ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to express our thanks of gratitude to our HOD Ms. Anupam Singh who gave us the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project ElectroRetailer, Which also helped us in doing a lot of Research We came to know about so many new things, we really thankful to them.

DECLARATION

We Amit Narayan, Saloni Kumari, Ashish Kumar, and Ayush Pandey a student of the Bachelor of Computer Application (BCA) do hereby declare that ElectroRetailer is done by us under the guidance of Ms. Anupam Singh. We are creating the project as per the college's rules and regulations. All information provided and work done is completely genuine and is not copied from any online or offline platform.

Thank You

Supervised By:

……

Anupam Singh
HOD of BCA
Arcade Business College

Co-Supervised By:

……

Mr. Rahul Kumar Singh
Lab Faculty
Arcade Business College

Submitted By:

……

Amit Narayan [Team Leader]

…….

Saloni Kumari

…….

Ashish Kumar

…….

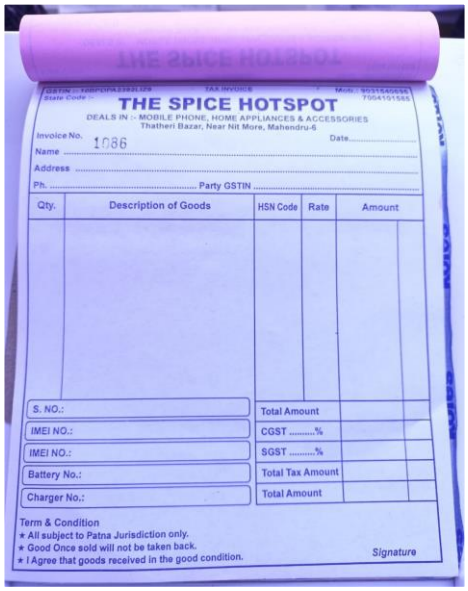
Ayush Pandey

TABLE OF CONTENT

INTRODUCTION (About Organization)

Here, I am talking about an electronic store whose name is **Spice Hot Spot.** This store was opened in 2015 by Harsh Raj. This store sells many electronic items like televisions, refrigerators, washing machines, mobiles, etc., with more than fifteen employees. In this store, they are managing their records on paper.

When they order some goods for sell. They have to maintain order-related data (like supplier details, product details, payment details, and purchase details) in different registers. Entering so many details took lots of time. It also causes data redundancy, meaning they must maintain the same data in registers. At the time of order receiving, they will have to check order details to verify goods quantities. After receiving the product, they have to maintain their product relate details (like stock details, product receiving details, and purchase invoices).


THE SPICE HOTSPOT

DEALS IN :- MOBILE PHONE, HOME APPLIANCES & ACCESSORIES

Thatheri Bazar, Near Nit More, Mahendru-6

Invoice No. 1086 Date

Name

Address

Ph. Party GSTIN

Qty.	Description of Goods	HSN Code	Rate	Amount

S. NO.:

IMEI NO.:

IMEI NO.:

Battery No.:

Charger No.:

Total Amount

CGST .....%

SGST .....%

Total Tax Amount

Total Amount

Term & Condition

★ All subject to Patna Jurisdiction only.

★ Good Once sold will not be taken back.

★ I Agree that goods received in the good condition.

Signature

When a customer purchases some goods then they give a handwritten invoice. After that, they have to maintain their register (like customer details, product details, invoice details, transaction details, and stock details). Due to some product defect, the Customer wants to Exchange or return the product. For this reason, they have to rewrite a new exchange or return invoice with the same afford.

If we talk about employees, they maintain three types of records: employee details, wages, and attendance. Attendances are managed on daily basis. And their wages are managed on monthly basis. Employee details are managed at the time of joining.

Here we are talking about supplier-related details such as supplier details, purchase details (supplier-wise), purchase return details, and payment details.

They also maintain customer records such as their name, mobile, address, GST number (optional), purchase details, and product details.

