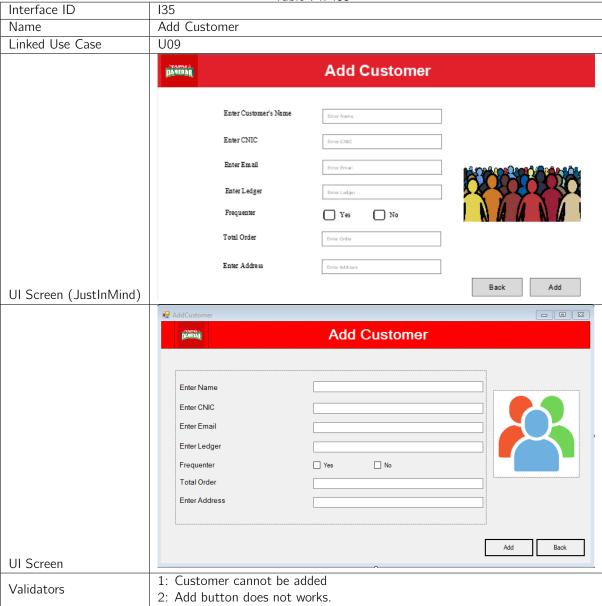


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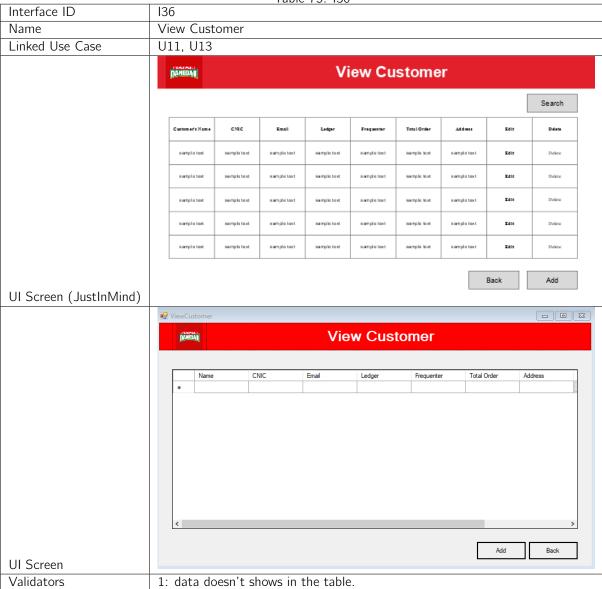


