

ONLINE SHOPPING PORTAL

A MINI PREJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM

Submitted by

SARANG SAJEEV

Reg No. 200021089803



ST. THOMAS COLLEGE, Palai

Arunapuram, Kerala- 686574

2020-2023

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Under the supervision and guidance of

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled.

“ONLINE SHOPPING PORTAL”

Is bona-fide record of work done by **SARANG SAJEEV**

(200021089803) In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

awards of Degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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DECLARATION

I, SARANG SAJEEV hereby declare that the project work entitled “**ONLINE SHOPPING PORTAL**” Submitted by me to the MG University in the Partial fulfilment of requirement for the award of Bachelor of Computer Application, Under the Guidance of Mrs. Liji Jose P, Department of Computer Application, is my original work and the Conclusions drawn therein are based on the material collected myself.

The Report submitted is my own work and has not been duplicated from any other source. I shall be responsible for any unpleased moment/situation.

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ABSTRACT

E-Kart is a web-based application intended for online retailers. The main objective of this application is to make it interactive and its ease of use. It would make searching, viewing and selection of a product easier. It contains a sophisticated search tool for users to search for products specific to their needs. The search tool provides an easy and convenient way to search for products where a user can search for a product interactively and the search tool would refine the products available based on the user's input. Proposed system helps to get products easily and with less complication.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL INSTRUCTION

One of the Major contributions of the 20th century is computer is being used in almost every field of life one cannot think about a world without computer. There has been a rapid and widespread growth in every sphere of the life due to the arrival of the computers. They are very much reliable and that is why they are favorites of men in almost every department or section of work. They are indispensable to engineers, scientists, managers, business executives, administrators, accountants, teachers, students they have strengthened man's power in numerical computations and information processing and here by increasing the effectiveness of the organization.

The Online Shopping is a web-based application intended for online retailers. The main objective of this application is to make it interactive and its ease of use. It would make searching, viewing and selection of a product easier. It contains a search engine for users to search for products specific to their needs. The search engine provides an easy and convenient way to search for products where a user can search for a product interactively and the search engine would refine the products available based on the user's input. The user can then view the complete specification of each product. They can also view the product reviews and also write their own reviews. The application also provides the user to add a product to the shopping cart. The main emphasis lies in providing a user-friendly search engine for effectively showing the desired results. It also contains a collaborative recommendation system where users can get their recommendations with ease.

FEATURES:

- Filtered Search
- Complete order view by admin
- Bill print by customers
- Collaborative Recommendation System use

1.2 SOFTWARE INTRODUCTION

FRONT END-

The system is intended to work in an intranet environment. PHP is a freeware. It is also a weakly typed, free form language .PHP has since evolved into a powerful server-side markup language with syntax that resembles a mix between Perl and C.

PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) is a server-side scripting language designed specifically for the Web. Within an HTML page, we can embed PHP code that will be executed each time the page is visited. HTML generates the web page with the static text and images. However, the need evolved for dynamic web-based application, mostly involving database usage. This dynamic usage is facilitated by PHP. Other tasks that PHP is especially good at are database access, disk access, networking and text manipulation is an excellent alternative to such similar programming solutions as Microsoft's proprietary scripting engine ASP. PHP is a cross-platform and easy. Plus, PHP adds features to solve common problems that programmers often encounter when programming for the web.

BACK END-

Backend is the most important part in the working of the system. It is the back end that manages all the data. So, it should be capable of managing, manipulating, protected data and provides sufficient security for an authorized access of database. Considering the above said requirements we have wide range of products available in the market such as Oracle, Oracle8i, Microsoft access, Microsoft SQL server, MS Visual FoxPro, paradox, MySQL etc. and many server scripting languages like Perl, Python, PHP.

MySQL is free and open-source software under the terms of the GNU General Public License and is also available under a variety of proprietary licenses. MySQL was owned and sponsored by the Swedish company MySQL AB, which was bought by Sun Microsystems (now Oracle Corporation). In 2010, when Oracle acquired Sun, Widenius forked the open-source MySQL project to create Maria DB. High Availability: Ensure business continuity with the highest levels of system availability through technologies that protect data against costly human errors and minimize disaster recovery downtime.

Chapter 2

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Analysis is a detailed study of various operations performed by a system and data are collected on the available files, decision points and transaction handled by present system. In the system analysis phase, first we had to analyze the system thoroughly and understand the process and come to an outline of new system. It is the first step in developing and managing systems. This is the proposed system and again we analyze the feasibility of proposed system that is selecting the best combination of hardware cost and the cooperating of staff of the organization is also considered.

Background Analysis

Once the project is initiated, the analyst begins to learn about the setting, the existing system and the physical process related to the revised system. Here the analyst should prepare an organization chart with a list of functions and the people who perform them. This will provide a better feel for the work environment.

Fact Finding

After obtaining the background knowledge the analyst begins to collect the data on the existing system's input, output and cost. The tools used for data collection are:

- Review of written document
- Onsite observation
- Interview
- Questionnaire

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

Today the system is totally manual system. In this system storing of citizens details, complaint details etc. are stored as a hard copy. So, viewing of the documents and editing are very difficult. It is highly error prone. There will be more wastage of energy and time. By making this into computerized we can maintain high accuracy and reliability. To overcome these problems, we are implementing a computerized system with combination of PHP and My SQL.

The limitations are:

- Report generation limitation
- Excess manpower wastage
- Time Consuming
- Error prone
- Difficulty in error correction
- Difficulty in search and retrieval of data

Based on the drawbacks and inadequacies of the existing system, the new system is designed which could rectify all the existing system. For that discussions were carried out to choose the best package for developing new systems.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

Proposed website is an interactive way of overcoming all the drawbacks. The existing system would facilitate further data manipulation and reduced cost. To make complaints easier to coordinate, monitor, track, and resolve. Identify the problems of the public and can solve it easily in a suitable short time period. Stability and operability by people of average intelligence. Enhancement in the completion of work within the constraints of time. Equal priority to all the users. The system would also satisfy the objectives of improving consistency and increasing speed of data processing. The website is accessible only by a password, thereby providing data security. The overall rights are reserved to administrator.

Advantages or benefits of the proposed system

- Website is very flexible to use
- Retrieval of old data can be possible
- Security of data at different levels

2.3 MODULE DESCRIPTION

USERS MODULE

2.3.1 CREATE ACCOUNT

This module is used by the user to create a new account to join Ecommerce for purchasing items. The user is required to fill in a few details and is automatically assigned as a user at the end of process.

2.3.2 LOGIN

This module is used by all the users to log into the account. The user is required enter his/her user's name and password. After login user will be redirected to the users' home page.

2.3.3 VIEW PRODUCT

The module displays products from categories or from single items.

2.3.4 CART

The user can add the desired product into his cart by clicking add to cart option on the product. He can view his cart by clicking on the cart button. All products added by cart can be viewed in the cart. User can remove an item from the cart by clicking remove

2.3.5 VIEW PREVIOUS ORDERS

The user can view previously ordered items.

2.3.5 GET BILL

Users got bill when they purchase any items from the shopping portal

ADMIN MODULE

2.3.6 VIEW ORDERS

The admin panel can see the total order details

2.3.7 ADD COMPANY

Admin can add companies by using the company registration window

2.3.8 VIEW COMPANY

The admin can see the total number and details of all company added

2.3.9 VIEW USER

The admin can see the details of all the signed users

2.3.10 ADD CATEGORY

Admin can add category of items

2.3.11 DELETE COMPANY

Admin can remove companies by delete option.

COMPANY MODULE

2.3.12 LOGIN

Companies can login using the login window

2.3.13 ADD PRODUCTS

Companies can add their own products by using the profile add products section

2.3.14 UPDATE PRODUCTS

Companies can update their products

2.3.15 DELETE PRODUCTS

Companies can remove their stocks or products

2.3.16 VIEW PRODUCTS

Companies can see their available products

3 Chapter

FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility analysis is a system proposal according to its workability, impact on the organization, ability to meet client and user needs and efficient use of resources. The key considerations that are involved in the feasibility analysis are:

1. Technical Feasibility
2. Economic Feasibility
3. Operational Feasibility

3.1. Technical Feasibility

Technical Feasibility centers on the existing computer system (hardware, software etc..) and to what extent it can support the proposed software. The hardware and software requirements of the system are industry standards. Here no extra expenditure is expected to incur. This system is technically feasible. The considerations that are normally associated with technical feasibility include:

1. **Development risk** can the system element be designed so that to the necessary function and performance is achieved within the constraints uncovered during the analysis.
2. **Resource availability** is competent staff available to develop to the system element in question. Are other necessary resources (hardware and software) available to build the system?
3. **Technology** has the relevant technology progressed to a state that will support the system.

3.2 Economic Feasibility

Economic analysis is the most frequently used method for evaluating effectiveness of the proposed system. More commonly known as cost-benefit analysis. This procedure determines the benefits and savings that are expected from the proposed system and compared with the cost of the existing system.

As this system works as a computer-based system, reduces a lot of manual effort and thus manpower cost. It also introduces faith and goodwill and can be measured as an intangible benefit. As we are generated from the computer-based system it reduces cost and time and naturally error prone as compared to manual typewriter.

3.3. Operational Feasibility

In operational feasibility, the entire application is checked whether the system will be used if it is developed and implemented. Also, it is checked whether there will be resistance from user that may undermine the possible application benefits. There is no barrier for implementing the system. The system also helps to access the information immediately as required. Thus, the system is found to be operational feasible.

Chapter 4

SOFTWARE AND HARDWARE REQUIRMENT SPECIFICATION

4.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATIONS

The selection of hardware is very important in the existence and proper working of any software. When selecting hardware, the size and capacity requirements are also important. Below are some of the hardware that is required by the system

Main Processor	Intel Core i3 7 th Gen
RAM	4 GB
Speed	1.70 GHz
Keyboard	104 Keys
Mouse	3D Optical Mouse
Monitor	15.60” Standard
Hard Disk Drive	500 GB

4.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATIONS

We require much different software to make the application which is in making to work efficiently. It is very important to select the appropriate software so that the software works properly.

Operating system	Windows XP/7/8/8.1/10
Front-end	PHP
Back-end	MySQL
Web server	Xampp

4.3 PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

OPERATING SYSTEM FEATURES

An O.S is a collection of programs that control the operations of the purpose of obtaining an effective performance. It acts as an interface between hardware and user programs. It facilitates the execution of programs. O.S is software responsible for allocating resources including memory, processor, time, disk space and peripheral devices such as printers, modems, and monitor.

FRONT END TOOL: PHP 5.6.25

PHP is a scripting language designed to fill the gap between SSI (Server Side Includes) and Perl, intended for the Web environment. Its principal application is the implementation of Web pages having dynamic content. PHP has gained quite a following in recent times, and it is one of the frontrunners in the Open-Source software movement. Its popularity derives from its C-like syntax, and its simplicity. The newest version of **PHP** is 7.0 and it is heavily recommended to always use the newest version for better security, performance and of course features. Basically, PHP allows a static webpage to become dynamic. PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor”. The word “Preprocessor “means that PHP makes changes before the HTML page is created. This enables developers to create powerful applications that can publish a blog, remotely control hardware, or run a powerful website such as Wikipedia or Workbooks. Of course, to accomplish something such as this, you need a database application such as **MySQL**.

