Title Of Project

Online Perfume Management System

1. Requirement Specification

❖ **Functional Requirement :-**

- The system comprises of 3 major modules with their sub-moduls as follows:-

(1) Admin :-
- Login : Admin can login using credentials.
- Logout : Admin can logout using credentials.
- Add product : Admin can add new product information.
- Manage product : Admin can add/remove product.
- view product : Admin can check all update information about product.
- Manage profile : Admin can insert/upadate/delete imformation itself.
- Manage customer profile :admin can check customer profile detail.
- Manage seller profile : Admin can check seller profile detail.
- Manage product : Admin can add/remove product.

(2) Seller :-
- Login : seller can login using credentials.
- Logout : seller can logout using credentials.
- Signup : seller can signup in website.
- view product : seller can check all update information about product.
- Manage profile : seller can manage profile insert/update/detele information itself.
- Manage product :seller can manage product.
- Manage order : seller can manage order information.

(3) Buyer :-
- Login : buyer can login using credentials.
- Logout : buyer can logout using credentials.
- Signup : buyer can signup in website.
- view product : buyer can all product to see it.
- Manage profile : buyer can manage profile insert/update/detele information itself.
- Search product : buyer can search product in site.
- Buy product : buyer can buy product in site.
- Manage cart : buyer can insert/delete buy product.
- Payment : buyer can payment online and offline system.
- Delivery status : buyer can view delivery satuts.

2. System Analysis and Design

2.1 ER Diagram :-

An Entity-relationship model(ER model) describes the structure of a database with the help of a diagram, which is known as Entity Relationship Diagram(ER Diagram). An ER model is a design or blueprint of a database that can later be implemented as a database. The main components of E-R model are : entity set and relationship set.

An ER diagram shows the relationship among entity sets. An entity set is a group of similar entities and these can have attributes. In terms of DBMS, an entity is a table or attribute of a table in database, so by showing relationship among tables and their attributes, ER diagram shows the complete logical structure of a database.
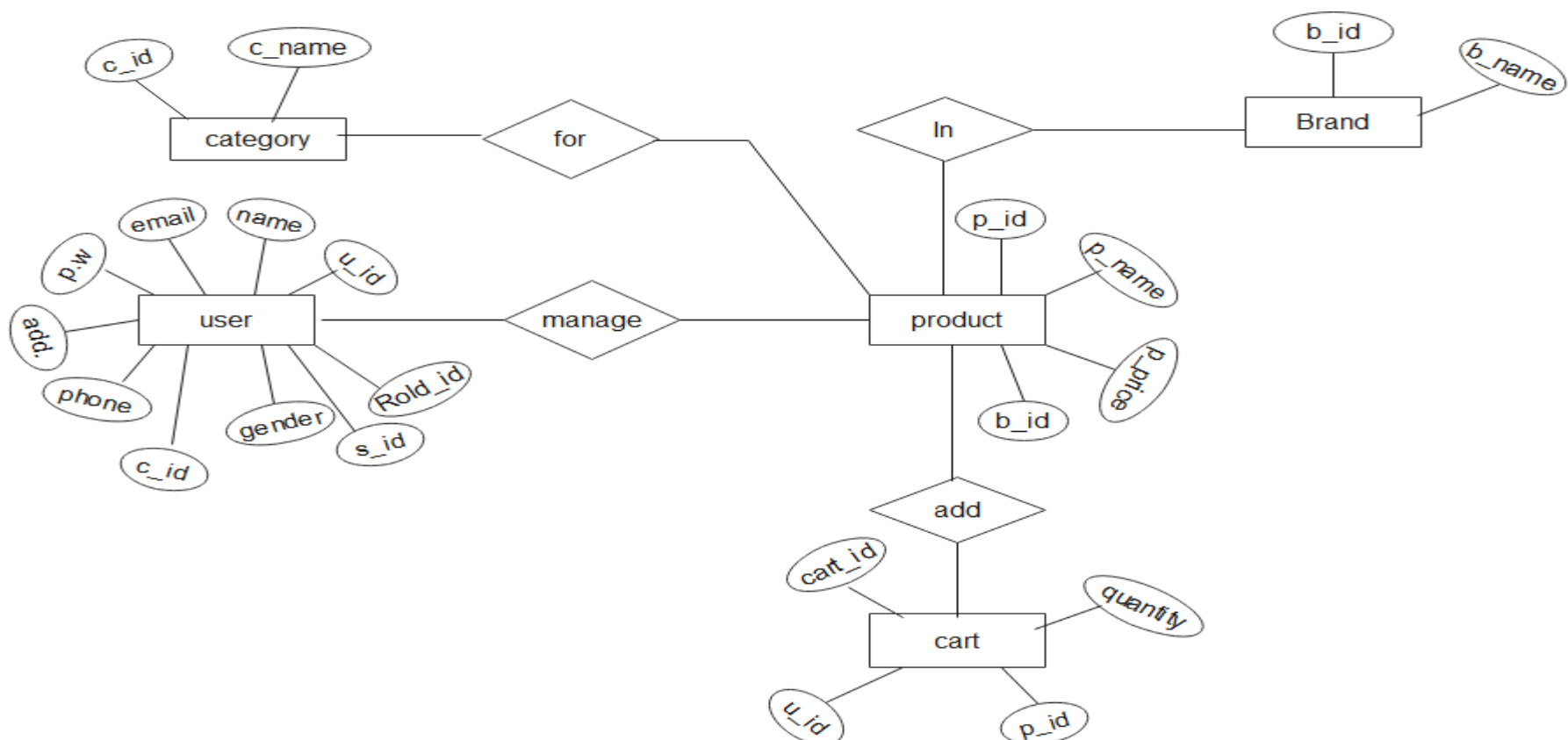

