

ABSTRACT

The project is entitled as "**ONLINE LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION BOOKING**" is a web-based. The primary objective of this project is to make it possible for users to schedule transportation services online. Examples of these services include renting a truck, using a cargo service, hiring packers and movers, or using a water delivery , and getting assistance with vehicle recovery. Both the shipper and the driver may register their businesses, submit their shipment details, and see the cargo details, respectively. The Online logistics and transportation booking is system that allows users to simply and efficiently book and plan transportation and logistics services using an online platform. This portal's primary function is to connect the customer with the service provider. This helps to advance logistics and transportation to the next level.to the advancement of logistics and transportation to the next level.

Technologies Used:

Front-End: HTML, CSS, JS, PHP

Back-End: MySQL

CONTENTS

S.NO	CHAPTERS	PAGE NO
1	PROJECT DESCRIPTION 1.1 Introduction 1.2 Existing System 1.3 Proposed System 1.3.1 Hardware Specification 1.3.2 Software Specification	
2	LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT 2.1 Architectural Design 2.2 Data Flow Diagram	
3	DATABASE DESIGN 3.1 Tables Design 3.2 Data Dictionary 3.3 Relationship Diagram	
4	PROGRAM DESIGN Modules 4.1 User 4.2 Shipper 4.3 Driver	
5	TESTING 5.1 Introduction 5.2 Unit Testing 5.3 Integration Testing 5.4 Validation Testing	
6	CONCLUSION	
7	REFERENCES	
8	APPENDIX 8.1 Source Code 8.2 Output Screens	

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The “**Online Logistic and Transportation Booking**” between the user and shipper is the focus of this project. Users of this application have access to a function that lets them book a vehicle from anywhere. Online Logistics and Transportation Booking, a web-based technology, provides a thorough, user-friendly platform that connects shippers with dependable carriers to ensure the timely and efficient delivery of products across the country. Through online logistics and transportation booking, shippers and carriers may access a wide range of services throughout India. The database is driven by My SQL, which provides mobility. Shippers may use this programme to handle all of their transportation needs in one place, from scheduling trucks and cargo to managing paperwork and tracking shipments. This platform provides carriers with a regular stream of cargo to transport across the nation, making it a dependable source of business. As compared to the previous system, which required individuals to complete tasks manually, this one allows them to work a little bit more quickly.

There are several advantages to arranging logistics and transportation online, including ease, cost savings, and efficiency. Businesses may quickly compare pricing and services from numerous suppliers, locate the best rates, and follow their shipments in real-time by booking services online.

Another benefit of scheduling logistics and transportation online is the possibility to save money. Businesses may save money on shipping and storage by optimising logistics operations and lowering the time and resources required to manage shipments.

1.2 EXISTING SYSTEM

In the previous, Users and shippers can connect with one another manually. Manual shipping methods, which require personnel to manually process orders, print mailing labels, and prepare goods for dispatch, can be sluggish and inefficient. Manual shipping techniques might be more expensive due to the additional labour and supplies required. Incorrect delivery addresses or missing products, for example, might lead to a spike in consumer complaints and returns. Manual shipping methods may not be scalable, which means they may be unable to accommodate an increase in orders or shipment volume as the company expands. This might result in delays and mistakes, affecting customer happiness and revenue. Manual shipping methods, which rely on paper records, can be difficult to audit. This might make tracking shipments and providing correct information to consumers difficult.

DISADVANTAGES

- Manual transportation methods might be more expensive since they need more labour and supplies.
- There is a lot of duplication and the possibility of error.
- It takes time and is not user friendly.
- Manual shipping methods, which rely on paper records, can be difficult to audit.

1.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed solution is the result of an in-depth study of the logistics and transportation needs. The recommended technique is computerized, which compensates for all of the drawbacks of the manual method. The online truck booking system has simplified the working information and produced a user-friendly environment with a lot of flexibility for the user to manage effectively. Many shipping and fulfilment procedures are automated by shipping software, which saves time and reduces mistakes. Shipping software may assist firms in processing orders and shipments more rapidly, increasing efficiency and decreasing fulfilment delays. shipment software can help to eliminate shipment problems such as inaccurate addresses and missing packages. shipment software can readily scale with a company's growth, accommodating an increase in orders and shipment.

ADVANTAGES

- Businesses may manage their logistics operations from a single interface using online booking systems.
- Businesses may deliver accurate and timely information to their customers.
- This ease of use enables organisations to simplify their logistical operations and concentrate on other parts of their operations.
- Minimal time necessary

1.3.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

- Processor: AMD Ryzen 3 5300U with Radeon Graphic
- RAM: 8GB
- Hard Disk: 160 GB
- Compact Disk: 650 Mb
- Keyboard: Standard Keyboard
- Monitor: 14-inch color monitor

1.3.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

- Operating System: Windows 11
- Language: PHP
- IDE: Microsoft Visual Code
- Back End: SQL Server

