



# **ONLINE GROCERY SHOPPING MANAGEMENT**

## **A MINI PROJECT REPORT**

*Submitted by*

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*in*

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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project report entitled “ **ONLINE GROCERY SHOPPING MANAGEMENT** ” which is being submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement of the course leading to the award of the ‘Bachelor of Technology in Information Technology’ in **Panimalar Engineering College, An Autonomous institution Affiliated to Anna University- Chennai** is the result of the project carried out by us under the guidance and supervision of **Dr. D KARUNKUZHALI, M.TECH., Ph.D Professor in the Department of Information Technology**. I further declared that I or any other person has not previously submitted this project report to any other institution/university for any other degree/ diploma or any other person.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO
	ABSTRACT	1
	LIST OF FIGURES	2
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>3</b>
	1.1. OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT	3
	1.2 NEED FOR THE PROJECT	4
	1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT	5
	1.4 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT	5
	1.4.1 FUNCTIONALITY	
	1.4.2 APPLICABILITY	
	1.4.3 TECHNOLOGY	
<b>2</b>	<b>LITERATURE SURVEY</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>SYSTEM DESIGN</b>	<b>10</b>
	3.1 PROPOSED SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DESIGN	11
	3.2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM FOR PROPOSED SYSTEM	12
	3.3 MODULE DESIGN	13
	3.3.1. DATASET FORMULATION	14
	3.3.2 CLUSTERING SERVICES	14
	3.3.3 FILTERING PROCESS	15
	3.3.4. SERVICE RECOMMENDATION	15
<b>4</b>	<b>REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION</b>	<b>16</b>
	4.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS	17
	4.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS	17

<b>5</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>18</b>
	5.1 SAMPLE CODE	19
	5.1.1 ADMIN INDEX	19
	5.1.2 USER INDEX	23
	5.1.3 PLACING ORDER	29
	5.2 SAMPLE SCREEN SHOTS	
	5.2.1 LOGIN MODULE	
	5.2.3 ADMIN SIDE	
	5.2.4 USER SIDE	
<b>6</b>	<b>CONCLUSION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS</b>	<b>40</b>
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>41</b>

## **ABSTRACT**

The Online Grocery Shopping Management is a web-based application designed for purchasing the grocery items online. The system is built using PHP for back-end connection and XAMPP server where the front-end is designed by HTML, Javascript, and CSS. The primary goal of the system is to provide the user an simple and easy way of purchasing grocery items through this project. It involves various aspects such as inventory management, order tracking, delivery management, and customer service. Effective management of these aspects is crucial for providing a seamless and convenient shopping experience for customers while ensuring the grocery store can manage the process efficiently and effectively. The online Store system grants an online display of all the matters they want to wholesale from the store. This web grounded application assists customer to select their products. The Grocery management System is powerful, flexible and easy for groceries to use and is designed and developed to deliver real conceivable benefits. Grocer is a bulk seller of food. As pollution around the world has increased, buying food on the road side is not advisable. Whether in charge of a small individually owned grocery store or one that is part of a grocery store is a retail store that primarily sells food. A larger chain maintaining grocery store involves responsibility.

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

<b>S.NO</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PG.NO</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Process Flow Chart</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>System Design chart</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Data Flow Diagram</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Module Design</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Login Module</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Admin Module</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Adding new product</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Setting Delivery Fee</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>New User registration</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>User login</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Welcome page of user</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Cart</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Placing Order</b>	<b>39</b>



# **CHAPTER 1**

## **1.INTRODUCTION**

Online grocery shopping has become increasingly popular in recent years, providing customers with the convenience of shopping for their groceries from the comfort of their homes. With the rise of technology and e-commerce platforms, grocery stores have also started offering online grocery shopping services to cater to the growing demand. Online grocery shopping management is the process of managing and organizing the delivery of groceries purchased by customers through an online platform. It involves various aspects such as inventory management, order tracking, delivery management, and customer service. Effective management of these aspects is crucial for providing a seamless and convenient shopping experience for customers while ensuring the grocery store can manage the process efficiently and effectively.

Online grocery shopping management requires a robust system that integrates various technologies, including customer relationship management, enterprise resource planning, point of sale, and content management systems. With the right tools and processes in place, grocery stores can efficiently manage online grocery shopping, from product availability and pricing to order processing and delivery. In conclusion, online grocery shopping management is essential for grocery stores to provide a reliable and convenient service for their customers. With the right strategies and technologies, grocery stores can meet the increasing demand for online grocery shopping and provide a seamless and satisfying customer experience.

### **1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT**

An online grocery shopping system is a platform that enables customers to shop for groceries and have them delivered to their doorstep. It involves the use of a website or mobile application that allows customers to browse and purchase groceries conveniently. The system typically involves the integration of several features to ensure an efficient and seamless shopping experience for customers. These features may include product categorization, filtering and search functionalities, customer reviews and ratings, and secure payment processing. An online grocery shopping system is a platform that allows customers to purchase groceries online and have them delivered to their doorstep. It involves the integration of various functionalities such as product management, order management, payment processing, and delivery management. At its core, an online grocery shopping system is designed to provide customers with a convenient and seamless shopping experience.

Customers can browse through a wide range of products, select items they want to purchase, and add them to their virtual shopping carts. They can then proceed to make payments through various payment methods such as credit/debit cards, mobile wallets, or net banking.

Once the order is placed, the system notifies the grocery store or supplier, who then processes the order and dispatches it for delivery. The system tracks the order from the time it is placed until it is delivered to the customer, ensuring that customers are kept informed about the status of their orders. An online grocery shopping system also includes features such as inventory management, which

ensures that only products that are available in stock are displayed to customers, and delivery management, which ensures that groceries are delivered to the customer's doorstep on time. Overall, an online grocery shopping system aims to provide customers with a seamless and convenient shopping experience while ensuring that grocery stores or suppliers can manage their inventory, process orders efficiently, and deliver groceries to customers' doorsteps with ease.

## **1.2 NEED FOR THE PROJECT**

### **Convenience:**

Online grocery shopping provides customers with a convenient and hassle-free shopping experience. Customers can shop for groceries from the comfort of their homes or offices, without having to visit physical stores.

### **Time-saving:**

Online grocery shopping saves customers time that they would otherwise spend traveling to and from grocery stores. Customers can also save time by avoiding long queues at checkout counters.

### **Accessibility:**

Online grocery shopping makes it possible for customers to access a wider range of products, including specialty items that may not be available in physical stores.

### **Efficiency:**

An online grocery shopping system can help grocery stores manage their inventory more efficiently, ensuring that products are always in stock and available for purchase. The system can also help stores process orders more efficiently and deliver groceries to customers' doorsteps promptly.

### **Flexibility:**

An online grocery shopping system provides customers with the flexibility to shop at any time of the day or night, making it more convenient for those with busy schedules.

### **Contactless shopping:**

Online grocery shopping also provides customers with a contactless shopping experience, which has become increasingly important during the COVID-19 pandemic.

## 1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

To provide customers with a seamless and convenient shopping experience: The primary objective of an online grocery shopping system is to provide customers with a seamless and convenient shopping experience. This involves ensuring that the system is user-friendly, easy to navigate, and provides customers with a wide range of products to choose from. To increase customer loyalty and retention: An online grocery shopping system aims to increase customer loyalty and retention by providing customers with a hassle-free shopping experience. This involves ensuring that the system is reliable, efficient, and provides customers with a high level of customer service.

To increase operational efficiency: An online grocery shopping system aims to increase operational efficiency by automating various processes such as inventory management, order processing, and delivery management. This can help grocery stores or suppliers manage their inventory more efficiently, reduce the time and cost involved in processing orders, and streamline their delivery operations. To increase revenue: An online grocery shopping system aims to increase revenue by providing customers with a wider range of products to choose from, increasing the number of orders processed, and reducing the cost of managing physical stores.

To provide real-time insights and analytics: An online grocery shopping system aims to provide real-time insights and analytics that can help grocery stores or suppliers make data-driven decisions about their inventory, pricing, and marketing strategies. Overall, the objectives of online grocery shopping management are to provide customers with a convenient shopping experience, increase customer loyalty and retention, increase operational efficiency, increase revenue, and provide real-time insights and analytics that can help grocery stores or suppliers make data-driven decisions.

Overall, the objective of online grocery shopping management is to provide a seamless and convenient shopping experience for customers while enabling grocery stores to manage their inventory efficiently and deliver groceries to customers' doorsteps promptly.

## 1.4 SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The scope of online grocery shopping management includes various aspects of managing the online grocery shopping platform, such as:

### **Product management:**

- The system should allow grocery stores to add, modify and remove products from their inventory. It should also include the ability to add product images, descriptions, and prices.

### **Order management:**

- The system should be able to process orders efficiently, including the ability to manage order details, track the status of orders, and notify customers of any changes to their orders.

**Payment processing:**

- The system should provide customers with various payment options, including credit/debit cards, mobile wallets, and net banking. The payment process should also be secure and reliable.

**Delivery management:**

- The system should have an efficient delivery management system, which includes assigning delivery personnel, tracking deliveries, and updating customers on the status of their deliveries.

**Inventory management:**

- The system should help grocery stores manage their inventory efficiently by tracking stock levels, generating reports, and providing alerts when stock levels are low.

**Customer management:**

- The system should provide customer management functionalities such as customer registration, account management, and customer support.

**Reporting and analytics:**

- The system should provide grocery stores with detailed reports and analytics, including sales reports, customer analytics, and inventory reports.

## **1.4.1 FUNCTIONALITY**

**Product Catalog Management:** The system should allow grocery stores to manage their inventory of products, including adding, editing, and deleting products, assigning categories and subcategories, setting prices, and adding product descriptions and images.

**Shopping Cart and Checkout:** The system should provide customers with a shopping cart feature that allows them to add and remove items from their cart and proceed to checkout once they are ready to place their order.

**Payment Gateway Integration:** The system should allow customers to make payments online through various payment options such as credit/debit cards, mobile wallets, and net banking.

**Order Management:** The system should allow grocery stores to manage their orders, including order processing, tracking, and delivery. The system should also provide customers with order status updates and delivery tracking information.

**Delivery Management:** The system should provide grocery stores with an efficient delivery management system, which includes assigning delivery personnel, tracking deliveries, and updating

customers on the status of their deliveries.

Customer Management: The system should allow grocery stores to manage their customer database, including customer registration, account management, and customer support.