Figure 1: ER Diagram

2.2 Use Case Diagram :-

The use-case view is used to represent functionality of system which is connected with input and output user of the system. Ii divided the system functionality into transactions meaningful to actors. The use case view models the functionality of the system as perceived by users, called actors. A use case is coherent unit of functionality expressed as transaction among actors and the system. The purpose of the use case is to list the actors and use cases and show which actors participate in each use case. Use cases can also be described at various levels of detail they can be factored and described in terms of other, simpler use cases.
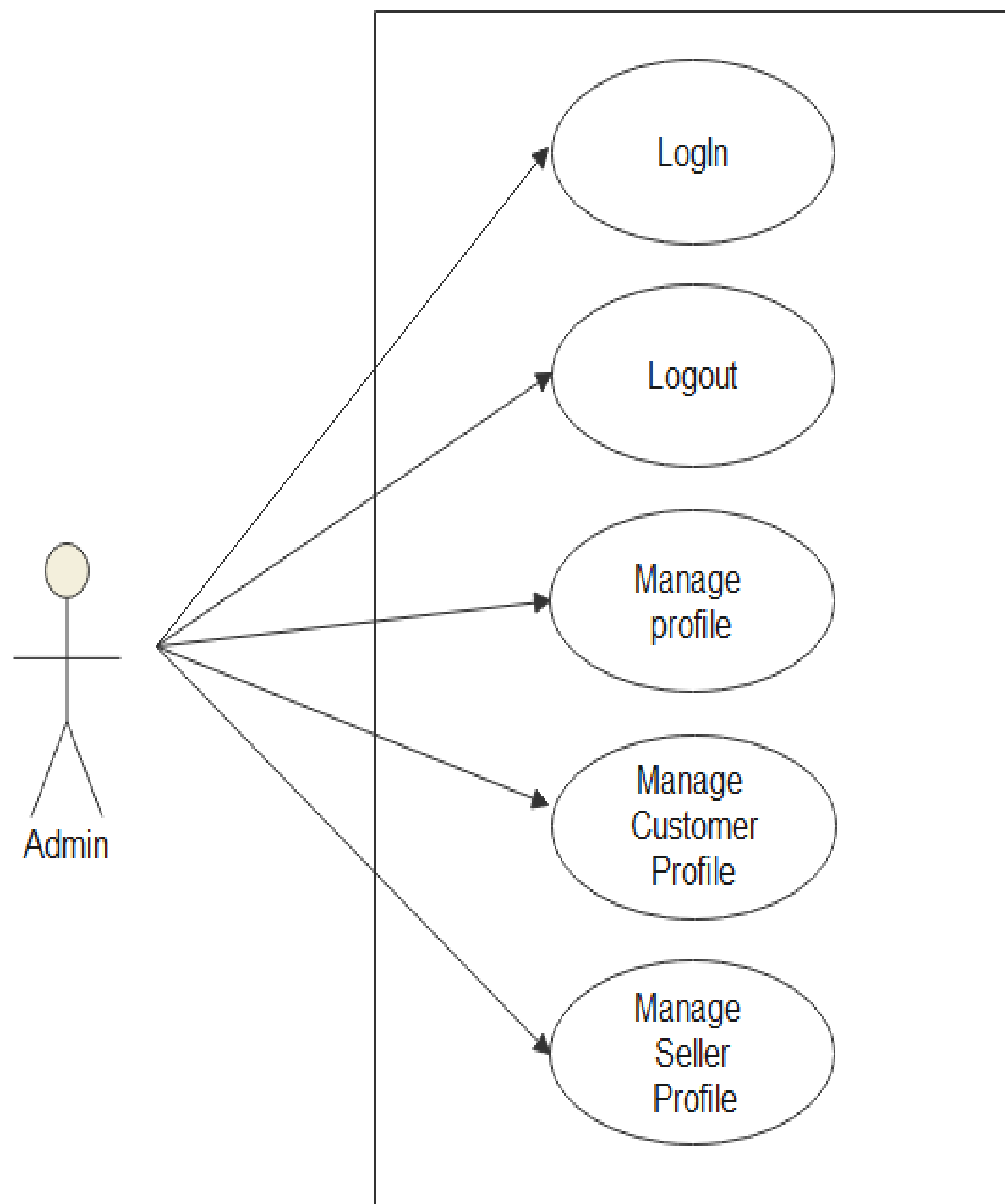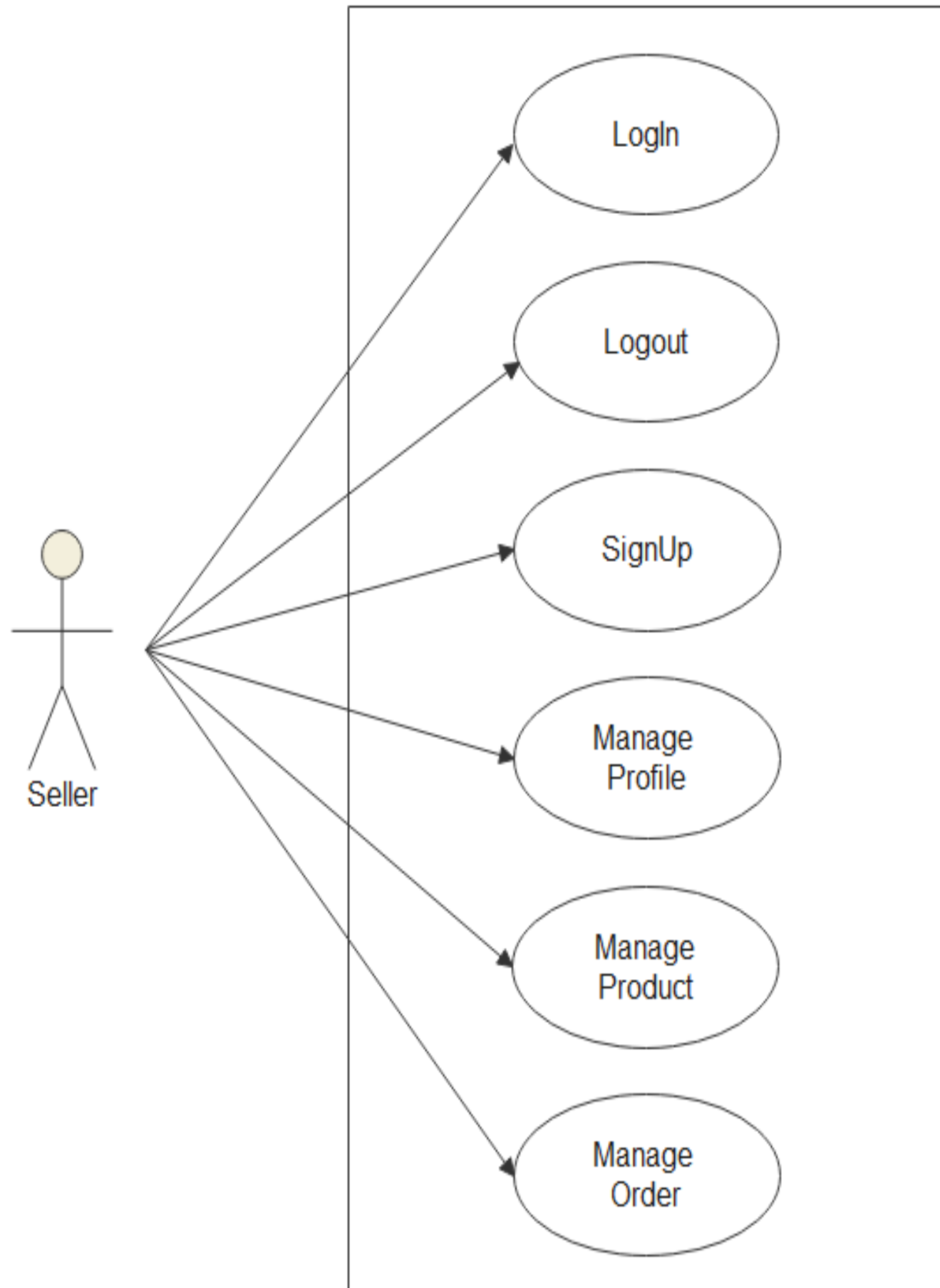
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Figure 1 : Use Case Diagram
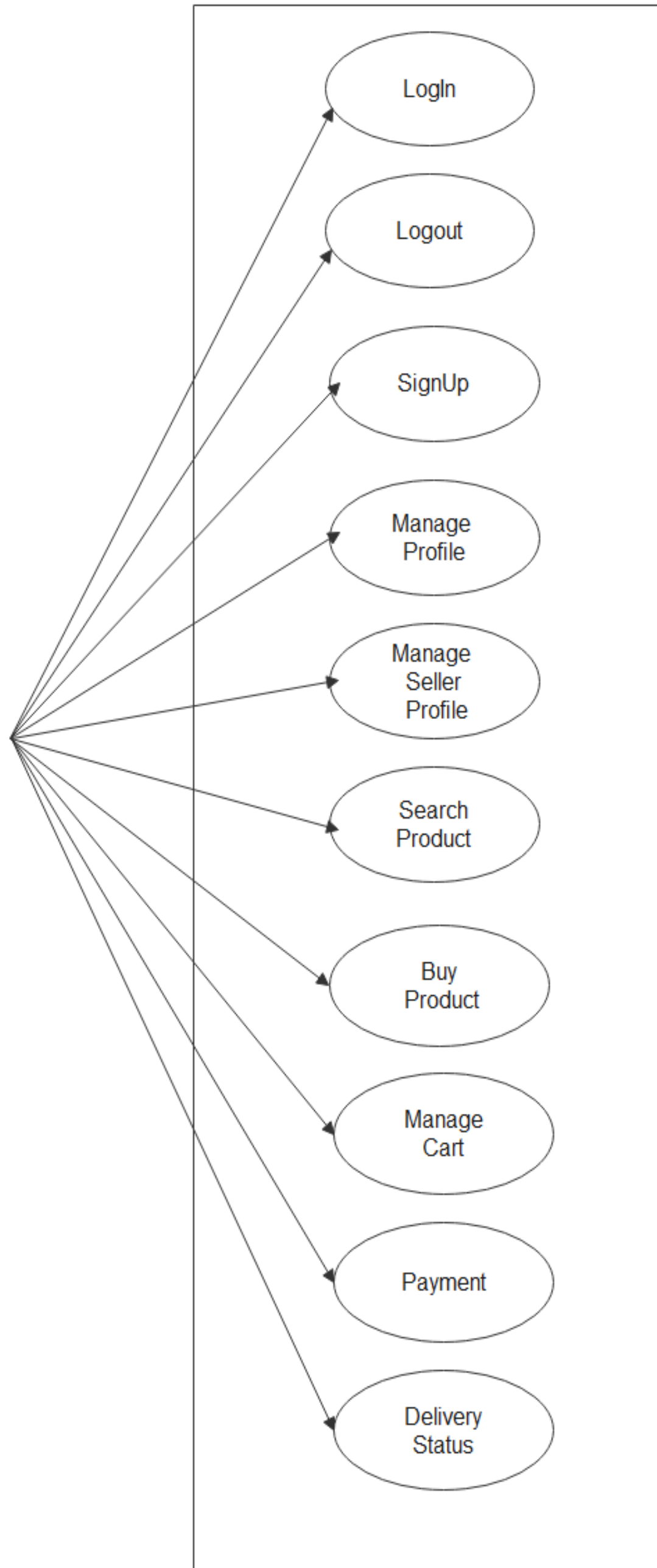
Figure 2 : Use Case Diagram

Figure 3: Use Case Diagram

2.3 Flow Chart Diagram :-

A **flowchart** is a type of diagram that represents workflow or process. A flowchart can also be defined as a diagrammatic representation algorithm, a step-by-step approach to solving a task.