Here I am talking about one of the most important details for every store or company: reports like sell reports, purchase reports, etc.

a.) Sell-related reports in this record, they were maintaining their all sold product details on daily basis.

b.) Purchase-related reports, in this record, maintain the purchase details, in two different records Supplier wise and date-wise.

c.) A ledger is a type of report in which the sellers see all purchased or returned products and their payment-related details. Here they create a separate ledger for every supplier every month or yearly.

d.) Profit-Loss is a type of report in which the seller sees the profits and losses on every bill. They also see their profit and loss within a certain duration of time.

e.) last Balance-Sheet is a type of report in which the seller see their all direct (like purchase and sell) and indirect (like electricity bill, rent, POS, advertisement, etc.) debit and credit report.

Here we can see that they have to do hard work for maintaining records as well as for generating reports they take lots of time because they do all the work manually on registers.

LIMITATIONS OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM

- When companies try to maintain their data within registers, they lose their data integrity.
- At purchase time, they were maintaining the same data type of records on different registers (like products, suppliers, payments, stocks, etc.).
- At sell time, they were calculating the amount of product manually. They also need to fill for exist customer data.
- At sale return time, they were filling the same bill data for returning goods.
- They were maintaining different registers for selling purposes, they were also repeating existing customer records.
- They were maintaining employee attendance on the register. This is time taking process for calculating their wages.
- For generating reports, it will take a lot of time to generate a single report and they were generating many types of reports.

OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

- For security, we provide login credentials. This software gives you two types of privileges - Superuser and user. Superusers have the right to create superusers, semi-superusers, users, and much more. Semi-superusers have the right to check all kinds of reports but they can create users. Users have limited privileges such as maintaining employee attendance, Billing, stocks, orders, etc.
- For purchase, you have to just select supplier then supplier details are automatically filled in the required place. After that, you will select an existing product or add a new product then enter a quantity and you may also able to update the price of an existing product. Here price of products will be calculated automatically with GST.
- For stocks, you will have to just open purchase the bill and click on delivered, it will automatically update stock.
- For sales, you have to enter customer details, product name, rate, and quantities. Their GST as well as the total amount will be automatically calculated.
- For Reports, you have to select which report you want to see. It will generate within seconds.

H/W AND S/W REQUIREMENTS

Hardware Requirement	
Processor	Intel Pentium dual-core or Higher, AMD Athlon 64 or Higher
Ram	512 GB(min)
Secondary Storage	1 GB (min)
Devices	Monitor, Keyboard, and Mouse
Monitor Resolution	1920 x 1080

Software Requirement	
Operating System	Windows XP or later
Front-End	Visual Basic 6.0
Back-End	Oracle 10g

INTRODUCTION TO VB 6.0

Visual Basic is one of the most popular programming languages in the past year's market. Microsoft has positioned it to fit multiple purposes in development. The language ranges from lightweight Visual Basic Script programming to application-specific programming with Visual Basic for applications, and finally, full-fledged enterprise development with Visual Basic 6.0.

Visual Basic 6.0 is designed to deploy applications across the enterprise and to scale to nearly any size needed. The ability to develop object models, database integration, server components, and Internet/intranet applications provides an extensive range of capabilities and tools for the developer.

Visual Basic is a third-generation event-driven programming language and Integrated Development Environment (IDE) first released by Microsoft in 1991 for its COM Programming Model. It evolved from the earlier DOS version called Basic. Basic means Beginners' All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code. Microsoft has released my version of Visual Basic. Visual Basic is a user-friendly programming language designed for beginners, and it enables anyone to develop a GUI window application easily.

