

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Company Outlets Management System deals with the management of various outlets owned by a company. Outlets deliver products and services of the company. Stock management is an important task. Outlets can notify when the product goes out of stock. Information of the products, details of the employees, outlet registration are some of the tasks handled by this project.

The “Company Outlets Management System” is a computerized system for managing various outlets owned by a firm. This system provides three types of access. One for the admin, the other for various outlets or branches.

The admin can access using the authorized username and password. The admin is able to add products, register outlets, add and remove an employee, access all employee information, add stocks to branch.

Outlets can look up the stock availability and notify the main outlet when a particular product is out of stock.

1.2ORGANIZATION PROFILE

IPSR SOLUTIONS Ltd

Information technology or IT is finding application in every walk of the life today communications, industry, education, business etc. and enhancing life in ways and unimaginable a few decades back. Harnessing this power if IT to user in its huge benefits is the IPSR group, a young firm of dynamic, creative and future focused it professional. The IPSR Group provider of the total IT service-IT training, website development and hardware sales and service. Born out of the strategic mission of a few academicians and entrepreneurs, the IPSR group as carved a niche for itself in the field of IT service, through qualitative and

innovative work. Based in Kottayam (Kerala, India), IPSR has recently expanded service to the north of Kerala region with the inauguration of other regional office Kannur.

IPSR group now started out to be one of the leading in Kerala and its goodwill is now noted at national level, primarily behind the venture is a set of prominent Academicians and Industrials with real commitment. IPSR group is headquartered at Kottayam and now belongs to the distinct class of total IT solutions provider with its prominent presence in diversified areas of IT.

Since the inception in 1999, IPSR has been focusing on quality and software application development, Networking & Technical infrastructure, Consultancy and support to high-end IT training and certification services. Academic projects are also offered in latest technologies like Android, Cloud Computing, Virtualization and Linux. IPSR also offers live Academic projects for students of various IT branches. IPSR is now in a position with one of the most successful Linux division in India capable of taking up, implementing and administrating corporate level Linux activities that mainly include corporate training and Linux server Installation and Maintenance support. IPSR IT finishing school is a concept aimed at moulding out truly employable candidates out of students. The new venture of IPSR is an academic industry association, where a student is provided with training in all the needed hard skills and soft skills and offered a real time industry experience. Students are provided an opportunity to associate with the projects at OSBDC.

2. SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

2.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

Processor	: Intel Core i3
RAM	: 4 GB
Hard Disk	: 1 TB
Monitor	: 18" LCD Monitor

2.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

Operating system	: Microsoft Windows 10
Languages	: Python 3.7.1
Database	: MySQL
Browser	: Internet Explorer

Python

Python is a widely used general purpose, high level programming language. It was initially designed by Guido van Rossum in 1991 and developed by python software foundation. It was mainly developed for emphasis on code readability, and its syntax allows programmers to express concepts in fewer lines of code. It's a programming language that lets you work quickly and integrate systems more efficiently.

Python is an easy to learn, powerful programming language. It has efficient high level data structures and a simple but effective approach to object oriented programming. Python's

elegant syntax and dynamic typing, together with its interpreted nature, make it an ideal language for scripting and rapid application development in many areas on most platforms.

Python can serve as a scripting language for web applications, e.g. via `mod_wsgi` for the apache web server. With web server Gateway Interface, a standard API has evolved to facilitate these applications. Web frameworks like Django, Pylons, Pyramid, web2py,

Tornado, TurboGears, Flask, Bottle and Zope support developers in the design and maintenance of complex applications.

Features

Simple

Python is simple and minimalistic language. Reading a good python program feels almost like reading English, although very strict English! This pseudo code nature of Python is one of its greatest strengths. It allows you to concentrate on the solution to the problem rather than the language itself.

Easy to learn

Python is extremely easy to get started with. Python has an extraordinary simple syntax, as already mentioned.

Free and open source

Python is an example of a FLOSS (Free/Libre and Open Source Software). In simple terms, you can freely distribute copies of this software, read its source code, make changes to it, and use pieces of it in new free programs. FLOSS is based on the concept of a community which shares knowledge. This is one of the reasons why Python is so good – it has been created and is constantly improved by a community who just want to see a better python.

High-level language

When you write programs in python, you never need to bother about low-level details such as managing the memory used by your program etc.

Portable

Due to its open source nature, Python has been ported to (i.e. changed to make it work on) many platforms. All your python programs can work on any of these platforms without requiring any changes at all if you are careful enough to avoid any system-dependent features. You can use Python on GNU/Linux, Windows, FreeBSD, Macintosh, Solaris, OS/2, Amiga, AROS etc. you can even use a platform like kivy to create games for your computer and for iPhone, iPad, and Android.

Interpreted

Python does not need compilation to binary. You just run the program directly from the source code. Internally, Python converts the source code into an intermediate form called bytecodes and then translates this into the native language of your computer and then runs it. All this, actually makes using Python much easier since you don't have to worry about compiling the program, making sure that the proper libraries are linked and loaded, etc. this also make your Python programs much more portable, since you can just copy your python program onto another computer and it just works.

Object Oriented

Python supports procedure-oriented programming as well as object oriented programming. In procedure oriented languages, the program is built around procedures or functions which are nothing but reusable pieces of programs. In object oriented languages, the program is built around objects which combine data and functionality. Python has a very powerful but simplistic way of OOP, especially when compared to big languages like C++ or Java.

Extensible

If you need a critical piece of code to run very fast or want to have some piece of algorithm not to be open, you can code that part of your program in C or C++ and then use it from your python program.

Embeddable

You can embed Python within your C++/C programs to give scripting capabilities for your programs users.

Extensive Libraries

The python standard library is huge indeed. It can help you do various things involving regular expressions, documentation generation, unit testing, threading, databases, web browsers, CGI, FTP, XML, XML-RPC, HTML, WAV files, email, GUI and other system dependent stuff.

All this is always available wherever Python is installed. This is called the Batteries included philosophy of Python.

About MySQL

MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) which is more than 11 million installations. The program runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of database.

MySQL is owned and sponsored by a single for profit-firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now a subsidiary of Sun Microsystems, which holds the copyright to most of the code base. The project source code is available under terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of property agreements.

Uses

MySQL is popular for web applications and acts as the database component of the LAMP, BAMP and WAMP platform (Linux/BSD/Mac/Windows/ApacheMySQLPHP/Perl/Python), and for use with web applications is closely like Bugzilla. Its popularity for use with web applications is closely tied to the popularity of PHP and Ruby on Rails, which are often combined with MySQL. PHP and MySQL are essential components for running popular content management systems such as Drupal, el07, Joomla!, WordPress and some Bit Torrent trackers. Wikipedia runs on Media wiki software, which uses MySQL databases.

Platforms and Interfaces

MySQL is written in C and C++. The SQL parser uses yacc and a homebrewed lexer. MySQL works on many different platforms, including AIX, BSDi, FreeBSD, Linux, Solaris, Windows NT, Windows XP etc. a port of MySQL to open VMS is also available.

Libraries for accessing MySQL database are available in all major programming languages with language-specific APIs.

