**ONLINE BOOK STORE**

A Project-II Report

Submitted in partial fulfillment of requirement of the

Degree of

**BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY in COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

BY

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**Jan-June 2022**

**Report Approval**

The project work **“Online Book Store”** is hereby approved as a creditable study of an engineering/computer application subject carried out and presented in a manner satisfactory to warrant its acceptance as prerequisite for the Degree for which it has been submitted.

It is to be understood that by this approval the undersigned do not endorse or approved any statement made, opinion expressed, or conclusion drawn there in; but approve the “Project Report” only for the purpose for which it has been submitted.

Internal Examiner

Name:

Designation

Affiliation

External Examiner

Name:

Designation

Affiliation

]**Declaration**

I/We hereby declare that the project entitled **“Online Book Store”** submittedin partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Department of Computer Science and Engineering completed under the supervision of **Ms. Hemlata Patel (Asst. Professor),** Faculty of Engineering, Medi-Caps University Indore is an authentic work.

Further, I/we declare that the content of this Project work, in full or in parts, have neither been taken from any other source nor have been submitted to any other Institute or University for the award of any degree or diploma.

**Signature and name of the student(s) with date**

**Certificate**

I, **Ms. Hemlata Patel** certify that the project entitled **“Online Book Store”** submittedin partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology by **Akshit Rathod** istherecordcarried out by him/them under my/our guidance and that the work has not formed the basis of award of any other degree elsewhere.