Types of applications created in VB 6.0

1. Standard EXE
2. ActiveX EXE, ActiveX DLL
3. ActiveX Control
4. VB Application Wizard, VB Wizard Manager
5. ActiveX Document EXE, ActiveX Document DLL
6. Data Project
7. DHTML
8. IIS Application
9. VB Enterprise Edition Controls

Features of Visual Basic 6.0

1. It is a Simple language.
2. It supports Integrated Development Environment (IDE), as multiple projects can be opened.
3. The lines of code are Compiled Automatically with a faster compiler.
4. It completes the word automatically.
5. Bookmarks can be placed for quick searches.
6. Breakpoints can be toggled easily.
7. Drag and drop facility Clipboard and pointer access.
8. Handle Fixed and dynamic variables and control arrays.
9. Sequential random access file, and Binary access file support.
10. Useful debugger and error handling facilities.

Advantages of Visual Basic

1. The structure of the Visual Basic programming language is very simple, particularly the executable code.
2. Visual Basic is not only a language but primarily an integrated, interactive development environment (IDE).
3. The Visual Basic IDE has been highly optimized to support Rapid Application Development (RAD). It is particularly easy to develop graphical user interfaces and connect them to handler functions provided by the application.
4. The Graphical User Interface (GUI) of the Visual Basic IDE provides intuitively appealing views for the management of the program structure in the large and various types of entities (classes, modules, procedures, forms).
5. Visual Basic is attuned to Microsoft's Computer Object Model (COM).

INTRODUCTION TO ORACLE 10

Oracle Corporation is the largest software company to develop and markets computer software applications for business. The company is best known for its Oracle database products and, more recently, cloud products and services. Its relational database was the first to support SQL, which has since become the industry standard.

A database refers to the organized collection of structured data stored electronically in a device. It allows us to access, manage, and find relevant information frequently. The flat file structure was extensively used to store data before the database system was invented. The relational database approach becomes popular in comparison to the flat file model because it eliminates redundant data. For example, suppose we have an employee and contact information stored in the same file. In such a case, the employees with multiple contacts will show up in many rows.

The RDBMS system manages the relational data. Oracle Database is the most famous relational database system (RDBMS) because it shares the largest part of a market among other relational databases. Some other popular relational databases are MySQL, DB2, SQL Server, PostgreSQL, etc.

In 2003, Oracle 10g was released with grid computing technology means grid. It was the first version that supports 64-bit LINUX OS.

Features of Oracle 10g

- **Availability:** It is never offline or out of service which means supported 24*7 availability of the database. It provides high availability of databases because of the Oracle Data Guard functionality. This functionality allows using of the secondary database as a copy of the primary database during any failure. As a result, all normal processes such as backups and partial failures do not interrupt the database from being used.
- **Security:** Oracle has a mechanism for controlling and accessing the database to prevent unauthorized access. It provides high security because of the Oracle

Advanced Security features. It offers two solutions to protect databases that are TDE (Transparent Data Encryption) and Data Redaction. TDE supports data encryption both at the source and after export. Redaction is performed at the application level. Oracle has some other security features like Oracle Database Vault that regulates user privileges and Oracle Label Security.

- **Scalability:** It provides features like RAC (Real Application Cluster) and Portability, which makes an Oracle database scalable based on usage. In a clustered environment, it includes capabilities such as rolling instance migrations, performing upgrades, maintaining application continuity, quality of service management, etc.
- **Performance:** Oracle provides performance optimization tools such as Oracle Advanced Compression, Oracle Database In-Memory, Oracle Real Application Testing, and Oracle Times Ten Application-Tier Database Cache. Their main objective is to improve system performance to the highest possible level.
- **Analytics:** Oracle has the following solutions in the field of analytics:
    - **OLAP (Oracle Analytic Processing):** It is an implementation of Oracle for doing complicated analytical calculations on business data.
    - **Oracle Advanced Analytics:** It is a technical combination of Oracle R Enterprise and Oracle Data Mining that assists customers in determining predictive business models through data and text mining, as well as statistical data computation.
- **Management:** Oracle Multitenant is a database management tool that combines a single container database with many pluggable databases in a consolidated design.

