Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research

University of Technology

Computer Engineering Department

Design and Implementation of Store Management System

Graduation project submitted to the Computer Engineering Department In partial fulfilment of B.Sc. degree in Computer Engineering

by

Zainab Yousif

Zainab Basim

Supervised by

Dr. Saman Hameed Amin

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وقل رب زدني علما

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that this report is based on our original work except for quotations and citations, which have been duly acknowledged. We also declare that it has not been previously or concurrently submitted for any other degree at University of Technology or other institutions.

Name: Zainab Yousif and Zainab Basim

SUPERVISOR CERTIFICATION

I certify that the preparation of this project entitled **Design and Implementation of Store Management System**, was prepared by **Zainab Yousif and Zainab Basim** under my supervision at the Information Engineering Branch, Computer Engineering Department, University of Technology in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of B.Sc. in Information Engineering.

Signature:

Name: Dr. Saman Hameed Amin

Scientific Degree: Doctor

Date:

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE CERTIFICATION

We certify that we have read this project entitled **Design and Implementation of Store Management System**, and as an examining committee examined the students **Zainab Yousif and Zainab Basim** in its contents and in our opinion, it meets the standards of the B.Sc. in Information Engineering.

Signature:
Name:
Scientific Degree:
Date:
(Member)

Signature:
Name:
Scientific Degree:
Data:
(Member)

Signature:
Name:
Scientific Degree:
Data:
(Chairman)

Signature:
Name:
Scientific Degree:
Date:
Head of information Engineering Branch

الاهداء

بِدَايَةً الحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ عَزَّ وَجَلَّ وَالصَّلَاَةُ عَلَى الحَبِيبِ اَلْمُصْطَفَى وَأَهْلِهِ وَمَنْ وَفَى

أَمَّا بَعْدُ :

الحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ اَلَّذِي وَفَّقَنَا فِي إِتْمَامِ هَذَا اَلْبَحْثِ اَلْعِلْمِيّ وَتَثْمِينِ هَذِهِ اَلْخُطْوَةِ فِي مَسِيرَتِنَا اَلدِّرَاسِيَّةِ

ثَمَرَة اَلنَّجَاحِ وَالْجُهْدِ بِفَضْلِهِ تَعَالَى، نُهْدِي هَذَا البَحْثَ إِلَى مَنْ قَالَ اَلْحَقُّ تَعَالَى فِيهِمَا

(وَقُل رَّبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيَانِي صَغِيرًا)

إِلَى وَالِدِي اَلْعَزِيزِ وَرُوحِ اَلْأَبِ اَلرَّائِعِ (باسْم عَبْدِ اَلزَّهْرَة)

إِلَى وَأُمَّهَاتِنَا اَلْعَظِيمَات حَفِظَهُمَا اَللَّهُ وَرَعَاهُمَا بِرِعَايَتِهِ

شكر وتقدير

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم، والحمد لله رب العالمين الذي وفقنا وأعاننا على إتمام هذا البحث والخروج به بهذه الصورة، له الحمد اولاً واخراً.

وانطلاقاً من مبدأ أنه لا يشكر الله من لا يشكر الناس، فإننا نتوجه بالشكر الجزيل للأستاذ الدكتور الفاضل (سامان حميد امين) الذي رافقنا في مسيرتنا لإنجاز هذا البحث، وكانت له بصمات واضحة من خلال توجيهاته وانتقاداته البناءة ودعمه الكامل لنا.

والشكر لكل الاساتذة والدكاترة الكرام الذين يرجع لهم الفضل والتقدير من بعد الله سبحانه وتعالى لوصولنا لهذه المرحلة.

ويسرنا ايضاً ان نوجه شكرنا لإدارة الجامعة التكنولوجية لحسن توفيرهم الخدمات للطلاب وتسهيلها ومساعدتنا في كل الامور التي من شأنها ان تمنحنا فضاءً مريحا للدراسة وطلب العلم في نظام وامان.

ABSTRACT

A store management system is a type of software application designed to help businesses manage their retail operations. It typically includes a range of features to help with tasks such as inventory management, sales tracking, customer relationship management, and employee management.

A store management system may include a point-of-sale (POS) system to process sales transactions and handle payment processing, as well as tools for managing inventory levels, restocking products, and tracking sales trends. The system may also include tools for managing employee schedules, tracking employee performance, and providing training and support for staff.

In addition to these core features, a store management system may also include additional modules for tasks such as accounting and financial management, marketing and promotions, and e-commerce integration. These features can help businesses streamline their retail operations, improve customer satisfaction, and increase sales and profitability. and our project about "Pharmacy store management system".

Our pharmacy system is mainly written in PHP and MYSQL and contains a special login page only for pharmacy officials. Upon entering, the interface that contains the dashboard opens through which the site is controlled from modifying the account, adding new items, deleting items, issuing reports and settings for the site. There are also boxes that classify each type of medicine. Upon completion of the purchase process, an invoice will be issued. It is worth noting that the site was built on a local server.

This pharmacy system contributes to assisting the pharmacist's work, managing profits, inventory, drug tracking, and drug store management.

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Project Background

A pharmacy store management system is a software application designed to help pharmacists and pharmacy staff manage their daily operations, such as inventory management, prescription filling, patient data management, billing and payments, and regulatory compliance. The system is typically used in retail pharmacies, hospital pharmacies, and other healthcare facilities.

The main goal of a pharmacy store management system is to improve the efficiency of pharmacy operations and provide better patient care. By automating time-consuming tasks such as inventory management and prescription filling, pharmacy staff can focus on providing better patient care, improving medication adherence, and reducing errors.

Regulatory Compliance: The system can help ensure compliance with regulations such as HIPAA, FDA, and DEA. This helps reduce the risk of fines, penalties, and other legal issues.

Overall, a pharmacy store management system can help improve the quality of patient care, reduce medication errors, increase efficiency.

1.2 Problem Statement

The main problem statement for a store management system is the need for a centralized and efficient platform to manage all the aspects of a retail business. Traditional methods of managing inventory, sales, and customer data using spreadsheets or paper-based systems are time-consuming, error-prone, and can lead to inaccurate data.

A store management system should be able to address the following specific problems:

- **Inventory management:** The system should help store owners manage their inventory levels effectively to ensure that they have enough stock to meet customer demand while avoiding overstocking and waste.
- **Sales management:** The system should provide a streamlined process for managing sales transactions, including the ability to process payments, issue refunds, and generate invoices.

- **Customer management:** The system should be capable of managing customer data, including contact information, purchase history, and loyalty program data.
- **Employee management:** The system should help store owners manage employee data, including schedules, time-off requests, and payroll.
- **Financial management:** The system should provide real-time reporting and analytics on store performance, including revenue, profit margins, and expenses.

Overall, a store management system should help store owners run their business more efficiently, reduce errors, and make data-driven decisions to improve profitability.

1.3 Aim

The aim of a proposal for a store management system is to provide a comprehensive solution for managing all aspects of a retail business. The proposed system should address the specific problems faced by retail businesses, such as inventory management, sales management, customer management, employee management, and financial management.

The system should be designed to be user-friendly, efficient, and capable of generating real-time reports and analytics to help store owners make informed business decisions

1.4 Objective

The design and implementation of a store management system typically involves several steps:

1. **Requirements gathering:** This involves identifying the specific needs and requirements of the business, including inventory management, sales tracking, customer management, and reporting.
2. **System design:** Once the requirements have been identified, the next step is to design the system architecture, including the database structure, user interface, and integration with other systems.
3. **Development:** This involves coding the software application, including the front-end user interface, back-end database, and any additional features or functionality.
4. **Testing:** Once the application has been developed, it needs to be tested to ensure that it functions correctly and meets the business requirements.

