TITLE OF THE PROJECT:

COINS-STOCK REORTS

AN INDUSTRIAL INTERNSHIP REPORT

by

K.SAMATHA

INTERNSHIP CERTIFICATE

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TO WHOMSOSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ms.K.SAMATHA** ,Registration Number **:17MIS0438**,pursuing Integrated Mtech Software Engineering II[nd] year at **VELLORE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY , VELLORE , TAMILNADU** has pursued internship / training at **COWAA / MAFS, Range Operations (RO) Department at SATISH DHAWAN SPACE CENTRE (SDSC) SHAR ,INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANIZATION (ISRO),SRIHARIKOTA** FROM 01-05-2019 TO 30-05-2019 .Some of the important software technologies learnt and worked on by her are mentioned below :

- **Apache Tomcat 8.0**
- **Sybase ASE 15.7,SQL Dbx 4.10.1**
- **HTML,CSS**
- **Java,JSP,Javascript,AJAX,JSON**
- **Eclipse**

She is hardworking ,sincere ,obedient and a well behaved person with impeccable technical knowledge and communication skills. She completes the task with utmost perfection and in the given time period.

To the best of my knowledge ,she has displayed great character and conduct during the internship. I wish her all the success in her future endeavours.

SRIHARKOTA
MAY 30,2019

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ABSTRACT

Java Builder screens compilation is taking place on Windows 98 Operating System. The binaries (EXEs) created are having upward compatibility for the operating systems like Windows XP, Windows NT, Windows 2000 and to some extent for Windows Vista, provided full version of Java Builder is installed on each client along with the DLLs compatible for Vista. So, support for Windows 7 and 8 is not available.

Hence COWAA WEB INTERFACE SYSTEM (COINS) Development started to overcome this operating system dependency. Hence, HTML,JSP are considered for front-end presentation screens development which is independent of any Operating System. For backend JAVA, JDBC, for validation JAVA SCRIPT have been used.

In COINS project keeping the records of the stock is also a part of the whole project. In every stores the records of stock plays a vital role. These records are kept for each and every product. This work is done manually. Manually keeping all the records of each and every single product of the stock is too difficult. So to overcome this problem this project is one such proposal to keep the records in an electrical form that is storing in a database. The main objective of the project is to keep the records and maintaining a record of utilization of the stock. These records are maintained on the basis of the usage of the stock. The records are retrieved by this project which helps in calculating what amount of stock is consumed.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express our heartfelt gratitude to **Dr.G.Viswanathan**, Chancellor, VIT, Vellore, for providing facilities for the Industrial Internship. I am highly grateful to our Vice President, **Dr.G. Sekar Viswanathan**, Vice chancellor **Dr. Anand A. Samuel,** and Pro-Vice Chancellor **Dr.S.Narayanan,** for providing the necessary resources.

My sincere gratitude to **Dr. Balakrushna Tripathy**, Dean, School of Information Technology and Engineering, for giving me the opportunity to undertake the project.

I wish to express my sincere gratitude to **Dr. S. Sree Dharinya**, Head of the Department, Software and Systems Engineering, **Prof. P.Ushapreethi & Prof. Ramaprabha KP**, Industrial Internship Coordinators, M.Tech (Software Engineering), School of Information Technology and Engineering for providing me continuous support to do my project work**.**

I would like to express my special gratitude and thanks to my external guide **Mr RAGHU KUMAR S,GENERAL MANAGER(COWAA)**, Indian Space Research Organization and internal guide **Prof. Karthikeyan J ,**Assistant Professor, SITE SCHOOL for their esteemed guidance, immense support and encouragement to complete the internship successfully.

I thank the management of VIT, Vellore for permitting me to use the library resources. I also thank all the faculty members of VIT, Vellore for giving me the courage and strength I needed to complete my goals. This acknowledgement would be incomplete without expressing my whole hearted thanks to my family and friends who motivated me during the course of the work.

Place: Vellore

Date: K.SAMATHA

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM	EXPANSION
STRE_02	Store –stock reports screen 2
JSP	Java server pages
XML	Extensible mark-up langauge
HTML	Hyper text mark up langauge
CSS	Cascading style sheets
JS	Javascript

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION:

Department of Space (DOS) is a Government of India establishment to promote the development and application of Space Technology and Space Science for socio-economic benefits of the nation. The activities are carried out mainly through the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). The Secretariat of DOS and the Headquarters of ISRO are located at Bangalore.