Advantages of Oracle 10g

- **Performance:** Oracle has procedures and principles that help us to get high levels of database performance. We can increase query execution time and operations with the use of performance optimization techniques in its database. This technique helps to retrieve and alter data faster.
- **Portability:** The Oracle database can be ported on all different platforms than any of its competitors. We can use this database on around 20 networking protocols as well

as over 100 hardware platforms. This database makes it simple to write an Oracle application by making changes to the OS and hardware in a secure manner.

- **Backup and Recovery:** It is always better to take a proper backup of your entire oracle online backup and recovery. The Oracle database makes it easy to accomplish recovery quickly by using the. RMAN (Recovery Manager) functionality. It can recover or restore database files during downtime or outages. It can be used for online backups, archived backups, and continuous archiving. We can also use SQL* PLUS for recovery, which is known as user-managed recovery.
- **PL/SQL:** One of the greatest benefits of using the Oracle database is to support PL/SQL extension for procedural programming.
- **Multiple Database:** Oracle database allows several database instances management on a single server. It provides an instance caging approach for managing CPU allocations on a server hosting database instances. The database resource management and instance caging can work together to manage services across multiple instances.
- **Flashback Technology:** This advantage comes with the recent Oracle version. It allows us to recover those data that are incorrectly deleted or lost by human errors like accidental deletion of valuable data, deleting the wrong data, or dropping the table.

MODULE DESCRIPTION

A. **Security Module** - It will ensure that only authorized users are allowed to access their data. This module also handles database connectivity.
    - Sign-in function
    - Privilege Checking function
    - Database Connectivity function
    - Sign-out function

B. **Administrator Module**
    - Create a new user
    - Delete User
    - Change Database Username and Password

C. **Purchase Module**
    - Purchase function
    - Return function
    - Add Product function

D. **Sell Module**
    - Purchase function
    - Return function

E. **Employee Module**
    - Registration function
    - Attendance function
    - Display Employees
    - Salary Function

F. **Transaction Module** – this module manages all kinds of transaction

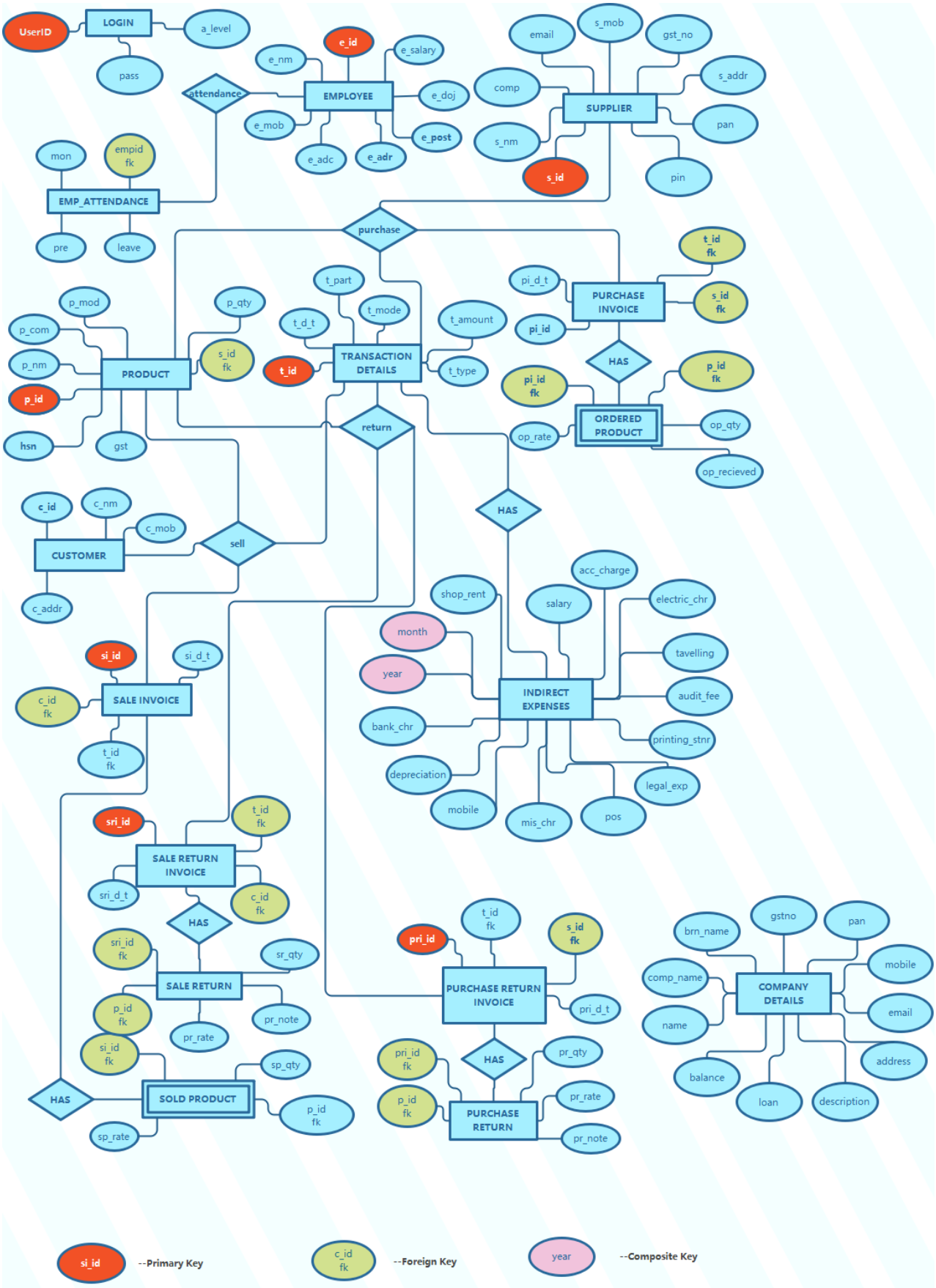
G. **Report Module**
    - Sale Report function
    - Purchase Report (Supplier wise or Date Wise)