BACK-END TOOL: MySQL 5.7.14

MySQL is free and open-source software under the terms of the GNU General Public License and is also available under a variety of proprietary licenses. MySQL was owned and sponsored by the Swedish company MySQL AB, which was bought by Sun Microsystems (now Oracle Corporation). In 2010, when Oracle acquired Sun, Widenius forked the open-source MySQL project to create MariaDB. High Availability: Ensure business continuity with the highest levels of system availability through technologies that protect data against costly human errors and minimize disaster recovery downtime.

Support can be obtained from the official manual. Free support additionally is available in different IRC channels and forums. Oracle offers paid support via its MySQL Enterprise products. They differ in the scope of services and in price. Additionally, several third-party organizations exist to provide support and services, including MariaDB and Percona.

MySQL has received positive reviews, and reviewers noticed it "performs extremely well in the average case" and that the "developer interfaces are there, and the documentation (not to mention feedback in the real world via Web sites and the like) is very, very good". It has also been tested to be a "fast, stable and true multi-user, multi-threaded sql database server".

Chapter 5

SYSTEM DESIGN

The most creative and challenging phase of system life cycle is system design. The term design describes a final system and the process by which it is developed. It refers to the technical specifications that will be applied in implementing the candidate system. The elegant design achieves its objectives with minimum use of resources.

The first step is to determine how the output is to be produced and in what format. The input and the database must be designed to meet the requirements of proposed output.

5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the flow of data through an information system, modelling its process aspects. Larry Constantine first developed the DFD as a way of expressing system requirements in a graphical form led to module design. Often, they are preliminary step used to create an overview of the system which can later be elaborated. DFDs can also be used for the visualization of data processing (structured design). So, it is the starting point of design phase that functionally decomposes the requirements specifications down to the lowest level of detail. A DFD consists of a series of bubbles joined by lines, and it's also known as a "bubble chart".

DFD Symbols:

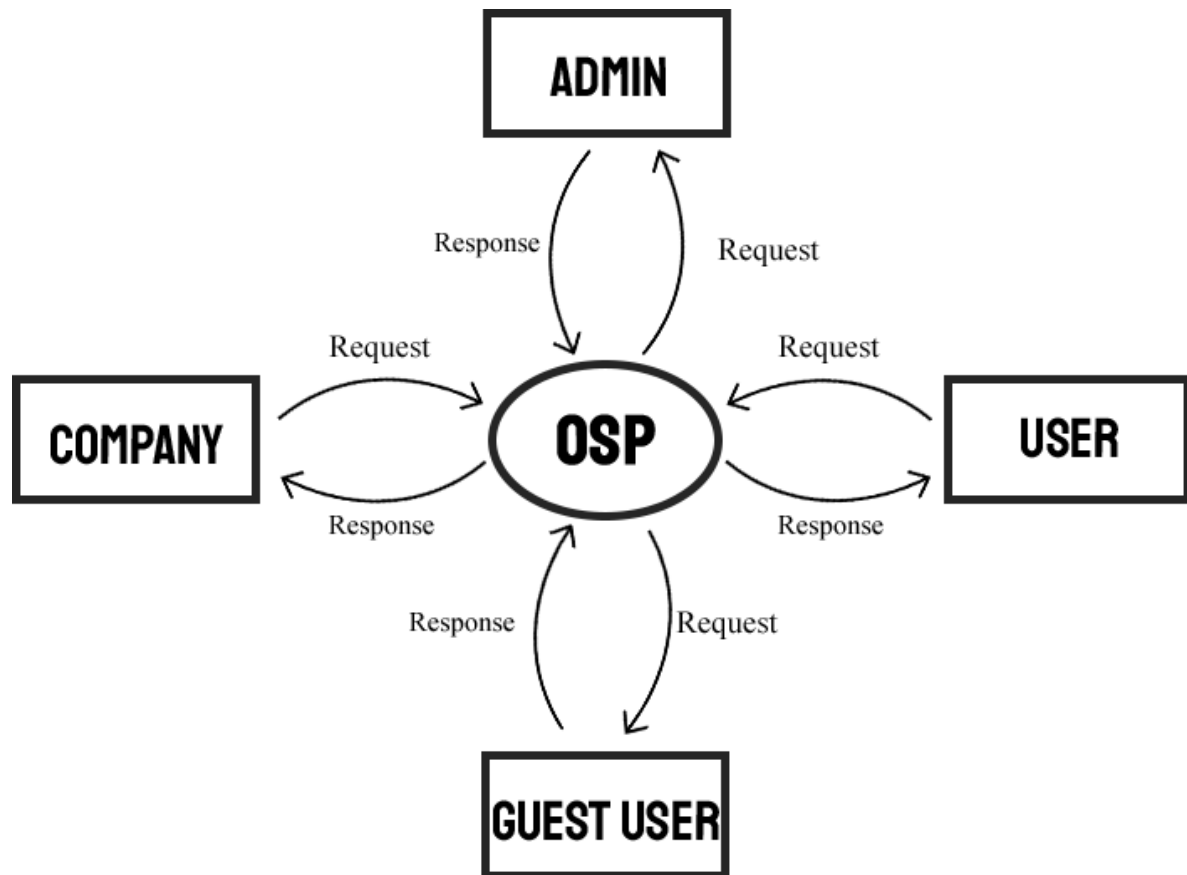
- A system defined source or destination of data.
- An arrow identifies data flow, data in motion.
- A circle represents the process that transforms incoming data flow to outgoing data flow.
- An open rectangular is data store-data at rest or temporary repository of data.

5.2 Database Schema

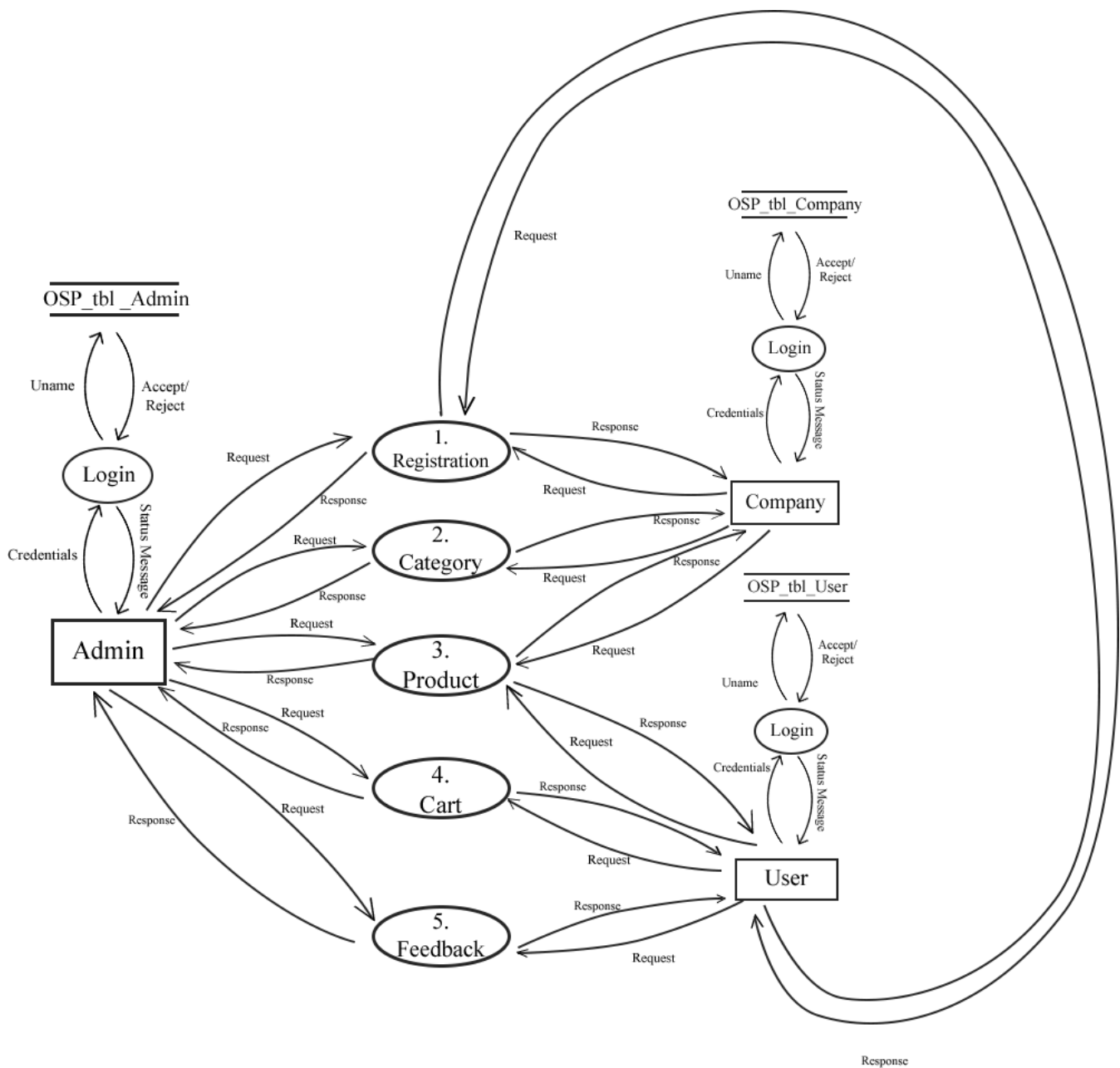
A database schema is the skeleton structure that represents the logical view of the entire database. It defines how the data is organized and how the relations among them are associated. It formulates all the constraints that are to be applied on the data. It contains a descriptive detail of the database, which can be depicted by means of schema diagrams.