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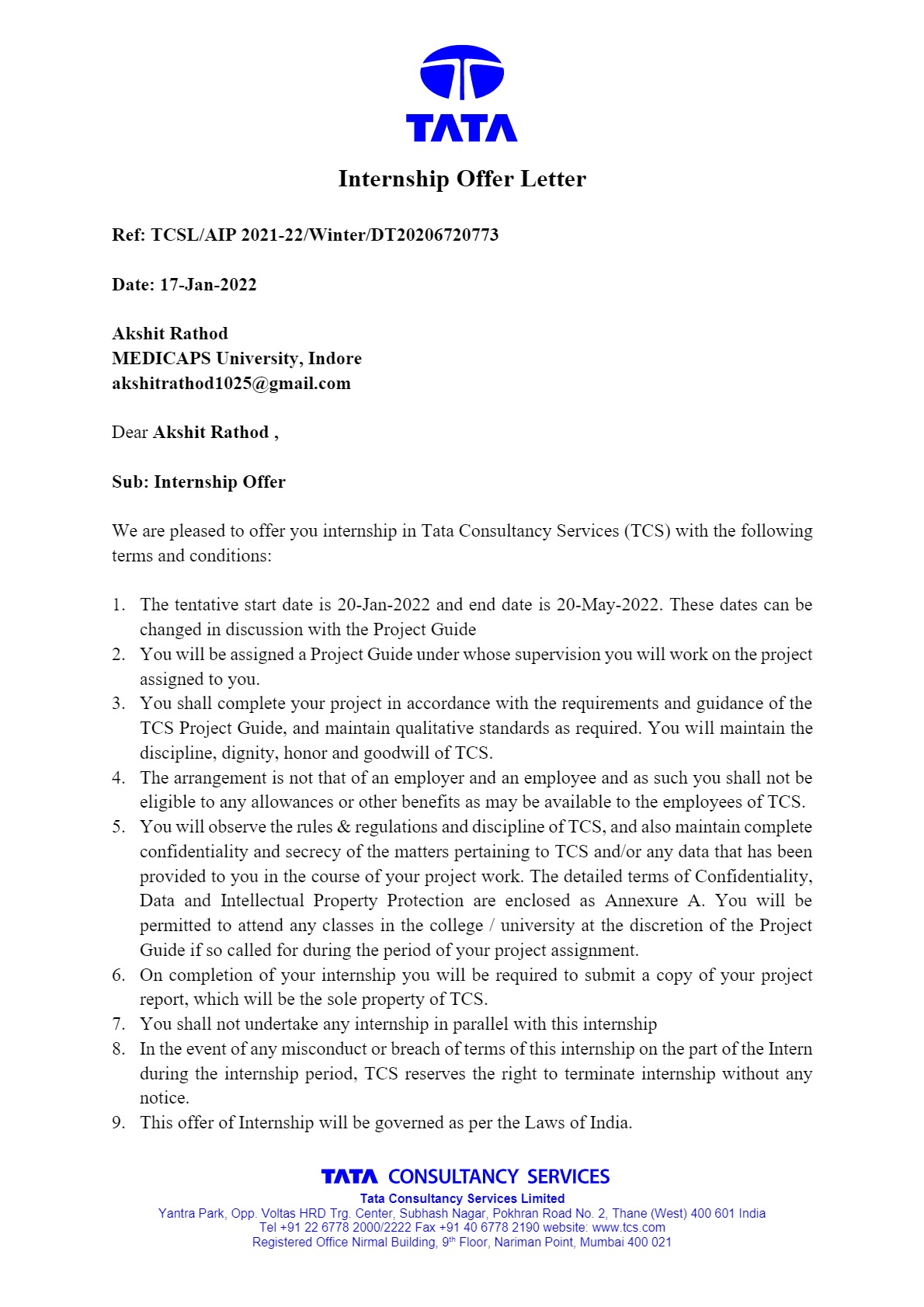
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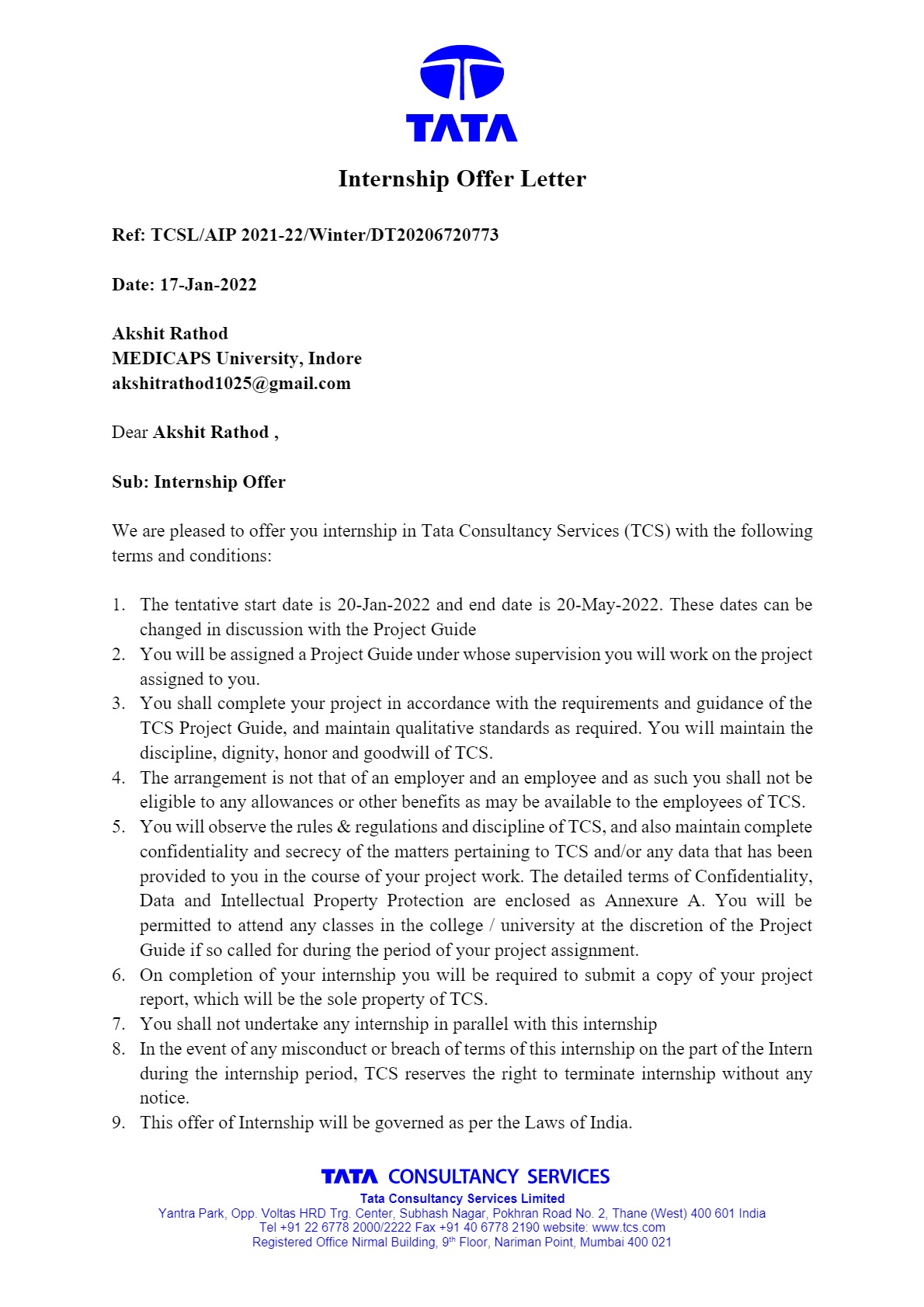
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**Offer Letter of the Project work-II/Internship**