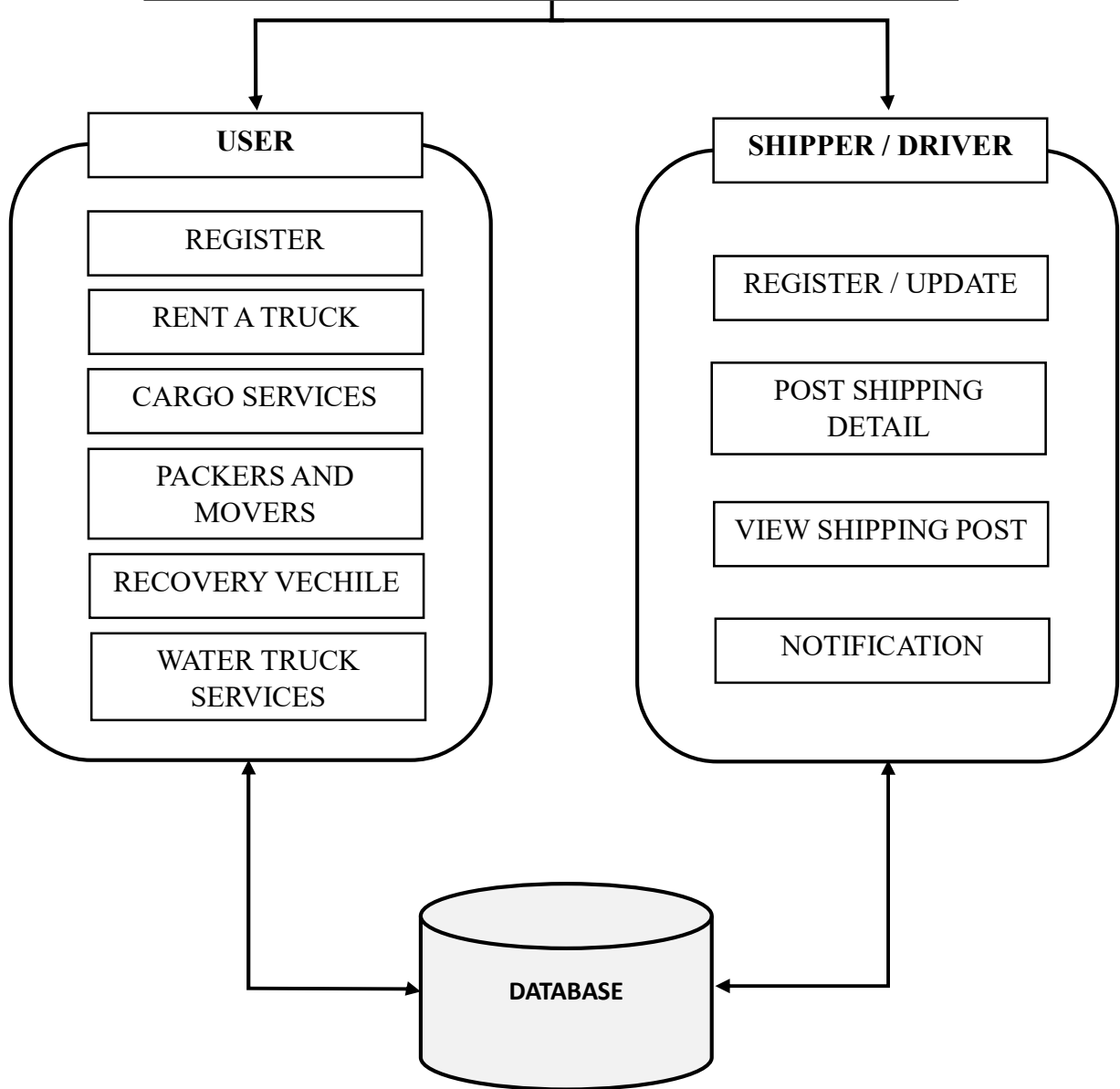
LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

2.1 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

The process of assembling hardware and software components, as well as their interfaces, to provide the framework for the creation of a computer system. One of these architectural styles can be found in software designed for computer-based systems. A predetermined arrangement of physical parts that delivers a design solution to a consumer. A system architecture, also known as systems architecture, is the conceptual model that describes a system's structure, behaviour, and more views. A planned arrangement of physical pieces that provides a design solution to the consumer. A system architecture, also known as systems architecture, is a conceptual model that describes the structure, behaviour, and many points of view of a system. An architectural description is a formal description and representation of a system organised in a way that aids reasoning about the system's structures and behaviours. System components, their externally evident properties, and interactions (such as behaviour) between them can comprise the system architecture. It may be used as a blueprint for acquiring items and building systems that will cooperate to put the entire system in place. Attempts to formalise languages for describing system architecture have been made; they are referred to as architecture languages. (ADLs).

Different organisations define systems architecture in a number of methods, including product or life-cycle procedures designed to meet the fundamental needs of functional architecture and specifications. Architecture refers to the most essential, pervasive, top-level strategic ideas, judgements, and rationales for the overall structure (i.e., basic parts and their links) and related features and behaviour. It may contain information such as a comprehensive inventory of existing hardware, software, and networking capabilities; a description of long-term goals and priorities for future purchases; and, if recorded, a strategy for updating and/or replacing outdated equipment and software.


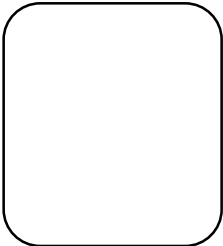
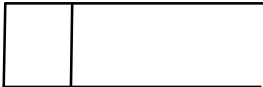
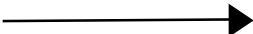
**ONLINE LOGISTICS AND TRANSPORTATION
BOOKING**