5. **Deployment:** Once the application has been tested, it can be deployed to the production environment, where it can be used by the business.
6. **Maintenance:** After the system has been deployed, ongoing maintenance and support is required to ensure that the application continues to function correctly and meets the evolving needs of the business.

During the design and implementation process, it is important to consider factors such as scalability, security, and ease of use. The system should be designed to handle increasing amounts of data and users as the business grows, and should include measures to protect sensitive data from unauthorized access. The user

interface should be intuitive and easy to use, to minimize training requirements and maximize adoption by employees.

Overall, a well-designed and implemented store management system can provide significant benefits to a business, including increased efficiency, improved customer service, and better decision-making based on real-time data.

1.5 Scope

The scope of a store management system depends on the specific needs of the retailer, but generally includes the following:

- **Inventory management:** A store management system helps retailers track their inventory levels in real-time, automate purchase orders, and manage stock movements between locations.

- **Sales management:** The system can be used to track sales data and generate reports on sales performance. It can also help with point-of-sale transactions, refunds, and exchanges.

- **Customer relationship management:** A store management system can store customer information, purchase history, and communication preferences. Retailers can use this data to improve customer engagement and personalize their shopping experience.

- **Employee management:** The system can help retailers manage employee schedules, track time and attendance, and evaluate employee performance.

- **Analytics and reporting:** A store management system can provide retailers with real-time data on sales, inventory levels, and customer behavior. This information can be used to make informed decisions and optimize store operations.

In summary, the scope of a store management system is vast, and it can help retailers streamline their operations, improve customer satisfaction, and boost their bottom line.

1.6 Expected Outcome

This store for the pharmacy displays the available medicines, their prices, and a list of reports. It is a sales point for the pharmacy and manages its contents.

- **Login page:** As store starts the login page appears. Admin login is determined by the username and password that has all the authority to add, update and delete the store of the organization as per the requirement
- **Dashboard:** The dashboard contains all the details of the store, including items, reports and sitting ...etc.

- **Category:** Displays the drug classifications added to the store, such as pills, syrups, etc.
- **Reports:** Calculate the final price and print the invoice

1.7 Project Layout

Chapter one includes project overview and scope, and provide an overview of the project, including its objectives and scope. Define the functionalities and features required in the store management system.

Chapter two discuses different tools used to build this project. The approaches used to build and develop the system, the most important languages used, and the reason for choosing them over others

Chapter three gives a view of the system, and show the user interfaces, and a detailed explanation of each interface within the system

Chapter four is our conclusion and future work

1.8 Summary

In chapter one, the purpose of the project of the system is identified to overcome the problems that occur in the current system. Also, the function and limit of the project are stated. Moreover, a brief discussion about every chapter was stated in this chapter

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter we will talk about steps of developing our Store Management System, the techniques that we used to develop this application system (JavaScript, HTML, CSS, PHP, and MYSQL), and why we use these techniques.

2.2 Design Methodology

We were start developing this system to achieve powerful online store management system because we see that it is very important to enhance marketing in Iraq

A pharmacy management system can streamline operations, reduce errors, and enhance patient safety and satisfaction, making it an essential tool for modern pharmacies.

There are many types of management systems that are designed to help businesses manage various aspects of their operations. Some of the most common management systems include: Customer relationship management (CRM) system, Enterprise resource planning (ERP) system

Human resources management system (HRMS), Project management system Document management system (DMS).

To success any project we must choose the right way to implement that project so we search for the better and easier way to implement the online shopping system and respect the time, cost, and effort Currently, there are many ways to design a management system, and we have chosen to build it in two languages: PHP and MYSQL because in our opinion the PHP is cleaner, better, most famous, and more reliable.

In store the HTML and CSS are standard for create the page and add some styles, for front end programming the JavaScript is the most popular and the best programming language so that we use it with some built-in libraries and frameworks such as JQuery and Bootstrap.

2.3 System Development

2.3.1 PHP language

PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) is a popular server-side scripting language used for web development. Originally designed to create dynamic web pages, PHP has evolved over the years to become a versatile language that can be used for developing a wide range of

applications, including command-line scripts, desktop applications, and mobile applications.

PHP is an open-source language, which means that it is freely available to use, distribute and modify. It is highly scalable and can be used to create applications of any size, from small personal websites to large enterprise-level applications.

One of the key advantages of PHP is its ability to integrate easily with other web technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and databases. It has built-in support for popular databases such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, and Oracle, making it a popular choice for developing database-driven web applications.

In addition to its flexibility and ease of use, PHP is also known for its excellent documentation, large user community, and extensive library of pre-built scripts and modules. These resources make it easy for developers to find solutions to common problems and speed up the development process.

Overall, PHP is a powerful and flexible language that has played a significant role in shaping the modern web. Its popularity and versatility are likely to continue driving its use in web development for many years to come.

2.3.2 MYSQL

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS) that is widely used for building web applications and powering dynamic websites. It was first released in 1995 and is now owned by Oracle Corporation.

MySQL is known for its reliability, scalability, and ease of use, making it a popular choice for developers who need to manage large volumes of data. It supports a variety of programming languages, including PHP, Python, and Java, and can be used on many different operating systems, such as Windows, Linux, and macOS.

Some of the key features of MySQL include support for transactions, multiple storage engines, and the ability to handle large amounts of data. It also offers a range of security features, such as access controls and encryption, to protect sensitive data.

MySQL is based on the SQL (Structured Query Language) standard, which is used to manage and manipulate relational databases.

It is licensed under the GNU General Public License (GPL), which means that it is free to use and modify. MySQL can handle large databases, with the ability to store terabytes of data and support for high concurrency.

It supports a range of storage engines, including MyISAM, InnoDB, and NDB Cluster, each with its own strengths and weaknesses.

MySQL offers a variety of tools for managing and monitoring databases, such as MySQL Workbench, a graphical user interface for designing and managing databases.

MySQL can be used in conjunction with other software tools, such as Apache and PHP, to build dynamic web applications.

There are many resources available for learning MySQL, including online tutorials, books, and documentation on the official MySQL website.

MySQL has a large and active community of users and developers who contribute to its ongoing development and improvement.

Overall, MySQL is a powerful and versatile database management system that has become a staple tool for many developers and businesses.

2.3.3 JavaScript

JavaScript is a high-level, dynamic, and interpreted programming language widely used for creating interactive web

pages and web applications. It was first introduced in 1995 by Netscape Communications Corporation and has since become one of the most popular programming languages in the world. JavaScript is used to add interactivity to websites by manipulating the Document Object Model (DOM) and creating animations, forms, and other dynamic features.

JavaScript code can be executed on both the client-side and server-side, making it a versatile language. It can be used with various libraries and frameworks, such as React, Angular, and Vue, to create complex web applications. Additionally, JavaScript has evolved over the years with the introduction of new features and updates, including ES6 and TypeScript.

Overall, JavaScript is a fundamental tool for web development and is essential for creating dynamic and engaging web experiences.

JavaScript is a scripting language that is interpreted by the web browser, which means that it is executed on the user's computer rather than the server. This allows for dynamic and responsive web pages that can be updated without having to reload the entire page. JavaScript is also widely used in server-side applications, using technologies such as Node.js, which allows developers to write JavaScript for both client-side and server-side applications.

One of the key features of JavaScript is its ability to manipulate the DOM. The DOM is a hierarchical representation of the HTML document, and JavaScript can be used to modify the elements within it. This allows for dynamic updates to web pages without having to reload the entire page, making for a smoother user experience.

JavaScript has a rich ecosystem of libraries and frameworks that extend its functionality. These include popular libraries such as jQuery, which simplifies DOM manipulation, and frameworks such as React, which provides a component-based approach to building user interfaces. Other frameworks such as Angular and Vue provide similar functionality, and each has its own strengths and weaknesses.