**Completion certificate**

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**Abstract**

Online Book store is an online web application where the customer can purchase books online. Through a web browser the customers can search for a book by its genre, later can add to the cart and finally place orders. The user can login using his account details or new customers can set up an account very quickly. They should give the details of their name, contact number and shipping address. The books are divided into many genres based on subject like Fantasy Fiction, Adventure, Wrestling, Self-Help etc. The user can find books according to the genres, and then can add the books of his/her choice to wishlist and cart. The user can then place the order of the books which are added to the cart. And then a receipt would be generated.

**Executive Summary**

Online shopping is the process of buying goods and services from merchants who sell on the Internet. Since the emergence of the World Wide Web, merchants have sought to sell their books to people who surf the Internet. Shoppers can visit web stores from the comfort of their homes and shop as they sit in front of the computer. Consumers buy a variety of items from online stores. In fact, people can purchase just about anything from companies that provide their books online. Books, clothing, household appliances, toys, hardware, software, and health insurance are just some of the hundreds of books consumers can buy from an online store. Many people choose to conduct shopping online because of the convenience.

The main objective of the Online Book Store is to manage the details of books, customers, wishlists, carts, orders and bills. The online book store allows users to search and purchase a book online based on genre. The selected books are displayed in a tabular format and the user can order their books online. Using this website, the users can purchase a book online instead of going out to a book store and wasting time. Many other options are also provided, like carts, wishlists, and recommendations.

The purpose of the project is to build an application program to reduce the manual work for managing the books, customers, wishlists, carts, orders and bills. It tracks all the details about the orders, and bills. Online book store gives an interface to the user to make it user friendly and to provide variety of features wherein the user can get the invoice, can track the orders, can a create wishlist, can manage the orders, and can enquire about the orders. It also provides the feature to have store administrator, who can send newsletters to the subscribers. It is a user friendly application, scope of which can be further extended as per the usage.

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**Abbreviations**

* TCS: Tata Consultancy Services
* HOBS: Hosted OSS BSS Solution
* OSS: Operational Support Systems
* BSS: Business Support Systems
* CSP: Communications service providers
* CMI: Communications, Media & Technology
* CDM: Connected Devices Management
* CRM: Customer Relationship Management
* HTML: Hypertext Markup Language
* CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

**Chapter-1: Introduction**

**1.1 About the project**

Online shopping is the process whereby consumers directly buy goods, services etc. from a seller interactively in real-time without an intermediary service over the internet. Online shopping is the process of buying goods and services from merchants who sell on the Internet. Since the emergence of the World Wide Web, merchants have sought to sell their books to people who surf the Internet. Shoppers can visit web stores from the comfort of their homes and shop as they sit in front of the computer. Consumers buy a variety of items from online stores. In fact, people can purchase just about anything from companies that provide their books online. Books, clothing, household appliances, toys, hardware, software, and health insurance are just some of the hundreds of books consumers can buy from an online store. Many people choose to conduct shopping online because of the convenience.