The flowchart shows the steps as boxes of various kinds, and their order by connecting the boxes with arrows. This diagrammatic representation illustrates a solution model to a given problem. Flowcharts are used in analyzing, designing, documenting or managing a process or program in various fields.
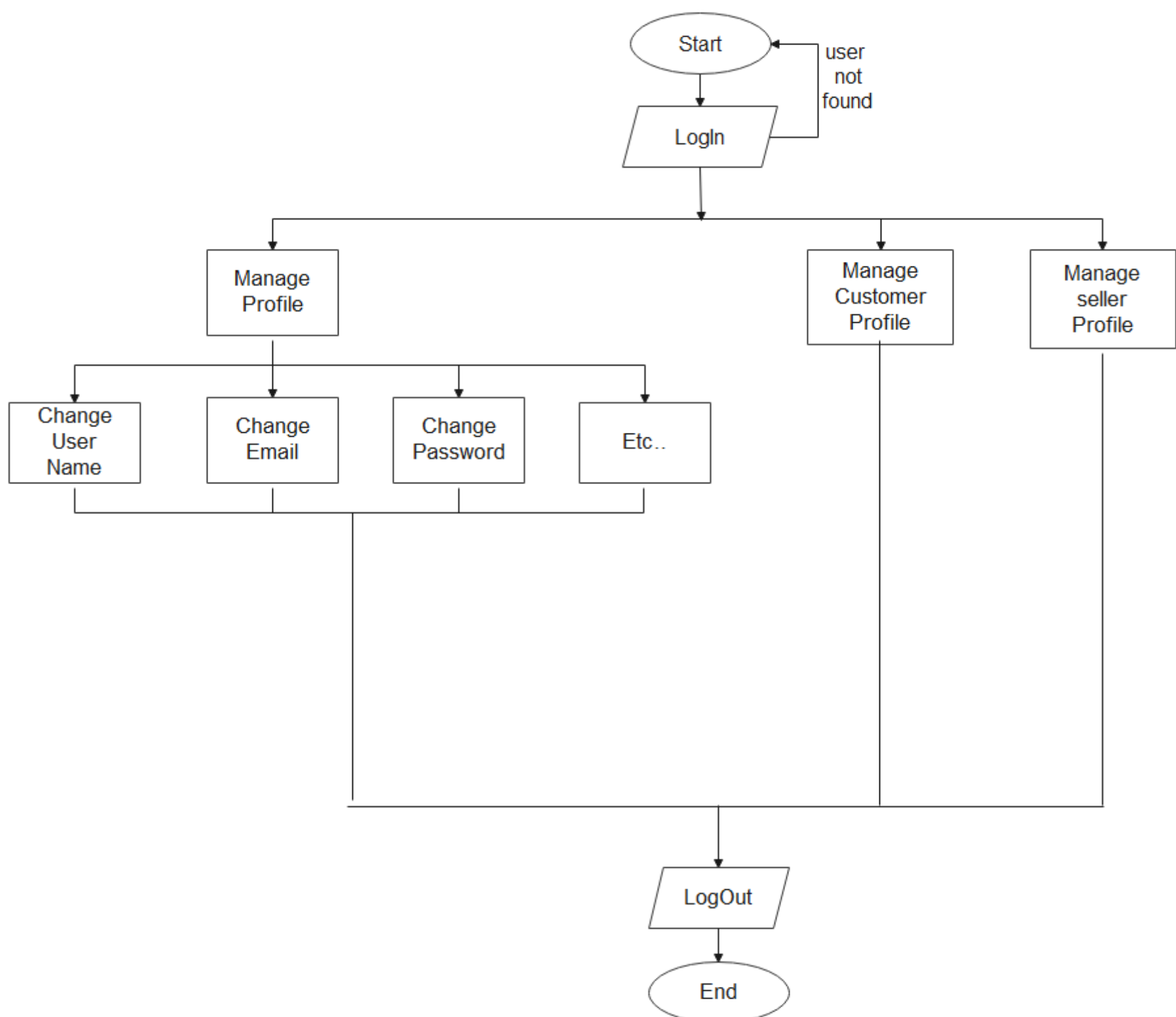