The major establishments of DOS carrying out research and development activities under the Space Programmers are,

1. Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC), Thiruvananthapuram
2. ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC), Bangalore
3. Space Applications Centre (SAC) and Development & Educational Communication Unit (DECU), Ahmadabad
4. Satish Dhawan Space Centre SHAR (SDSC SHAR), Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh
5. Liquid Propulsion Systems Centre (LPSC) with its facilities at Valiamala, Mahendragiri and Bangalore
6. ISRO Telemetry Tracking & Command Network (ISTRAC), Bangalore
7. Master Control Facility (MCF), Hassan
8. National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad - an autonomous institution under DOS.

ISRO has already committed considerable resources in Information Technology (IT) by way of computerizing its organization-wide operations. It has developed computerized solutions over the past three decades for many of its in-house requirements. Keeping in line with its growth in operations, it has now decided to streamline and integrate its administrative areas making use of the advances in IT.

It has desired and developed afresh common integrated Software which will be flexible enough to cater to changes in rules without any change in Software.

The proposed system would be operated by staff members of all ISRO establishments for their administrative functions. Being integrated, it would be eliminating the need for inputting any data more than once thereby making the data consistent. The basic data so captured through routine operation would be compiled and consolidated automatically to become information required to support management decisions. The practice of maintaining manual registers would be dispensed with and the dependency on files would be minimized with the availability of on-line information. The system should provide for adequate security against accidental damage or intentional tampering.

Employee code Structure:

Employee Code is a unique alpha-numeric code given to SHAR employees across all Centers.

DOS has carried out analysis of functional requirements in detail on the above lines and prepared the requirements on the following broad areas:

- **Administration**
- **Payroll**
- **Finance**
- **Purchase**
- **Stores-reports-stock-STRE02**
- **Accounts**

The requirements in each area are finalized in terms of functions to be computerized, relevant rules (including computational rules), input screens and report layouts the screens and layouts.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

To handle Receipt of stock items from Inwards, Manual and preparation of stores issue voucher (SIV) by user divisions, electronically forwarding to stores, Issues of stock items to various Divisions and Transferring of stock items from one stores to other.

EXISTING SYSTEM:

In the existing system, the records of the stock are kept manually by a person in each and every department. As new stock enters then the person needs to evaluate the new stock and should keep the record of it. The person also must check the stock availability and the usage of the stock. The person should also maintain a record for it.

DISADVANTAGES:

The records are kept in the form of paper work and done manually. If the paper work is gone then there may be some troubles with respect to the stock. To prepare these records also is a time consuming process.

MOTIVATION:

Actually the major problem with this system is it doesnot have the proper system to view the stock that has been bought from each store. The manual enetry of each store details is difficult and also the data is not secured in such cases because the data can be easily lost so inorder to hide the data and also maintain the records of the stock a system is required so by this they can keep track of all records when a particular employee login to that account he /she can see the stocks as on date and can also they can save the report in the form of pdf and then store it somewhere so that if we need that report any other time we can just go and see the saved report.

OBJECTIVE:

The main objective of this project is to keep the records of the stock present and the usage of the stock up to till date.

- Generates inventory reports.
- Generates stock as on Date reports.
- The reports are based on stores names and group code.
- The reports are based on item group number and date.

PROPOSED SYSTEM:

In our proposed system, the records are maintained in an electronic form. This means that maintain the records in a database. If new stock enters then these records must be entered into the database. Then if the stock is being used then this details must also be updated. Then as per the usage then the database itself calculates what part of the stock is being utilized and what part of the stock is left and what else new stock is required. This data is entered manually into the database. Then the data is not lost until the data is being removed by the user itself.

ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM:

- The records cannot be destroyed so simply as the paper work is destroyed.
- Time consumption is less compared to manually maintaining records.
- Once the data is entered the data need not to be monitored every time. It keeps track of the data whenever the stock is used and finished.