Table 76: 137

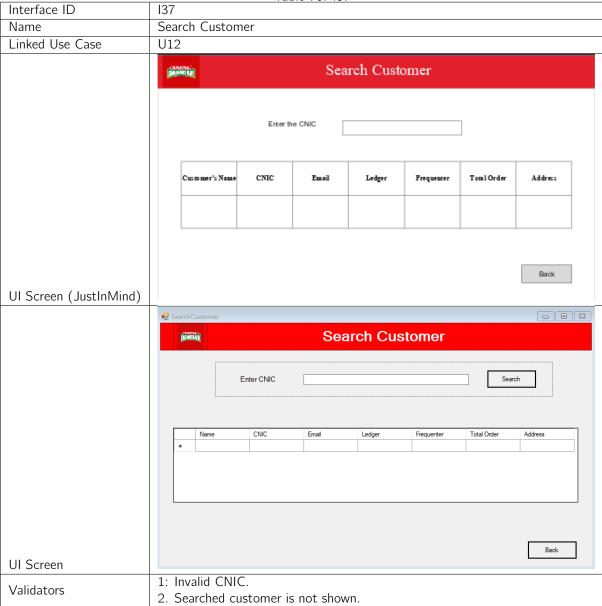


Table 77: 138



Table 78: 139

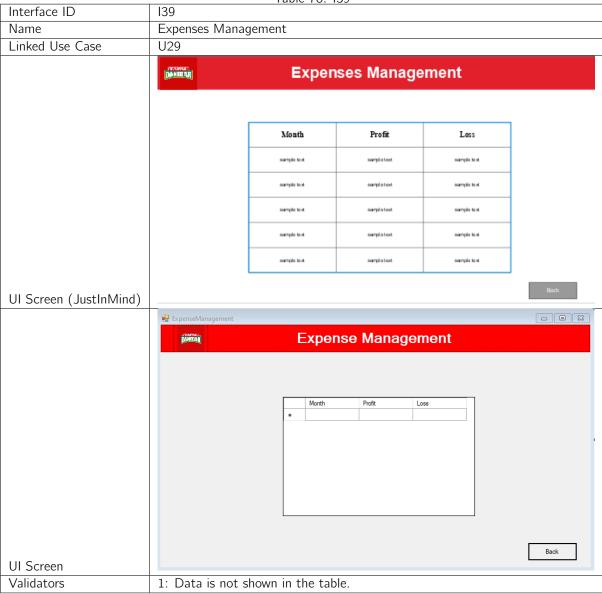


Table 79: 140

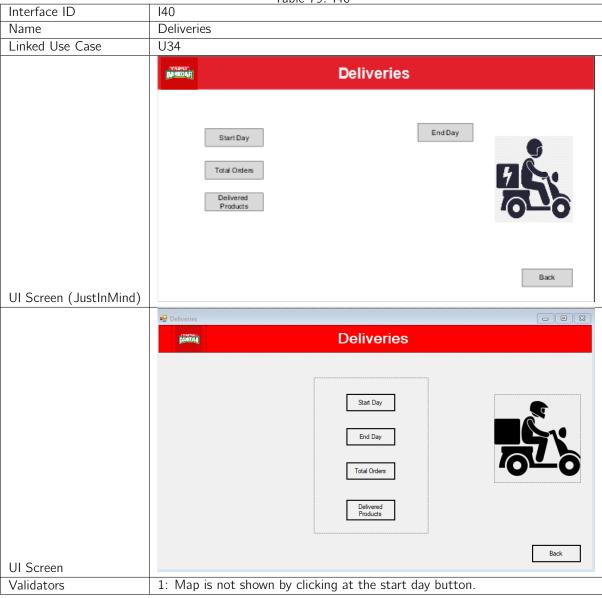
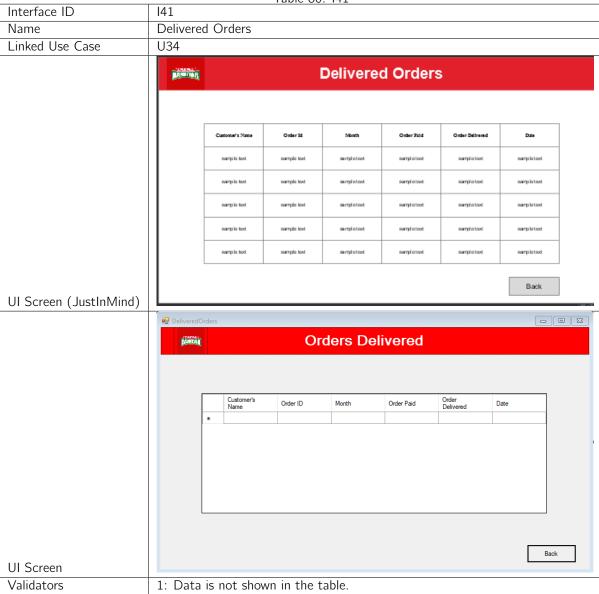


Table 80: I41



7 Data Structure:

Table 81: Data Structures

Use Case Id	Data Structures Used	Justification for the usage	
		of data structure	
U01,U02,U03,U04,U05			
U06,U07,U08,U09,U10			
U11,U12,U13,U19,U20		The data of newly added data are stored in	
U21,U22,U23,U24,U25	Doubly Link List	the doubly Linked-List as insertion and deletion takes $O(1)$, for searching it takes $O(n)$ time.	
U26,U27,U28,U29,U30			
U31,U32,U33,U34,U36			
U14,U15,U16,U17,U18	Queue	The data of newly added orders and already added are stored in the Queue as insertion in $O(1)$ and deletion, searching takes $O(n)$, Also it will follow FIFO policy.	

