1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, people are very busy and they don't find much time to go to a dealer to get products. But they need to buy products. And most of the people are accessing Internet. Then why don't we help them in searching & getting products online. Of course, this is helpful for company & dealer also to improve the sales.

Courier management computerization is "the incorporate of appropriate technology to help administrator manage information. Technology is considered appropriate, when it utilizes the most abundant domestic resources and conserves capital and skilled personnel".

This project deals with the maintenance of booking details, incoming courier details, courier non delivery details and courier return details etc; the main aim of this project is to computerize the maintenance of courier management.

1.1 Problem Statement

- People when transfer their products using any courier service wants to know whether their product has been shifted to their right place or not, if not then when it will be delivered and where it is now.
- Taking all this information manually is very difficult and time taking process. So we have to develop computerized courier management system.

1.2 Advantages of our system

- Computer system of the courier service provide fast access.
- If our documents or any consignment is missed then we can know it easily using databases in the computerized system of courier services.
- Using this computerized system, bill issued procedure fast.
- Easy & fast retrieval of information.
- Accuracy in work.
- Easy to update information.
- Well designed reports.
- It contain better storage capacity.

2. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

2.1 Module Description:

Administrator Courier

Courier module contains bookings, incomings, out returns, no delivery, hub rates, and pickup centres details. The following are the forms that exist in this module

- Booking Form
- Incoming Form
- Out returns Form
- Hub rates form
- Company details Form
- Pickup centres Form

Booking form contains different text fields, option buttons, list boxes and buttons to enter the details about the source address, destination address, weight, amount details. Incoming form contains the details like source address and destination address the date of delivery.

Employee

This module deals with the details about the employees who are working in the organization and their payroll details.

The following are the forms that exist in this module

- Employee details form

Employee form contains the different text fields, list boxes and buttons to enter the details like employee number, name, and address, date of join, assigned area, and phone number.

2.2 Description of the Existing System

The existing system is not totally automated. Though the system is computerized to a particular extent, it has to do a lot of manual work.

The different processes involved are:

- To maintain details of bookings manually.
- To maintain details of the incoming couriers.
- To maintain returns details.
- To maintain out return details.

2.3 Disadvantages of the existing system

The existing system has lot of problems such as

- ✓ The entire database is maintained manually which is rather tedious and error prone.
- ✓ Time delay is more because of verification of many records for generating reports, answering queries etc.
- ✓ Queries are not answered properly due to lack of communication.
- ✓ More space is required to keep all the records.
- ✓ Improper interface.

3. REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

3.1 Software Requirements

- Operating System: Windows 7/8/10.
- Front end: HTML.
- Middle ware: PHP.
- Back end: MySQL.
- Scripting: Java Script.
- Server: Apache (Xampp).

3.2 Hardware requirements

- Processor: Pentium IV 2.6 GHz or Higher.
- RAM: 1 GB or Higher.
- Hard disk: 40 GB or Higher.
- Monitor: Standard Color monitor.

4. ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

The primary goal of the system analyst is to improve the efficiency of the existing system. For that the study of specification of the requirements is very essential. For the development of the new system, a preliminary survey of the existing system will be conducted.