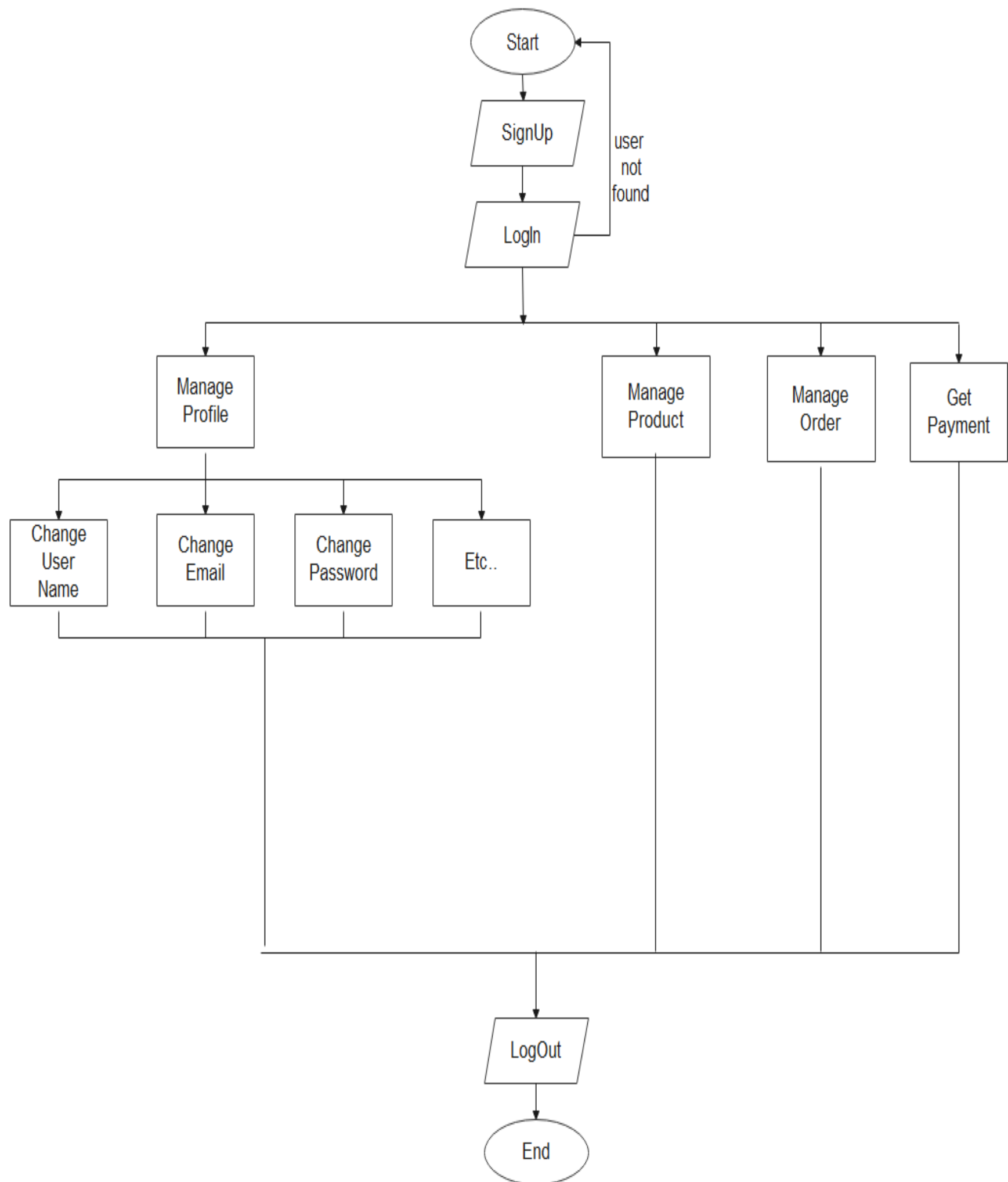**Figure 1 : Flow Diagram for Admin**

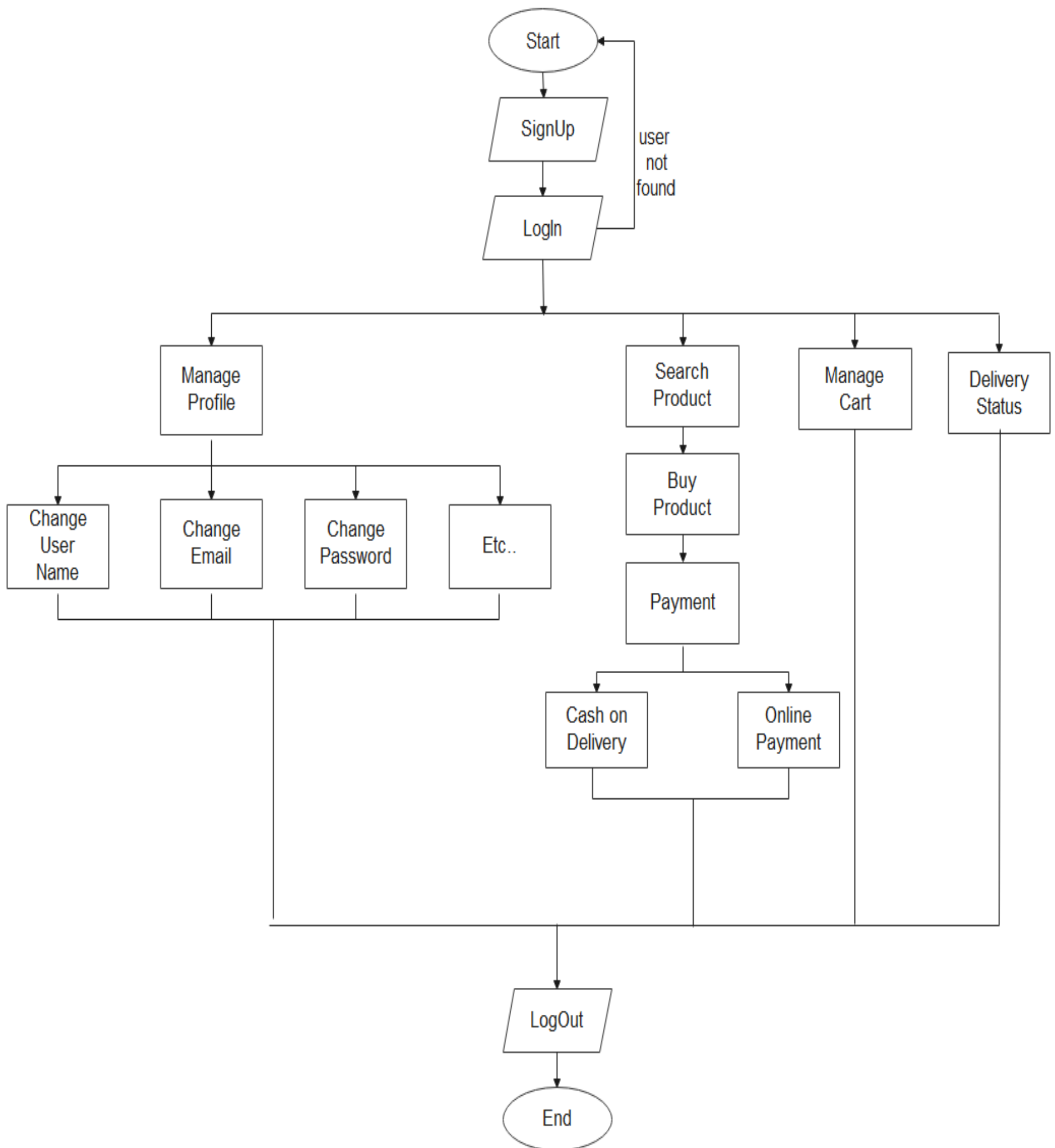**Figure 2: Flow Diagram for Seller**

Figure 3 : Flow chart for Buyer

2.4 DFD Diagram :-

A data flow diagram (DFD) maps out the flow of information for any process or system. It uses defined symbols like rectangles, circles and arrows, plus short text labels, to show data inputs, outputs, storage