8 Exceptions:

Table 82: Exceptions

	Table 62.	Use Case Id in which		
Type of Exception	Why this exception will occur	exception could be occurred	How you will handle the exception	
Invalid User	The Username/Password enter doesn't match the data or the password doesn't match.	U01	Displaying which of both username or password is wrong. If the user the user doesn't remember the password he/she can go to forgot password form.	
Repetition	The ld already assigned is being using again.	U03,U04,U05,U09, U10,U14,U15,U19, U20,U24,U25	The data will checked if it already exists, the user can be given a chance to change the ld. There should unique ID in every case.	
Unavailability	The order is placed for the product which is not available or maybe there is no rider	U07,U12,U14,U17, U22,U27	The employee has the option to refill the stock and hire all riders	
Host Error	The email sent other than the gmail.	U32	The email should be only gmail there will be restriction	
Absence	The address entered by the rider is not available on the map.	U35	We will allow user to select from the map or pin it from the map. The map might assign the nearest location.	

9 Data Storage:

The Data is stored in text file, our employee, order, customer, rider, product that will be stored in different files. User data is saved in a file which contains userName,userPassword and userRole in the end.

Product.txt will have ProductName, ProductStock, ProductThreshold, ProductPrice, ProductTotalSelled, ProductSize. Customer.txt will have CusName, CusEmail, CusLedger, isFrequenter, CusTotalOrder, CusAcand CusCinic as shown below. Employee.txt will store EmpName, Empld, EmpPhone, EmpSalary, EmpCinic and isSalaryPaid as shown below. Rider.txt will store EmpName, Empld, EmpPhone, EmpSalary, EmpCinic, RiderArea, RiderVechileld and RiderTotalDelivery. Order.txt will have OrderId, mapped CustomerBL names as OrderCustomer, OrderProduct, OrderMonth, OrderlorderDelivered, mapped OrderRider and OrderDeliveryDate. The data will be loaded from the file using stream reader, stored in the respected lists. If any changes are made the list is rewritten.

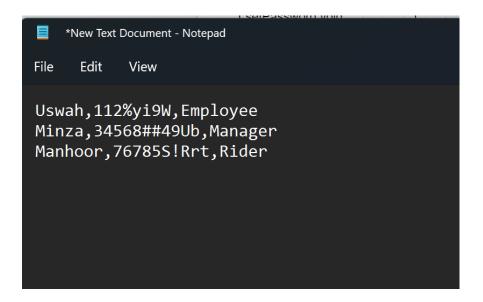


Figure 1: User

```
File Edit View

TapalS,2000,300,50,0,19-8-23,S

TapalM,5000,800,130,9,8-8-23,M

TapalL,8000,700,67,8,8-7-24,L
```

Figure 2: product

File Edit View

Ali,aliAA34@gmail.com,500,true,50;87.998,78,89;1226789018

Ahmad,Ahmad78@gmail.com,false,0;87.675,98.76;76972809209

Figure 3: Customer

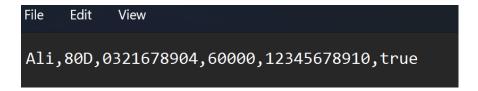


Figure 4: Employee



File Edit View

09D; Ali, aliAA34@gmail.com, 500, true, 50; 87.998, 78, 89; 1226789018: TapalS, 2000, 300, 50, 0, 19-8-23, S; TapalM, 5000, 800, 130, 9, 8, 8-8-23, M: January, False, False: Ali, 80D, 0321678904, 60000, 12345678910, true; 67.8908, 90.8764; 6789, 6; 3-8-22

Figure 6: Order

10 Email Sending:

The Email will be send to customers for "total amounts of order".

Sample:

Subject: Your Order has been placed

Hello Customer.

Thank you for your order. We appreciate your business and will be thrilled to send you [Products Ordered] as soon as possible. An email with tracking information will be sent to you once your order has shipped. Your total bill is 70,000.

Thanks again, and we look forward to seeing you soon.

UMM Distribution Company

11 Object Oriented Features:

Composition:

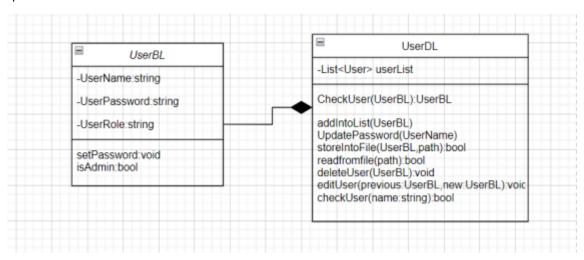


Figure 9.1

LikeWise UserBL and UserDL there are several examples are there such as ProductDL , RiderDL.

