VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

BELAGAVI, KARNATAKA-590014

INTERNSHIP REPORT

ON

"ONLINE GROCERY SHOPPING SYSTEM "

Submitted by

ANUSHA P	**4DM17IS005**
PRATHIKSHA	**4DM17IS035**
DISHA D SHETTY	**4DM17IS017**
AJITH JOSEPH	**4DM17IS003**

Under the Guidance of
Mrs. Mimitha Shetty

Assistant Professor
Dept. of ISE

In the partial fulfillment for the award of degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

in

INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Carried out at: Impelsys, Moodbidri
Carried From: 01-06-2020 to 31-08-2020

YENEPOYA
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

YENEPOYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

N.H.13, Thodar, Vidyanagar, Moodbidri, Mangalore, Karnataka – 574225

2020-2021

YENEPOYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

THODAR, MIJAR POST, MOODBIDRI-574225

(Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi)

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Internship/Professional Practice report entitled **"ONILINE GROCERY SHOPPING SYSTEM"** is an authentic record of the work carried out by **ANUSHA P USN: 4DM17IS005 , PRATHIKSHA USN: 4DM17IS035 , AJITH JOSEPH USN: 4DM17IS003 , DISHA D SHETTY USN: 4DM17IS017** students of **8th** semester in partial fulfilment of requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in **Information Science & Engineering** prescribed by **Visvesvaraya Technological University**, **Belagavi** during the year **2020-2021.**

.....	.....	.....
Mrs. Mimitha Shetty	**Mrs. Rashmi P C**	**Dr. Keerthi Kumar HM**
Internship Guide	Internship Co-ordinator	HOD
Dept. of ISE	Dept. of ISE	Dept. of ISE

External Viva

Name of the examiner	**Signature with date**
1.	
2.	

DECLARATION

This is to certify that I have followed the guidelines provided by the University & Institute in preparing this Internship report and whenever I have send materials (data, theoreticalanalysis, figures and text) from other sources, I have given due credit to them by citing them in the text of report and getting their details in the references.

Signature of the students
Anusha P (4DM17IS005)
Ajith Joseph (4DM17IS003)
Prathiksha (4DM17IS035)
Disha D Shetty (4DM17IS017)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The successful completion of any work would be incomplete without a mention of the people who made it possible, whose constant guidance and encouragement served as a beacon light and crowned my efforts with success. We owe my gratitude to many people who helped and supported us during our Internship/Professional Practice report "**Online Grocery Shopping System ”**.

Our deepest thanks to our internship guide **Mrs. Mimitha Shetty,** Assistant Professor, Dept. of Information Science & Engineering for her constant support and encouragement and providing with the necessary advices and help. We are highly indebted to her for taking keen interest in our work, monitoring and providing guidance throughout the course.

We also thank **Mrs. Rashmi P C** , Internship Co-ordinator, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Information Science & Engineering for her constant encouragement and support extended throughout.

We also thank our external internship guide **Mr. Dipendu Mishra**, Training Head, Impelsys India Pvt. Ltd. for his guidance and constant supervision as well as for providing necessary information regarding the internship project.

We sincerely express my gratitude **Dr. Keerthi Kumar H M ,** H.O.D., Dept. of Information Science & Engineering for his constant support and guidance for the successful completion of this Internship Report.

We take immense pleasure in thanking our beloved Principal **Dr. R. G. D'Souza** for his constant support.

We also thank my lectures who were ready with a positive comment to help us all the time, whether it was an off-hand comment to encourage us or a constructive piece of criticism.

At last but not the least we want to thank our classmates and friends who appreciated mywork and motivated us.

ANUSHA P (4DM17IS005)

AJITH JOSEPH (4DM17IS003)

PRATHIKSHA (4DM17IS035)

DISHA D SHETTY (4DM17IS017)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

Chapter 1

COMPANY PROFILE

Impelsys develops digital platforms for publishers of e-books and academic journals and learning management system for education providers. The company was founded in 2001 and is headquartered in New York. Impelsys' information technology operations are based in Bangalore, India.

At Impelsys, helps to associations and societies impart professional and academic education, CPD/ CME (Continuous Professional Development/ Continuous Medical Education) certifications by developing media-rich, interactive and enriched content from existing eBooks and other content assets.

1.1. Overview

Impelsys develops digital platforms for publishers of e-books and learning management system providers. Impelsys was founded in 2002. Impelsys' headquarters is located in New York, New York, USA 10011. Impelsys' Founder & CEO, Sameer Shariff, currently has an approval rating of 89%. Impelsys has an estimated 315 employees and an estimated annual revenue of 125.0M.

1.2. CEO

Impelsys's Founder & CEO, Sameer Shariff, currently has an approval rating of 89%. Impelsys's primary competitors are Hurix, Learning Mate Solutions & Excel soft.

Chapter 2

ABOUT THE COMPANY

Impelsys provides end-to-end digital solutions and eBook services to Publishers, Enterprises, Professional Associations and Universities. Impelsys Inc., a leading technology company providing digital products and services to publishers, education providers and enterprises worldwide, announces its support to AAP 2019 PSP Annual Conference as a Platinum Sponsor. The PSP Annual Conference is Association of American Publishers' premier forum on copyright, law, policy, and business practices that affect professional and scholarly publishers.