In addition, an ODBC interface called MyODBC allows additional programming languages that support the ODBC interface to communicate with MySQL database, such as ASP or ColdFusion. The MySQL server and official libraries are mostly implemented in ANSI C/ANSI C++.

Features

The following features are implemented by MySQL but not by some other RDBMS software:

1. Multiple storage engines, allowing you to choose the one which is most effective of each table in the application.
2. Native storage engines (MyISAM, Falcon, Merge, Memory (heap), Federated, Archive, CSV, Blackhole, Cluster, BDB, EXAMPLE, and Maria)
3. Partner developed storage engines (InnoDB, SolidDB, NitroEDB, BrightHouse)
4. Community-developed storage engines (memcached, httpd, PBXT).
5. Custom storage engines.

3. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

System analysis is a general term that refers to an orderly, structure process for identifying and solving problems. We call system analysis process lifecycle methodology, since it relates to four significant phases in the lifecycle of all business information system. The lifecycle is divided into four phases. They are:

- Study phase
- Design phase
- Development phase
- Implementation phase

Analysis implies the process of breaking something into parts so that the whole may be understood. The definition of the system analysis includes the process of putting together to form a new whole.

All active associated with each life cycle phase must be performed, managed, and documented. Hence we define system analysis as the performance, management, documentation of the activities related to the life cycle phases of a computer-based business system. In the study phase a detailed study of the project is made and clear picture of the project should be in mind by this time. In the design phase the designing of the input, output and table designs are made.

Development phase is where the physical designing of the input-output screens and coding of the system is done. System implementation actually implements the system by making necessary testing.

3.1 PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

The first stage of any project, sometimes called the preliminary assessment, is a brief investigation of the system under consideration. This is the critical process of information development.

In the preliminary investigation an initial picture about the system working is got from the information got from this study, the data collection method was identified. Right from the investigation about the system many existing drawback of the system could be identified, which helped a lot in the later stages of more rigorous study and analysis of the manual system.

The preliminary investigation is a problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and the system developers.

It does various feasibility studies. In those studies, a rough figure of the system activities can be obtained from which the decision about the strategies to be followed for effective system study analysis can be taken.

The most critical phase of managing system project is planning. To launch a system investigation, we need a master plan detailing the steps to be taken, the people to be questioned, and the outcomes expected. The scope of the preliminary investigation may vary from a brief one-person effort to an extensive series of activities requiring the participation of many individuals.

3.2 EXISTING SYSTEM

Taking into consideration the existing system of Company Outlets Management System it is at present being done in a manual way. Such a manual system causes wastage of both time, space and money. As a result, we have to go for a computerized system that will make our task easier and faster. There are some drawbacks in the existing system because in the existing system the blood requester has to search for a matched blood donor and try to contact with him.

3.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

Speed is the word of moment in today's busy world. Researchers and inventions have been going on in every field to make all the existing activities faster. Computerization comes up as the best solution for the problems the world was facing. The proposed system is aimed to eliminate all the disadvantages of the existing one. The proposed system is computerized. The data are entered into the system and stored into the database. The data can be viewed and

edited easily through the use of menus. The proposed system is dynamic, user friendly website.

A website should give the user a warm welcome and they feel comfortable in navigation through the site .an important of the system is to produce timely accurate results. It sort, it must produce better information at any moment.

3.4 FEASIBILITY STUDY

In any project, feasibility analysis is a very important stage: here the project is checked for its feasibility. Any project may face scarcity in resources, time or workforce. Hence all these are to be studied in detail and a conclusion should be drawn whether the project under consideration is feasible or not. This analysis is a test of the proposed project, regarding its workability, impact on users and clients and resource management. Feasibility and risk involved are inversely related to each other. The main objective of the feasibility is to test the technical, social and economic feasibility of a project. System feasibility is a test or evaluation of the completed system plan. Such as evaluation is necessary to define the application area along with its extends and complexity, to provide the scope of computerization together with suggested output and input format and potential benefits. The system has to examine whether a technically feasible solution is possible.

Technical Feasibility

Technical feasibility is the most important of all the types of feasibility analysis. An idea from the outline design to system requirements in terms of inputs, outputs, files and procedures is drawn and the type hardware, software and methods required for running the system are analysed. Keeping in mind the above considerations, the resource availability at this organization was observed. It was found that the organization has the sufficient resource to develop the current project; hence the system is technically feasible.

Economic Feasibility

This is judged by comparing the development cost against the income or benefit analysis, which is the basis for the economic justification of a system. In terms of benefits, we have to consider both tangible and intangible benefits. Here it is seen that no new software and

hardware is needed for the development of the system. Thus, this project is economically feasible for development in this company.

Operational Feasibility

Operational feasibility is concerned with the working of the system after its installation. The company has a good record of development, installation and maintenance of systems for its clients. So this system can be installed in the client environment and the company will help in maintenance of the system in future.

3.5 ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

By developing the system, we can attain the following advantages:

Accuracy

The proposed system is very accurate. It is more efficient and reliable than existing system. Modifications can be easily made.

Less time consuming

The proposed system requires less time than existing system.

User friendly

The proposed system is very friendly so that users can learn and use very easily. The controls and buttons are placed and well named for the user to understand easily.

Security

Security is provided in the software, so that the data remain confidential. Login screen is provided so that unauthorized access can be prevented and the data will be secure.

Efficient data handling

Since system uses databases, the data is organized in a very efficient manner, so that redundancy of data will not occur.

Modularity

The project has required number of modules for data entry. Their modules are implemented and interpreted at a later stage. The user interface and screen layout of all the modules have been interpreted to achieve an integrated package.

3.6 REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

Software Requirement Specification (SRS) is the requirements document that provides the technical specification for the design and development of the software. This document enhances the system's quality of formalizing communication between the system developer and the user and provides the proper information for accurate documentation.

The introduction of the SRS states the goals and objectives of the software, describing it in the context of the computer based system. It is nothing more than software scope.

The information description provides a detailed description of the problem that the software must solve. Information content, flow and structure are documented and hardware, software and human interfaces are described.

A description of each function required to solve the problem is presented in the functional description.

The behavioural description section of the specification examines the operation of the software as a consequence of external events and internally generated control characteristics.

Validation criteria is perhaps the most important and ironically most often neglected section of the SRS specification of validation criteria acts as an implicit review of all other requirements.

Finally, the specification includes a Bibliography and Appendix. The Bibliography contains references to all documents that relate to the software. The Appendix contains information that supplements the specification. E.g. Tabular data, charts, description for algorithms.

4. SYSTEM DESIGN

INTRODUCTION

System design involves translating information requirements and conceptual design into technical specification and general flow of processing. After the user requirements are identified, related information is gathered to verify the problem and after evaluating the existing system, a new system is proposed. The proposed system consists of various tables, their maintenance and report generation.

In the design phase the detailed design of the system selected in the study phase is accomplished. The system design is implemented for ease of use and provides less effort than existing system. As in existing system for single scheme it required effort of more than one staff because each operation regarding payment, calculations are not being done by a single staff as there is too many of accounts are there. Major steps in design are:

1. Output to be produced.
2. Method of the data captures and data input.
3. Modification to be done to convert the existing system to be proposed system.
4. Operations to be performed to produce output and maintain the file.
5. Design input and output forms.