2.2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

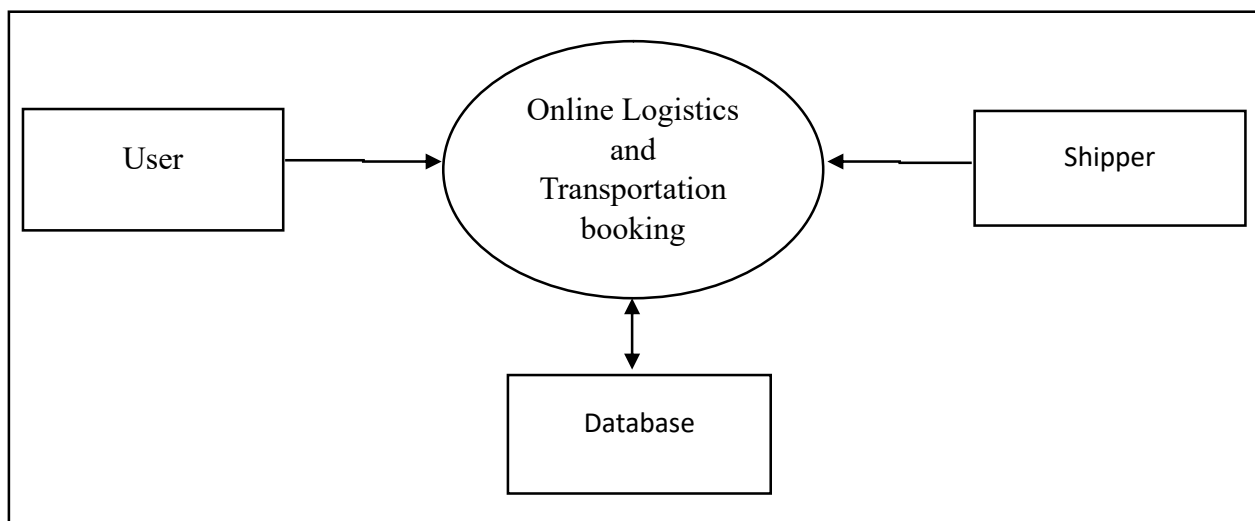
A data flow diagram shows the inputs and outputs of a data processing system. A two-dimensional diagram depicts data processing and transmission inside a system. Each data source is visually represented, as well as how it interacts with other data sources to provide a common result. Identifying external sources and outputs, determining how the inputs and outputs link to one another, and visualising how these connections relate to one another are all steps in constructing a data flow diagram. This diagram style assists business development and design teams in visualising how data is handled and identifying or improving particular parts. Data flow diagrams are classified into three levels: 0-level DFD, 1-level DFD, and 2-level DFD.

DATA FLOW SYMBOLS

Symbol	Description
	An entity. A source of data or a destination for data.
	A process or task that is performed by the system.
	A data store, a place where data is held between processes.
	A data flow

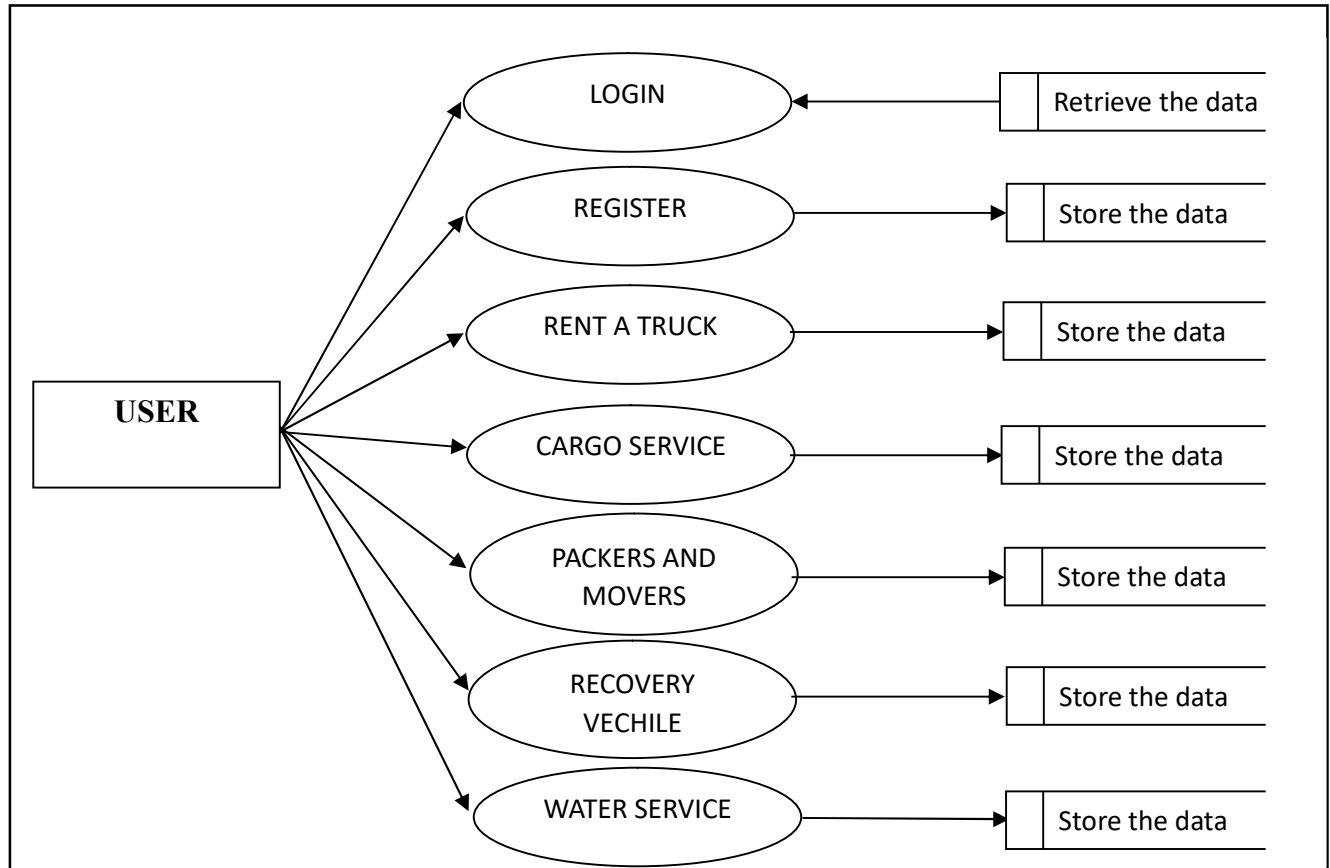
LEVEL 0

DFD Level 0 is often referred to as a Context Diagram. It is a high-level overview of the entire system or process being analysed or modelled. It is intended to be a high-level overview, displaying the system as a single high-level process with its relationships to external entities. The Level 0 DFD demonstrates how the system is split into 'sub-systems', each of which handles one or more data flows to or from an external agent and which, when combined, offer the whole functionality of the system.