2.1. Impelsys

Learning is the ability to recall and apply what you read, when you need it. In order to promote effective learning you need to make the act of reading more interactive, engaging and experiential so that the concepts are imprinted and make a lasting impression in our mind.

Our digital solutions help professional associations and societies publish industry standards, best practices and research papers. Our content and learning delivery platforms ensure these path breaking research articles and new sciences reach their professional audience, securely and timely, helping them change the world we live in for better. Our content engineers can help you create value across the product life-cycle, both through cutting-edge automated solutions and complex transformation services. Drastically shorten your digital product development cycle and create enriched digital content (an ebook, journal, etc) and courseware using our development and enrichment services.

2.2. Vision of the company

Vision is to make the world a better place by helping spread knowledge through technology to delivery and mobility.

2.3. Mission of company

Mission is to be the leader in enabling global publishers, education providers and enterprises to deliver online content and learning.

2.4. History

Impelsys was founded in 2001 by Sameer Shariff. Initially the company worked for textbookpublishers, scanning hard copies and producing compact discs to accompany textbooks. In 2003, Impelsys incorporated and initiated a content transformation service for Elsevier. That same year Impelsys also started offering ancillary content services for the publishing industry. Though the initial services offering centred around content engineering, in 2004, the company started developing web applications for the publishing industry few years later, Impelsys came up with a content delivery platform that allowed publishers to deploy their content on their own white labelled content delivery platforms. In 2009, Impelsys launched iPublishCentral. The platform is updated regularly to keep pace with the evolving publishing industry.

2.5. Clients

Impelsys has a customer base of over 200 publishers globally. MIT Press, Elsevier and Seasame Street were early adopters of iPublishCentral. Other major clients include McGrawHill Education, HarperCollins, and Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.

2.6. IPublishCentral Suite

The world's most compressive read to learn solution. Our flagship product, iPublishCentral, is a powerful SaaS platform that offers a quick-to-build, road tested solution to content creators which allows them to offer their digital content online for sales and delivery to B2B and B2C consumers. The all new iPublishCentral now brings to you a sophisticated eBook delivery platform in iPublishCentral E-books, complex content delivery through iPublishCentral Enhanced and advanced learning solutions with integrated analytics through iPublishCentral Learn making iPublishCentral the World's Most Comprehensive Read-toLearn Platform.

2.6.1. E-book delivery Platform

A state-of-the-art eBook delivery platform that is quick-to-build, adaptable to support multiple business models and provides rich data analytics that lends valuable insights into consumer reading and learning patterns.

2.6.2. One Platform for All Your Scholarly Products

IPublishCentral Scholar allows you to integrate and securely deliver all your scholarly content and online courseware to researchers, professionals and students directly through your own branded portal.

2.6.3. Online Learning Platform

A robust online learning platform that facilitates dissemination of complex educational content supported by rich data analytics, real-time feedback increasing the effectiveness of learning modules.

Chapter 3

INTRODUCTION

In This chapter the introduction of my proposed system and its types, advantages, components etc are mentioned.

3.1 Project Details

The online grocery shopping project deals with the online buying of the grocery products by the customers. The customers who have logged into their account can only buy the grocery products. Others can only view the grocery product that are for sale. The online grocery shopping application will allow the customers to purchase the products of their choice with ease through online mode. This will help in saving the energy, fuel, time needed to do the shopping by going to the shops. When it comes to the purchase of the grocery, people will be very possessive of its features, quality, price and many more things. So this application will provide a choice to the customers to select among various products options that are available with great ease. The online grocery shopping project report will give the complete project report of online grocery shopping project.

3.2 Proposed System

The proposed system overcomes most of the limitations of the present system. So it is necessary to computerize the present system. Thus we get a better control over the system and the new system ready to solve all the requirements of the user.

Chapter 4

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS

4.1 Functional Requirements

The Functional Requirements Definition reports and tracks the basic information expected to effectively portray business and handy necessities. The Functional Requirements Definition report is made in the midst of the Planning Phase of the endeavor. Its objective gathering is the endeavor boss, errand gathering, wander bolster, client/customer, and any accomplice whose information/respect into the necessities definitions system is required.

4.2 Non Functional Requirements

4.2.1 Reliability

The system should be reliable and strong in giving the functionalities. At the point when a customer has revealed a couple of upgrades, the movements must be made unmistakable by the system. The movements made by the Programmer should be unmistakable both to the Project pioneer and what's more the Test originator.

4.2.2 Security

Beside bug taking after the structure must give essential security and must secure the whole technique from crushing. As advancement created in brisk rate the security transformed into the noteworthy worry of an affiliation. A large number of dollars are placed assets into giving security. Bug taking after passes on the best security open and no more critical execution rate possible, ensuring that unapproved customers can't get to basic issue information without assent.

4.2.3 Maintainability

The system watching and upkeep should be fundamental and focus in its approach. There ought not to be an overabundance of occupations running on assorted machines to such an extent that it gets hard to screen whether the livelihoods are running without omissions.