CHAPTER 2

2.TECHNOLOGIES LEARNT:

2.1 Java

2.2 Html,css

2.3 Javascript

2.4 Jsp

2.5 Apache tomcat 8.0

2.6 Eclipse

2.7 Sybase

2.8 Sql dbx

2.1 Java:

There were five primary goals in the creation of the Java language

1. It must be simple, object-oriented, and familiar.
2. It must be robust and secure.
3. It must be architecture-neutral and portable.
4. It must execute with high performance.
5. It must be interpreted, threaded, and dynamic.

Applet
Java applet

Java applets were programs that were embedded in other applications, typically in a Web page displayed in a web browser. The Java applet API is now deprecated since Java 9 in 2017

Servlet

Java servlet

Java servlet technology provides Web developers with a simple, consistent mechanism for extending the functionality of a Web server and for accessing existing business systems. Servlets are server-side Java EE components that generate responses (typically HTML pages) to requests (typically HTTP requests) from clients.

The Java servlet API has to some extent been superseded by two standard Java technologies for web services:

- the Java API for RESTful Web Services (JAX-RS 2.0) useful for AJAX, JSON and REST services, and
- the Java API for XML Web Services (JAX-WS) useful for SOAP Web Services.

JavaServer Pages

JavaServer Pages

JavaServer Pages (JSP) are server-side Java EE components that generate responses, typically HTML pages, to HTTP requests from clients. JSPs embed Java code in an HTML page by using the special delimiters <% and %>. A JSP is compiled to a Java servlet, a Java application in its own right, the first time it is accessed. After that, the generated servlet creates the response.

Swing application

Swing (Java)

Swing is a graphical user interface library for the Java SE platform. It is possible to specify a different look and feel through the pluggable look and feel system of Swing. Clones of Windows, GTK+, and Motif are supplied by Sun. Apple also provides an Aqua look and feel for macOS. Where prior implementations of these looks and feels may have been considered lacking, Swing in Java SE 6 addresses this problem by using more native GUI widget drawing routines of the underlying platforms.

Portability

is a major aspect of the Internet because there are many different types of computers and operating systems connected to it. If a Java program were to be run on virtually any computer connected to the Internet, there needed to be some way to enable that program to execute on different systems. For example, in the case of an applet, the same applet must be able to be downloaded and executed by the wide variety of CPUs, operating systems, and browsers connected to the Internet. It is not practical to have different versions of the applet for different computers. The same code must work on all computers. Therefore, some means of generating portable executable code was needed. As you will soon see, the same mechanism that helps ensure security also helps create portability.

Simple

Java was designed to be easy for the professional programmer to learn and use effectively. Assuming that you have some programming experience, you will not find Java hard to master. If you already understand the basic concepts of object-oriented programming, learning Java will be even easier. Best of all, if you are an experienced C++ programmer, moving to Java will require very little effort. Because Java inherits the C/C++ syntax and many of the object-oriented features of C++, most programmers have little trouble learning Java.

Object-Oriented

Although influenced by its predecessors, Java was not designed to be source-code compatible with any other language. This allowed the Java team the freedom to design with a blank slate. One outcome of this was a clean, usable, pragmatic approach to objects. Borrowing liberally from many seminal object-software environments of the last few decades, Java manages to strike a balance between the purist's "everything is an object" paradigm and the pragmatist's "stay out of my way" model. The object model in Java is simple and easy to extend, while primitive types, such as integers, are kept as high-performance nonobjects.

Robust

The multiplatformed environment of the Web places extraordinary demands on a program, because the program must execute reliably in a variety of systems. Thus, the ability to create

programs was given a high priority in the design of Java. To gain reliability, Java restricts you in a few key areas to force you to find your mistakes early in program development. At the same time, Java frees you from having to worry about many of the most common causes of programming errors. Because Java is a strictly typed language, it checks your code at compile time. However, it also checks your code at run time. Many hard-to-track-down bugs that often turn up in hard-to-reproduce run-time situations are simply impossible to create in Java. Knowing that what you have written will behave in a predictable way under diverse conditions is a key feature of Java.

2.2 HTML :

The public files on the web servers are ordinary text files, much like the files used by wordprocessing software.