points and the routes between each destination. Data flowcharts can range from simple, even hand-drawn process overviews, to in-depth, multi-level DFDs that dig progressively deeper into how the data is handled.
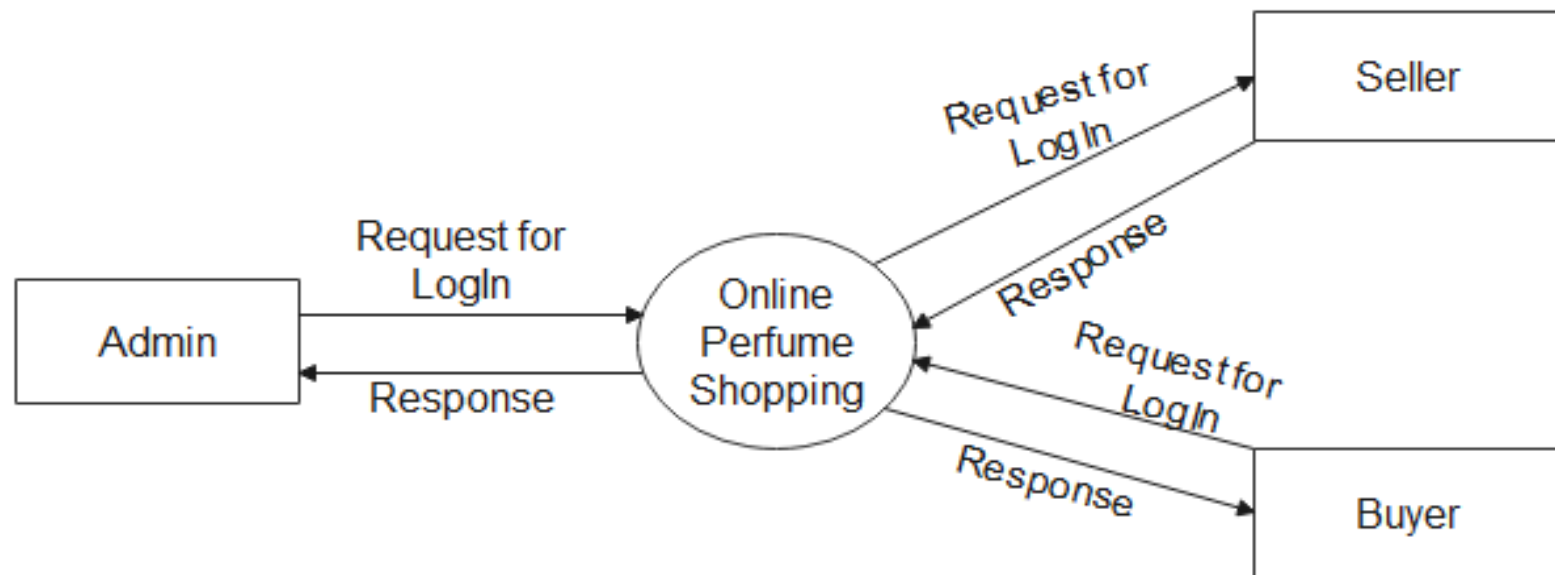
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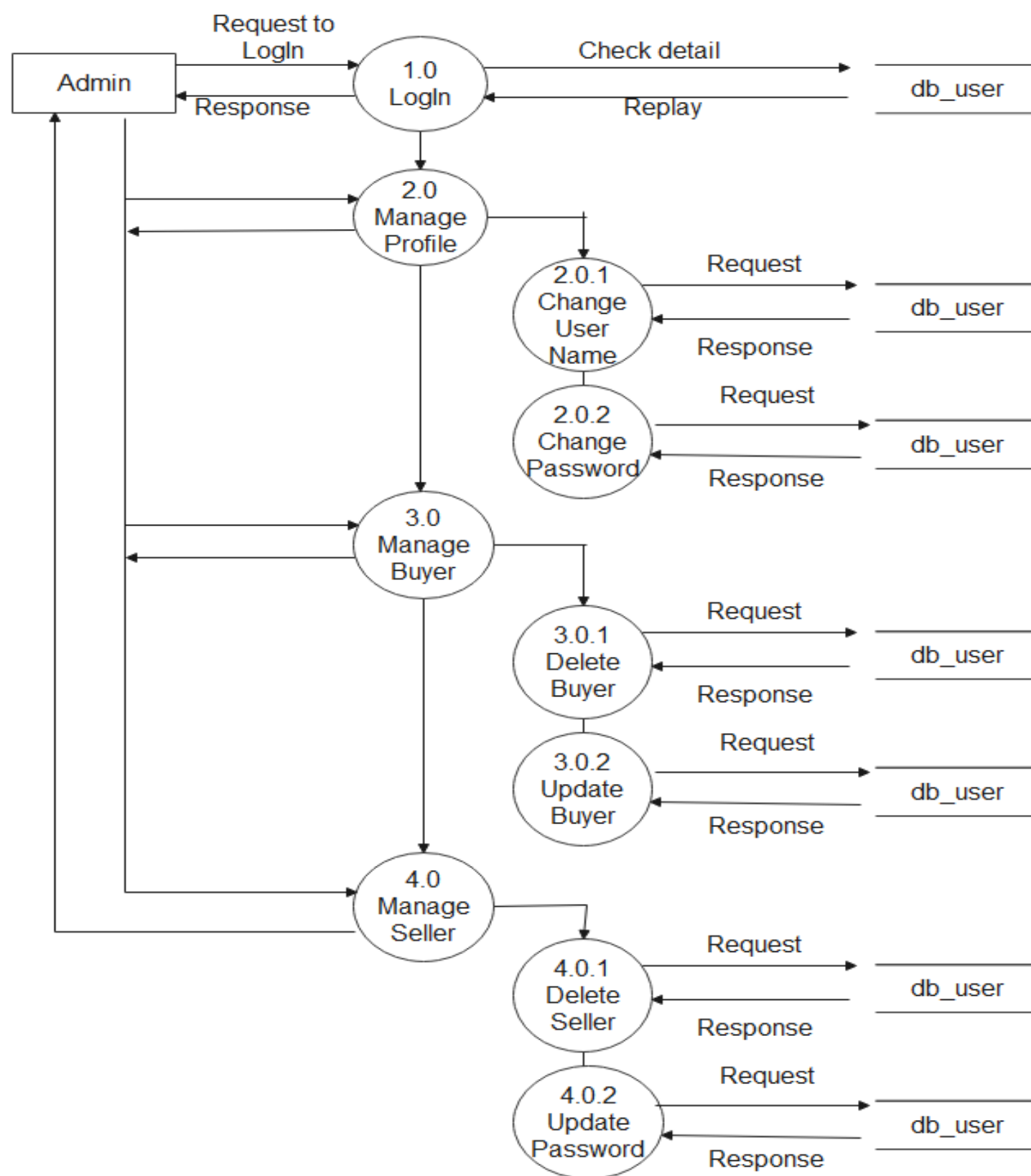**Figure : 1 Level : 0 DFD for Online perfume shopping**