4.2.4 Performance

The system will be used by various agents at the same time. Since the structure will be encouraged on a single web server with a singular database server beyond anyone's ability to see, execution transforms into an imperative concern. The structure should not capitulate

when various customers would use it at the same time. It should allow fast accessibility to each and every piece of its customers. For example, if two test pros are at the same time endeavoring to report the region of a bug, then there should not be any abnormality in the meantime.

4.2.5 Portability

The structure ought to be successfully flexible to another system. This is obliged when the web server, which s encouraging the system gets followed due to a couple issues, which requires the structure to be taken to another system.

4.2.6 Scalability

The structure ought to be adequately versatile to incorporate new functionalities at a later stage. There should be a run of the mill channel, which can oblige the new functionalities.

4.2.7 Flexibility

Adaptability is the limit of a system to acclimate to changing circumstances and conditions, and to adjust to changes to business methodologies and guidelines. A versatile system is one that is definitely not hard to reconfigure or alter as a result of different customer and structure requirements. The think division of worries between the trough and engine parts helps flexibility as only a tiny bit of the structure is impacted when methodologies or standards change.

Chapter 5

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

In This Chapter we are specifying the requirements used in our project.

There are two types of requirements.

- Hardware requirements.
- Software requirements.

5.1 Hardware Specification

- Processor : I3
- RAM : 4 GB
- Hard disk : 500GB hard disk space

5.2 Software Requirements

- Front end : HTML,JSP
- Back end : MySQL ,JAVA,JDBC
- Middleware : Apache Server
- Operating System : Windows 7 and above versions

Chapter 6

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

6.1 System Analysis

It is the most creative and challenging phase of the system life cycle. The analysis phase is used to design the logical model of the system whereas the design phase is used to design the physical model.

Many things are to be done in this phase .We began the designing process by identifying forms, reports and the other outputs the system will produce. Then the specify data on each were pinpointed. we sketched the forms or say, the displays, as expected to appear, on paper, so it serves as model for the project to began finally we design the form on computer display, using one of the automated system design tool, that is sublime.

Output design means what should be the format for presenting the results. It should be in most convenient and attractive format for the user. The input design deals with whatshould be the input to the system and thus prepare the input format. File design deals with how the data has to be stored on physical devices. Process design includes the description of the procedure for carrying out operations on the given data.

6.2 System Design

In this chapter the list of modules incorporated with "ONLINE GROCERY SHOPPING SYSTEM" are,

- Admin module
- Customer module

6.2.1 Admin module

This module consists of the features such as Creating Username & Password, Input Items, Modify Items, delete items, viewing the user logged in details, and Logout.

6.2.2 Customer module

This module consists of the features such as Sign-in, Creating an Account, Select Products, Adding the items to the cart, Continue Shopping, View Cart, Checkout, Confirm and Delete Items.

There are also the future works for this application. There are mainly three such objectives which are as follows:

- To shop in the comfort of your home, without having to step out of the door.
- To be able to easily save money and compare prices from website to website.

6.3 Tables

Table 6.3.1 : Register

ATTRIBUTE	NAME DATATYPE
Userid	varchar(8)
Name	varchar(10)
Gender	varchar(40)
Email	varchar(40)
Password	varchar(10)
Phno	varchar(40)
Address	varchar(40)

Table 6.3.2 : Product

ATTRIBUTE	NAME DATATYPE
Pid	varchar(8)
Pname	varchar(10)
Category	varchar(8)
Quality	varchar(40)
Pimage	varchar(40)
Pdiscription	varchar(40)
Pavailability	varchar(40)

Shipping charges	varchar(40)
Price	varchar(40)
Description	varchar(40)

Table 6.3.3 :cart

cid	int(10)
pid	int(10)
quantity	int(10)
userid	varchar(10)

Table 6.3.4 :order

oid	int(10)
pid	int(10)
cid	int(10)
userid	varchar(50)
price	int(10)
odate	timestamp
ddate	date

ostatus	varchar(10)
address	varchar(50)
remarks	varchar(50)

Chapter 7

SYSTEM TESTING

Software testing is the process of executing a program or system with the intent of finding errors. Software testing is any activity aimed at evaluating an attribute or capability of a program or system and determining that it meets its required results. Although crucial to software quality and widely deployed by programmers and testers, software testing still remains an art, due to limited understanding of the principles of software: we cannot completely test a program with moderate complexity. Testing is more than debugging. The purpose of testing can be quality assurance, verification and, validation, or reliability estimation. Testing can be used as a generic metric as well. Correctness testing and reliability testing are two major areas of testing. Software testing is tradeoffs between budget, time and quality.

Software testing is nothing but subjecting a piece of code to both, controlled as well as uncontrolled operating conditions, in an attempt to observe the output and examine whether it is in accordance with certain pre-specified conditions. This chapter presents the testing of the implemented software along with all the test cases.

7.1 Types of Testing

There are different types of basic levels of testing. They include unit testing, integration testing, system testing and user acceptance testing. These basic levels of testing are described in the subsections.

7.1.1 Unit testing

The primary goal of unit testing is to take the smallest piece of testable software in the application, separate it from the rest of the code, and find out whether it behaves exactly as expect. Each unit is tested separately before integrating them into modules to test the interfaces between modules.

7.1.2 Integration testing

Data can be lost across an interface. One module can have an adverse effect on another, sub functions, when combined, may not be linked in desired manner in major functions.