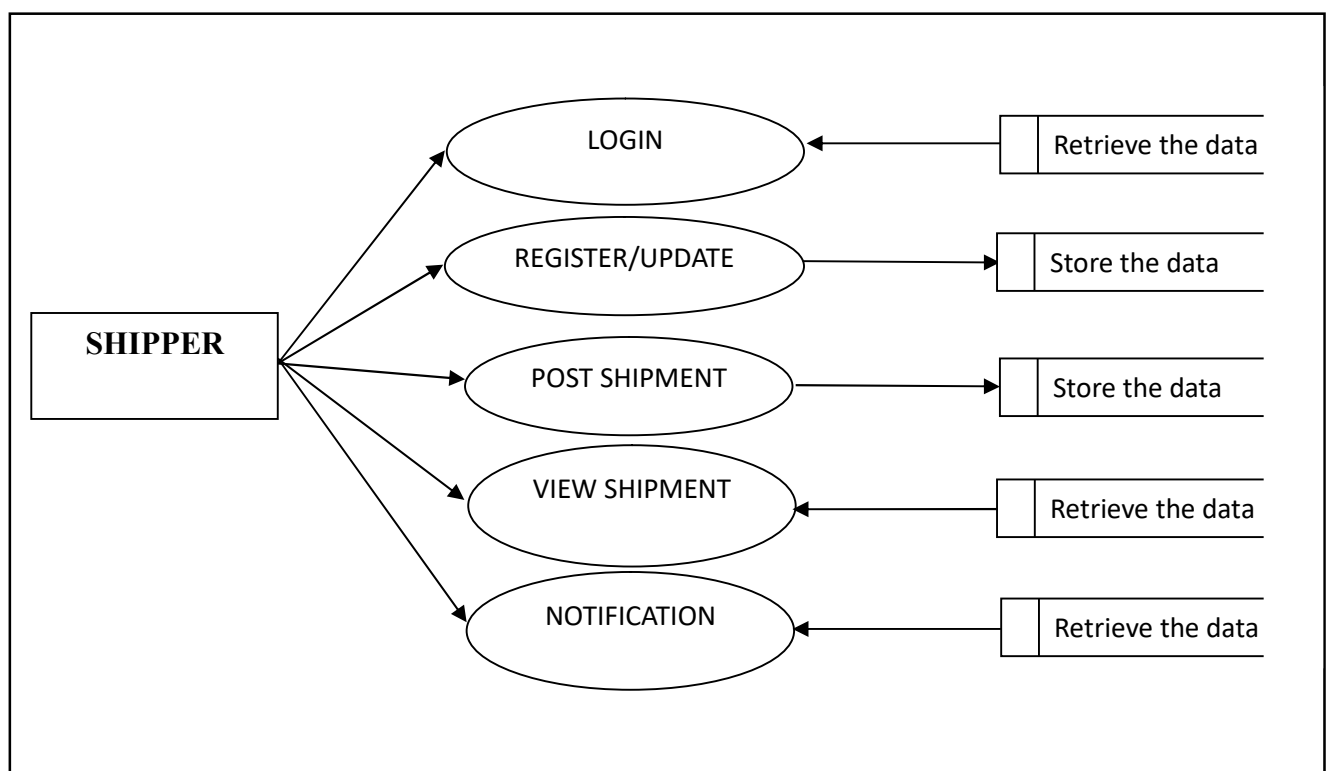
LEVEL 1

The Level 1 Data Flow Diagram will be created next. This displays the most significant system functionalities. In general, two to seven functions were utilised to characterise the system, with two representing a simple system and seven representing a complex system. This enables us to handle the model on a computer screen or on paper.



LEVEL 2

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a diagram that captures processes and datapaths inside the limits of a corporation or system. A DFD, which represents the logical movement and alteration of data inside a domain boundary, is used to describe each boundary. The diagram shows 'what' data enters the domain, 'what' logical processes the domain applies to that data, and 'what' data departs the domain. A DFD is a process modelling tool that is one of the earliest.



3.DATABASE DESIGN

3.1 TABLES DESIGN

A table is a data structure containing rows and columns that organises information. It may be used to store and display structured data. Databases, for example, store data in tables so that individual rows may be retrieved quickly. Tables are widely used on websites to exhibit several rows of data on a single page. Spreadsheets combine the features of a table and a spreadsheet by storing and showing data in an organised manner.

Multiple tables, each with its own function, are common in databases. A company database, for example, can have tables for employees, clients, and suppliers. Each table may have its own collection of fields, depending on the data that it needs to contain. Each field in a database table is called a column, and each entry (or record) is called a row. By requesting data from a single column and row, the table may be queried for a specific value.

Database tables

In this project there are various tables used to maintain the information.

userreg: This tables is used to store the user login detail.

Field	Type	Size	Constraints
id	int	11	Primary Key
fname	varchar	30	Not Null
username	varchar	30	Not Null
email	varchar	50	Not Null
phonenummer	text	50	Not Null
upassword	text	50	Not Null
cpassword	text	50	Not Null

driverreg: This tables is used to store the shipper login detail.

Field	Type	Size	Constraints
id	int	11	Primary Key
urole	varchar	10	Not Null
fname	varchar	30	Not Null
username	varchar	30	Not Null
email	varchar	50	Not Null
phonenumber	text	50	Not Null
upassword	text	50	Not Null
cpassword	text	50	Not Null

shipper: This tables is used to store the shipper detail.

Field	Type	Size	Constraints
id	int	11	Primary Key
cname	text	50	Not Null
service	text	50	Not Null
email	text	50	Not Null
phonenumber	text	50	Not Null
state	text	50	Not Null
district	text	50	Not Null
tostate	text	50	Not Null
todistrict	text	50	Not Null
caddress	text	50	Not Null
landmark	text	50	Not Null

shipperpost: This tables is used to store the shipper posting details.