EmployeeDL and CustomerDL acting similar to UserDL handling data logics for ProductBL, RiderBL

EmployeeBL and CustomerBL respectively.

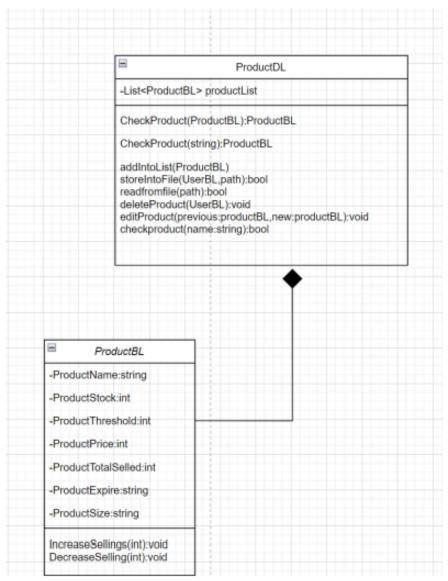


Figure 9.2

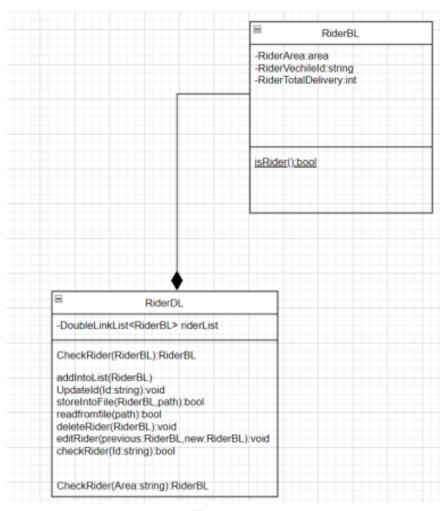


Figure 9.3

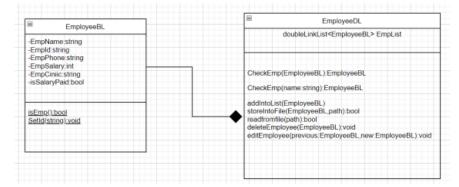


Figure 9.4

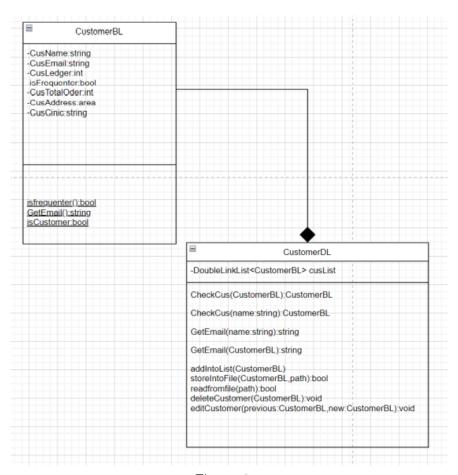


Figure 9.5

Likewise, explained before OrderBL is composited with OrderDL.

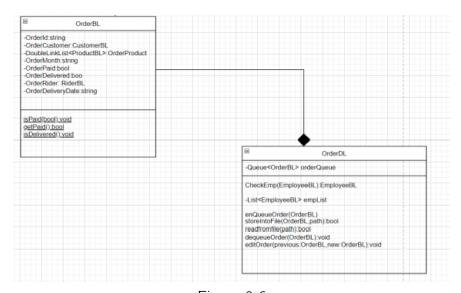


Figure 9.6

12 Inheritance:

The rider is also an employee but it has some extra features so the RiderBL, class having information

about Rider inherits the EmployeeBL.

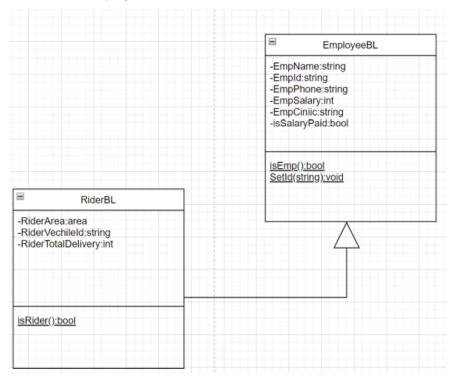


Figure 10.1

13 Polymorphism:

The class having function CheckEmpty which can check the Employee Existence function by the object

or through its name both the function have same return type.