LEVEL 0 DFD OF ONLINE SHOPPING PORTAL

Context Level

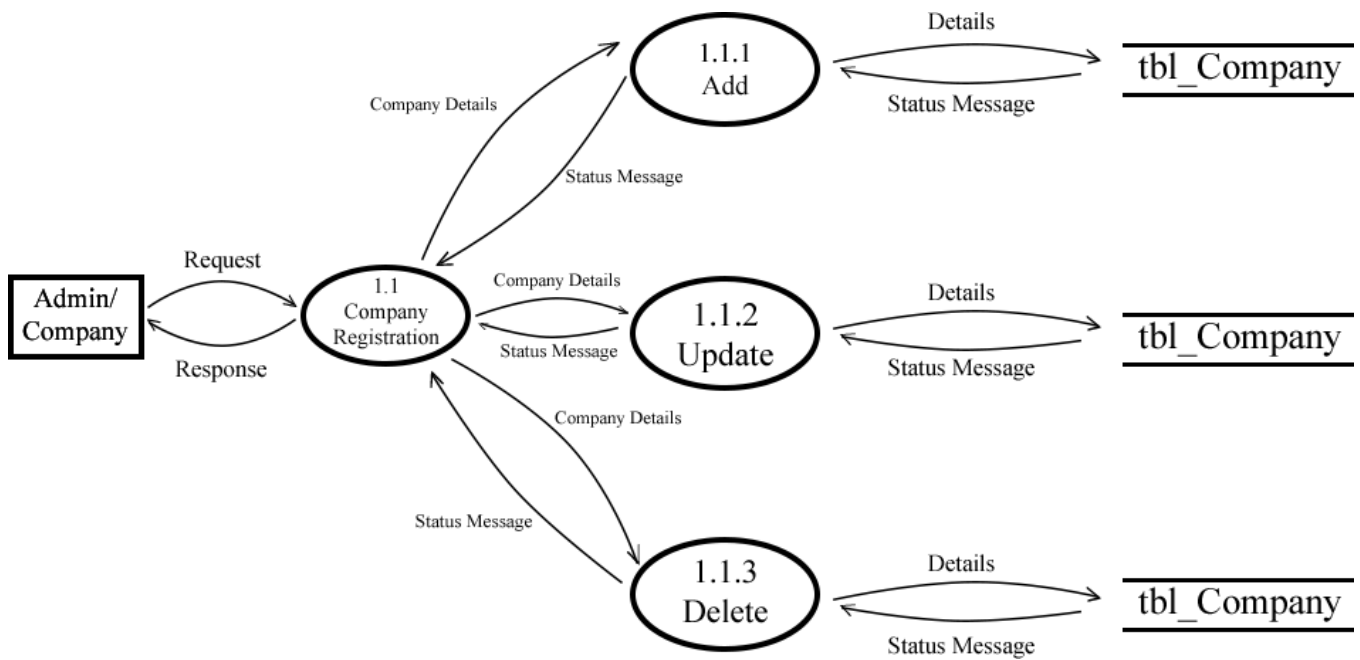


LEVEL 1 DFD OF ONLINE SHOPPING PORTAL

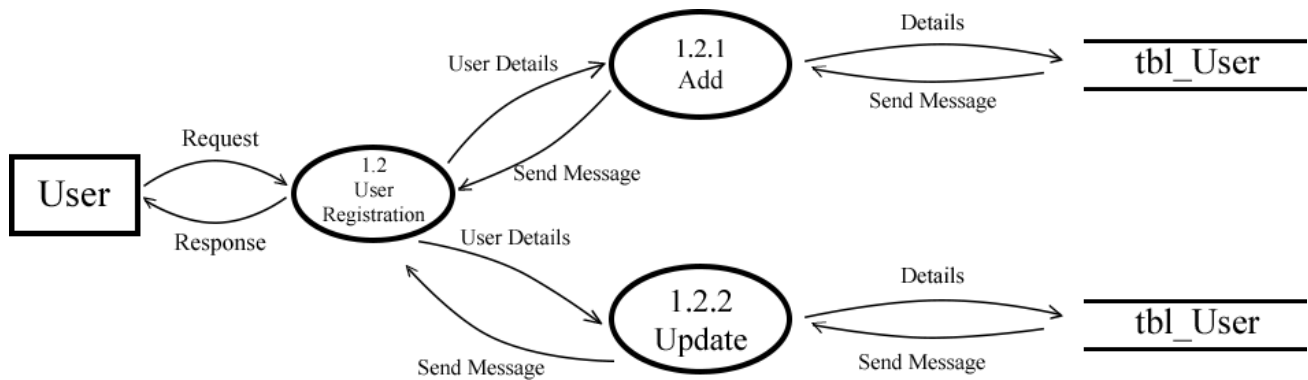


1. REGISTRATION

LEVEL 2 DFD OF COMPANY REGISTRATION

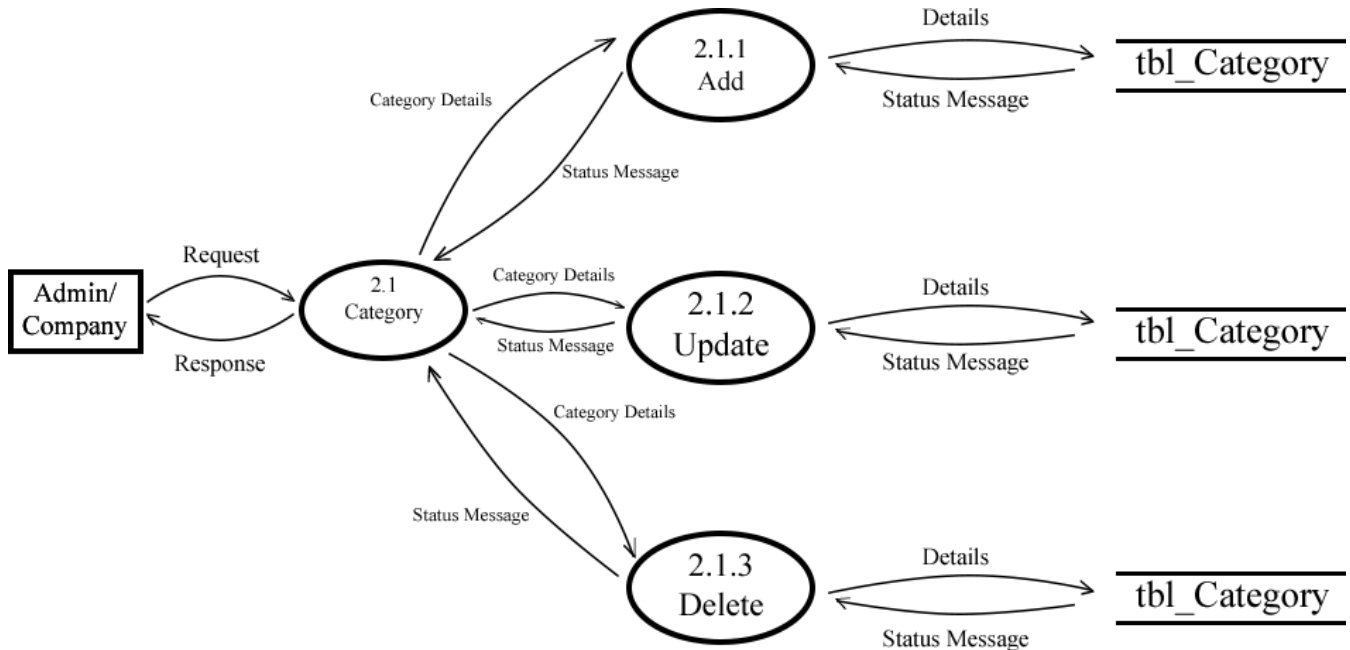


LEVEL 1 DFD OF USER REGISTRATION



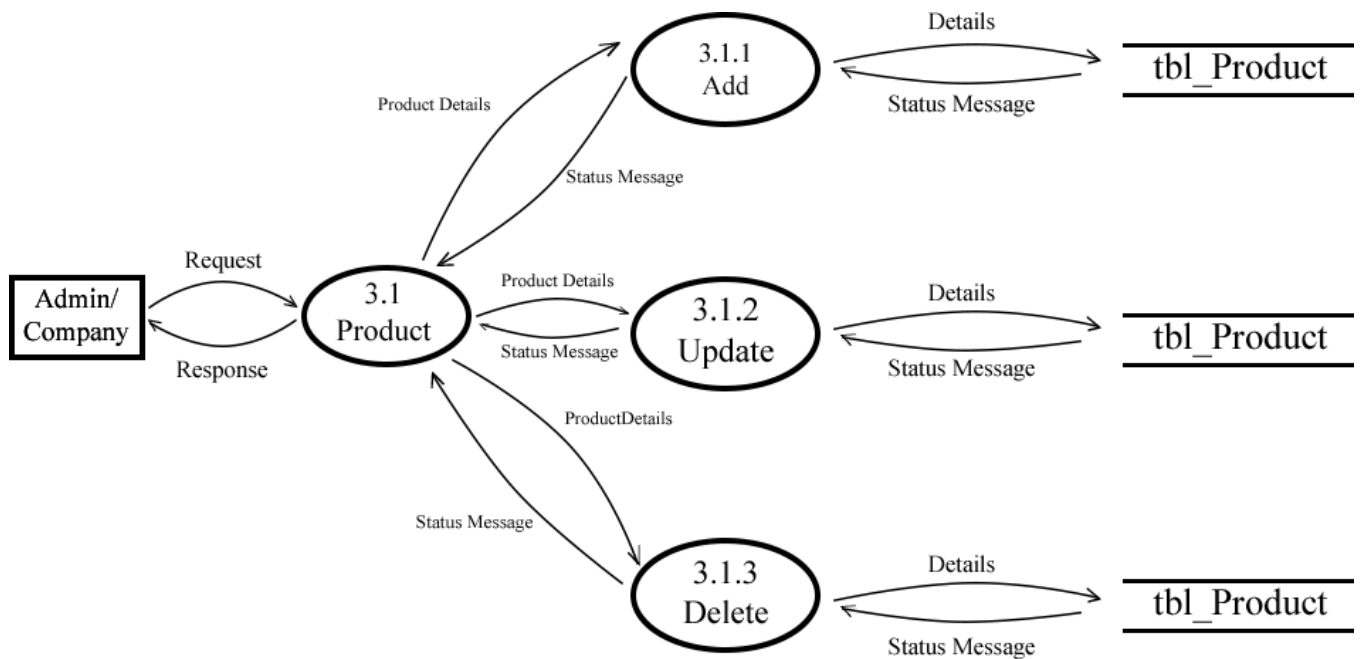
2. CATEGORY

LEVEL 2 DFD OF CATEGORY

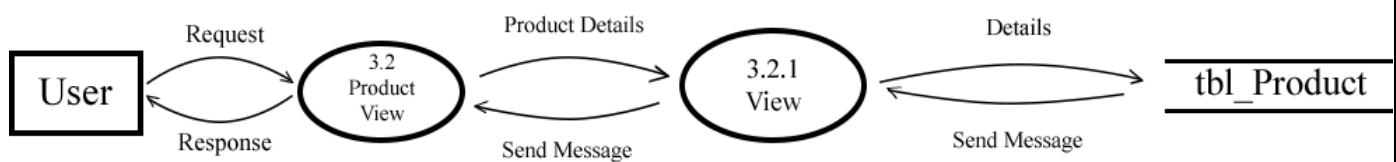


3. CATEGORY

LEVEL 3 DFD OF COMPANY PRODUCT

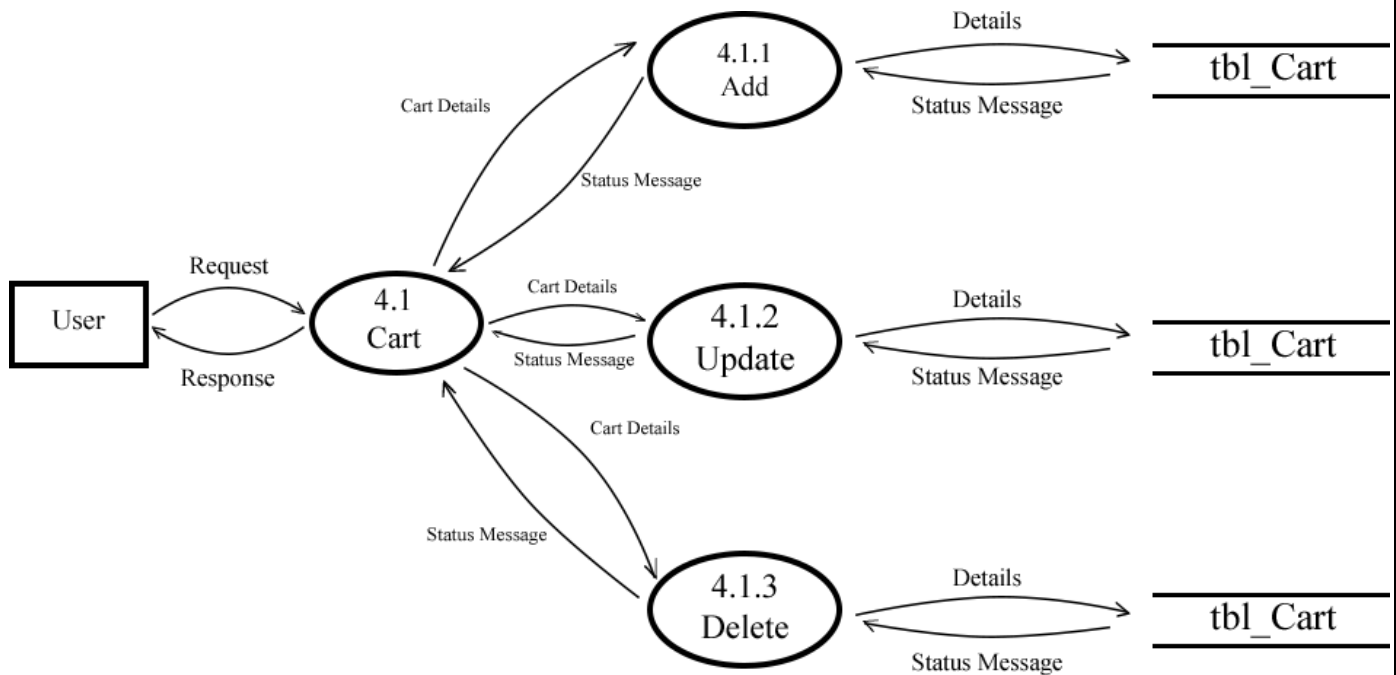


LEVEL 3 DFD OF USER PRODUCT



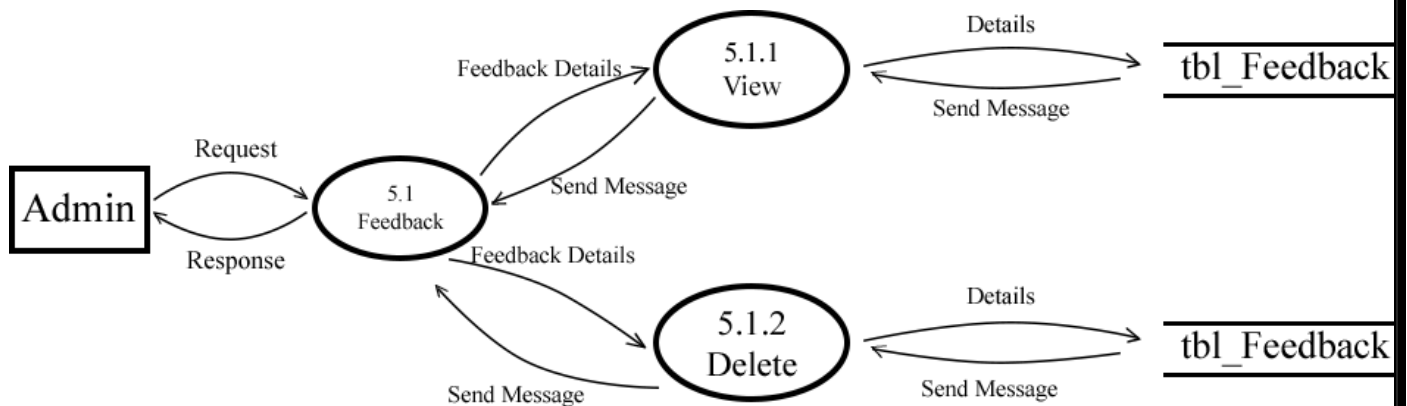
4. CART

LEVEL 4 DFD OF CART



5. FEEDBACK

LEVEL 5 DFD OF FEEDBACK



5.3 Database Design

5.3.1 TABLES

Database design is the process of producing a detailed data model of a database. This logical data model contains all the needed logical and physical design choices and physical storage parameters needed to generate a design in a data definition language, which can then be used to create a database. A fully attributed data model contains detailed attributes for each entity.

The objectives of Database Design are:

- Data Integration
- Data Integrity
- Data Independence

Several degrees of normalization have to be applied during the process of table design. The major aim of the process of normalization is to reduce data redundancy and prevent losing data integrity. Redundancy refers to unwanted and unnecessary repetition of data.

Data integrity has to be converted at all levels. Poor normalization can create problems related to storage and retrieval of data. During the process of normalization, dependencies can be identified which cause serious problems during deletion and updating. Normalization also helps in simplifying the structure of tables.

The theme behind a database is to handle the information as an integrated whole thus making access to information easy, quick, and inexpensive and flexible for the users. The entire package depends on how the data is maintained in the system. Each table has been designed with a perfect vision. Minor tables have been created which though takes much space facilities for the purpose of querying fast and accurately. The tables used in this project are mentioned below.

Tables

Cart Table

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints	Description
c_id	int	Primary key	ID of Customer
customer_username	Varchar		Customer user name
Pro_id	Int		Id of products
Qty	Int		Quantity of products

Category table

Field Name	Data type	Constraints	Description
Name	Varchar	Primary key	Name of categories
Image	Varchar		Image of categories

Order sum table

Field name	Date type	Constraints	Description
Orderid	Int	Primary key	Customer order id
Prize	Int		Prize of ordered item
Pro_id	Int		Product id
Qty	Int		Quantity of items

Order table

Field name	Data type	Constraints	Description
Order_id	Int	Primary key	Id of orders
Username	Varchar		Customers usernames
Total	Int		Total number of orders
Time	Datetime		Purchased date and time

Payment history table

Field name	Data type	Constraints	Description
customer_username	varchar		Customer user name
Amount	Int		Amount purchased item
Bill_no	Int		Bill number
Time	Datetime		Purchased date and time

Payment table

Field name	Data type	Constraints	Description
customer_username	varchar	Primary key	Customer user name
balance	Int		Balance amount

Product table

Field name	Data type	Constraints	Description
Pro_id	Int	Primary key	Product id
name	Varchar		Product name
Description	Varchar		Description of items
Image	Varchar		Image of categories
Category	Varchar		Product category
Subcategory	Varchar		Product subcategory
Company_username	Varchar		Company name

Product details table

Field name	Data type	Constraints	Description
Pro_id	Int	Primary key	Product id
Stock	Int		Number of available stocks
Prize	Int		Product prize
Mrp	Int		Maximum rate of prize

Recommendation

Field name	Data type	Constraints	Description
Order_id	Int	Primary key	Id of orders
Pro_id	Int		Product id

Review

Field name	Data type	Constraints	Description
Rev_id	Int	Primary key	Reviews id number
Pro_id	Int		Product id
Username	Varchar		Customers usernames
Review	Varchar		Reviews
Rating	Int		Products ratings
Approve	Int		approval

User table

Field name	Data type	Constraints	Description
Username	Varchar	Primary key	Customers usernames
name	Varchar		Product name
Phone	Varchar		User phone number
Email	Varchar		User email address
Address	Varchar		User address
Password	Varchar		User password
Images	Varchar		User image
Role	Varchar		Company or user

5.4 USER INTERFACE DESIGN