## Process Flow Chart

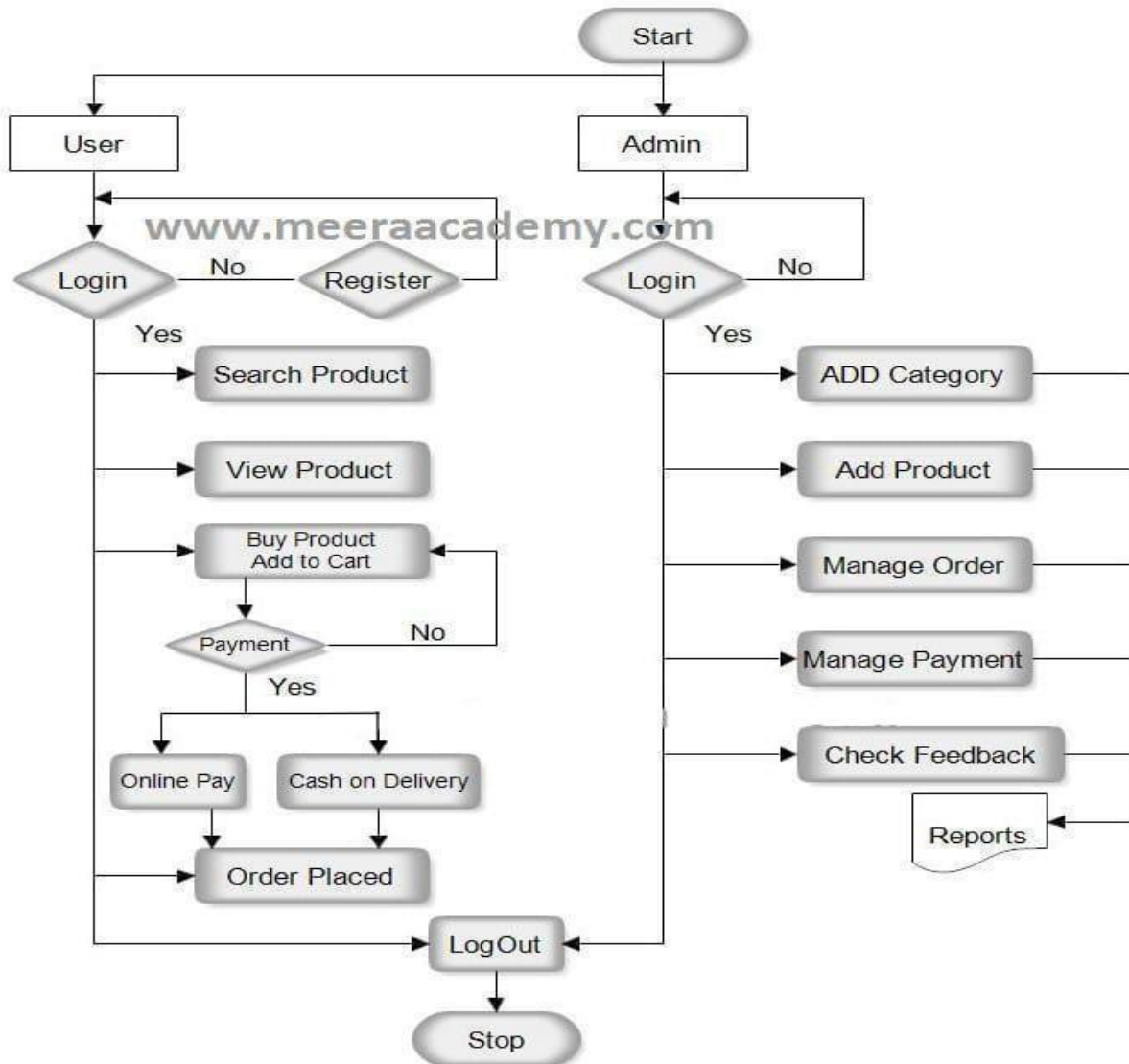


Fig 1: Process flow chart

## 1.4.2 APPLICABILITY

**Grocery Stores:** Grocery stores can use the system to set up their online store and manage their inventory, process orders, and deliver groceries to customers' doorsteps.

**Customers:** Customers can use the system to browse and shop for groceries online, make payments, and track their orders until they are delivered.

**Delivery Personnel:** Delivery personnel can use the system to manage their delivery schedules, track deliveries, and update customers on the status of their deliveries.

**Administrators:** Administrators can use the system to manage user accounts, set access and permission levels, generate reports and analytics, and manage the system's settings.

**Government:** Governments can use the system to promote digitalization in the grocery industry, monitor and regulate online grocery stores, and ensure compliance with regulatory standards.

In summary, the online grocery shopping management system can be used by various stakeholders in the grocery industry, including grocery stores, customers, delivery personnel, administrators, and governments. It has the potential to enhance efficiency, increase customer satisfaction, and promote digitalization in the grocery industry.

## 1.4.3 TECHNOLOGY

**Programming Languages:** The system can be developed using different programming languages such as html,CSS and PHP.

**Front-End Development:** Front-end technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and AngularJS can be used to create a responsive and interactive user interface for the system.

**Database Management:** Databases such as MySQL, MongoDB, and PostgreSQL can be used to store and manage data related to products, orders, customers, and inventory.

In summary, the online grocery shopping management system can be developed using a variety of technologies depending on the specific requirements of the project. The technologies used should ensure scalability, security, and ease of maintenance.

## CHAPTER 2

### 2.LITERATURE SURVEY

The online grocery shopping management system can be developed using a wide range of technologies, depending on the specific requirements and needs of the project. Some of the common technologies that can be used to build an online grocery shopping management

***Online Grocery Industry Trends:*** This involves examining the latest trends in the online grocery industry, such as the growth of online grocery shopping, changing consumer behavior, and the emergence of new players in the industry.

***E-Commerce Technologies:*** This involves examining the various e-commerce technologies that are used in online grocery shopping, such as payment gateways, shopping carts, and order fulfillment systems.

***User Interface Design:*** This involves examining best practices in user interface design for e-commerce websites and mobile apps, with a focus on providing a seamless user experience for online grocery shoppers.

***Supply Chain Management:*** This involves examining the supply chain management practices in the online grocery industry, including inventory management, order fulfillment, and delivery logistics.

***Security and Privacy:*** This involves examining the security and privacy concerns in online grocery shopping, including data protection, fraud prevention, and payment security.

***Customer Behavior and Satisfaction:*** This involves examining consumer behavior and satisfaction in the online grocery industry, including factors that influence customer loyalty, repeat purchases, and customer retention.

**Managing Online Grocery Shopping Service Quality:** The Role of Operations Management" by Ismael A. Creimer and El-Sayed Abou-El-Seoud. This paper explores the role of operations management in managing online grocery shopping service quality and provides insights into the best practices and strategies for ensuring customer satisfaction in this context.

In summary, a literature survey can provide valuable insights into the latest trends, challenges, and best practices in the online grocery industry. It can help to identify gaps in the existing literature, inform the research objectives, and shape the research questions.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **3.SYSTEM DESIGN**

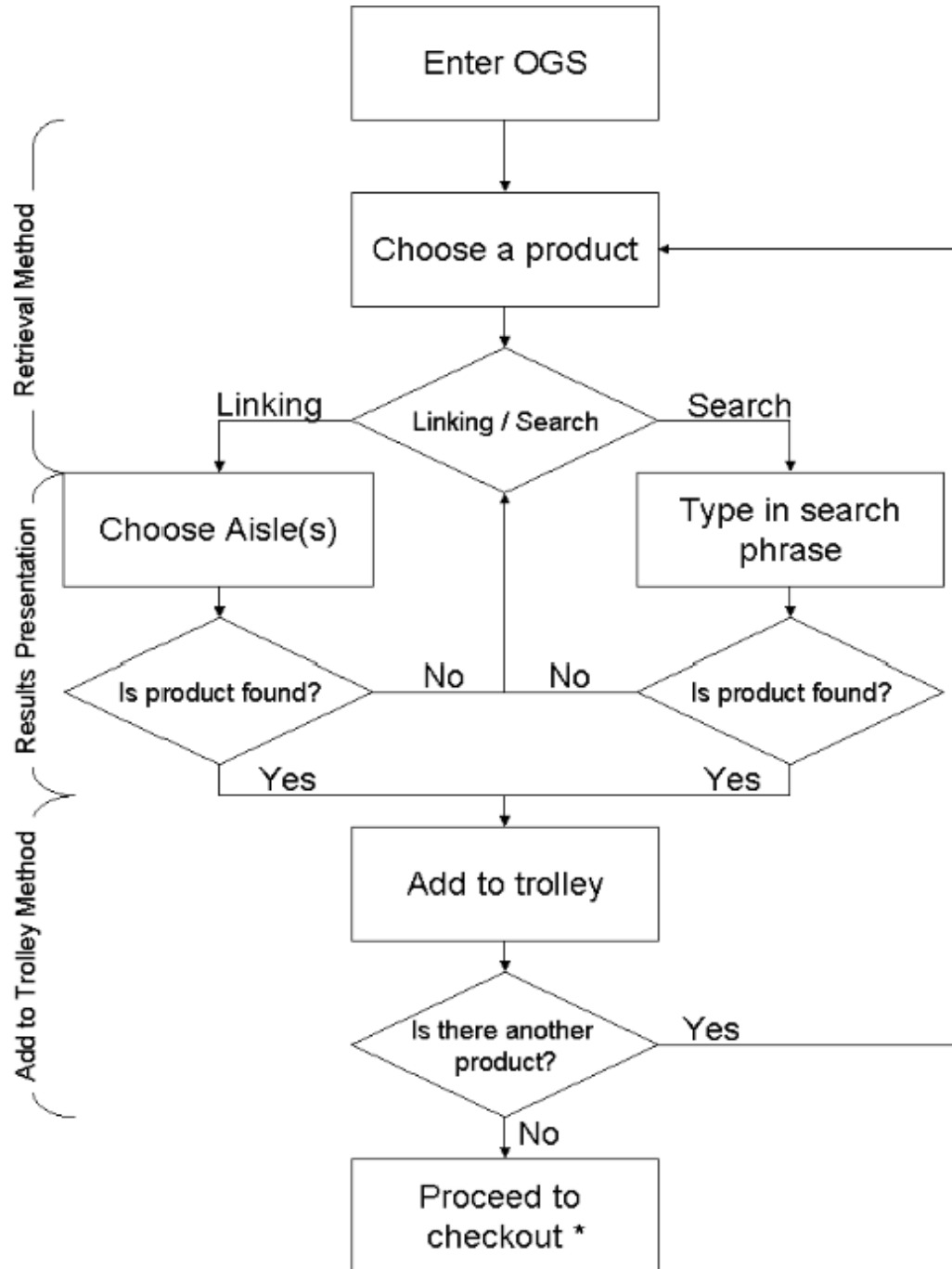
System design is the process of creating a detailed plan for the architecture, functionalities, and components of an online grocery shopping management system. The system design plays a crucial role in ensuring that the system is scalable, robust, secure, and meets the specific requirements of the project. The system design typically includes components such as the user interface, database, payment gateway integration, inventory management, order processing, logistics management, and security. The user interface should be user-friendly, responsive, and visually appealing. The database should be designed to ensure data integrity, security, and scalability. The payment gateway integration should be secure and reliable, enabling users to make payments using different payment methods. The inventory management component should manage the stock levels of the products, and the order processing component should ensure that the orders are fulfilled on time and accurately. The logistics management component should manage the delivery of the orders and ensure that the orders are delivered to the customers on time and in good condition. Finally, the security component should ensure that the system is secure from external and internal threats, and user data is protected. Overall, the system design should ensure that the online grocery shopping management system is user-friendly, scalable, secure, and meets the specific requirements of the project.