- Ledger Report (Supplier Wise)
- Balance sheet Report (Monthly or Yearly basis)

H. General Module

- Stock function

E - R DIAGRAM


UserID
LOGIN
a_level
pass
attendance
e_id
e_nm
e_salary
EMPLOYEE
e_doj
e_mob
e_post
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e_adr
email
s_mob
gst_no
comp
s_addr
SUPPLIER
pan
s_nm
s_id
pin
mon
empid fk
EMP_ATTENDANCE
pre
leave
purchase
t_id fk
t_part
pi_d_t
PURCHASE INVOICE
s_id fk
p_mod
p_qty
t_d_t
t_mode
t_amount
pi_id
p_com
p_nm
PRODUCT
s_id fk
t_id
TRANSACTION DETAILS
t_type
HAS
p_id fk
p_id
pi_id fk
ORDERED PRODUCT
op_qty
hsn
gst
return
op_rate
op_recieved
c_id
c_nm
c_mob
CUSTOMER
sell
HAS
c_addr
acc_charge
shop_rent
salary
electric_chr
month
tavelling
si_id
si_d_t
year
INDIRECT EXPENSES
audit_fee
c_id fk
SALE INVOICE
bank_chr
printing_stnr
t_id fk
depreciation
legal_exp
mobile
mis_chr
pos
sri_id
t_id fk
SALE RETURN INVOICE
sri_d_t
c_id fk
HAS
pri_id
t_id fk
s_id fk
gstno
pan
brn_name
sri_id fk
sr_qty
PURCHASE RETURN INVOICE
mobile
comp_name
COMPANY DETAILS
SALE RETURN
pri_d_t
email
p_id fk
pr_note
name
pr_rate
si_id fk
address
pri_id fk
HAS
pr_qty
balance
sp_qty
loan
description
HAS
SOLD PRODUCT
p_id fk
pr_rate
p_id fk
PURCHASE RETURN
sp_rate
pr_note
si_id
--Primary Key
c_id fk
--Foreign Key
year
--Composite Key