I/O design forms one of the major aspects of any system design. It requires much careful attention towards the user side. It defines the interface between user and the system. Carefully designed input and output how effective the system is.

5.4.1 INPUT DESIGN

Input design converts user-oriented inputs to computer-based format, which requires careful attention. The collection of the input data is the most expensive part of the system in terms of the equipment used and the number of people involved. In the input design, data is accepted for computer processing and input to the system is done through mapping via map support or links. Inaccurate input screens need to be designed more carefully and logically. A set of menus is provided which help for better application navigation. While entering data in the input forms, proper validation checks are done, and messages will be generated by the system if incorrect data has been entered.

5.4.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

Outputs are the most important and useful information to the user and to the department. Intelligent output designs will improve the systems relationship with the user and help much in decision making. Outputs are also used to provide a permanent hardcopy of the results for later use. The forms used in the system are shown in the appendix.

Chapter 6

SYSTEM TESTING

Software Testing is critical element of the software development cycle. The testing is essential for ensuring the quality of the software developed and represents the ultimate view of specification, design, and code generation. Software testing is designed as the process by which one detects the defects in the software. Testing begins at the module level and work towards the integration of entire computer-based system.

A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding an as-yet undiscovered error. A successful test is the one such uncovers or finds such error. If testing is conducted successfully, it will uncover the errors in the software. It also demonstrates that software functions are being performed according to specification and also behavioral and performance requirements are satisfied. For this, test plans have to be prepared. The implementation of a computer system requires that test data have to be prepared and that the elements is being tested in a planned and efficient manner. Nothing is complete without testing as it is a vital success of the system.

The levels in testing are:

6.1 Unit Testing

Unit testing is the practice of testing small pieces of code, typically individual functions, alone and isolated. If your test uses some external resource, like the network or a database, it's not a unit test.

Unit tests should be simple to write. A unit tests should essentially just give the function that's tested some inputs, and then check what the function outputs is correct. In practice this can vary, because if your code is poorly designed, writing unit tests can be difficult. Because of that, unit testing is the only testing method which also helps you write better code – Code that's hard to unit test usually has poor design.

6.2 Integration Testing

Integration testing (sometimes called integration and testing, abbreviated I&T) is the phase in software testing in which individual software modules are combined and tested as a group.

It occurs after unit testing and before validation testing. Integration testing takes as its input modules that have been unit tested, groups them in larger aggregates, applies tests defined in an integration test plan to those aggregates, and delivers as its output the integrated system ready for system testing. The purpose of integration testing is to verify functional, performance, and reliability requirements placed on major design items.

6.3 System Testing

After the system is put together, system testing is performed. Here the system is tested against requirements to see if all the requirements are met, and the system performance as specified by the requirements. System Testing (ST) is a black box testing technique performed to evaluate the complete system, the system's compliance against specified requirements. In system testing, the functionalities of the system are tested from an end-to-end perspective. System testing is usually carried out by a team that is independent of the development team in order to measure the quality of the system unbiased. It includes both functional and nonfunctional testing.

6.4 Acceptance Testing

Finally, acceptance test is performed to demonstrate to the client, on the real-life data of the operations of the system.