Field	Type	Size	Constraints
id	int	11	Primary Key
shippername	text	50	Not Null
shipperphone	text	50	Not Null
froms	text	50	Not Null
fromd	text	50	Not Null
tos	text	50	Not Null
tod	text	50	Not Null
shiptype	text	50	Not Null
date	text	50	Not Null
trucktype	text	50	Not Null
trucksize	text	50	Not Null
status	varchar	20	Not Null
dname	text	50	Not Null
sphone	text	50	Not Null

driver: This tables is used to store the driver details.

Field	Type	Size	Constraints
id	int	11	Primary Key
drivername	text	50	Not Null
phonenummer	text	50	Not Null
email	text	50	Not Null
state	text	50	Not Null
district	text	50	Not Null
trucksize	text	50	Not Null
trucktype	text	50	Not Null

cargofound: This tables is used to store the user cargo booking details.

Field	Type	Size	Constraints
id	int	11	Primary Key
shipperid	text	50	Not Null
shippername	text	50	Not Null
shippernumber	text	50	Not Null
sname	text	50	Not Null
semail	text	50	Not Null
sphone	text	50	Not Null
saddress	text	50	Not Null
shiptype	text	50	Not Null
weight	text	50	Not Null
rname	text	50	Not Null
remail	text	50	Not Null
rphone	text	50	Not Null
raddress	text	50	Not Null
status	text	50	Not Null

packerfound: This tables is used to store the user packer booking details.

Field	Type	Size	Constraints
id	int	11	Primary Key
packerid	text	50	Not Null
packername	text	50	Not Null
packernumber	text	50	Not Null
sname	text	50	Not Null
semail	text	50	Not Null
sphone	text	50	Not Null
saddress	text	50	Not Null
raddress	text	50	Not Null
date	text	50	Not Null
status	text	50	Not Null

recoveryfound: This tables is used to store the user recovery booking details.

Field	Type	Size	Constraints
id	int	11	Primary Key
recoveryid	text	50	Not Null
recoveryrname	text	50	Not Null
recoverynumber	text	50	Not Null
sname	text	50	Not Null
semail	text	50	Not Null
sphone	text	50	Not Null
saddress	text	50	Not Null
raddress	text	50	Not Null
status	text	50	Not Null

truckfound: This tables is used to store the user truck booking details.

Field	Type	Size	Constraints
id	int	11	Primary Key
truckid	text	50	Not Null
drivername	text	50	Not Null
drivernumber	text	50	Not Null
sname	text	50	Not Null
semail	text	50	Not Null
sphone	text	50	Not Null
saddress	text	50	Not Null
raddress	text	50	Not Null
date	text	50	Not Null
status	text	50	Not Null

waterfound: This tables is used to store the user water booking details.

Field	Type	Size	Constraints
id	int	11	Primary Key
packerid	text	50	Not Null
packername	text	50	Not Null
packernumber	text	50	Not Null
sname	text	50	Not Null
semail	text	50	Not Null
sphone	text	50	Not Null
saddress	text	50	Not Null
raddress	text	50	Not Null
volume	text	50	Not Null
status	text	50	Not Null

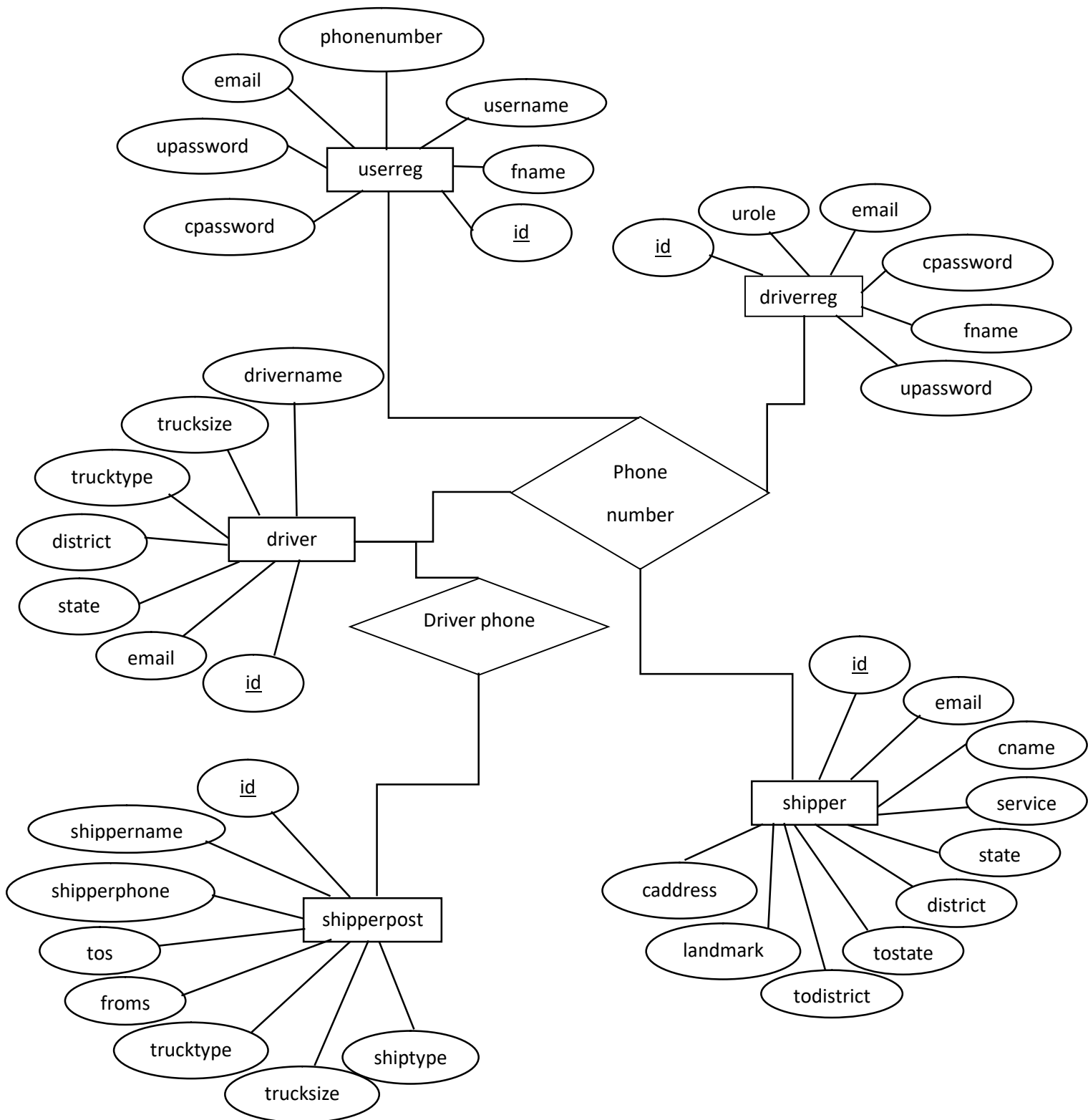
contactus: This tables is used to store the problem details.