The design of an online grocery shopping management system typically includes several essential components, such as the user interface, database, payment gateway integration, inventory management, order processing, logistics management, and security. The user interface is the component that interacts with the users and enables them to browse products, place orders, and make payments. The database component stores and manages the data related to products, orders, customers, and inventory. Finally, the security component ensures that the system is secure from external and internal threats and that user data is protected. Overall, the system design for an online grocery shopping management system should ensure that the system is user-friendly, scalable, secure, and meets the specific requirements of the project.



### 3.1 PROPOSED SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DESIGN

The system design and the project architecture is displayed below



\* This step was not reviewed in this study

Fig 2: System Design

### 3.2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM FOR PROPOSED SYSTEM

The DFD diagram for the system is displayed below

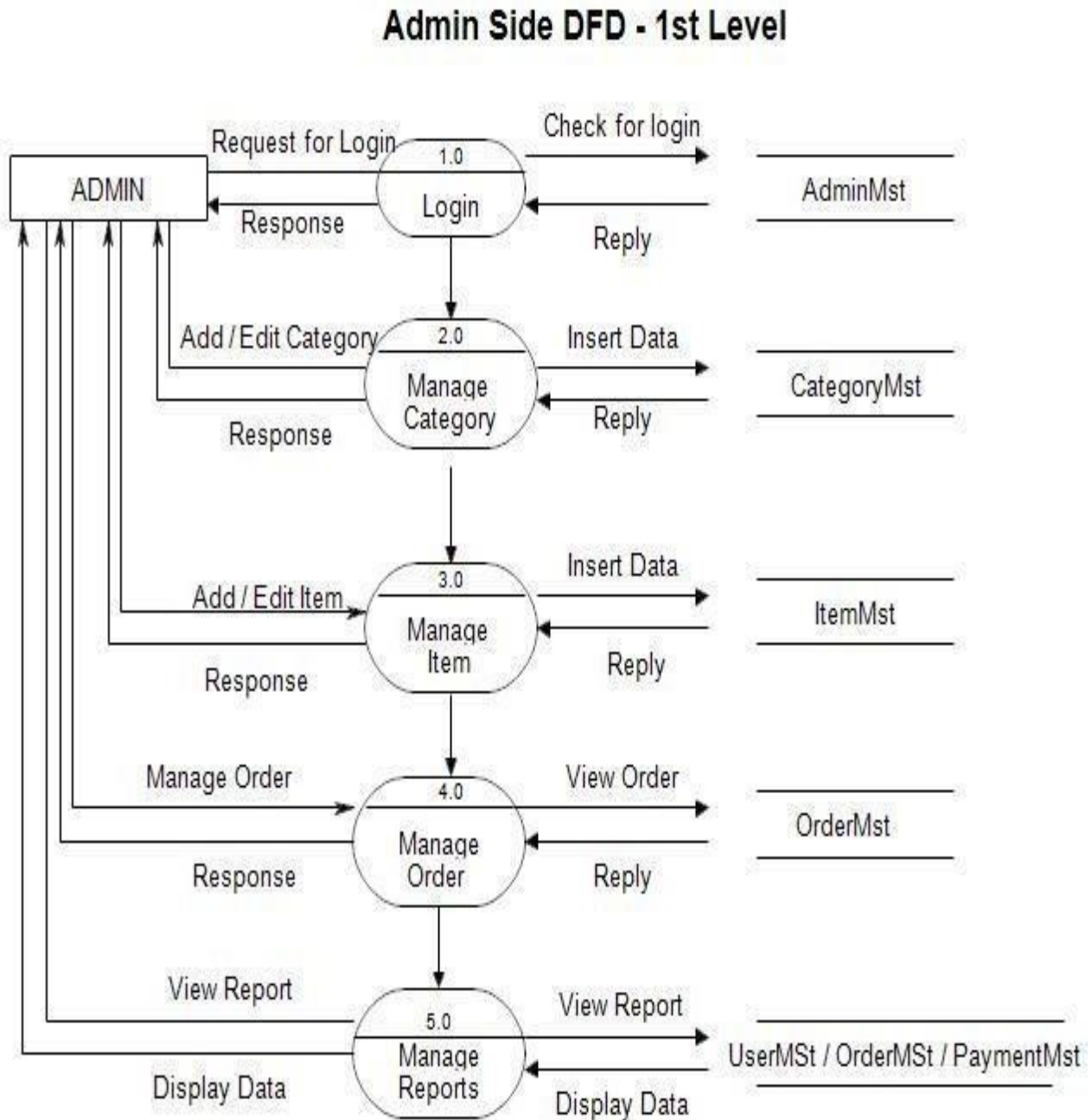


Fig 3:DFD Diagram

### 3.3 MODULE DESIGN

The Modules of the online grocery shopping system and their relationship is shown below

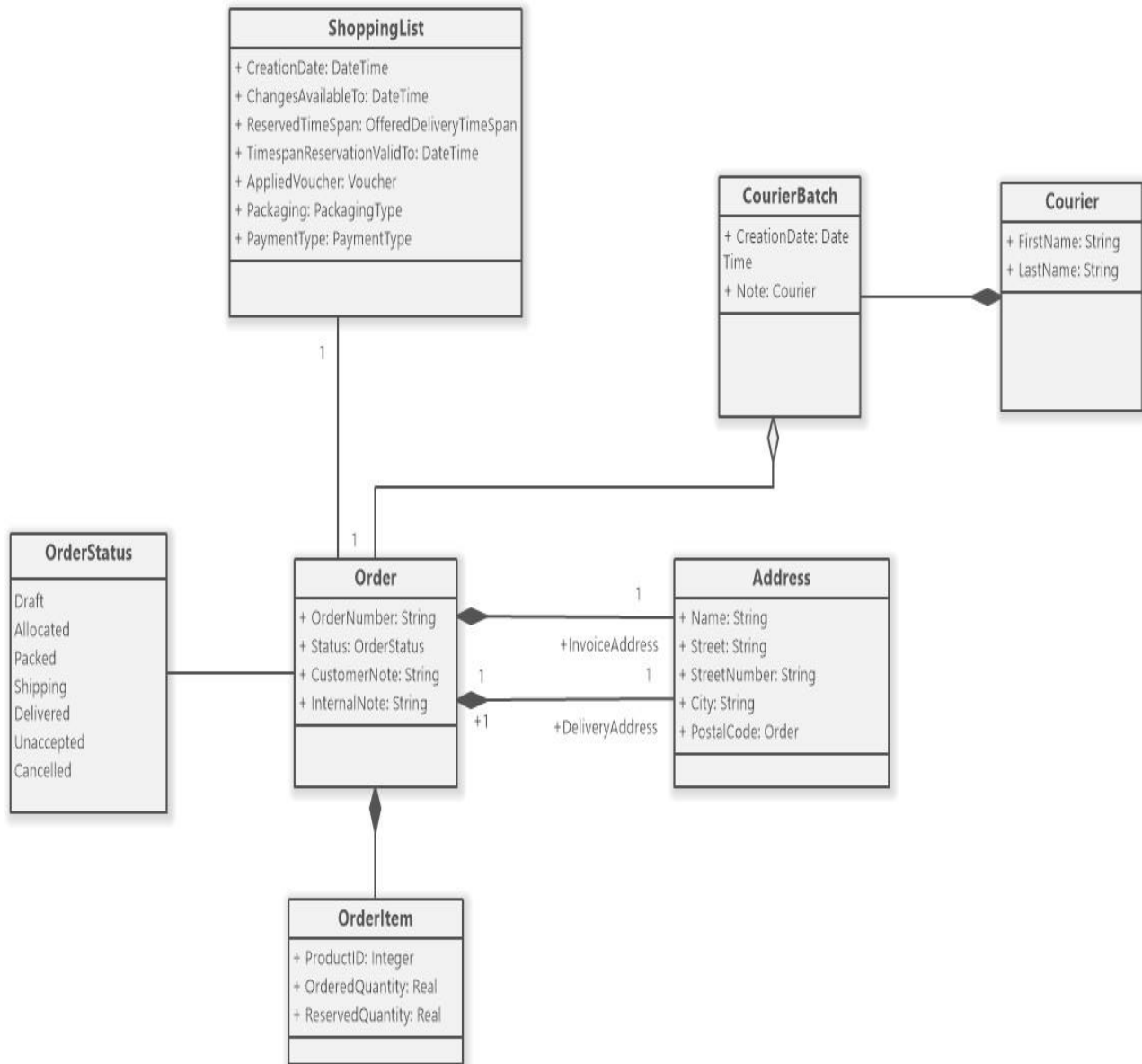


Fig 4:Module Design

### **3.3.1 DATA FORMULATION**

Dataset formulation is a crucial step in the development of an online grocery shopping management system. It involves collecting, organizing, and preparing the data required for the system to function correctly. The dataset formulation process typically includes the following steps:

**Data Collection:** The first step in dataset formulation is collecting the necessary data from various sources, such as product catalogs, customer databases, inventory systems, and payment gateways. This data should be collected in a structured format, such as CSV or JSON, to ensure that it can be easily processed and integrated into the system.

**Data Cleaning:** After the data is collected, it is essential to clean and preprocess it to remove any errors, inconsistencies, or missing values. Data cleaning ensures that the data is accurate and complete, and the system can perform optimally.

**Data Integration:** The collected and cleaned data is integrated into the system's database, enabling the system to access and process the data efficiently.

### **3.3.2 CLUSTERING SERVICES**

Clustering services are a type of service offered by cloud computing providers that allow users to group their resources and applications together for easier management and scaling. Clustering services provide a way to distribute the workload across multiple resources, increasing performance, availability, and reliability.

Clustering services are typically used for high-availability applications that require minimal downtime, such as e-commerce websites or online grocery shopping management systems. Clustering services can also be used for applications that require high computing power, such as data analytics or machine learning.

There are several types of clustering services available, including load balancing, auto-scaling, and container orchestration. Load balancing involves distributing incoming network traffic across multiple servers to improve performance and reliability. Auto-scaling automatically adjusts the number of resources based on the workload, ensuring that there is always enough capacity to handle the demand. Container orchestration is the process of managing and deploying containers across a cluster of servers.