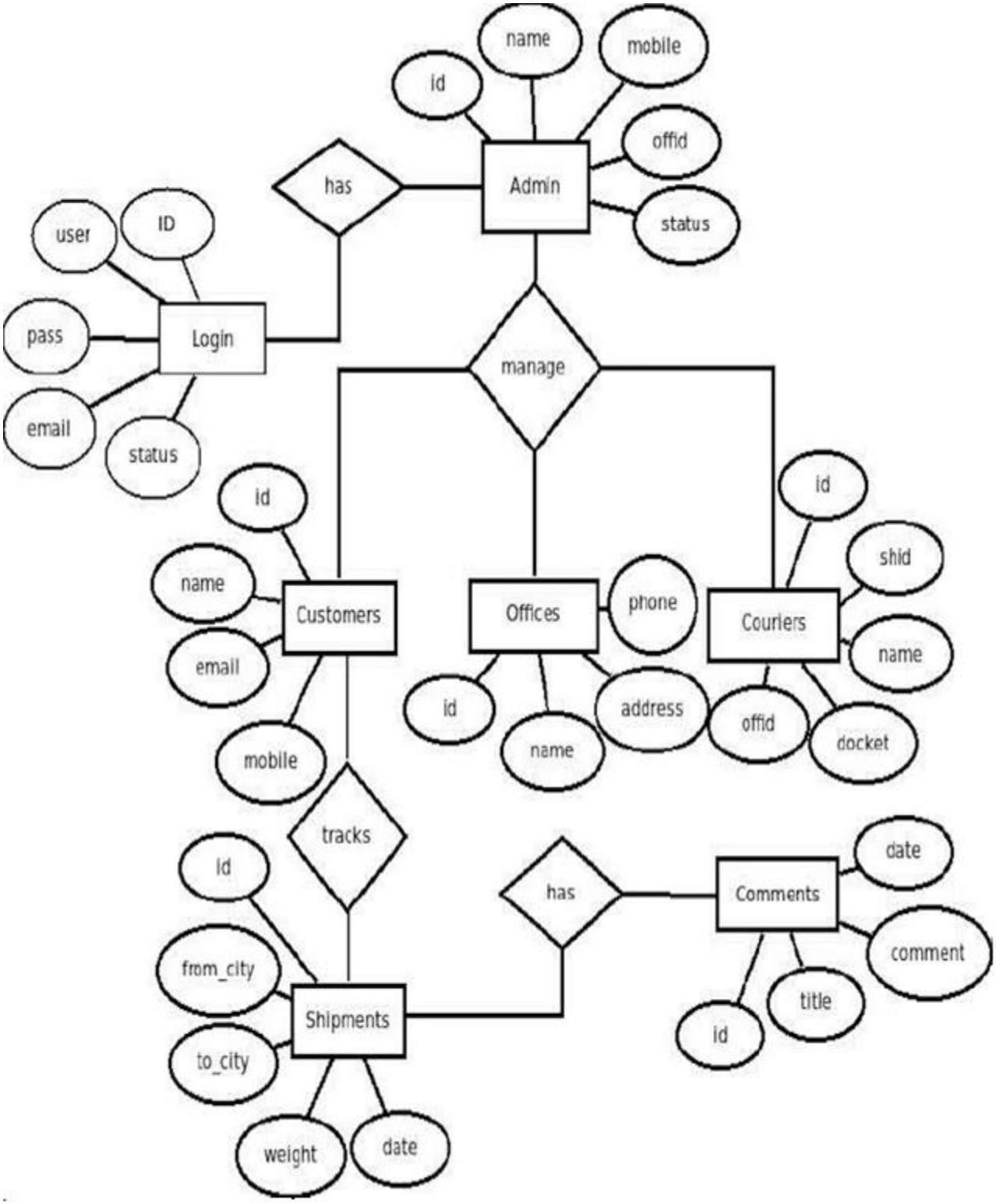
Feasibility Analysis: The initial investigation points to the question whether the project is feasible. A feasibility is conducted to identify the best system that meets the all the requirements.

Technical Feasibility: We can strongly say that it is technically feasible, since there will not be much difficulty in getting required resources for the development and maintaining the system as well. Here the system analyst evaluates the technical merits of the system giving emphasis on the performance, Reliability, maintainability and productivity.

Economic Feasibility: Economic feasibility is the most important and frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of the proposed system. It is very essential because the main goal of the proposed system is to have economically better result along with increased efficiency.

Operation Feasibility: An estimate should be made to determine how much effort and care will go into the developing of the system including the training to be given to the user. Hence an additional effort is to be made to train and educate the users on the new way of the system.