JavaScript is a versatile language that can be used for a wide variety of tasks beyond web development, including desktop application development and game development. It is also commonly used in data

analysis and visualization, with libraries such as D3.js and Chart.js providing powerful visualization tools.

In recent years, JavaScript has undergone significant updates with the introduction of new features such as async/await, arrow functions, and class syntax. These updates have made JavaScript easier to write and more powerful, and have helped cement its place as one of the most popular programming languages in the world.

2.3.4 CSS and Bootstrap

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) is a language used for describing the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML. CSS allows web developers to separate the presentation and layout of a web page from its content, making it easier to manage and update. With CSS, developers can define the color, font, size, and positioning of elements on a web page, as well as create animations and other visual effects.

Bootstrap is a popular open-source CSS framework that simplifies the process of building responsive, mobile-first websites. Bootstrap provides a collection of CSS and JavaScript components, such as navigation bars, forms, buttons, and modals, that can be easily integrated into a website's design. Bootstrap's grid system allows developers to create layouts that adapt to different screen sizes and devices, making it ideal for building websites that are accessible across desktop and mobile platforms. Bootstrap also provides a range of customization options, allowing developers to tailor the framework to their specific needs.

2.4 SUMMERY

In this chapter, we entered into building the system, what languages were used to build it, why these languages were chosen, and an overview of each language that was used.

CHAPTER THREE

System Design and Implementation

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter we will talk about the structure of the system and how we can implement it, the pages (login page, dashboard, main navigation, home page, add new item, inventories, report and other) of the store and what is the functionality of each page

3.2 Dashboard

3.2.1 login page

A login page, also known as a sign-in page, is a web page that allows users to authenticate themselves and gain access to a restricted area or specific features of a website or web application. The primary purpose of a login page is to verify the identity of the user before granting access to personalized information or performing certain actions. It serves as a security measure to protect user accounts and sensitive data from unauthorized access.

Figure 3. 1 Login Pageshows the login page which consists of the following elements:

- Username/Email Field: Users enter their registered username or email address in this field to identify themselves.

- Password Field: Users input their secret password associated with the account to authenticate their identity. The password is masked or displayed as asterisks for security reasons.
- Sign-In Button: Users click this button after entering their credentials to submit the login form and proceed to the authenticated area.

After the email and password were entered and login button had been pressed then the system will check if these email and password have an account in our system or not by check it in database, if they have, the user will be able to use the system.

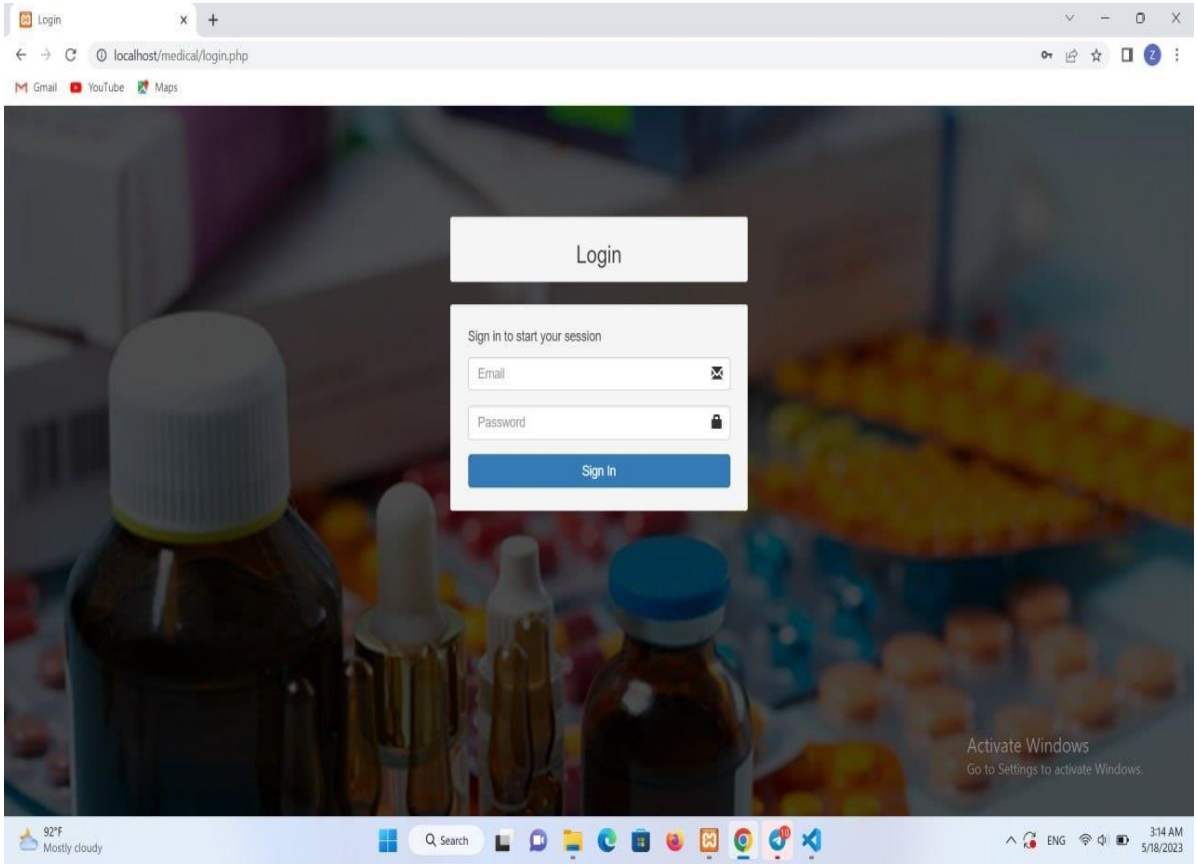

Figure 3. 1 Login Page

3.2.2 Home Page

A home page is the primary or initial web page that legitimate users encounter when they visit the website. It serves as the starting point for navigating the website content and accessing its various sections, features, and resources.

The main purpose of a home page is to provide users with an overview of the website offerings and to help them find the information or functionality they are seeking. The home page shown in Figure 3.2 contains a combination of the following elements:

- Site Navigation: A navigation vertical bar on the left that includes links to different sections or pages of the website, allowing users to explore various areas easily.
- Logo and Branding: The website logo and company name, and visual identity, are displayed prominently on the home page.
- Content Sections: Home pages feature sections that highlight key content or provide an overview of the website offerings. These sections include categories and their description.