Clustering services offer several benefits, including increased performance, availability, and reliability. They also provide easier management of resources and applications, reducing the need for manual intervention. Additionally, clustering services can reduce costs by allowing users to scale resources up and down as needed, only paying for the resources they use.

### **3.3.3 FILTERING PROCESS**

Filtering process refers to the process of selecting and presenting relevant information from a large amount of data. In an online grocery shopping management system, filtering process is used to narrow down the search results to the most relevant products based on various parameters such as product type, brand, price, availability, and user preferences.

The filtering process typically involves the following steps:

**Collecting and organizing data:** In an online grocery shopping management system, data is collected from various sources such as product catalogs, user databases, and inventory systems. This data is then organized into a structured format to enable efficient filtering.

**Defining filtering parameters:** The next step is to define the filtering parameters based on which the search results will be filtered. These parameters can include product type, brand, price, availability, and user preferences such as dietary requirements or product ratings.

**Applying filters:** Once the filtering parameters are defined, the system applies the filters to the data to narrow down the search results. For example, if a user searches for 'milk,' the system can apply filters to only show results for lactose-free milk, organic milk, or a specific brand of milk based on the user's preferences.

### **3.3.4 SERVICE RECOMMENDATION**

Service recommendation is a process of suggesting relevant services or products to users based on their preferences, past purchases, and other relevant factors. In an online grocery shopping management system, service recommendation can help users discover new products or services, make more informed purchase decisions, and improve their overall shopping experience.

The service recommendation process typically involves the following steps:

**Collecting user data:** In order to recommend services or products, the system needs to collect user data such as past purchases, search history, and user preferences.

**Analyzing user data:** The system analyzes the collected user data to identify patterns and trends, such as which products are frequently purchased together or which products are commonly searched for by a particular user.

**Generating recommendations:** Based on the analysis of user data, the system generates recommendations for relevant products or services. For example, if a user frequently purchases organic produce, the system can recommend other organic products such as dairy or meat.

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **4.REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION**

Requirement specification is a process of identifying and defining the functional and non-functional requirements of a system. In an online grocery shopping management system, requirement specification plays a critical role in ensuring that the system meets the needs of its users and stakeholders.

The requirement specification process typically involves the following steps:

#### **Gathering requirements:**

The first step is to gather requirements from various stakeholders such as users, management, and technical experts. This involves identifying the needs and expectations of each stakeholder group and prioritizing them.

#### **Defining functional requirements:**

The next step is to define the functional requirements of the system, which are the features and functionalities that the system must have in order to meet the needs of its users. These requirements can include features such as product search, shopping cart, checkout, and payment processing.

#### **Defining non-functional requirements:**

In addition to functional requirements, the system must also meet certain non-functional requirements such as performance, security, and scalability. These requirements are often defined in terms of technical specifications and standards.

#### **Prioritizing requirements:**

Once the functional and non-functional requirements have been defined, they must be prioritized based on their importance to the system and its stakeholders. This helps ensure that the system is designed and developed to meet the most critical needs first.

#### **Documenting requirements:**

The final step is to document the requirements in a clear and concise manner, using standard templates and formats. This helps ensure that all stakeholders have a clear understanding of the requirements and can provide feedback and input as needed.

Requirement specification is a critical part of the system development life cycle, as it helps ensure that the system is designed and developed to meet the needs of its users and stakeholders. By identifying and prioritizing requirements, the system can be developed more efficiently and effectively, resulting in a higher quality and more user-friendly system.

## **4.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

The hardware requirements for an online grocery shopping management system can vary depending on the specific needs and scale of the system. Here are some general hardware requirements that may be necessary:

**Server:** A dedicated server is required to host the online grocery shopping management system. The server should have a high processing speed, large storage capacity, and high-speed internet connectivity.

**Database server:** A separate database server is required to store and manage the system's data. The database server should have high processing speed, large storage capacity, and reliable backup and recovery mechanisms.

**Network equipment:** A reliable and fast network is required to ensure smooth and efficient communication between the system's servers, databases, and clients. This may include routers, switches, and other network equipment.

**Client devices:** The online grocery shopping management system can be accessed by users from a variety of devices, including desktop computers, laptops, tablets, and smartphones. The system should be designed to be compatible with a range of devices and operating systems.

## **4.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

vary depending on the specific needs and scale of the system. Here are some general software requirements that may be necessary:

**Operating system:** The system should be developed to run on a stable and secure operating system such as Windows, Linux, or macOS.

**Web server software:** A web server software such as Apache, Nginx, or Microsoft IIS is required to host the online shopping management system.

**Database management system:** A reliable database management system such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, or Oracle is required to store and manage the system's data.

**Programming languages:** The system can be developed using a variety of programming languages such as Java, PHP, Python, or .NET.

## CHAPTER 5

### 5.IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation of an online grocery shopping management system typically involves the following steps:

#### **System design:**

Based on the requirements and goals of the system, a detailed system design is created. This includes the database schema, system architecture, user interface design, and functional requirements.

#### **Software development:**

The system is developed using the chosen programming language, frameworks, and libraries. This involves creating the system's features and functionalities such as inventory management, order processing, payment processing, and user account management.

#### **Integration testing:**

Once the software development is complete, integration testing is conducted to ensure that all the system components work together seamlessly. This includes testing the system's integration with external software such as payment gateway integration software and delivery management software.

#### **User acceptance testing:**

The system is then tested by actual users to ensure that it meets their needs and expectations. Any issues or bugs that are identified are addressed before the system is launched.

#### **Deployment:**

The system is then deployed on the chosen hardware and software configuration. This involves configuring the system's servers, databases, and network equipment.

#### **Maintenance and updates:**

Once the system is launched, it requires ongoing maintenance and updates to ensure that it continues to function properly and meet the changing needs of users.

It is important to note that the implementation process can vary depending on the specific needs and



scale of the system. It is important to have a thorough understanding of the system's requirements and goals before beginning the implementation process to ensure that the system is designed and developed to meet those needs.

## 5.1 SAMPLE CODE

The php and HTML coding for the online grocery shopping management is given below

### 5.1.1 ADMIN INDEX:

```
<?php
session_start();
if(!isset($_SESSION['admin_id'])){
    header("Location:./login.php");
    exit;
}
require_once('./DBConnection.php');
$page = isset($_GET['page']) ? $_GET['page'] : 'home';
?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title><?php echo ucwords(str_replace('_', '', $page)) ?> | Simple Online Groceries Ordering
System</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="../Font-Awesome-master/css/all.min.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="../css/bootstrap.min.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="../select2/css/select2.min.css">
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="../css/custom.css">
    <script src="../js/jquery-3.6.0.min.js"></script>
    <script src="../js/popper.min.js"></script>
    <script src="../js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
    <script src="../select2/js/select2.min.js"></script>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="../DataTables/datatables.min.css">
    <script src="../DataTables/datatables.min.js"></script>
    <script src="../Font-Awesome-master/js/all.min.js"></script>
    <script src="../js/script.js"></script>
</head>
<body>
    <main>
```

```

<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-dark bg-primary bg-gradient" id="topNavBar">
  <div class="container">
    <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">
      Grocery
    </a>
    <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-
target="#navbarNav" aria-controls="navbarNav" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle
navigation">
      <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
    </button>
    <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarNav">
      <ul class="navbar-nav">
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link <?php echo ($page == 'home')? 'active' : " ?>" aria-current="page"
href="/.">Home</a>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link <?php echo ($page == 'products')? 'active' : " ?>"
href="/?page=products">Products</a>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link <?php echo ($page == 'stocks')? 'active' : " ?>"
href="/?page=stocks">Stocks</a>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link <?php echo ($page == 'orders')? 'active' : " ?>"
href="/?page=orders">Orders</a>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link <?php echo ($page == 'report')? 'active' : " ?>"
href="/?page=report">Sales Report</a>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link <?php echo ($page == 'customers')? 'active' : " ?>" aria-
current="page" href="/?page=customers">Customers</a>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link <?php echo ($page == 'users')? 'active' : " ?>" aria-current="page"
href="/?page=users">Users</a>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item">
          <a class="nav-link" href="/?page=maintenance">Maintenance</a>
        </li>
      </ul>
    </div>
  </div>

```

```

<div>
  <div class="dropdown">
    <button class="btn btn-secondary dropdown-toggle bg-transparent text-light border-0"
type="button" id="dropdownMenuButton1" data-bs-toggle="dropdown" aria-expanded="false">
      Hello <?php echo $_SESSION['fullname'] ?>
    </button>
    <ul class="dropdown-menu" aria-labelledby="dropdownMenuButton1">
      <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="..?page=manage_account">Manage
Account</a></li>
      <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="..Actions.php?a=logout">Logout</a></li>
    </ul>
  </div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</nav>
<div class="container py-3" id="page-container">
  <?php
    if(isset($_SESSION['flashdata'])):
  ?>
  <div class="dynamic_alert alert alert-<?php echo $_SESSION['flashdata']['type'] ?>">
    <div class="float-end"><a href="javascript:void(0)" class="text-dark text-decoration-none"
onclick="$(this).closest('.dynamic_alert').hide('slow').remove()">x</a></div>
    <?php echo $_SESSION['flashdata']['msg'] ?>
  </div>
  <?php unset($_SESSION['flashdata']) ?>
  <?php endif; ?>
  <?php
    include $page.'.php';
  ?>
</div>
</main>
<div class="modal fade" id="uni_modal" role='dialog' data-bs-backdrop="static" data-bs-
keyboard="true">
  <div class="modal-dialog modal-md modal-dialog-centered" role="document">
    <div class="modal-content">
      <div class="modal-header">
        <h5 class="modal-title"></h5>
      </div>
      <div class="modal-body">
      </div>
      <div class="modal-footer py-1">
        <button type="button" class="btn btn-sm rounded-0 btn-primary" id='submit'
onclick="$('#uni_modal form').submit()">Save</button>
        <button type="button" class="btn btn-sm rounded-0 btn-secondary" data-bs-
dismiss="modal">Close</button>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>

```

```

    </div>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="modal fade" id="uni_modal_secondary" role='dialog' data-bs-backdrop="static" data-
bs-keyboard="true">
    <div class="modal-dialog modal-md modal-dialog-centered" role="document">
      <div class="modal-content">
        <div class="modal-header">
          <h5 class="modal-title"></h5>
        </div>
        <div class="modal-body">
        </div>
        <div class="modal-footer py-1">
          <button type="button" class="btn btn-sm rounded-0 btn-primary" id='submit'
onclick="$('#uni_modal_secondary form').submit()">Save</button>
          <button type="button" class="btn btn-sm rounded-0 btn-secondary" data-bs-
dismiss="modal">Close</button>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="modal fade" id="confirm_modal" role='dialog'>
    <div class="modal-dialog modal-md modal-dialog-centered" role="document">
      <div class="modal-content rounded-0">
        <div class="modal-header py-2">
          <h5 class="modal-title">Confirmation</h5>
        </div>
        <div class="modal-body">
          <div id="delete_content"></div>
        </div>
        <div class="modal-footer py-1">
          <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-sm rounded-0" id='confirm'
onclick="">Continue</button>
          <button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary btn-sm rounded-0" data-bs-
dismiss="modal">Close</button>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

## 5.1.2 USER INDEX:

```
<?php
session_start();
require_once('DBConnection.php');
$page = isset($_GET['page']) ? $_GET['page'] : 'products';
?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title><?php echo ucwords(str_replace('_', '$page')) ?> | Simple Online Groceries Ordering
System</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="Font-Awesome-master/css/all.min.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="/select2/css/select2.min.css">
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="/css/custom.css">
  <script src="js/jquery-3.6.0.min.js"></script>
  <script src="js/popper.min.js"></script>
  <script src="js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
  <script src="/select2/js/select2.min.js"></script>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="DataTables/datatables.min.css">
  <script src="DataTables/datatables.min.js"></script>
  <script src="Font-Awesome-master/js/all.min.js"></script>
  <script src="js/script.js"></script>

<style>
  html,body{
    height:100%;
    width:100%;
  }
  main{
    height:100%;
    display:flex;
    flex-flow:column;
  }
  #page-container{
    flex: 1 1 auto;
    overflow:auto;
  }
  #topNavBar{
    flex: 0 1 auto;
  }
  .thumbnail-img{
```

```

    width:50px;
    height:50px;
    margin:2px
}
.truncate-1 {
    overflow: hidden;
    text-overflow: ellipsis;
    display: -webkit-box;
    -webkit-line-clamp: 1;
    -webkit-box-orient: vertical;
}
.truncate-3 {
    overflow: hidden;
    text-overflow: ellipsis;
    display: -webkit-box;
    -webkit-line-clamp: 3;
    -webkit-box-orient: vertical;
}
.modal-dialog.large {
    width: 80% !important;
    max-width: unset;
}
.modal-dialog.mid-large {
    width: 50% !important;
    max-width: unset;
}
@media (max-width:720px){

    .modal-dialog.large {
        width: 100% !important;
        max-width: unset;
    }
    .modal-dialog.mid-large {
        width: 100% !important;
        max-width: unset;
    }

}
.display-select-image{
    width:60px;
    height:60px;
    margin:2px
}
img.display-image {
    width: 100%;
    height: 45vh;

```

```

        object-fit: cover;
        background: black;
    }
    /* width */
    ::-webkit-scrollbar {
        width: 5px;
    }

    /* Track */
    ::-webkit-scrollbar-track {
        background: #f1f1f1;
    }

    /* Handle */
    ::-webkit-scrollbar-thumb {
        background: #888;
    }

    /* Handle on hover */
    ::-webkit-scrollbar-thumb:hover {
        background: #555;
    }
    .img-del-btn{
        right: 2px;
        top: -3px;
    }
    .img-del-btn>.btn{
        font-size: 10px;
        padding: 0px 2px !important;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
<main>
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-dark bg-primary bg-gradient" id="topNavBar">
    <div class="container">
        <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">
            Simple Online Groceries Ordering System
        </a>
        <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-
target="#navbarNav" aria-controls="navbarNav" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle
navigation">
            <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
        </button>
        <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarNav">
            <ul class="navbar-nav">

```

```

        <li class="nav-item">
            <a class="nav-link <?php echo $page == "products" ? "active" : "" ?>"
href="/?page=products">Products</a>
        </li>
        <?php if(isset($_SESSION['customer_id']) && $_SESSION['customer_id'] > 0): ?>

        <li class="nav-item">
            <?php
                $count = $conn->query("SELECT SUM(quantity) as total FROM `cart_list` where
`customer_id` = '{$_SESSION['customer_id']}'")->fetchArray()['total'];
            ?>
            <a class="nav-link <?php echo $page == "cart" ? "active" : "" ?>"
href="/?page=cart">Cart <span id="cart_count" class="badge badge-pill bg-light text-dark"><?php
echo $count > 0 ? $count : 0 ?></span></a>
        </li>
        <li class="nav-item">
            <a class="nav-link <?php echo $page == "orders" ? "active" : "" ?>"
href="/?page=orders">My Orders</a>
        </li>
        <?php endif; ?>

    </ul>
</div>
<div>
    <?php if(isset($_SESSION['customer_id']) && $_SESSION['customer_id'] > 0): ?>
    <div class="dropdown">
        <button class="btn btn-secondary dropdown-toggle bg-transparent text-light border-0"
type="button" id="dropdownMenuButton1" data-bs-toggle="dropdown" aria-expanded="false">
            Hello <?php echo $_SESSION['fullname'] ?>
        </button>
        <ul class="dropdown-menu" aria-labelledby="dropdownMenuButton1">
            <li><a class="dropdown-item" href="/?page=manage_account">Manage
Account</a></li>
            <li><a class="dropdown-item"
href="Actions.php?a=customer_logout">Logout</a></li>
        </ul>
    </div>
    <?php else: ?>
        <a href="javascript:void(0)" id="login-btn" class="text-decoration-none">Login</a>
        |
        <a href="javascript:void(0)" id="register-btn" class="text-decoration-none">Register</a>
    <?php endif; ?>

</div>
</div>
</nav>

```



```

<div class="container py-3" id="page-container">
  <?php
    if(isset($_SESSION['flashdata'])):
      ?>
      <div class="dynamic_alert alert alert-<?php echo $_SESSION['flashdata']['type'] ?>">
        <div class="float-end"><a href="javascript:void(0)" class="text-dark text-decoration-none"
onclick="$(this).closest('.dynamic_alert').hide('slow').remove()">x</a></div>
        <?php echo $_SESSION['flashdata']['msg'] ?>
      </div>
      <?php unset($_SESSION['flashdata']) ?>
      <?php endif; ?>
      <?php
        include $page.'.php';
      ?>
    </div>
  </main>
  <div class="modal fade" id="uni_modal" role='dialog' data-bs-backdrop="static" data-bs-
keyboard="true">
    <div class="modal-dialog modal-md modal-dialog-centered" role="document">
      <div class="modal-content">
        <div class="modal-header">
          <h5 class="modal-title"></h5>
        </div>
        <div class="modal-body">
        </div>
        <div class="modal-footer py-1">
          <button type="button" class="btn btn-sm rounded-0 btn-primary" id='submit'
onclick="$('#uni_modal form').submit()">Save</button>
          <button type="button" class="btn btn-sm rounded-0 btn-secondary" data-bs-
dismiss="modal">Close</button>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="modal fade" id="uni_modal_secondary" role='dialog' data-bs-backdrop="static" data-
bs-keyboard="true">
    <div class="modal-dialog modal-md modal-dialog-centered" role="document">
      <div class="modal-content">
        <div class="modal-header">
          <h5 class="modal-title"></h5>
        </div>
        <div class="modal-body">
        </div>
        <div class="modal-footer py-1">
          <button type="button" class="btn btn-sm rounded-0 btn-primary" id='submit'
onclick="$('#uni_modal form').submit()">Save</button>

```

```

        <button type="button" class="btn btn-sm rounded-0 btn-secondary" data-bs-
dismiss="modal">Close</button>
    </div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="modal fade" id="confirm_modal" role='dialog'>
    <div class="modal-dialog modal-md modal-dialog-centered" role="document">
        <div class="modal-content rounded-0">
            <div class="modal-header py-2">
                <h5 class="modal-title">Confirmation</h5>
            </div>
            <div class="modal-body">
                <div id="delete_content"></div>
            </div>
            <div class="modal-footer py-1">
                <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary btn-sm rounded-0" id='confirm'
onclick="">Continue</button>
                <button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary btn-sm rounded-0" data-bs-
dismiss="modal">Close</button>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>

<script>
    $(function(){
        $('#register-btn').click(function(){
            uni_modal("Register New Account","register.php","mid-large");
        })
        $('#login-btn').click(function(){
            uni_modal('Please Enter your Login Credentials','login.php')
        })
    })
</script>
</body>
</html>

```

### 5.1.3 PLACING ORDER:

```

<style>
    #uni_modal .modal-footer{
        display:none;
    }
</style>
<?php
session_start();
require_once("DBConnection.php");
?>
<div class="container-fluid">
    <div class="row">
        <div class="col-md-6">
            <form action="" id="place-order">
                <input type="hidden" name="total_amount" value="<?php echo $_GET['total'] ?>">
                <div class="form-group">
                    <label for="fee_id" class="control-label">Delivery Location</label>
                    <select name="fee_id" id="fee_id" class="form-select form-select-sm select2" required>
                        <option value="" disabled <?php echo !isset($fee_id) ? "selected" : "" ?>></option>
                        <?php
                            $fees = $conn->query("SELECT * FROM `fees_list` where status = 1 ".(isset($fee_id) ?
" OR fee_id = '{$fee_id}'" : "")." order by `location` asc ");
                            while($row = $fees->fetchArray()):
                                ?>
                                <option value="<?php echo $row['fee_id'] ?>" data-amount = "<?php echo
$row['amount'] ?>" <?php echo isset($fee_id) && $fee_id == $row['fee_id'] ? "selected" : ""
?>><?php echo $row['location'] ?></option>
                                <?php endwhile; ?>
                            </select>
                        </div>
                    <div class="form-group">
                        <label for="" class="control-label">Delivery Address Other Information</label>
                        <textarea name="delivery_address" id="delivery_address" cols="30" rows="3"
class="form-control rounded-0" placeholder="ie. Lot 23 Block 6, There Ville"></textarea>
                    </div>
                </form>
            </div>
            <div class="col-md-6">
                <table class="table table-striped">
                    <tbody>
                        <tr>
                            <th>Sub-Total</th>
                            <th class="text-end" id="csub-total"><?php echo $_GET['total'] ?></th>
                        </tr>
                    </tbody>
                </table>
            </div>
        </div>
    </div>

```

```

        <tr>
            <th>Delivery Fee</th>
            <th class="text-end" id="cfec">0</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <th>Total</th>
            <th class="text-end" id="ctotal"><?php echo $_GET['total'] ?></th>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
</table>
</div>
<div class="col-12 mt-3 text-center ">
    <button class="btn btn-sm btn-primary rounded-0 my-1" form="place-order">Place
Order</button>
    <button class="btn btn-sm btn-dark rounded-0" type="button" data-bs-
dismiss="modal">Cancel</button>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<script>