Figure : 2 Level :1 DFD for Online perfume shopping
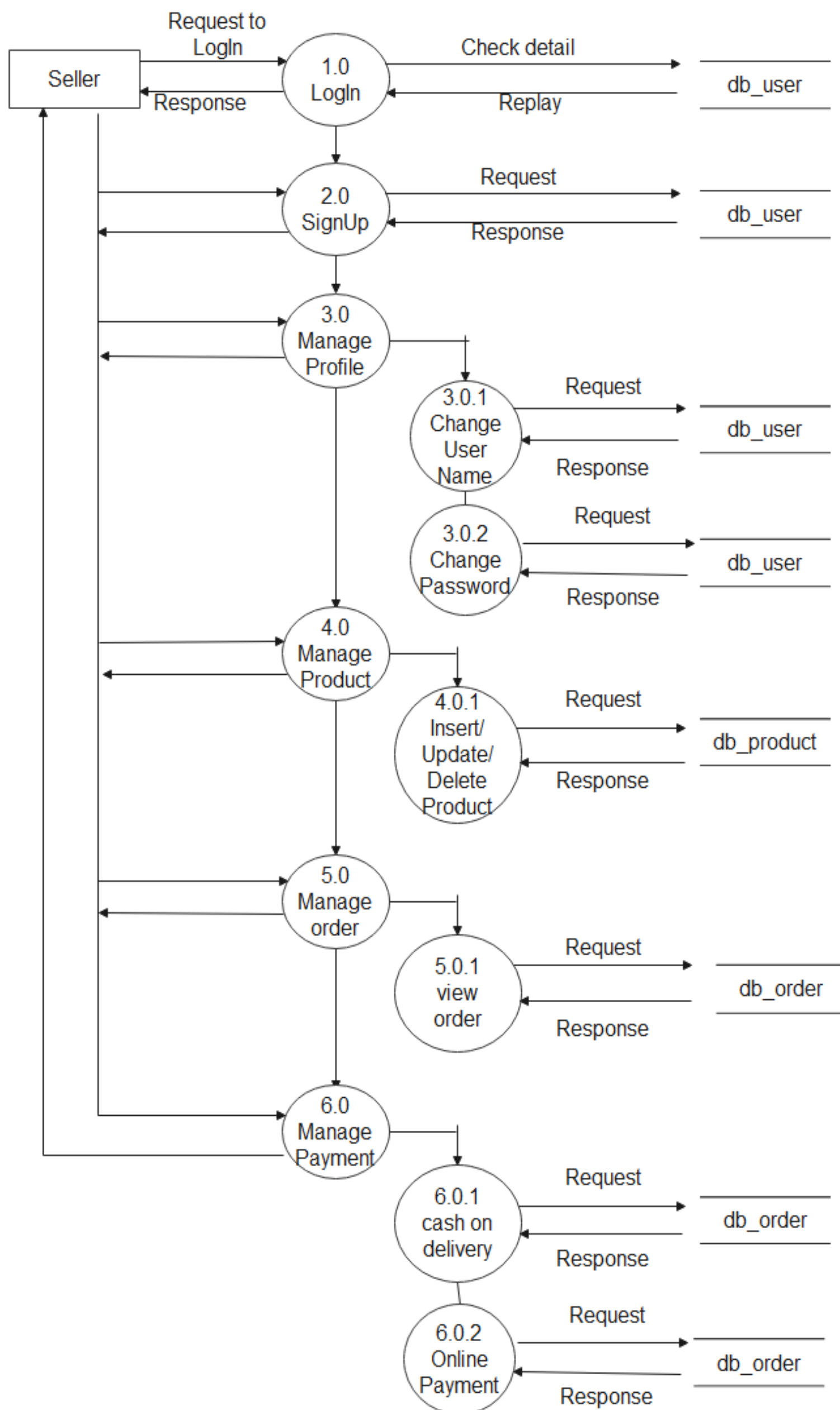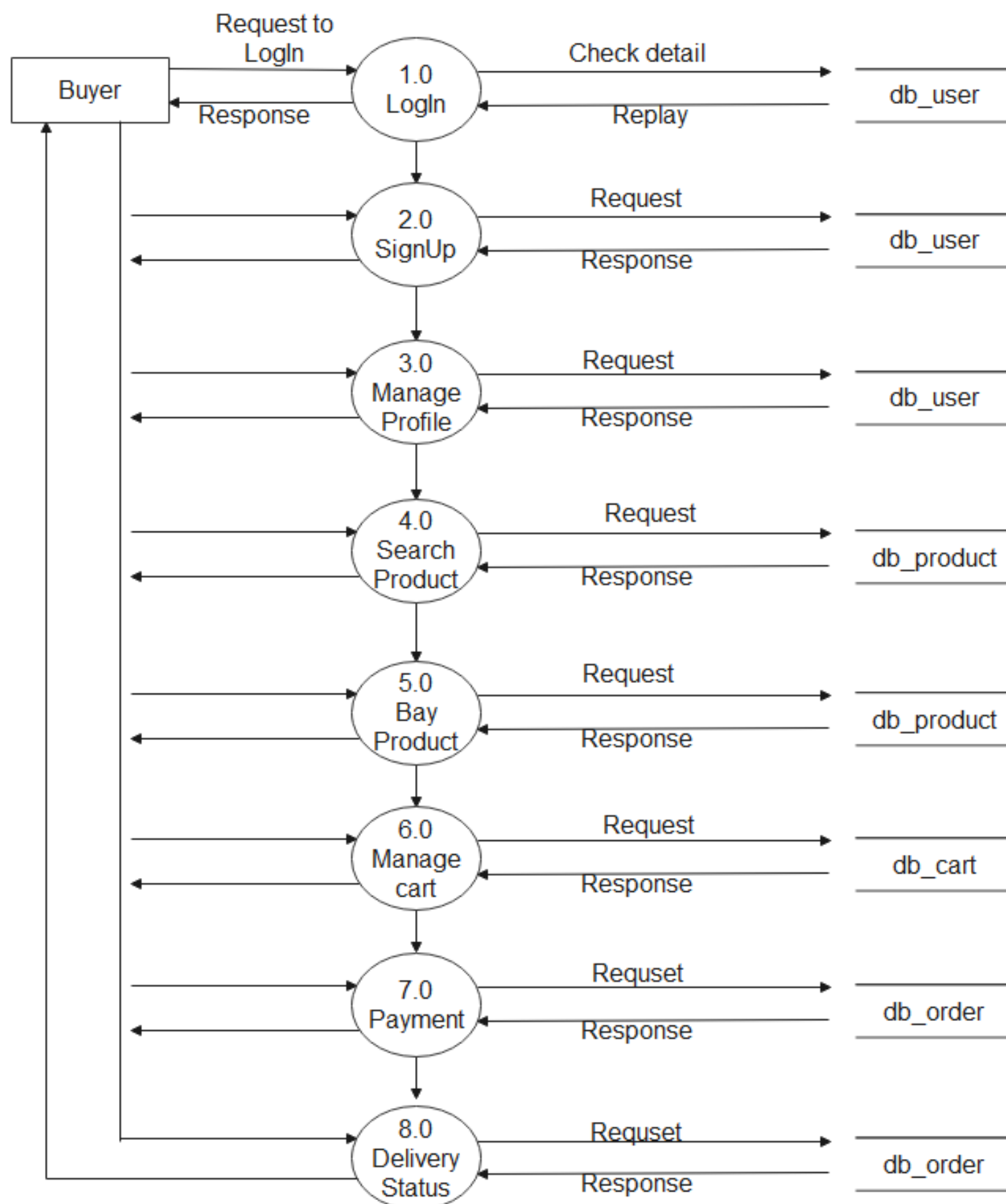
Figure :3 Level :2 DFD for Online perfume shopping