**1.2 About the company**

Tata Consultancy Services is an Indian multinational information technology services and consulting company headquartered in Mumbai, Maharashtra, India with its largest campus located in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. It is a subsidiary of the Tata Group and operates in 149 locations across 46 countries. Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) is a software and services provider in India. It is part of the Tata Group, which oversees operations for over 100 companies in seven business sectors: communications and information technology, engineering, materials, services, energy, consumer products and chemicals. Tata Consultancy Services Ltd. was founded in 1968 by a division of Tata Sons Limited Tata Consultancy Services Limited (TCS) is the famous Indian Information technology (IT) services, consulting and business Solutions Company headquartered in Mumbai. TCS operates in 46 countries throughout the world. TCS is the largest Indian company by market capital and is the biggest India-based IT services company .TCS is now placed among the "Big 4" most valuable IT services brands worldwide. In 2013, TCS is ranked 40th overall in the Forbes World's Most Innovative Companies ranking, making it both the highest-ranked IT services company and the top Indian company. TCS works on the ideology that Effective Change Management is a practice where art, science, and craft meet. TCS, India's largest IT exporter, operates in 19 countries across Europe, catering to dozens of big clients such as Deutsche Bank AG, SAP AG, ASML Holding NV, Infineon Technologies AG, and ABB Ltd. One of the largest clients of TCS is General Electric. General electric group accounts for around 15-20% of TCS revenues.

Other important and famous clients of TCS include Cisco, Vodafone, British Telecom, SBI, Experian, Tata McGraw Hill, JP Morgan, Citibank, WallMart, Nokia, Royal Bank of Scotland and the list goes on and on.

TCS has more than 1500 clients across the globe, out of which half of them are smaller clients falling under $1 million. It has around 50-60 clients in $50 million bracket and around 25 clients in $100 million bracket. TCS Business and Technology Services help enterprises become future ready with its offerings across the digital technologies including Cloud, IoT, Business Operations, Infrastructure, Cybersecurity, Blockchain, Data and Analytics, Quality Engineering and Automation. TCS sees greater demand to transform India's first generation e-governance projects. TCS runs India's passport project and India Post's digital and financial inclusion project, among other e-governance projects. The government is stepping up use of such projects, including the one for income tax filings. TCS is a top employer globally, and our 556,986 employees represent 156 nationalities across 46 countries. [Tata Consultancy Services](https://www.moneycontrol.com/india/stockpricequote/computers-software/tataconsultancyservices/TCS)reached the key revenue milestone of $25 billion in annual revenue for the year ended December 2021. To retain quality talents, [TCS](https://www.moneycontrol.com/india/stockpricequote/computers-software/tataconsultancyservices/TCS) has promoted 1.1 lakh employees so far in this fiscal year, and has plans to promote 40,000 more in Q4 FY22. The company has also added 28,238 staff during the quarter, taking the total employee strength to 5,56,986.  TCS had added 19,690 employees in the previous quarter.

**1.3 Objectives**

The main objective of the Online Book Store is to manage the details of books, customers, wish lists, carts, orders and bills. The purpose of the project is to build an application program to reduce the manual work for managing the books, customers, wish lists, carts, orders and bills. It tracks all the details about the orders, and bills. Online book store gives an interface to the user to make it user friendly and to provide variety of features wherein the user can get the invoice, can track the orders, can a create wish list, can manage the orders, and can enquire about the orders. It is a user-friendly application, scope of which can be further extended as per the usage.

**1.4 Significance**

The main aim of the project is to create an online book store that allows users to search and purchase a book online based on genre. The selected books are displayed in a tabular format and the user can order their books online. Using this website, the users can purchase a book online instead of going out to a book store and wasting time. Many other options are also provided, like carts, wishlists, and recommendations.

**1.5 Organization**

The organization of the report is as follows:

Chapter 1: This includes the main aim of the project and how we managed to come up with the whole idea

Chapter 2: This talks about all the technology used for this project along with the feasibility of that technology.

Chapter 3: The implementation details would be discussed here.

Chapter 4: The Architecture of the project is shown along with the user interface.

Chapter 5: This talks about the summary and conclusion.