$(function(){
    $('#fee_id').change(function(){
        var fee_id = $(this).val()
        var amount = $('#fee_id option[value="'+fee_id+""]').attr('data-amount')
        var sub = $('#csub-total').text().replace(/,/gi,"")
        var total = parseFloat(sub) + parseFloat(amount);
        $('#cfec').text(parseFloat(amount).toLocaleString('en-US'))
        $('#ctotal').text(parseFloat(total).toLocaleString('en-US'))
    })
    $('#place-order').submit(function(e){
        e.preventDefault();
        if($('#fee_id').val() <= 0){
            alert("Please select location address first.");
            $('#fee_id').focus()
            return false;
        }
        $('.pop_msg').remove()
        var _this = $(this)
        var _el = $('<div>')
        _el.addClass('pop_msg')
        _this.find('button').attr('disabled',true)
        $.ajax({
            url:'Actions.php?a=place_order',
            method:'POST',

```

```

data:$(this).serialize(),
dataType:'JSON',
error:err=>{
    console.log(err)
    _el.addClass('alert alert-danger')
    _el.text("An error occurred.")
    _this.prepend(_el)
    _el.show('slow')
    _this.find('button').attr('disabled',false)
    _this.find('button[type="submit"]').text('Save')
},
success:function(resp){
    if(resp.status == 'success'){
        location.replace("./")
    }else{
        _el.addClass('alert alert-danger')
    }
    _el.text(resp.msg)