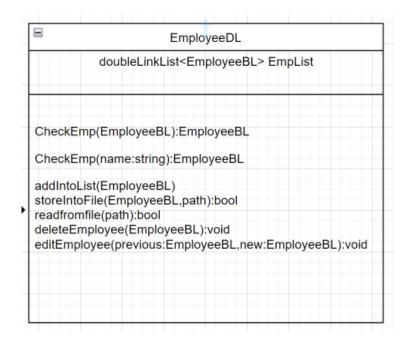


Figure 11.1

Similarly the same case is in ProductDL searching product by its name or object through function

CheckProduct.

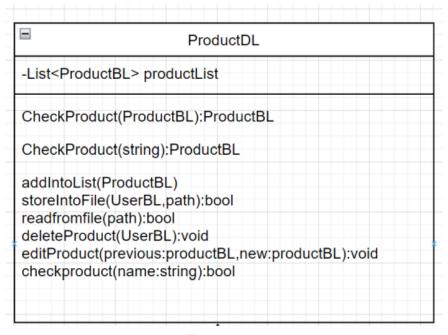


Figure 11.2

The CustomerDL have the similar searching option but also GetEmail which can be used in the forms

to access the email, it can be access by the name of customer which is string, also through CustomerBL

object.

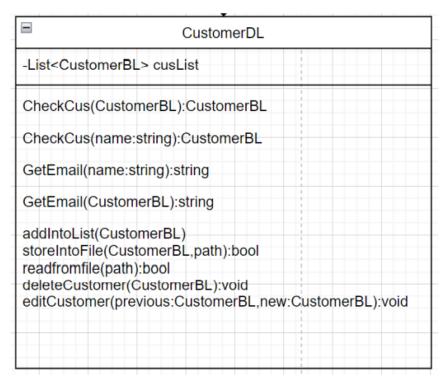


Figure 11.3

14 Detailed Object Oriented Design:

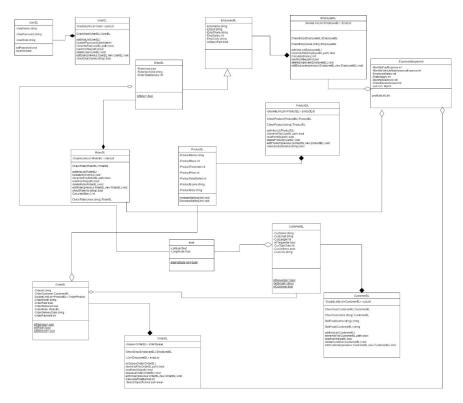


Figure 12.1

15 OOP Status Table

Table 83: OOP Status Table						
Class name	Status	Reason				
UserBL	same					
UserDL	same					
RiderBL	same					
EmployeeBL	updated	isEmp and selled				
LilipioyeeDL		function are not needed.				
EmployeeDL	same					
ExpenseManagement	same					
RiderDL	same					
ProductBL	same					
ProductDL	same					
Area	same					
OrderBL	same					
OrderDL	same					
CustomerBL	same					
CustomerDL	same					

16 Analytical Reports:

We will show the manager the success of selled products i.e; which product sold highest, also the profit earned within each month, the riders progress showing number of deliveries done by the rider. This all data will be maintained side by side while any change is made, the data will be shown in the graphs Line chart, bar chart and pie chart the user can choose which type of graph he wants.

The data can be sorted providing number of sales highest from which frequenter, allows the company to make strong relations with that retailer and where there are less sales to identify the reason and improve it. The data works in best interest of the workers.