**Chapter-2: System Requirement Analysis**

**2.1 Information Gathering**

• The first idea was to come up with an idea which could be the closest to our internship project (TCS HOBS), and also to implement it in the same technology.

• So we came up with the idea of Online Book Store, where one could login/register oneself and then explore various books available in our Book Store.

**2.2 System feasibility**

This chapter presents the analysis completed before starting implementation of proposed application. After requirements clarification, analysis proposes some solutions. After this it is checked whether it is practically possible to implement that solution or not. This is done through feasibility study. In this various feasibility aspects are analyzed depending on the context of the system.

**2.2.1 Technical feasibility**

Focused on gaining an understanding of the present technical resources of the organization and their applicability to the expected needs of the proposed system. It is an evolution of the hardware and software and how it meets the need of the proposed system. In Development of project, core concepts of java are used and freely available.

**2.2.2 Behavioral** **feasibility**

How well a proposed system solves the problems and takes advantage of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it specifies the requirements identified in the requirement analysis phase of system development

**2.3 Platform Specification (Development & Deployment)**

**2.3.1 Hardware**

The most common requirements defined by any operating system or software application the physical computer resource also known as hardware. A hardware requirements list softens accompanied by a hardware compatibility list especially in case of operating system.

A hardware compatibility list tested, compatibility and sometime incompatible hardware device for a particular operating system or application. Processors: Intel Atom® processor or Intel® Core™ i5 processor Disk space: 5 GB

**2.3.2 Software implementation**

Software requirements deal with defining software resource requirements and pre requisites that need to be installed on a computer to provide optimal functioning of an application. These requirements or pre requisites are generally not included in the software installation package and need to be install separately before the software is installed. Following software’s are required to run the project.

**NetBeans:** NetBeans IDE is a free, open source, integrated development environment (IDE) that enables you to develop desktop, mobile and web applications. The IDE supports application development in various languages, including Java, HTML5, PHP and C++. The IDE provides integrated support for the complete development cycle, from project creation through debugging, profiling and deployment. The IDE runs on Windows, Linux, Mac OS X, and other UNIX-based systems.

The IDE provides comprehensive support for JDK 7 technologies and the most recent Java enhancements. It is the first IDE that provides support for JDK 7, Java EE 7, and JavaFX 2. The IDE fully supports Java EE using the latest standards for Java, XML, Web services, and SQL and fully supports the GlassFish Server, the reference implementation of Java EE.

Tools and capabilities of the NetBeans IDE include a feature-rich text editor with refactoring tools and code templates, high level and granular views of applications, a drag and drop GUI design, and versioning using out-of-the-box integration with tools such as Git. The NetBeans IDE can run on any operating system that supports a compatible JVM including [Linux](https://www.techtarget.com/searchdatacenter/definition/Linux-operating-system), Windows and OS X.

The underlying NetBeans platform supports creation of new applications and further development of existing applications using modular software components. As an application running on the NetBeans Platform, the NetBeans IDE itself is extensible and can be extended to support new languages.

**Chapter-3: Implementation Details**

In this section, we will do analysis of technologies to use for implementing the project.

**3.1 Front end**

**3.1.1 HTML**

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as <img/> and <input/> directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as <p> surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page. HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.

**3.1.2 CSS**

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML.CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

CSS information can be provided from various sources. These sources can be the web browser, the user and the author. The information from the author can be further classified into inline, media type, importance, selector specificity, rule order, inheritance and property definition. CSS style information can be in a separate document or it can be embedded into an HTML document. Multiple style sheets can be imported. Different styles can be applied depending on the output device being used; for example, the screen version can be quite different from the printed version, so that authors can tailor the presentation appropriately for each medium. The style sheet with the highest priority controls the content display. Declarations not set in the highest priority source are passed on to a source of lower priority, such as the user agent style. The process is called cascading.

One of the goals of CSS is to allow users greater control over presentation. Someone who finds red italic headings difficult to read may apply a different style sheet. Depending on the browser and the web site, a user may choose from various style sheets provided by the designers, or may remove all added styles and view the site using the browser's default styling, or may override just the red italic heading style without altering other attributes.