4.1 SYSTEM FLOWCHART

The flowchart is a graphic technique specifically developed for using dataflow. It helps the analyst to synthesize the new system. The basic symbols are:



: Process



: Input/output



: Connector

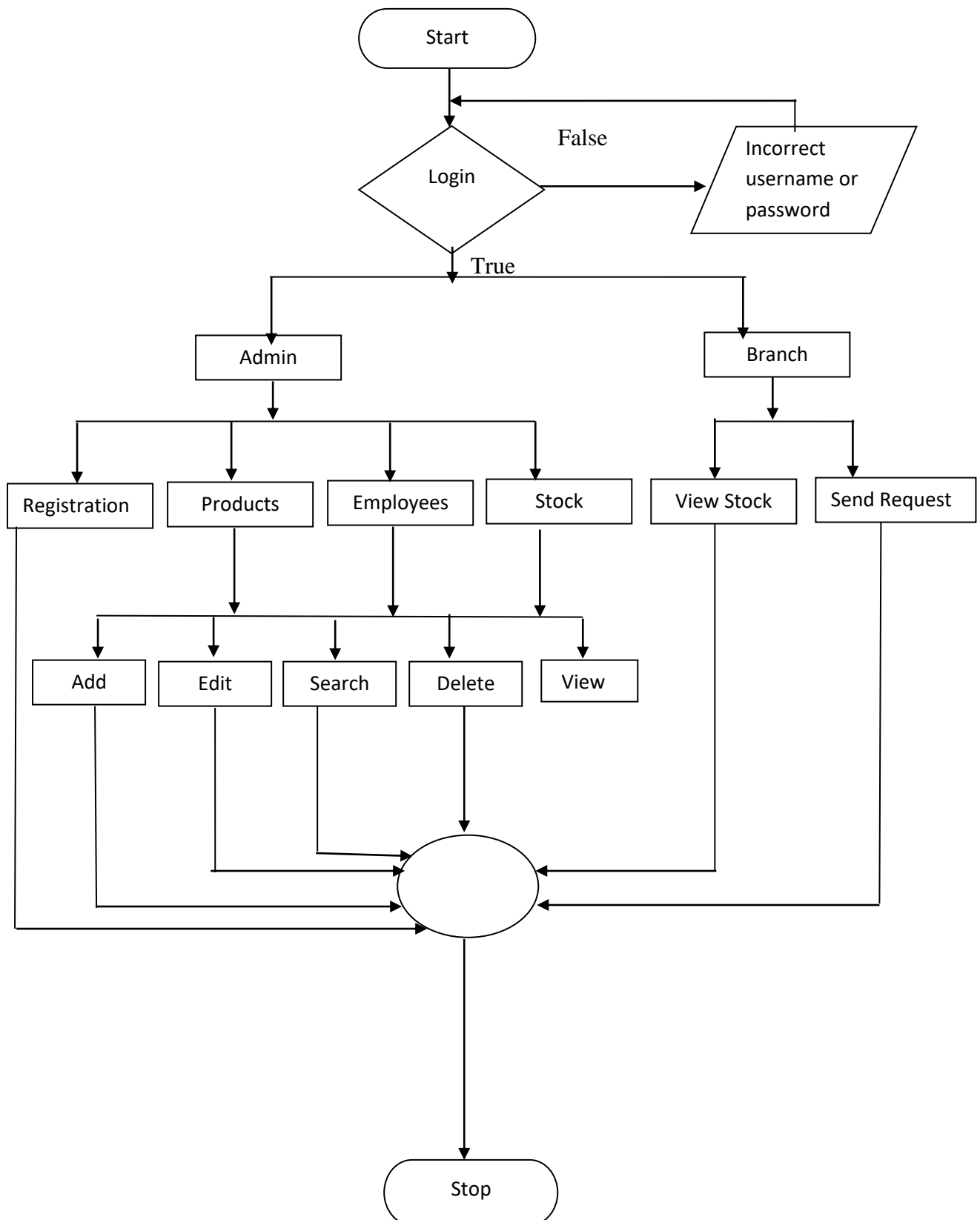


: Off page connector



: Data Flow

Flow Chart for the proposed system:



4.2 DATABASE DESIGN

It is a process of designing the database file, which is the key source of the information in the system. The objective of database is to design, to provide storage and it contributes to the overall efficiency of the system. The file should properly design and planned for collection, accumulation, editing and retrieving the required information.

The primary objective of a database design is fast response time to inquiries, more information at low cost, control of redundancy, clarity and ease of use, accuracy and integrity of the system, fast recovery and availability of powerful end user languages. The theme behind a database is to handle information as an integrated whole thus the main objective is to make information as access easy, quick, inexpensive, and flexible for the users.

1.Table: login

Primary Key: branch_id

Field Name	Type	Size	Description
branch_id	integer	-	Branch Id
email	character	40	Branch Email
password	character	40	Branch Password
user_role	character	40	Branch Role

2.Table: product

Primary Key: pid

Field Name	Type	Size	Description
pid	integer	-	Product Id
category	varchar	20	Product Category
name	varchar	50	Product Name
model_name	varchar	50	Model Name
brand	varchar	50	Brand Name
price	decimal	50	Price

3. Table: stock

Primary Key: branch_id

Foreign Key: pid references table product

Field Name	Type	Size	Description
sid	integer	-	Stock Id
available	integer	-	Available Stock
quan	integer	-	Added Stock
pid	integer	40	Product Id

4. Table: branch

Primary Key: bid

Foreign Key: branch_id references table login

Field Name	Type	Size	Description
bid	integer	-	Branch Id
name	varchar	40	Branch Name
address	varchar	50	Branch Address
location	varchar	50	Branch Location
phone	integer	-	Contact Number
email	varchar	50	Email Id
password	varchar	50	Branch Password
branch_id	integer	30	Branch Id

5.Table: Employees

Primary Key: eid

Foreign Key: branch_id references table login

Field Name	Type	Size	Description
eid	integer	-	Employee Id
dateofjoin	date	-	Date of Join
name	varchar	50	Employee Name
dob	date	-	Date of Birth
gender	varchar	50	Gender
address	varchar	80	Employee Address
town	varchar	50	Town/City
district	varchar	50	District
email	varchar	50	Email Id
phn	bigint	-	Contact Number
branch_id	integer	-	Branch Id

6.Table: Requests

Primary Key: rid

Foreign Key: pid, bid references tables product and branch respectively

Field Name	Type	Size	Description
rid	integer	-	Request Id
pid	integer	-	Product Id
bid	integer	-	Branch Id

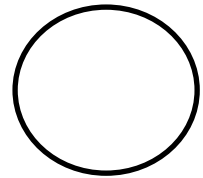
4.3 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

The data flow diagrams (DFD) are pictorial or graphical representation of the outline of the system study. The data flow diagram covers all the processes and data storage area, which takes place during any transactions in the system. The data flow diagrams are functionally divided into context level, zero level, first level and second level data flow diagrams.

Symbols used in DFD

Process: Here flow of data is transformed.

E.g.: Forms distribution, preparing merit list etc.

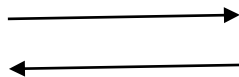


External Entity: A source or destination of data, which is external to the system.