Chapter 7

IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTAINANCE

7.1 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

The Implementation Plan describes how the information system will be deployed, installed and transitioned into an operational system. The plan contains an overview of the system, a brief description of the major tasks involved in the implementation, the overall resources needed to support the implementation effort, and any site-specific implementation requirements. The plan is developed during the Design Phase and is updated during the Development Phase the final version is provided in the Integration and Test Phase and is used for guidance during the Implementation Phase.

There are three types of implementation:

- Conversion
- User training
- Documenting the system

7.2 SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Once the system has been implemented, it cannot be considered as the end of the system life cycle. After the implementation it is necessary that the system be constantly monitored so that it may be decided as how the system is working. If any problem is encountered, it is necessary that the in-charge person rectifies the problem so that the clients may not be affected by the problem. This phase of the system development life cycle is known as the maintenance period.

There are three types of maintenances:

- Correctives (fixing bugs/errors)
- Adaptive (updates due to environment changes)
- Perfective (enhancements, requirements change)

Chapter 8

FUTURE SCOPE OF THE PROJECTS

8.1 FUTURE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

With advancing technologies and increasing competition, the e-commerce industry is constantly evolving. No matter what these changes are, the future of this robust and flourishing sector is bright and promising. It would be therefore good for e-commerce businesses to learn what the future holds for them and what trends are likely to occur.

Before we launch into the future and scope of eCommerce in India, let us first understand what e-commerce is. To put it simply, electronic commerce refers to the purchase and sale of goods online or via the internet.

Sellers make websites where they display images of their products with price and description. Shoppers who buy the products have multiple payment options like COD, e-wallet, net banking, credit card, and so on.

Online sellers have the responsibility of shipping the product to the buyer and ensuring safe and timely delivery.

There are different models of E-Commerce:

- **B2C** – Business to consumer; this refers to the sale of goods to the end-user directly.
- **B2B** – a business that sells to another business, for example, office equipment, wholesalers, construction equipment sellers.
- **B2G** – Businesses that sell or deal only with Government organizations.
- **C2B** – this is when a customer creates something that adds value to a business, and the business consumes it. The best example is positive customer reviews.

Today with the high penetration of the internet and mobile devices – currently there are about 776.45 million internet connections in India – it has also become very easy to buy and sell online.

Chapter 9

CONCLUSION

9.1 CONCLUSION

The performance of the system is proved to be efficient enough. The system provides facility and flexibility for incorporating, which may be necessary in future. All the efficiencies of MySQL were developed to build the power backend table which consist of functionalities like providing constrains, strict authority keys, powerful security etc. these were used to make the table more effective. Several HTML features were used during many of the front-end applications. The form uses new and attractive designs. Web pages are designed in simple manner to provide good user interface.

Chapter 10

BIBLIOGRAPHY

10.1 REFERENCES

TEXTBOOKS

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2. Dave W Mercer, Allan Kent, Steven D Nowicki, David Mercer , Dan Squier,Wankyu Choi, “Beginning PHP”, Wiley Publishing,Inc
3. “Programming PHP”,Rasmus LerDorf and Kevin Tatore,Shroff Publishers & Distributors Pvt.Ltd

WEBSITE REFERENCED

- ❖ www.wikipedia.com
- ❖ www.mysql.com
- ❖ <http://php.net/>
- ❖ W3Schools Online Web Tutorials

Chapter 11

APPENDIX

11.1

RESULTS

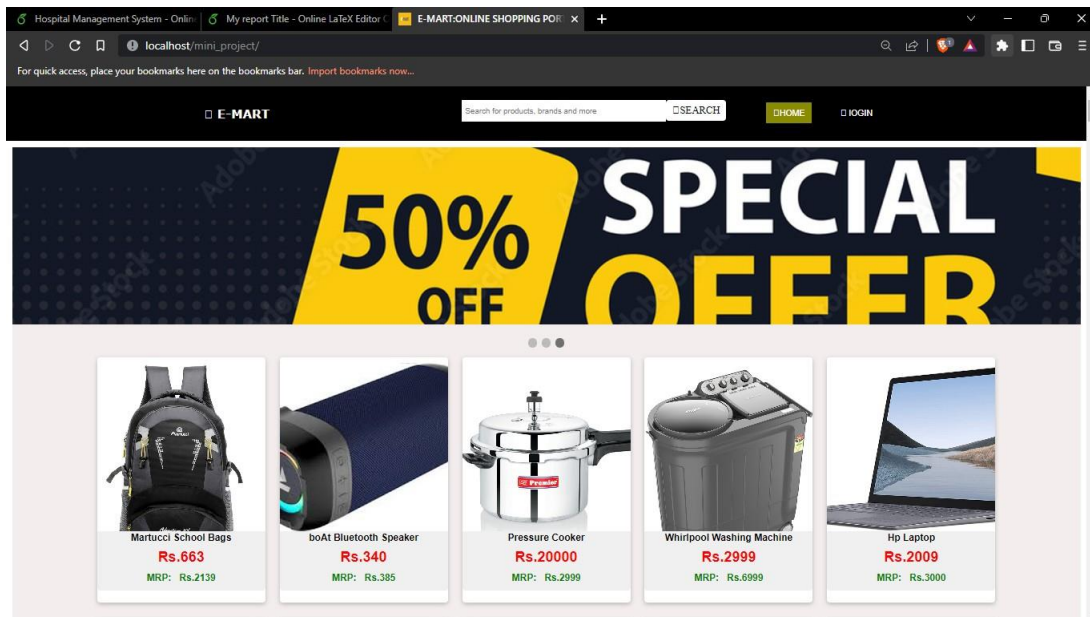


Figure 6.1: Home page

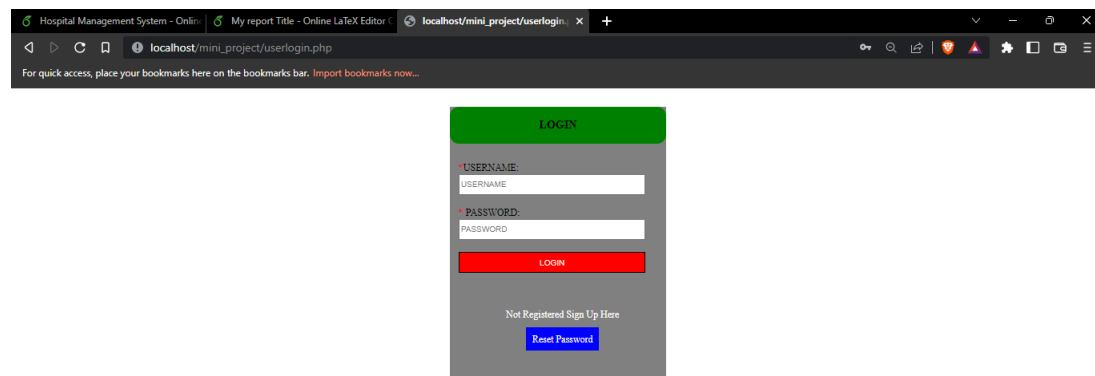


Figure 6.2: Login page

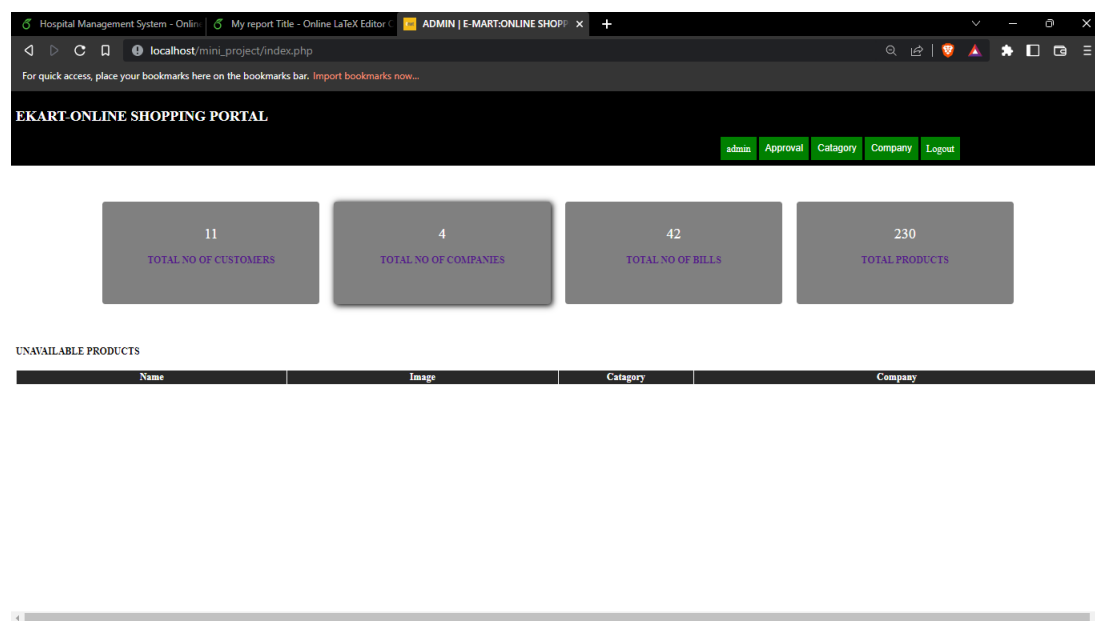


Figure 6.3: Admin page

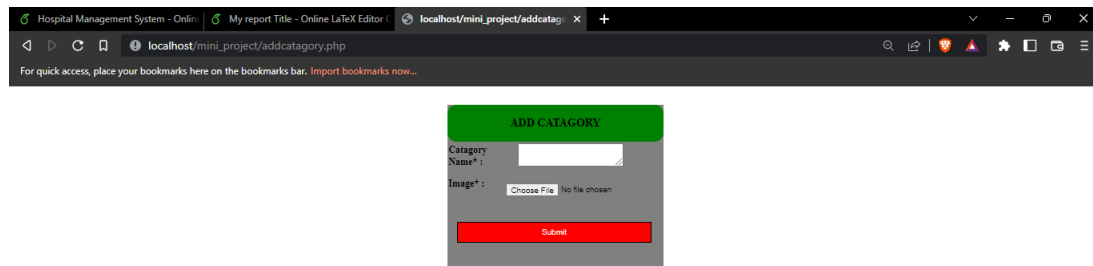


Figure 6.4: Add Category Page

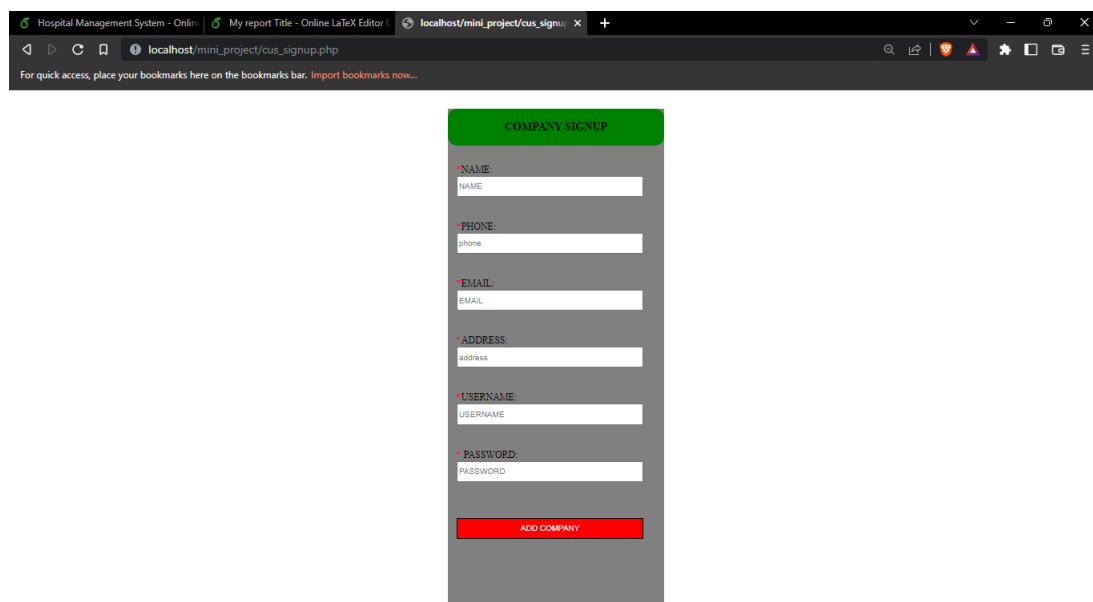


Figure 6.5: Company Sign up Page.