Field	Type	Size	Constraints
id	int	11	Primary Key
name	text	50	Not Null
email	text	50	Not Null
phonenummer	text	50	Not Null
text	text	50	Not Null

3.2 DATA DICTIONARY

Field	Type	Size	Constraints	Sample Value
id	int	11	Primary Key	1
truckid	text	50	Not Null	11
drivername	text	50	Not Null	Ramesh
drivernumber	text	50	Not Null	6379179235
sname	text	50	Not Null	Rahul
semail	text	50	Not Null	rahul@gmail.com
sphone	text	50	Not Null	8754947339
saddress	text	50	Not Null	2341, West 2 nd street Pudukkottai.
raddress	text	50	Not Null	52A,Kurinji Nagar, Tiruchirappalli.
date	text	50	Not Null	02/04/2023
status	text	50	Not Null	Booked

3.3 Relationship Diagram



4. PROGRAM DESIGN

The process of establishing a plan or blueprint for a computer programme that describes how the programme will function, what it will do, and how it will be organised is known as programme design. Program design is an important phase in software development since it allows developers to guarantee that their programme fits the intended criteria while also being manageable, dependable, and scalable. Typically, programme design entails breaking the problem down into smaller, manageable components and describing the methods and data structures necessary to address the challenge. It also entails deciding on the programming language, tools, and frameworks to be utilised in the programme's implementation.

MODULES

- User
- Shipper
- Driver

MODULES DESCRIPTION

4.1 User

Register

The Registration module contains all user-related data required for registration. which are saved in a database and used for authentication

Login

The module that allows users to check in to their page by providing their registered phone number and password.

Rent a truck

This module is used to rent a truck from the location entered by the user to the destination location.

Cargo Service

The user can utilise this module to locate and book the nearest goods office to their location. from the user-supplied location to the desired location

Packers and Movers

In this module, the user may find and book packers and movers near their location.

Recovery Vehicle

The module allows the user to hire a recovery vehicle from their position to a destination in the neighbouring area.

Water truck service

The user may hire their water truck and enter the quantity in the module.

4.2 Shipper

Register/Update

The Registration module contains all shipper-related data required for registration. which are saved in a database and used for authentication

Login

The module that allows users to check in to their page by providing their registered phone number and password.

Post shipping detail

The shipper can their shipment information into the module, which the driver can view.

4.3 Driver

Register/Update

The Registration module contains all driver-related data required for registration. which are saved in a database and used for authentication

Login

The module that allows users to check in to their page by providing their registered phone number and password.

View shipping detail

The driver can access the cargo details submitted by the shipper in the module.

5.TESTING

Testing is a series of tests designed to fully exercise a computer-based system. Whatever the goal of each test, every effort should verify that all system pieces have been properly integrated and are fulfilling their assigned duties. Testing is the process of assessing if the produced system fulfils the real criteria and objectives of the system. The objective of testing is to find vulnerabilities. A good test is one that has a high likelihood of revealing a previously unknown inaccuracy. A successful test is one that discloses a previously unnoticed mistake. This is the reason why test cases are written in the first place. A test case is a set of data that the system will utilise as input.

Exploration is a procedure that can be done in a methodical manner. Testing begins with modules and progresses to the integration of all computer-based systems. Nothing is complete without testing, which is an essential achievement of the system.

- Unit Testing.
- Integration Testing
- Validation Testing

5.1 UNIT TESTING

The first stage in the development process is the unit test. The source code is often divided into modules, which are then divided further into smaller sections called as units. These units each have their own personality. Unit testing is a sort of test that is run on these code fragments. Unit testing is influenced by the language in which the project is written. Unit tests ensure that the separate route of each project adheres to the stated specifications and has clearly defined inputs and expected consequences. Functional and reliability testing is done in an engineering environment. Creating tests to ensure that the behaviour of a product's components (nodes and vertices) is accurate before system integration.