Figure 17.1

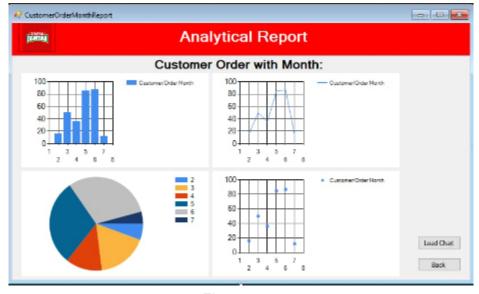
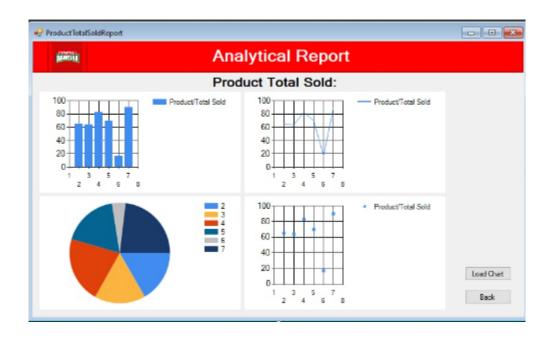


Figure 17.2



17 New Project Plan

Table 84: Project Plan

		Table 84: Pro	-	C 1:: 5:
Use Case Id	Use Case Name	Member Name	Estimated Date	Completion Date
U01	SignIn page	Mahnoor Hassan	7-12-2022	14-12-2022
U02	Create Account	Mahnoor Hassan	7-12-2022	14-12-2022
U03	Reset password	Mahnoor Hassan	7-12-2022	14-12-2022
U04 Add Rider		Uswa Arif	7-12-2022	14-12-2022
U05 Edit Rider		Uswa Arif	7-12-2022	14-12-2022
U06	Remove Rider	Uswa Arif	7-12-2022	14-12-2022
U07	Search Rider	Uswa Arif	7-12-2022	14-12-2022
U08	View Rider	Uswa Arif	7-12-2022	14-12-2022
U09	Add Customer	Mutaiba Mohsin	7-12-2022	14-12-2022
U10	Edit customer	Mutaiba Mohsin	7-12-2022	14-12-2022
U11	Remove Customer	Mutaiba Mohsin	7-12-2022	14-12-2022
U12	Search Customer	Mutaiba Mohsin	7-12-2022	14-12-2022
U13	View Customer	Mutaiba Mohsin	7-12-2022	14-12-2022
U19	Add Employee	Mahnoor Hassan	8-12-2022	15-12-2022
U20	Edit Employee	Mahnoor Hassan	8-12-2022	15-12-2022
U21	Remove Employee	Mahnoor Hassan	8-12-2022	15-12-2022
U22	Search Employee	Mahnoor Hassan	8-12-2022	15-12-2022
U23	View Employee	Mahnoor Hassan	8-12-2022	15-12-2022
U14	Add order	Mutaiba Mohsin	8-12-2022	15-12-2022
U15	Edit Order	Mutaiba Mohsin	8-12-2022	15-12-2022
U16	Remove Order	Mutaiba Mohsin	8-12-2022	15-12-2022
U17	Search Order	Mutaiba Mohsin	8-12-2022	15-12-2022
U18	View Order	Mutaiba Mohsin	8-12-2022	15-12-2022
U24	Add Product	Mutaiba Mohsin	9-12-2022	16-12-2022
U25	Edit Product	Mutaiba Mohsin	9-12-2022	16-12-2022
U26	Remove Product	Mutaiba Mohsin	9-12-2022	16-12-2022
U27	Search Product	Mutaiba Mohsin	9-12-2022	16-12-2022
U28	View Product	Mutaiba Mohsin	9-12-2022	16-12-2022
U29	Manage Expenses	Uswa Arif	11-12-2022	18-12-2022
U30	Give Salary to riders	Uswa Arif	12-12-2022	19-12-2022
U31	Give Salary to employees	Uswa Arif	12-12-2022	19-12-2022
U32	Send Email	Uswa Arif	14-12-2022	11-12-2022
U33	Make Graph	Mutaiba Mohsin	14-12-2022	20-12-2022
U34	Deliver Ordered			20 12 2022
	Products	Uswa Arif	15-12-2022	21-12-2022
U35	Show location of		17-12-2022	21-12-2022
	customers to deliver Products	Uswa Arif		
U36	Update payment of customers	Mahnoor Hassan	13-12-2022	21-12-2022
U37	Designing UI	Mahnoor Hassan	11-12-2022	12-12-2022
	Report	Mahnoor Hassan	19-12-2022	22-12-2022