E.g.: student, committee etc.

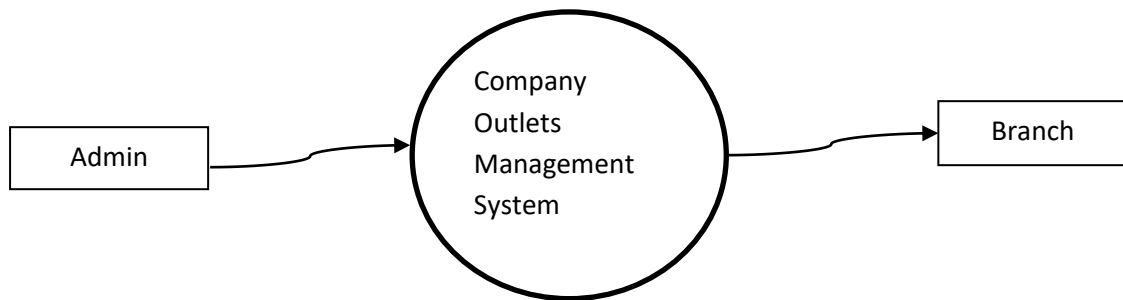
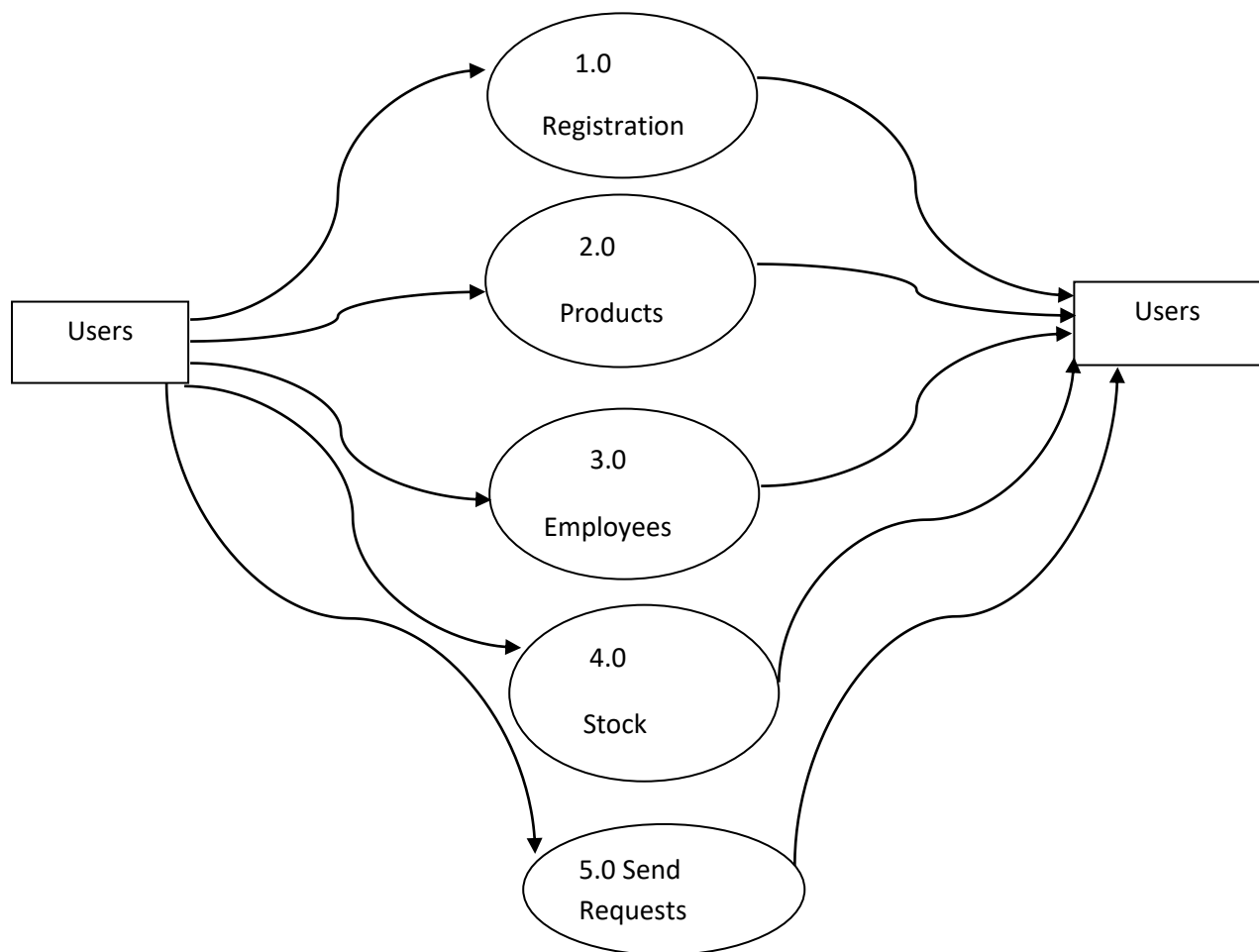


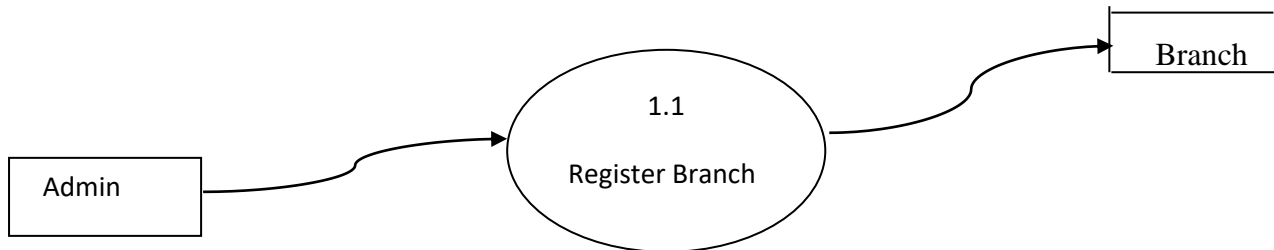
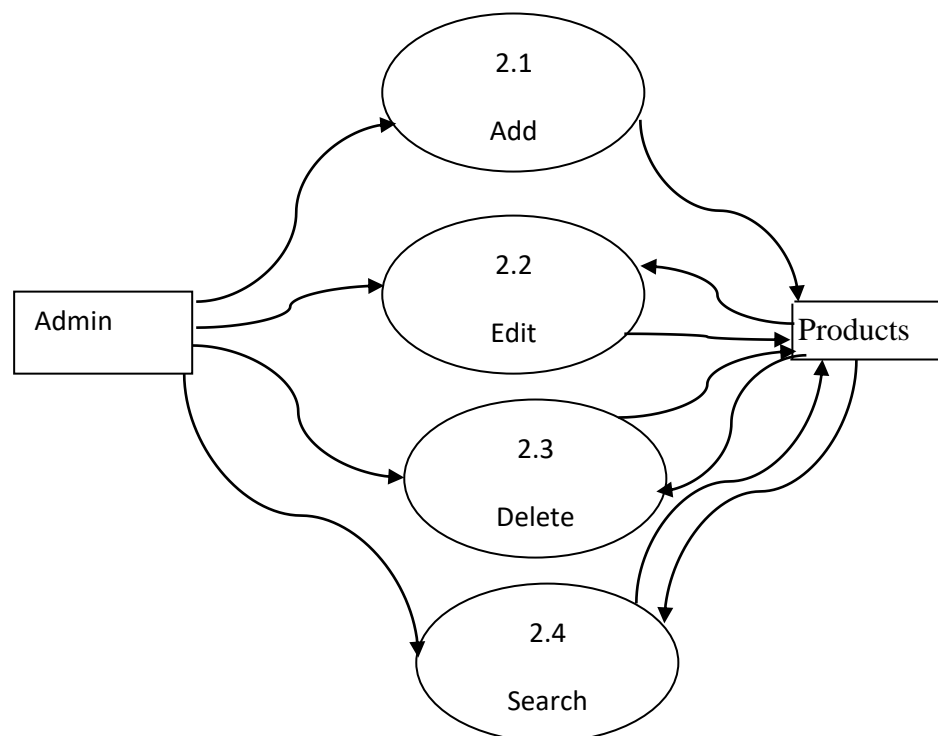
A data flow: it is packet of data. It may be in the form of document, letter etc.