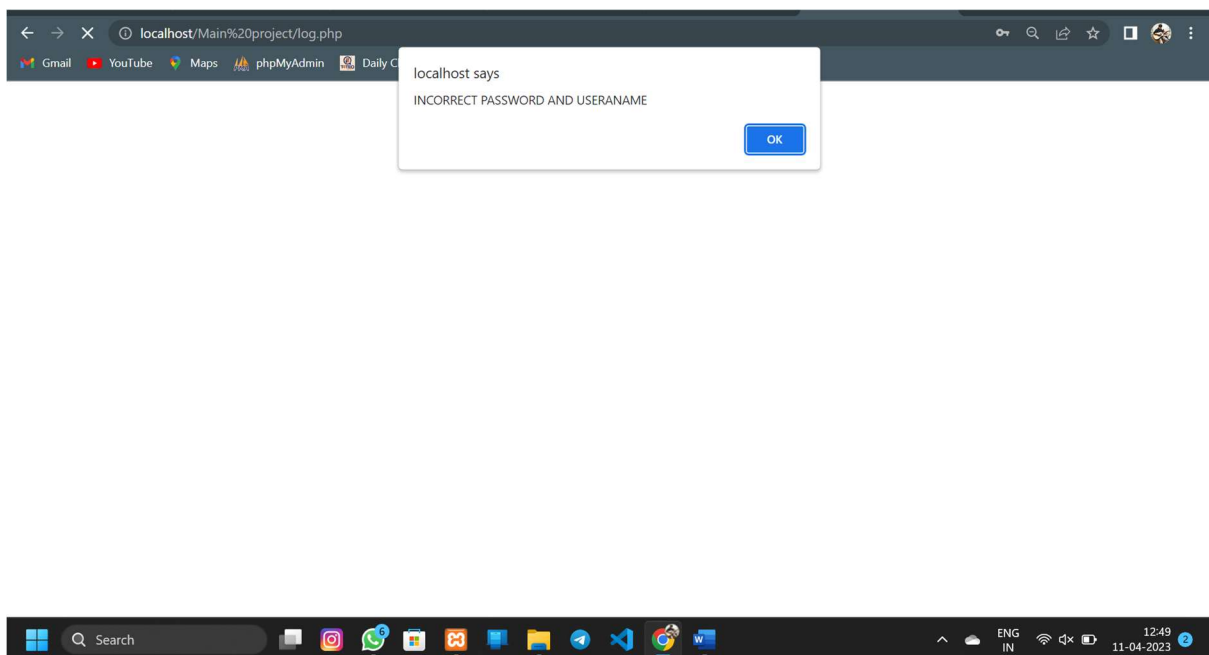


Fig 5.1.1

5.2 INTEGRATION TESTING

Modules are merged and evaluated as a group during testing. Code modules, individual apps, source and destination applications on a network, and so on are examples of modules. Integration testing comes after unit testing and before system testing. After the product has been coded, it is tested. Betas are frequently extensively publicised or even offered to the general public in the expectation that they would purchase the final product when it is released.