**3.1.3 Bootstrap**

Bootstrap is an HTML, CSS & JS Library that focuses on simplifying the development of informative web pages. The primary purpose of adding it to a web project is to apply Bootstrap's choices of color, size, font and layout to that project. As such, the primary factor is whether the developers in charge find those choices to their liking. Once added to a project, Bootstrap provides basic style definitions for all HTML elements. The result is a uniform appearance for prose, tables and form elements across web browsers. In addition, developers can take advantage of CSS classes defined in Bootstrap to further customize the appearance of their contents. For example, Bootstrap has provisioned for light- and dark-coloured tables, page headings, more prominent pull quotes, and text with a highlight.

Bootstrap also comes with several JavaScript components in the form of jQuery plugins. They provide additional user interface elements such as dialog boxes, tooltips, and carousels. Each Bootstrap component consists of an HTML structure, CSS declarations, and in some cases accompanying JavaScript code. They also extend the functionality of some existing interface elements, including for example an auto-complete function for input fields.

The most prominent components of Bootstrap are its layout components, as they affect an entire web page. The basic layout component is called "Container", as every other element in the page is placed in it. Developers can choose between a fixed-width container and a fluid-width container. Once a container is in place, other Bootstrap layout components implement a CSS Flexbox layout through defining rows and columns. A precompiled version of Bootstrap is available in the form of one CSS file and three JavaScript files that can be readily added to any project. The raw form of Bootstrap, however, enables developers to implement further customization and size optimizations.

**3.1.4 JavaScript**

JavaScript is a high-level, interpreted scripting language that conforms to the ECMAScript specification. JavaScript has curly-bracket syntax, dynamic typing, prototype-based object-orientation, and first-class functions. Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web. JavaScript enables interactive web pages and is an essential part of web applications. The vast majority of websites use it, and major web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute it.As a multi-paradigm language, JavaScript supports event-driven, functional, and imperative (including object-oriented and prototype-based) programming styles. It has APIs for working with text, arrays, dates, regular expressions, and the DOM, but the language itself does not include any I/O, such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities. It relies upon the host environment in which it is embedded to provide these features.

Initially only implemented client-side in web browsers, JavaScript engines are now embedded in many other types of host software, including server-side in web servers and databases, and in non-web programs such as word processors and PDF software, and in runtime environments that make JavaScript available for writing mobile and desktop applications, including desktop widgets.

The terms Vanilla JavaScript and Vanilla JS refer to JavaScript not extended by any frameworks or additional libraries. Scripts written in Vanilla JS are plain JavaScript code. Google's Chrome extensions, Opera's extensions, Apple's Safari 5 extensions, Apple's Dashboard Widgets, Microsoft's Gadgets, Yahoo! Widgets, Google Desktop Gadgets, and Serence Klipfolio are implemented using JavaScript.

**3.2 Back end**

**3.2.1 Java**

Java is a programming language and a platform. Java is a high level, robust, object-oriented and secure programming language. Java was developed by Sun Microsystems (which is now the subsidiary of Oracle) in the year 1995. James Gosling is known as the father of Java. Before Java, its name was Oak. Since Oak was already a registered company, so James Gosling and his team changed the name from Oak to Java. Any hardware or software environment in which a program runs, is known as a platform. Since Java has a runtime environment (JRE) and API, it is called a platform.

The primary objective of [Java programming](https://www.javatpoint.com/java-tutorial) language creation was to make it portable, simple and secure programming language. Apart from this, there are also some excellent features which play an important role in the popularity of this language. The features of Java are also known as Java buzzwords.

A list of the most important features of the Java language is given below.