4.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM



5. IMPLEMENTATION

While there are number of software tools to develop and implement the web based online courier management system, I have chosen those are open source, so that it will reduce the developing cost of the project. For designing the project HTML, CSS, Bootstraps, Apache server as web server, PHP for making the system dynamic. MySQL database server and all of the tools are open source.

5.1 HTML

In this project HTML used for design the structure. HTML is a markup language for describing web documents and stands for Hyper Text Markup Language; a markup language is a set of markup tags.HTML documents are described by HTML tags. Each HTML tag describes different document content. HTML used because:

- Easy to learn.
- Easy to use.
- Supported by all browser.
- Cost effective.

5.2 PHP

In this project making the web page content dynamic and for interconnecting with database coding done by PHP. PHP starts for Hypertext Preprocessor. The reason of using PHP is:

- PHP can generate dynamic page content.
- PHP can create, open, read, write, delete, and close files on the server.
- PHP can collect form data.
- PHP can send and receive cookies.
- PHP can add, delete, and modify data in database.
- PHP can be used to control user-access.
- PHP can encrypt data.

With PHP we cannot limit to output HTML. We can output images, PDF files, and even flash movies. We can also output any text, such as XHTML and XML.

5.3 MySQL

MySQL is a database system used for the web application and it runs that run on a server. The reasons of using MySQL are:

- MySQL is ideal for both small and large applications.
- MySQL is very fast, reliable, and easy to use.
- MySQL uses standard SQL.
- MySQL compiles on a number of platforms.
- MySQL is free to download and use.

The data in a MySQL database are stored in tables. A table is a collection of related data, and it consists of columns and rows.

5.4 XAMPP SERVER

XAMPP is a free and open source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, Maria DB database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages. XAMPP stands for Cross-Platform (X), Apache (A), Maria DB (M), PHP (P) and Perl (P). It is a simple, lightweight Apache distribution that makes it extremely easy for developers to create a local web server for testing purposes. Everything needed to set up a web server – server application (Apache), database (Maria DB), and scripting language (PHP) – is included in an extractable file. XAMPP is also cross-platform, which means it works equally well on Linux, Mac and Windows. Since most actual web server deployments use the same components as XAMPP, it makes transitioning from a local test server to a live server extremely easy as well.

6.TESTING

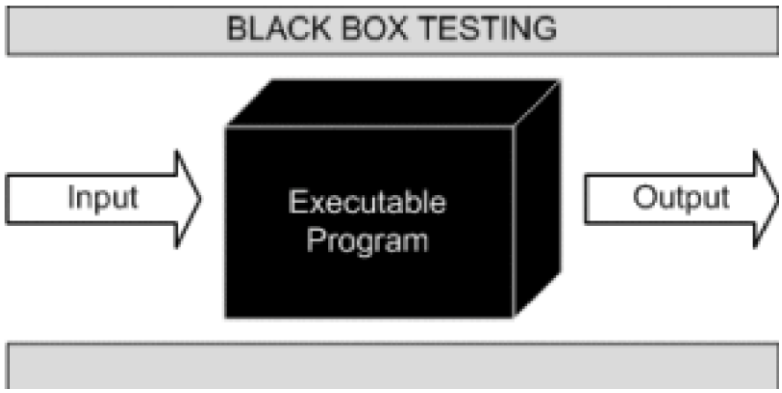
Exhaustive testing for the project is not possible. Some testing strategies and stage designed manually. For this project Black box and White box testing are chosen. This two type testing applied for different part of the project.

6.1 Unit Testing

Unit Testing is done on individual modules as they are completed and become executable. It is confined only to the designer's requirements.

6.1.1 Black Box Testing

Black Box Testing, also known as Behavioural Testing, is a software testing method in which the Internal structure/ design/ implementation of the item being tested is not known to the tester. These tests can be functional or non-functional, though usually functional. This method is named So because the Software program, in the eyes of the tester, is like a black box; inside which one cannot see.