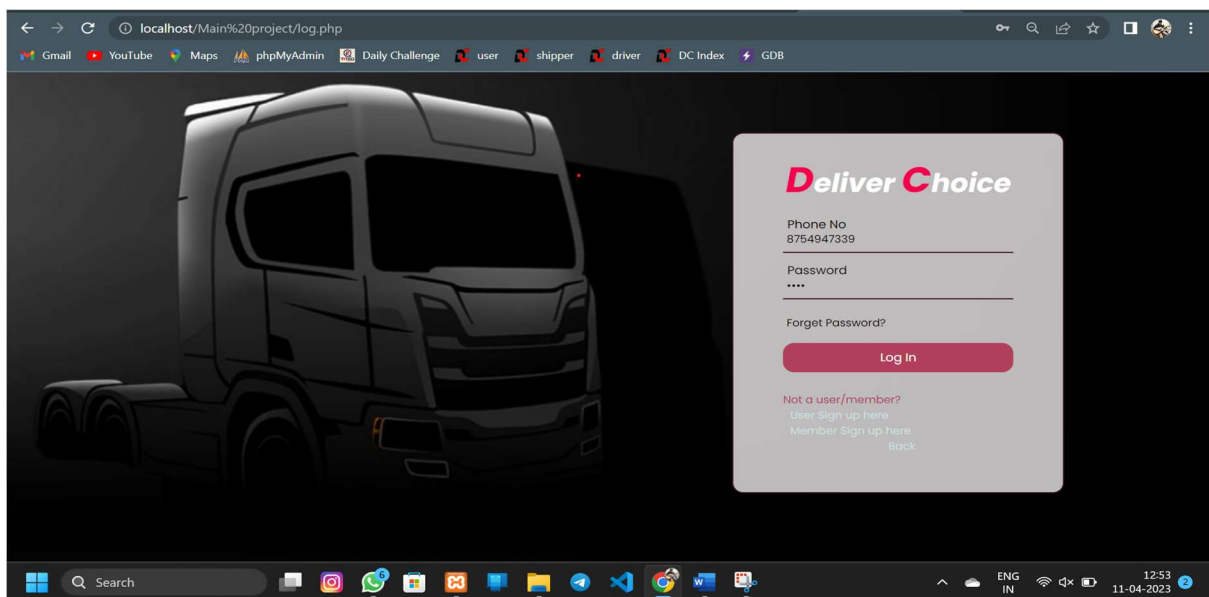


Fig 5.2.1

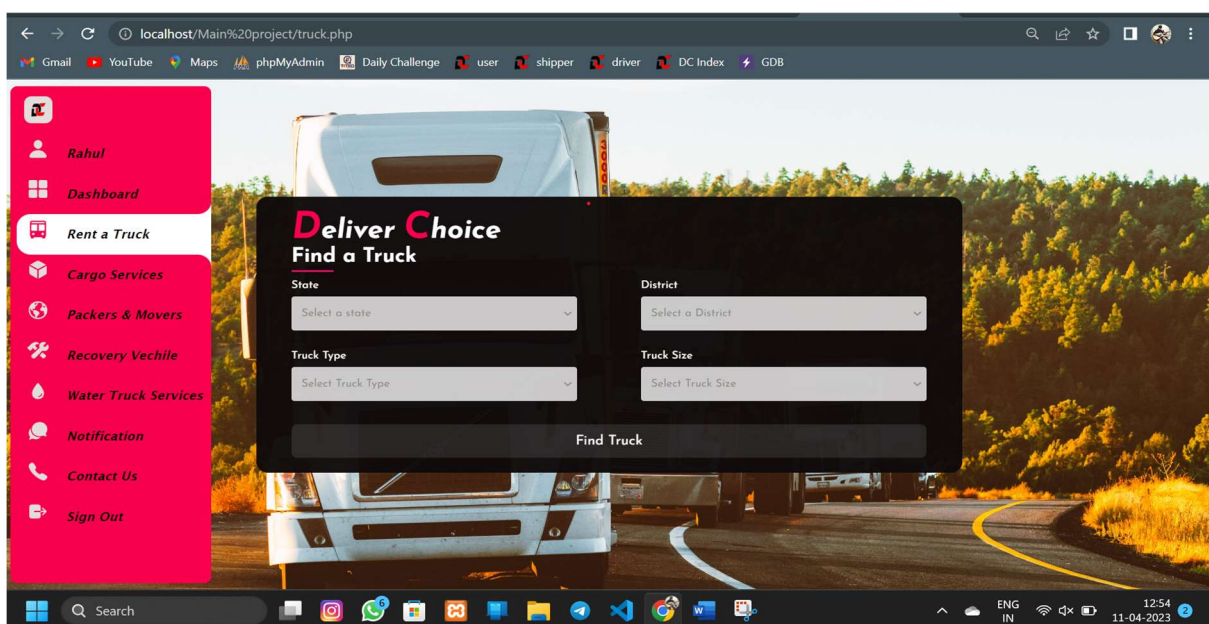
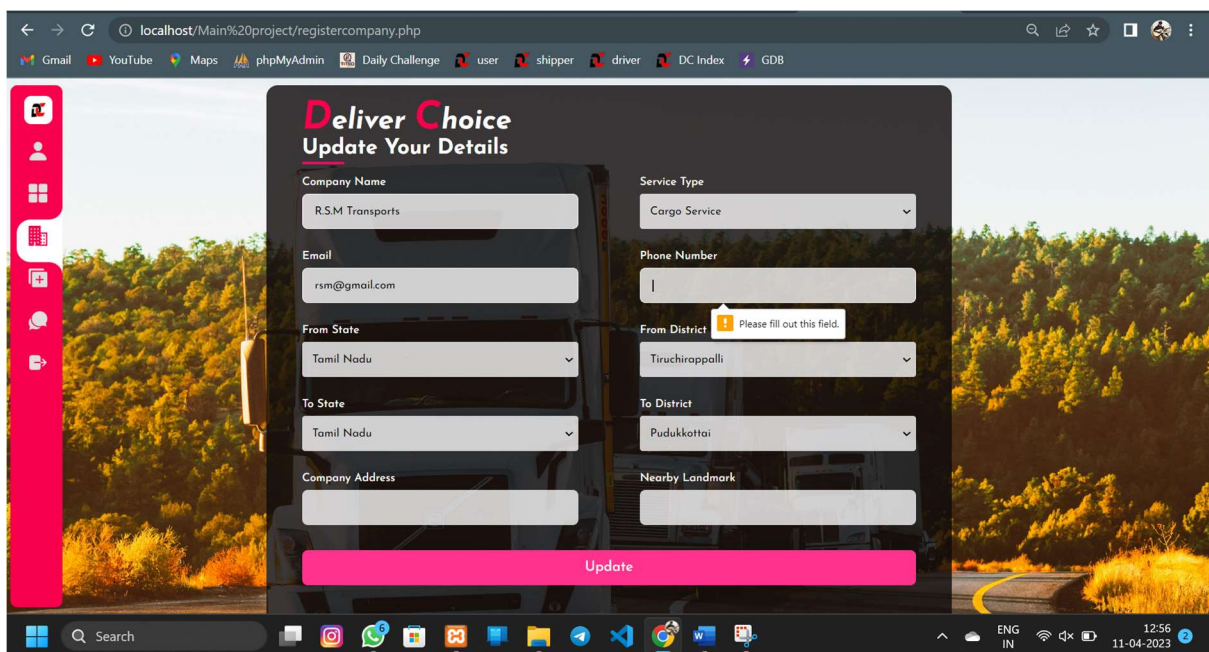


Fig 5.2.2

5.3 VALIDATION TESTING

Data that is both valid and inaccurate should be created, and the computer should be configured to evaluate the data to discover problems. When a module user wants to visit a page via the login page, they must provide their username and password. If the user enters an incorrect password or user id, he or she is alerted that "user-id and password must be entered." In this step, the user's input is verified. That is to say, the password is accurate, the date format is correct, and the textbox is correct. As a result of this testing, changes must be applied.



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the 'Deliver Choice' 'Update Your Details' form. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'localhost/Main%20project/registercompany.php'. The form is set against a background image of a truck on a road. The form fields are as follows:

Deliver Choice Update Your Details	
Company Name R.S.M Transports	Service Type Cargo Service
Email rsm@gmail.com	Phone Number
From State Tamil Nadu	From District Tiruchirappalli
To State Tamil Nadu	To District Pudukkottai
Company Address	Nearby Landmark
Update	

A tooltip message 'Please fill out this field.' is visible over the 'From District' dropdown menu. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows various application icons and the system clock indicating 12:56 on 11-04-2023.

Fig 5.3.1

6. CONCLUSION

A truck booking website would be a very useful tool for both transportation enterprises and clients. Customers can simply identify and book trucks that fit their unique demands, while businesses can efficiently manage their fleet of trucks and simplify their operations. The website should have an easy-to-use layout, comprehensive search capabilities, real-time vehicle tracking, and dependable customer service. It is also critical to employ security measures to secure client information and transactions. A truck booking website that meets these characteristics may improve the entire experience for both businesses and customers while also contributing to the growth of the transportation sector.

An effective truck booking website should also provide consumers a choice of alternatives, such as different truck types and sizes, flexible booking, and clear pricing. These technologies can also assist in identifying areas where companies can reduce expenses and boost profitability. A well-designed and well-executed truck booking website may greatly assist the transportation business by increasing efficiency, lowering costs, and increasing customer happiness.