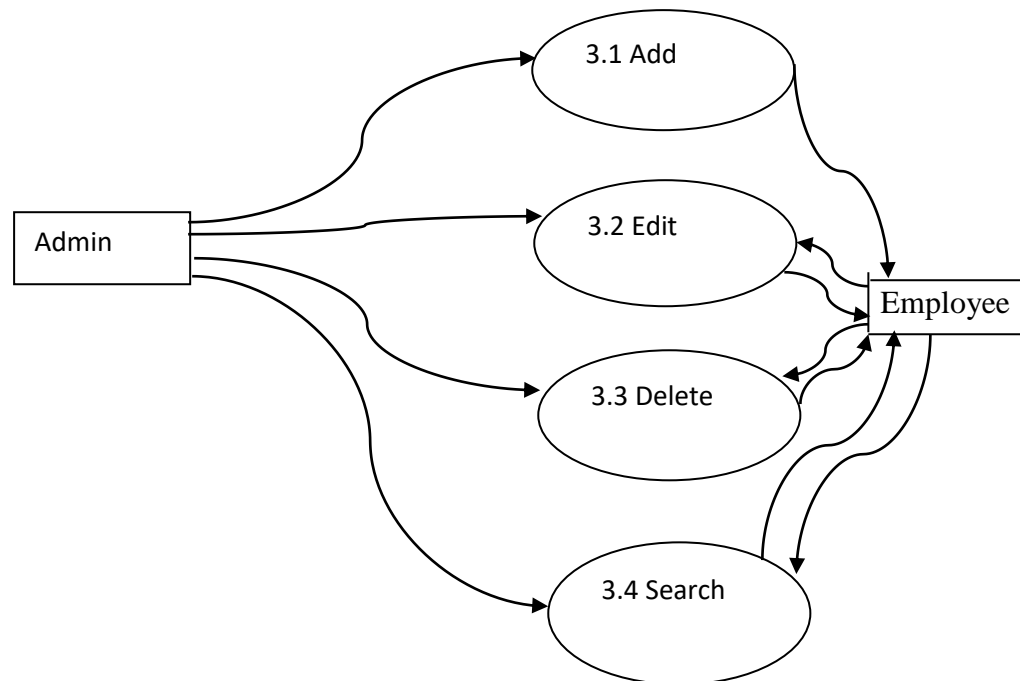
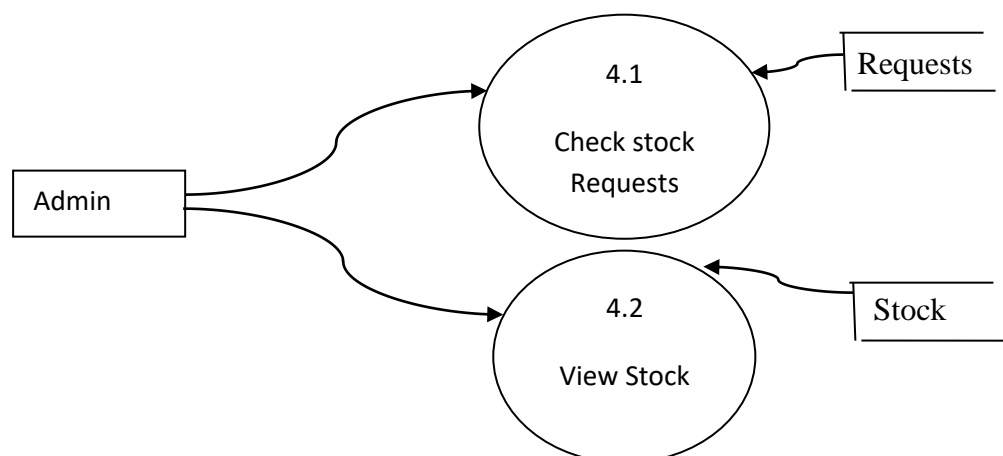


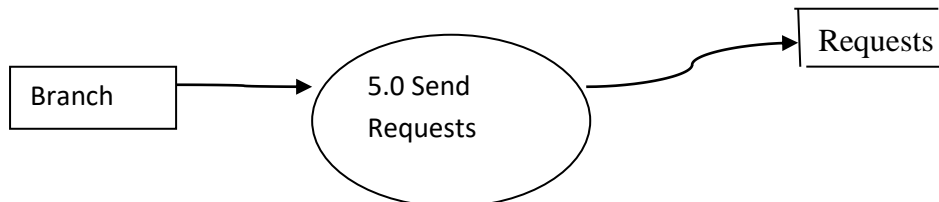
Data store: Any stored data but with no reference to the physical method of storing.



Context diagram**Level 0 DFD:**

Level 1 DFD for Registration:**Level 1 DFD for Products:**

Level 1 DFD for Employees:**Level 1 DFD for Stock:**

Level 1 DFD for Send Requests:**4.4 INPUT DESIGN**

Input design is the process of converting user oriented input into a computer based format. The input data are collected and organized to make data entry easy, logical and error free. Each area in the input form should be identified and should be specified for the user what to write and where to write.

The objective in the input design is to ensure that the data which will be processed by the system is collected and inserted into the system efficiently according to the specified requirements, and with the minimum errors. The basic design considerations that would satisfy the user requirements were as follow.

- a. Easier and congenial usage of field names to make them user friendly
- b. The same sequence for displaying sequence fields as in the source document.

Regular interaction with the user was made to ensure the acceptability of inputs. The human aspects of data input were taken into account. Common representation were followed and above all the simplicity of inputs was maintained.

4.4 OUTPUT DESIGN

Computer output is a process that involves designing the necessary output that have to be given to various users according to their requirements. Efficient, intelligible output design should improve the system relationship with the user and help in decision making.

A major form of the output is the hard copy from the printer. The output device are selected by considering the response time requirements, print quickly etc. the print formats and editing for the final printout are very much considered during output design.

5. SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

The development phase is the third of the four system development lifecycle phase. It is the lifecycle phase in which the system is constructed accordingly to the system specification. The principle activities of performed during the development phase can be divided into two major sequences.