1. [Simple](https://www.javatpoint.com/features-of-java#Simple)
2. [Object-Oriented](https://www.javatpoint.com/features-of-java#Object-Oriented)
3. [Portable](https://www.javatpoint.com/features-of-java#Portable)
4. [Platform independent](https://www.javatpoint.com/features-of-java#Platform-independent)
5. [Secured](https://www.javatpoint.com/features-of-java#Secured)
6. [Robust](https://www.javatpoint.com/features-of-java#Robust)
7. [Architecture neutral](https://www.javatpoint.com/features-of-java#Architecture-neutral)
8. [Interpreted](https://www.javatpoint.com/features-of-java#Interpreted)
9. [High Performance](https://www.javatpoint.com/features-of-java#High-Performance)
10. [Multithreaded](https://www.javatpoint.com/features-of-java#Multithreaded)
11. [Distributed](https://www.javatpoint.com/features-of-java#Distributed)
12. [Dynamic](https://www.javatpoint.com/features-of-java#Dynamic)

**Web Application:**

A web application is computer software that can be accessed using any web browser. Usually, the frontend of a web application is created using the scripting languages such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript, supported by almost all web browsers. In contrast, the backend is created by any of the programming languages such as Java, Python, Php, etc., and databases. Unlike the mobile application, there is no specific tool for developing web applications; we can use any of the supported IDE for developing the web application.

**Web Server and Client:**

The web server is a process that handles the client's request and responds. It processes the request made by the client by using the related protocols. The main function of the webserver is to store the request and respond to them with web pages. It is a medium between client and server. For example, Apache is a leading webserver. A client is a software that allows users to request and assist them in communicating with the server. The web browsers are the clients in a web application; some leading clients are Google Chrome, Firefox, Safari, Internet Explorer, etc.

**HTML and HTTP**

The HTML stands for HyperText Markup Language; it is a common language for Web Server and Web Client communication. Since both the web server and web client are two different software components of the web, we need a language that communicates between them.

The HTTP stands for HyperText Transfer Protocol; it is a communication protocol between the client and the server. It runs on top of the TCP/IP protocol. Some of the integral components of an HTTP Request are as following:

**HTTP Method:**

The HTTP method defines an action to be performed; usually, they are GET, POST, PUT, etc.

**URL:**

URL is a web address that is defined while developing a web application. It is used to access a webpage.

**Form Parameters:**

The form parameter is just like an argument in a Java method. It is passed to provide the details such as user, password details on a login page.

**Servlet:**

A Servlet is a Java program that runs within a web server; it receives the requests and responds to them using related protocols (Usually HTTP). The Servlets are capable enough to respond to any type of request; they are commonly used to make the application functional. We can create a static website using only HTML and CSS, but when it comes to dynamic, we need a server-side programming language. For these applications, Java provides Servlet technology, which contains HTTP-specific servlet classes. The javax.servlet and javax.servlet.http packages contain interfaces and classes for creating servlets. All servlets should implement the Servlet interface, which defines life-cycle methods. To implement a generic service, we can use the GenericServlet class by extending it. It provides doGet and doPost methods to handle HTTP-specific services.

**3.2.2 MySQL**

MySQL is an open source relational database management system (RDBMS) based on Structured Query Language (SQL). It is one part of the very popular LAMP platform consisting of Linux, Apache, My SQL, and PHP. Currently My SQL is owned by Oracle. My SQL database is available on most important OS platforms. It runs on BSD Unix, Linux, Windows, or Mac OS. Wikipedia and YouTube use My SQL. These sites manage millions of queries each day. My SQL comes in two versions: My SQL server system and My SQL embedded system.

**RDBMS TERMINOLOGY**

Before we proceed to explain MySQL database system, let's revise few definitions related to database.

* **Database:**A database is a collection of tables, with related data.
* **Table:**A table is a matrix with data. A table in a database looks like a simple spreadsheet.
* **Column:**One column (data element) contains data of one and the same kind, for example the column postcode.
* **Row:**A row (tuple, entry or record) is a group of related data, for example the data of one subscription.
* **Primary Key:**A primary key is unique. A key value cannot occur twice in one table. With a key, you can find at most one row.
* **Foreign Key:**A foreign key is the linking pin between two tables.
* **Compound Key:**A compound key (composite key) is a key that consists of multiple columns, because one column is not sufficiently unique.
* **Index:**An index in a database resembles an index at the back of a book.
* **Referential Integrity:**Referential Integrity makes sure that a foreign key value always points to an existing row.