Integration testing is a systematic approach for constructing the program structure, while at the same time conducting test to uncover errors associated within the interface.

7.1.3 System testing

System testing is the running of the whole system against test data, a complete simulation of the actual running system for purposes of testing out the adequacy of the system

7.1.4 User acceptance testing

User acceptance of a system is the key factor for the success of any system. The system under consideration is tested for the user acceptance by constantly keeping in touch with the prospective system users at the time of developing and making changes whenever required.

Test objectives

- All field entries must work properly.
- Pages must be activated from the identified link.
- The entry screen, messages and responses must not be delayed.

Features to be tested

- Verify that the entries are of the correct format
- No duplicate entries should be allowed

All links should take the user to the correct page.

7.2 Test cases

A Test case is a set of conditions of variables based on which the tester will determine whether the application or the software system in working correctly or not.

Login for user :

Table 7.2.1: Test Case for user Login

Sl No	Test Condition	Expected Result	Actual Outcome	Remarks
1	If user clicks on login link without entering username and password.	Username and password error.	Username and password error.	Successful

2	If username is blank but password is entered.	Username and password error.	Username and password error.	Successful
3	If password is blank but username is entered.	Username and password error.	Username and password error.	Successful
4	If the username or password is incorrect.	Username and password error	Username and password error	Successful
5	If valid username and valid password is entered.	System displays Welcome to home page where you can shop.	System displays Welcome to home page where you can shop.	Successful

Chapter 8

IMPLEMENTATION

System implementation is a stage in system life cycle whereby a new system is developed, installed and made ready for use. It is this stage that all details and key point in the requirement specification are practically. System implementation therefore, is a very essential stage in which its success determines to a great extent the success of the new system. At this instance, after all is said and done the system is duly ready to be implemented (Pharmacy Management System).

System design is concerned mainly with the coordination of activities, job procedures and equipment utilization in order to achieve organizational objectives. It addresses data input and output data, processing and interface.

8.1 Technology Description

8.1.1 HTML

HTML stands for HYPER TEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE, which is most widely used language on web to develop web pages. HTML refers to the way in which Web pages (HTML documents) are linked together. Thus, the link available on a web page is called Hypertext.

HTML was created by Berners-Lee in late 1991 but "HTML 2.0" was the first standard HTML specification which was published in 1995. HTML 4.01 was a major version of HTML and it was published in late 1999.

Originally, HTML was develop with the intent of defining the structure of documents like heading, paragraph, lists, and so forth to facilitate the sharing of scientific information between researchers. Now, HTML is being widely used to format web pages with the help of different tags available in HTML.

8.1.2 JSP

JavaServer Pages (JSP) is a technology for developing Webpages that supports dynamic content. This helps developers insert java code in HTML pages by making use of special JSP tags, most of which start with <% and end with %>.

A JavaServer Pages component is a type of Java servlet that is designed to fulfill the role of a user interface for a Java web application. Web developers write JSPs as text files

that combine HTML or XHTML code, XML elements, and embedded JSP actions and commands.

8.1.3 MySQL

MySQL is an open source RDBMS that relies on SQL for processing the data in database. MySQL provides APIs for the languages like C, C++, Eiffel, JAVA, Perl, PHP and Python. MySQL is most commonly used for web applications and for embedded applications and has become a popular alternative to proprietary database system because of its speed and reliability. MySQL can run on UNIX, Windows and Mac OS.

MySQL is the most popular Open Source Relational SQL database management system. MySQL is one of the best RDBMS being used for developing web based software applications.

MySQL is an open source relational database management system (RDBMS) based on Structured Query Language (SQL). MySQL runs on virtually all platforms, including Linux, UNIX, and Windows. Although it can be used in a wide range of applications.

8.1.4 JAVA

Java is a high-level, class-based, object-oriented programming language that is designed to have as few implementation dependencies as possible. It is a general-purpose programming language intended to let application developers write once, run anywhere (WORA),meaning that compiled Java code can run on all platforms that support Java without the need for recompilation.Java applications are typically compiled to bytecode that can run on any Java virtual machine (JVM) regardless of the underlying computer architecture. The syntax of Java is similar to C and C++, but has fewer low-level facilities than either of them. The Java runtime provides dynamic capabilities (such as reflection and runtime code modification) that are typically not available in traditional compiled languages. As of 2019, Java was one of the most popular programming languages in use according to GitHub,particularly for client-server web applications, with a reported 9 million developers.

8.1.5 JDBC

Java Database Connectivity (JDBC) is an application program interface (API) packaged with the Java SE edition that makes it possible to standardize and simplify the process of connecting Java applications to external, relational database management systems (RDBMS).

Fundamentally, applications written in Java perform logic. The Java language provides facilities for performing iterative logic with looks, conditional logic with if statements and object-oriented analysis through the use of classes and interfaces. But Java applications do not store data persistently. Data persistence is typically delegated to NoSQL databases such as MongoDB and Cassandra, or to relational databases such as IBM's DB2 or Microsoft's SQL Server or the popular open source database MySQL.

The JDBC API is composed of a number of interfaces and classes that represent a connection to the database, provide facilities for sending SQL queries to a database and help Java developer process the results of relational database interactions.