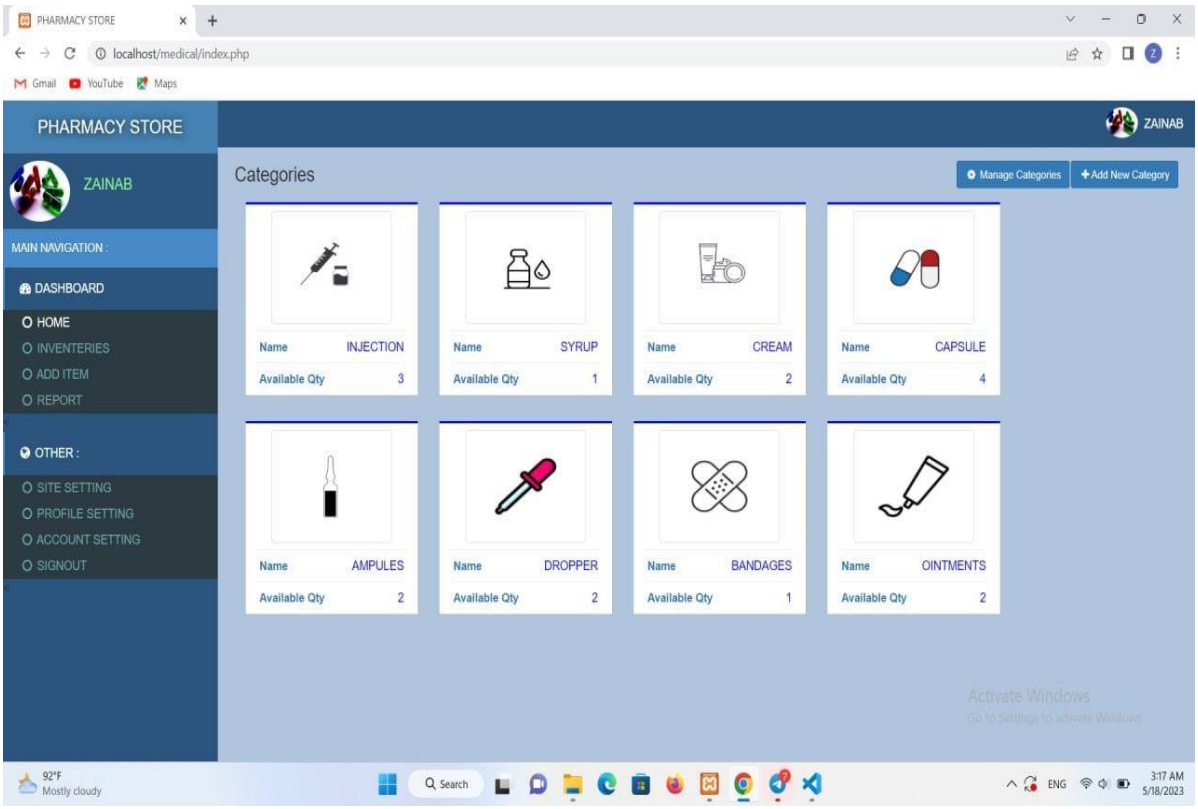

Figure 3. 2 Home Page

3.2.3 Inventory

The inventory page provides information about the available stock or items. It serves as a catalogue or listing where users can view the details and availability of various products or items.

The primary purpose of an inventory page is to provide users with an overview of the products or items that are currently in stock or

available for purchase. Figure 3.3 shows the inventory page which includes the following information:

- Product Details: Each product or item listed on the inventory page is accompanied by relevant details such as the name, number of units, price per unit, supplier name, and company. This information helps users understand the product.
- Availability: the number of units show whether the product is in stock, out of stock, or available for pre-order. This information helps users determine if the product can be purchased immediately or if there might be a delay in delivery.
- Pricing: The price of each product is displayed on the inventory page, allowing users to know the cost associated with the item. It includes regular price.
- Filtering and Sorting Options: To facilitate easy navigation and search, the inventory page provide searching and sorting options. Users can search products based on specific search phares criteria or sort them by items name, price, or other relevant factors.
- Add to Cart/Order: the inventory page includes a select button which allows users to add products to their shopping cart or initiate the ordering process directly from the page. This enables users to proceed with the purchase without leaving the inventory page. Figure 3.4 shows the inventory page with two

selected items. Whenever a user selects an item a small menu is showed on the top of the page which provide an information to the user of the number of selected items. Moreover, it gives the user the ability to precede with the purchase or cancel the selection operation.

- Product Variants: the inventory page show supplier name and company name. If a product has different variations, this provides a way to view product variants. This helps users choose the specific product configuration they desire.