Figure : 4 Level : 3 DFD for Online perfume shopping

3. Database Dictionary

Table Name :- db_user

Field Name	DataType	Relation
u_id	Int	Primary key
u_name	varchar(20)	Not null
Email	varchar(20)	Not null
Password	Int	Not null
Address	varchar(20)	Not null

11

Phone	Int	Not null
Gender	varchar(20)	Not null
c_id	Int	Not null
s_id	Int	Not null
rold_id	Int	Not null

Table Name :- db_city

Field Name	DataType	Relation
c_id	Int	Primary key
c_name	varchar(20)	Not null

Table Name :- db_state

Field Name	DataType	Relation
s_id	Int	Primary key
s_name	varchar(20)	Not null

Table Name :- db_catagory

Field Name	DataType	Relation
cat_id	Int	Primary key
cat_name	varchar(20)	Not null

Table Name :- db_brand

Field Name	DataType	Relation
b_id	Int	Primary key
b_name	varchar(20)	Not null

Table Name :- db_product

Field Name	DataType	Relation
p_id	Int	Primary key
p_name	varchar(20)	Not null
p_price	Int	Not null
b_id	Int	Not null

Table Name :- db_cart

Field Name	DataType	Relation
cart_id	Int	Primary key
u_id	Int	Not null
p_id	Int	Not null
Quanty	Int	Not null

Table Name :- db_order

Field Name	DataType	Relation
o_id	Int	Primary key
u_id	Int	Not null
p_id	Int	Not null
Quanty	Int	Not null
Status	varchar(20)	Not null
pay_id	Int	Not null

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