8.2 Code for connection

```
<?php error_reporting(1); $server = 'localhost';
$user = 'root';
$pass = '';
$db = 'groceryDB';
$connection = mysql_connect($server, $user, $pass)
or die ("Could not connect to server ... \n"); mysql_select_db($db)
or die ("Could not connect to database ... \n");
?>
```

Chapter 9

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, specified snapshots of front end design of our project are specified**.**

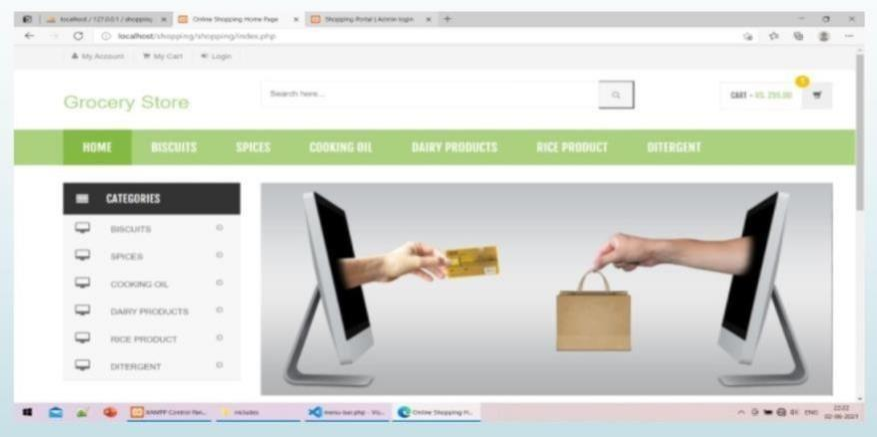

Fig 9.1: home page

In the above fig 9.1. shows the home page , with sign up and login options.

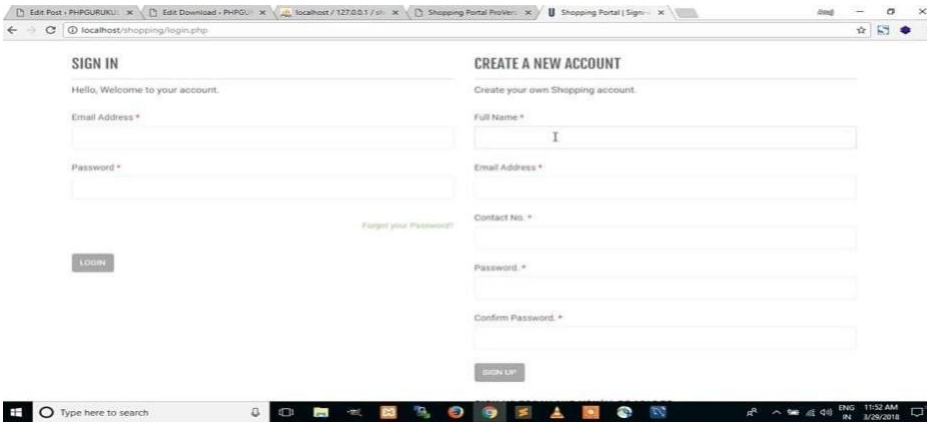

Fig 9.2: sign up page

In the above fig 9.2 shows the sign up page, the user will register and it will be saved in database.

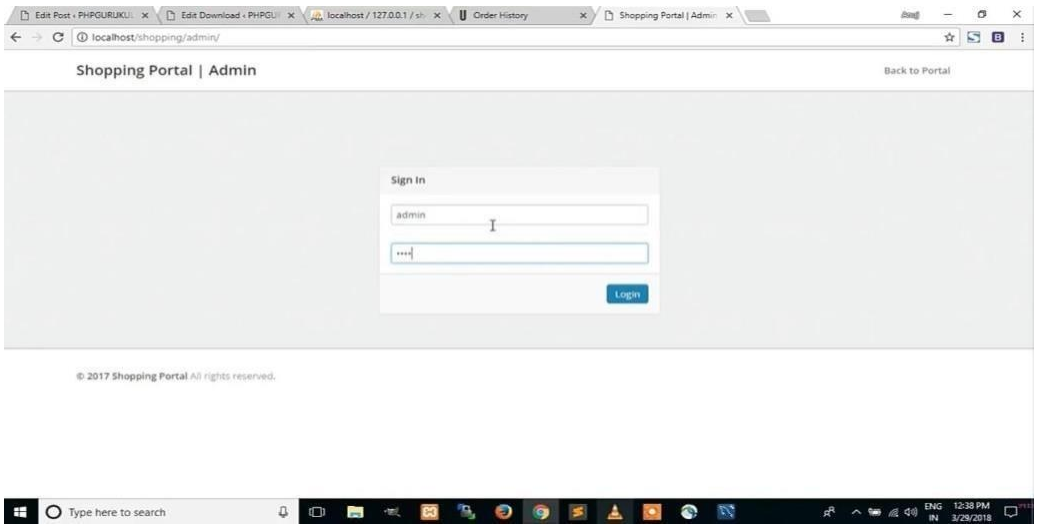

Fig 9.3: login page

In the above fig 9.3 shows the login page, the admin logins to the system using username and password.