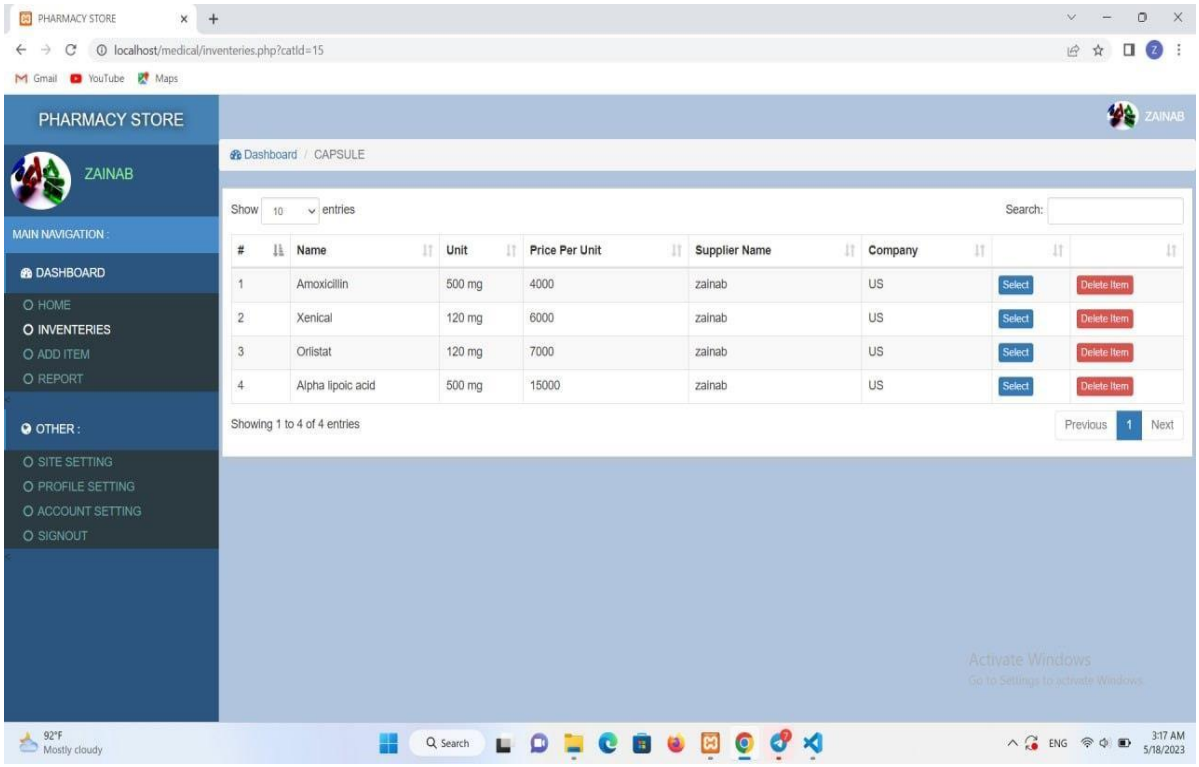

Figure 3. 3 Inventory Page

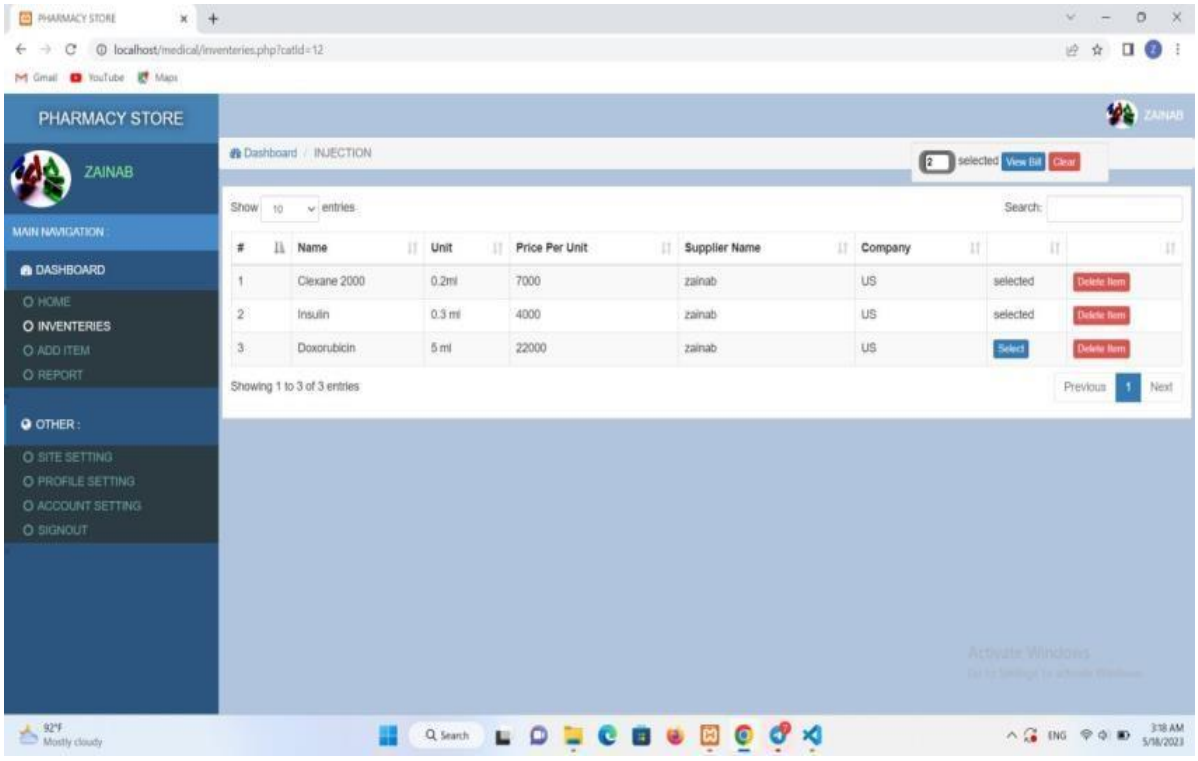

Figure 3. 4 Item Selection

If a user precedes with a purchase, he will be directed to the billing page. Figure 3.5 shows an example of billing page. It contains a summary of the purchase. It provides a breakdown of the items, quantities, and prices. The user can order a full detail information on the billing and print the bill by pressing the view bill button. Figure 3.6 shows an example of detailed billing page available for printing.

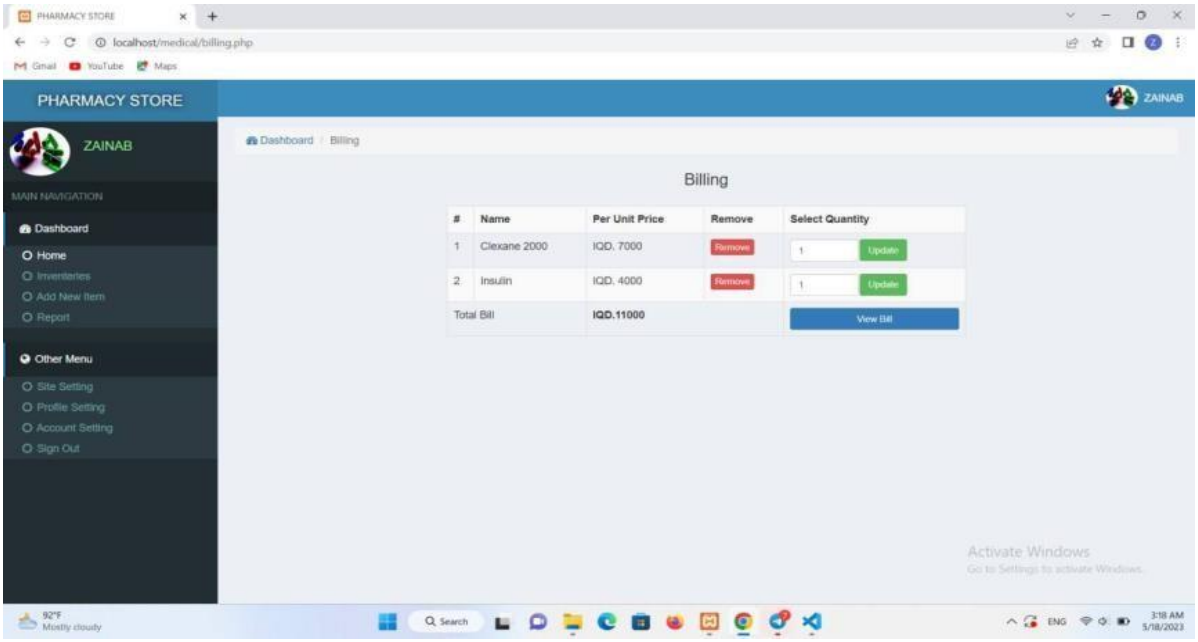

Figure 3. 5 Billing Page

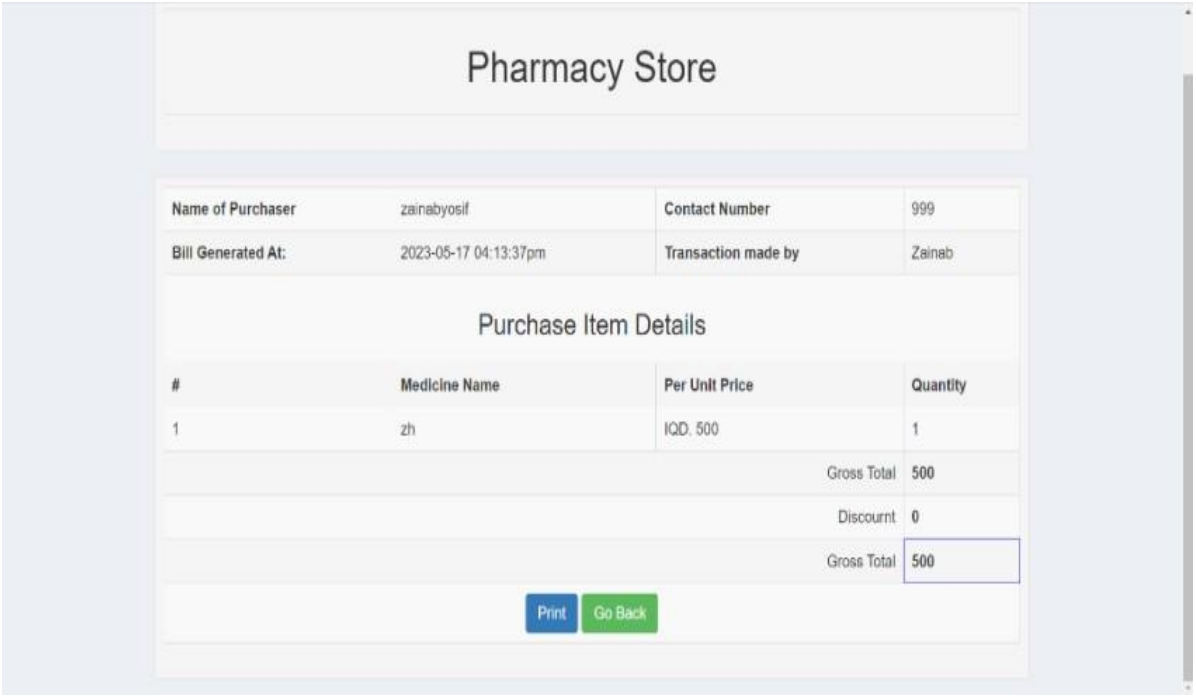

Figure 3. 6 Detailed Selected Items Bill

3.2.4 Add Items

An adding items page, also known as a product creation page, allows authorized users to add new items or products to the website inventory or database. It serves as a tool for managing and expanding the range of available items for sale or display on the website.

The main purpose of an adding items page is to provide a user-friendly interface for inputting and organizing information about new products. Figure 3.7 shows the adding item page. The adding items page includes fields or sections where users can enter specific details about the new item. Beside the item name, there are some other key elements on the adding items page:

- Unit: Number of units to be added to the store
- Price per unit: The adding items page includes fields for setting the item's price.
- Supplier company: the name of the company that supply the items to the store.
- Medicine company name: some items could be produced by different companies.
- Select catogary: this box provide a way to catogrise the prodects under different cataguries.
- Discription: some extra information which will help in identifing the item.