    _el.hide()
    _this.prepend(_el)
    _el.show('slow')
    _this.find('button').attr('disabled',false)
    _this.find('button[type="submit"]').text('Save')
}
})
})
})
</script>

```

## DATABASE CONNECTION

Database connection is a crucial aspect of an online grocery shopping management system as it involves connecting the system with the database management system to store and manage data. The following steps outline the process of establishing a database connection:

**Choose a database management system:** There are various database management systems such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, and Oracle, which can be used to store and manage data for an online grocery shopping management system. Choose a database management system that meets the system's requirements and goals.

**Configure the database management system:** Configure the database management system to ensure that it meets the system's requirements. This involves setting up the database schema, creating tables, and defining relationships between tables.

**Choose a programming language and database driver:** Choose a programming language such as Java, PHP, or Python, and select a database driver that is compatible with the chosen database management system.

**Write code to establish a connection:** Write code to establish a connection between the system and the database management system using the chosen programming language and database driver. This involves providing connection details such as the database name, host name, username, and password.

**Test the connection:** Once the connection is established, test it to ensure that data can be retrieved and stored in the database management system.

**Implement error handling:** Implement error handling to ensure that the system can handle errors that may occur during the database connection process. This involves providing error messages and logging error details to help identify and resolve issues.

It is important to note that the database connection process may vary depending on the specific needs and scale of the system. It is important to have a thorough understanding of the system's requirements and goals before establishing a database connection to ensure that it meets those needs.

## 5.2 SAMPLE SCREENSHOTS

The images of the project is displayed module wise

### 5.2.1 LOGIN MODULE

The Login Module is an essential part of any online grocery shopping management system as it allows users to access their account securely.

The Login Module typically includes two fields - one for the username or email and the other for the password.

The Login Module should have proper validation to ensure that users enter valid login credentials. If the user enters incorrect login credentials, appropriate error messages should be displayed to inform them of the issue.

Once the user enters the correct login credentials, they should be redirected to their account dashboard or the home page of the online grocery shopping system.

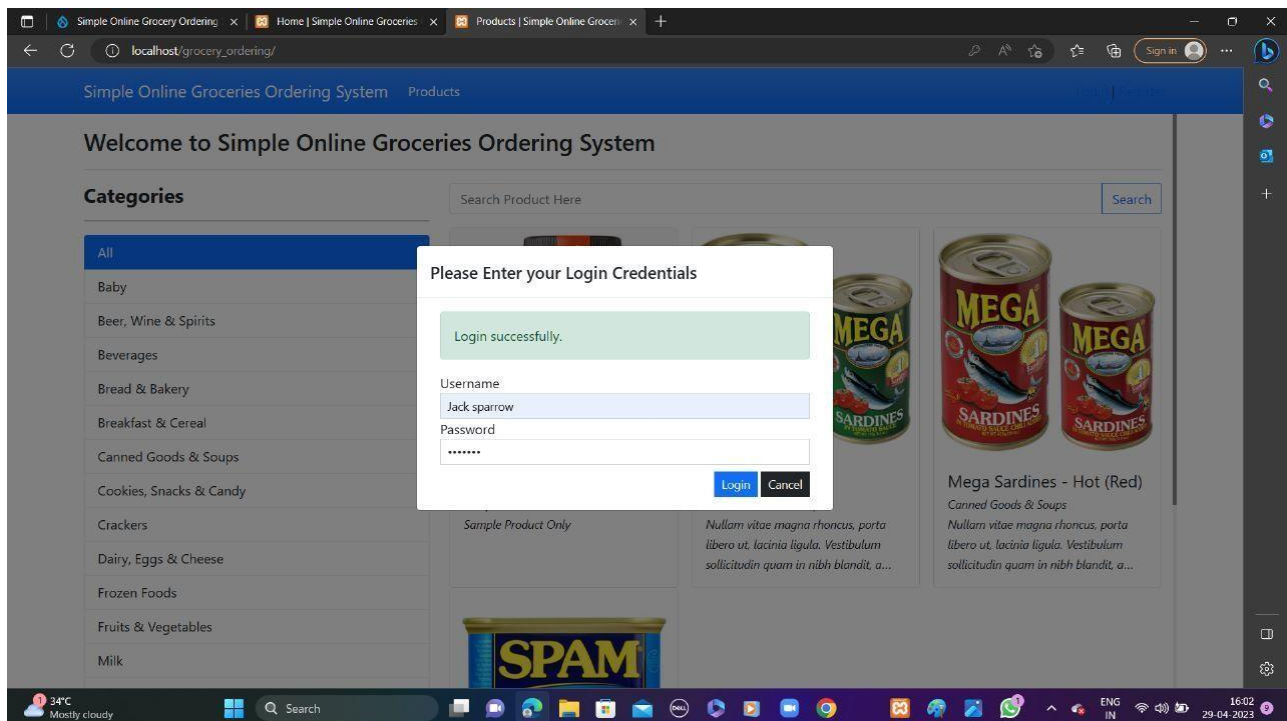


Fig 5:Login Module

### 5.2.2. ADMIN SIDE LOGIN:

The admin of the page can be log in to the system by the admin side login. The admin can only access certain modules like viewing orders of the customer ,updating the products,adding the products ,and setting the delivery fee etc

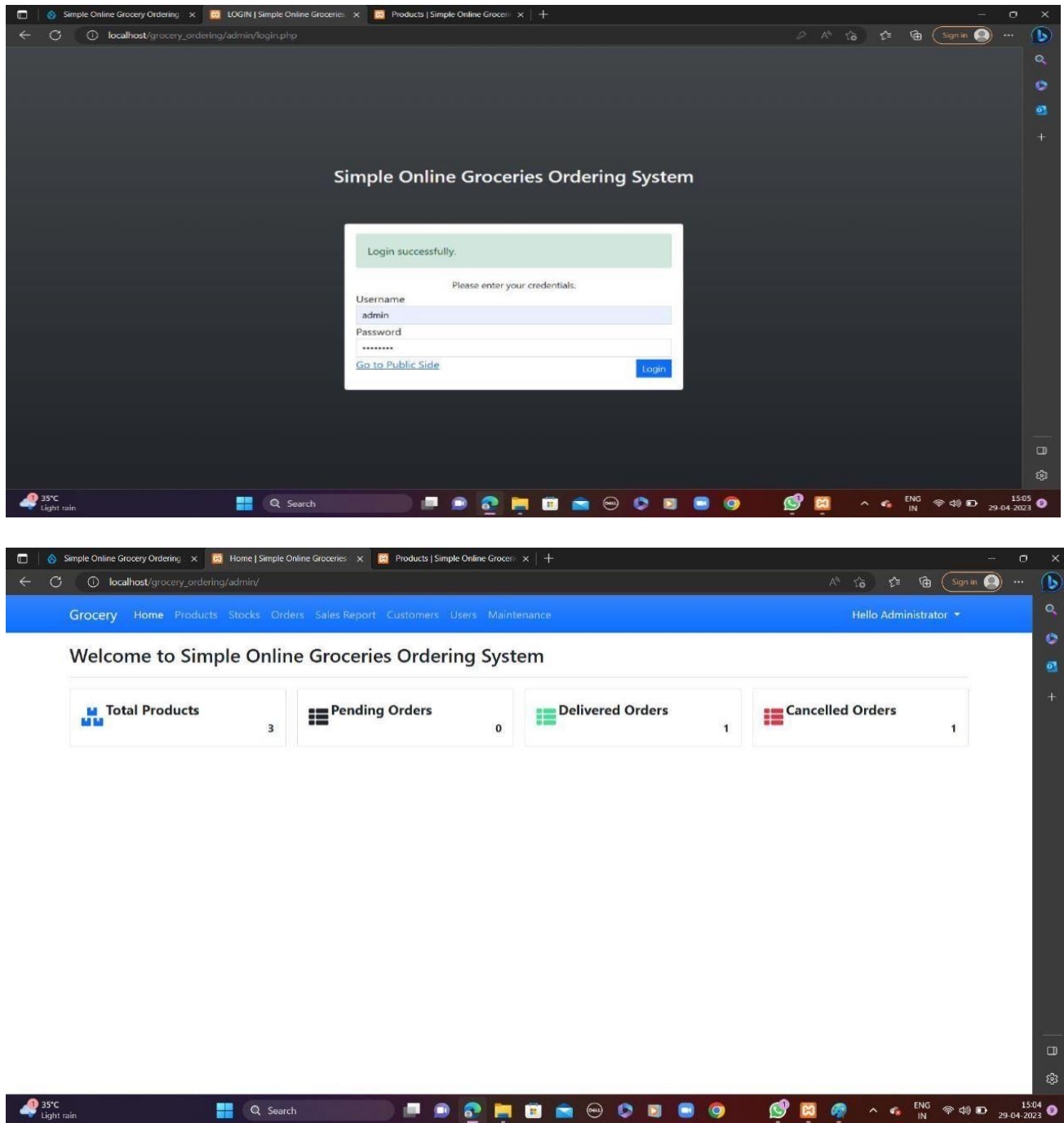


Fig 6:Admin Module



## ADDING PRODUCTS:

The admin of the project can log in to the system and add the products. The admin can set the new category to the new products and can set the price and images of the product

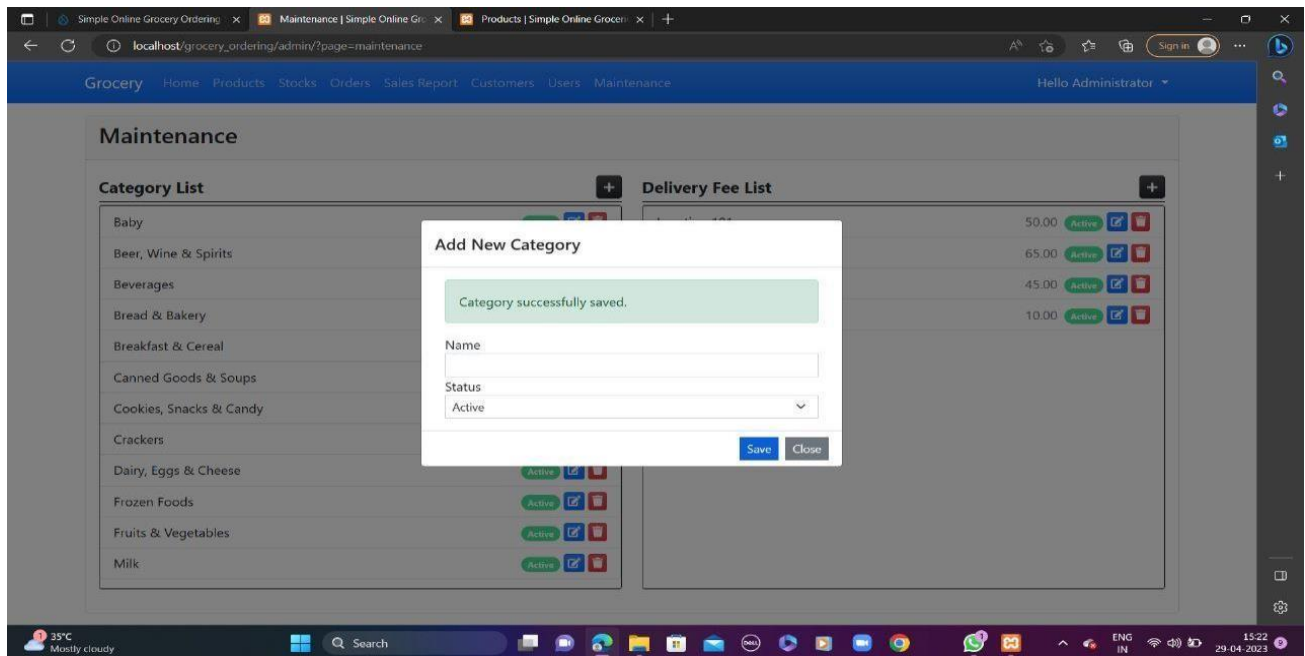
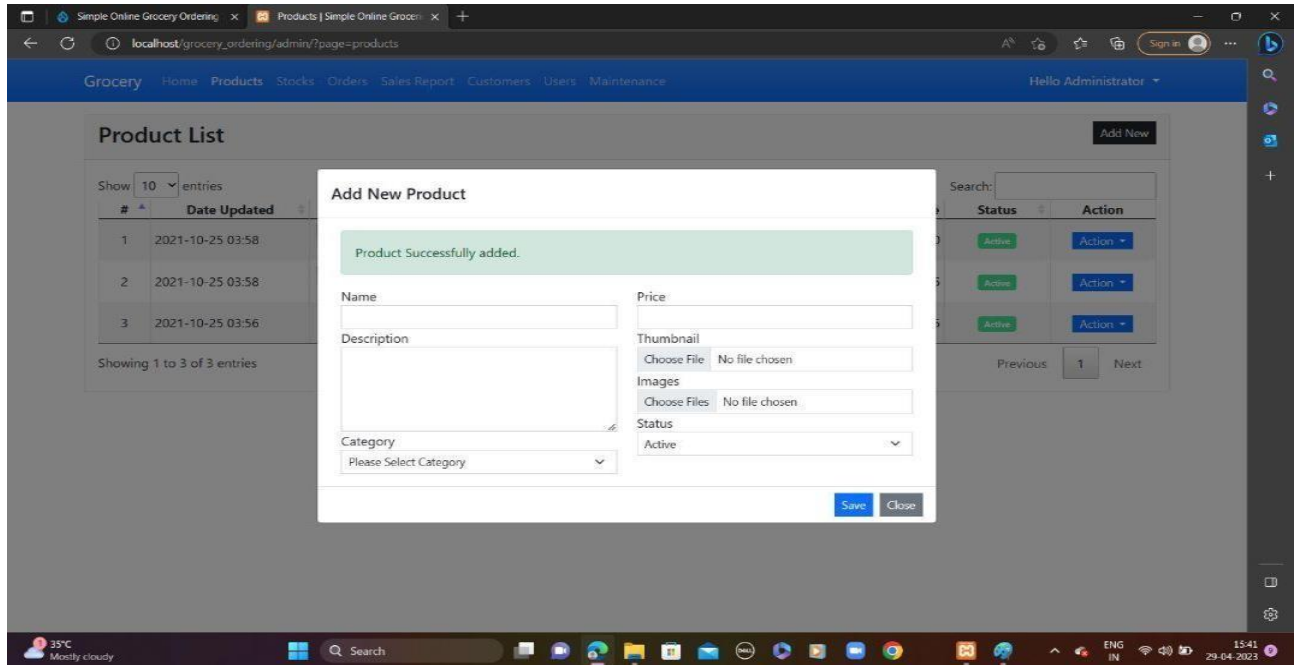


Fig 7: Adding New Product