1. Activities external to computer program development.
2. Activities internal to computer program development.

In many ways, building a house. First, the house (or the information system) starts with a basic idea. Second, this idea is transformed into simple drawing that is shown to the customer and refined (often through several drawings, each improving on the other) until the customer agrees that the picture depicts what he or she wants.

The system development has a similar set of four fundamental phases: planning, analysis, design, and implementation. Different projects may emphasize different part of the SDLC or approach the System Development phase in different ways, but all projects have elements of these four phases. Each phase is itself composed of a series of steps, which rely upon techniques that produce deliverables.

In many projects, the SDLC phases and steps proceed in a logical path from start to finish. In other projects, the project teams move through the steps consecutively, incrementally, interactively, or in other patterns. In this section, we describe the phases, steps, and some of the techniques that are used to accomplish the steps at a very high level. We should emphasize not all organizations follow the SDLC in exactly the same way. As we all shortly see, there are many variations on the overall SDLC.

For now, there are two important points to understand about the SDLC. First, you should get a general sense of the phases and steps that IS projects move through and some of the techniques that produce certain deliverables. Second, it is important to understand that the SDLC is a process of gradual refinement. The deliverables produced in the analysis phase

provide a general idea of the shape of the new system. These deliverables are used as input to the design phase, which then refines them to produce a set of deliverables that describe in much more detailed terms exactly how the system will be built.

These deliverables, in turn, are used in the implementation phase to produce the actual system. Each phase refines and elaborates on the work done previously.

5.1 MENU LEVEL DESCRIPTION

There are mainly three modules included which are designed to manage the process. The main module of the system are as follows:

- Admin

He is the person responsible for all the activities happening in this site. The admin can login to the system using a username and password.

- Outlets

Outlets deliver products and services of the company. Stock management is an important task. Outlets can notify when the product goes out of stock. Information of the products, details of the employees, outlet registration are some of the tasks handled by this project.

5.2 PROCESS SPECIFICATION

There are three modules in this website, namely Administrator, user and donor. The project “**Company Outlets Management System**” used for maintain outlets. The administrator the whole control in the project. He manages all the data’s in the he projects. The admin can access using the authorized username and password. The admin is able to add products, register outlets, add and remove an employee, access all employee information, add stocks to branch. Outlets can look up the stock availability and notify the main outlet when a particular product is out of stock.

6. SYSTEM TESTING

INTRODUCTION

System testing is the major quality control measure during software development. A series of test cases are generated that is intended to demolish the software that has been build. Testing is a set of activities thatched schematically. Testing begins at the module level and work towards the integration of entire computer based system.

Testing is a process of executing a program with intention of finding an error. A good test case is one that has a higher probability of finding an undiscovered error. Nothing is complete without testing, as it the vital success of the system.

6.1 TESTING METHODS

Unit Testing

Unit testing verification efforts on the smallest unit of software design, module, this is known as “Module Testing”. The modules are tested separately. This testing is carried out during programming stage itself. In these testing steps, each module is found to be working satisfactory as regard to the expected output from the module.

Integration Testing

After testing the individual modules, they are integrated and tested as a whole. Various types of inputs were given which produced the expected and unexpected results. Integration testing is a systematic testing for constructing the program structure. While at the same time conducting to uncover errors associated within the interface. The objective is to take unit tested modules and to combine them and test it as a whole. This testing is done with simple data and the developed system has run successfully with this simple data. The need for integrated system is to find the overall system performance. At the culmination of the black box testing, software is completely assembled as a package. All the modules in the system are integrated together for making the whole system.

Validation Testing

To uncover functional errors, that is; to check whether functional characteristics confirm to specification or not. Validation testing is a process of obtaining the right amount of processing capability of the software.

Here we make sure that software is providing the exact result which it is assigned for. We will look at the software requirement document in the case of conflict or misunderstanding with client regarding software components. We will perform the black box testing where the software is completed and we test all the software components.

System Testing

System testing includes verification and validation, which can be classified as static and dynamic .in static method the behaviour of the system is not observed by executing the system. In dynamic method the behaviour of the system is observed by executing all the modules in our project separately and run successfully.

6.2 TEST PLAN ACTIVITIES

Planning

An important task in creating a software program is extracting the requirements or requirements analysis. Customers typically have an abstract idea of what they want as an end result, but not what system should do. Incomplete, ambiguous, or even contradictory requirements are recognized by skilled and experienced software engineers at this point. Frequently demonstrating live code may help reduce the risk that the requirements that are incorrect.

Once the general requirements are gathered from the client, an analysis of the scope of the development should be determined and clearly started. This is often called a scope document. Certain functionality may be out of scope of the project as a function of cost or as a result of unclear requirements at the start of development. If the development is done externally, this

document can be considered a legal document so that if there are ever disputes, any ambiguity of what was promised to the client can be clarified.

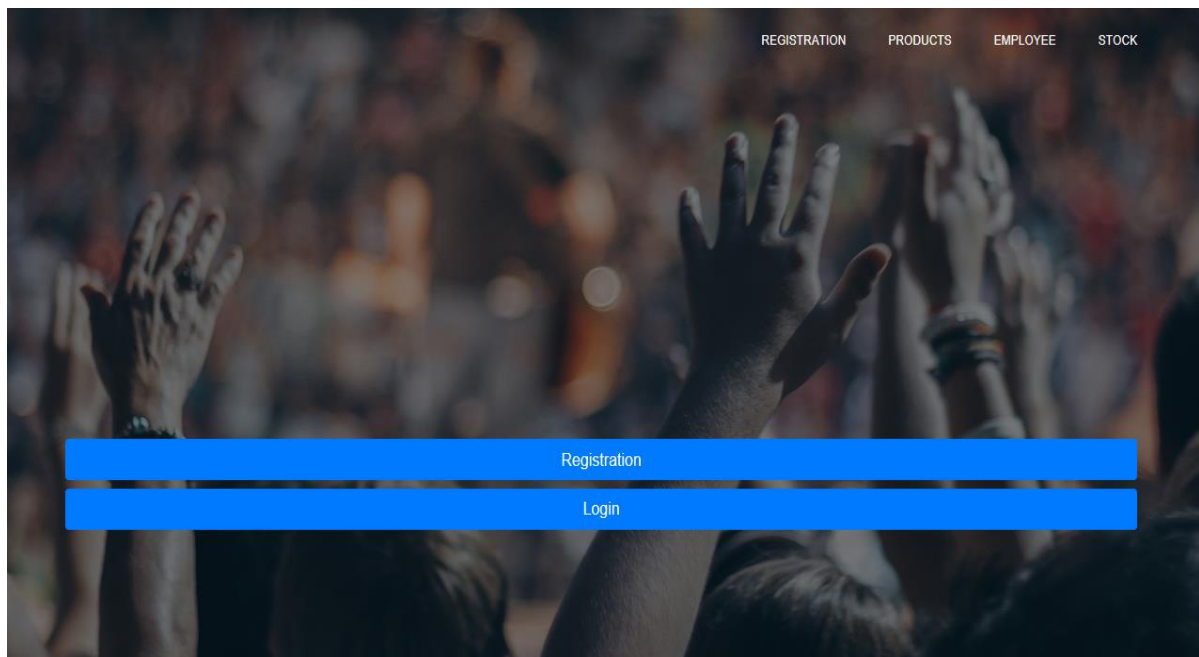
Implementation, testing and documenting

Implementation is the part of the process where engineers actually program the code for the project. Software testing is an integral and important phase of the software development process. This part of the process ensures that defects are recognized as soon as possible.