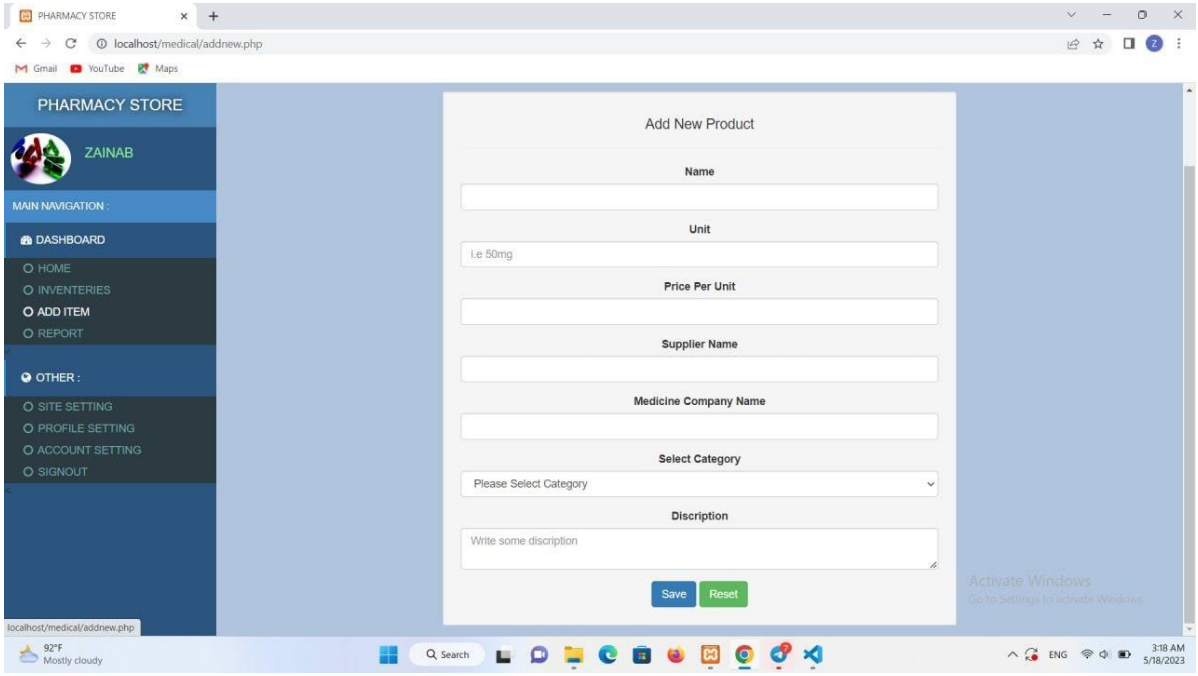

Figure 3. 7 Adding Items

3.3 Reports

The main purpose of a report page is to provide users with a comprehensive view of data and enable them to make informed decisions, monitor progress, or gain insights based on the presented information.

Figure 3.8 shows an example of sale report. It shows the name of the purchaser, his contact information (mobile phone number), discount on the purchase price, total number of items soled to that particular buyer, total sum of different items sold, the name of the person how made the transection, and the date of the transection.

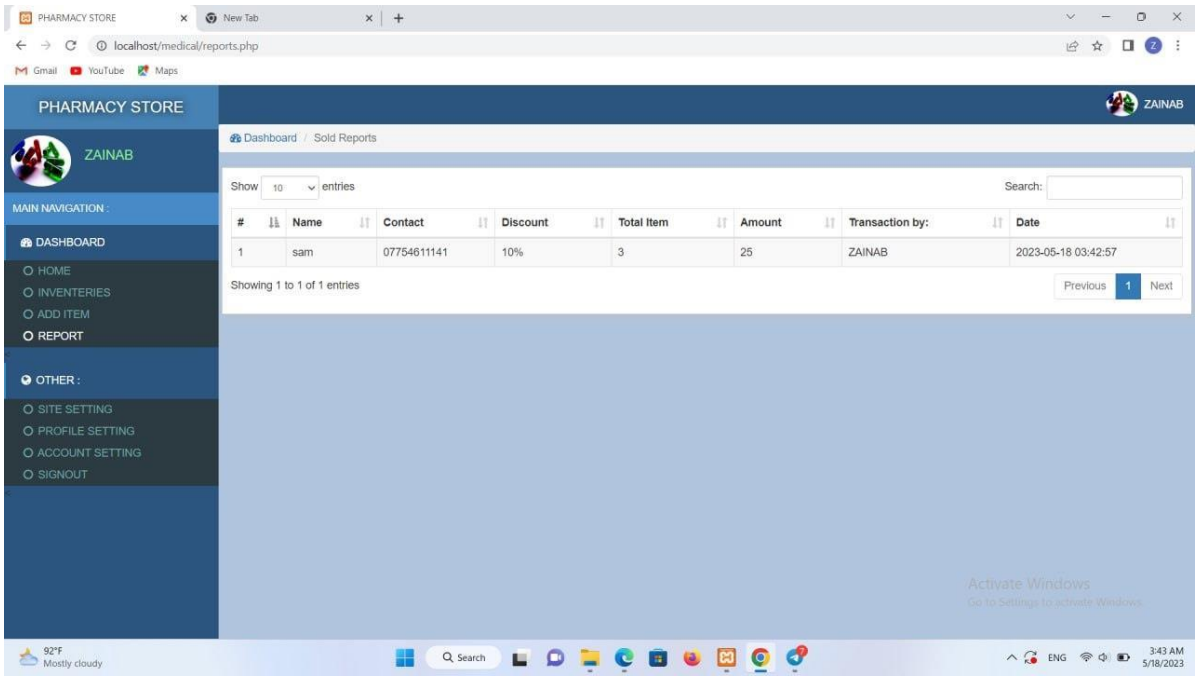

Figure 3. 8 Report Page

3.4 Settings

Setting pages are web pages or sections of a website that allow users to customize and manage various settings related to their account, profile, or the overall functionality of the website. These pages provide users with control and flexibility to tailor their experience according to their preferences and requirements.

3.4.1 Site Sitting

Site settings pages are accessible to administrators or authorized users who have control over the website's configuration

and functionality. These pages allow users to manage global settings that affect the entire website, such as site title, and site name. Site settings help customize the overall appearance and behavior of the website. Figure 3.9 shows an example of site setting page.