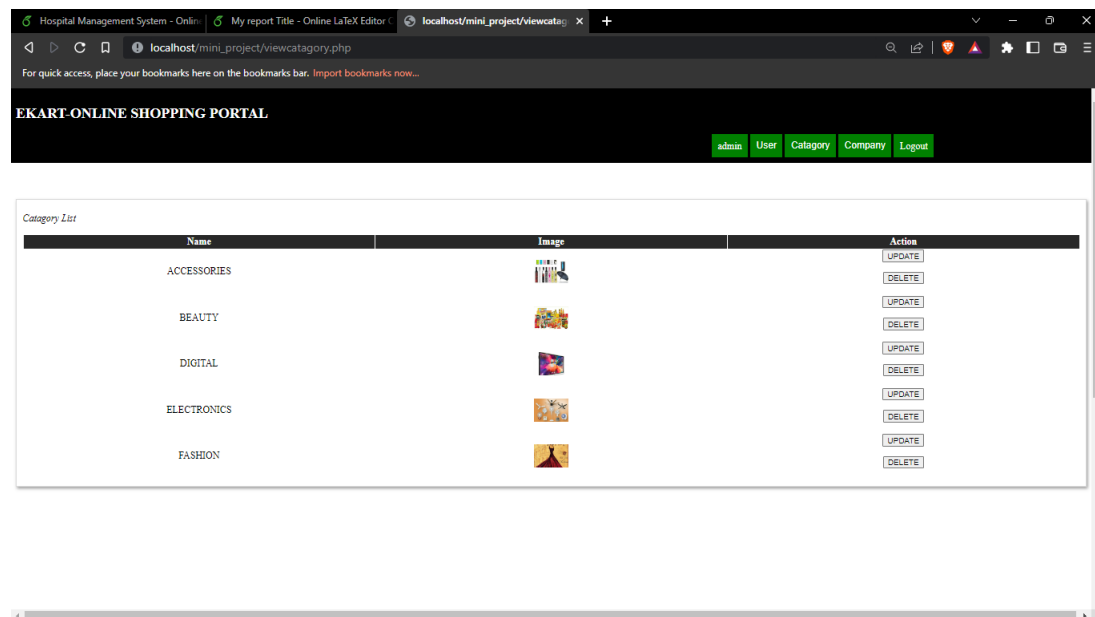


Figure 6.6: Update Category page

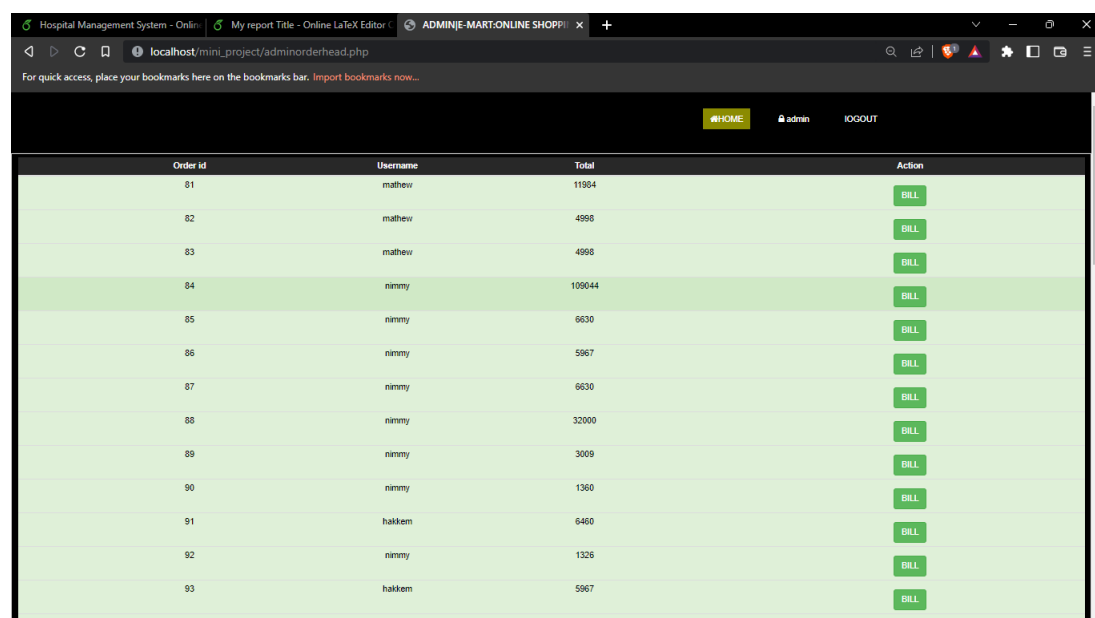


Figure 6.7: Complete Bill View page

EKART-ONLINE SHOPPING PORTAL

admin Approval Catagory Company Logout

SORT

- ☐ Stock ASC
- ☐ Stock DESC
- ☐ MRP ASC
- ☐ MRP DESC
- ☐ Price ASC
- ☐ Price DESC

CATAGORY WISE VIEW

- ☐ ACCESSORIES
- ☐ BEAUTY
- ☐ DIGITAL
- ☐ ELECTRONICS
- ☐ FASHION

Submit

Name	MRP	price	Stock	Category
boAt Bluetooth Speaker	385	340	1	ELECTRONICS
Marucci School Bags	2159	663	3	ACCESSORIES
Dauvra Basmati Rice (2 kg)	1500	1500	8	GROCERY
PARLE Melody Chocolate	1800	1800	8	GROCERY
IBL Bluetooth Speaker	17	17	9	ELECTRONICS
Dukes Kaju Kuklies with real taste of Kaju Cookies	320	320	9	GROCERY
Nirmal matta 5KG	150	150	9	GROCERY
INDIAGATE Basmati Rice(1 kg)	105	105	9	GROCERY
lal Quilla basmati rice 5KG	1800	1800	9	GROCERY
boAt Bluetooth Soundbar	45	45	10	ELECTRONICS
lal Quilla basmati rice 5KG	2500	2500	10	GROCERY
Double Horse Rice 5KG	80	80	10	GROCERY
Panasonic LED	500	500	10	ELECTRONICS
Inter Bluetooth Home Theatre	38	38	10	ELECTRONICS
Nea Papaya Face Wash	500	500	10	BEAUTY
sephora Lipstick	1800	1800	10	BEAUTY
Parizham vadi matta 5KG	130	130	10	GROCERY
Parizham vadi matta 10KG	90	90	10	GROCERY
Nirmal matta 10KG	1999	1999	10	GROCERY
indulekha Hair Oil (250 ml)	40	40	23	BEAUTY
Casuals For Men	50000	50000	27	FASHION
Eyeliners 3 ml	9500	9500	30	BEAUTY
Pressure Cooker	2999	20000	40	ACCESSORIES
Whirlpool Washing Machine	6999	2999	42	ELECTRONICS
Hip Laptop	3000	2000	47	DIGITAL
Mac Book Air	90000	85000	48	DIGITAL
MI watch	4600	4000	48	DIGITAL

Figure 6.8: Complete Product view page with sorting Facility

EKART-ONLINE SHOPPING PORTAL

Home Products Logout

81
TOTAL PRODUCTS

UNAVAILABLE PRODUCTS

Name	Image	Category	Price	MRP

SOCIAL:
FACEBOOK
TWITTER
YOUTUBE

Mail Us:
Ekart Internet Private Limited,
Buildings Alyssa, Begonia &
Clove Embassy Tech Village,
Outer Ring Road, Devarabeesanahalli Village,
Bengaluru, 560103,
Karnataka, India

Registered Office Address:
Ekart Internet Private Limited,
Buildings Alyssa, Begonia &
Clove Embassy Tech Village,
Outer Ring Road, Devarabeesanahalli Village,
Bengaluru, 560103,
Karnataka, India

Figure 6.9: Company page

ADD PRODUCTS

Name* :

Description* :

Category :

Subcategory* :

Stock* :

Price* :

Mrp* :

Image* : No file chosen

Figure 6.10: Add Company page.

EKAART-ONLINE SHOPPING PORTAL

Home Products Logout

Product List

Name	Image	Category	SubCategory	Price	MRP	Stock	Action
Martucci School Bags		ACCESSORIES	BAG	663	2139	3	<input type="button" value="UPDATE"/> <input type="button" value="DELETE"/>
boAt Bluetooth Speaker		ELECTRONICS	BLUETOOTH SPEAKER	340	385	1	<input type="button" value="UPDATE"/> <input type="button" value="DELETE"/>
Pressure Cooker		ACCESSORIES	COOKER	20000	2999	40	<input type="button" value="UPDATE"/> <input type="button" value="DELETE"/>
Whirlpool Washing Machine		ELECTRONICS	WASHING MACHINE	2999	6999	42	<input type="button" value="UPDATE"/> <input type="button" value="DELETE"/>
Hp Laptop		DIGITAL	laptop	2009	3000	47	<input type="button" value="UPDATE"/> <input type="button" value="DELETE"/>
Acer Desktop		DIGITAL	desktop	4800	6000	49	<input type="button" value="UPDATE"/> <input type="button" value="DELETE"/>
TataTurmeric Powder (100 g)		GROCERY	kitchen powder	16690	19000	49	<input type="button" value="UPDATE"/> <input type="button" value="DELETE"/>
TOTS AND MOMS Ragi Powder		GROCERY	flour	189	400	49	<input type="button" value="UPDATE"/> <input type="button" value="DELETE"/>
Men Collar Casual Shirt		FASHION	shirt	12000	14990	48	<input type="button" value="UPDATE"/>

Sort

- ☐ Category ASC
- ☐ Category DESC
- ☐ Subcategory ASC
- ☐ Subcategory DESC
- ☐ Name ASC
- ☐ Name DESC