## SETTING THE DELIVERY FEE:

The admin of the system can set the delivery fee according to the location. The delivery fee will be added with the total amount of purchase.

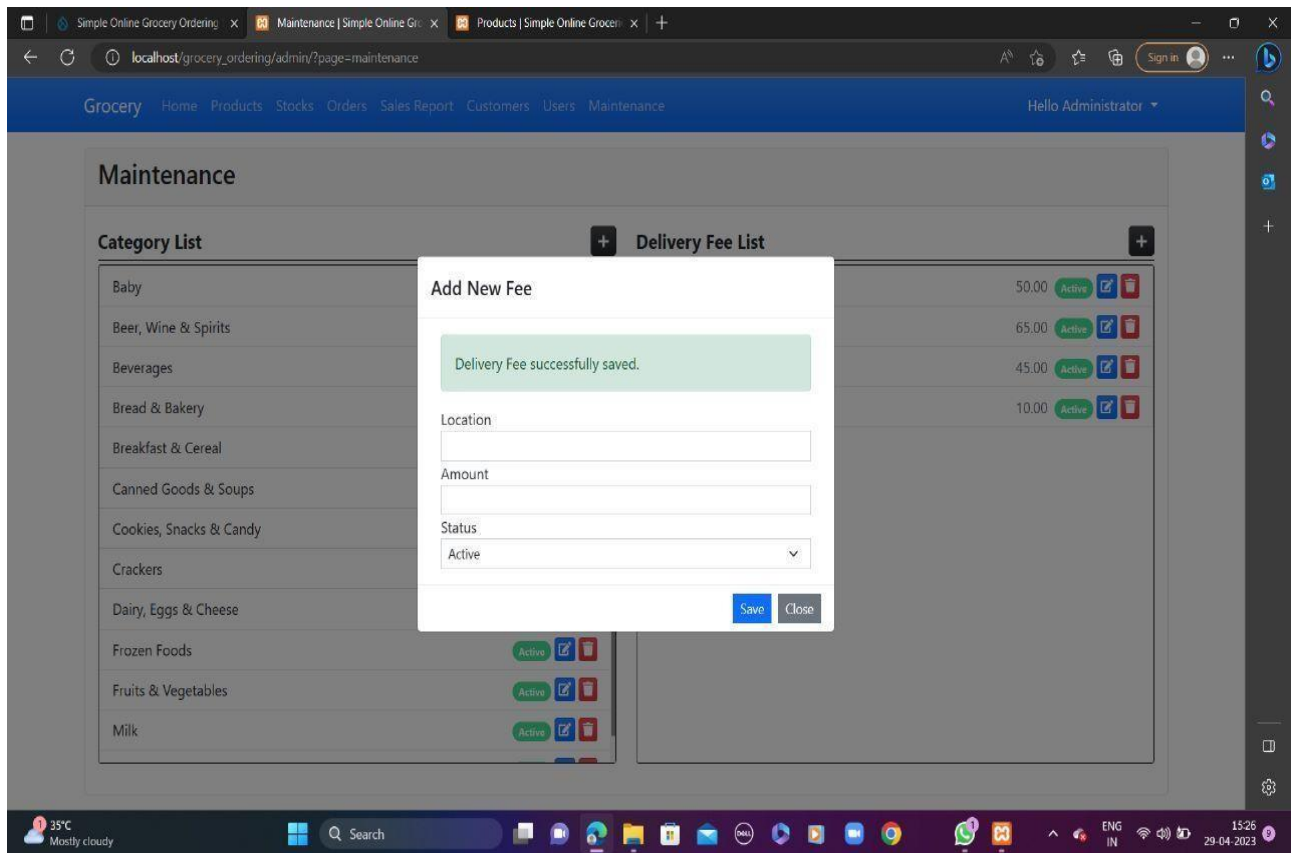


Fig 8:Setting Delivery Fee

## 5.2.3 USER SIDE

### NEW USER REGISTRATION:

The new user can register into the system by providing their name, email id, contact number and their address

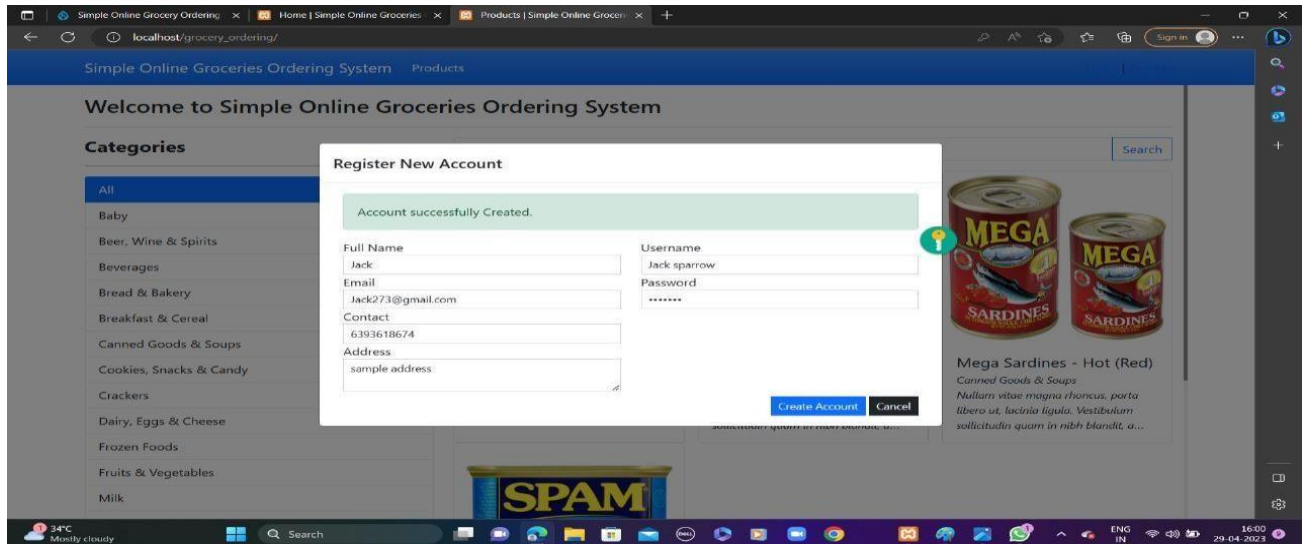


Fig 9:New Customer Registration

### USER SIDE LOGIN:

The user can login into the system by providing their registered username and their password correctly.

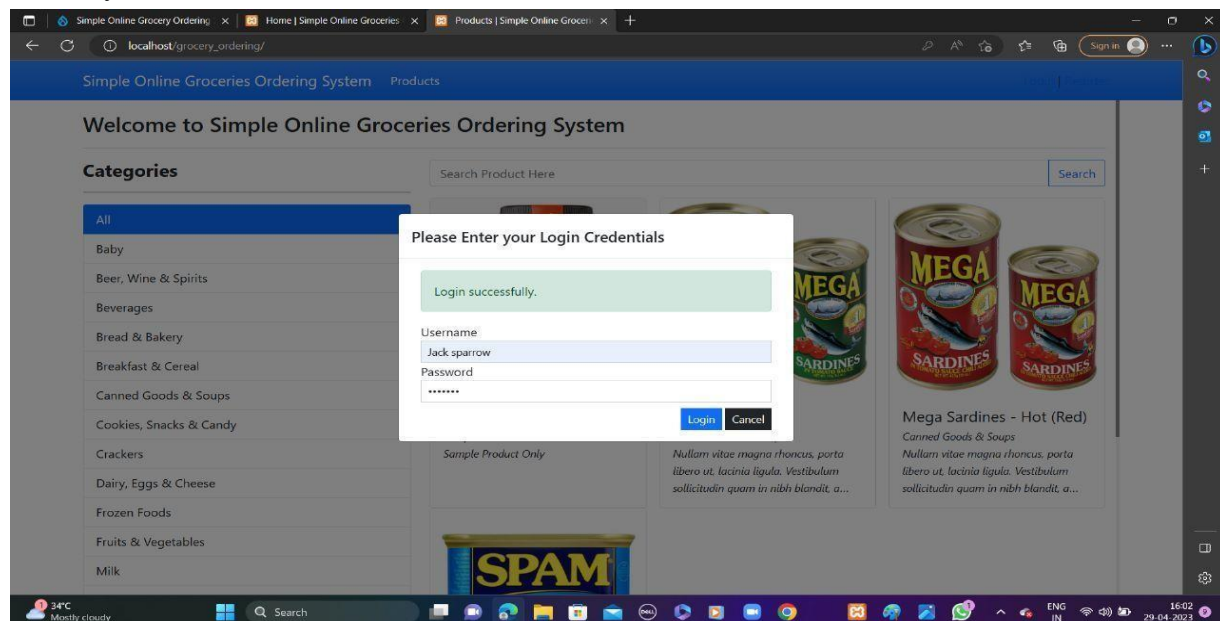


Fig 10:Customer Login

## WELCOME PAGE:

After the user login the user can view the welcome page which displays the products

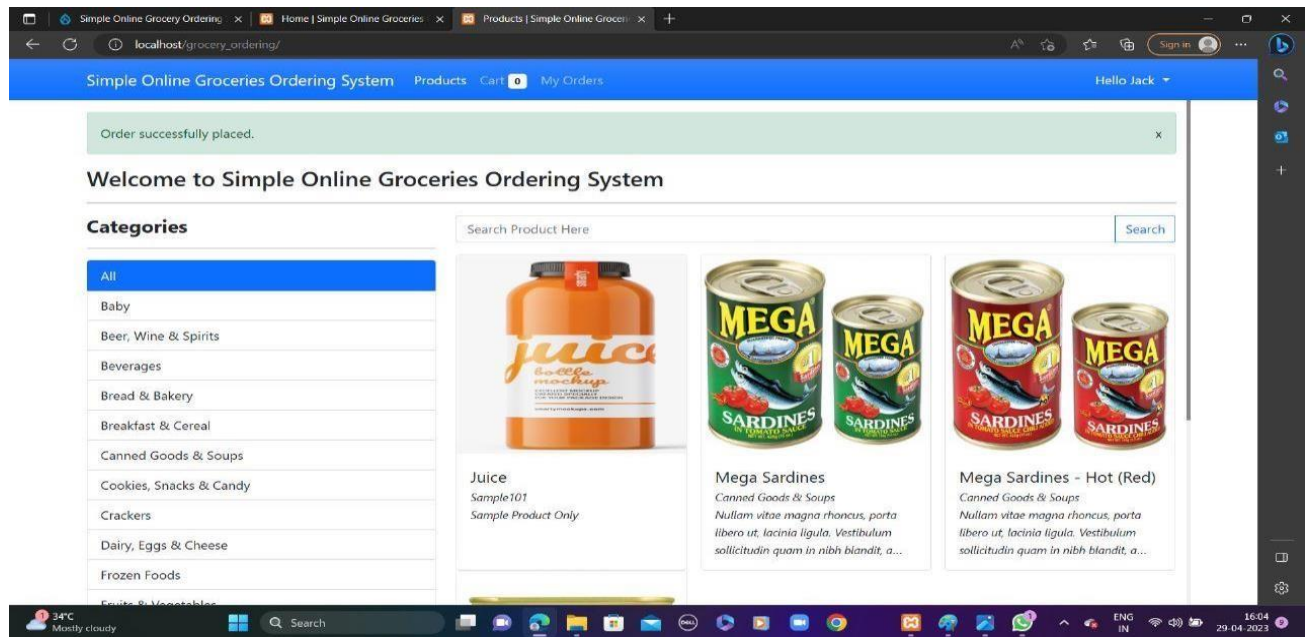


Fig 11:Welcome page of Customer

## CART:

When the user clicks the cart it displays the products that are added by the user

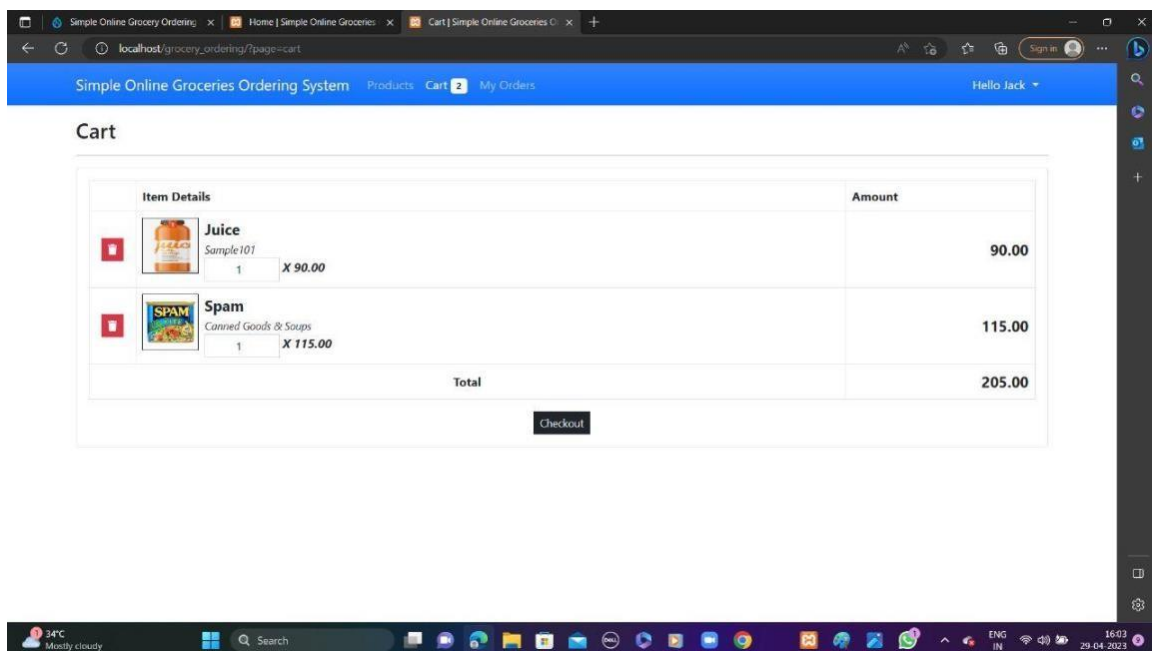


Fig 12:Cart

## PLACING ORDER:

The total price of the products and the delivery fee is added and displayed here

The screenshot shows the 'Simple Online Grocery Ordering' admin interface. The 'Order Details' modal is open, displaying the following information:

- Transaction Code: 9087140487
- Date Created: 2023-04-29 10:34 AM
- Status: **Confirmed** (with an 'Update' button)
- Delivery Address: sample address, My Location 101

The order items are listed in a table:

QTY	Item	Price
1	Juice (Sample101)	X 90.00
1	Spam (Canned Goods &...)	X 115.00

An 'Update Status' dialog is also visible, showing the status is 'Confirmed' and a message 'Order Status successfully updated'. The dialog has 'Save' and 'Close' buttons.

The summary table at the bottom of the modal shows:

	Amount
Sub Total	205.00
Delivery Fee	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>305.00</b>

The background interface shows the 'Grocery' menu with options: Home, Products, Stocks, Orders, Sales Report, Customers, Users, Maintenance. The user is logged in as 'Hello Administrator'.

Fig 13:Order placed By Customer

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, an online grocery shopping management system is a vital solution in today's world as it allows customers to shop for groceries from the comfort of their homes. The system automates various tasks and processes involved in managing an online grocery store, including inventory management, order processing, and delivery management. The online grocery shopping management system provides a user-friendly interface that makes it easy for customers to navigate and shop for their desired groceries. Additionally, the system's ability to provide recommendations and personalized services based on user preferences enhances the overall shopping experience for the customers.

Overall, the online grocery shopping management system has a significant impact on the grocery shopping experience of customers and the management of online grocery stores. The system improves efficiency, enhances customer satisfaction, and increases the profitability of the business.

This project includes various modules such as the Validating Module, which ensures that user input is valid and secure. Additionally, the system includes features such as clustering services, filtering processes, and service recommendations, which help customers find products that meet their needs.

Overall, an online grocery shopping management system is an essential tool for modern-day grocery shopping. It allows customers to save time and effort while providing convenience and flexibility. The project has helped to demonstrate the potential of technology in the grocery shopping industry and highlights the need for such systems to be user-friendly, efficient, and secure.

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