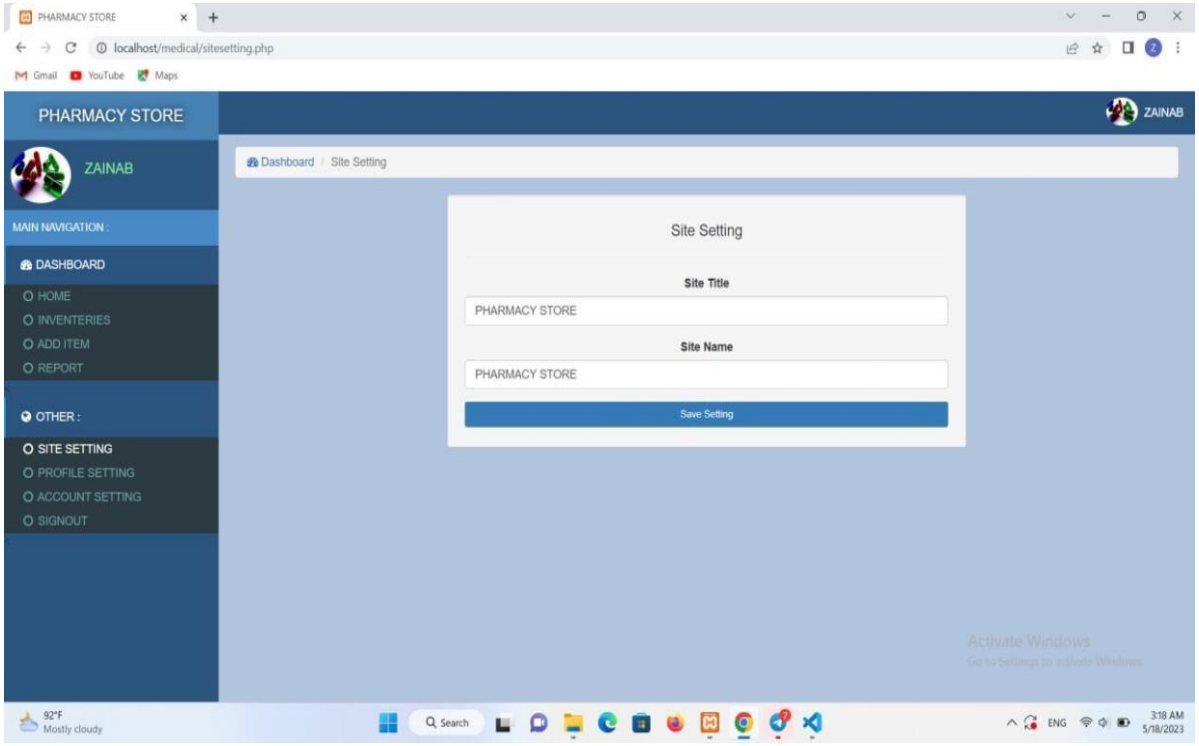

Figure 3. 9 Site Setting

3.4.2 Profile Setting

Profile settings pages allow individual users to manage their personal information and preferences within the website. Users can update their profile details, including their name, and ID. Figure 3.10 shows an example of profile setting page.

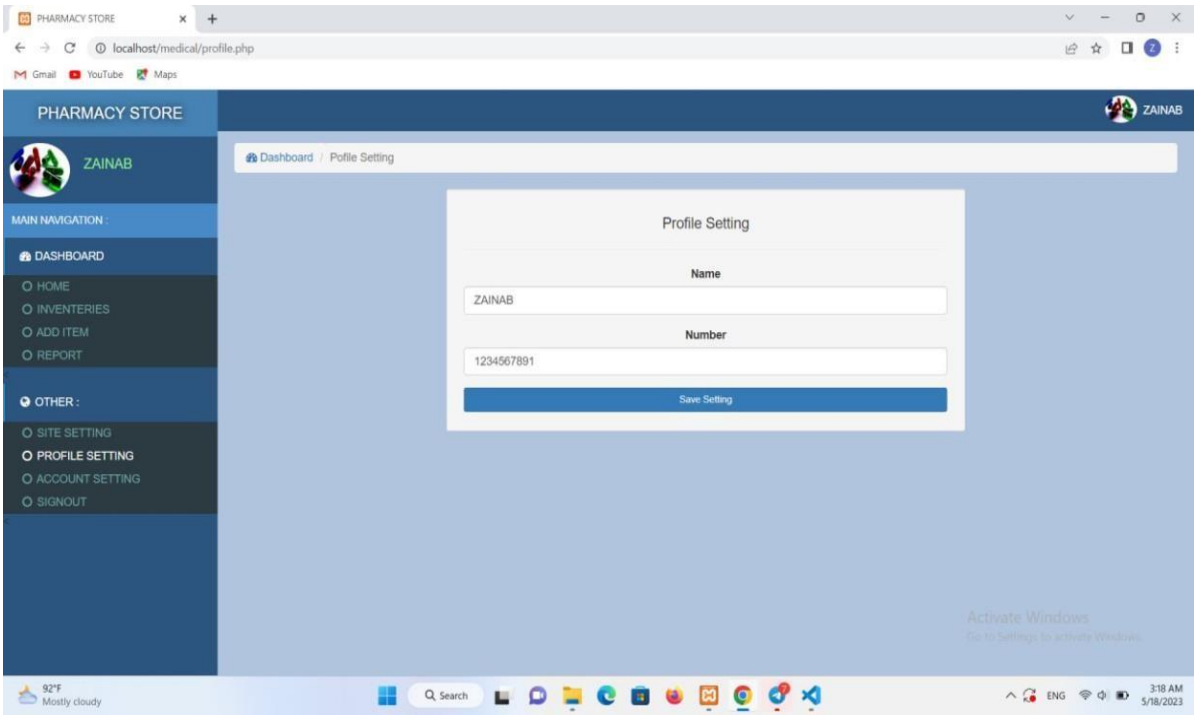

Figure 3. 10 Profile Setting

3.4.3 Account Setting

Account settings pages provide users with control over their account-related information and security measures. Users can modify their login credentials, such as username, and password, associated with their account as shown in Figure 3.11.

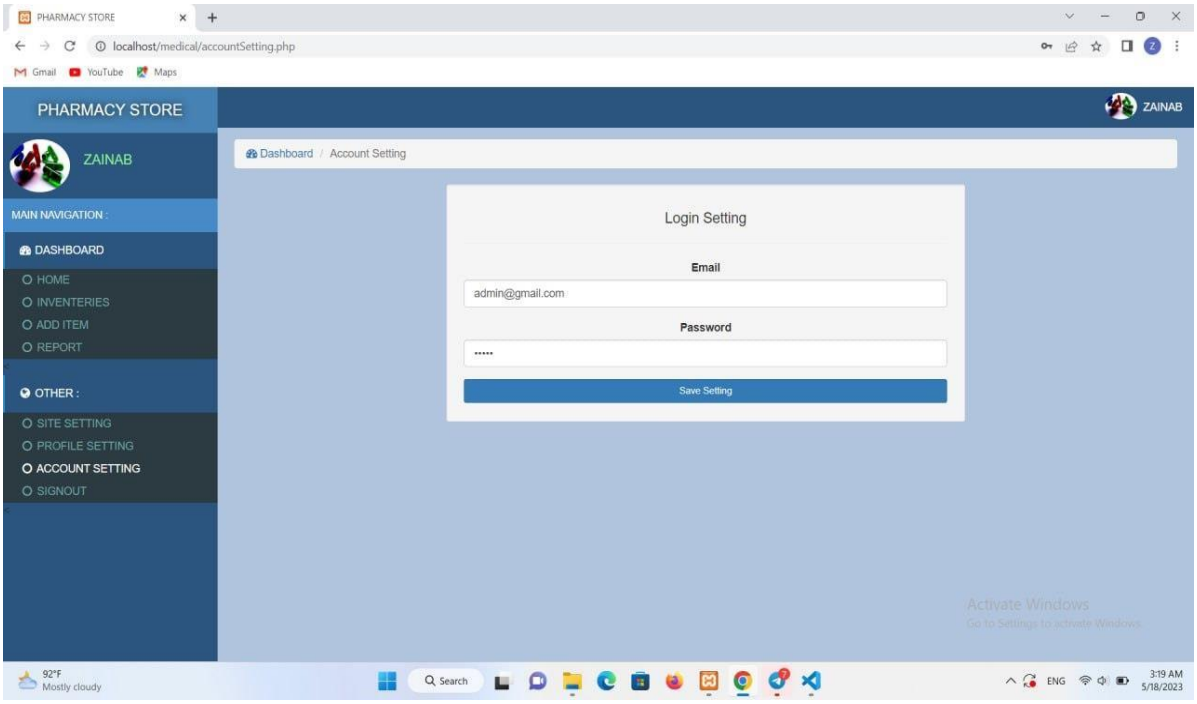

Figure 3. 11 Account Setting Page

CHAPTER FOUR

Conclusion and Future Work

4.1 Conclusion

The design and implementation of a Store Management System is a crucial aspect of streamlining and optimizing the operations of a retail business. By analyzing the key components and features of such a system, we can draw the following conclusions:

Improved Efficiency: The implementation of a Store Management System enables businesses to enhance their operational efficiency significantly. With features like inventory management, sales tracking, and employee management, the system automates various tasks, reducing manual effort and minimizing errors. This efficiency translates into better productivity and smoother store operations.