TABLE DESCRIPTION

A. COMPANY DETAILS (ER_MASTER_COMPANY_DETAILS)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
NAME	VARCHAR	30	NOT NULL		OWNER'S NAME
COMPANY_NAME	VARCHAR	50	NOT NULL		COMPANY NAME
BRANCH_NAME	VARCHAR	30	PRIMARY KEY		BRANCH NAME
GST	CHAR	15	NOT NULL		GST NUMBER
PAN	CHAR	10	NOT NULL		PAN CARD NUMBER
MOBILE_NO	CHAR	10	NOT NULL		MOBILE NUMBER
EMAIL	VARCHAR	50	NOT NULL		EMAIL ADDRESS
DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR	100			COMPANY DESCRIPTION
BALANCE	DECIMAL	15,2		0	TOTAL BALANCE
LOAN	DECIMAL	15,2		0	LOAN AMOUNT

B. TRANSACTION DETAILS (ER_MASTER_TRANSACTION)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
T_ID	VARCHAR	50	PRIMARY KEY		TRANSACTION ID
T_DATE	CHAR	10	NOT NULL		DATE
T_TIME	CHAR	8	NOT NULL		TIME
T_CR_DR	CHAR	2	NOT NULL		CREDIT OR DEBIT
T_MODE	VARCHAR	10	NOT NULL		CASH OR CARD OR CHEQUE
T_AMOUNT	DECIMAL	15,2		0	TRANSACTION AMOUNT

C. LOGIN (ER_MASTER_LOGIN)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
USERID	CHAR	20	PRIMARY KEY		LOGIN ID
PASSWORD	VARCHAR	20	NOT NULL		PASSWORD
ACCESS_LEVEL	CHAR	2	NOT NULL		PRIVILEGES TO USER

D. EMPLOYEE (ER_MASTER_ EMPLOYEE)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
E_ID	CHAR	10	PRIMARY KEY		EMPLOYEE ID
E_NAME	VARCHAR	30	NOT NULL		NAME
E_MOB	CHAR	10	NOT NULL		MOBILE NO.
E_ADHAAR	CHAR	16	NOT NULL		ADHAAR CARD
E_DOJ	DATE		NOT NULL		DATE OF JOINING
E_ADD	VARCHAR	100	NOT NULL		ADDRESS
E_QUL	VARCHAR	30	NOT NULL		QUALIFICATION
E_POST	VARCHAR	30	NOT NULL		POSITION OF EMPLOYEE
E_SALARY	DECIMAL	5		0	SALARY

E. EMPLOYEE ATTENDANCE (ER_SUB_ATTENDANCE)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
E_ID	CHAR	10	FOREIGN KEY (FK_EA_E_ID)		EMPLOYEE ID LINK TO EMPLOYEE TABLE
MONTH	CHAR	3	NOT NULL		MONTH
PRESENT	NUMBER	2	NOT NULL		TOTAL PRESENT
LEAVE	NUMBER	2	NOT NULL		ABSENT

F. SUPPLIER (ER_MASTER_SUPPLIER)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
S_ID	CHAR	10	PRIMARY KEY (PK_S_ID)		SUPPLIER ID
S_NAME	VARCHAR	30	NOT NULL		NAME
COMPANY_NAME	VARCHAR	50	NOT NULL		COMPANY NAME
S_EMAIL	VARCHAR	30	NOT NULL		EMAIL
S_MOBILE	CHAR	10	NOT NULL		MOBILE NO.
S_GSTNO	CHAR	15	NOT NULL		GST NO.
S_PAN	CHAR	10	NOT NULL		PAN CARD NO.
S_ADDRESS	VARCHAR	100	NOT NULL		ADDRESS
S_PINCODE	CHAR	6	NOT NULL		PINCODE