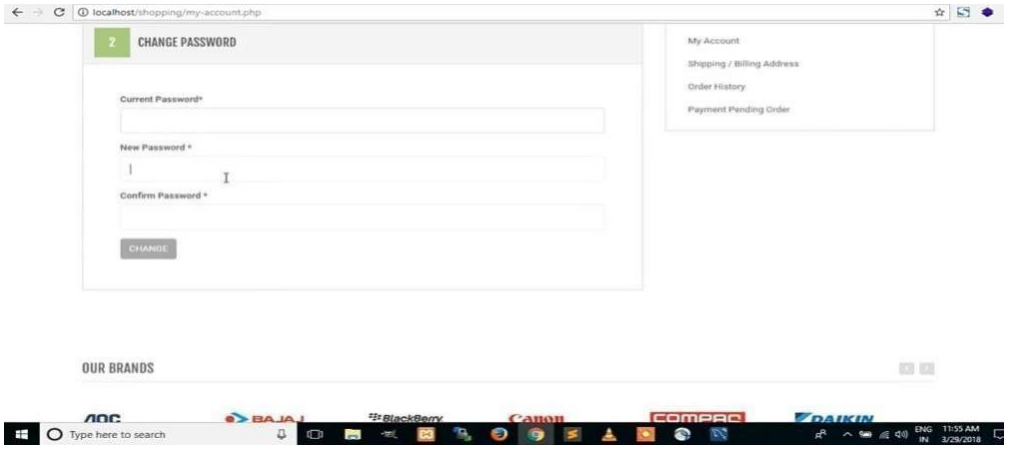

Fig 9.4:forgot password

In the above fig 9.4 shows that the user can recover their password if they have forgotten.

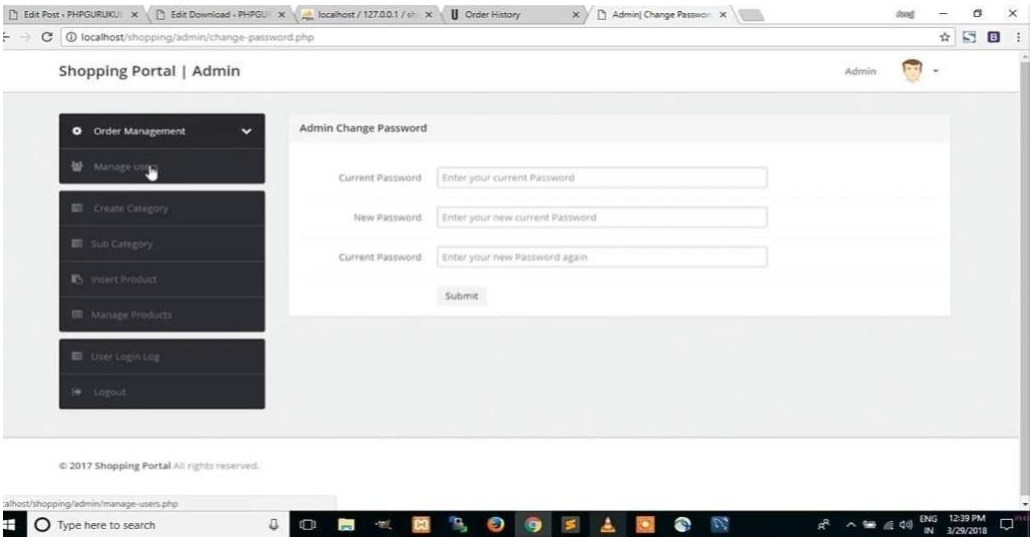

Fig 9.5: admin home page

In the above fig 9.5 shows the admin home page when the admin login as a admin. The admin page is provided with 4 links they are add product, edit product, order details and logout.

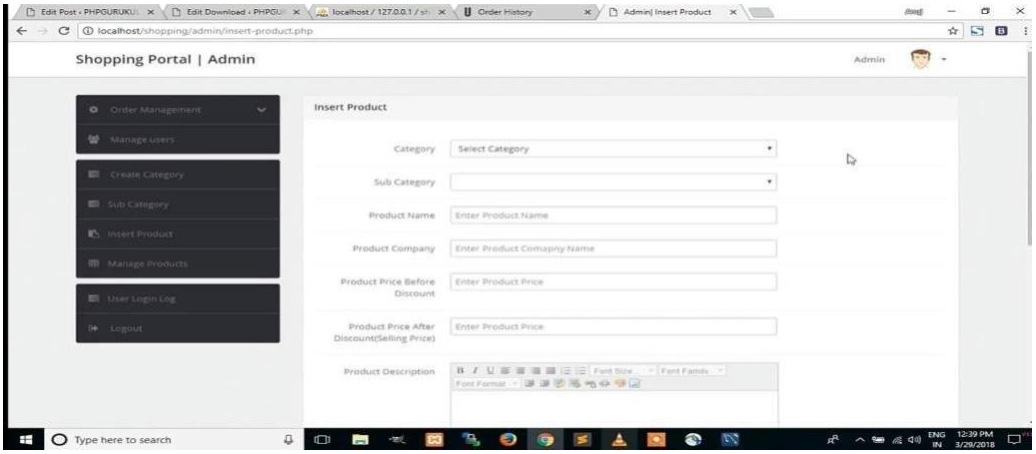

Fig 9.6: add product page

In the above fig 9.6 shows the add product page, admin will add the product and it will saved in the database.