Accurate Inventory Control: One of the primary objectives of a Store Management System is to provide accurate inventory control. By leveraging features like real-time stock tracking, automated reordering, and barcode scanning, businesses can maintain optimal inventory levels, minimize stockouts, and avoid overstocking. This ensures a seamless shopping experience for customers while reducing holding costs for the business.

Enhanced Sales Tracking and Reporting: A well-designed Store Management System provides comprehensive sales tracking and reporting functionalities. It enables businesses to monitor sales in real-time, track trends, identify top-selling products, and analyze customer behavior. This data-driven approach helps in making informed business decisions, optimizing pricing strategies, and identifying areas for improvement.

Streamlined Employee Management: The system facilitates efficient employee management by automating various processes such as shift scheduling, time and attendance tracking, and performance evaluation. This streamlines workforce management, reduces administrative overhead, and ensures adequate staffing levels during peak hours. Moreover, it enables seamless communication among staff members, fostering collaboration and coordination.

Improved Customer Experience: A Store Management System plays a crucial role in enhancing the overall customer experience. With features like fast and accurate billing, seamless checkout processes, and personalized promotions, businesses can provide efficient service, minimize waiting times, and cater to individual customer preferences. This leads to higher customer satisfaction, increased loyalty, and improved brand reputation.

Data Security and Integration: The design and implementation of a Store Management System prioritize data security and integration with other systems. Robust security measures, such as access controls, encryption, and regular data backups, safeguard sensitive information and protect against unauthorized access. Additionally, integration capabilities with other systems like e-commerce platforms or accounting software enable smooth data flow and minimize manual data entry.

In conclusion, the design and implementation of a Store Management System offer numerous benefits to retail businesses. By improving efficiency, optimizing inventory control, enabling accurate sales tracking, streamlining employee management, enhancing customer experience, and ensuring data security, such a system empowers businesses to thrive in a competitive market and deliver exceptional service to customers

4.2 Future Work

In the future, the design and implementation of store management systems are likely to continue evolving to meet the

changing needs of businesses and advancements in technology. Here are some potential areas of focus for future work in this field:

Omnichannel Integration: With the increasing popularity of online shopping and the integration of multiple sales channels, store management systems will need to effectively handle omnichannel operations. This involves seamlessly integrating online and offline inventory, sales, and customer data to provide a unified shopping experience across all channels.

Enhanced Personalization: Store management systems can leverage customer data and AI technologies to provide more personalized experiences. Future systems may include features such as personalized recommendations, targeted promotions, and customized loyalty programs to enhance customer engagement and satisfaction.

Real-time Inventory Management: The ability to track and manage inventory in real time is crucial for efficient store operations. Future systems may employ technologies like RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) or IoT (Internet of Things) to enable accurate, automated inventory tracking and replenishment, reducing out-of-stock situations and optimizing inventory levels.

Integration with Emerging Technologies: As new technologies emerge, such as augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), or blockchain, store management systems may need to integrate these technologies to provide innovative shopping experiences, secure transactions, or enhanced supply chain traceability.

Data Analytics and Business Intelligence: Store management systems will continue to focus on advanced analytics and reporting capabilities. They will provide comprehensive insights into sales trends, customer behavior, inventory management, and other key metrics to support Informed decision-making and business growth.

Mobile and Cloud-based Solutions: Mobile applications and cloud-based solutions will likely play an increasingly important role in store management systems. Mobile apps can provide on-the-go access to critical store information, while cloud-based platforms offer scalability, flexibility, and remote management capabilities.

Enhanced Security and Privacy: As data breaches and privacy concerns persist, future store management systems will need to prioritize robust security measures to protect sensitive customer and

business data. Implementing encryption, authentication protocols, and compliance with data protection regulations will be crucial.

Integration with Third-party Services: Store management systems will need to seamlessly integrate with various third-party services, such as payment gateways, shipping providers, and customer relationship management (CRM) platforms. This integration will facilitate smoother operations and improve the overall customer experience.

Sustainability and Green Practices: With increasing emphasis on sustainability, future store management systems may incorporate features to monitor and reduce energy consumption, optimize transportation routes for deliveries, or provide eco-friendly packaging options.

User-friendly Interfaces and Intuitive Design: The usability and user experience of store management systems will continue to be a focus. Intuitive interfaces, simplified workflows, and customizable dashboards will enable store owners and staff to easily navigate and utilize the system efficiently.

These are just a few potential directions for future work in the design and implementation of store management systems. The specific advancements will depend on the evolving needs of businesses, technological innovations, and market trends

الخلاصة

نظام ادارة المخازن هو نوع من تطبيقات البرامج المصممة لمساعدة الشركات على ادارة عمليات البيع الخاصة بهم.

يتضمن مجموعة من الميزات للمساعدة في مهام عديدة مثل ادارة المخزون، تتبع المبيعات، ادارة علاقات العملاء وادارة الموظفين.

يشتمل نظام ادارة المخازن على نظام نقاط البيع "Point Of Sale" لمعالجة معاملات المبيعات والتعامل مع معالجة الدفع، بالإضافة إلى ادوات لإدارة مستويات المخزون، وإعادة تخزين المنتجات، وتتبع اتجاهات المبيعات. وايضاً الادوات اللازمة لإدارة جداول الموظفين، تتبع اداء الموظف، وتوفير التدريب والدعم للموظفين.

بالإضافة إلى هذه الميزات الأساسية، قد يشتمل نظام ادارة المخازن ايضاً على وحدات إضافية لمهام معينة مثل المحاسبة والادارة المالية والتسويق والترويج وتكامل التجارة الإلكترونية .

يمكن أن تساعد هذه الميزات الشركات على تبسيط عمليات البيع بالتجزئة، وتحسين رضا العملاء، وزيادة المبيعات والارباح.

مشروعنا حول " نظام ادارة مخزن الصيدليات."

نظام الصيدليات الخاص بنا مكتوب بشكل أساسي بلغة PHP و MYSQL ويحتوي على صفحة تسجيل دخول خاصة فقط لمسؤولي الصيدلية.

عند الدخول، تفتح الواجهة التي تحتوي على لوحة التحكم يتم من خلالها التحكم في الموقع، مثل تعديل الحساب وإضافة عناصر جديدة وحذف العناصر وإصدار التقارير والإعدادات الخاصة بالموقع .

هناك ايضاً صناديق تصنف كل نوع من أنواع الأدوية.

عند الانتهاء من عملية الشراء، سيتم إصدار فاتورة.

يساهم نظام الصيدلية هذا في مساعدة الصيدلي في العمل وادارة الارباح وكذلك ادارة المخزون وتتبع الأدوية.

ومن الجدير بالذكر أن الموقع تم بناؤه على خادم محلي.

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
الجامعة التكنولوجية
قسم هندسة الحاسوب
معلومات

تصميم وتنفيذ نظام إدارة المخازن

مشروع التخرج مقدم الى قسم هندسة الحاسوب كجزء من متطلبات نيل شهادة البكالوريوس

مقدم من قبل

زينب يوسف عبيد

زينب باسم عبدالزهرة

المشرف

د. سامان حميد امين

2022_2023

THANK YOU

WITH OUR BEST WISHES