Figure 6.11: Product Update page

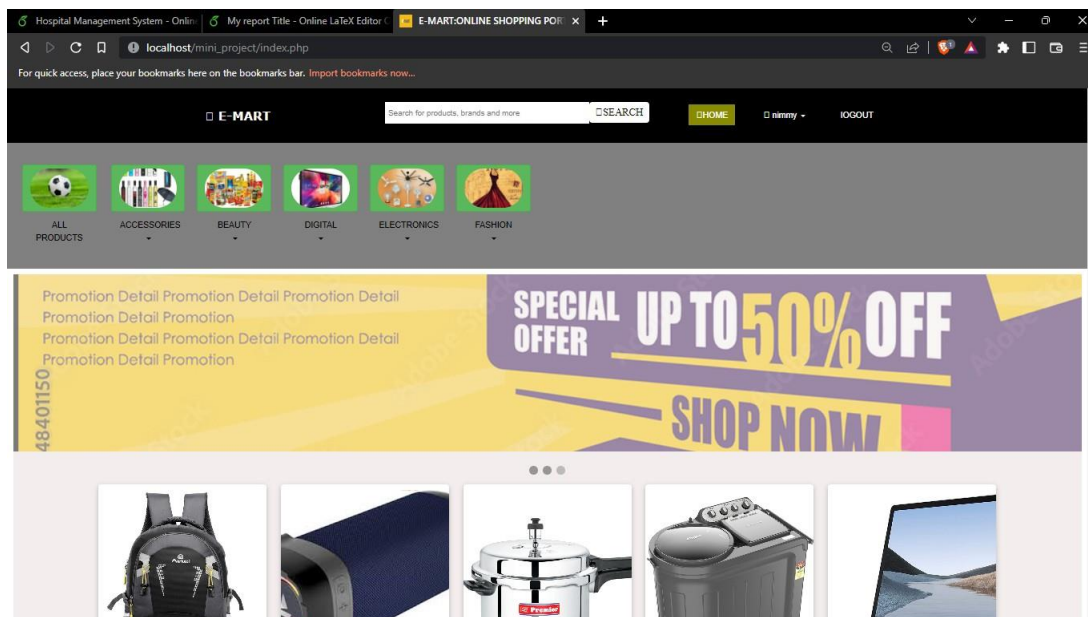


Figure 6.12: Login page

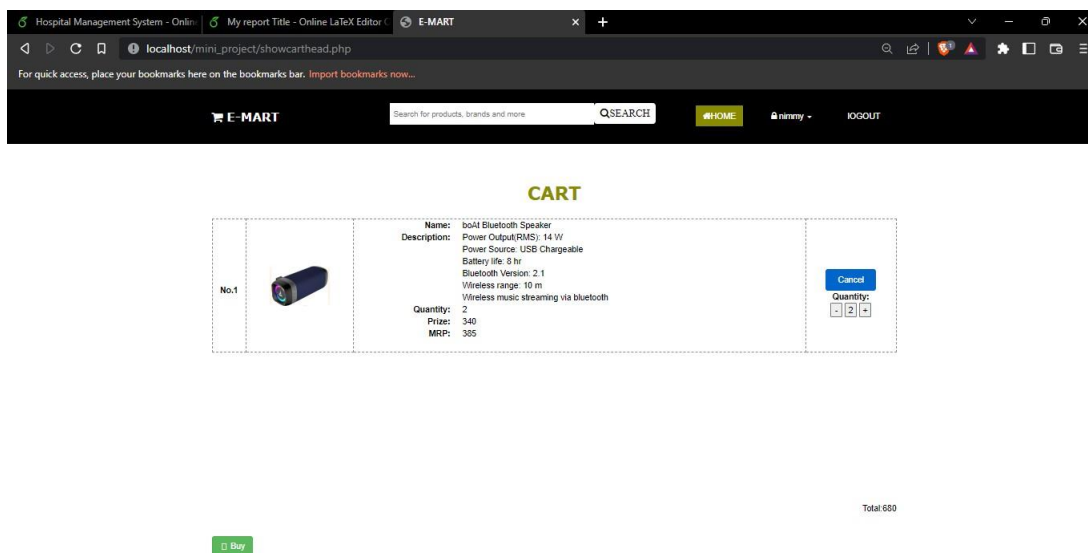


Figure 6.13: Cart page

11.2

SAMPLE CODE

Code for Product Ordering

1.1 Index.php

```
<?php
    session_start();
    if(isset($_SESSION['admin_name'])) {

        include('admin.php');

    }
    else if(isset($_SESSION['company_name'])) {

        include('company.php');

    }
    else{
?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="">
    <meta name="author" content="">
    <link href="images/logo.jpg" rel="shortcut icon">
    <title> E-MART:ONLINE SHOPPING PORTAL</title>
    <link href="css/jssss.css" rel="stylesheet">
    <link href="css/main3.css" rel="stylesheet">
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/font.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/text12.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/img3copy.css">
</style>
.search{
    width:50%;
}
.button1{
    width:100%;
}
.bt1{
    background-color: #5cb85c;
}
```

```

</style>
</head><!--/head-->

<!--*****START OF NAVIGATION
BAR*****-->
<body>
    <nav class="navbar navbar-inverse" role="banner">
        <div class="container">
            <?php include('header.php');?>
        </div>
    </nav>
    <?php if (isset($_SESSION['login_customer'])) { ?>
        <div class="container1">
            <?php include('chardetail.php');?>
        </div><?php } ?>

<div class="jj">
    <div class="pro">
        <!--*****START
SLIDER*****-->
        <div class="slideshow-container">
            <!-- Full-width images with number and caption text -->
            <div class="mySlides fade">
                <div class="show"></div>
                
            </div>
            <div class="mySlides fade">
                <div class="show"></div>
                
            </div>
            <div class="mySlides fade">
                <div class="show"></div>
                
            </div>
        </div>
        <br>
        <!-- The dots/circles -->
        <div style="text-align:center">
            <span class="dot" onclick="currentSlide(1)"></span>
            <span class="dot" onclick="currentSlide(2)"></span>
            <span class="dot" onclick="currentSlide(3)"></span>
        </div>
    <!--*****END OF
SLIDER*****-->

    <!--*****PRODUCT

```

```

DISPLAY*****-->
<center>
<?php include('includes/dbconn.php');
    $sql = "SELECT * FROM pro_dtl_tbl where stock > 0";           //FETCH
PRODYCT FROM DATABASE
$result=mysqli_query($con, $sql) or die (mysqli_error($con));
if(mysqli_num_rows($result)>0){
while($l = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result)){
    $pro_id=$l['pro_id'];
    $sql = "SELECT * FROM product_tbl where pro_id='$pro_id'";
    $r=mysqli_query($con, $sql) or die (mysqli_error($con));
    if(mysqli_num_rows($r)>0){
        while($row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($r)){
?>
        <div class="cards2" style="left:10px" >
            <form action="infohead.php" method="get">
                <button name="info" type="submit" value="<?php echo $row['pro_id'];?>">
                    <div class="image2">
                        
                    </div>
                    <div class="des">
                        <p><font color="black" size="3px" ><?php echo $row['name'];?></font></p>
                        <p><font color="red" size="5px">Rs.<?php echo $l['prize'];?></font></p>
                        <p><font color="green" size="3px">MRP:&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;&Rs.<?php echo
$1['mrp'];?></font></p>
                    </div>
                </button></form>
            </div>
            <?php } } } }?>
        </div></div>
<br><br>

</center>
<!--***** FOOTERS
*****-->
<footer id="footer" class="midnight-blue wow fadeInDown">
    <?php include('footer.php');?>
</footer><!--/#footer-->

<!--***** SLIDER WORKING
FUNCTION *****-->

<script>
let slideIndex = 0;
showSlides();

function showSlides() {
    let i;

```

```

let slides = document.getElementsByClassName("mySlides");
let dots = document.getElementsByClassName("dot");
for (i = 0; i < slides.length; i++) {
  slides[i].style.display = "none";
}
slideIndex++;
if (slideIndex > slides.length) {slideIndex = 1}
for (i = 0; i < dots.length; i++) {
  dots[i].className = dots[i].className.replace(" active", "");
}
slides[slideIndex-1].style.display = "block";
dots[slideIndex-1].className += " active";
setTimeout(showSlides, 2000); // Change image every 2 seconds
}
</script>

<script src="js/jquery.js"></script>
<script src="js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
<script src="js/jquery.prettyPhoto.js"></script>
<script src="js/jquery.isotope.min.js"></script>
<script src="js/main.js"></script>
<script src="js/wow.min.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
<?php
}
?>

```

```

<?php
    session_start ();
    $total=0;
    $uid = $_SESSION['login customer'];

?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale
        =1.0">
    <meta name="description" content="">
    <meta name="author" content="">
    <!-- <link href="images/logo.jpg" rel="shortcut icon"> -->
    <title>E-MART</title>

```

```

<!-- core CSS -->
<link href="css/jssss.css" rel="stylesheet">
<link href="css/main3.css" rel="stylesheet">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-
awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/text10.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/img3copy.css">


</head><!--/head-->

<!--*****START OF NAVIGATION
BAR*****-->
<body>

<nav class="navbar navbar-inverse" role="banner">
    <div class="container">
        <div class="navbar-header">
            <button type="button" class="navbar-toggle" data-
                toggle="collapse" data-target=".navbar-collapse">

                <span class="sr-only">Toggle navigation</span>
                <span class="icon-bar"></span>
                <span class="icon-bar"></span>
                <span class="icon-bar"></span>
            </button>
            <a href="index.php"><h4 class="wow fadeInDown" style
                ="margin-top:20px; color:#FFF;">
                <!--  -->
                Online School Products Sale Website</h4></a>
        </div>

        <div class="collapse navbar-collapse navbar-right wow
            fadeInDown">
            <ul class="nav navbar-nav">
                <li><a href="showcarthead.php">Back To Cart</
                    a></li>