G. PRODUCT (ER_MASTER_PRODUCT)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
P_ID	VARCHAR	15	PRIMARY KEY (PK_P_ID)		PRODUCT ID
P_NAME	VARCHAR	100	NOT NULL		NAME
P_COMPANY	VARCHAR	50	NOT NULL		COMPANY NAME
P_MODEL	VARCHAR	20	NOT NULL		MODEL NO.
HSN	CHAR	8	NOT NULL		HSN CODE
P_GST	DECIMAL	4,2	NOT NULL		TAX %
P_QTY	NUMBER	2	NOT NULL	0	QUANTITY
S_ID	CHAR	10	FOREIGN KEY (FK_P_S_ID)		IT IS LINKED TO THE SUPPLIER

H. PURCHASE INVOICE(ER_MASTER_PURCHASE_INVOICE)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
PI_ID	VARCHAR	20	PRIMARY KEY (PK_PI_ID)		PURCHASE INVOICE ID
PI_DATE_TIME	VARCHAR	20	NOT NULL		DATE OR TIME
S_ID	CHAR	10	FOREIGN KEY (FK_PI_S_ID)		LINK TO SUPPLIER

I. ORDERED PRODUCT (ER_MASTER_ORDERED_PRODUCT)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
PI_ID	VARCHAR	20	FOREIGN (FK_OP_PI_ID)		LINK TO PURCHASE INVOICE
P_ID	VARCHAR	15	FOREIGN (FK_OP_P_ID)		LINK TO PRODUCT
OP_RATE	DECIMAL	7,2	NOT NULL		RATE OF PRODUCT
OP_QTY	NUMBER	2	NOT NULL		QUANTITY OF PRODUCT
OP_STATUS	VARCHAR	15	NOT NULL		STATUS OF PRODUCT

J. CUSTOMER (ER_MASTER_CUSTOMER)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
C_ID	VARCHAR	10	PRIMARY KEY (PK_C_ID)		CUSTOMER ID
C_NAME	VARCHAR	30	NOT NULL		CUSTOMER'S NAME
C_MOBILE	CHAR	10	UNIQUE NOT NULL		MOBILE NO.
C_EMAIL	VARCHAR	50			EMAIL ADDRESS
C_ADDR	VARCHAR	100	NOT NULL		ADDRESS OF CUSTOMER

K. SELL INVOICE (ER_MASTER_SELL INVOICE)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
SI_ID	VARCHAR	30	PRIMARY KEY (PK_SI_ID)		SELL INVOICE ID
C_ID	VARCHAR	10	FOREIGN (FK_SI_C_ID)		LINK TO CUSTOMER
T_ID	VARCHAR	50	FOREIGN (FK_SI_T_ID)		LINK TO TRANSACTION
SI_DATE_TIME	VARCHAR	20	NOT NULL		

L. SOLD PRODUCT (ER_SUB_SOLD_PRODUCT)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
SI_ID	VARCHAR	30	FOREIGN KEY (FK_SP_SI_ID)		LINK TO SELL INVOICE
P_ID	VARCHAR	15	FOREIGN KEY (FK_SP_P_ID)		LINK TO PRODUCT
SP_QTY	NUMBER	2	NOT NULL		QUANTITY OF PRODUCT
SP_RATE	DECIMAL	7,2	NOT NULL		RATE OF PRODUCT

M. SALE RETURN INVOICE (ER_MASTER_SALE_RETURN_INVOICE)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
SRI_ID	VARCHAR	30	PRIMARY_KEY (PK_SRI_ID)		SALE RETURN INVOICE ID
C_ID	VARCHAR	10	FOREIGN KEY (FK_SRI_C_ID)		LINKED TO CUSTOMER
T_ID	VARCHAR	50	FOREIGN KEY (FK_SRI_T_ID)		LINKED TO TRANSACTION
SRI_DATE_TIME	VARCHAR	20	NOT NULL		DATE & TIME