This method attempts to find errors in the following categories:

- Incorrect or missing functions.
- Interface errors.
- Errors in data structures or external database access.
- Behavior or performance errors.
- Initialization and termination errors.

6.1.2 White Box Testing

White Box Testing also known as Clear Box Testing, Open Box Testing, Glass Box Testing, Transparent Box Testing, Code-Based Testing or Structural Testing is a software testing method In which the internal structure/ design/ implementation of the item being tested is known to the Tester. The tester chooses inputs to exercise paths through the code and determines the appropriate outputs. Programming know-how and the implementation knowledge is essential. White box testing is testing beyond the user interface. The white box testing performs normally in this project different part.

6.1.3 Integrating testing

Integration testing ensures that software and subsystems work together a whole. It tests the interface of all the modules to make sure that the modules behave properly when integrated together.

6.1.4 System Testing

Involves in house testing of the entire system before delivery to the user, Its aim is to satisfy the user the system meets all requirements of the client's specifications.

6.1.5 Acceptance Testing

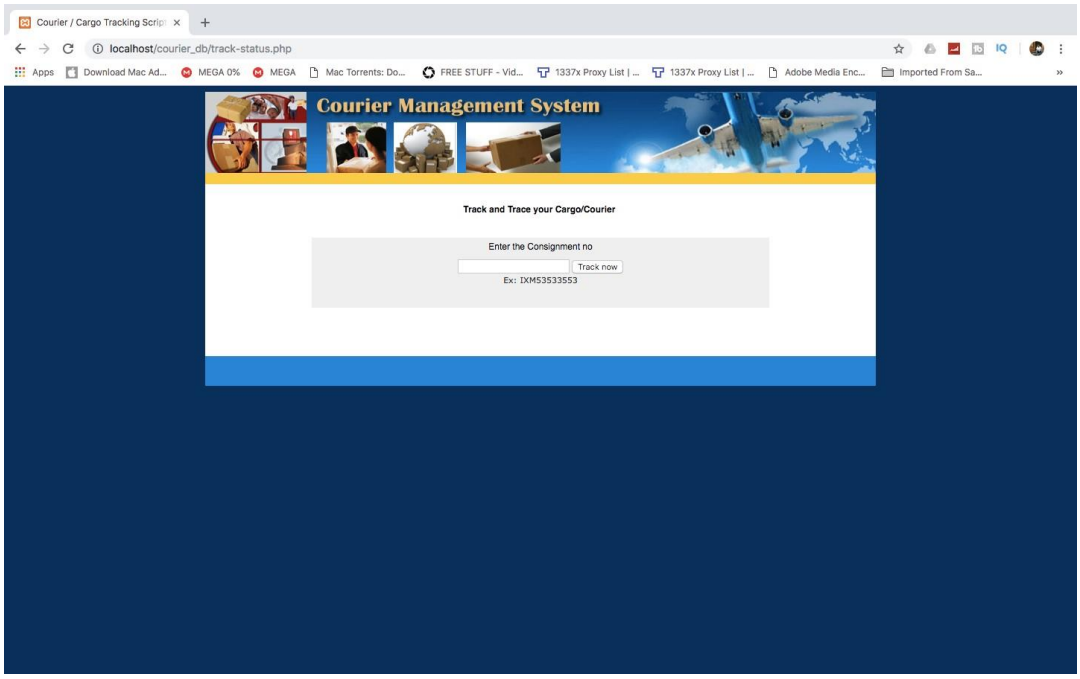
It is a pre-delivery testing in which entire system is tested at client's site on real world data to Find errors.