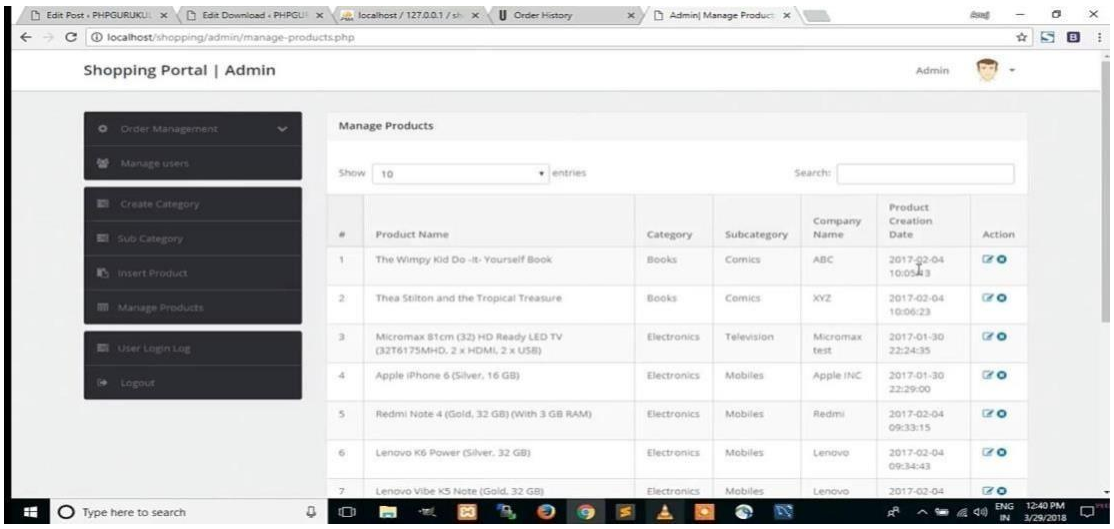

Fig 9.7:product details page

In the above fig 9.7 shows the details of the ordered product.

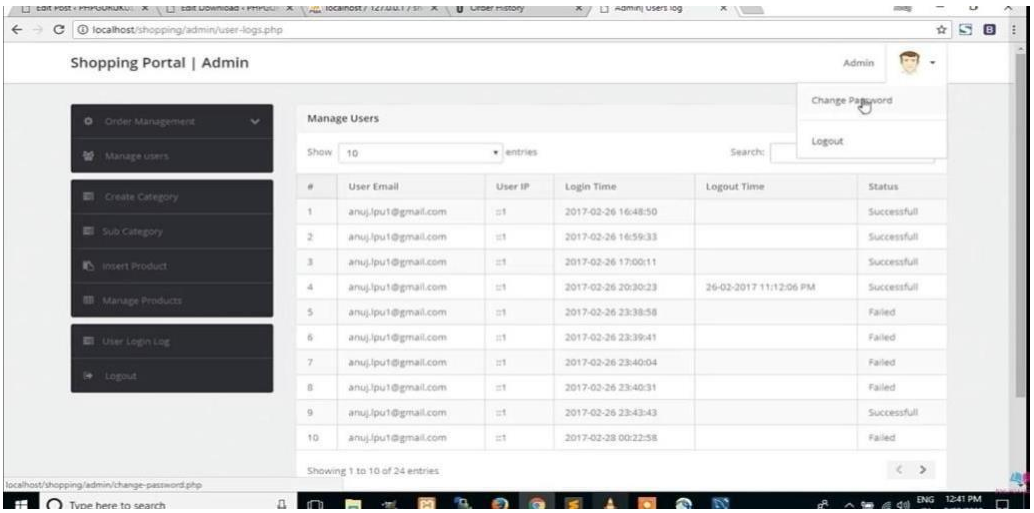

Fig 9.8:manage user

In the above fig 9.8 shows the manage user page, admin will edit the product and it will be saved in the database.

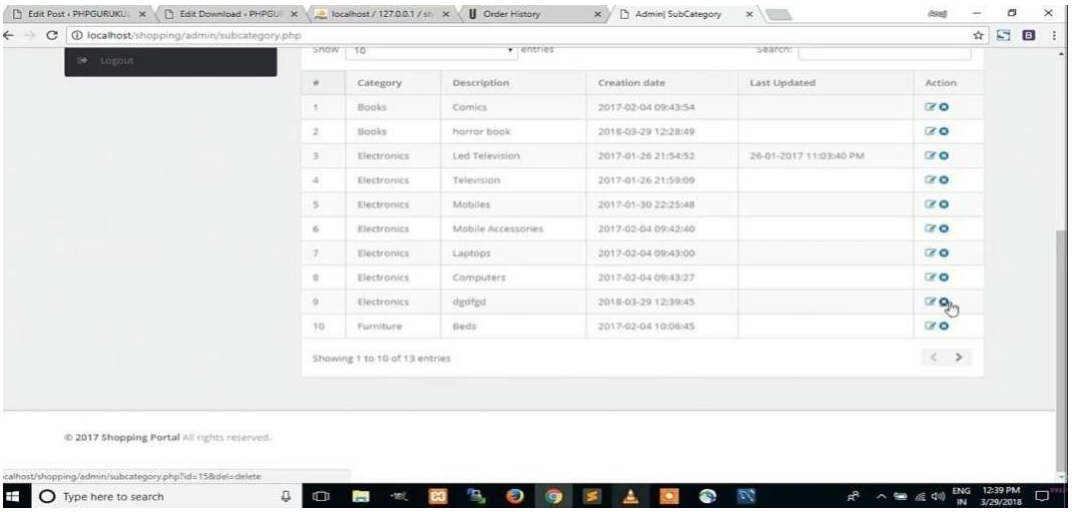

Fig 9.9:delete product

In the above fig 9.9 shows that admin can delete the product which will be saved in the database.