**Chapter-4: Project Design**

**4.1: Modular/Procedural Approach**

Modular programming is a software design technique that emphasizes separating the functionality of a program into independent, interchangeable modules, such that each contains everything necessary to execute only one aspect of the desired functionality. A module interface expresses the elements that are provided and required by the module. The elements defined in the interface are detectable by other modules. The most useful advantage of using modular approach is reusability of the module. This particular section gives an overview of the flow of the project.

* **login1.jsp:**

This would be the initial page visible to the user when the project is run. Here, the user would have the option to sign in.

* **register1.jsp:**

If he/she is new to the book store, he/she would have to enter their basic information to get registered.

* **userHome1.jsp:**

Here, the user would have multiple options such as view books based on genre, view wishlist, past orders, wishlist and also his/her cart.

* **genrePage1.jsp:**

If the user clicks on a particular genre button, then he/she would be redirected to this page, where books with the specific genre would be visible along with their basic information.

* **bookInfo1.jsp:**

If the user clicks on the title of a book in the genrePage.jsp, then he/she would be taken to this page, where all the information of the selected book along with its cover photo would be displayed. Here he/she would have the options of adding book to cart, or adding book to wishlist.

* **cartPage1.jsp:**

Here, the user can view their cart. If the cart is empty, then a Javascript alert would be shown saying that there are no books in the cart. Here user would be given an option to proceed to checkout. The user would be able to edit his/her cart on this page. He/she can either remove an item, or change the quantity of that item. There would be atmost 1 book in the cart.

* **wishlistPage1.jsp:**

This page would display the user’s wishlist and would allow him/her to delete the books from it too.

* **checkoutPage1.jsp:**

This page would show the information related to the book user is willing to place order for, and would allow user to confirm checkout.

* **generateReceipt.jsp:**

After the user has checked out, the receipt would be generated on this page.

* **viewOrders1.jsp:**

Here the user would be able to view their past orders along with some crucial information.

* **recommendPage1.jsp:**

After a user has placed a book order, books of similar genre would be shown to him/her if he/she clicks on the recommend button on the userHome1.jsp. This functionality would be available even when a user views a book.

The name of the MySQL database is onlinebookstore, which consists of seven tables, namely:

**1. books:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** |
| bookid (primary key) | Int |
| Bookname | Varchar |
| Author | Varchar |
| Description | Varchar |
| Price | Int |
| Discount | Int |
| Genre | Varchar |

**Table 1: Books**

**2. users:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** |
| Username | Varchar |
| Name | Varchar |
| Phoneno | Varchar |
| Email | Varchar |
| Address | Varchar |
| Password | Varchar |

**Table 2: Users**

**3. wishlist:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** |
| Username | Varchar |
| Bookid | Int |
| Bookname | Varchar |

**Table 3: Wishlist**

**4. cart:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** |
| Username | Varchar |
| Bookid | Int |
| Final\_price | Double |
| Quantity | Int |

**Table 4: Cart**

**5. orders:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** |
| orderid | Int |
| username | Varchar |
| bookid | Int |
| Bookname | Varchar |
| Price | Int |
| discount | Int |
| quantity | Int |
| Final\_price | Double |
| Address | Varchar |
| Date\_time | Datetime |

**Table 5: Orders**

**6. admin:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** |
| Username | Varchar |
| Name | Varchar |
| password | Varchar |

**Table 6: Admin**

**7. subscribers:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** |
| Email | Varchar |

**Table 7: Subscribers**

**Chapter-5: Summary and Conclusion**

**5.1 Summary:**

The entire solution will provide a hassle free and user-friendly platform to find and order books online. This web application manages book store functionalities using both front-end and back-end.

**5.2 Conclusion:**

The switch from written books being from bookstores to being ordered online or even just digital copies has had profound effects on the industry including bookstores and libraries and the general people of the world. The positives include easy access for everyone and cheaper books along with saving natural resources. The negatives however are much greater and cannot be ignored. Some of the negatives include the loss of jobs and businesses through the digitalization of books, the loom threat of Google books, as well as losing a sense of our past. Books have played such a large role in human history that it is bittersweet to be replacing them. To us, it seems that e-books, Google books, and online retailers are the future and that the future is good. But if you look past all the conveniences and look at the people being affected by this then it becomes clear that this is not a future that we want.