Documenting the internal design of software for the purpose of future maintenance and enhancement is done throughout development. This may also include the writing of an APIO, be it external or internal. The software engineering process chosen by the developing team will determine how much internal documentation (if any) is necessary. Plan-driven models (e.g. waterfall) generally produce more documentation than agile models.

6.3 SCREEN LAYOUTS

Admin Home:



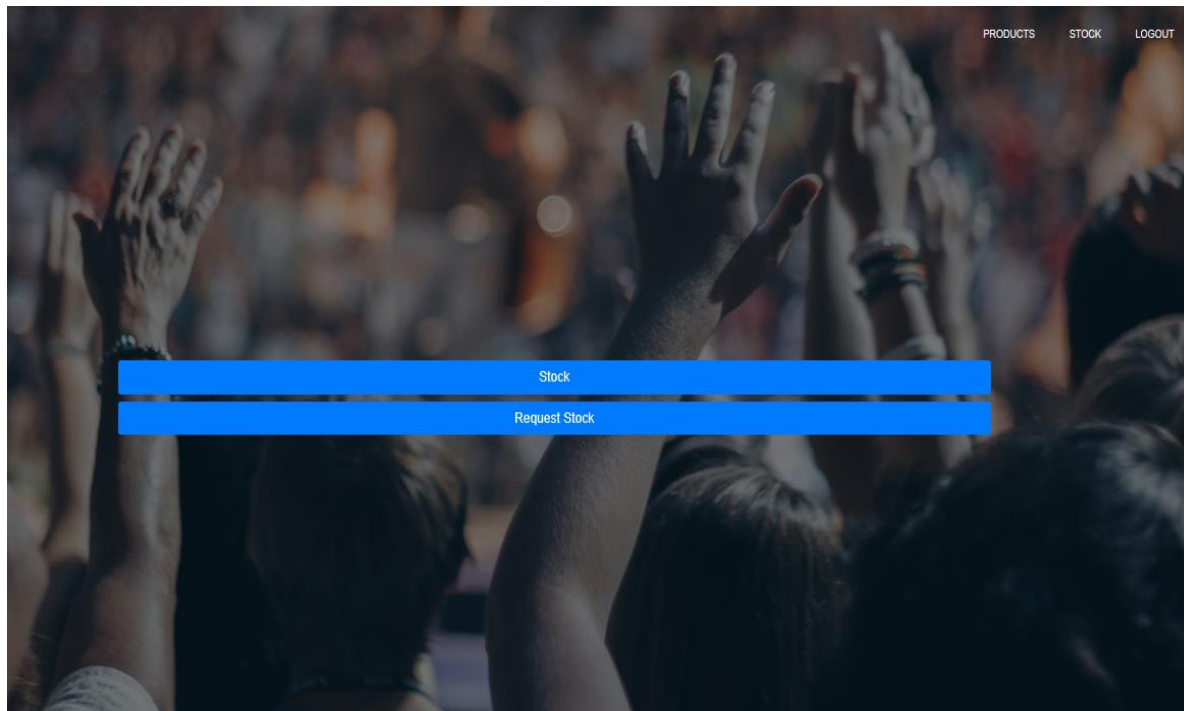
Branch Registration Form:

Registration

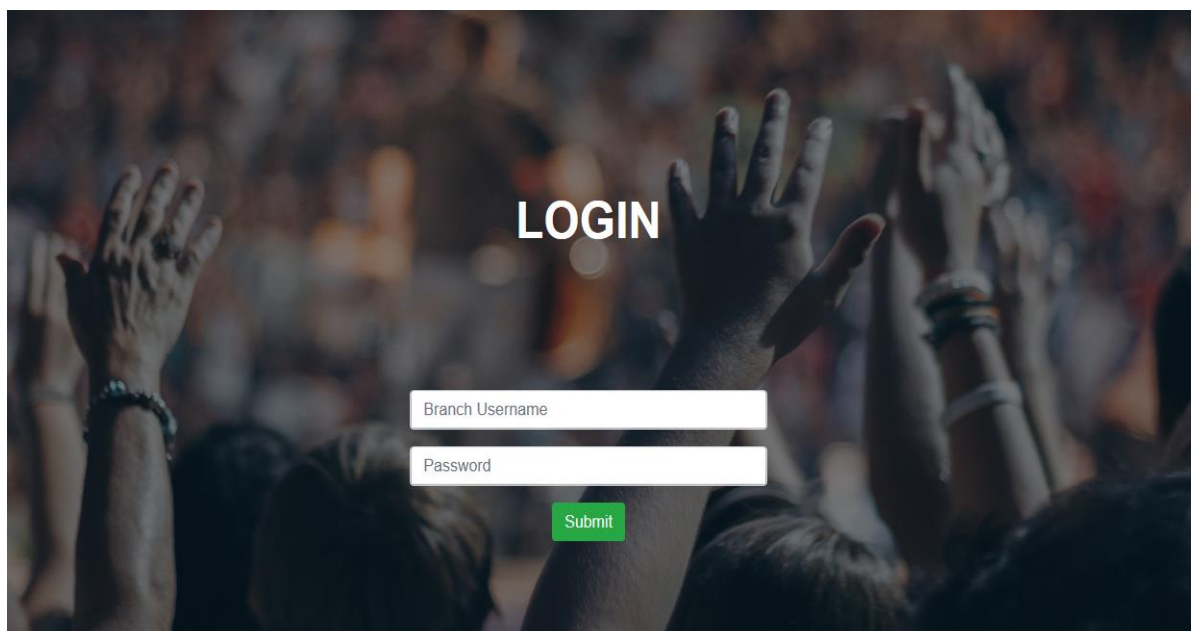
12011
P101
Municipal Town Town Hall
Pala
9865326565
p101@gmail.com
••••