7. RESULTS

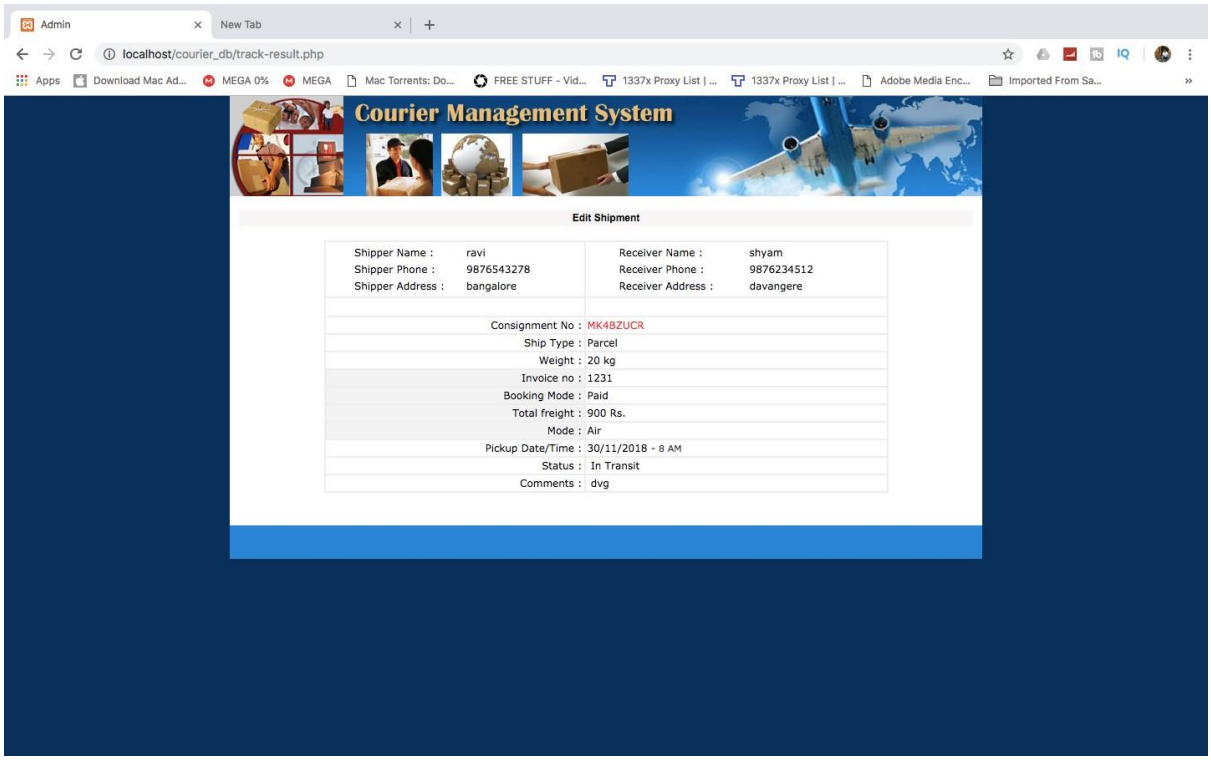
SNAPSHOTS:

7.1 Homepage

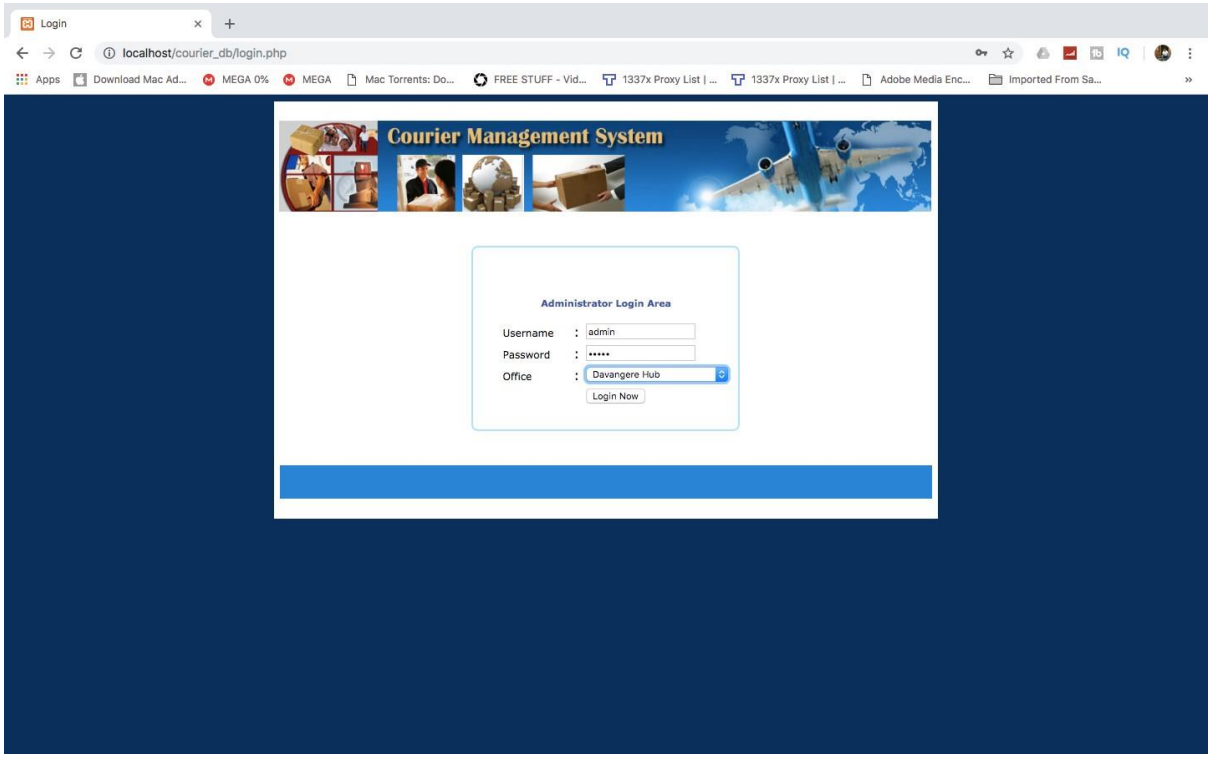
7.2 Track Status



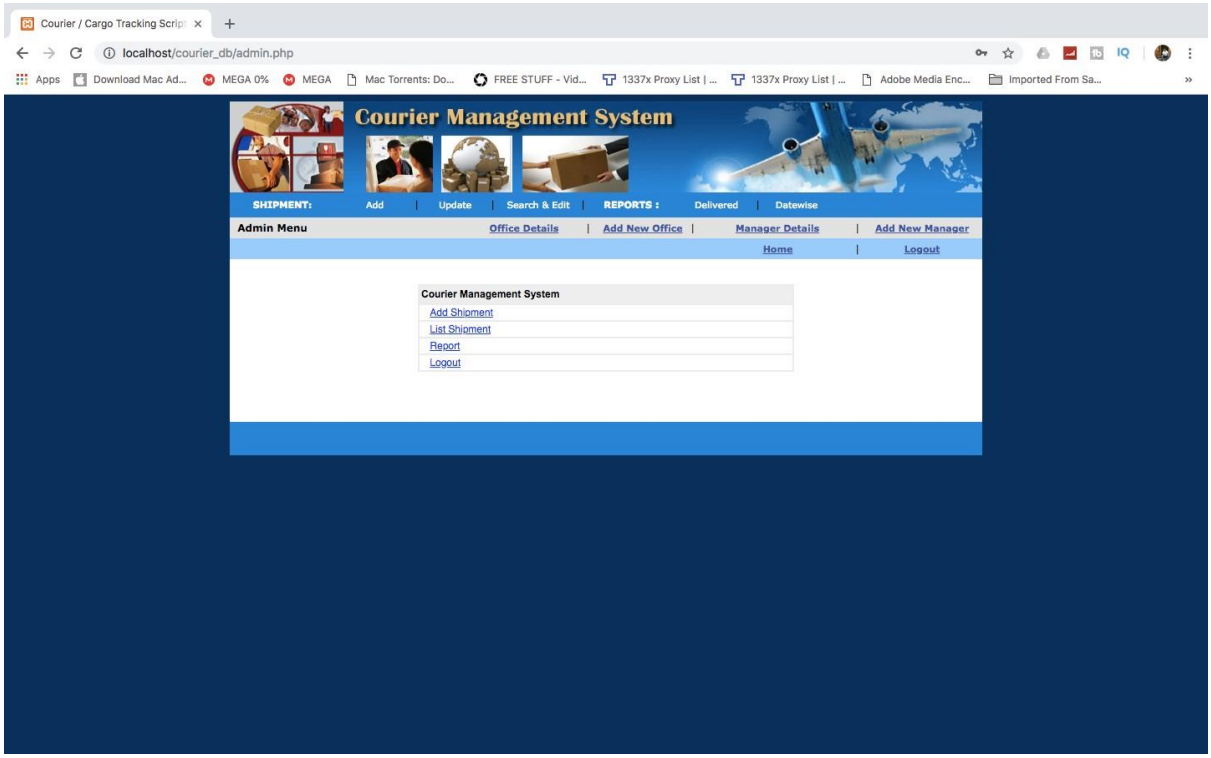
7.3 Tracked Status



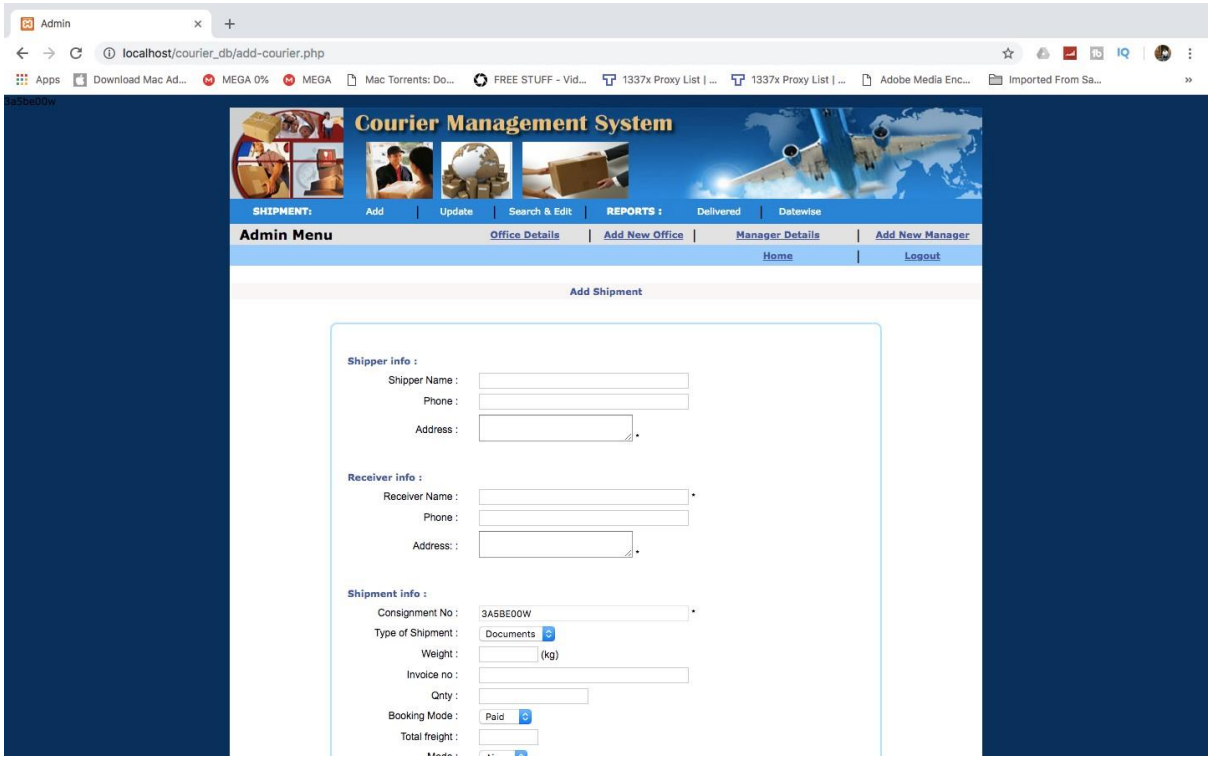
7.4 Admin Login Page



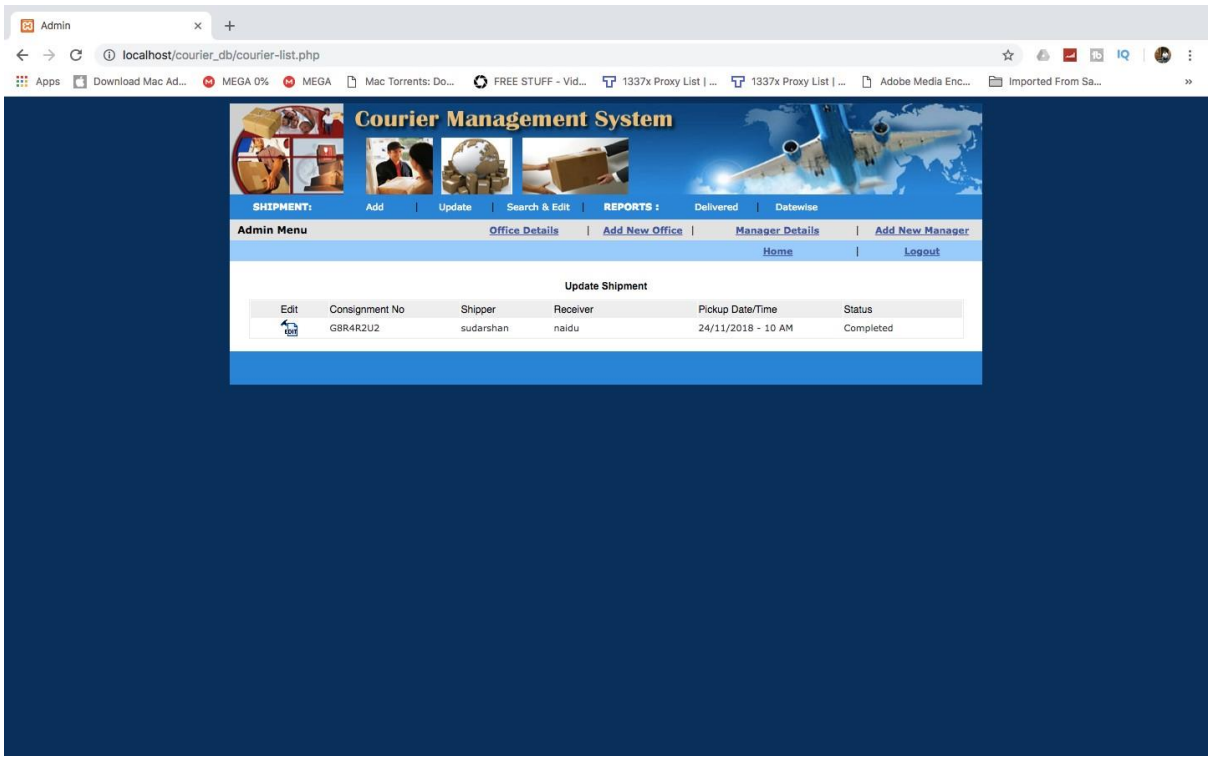
7.5 Admin page (inside)



7.6 Add Shipment



7.7 List and Manage shipments



8. CONCLUSIONS

Online courier management system satisfies most of the functions of a manual courier system.

1. The courier services are automated as hand written documentation is minimized to a bare minimum the software is fully implemented
2. The data can be easily backed up onto a reliable media so that no or minimal data loss is there in case of system crash.
3. Unauthorized access to the data is eliminated by providing password security to the admins and managers.
4. Courier shipments can be easily tracked without any hassles.

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