N. SALE RETURN(ER_SUB_SALE_RETURN)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
SRI_ID	VARCHAR	30	FOREIGN KEY (FK_SR_SRI_ID)		LINK TO SALE RETURN INVOICE
P_ID	VARCHAR	15	FOREIGN KEY (FK_SR_P_ID)		LINK TO PRODUCT
SR_QTY	NUMBER	2	NOT NULL		QUANTITY OF PRODUCT
SR_RATE	DECIMAL	7,2	NOT NULL		RATE OF PRODUCT PER UNIT
SR_NOTE	VARCHAR	50	NOT NULL		REASON FOR RETURN

O. PURCHASE RETURN INVOICE(ER_MASTER_PUR_RETURN_INVOICE)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
PRI_ID	VARCHAR	30	PRIMARY KEY (PK_PRI_ID)		PURCHASE RETURN INVOICE ID
S_ID	CHAR	10	FOREIGN KEY (FK_PRI_S_ID)		LINKED TO SUPPLIER
T_ID	VARCHAR	50	FOREIGN KEY (FK_PRI_T_ID)		LINKED TO TRANSACTION
PRI_DATE_TIME	VARCHAR	20	NOT NULL		DATE & TIME

P. PURCHASE RETURN (ER_SUB _PURCHASE_RETURN)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
PRI_ID	VARCHAR	30	FOREIGN KEY (FK_PR_PRI_ID)		LINKED TO PURCHASE RETURN INVOICE
P_ID	VARCHAR	15	FOREIGN KEY (FK_PR_P_ID)		LINKED TO PRODUCT
PR_QTY	NUMBER	2	NOT NULL		QUANTITY OF PRODUCT
PR_RATE	DECIMAL	7,2	NOT NULL		RATE OF PRODUCT PER UNIT
PR_NOTE	VARCHAR	50	NOT NULL		REASON FOR RETURN

Q. INDIRECT EXPENSES (ER_MASTER_INDIRECT_EXPENSES)

FIELDS	DATA TYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINT	DEFAULT	DESCRIPTION
YEAR	CHAR	4	PRIMARY KEY (PK_IE_YR_MON)		YEAR
MONTH	CHAR	3	PRIMARY KEY (PK_IE_YR_MON)		MONTH
SHOP_RENT	DECIMAL	7,2		0	RENT OF SHOP
SALARY	DECIMAL	8,2		0	TOTAL SALARY AMOUNT
ACC_CHR	DECIMAL	7,2		0	ACCOUNT CHARGE
ELECTRIC_CHR	DECIMAL	7,2		0	ELECTRICITY CHARGE
TRAVEL	DECIMAL	7,2		0	TRAVELLING COST
AUDIT_FEE	DECIMAL	7,2		0	AUDIT FEE
PRINTING_STNR	DECIMAL	7,2		0	PRINTING AND STATIONARY COST
LEGAL_EXP	DECIMAL	7,2		0	LEGAL EXPENSES
POS	DECIMAL	7,2		0	POS CHARGE
MIS	DECIMAL	7,2		0	MISCELLANEOUS CHARGE
MOBILE	DECIMAL	7,2		0	MOBILE
DEPRECIATION	DECIMAL	7,2		0	DEPRECIATION
BANK_CHR	DECIMAL	7,2		0	BANK CHARGES

PROJECT PLANNING

PHASES	MEMBERS	TOTAL DAYS
1. ANALYSIS • DATA GATHERING • FEASIBILITY STUDY • COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS • PROJECT PROPOSAL	Amit Narayan Saloni Kumari Ashish Kumar Ayush Kumar	Total 26 Days
2. DESIGN	Amit Narayan Saloni Kumari Ashish Kumar	Total 7 Days
3. CODING	Amit Narayan Saloni Kumari Ashish Kumar Ayush Kumar	Total 16 Days
4. TESTING	Amit Narayan Saloni Kumari Ashish Kumar Ayush Kumar	Total 13 Days
5. IMPLEMENTATION	Amit Narayan Saloni Kumari Ashish Kumar Ayush Kumar	Total 3 Days
6. DOCUMENTATION	Amit Narayan Saloni Kumari Ashish Kumar Ayush Kumar	

Total Days: 65 days

FUTURE SCOPE OF THE PROJECT