Submit

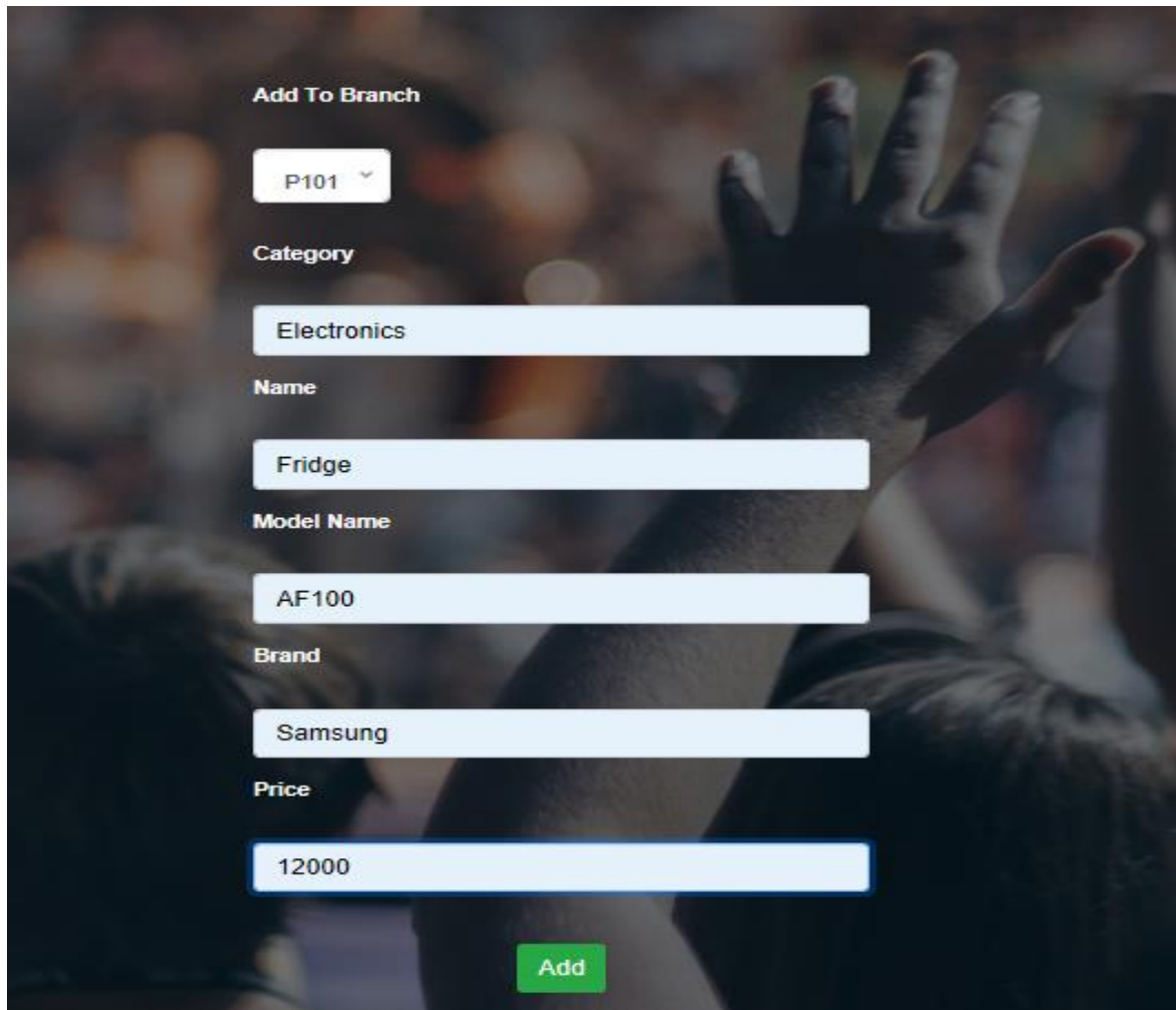
Branch Home:



Login:



Add Products:

A screenshot of a web form titled "Add To Branch" overlaid on a background image of a crowd with hands raised. The form contains several input fields: a dropdown menu for "P101", a text field for "Electronics", a text field for "Fridge", a text field for "AF100", a text field for "Samsung", and a text field for "12000". A green "Add" button is at the bottom right of the form.

Add To Branch

P101

Category

Electronics

Name

Fridge

Model Name

AF100

Brand

Samsung

Price

12000

Add

View Products:

Products

SmartPhones

Sort by

Category

Sort

Name	Model Name	Brand Name	Price	Stock
Redmi A1	A1	Xiomi	12000	Request

Stock:

Stock

Name	Model Name	Brand Name	Quantity
Redmi A1	A1	Xiomi	100

Stock Requests:

Requests

Branch Name	Name	Model Name	Brand Name
P101	Redmi A1	A1	Xiomi

View Employees:

Branch	Name	Date of Birth	Gender	Address	Town	District	Email	Phone	Operations
P102	Rajisha P	March 27, 2019	male	Gandhi Nagar P.O	Tripunithara	Kottayam	rjp@gmail.com	986325412	Edit Remove
P101	R K Nair	March 28, 2015	male	Stree 12	Mundakkayam	Ernakulam	fg@gmail.com	7563214589	Edit Remove

Add Employees:

Branch
P101 ▾

Name
Mathew Joseph

Date Of Birth
24-11-1990

Gender
☒ Male
☐ Female

Address
T.H NagarElamkulam P.O

Town/City
Ettumanoor

District
Kottayam

E-mail
mtw@gmail.com

Mobile Number
7563214589

Register

7. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

System implementation is that stage in the project where the theoretical design is turned into working system. The most crucial stage in achieving a new successful system and in giving confidence in the new system and effectively. The first step in implementing the system is in getting the approval from the system manager. The data entry, various menus and the mark list that the system is capable of producing are show to examine. This is done in view of any last minute, changes that will be necessary in the format. This is the phase that usually gets the most attention, because for most systems it is longest and most expensive single part of the development process. This phase has three steps.

1. System construction is the first step. The system is built and tested to ensure it performs as designed. Since the cost of bugs can be immense, testing is one of the critical steps in implementation. Most organizations spent more time and attention on testing than on writing the programs in the first place.
2. The system is installed. Installation is the process by which the old system is turned off and new one is turned on. It may include a direct cut over approach (in which the new system immediately replaces the old system). A parallel conversion approach (in which both the old and new system are operated for a month or two until it is clear that there are no bugs in the new system), or a phased conversion strategy (in which the new system is installed in one part of the organization as an initial trial and then gradually installed in others). One of the most important aspects of conversion is the development of training plan to teach users how to use the new system and help manages the change caused by the new system.

The analyst team establishes a support plan for the system. This plan usually includes a formal or informal post implementation review, as well as a systematic way for identifying major and minor changes needed for the system.

8. CONCLUSION AND SCOPE FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The software package for the new system has been designed and is found to be functioning well and error free. This system is a user friendly system that can be operated by any person with no prior knowledge about the system. All the necessary validations are carried out in this project so that any kind of user can make use of this software. The project had an extensive and wide ranging study of existing manual system and is recommending a newly computerized system.

The process of preparing plans has been totally new experience. This helped a lot in later phases of the project. Great effort has to be taken to make the system user friendly and simple as possible. For maximum utilization of the system, users should make sure that all the data entries are made in time and care should be taken in checking whether the entries are completed. This project work is not without any drawback even though it is unique in its nature. A very good experience has been gained during the time of project. As future enhancement, we can add new modules like camp names, cities etc. thus we can save details according to the city and can store the details of various blood camps.

The project developed using Python and MySQL is based on the requirement specification of the user and the analysis of the existing system, with flexibility for future enhancement. The expanded functionality of today's software requires an appropriate approach towards software development.

The project has been designed in such a way that is easy to modify, can be updated efficiently and accurately. The forms are designed in a user friendly manner by providing messages and captions whenever necessary, so that the users have no problem to overcome difficulties in data entry, validation, modification etc. The system is designed in such a way that addition of new modules can be done by very simple and efficient manner. The system is feasible enough for amendments and modifications that may arrive in future.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- https://tutorial.djangogirls.org/en/python_introduction/
- <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/html/>