Fig 9.10:user home page

In the above fig 10.0 shows the user home page, when the user login, he can only view and buy the product.

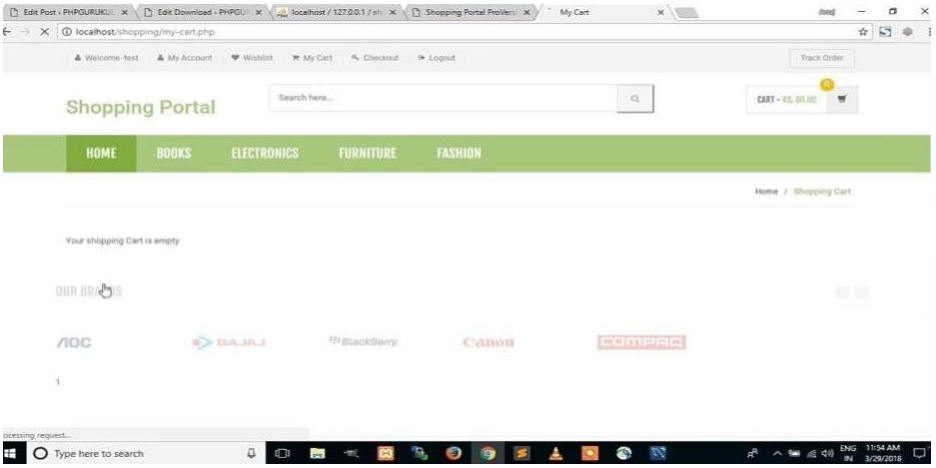

Fig 9.11cart page

In the above fig 10.1 shows the cart page, when the user selects some products, he can directly store it in the cart page.

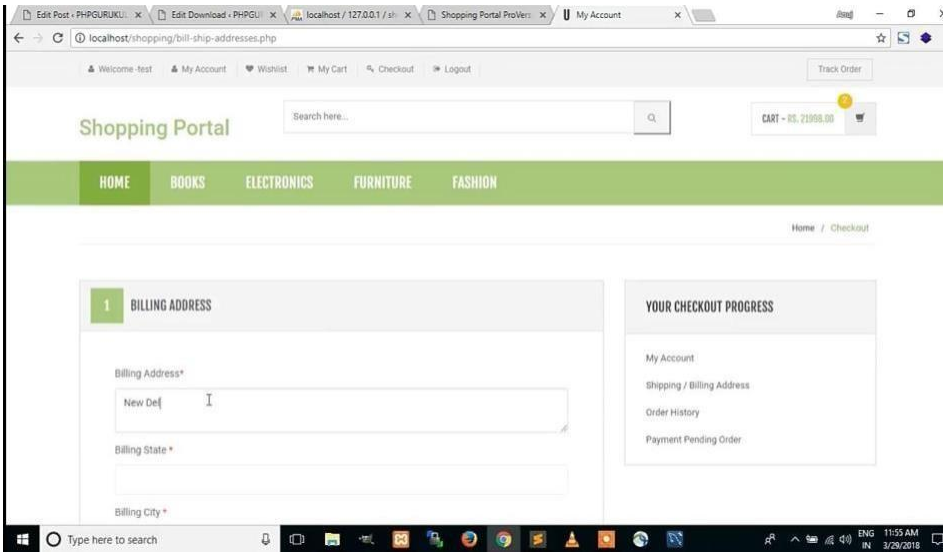

Fig 9.12:order page

In fig 10.2 shows that user can place their order of any product.

Chapter 10

CONCLUSION

Effective implementation of this software will take care of the basic requirements of the grocery shop system because it is capable of providing easy and effective storage of information related to activities happening in the stipulated area. With these, the objectives of the system design will be achieved. In order to allow for future expansion, the system has been designed in such a way that will allow possible modification as it may deem necessary

by the online grocery shop system, whenever the idea arises.

REFERENCES

- http://www.mysql.com HYPERLINK "http://www.mysql.com/"
- www.php.net HYPERLINK "http://www.php.net/"
- Wikipedia
- https://xampp HYPERLIN "https://xampp-windows.en.softonic.com/"-HYPERLINK "https://xamppwindows.en.softonic.com/"windows.eHYPERLINK"https://xamppwindows.en.softonic.com/"n.softonic.comHYPERLINK"https://xamppwindows.en.softonic.com/"
- http://www.w3school.com HYPERLINK "http://www.w3school.com/"
- http://www.uiflatcolors.com