```

```
<li></li>
```

```
</li>
```

```
</ul>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div><!--/.container-->
```

```
</nav><!--/nav-->
```

```
<?php include('includes/dbconn.php');
$total=0;
$balance=0;
$sql = ("SELECT * FROM 'cart_tbl' where customer
        username='$uid'") ;
$i = mysqli_query($con, $sql);
while($row = mysqli_fetch_array($i)) {
    $pid= $row['pro_id'];
    $qty= $row['qty'];
    $sql = ("SELECT prize FROM 'pro_dtl_tbl' where pro_id=$pid") ;
    $p = mysqli_query($con, $sql);
    while($l = mysqli_fetch_array($p)) {
        $total=$total+($qty*$l['prize ']) ;
    }
}

    $sql = ("SELECT balance FROM 'payment_tbl'
            where customer username='$uid'") ;
    $p = mysqli_query($con, $sql);
    while($l = mysqli_fetch_array($p)) {
        $balance=$l['balance']-$total;
    }
}
if ($balance>=0) {
    if ($total>2000)
```



```

        $coin=20;
        else
        $coin=(int)($total/100);
    ?>

<!--*****START OF Availables
*****-->

    <form class="form-horizontal" enctype="multipart/form-data" method
        ="post" action="">
    <div class="modal-body">

        <h3><center>TOTAL AMOUNT TO BE USED:</center></h3><h2
            ><center> <?php echo $total;?><B></center></h2>
        <h3><center>BALANCE AFTER DEDUCTION:</center></h3><
            h2><center> <?php echo $balance;?><B></center></h2>
        <h3><center>OBTAINED COIN:</center></h3><h2><center>
            <?php echo $coin;?><B></center></h2>

    <center><button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary" name="
        savechanges"><i class="glyphicon glyphicon-thumbs-up"></i>
        COMPLETE PAYMENT</button></center>

    </div>
    </form>
</div>
</div>
</div>

<?php
include (' includes/dbconn.php');

if ( isset ($_POST['savechanges'])) {

    $balance=$balance+$coin;

    $sql = ("INSERT INTO order tbl
        VALUES('','$uid','$total',now())");// INSERT INTO
        ORDER TABLE TO SUMMARAISE THE ORDER
        DATILS
    mysqli_query($con, $sql);

    $sql = ("SELECT * FROM order tbl");
    $re=mysqli_query($con, $sql);
    while($row = mysqli_fetch_array($re)){

```

```

    $order_id= $row['order id'];
}
$sql = ("INSERT INTO payment_history tbl VALUES('$uid','$total',
    $order_id',now())");//INSERT INTO PAYMENT HISTORY
    TABLE TO TRACK PAYMENT GONE FROM USER
    BALANCE
mysqli_query($con, $sql);

$sql=("UPDATE payment tbl SET balance='$balance' WHERE
    customer username='$uid'");//UPDATE BALANCE IN THE
    PAYMENT TABLE BY SUBTRACTING THE TOTAL
    AMOUNT
$re=mysqli_query($con, $sql);

$sql = ("SELECT * FROM 'cart tbl' where customer username='$uid' ")
;
    $i = mysqli_query($con, $sql);
    while($row = mysqli_fetch_array($i)) {
        $pid= $row['pro id'];
        $sql=("SELECT prize,stock FROM pro_dtl tbl where pro id='
            $pid' ");
        $re=mysqli_query($con, $sql);
        while($l = mysqli_fetch_array($re)) {
            $prize= $l['prize'];

            $sql = ("SELECT * FROM 'cart tbl' where
                customer username='$uid' and pro id='$pid'");
            $i = mysqli_query($con, $sql);
            while($row = mysqli_fetch_array($i)) {
                $qty= $row['qty'];
                $stock=$l['stock'] - $qty;
                $sql=("UPDATE pro_dtl tbl SET stock='$stock'
                    WHERE pro id='$pid'");//UPDATING THE
                    STOCK BY SUBTRACTING THE STOCK
                mysqli_query($con, $sql);
            }
        }
    }
}
}

```

```

    $sql = ("SELECT * FROM 'cart tbl' where customer username='
        $uid' ");
        $i = mysqli_query($con, $sql);
        while($row = mysqli_fetch_array($i)) {
            $pid= $row['pro id'];
            $sql=("SELECT prize,stock FROM pro_dtl tbl
                where pro id='$pid' ");
            $re=mysqli_query($con, $sql);
            while($l = mysqli_fetch_array($re)) {

```

```

        $prize= $l[' prize '];
        $sql = ("INSERT INTO ordersum tbl VALUES('
            $order_id','$prize','$pid','$qty')");//INSERT INTO
            ORDER SUM TABLE FOR DATILED
            PRODUCT
            PURCAHED
        mysqli_query($con, $sql);
    }
}

        $sql = ("DELETE FROM cart tbl where
            customer-username='$uid' ");//DELETE
            PRODUCT FROM CART
        mysqli_query($con, $sql);
        echo '<script>alert("Order Completed");
            window.location.href="index.php"</script>';

    }

} else {
    echo '<script>alert("please recharge");
        window.location.href="index.php"</script>';}

?>

<!--loginModal-->

    <script src="js/jquery.js"></script>
    <script src="js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
    <script src="js/jquery.prettyPhoto.js"></script>
    <script src="js/jquery.isotope.min.js"></script>
    <script src="js/main.js"></script>
    <script src="js/wow.min.js"></script>
</body>

</html>

```

Appendix B

Code for Recomendation

```

<html>
<head>
    <script src="//code.jquery.com/jquery-1.11.1.min.js"></script>

    <style>
        .MultiCarousel { float : left ; overflow: hidden; padding: 15px; width:
            100%; position: relative ; }
        .MultiCarousel .MultiCarousel-inner { transition: 1s ease all ; float : left ;
            }
        .MultiCarousel .MultiCarousel-inner .item { float: left ;}
        .MultiCarousel .MultiCarousel-inner .item > div { text-align: center;
            padding:10px; margin:10px; background:#f1f1f1; color:#666;}
        .MultiCarousel .leftLst , .MultiCarousel .rightLst { position :absolute;
            border-radius:50%;top:calc(50% - 20px); }
        .MultiCarousel .leftLst { left :0; }
        .MultiCarousel .rightLst { right :0; }
        .MultiCarousel .leftLst .over, .MultiCarousel .rightLst .over { pointer-events:
            none; background:#ccc; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
    <h2>Featured <b>Products</b></h2>
    <div class="row">
        <div class="MultiCarousel" data-items="1,3,5,6" data-slide="1" id="
            MultiCarousel" data-interval="1000">
            <div class="MultiCarousel-inner">

                <?php
                    $db_host    = 'localhost';
                    $db_user    = 'root';
                    $db_pass    = '';
                    $db_database = 'shopping db';
                    /* End config */

```

```
$con = mysqli_connect($db host, $db user, $db pass,
    $db database);
$uid = $_SESSION['login customer'];
```

```
$sql="create temporary table ub_rank as
select similar.user_id,count(*) rank
from recommendation target
join recommendation similar on target.pro_id= similar.
    pro_id and target.user_id != similar.user_id
where target.user_id = '$uid'
group by similar.user_id ;";
mysqli_query($con, $sql);
```

```
$sql="select similar.pro_id, sum(ub_rank.rank) total_rank
from ub_rank
join recommendation similar on ub_rank.user_id = similar.user
    id
left join recommendation target on target.user_id = '$uid' and
    target.pro_id = similar.pro_id
where target.pro_id is null
group by similar.pro_id
order by total_rank desc ;";
```

```
// Execute multi query
```

```
$result=mysqli_query($con, $sql);
while ($row = mysqli_fetch_row($result)) {
    $id=$row[0];
```

```
    $sql = "SELECT * FROM product tbl
        WHERE pro_id = '$id'" or die (mysqli
            error($con));
```

```
    $res1=mysqli_query($con, $sql);
```

```
    $len = mysqli_fetch_array($res1);
```

```
    $sql = "SELECT * FROM pro_dtl tbl
        WHERE pro_id = '$id'" or die (mysqli
            error($con));
```

```
    $res2=mysqli_query($con, $sql);
```

```
    $bre = mysqli_fetch_array($res2);
```

```
?>
```

```
<div class="item">
```

```
<div class="pad15">
```

```
    <form action="infohead.php" method="get"
        ">
```

```
    <button name="info" type="submit"
```

```
        value="<?php echo $bre['pro_id'];?>">
```

```
    
```

```

        <p class="lead"><?php echo $len['name'];?></p>
        <p>    <?php echo $bre['prize'];?></p>
        <p><strike> <?php echo $bre['mrp'];?></strike>
            ></p>
            </button>
        </form>

    </div>

</div>
    <?php } ?>
</div>
    <button class="btn btn-primary leftLst"></button>
    <button class="btn btn-primary rightLst">></button>
</div>
</div>

</div>
<script>
$(document).ready(function () {
    var itemsMainDiv = ('.MultiCarousel');
    var itemsDiv =
    ('.MultiCarousel-inner');var
    itemWidth = "";

    $(' . leftLst , . rightLst ') . click (function () {
        var condition = $(this).hasClass(" leftLst");
        if (condition)
            click (0, this);
        else
            click (1, this)
    });

    ResCarouselSize();

    $(window).resize(function () {
        ResCarouselSize();
    });

    //this function define the size of the itemsfunction
    ResCarouselSize()    {
        var incno = 0;
        var dataItems = ("data-items");
        var itemClass = ('.item');
        var id = 0;
        var btnParentSb =
        "";var itemsSplit =
        "";

```

```

var sampwidth = $(itemsMainDiv).width();
var bodyWidth = $('body').width();
$(itemsDiv).each(function () {
    id = id + 1;
    var itemNumbers = $(this).find(itemClass).length;
    btnParentSb = $(this).parent().attr(dataItems);
    itemsSplit = btnParentSb.split(',') ;
    $(this).parent().attr("id", "MultiCarousel" + id);

    if (bodyWidth >= 1200) {
        incno = itemsSplit[3];
        itemWidth = sampwidth / incno;
    }
    else if (bodyWidth >= 992) {
        incno = itemsSplit[2];
        itemWidth = sampwidth / incno;
    }
    else if (bodyWidth >= 768) {
        incno = itemsSplit[1];
        itemWidth = sampwidth / incno;
    }
    else {
        incno = itemsSplit[0];
        itemWidth = sampwidth / incno;
    }
    $(this).css({ 'transform': 'translateX(0px)', 'width': itemWidth
        * itemNumbers });
    $(this).find(itemClass).each(function () {
        $(this).outerWidth(itemWidth);
    });

    $(''. leftLst '').addClass("over");
    $(''. rightLst').removeClass("over");

});
}

```

```

//this function used to move the items
function ResCarousel(e, el, s) {
    var leftBtn = ($. leftLst ');
    var rightBtn = ($. rightLst ');
    ;var translateXval = '';
    var divStyle = $(el + ', ' +
    itemsDiv).css('transform');var values =
    divStyle.match(/-?[ d.]+/g);
    var xds = Math.abs(values[4]);
    if (e == 0) {
        translateXval = parseInt(xds) - parseInt(itemWidth * s);
    }
}

```

```

        $(el + ' ' + rightBtn).removeClass("over");

        if (translateXval <= itemWidth / 2) {
            translateXval = 0;
            $(el + ' ' + leftBtn).addClass("over");
        }
    }
    else if (e == 1) {
        var itemsCondition = $(el).find(itemsDiv).width() - $(el).width();
        translateXval = parseInt(xds) + parseInt(itemWidth * s);
        $(el + ' ' + leftBtn).removeClass("over");

        if (translateXval >= itemsCondition - itemWidth / 2) translateXval
            = itemsCondition;
        $(el + ' ' + rightBtn).addClass("over");
    }
}
$(el + ' ' + itemsDiv).css('transform', 'translateX(' + -
    translateXval + 'px)');
}

//It is used to get some elements from btnfunction
click( ell , ee)
{
    var Parent = "#" + $(ee).parent().attr("id");
    var slide = $(Parent).attr("data-slide");
    ResCarousel(ell, Parent, slide);
}

});
</script>
</body>
</html>

```