• To allow Web browser software to read them, the text must be formatted according to a generally accepted standard.

• The standard used on the web is Hypertext markup language (HTML).

HTML uses codes, or tags, to tell the Web browser software how to display the text contained in the document.

HTML Editor – A word processor that has been specialized to make the writing of HTML documents more effortless.

There are many different programs that you can use to create web documents. HTML Editors enable users to create documents quickly and easily by pushing a few buttons. Instead of entering all of the HTML codes by hand.

These programs will generate the HTML Source Code for you.

Objectives

Upon completing this section, you should be able to

1. Choose a Text Editor.

2. Create a Basic Starting Document.

3. Understand and set Document Properties.

4. View Your Results in a Browser.

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements are represented by tags
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page

2.2 CSS:

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media
- CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once
- External stylesheets are stored in CSS files
- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.
- CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

- Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device
- The name cascading comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable.

2.3 JAVASCRIPT:

JavaScript often abbreviated as JS, is a high-level, interpreted scripting language . JavaScript has curly-bracket syntax, dynamic typing, prototype-based object-orientation, and first-class functions.

Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web. JavaScript enables interactive web pages and is an essential part of web applications. The vast majority of websites use it, and major web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute it.

As a multi-paradigm language, JavaScript supports event-driven, functional, and imperative (including object-oriented and prototype-based) programming styles. It has APIs for working with text, arrays, dates, regular expressions, and the DOM, but the language itself does not include any I/O, such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities. It relies upon the host environment in which it is embedded to provide these features.

Initially only implemented client-side in web browsers, JavaScript engines are now embedded in many other types of host software, including server-side in web servers and databases, and in non-web programs such as word processors and PDF software, and in runtime environments that make JavaScript available for writing mobile and desktop applications, including desktop widgets.

The terms Vanilla JavaScript and Vanilla JS refer to JavaScript not extended by any frameworks or additional libraries. Scripts written in Vanilla JS are plain JavaScript code.

Although there are similarities between JavaScript and Java, including language name, syntax, and respective standard libraries, the two languages are distinct and differ greatly in design. JavaScript was influenced by programming languages such as Self and Scheme. The JSON serialization format, used to store data structures in files or transmit them across networks, is based on JavaScript.

1.4 JSP

JavaServer Pages (JSP) is a technology that helps software developers create dynamically generated web pages based on HTML, XML, or other document types. Released in 1999 by Sun Microsystems,] JSP is similar to PHP and ASP, but it uses the Java programming language.

To deploy and run JavaServer Pages, a compatible web server with a servlet container, such as Apache Tomcat or Jetty, is required.

Architecturally, JSP may be viewed as a high-level abstraction of Java servlets. JSPs are translated into servlets at runtime, therefore JSP is a Servlet; each JSP servlet is cached and re-used until the original JSP is modified.[2]

JSP can be used independently or as the view component of a server-side model–view–controller design, normally with JavaBeans as the model and Java servlets (or a framework such as Apache Struts) as the controller. This is a type of Model 2 architecture.[3]

JSP allows Java code and certain predefined actions to be interleaved with static web markup content, such as HTML, with the resulting page being compiled and executed on the server to deliver a document. The compiled pages, as well as any dependent Java libraries, contain Java bytecode rather than machine code. Like any other Java program, they must be executed within a Java virtual machine (JVM) that interacts with the server's host operating system to provide an abstract, platform-neutral environment.

JSPs are usually used to deliver HTML and XML documents, but through the use of OutputStream, they can deliver other types of data as well.

The Web container creates JSP implicit objects like request, response, session, application, config, page, pageContext, out and exception. JSP Engine creates these objects during translation phase.

1.5 APACHE TOMCAT 8.0

Apache Tomcat (also referred to as Tomcat Server) implements several Java EE specifications including Java Servlet, JavaServer Pages (JSP), Java EL, and WebSocket, and provides a "pure Java" HTTP web server environment in which Java code can run.

Tomcat is developed and maintained by an open community of developers under the auspices of the Apache Software Foundation, released under the Apache License 2.0 license, and is open-source software.

It has also added user- as well as system-based web applications enhancement to add support for deployment across the variety of environments. It also tries to manage sessions as well as applications across the network.

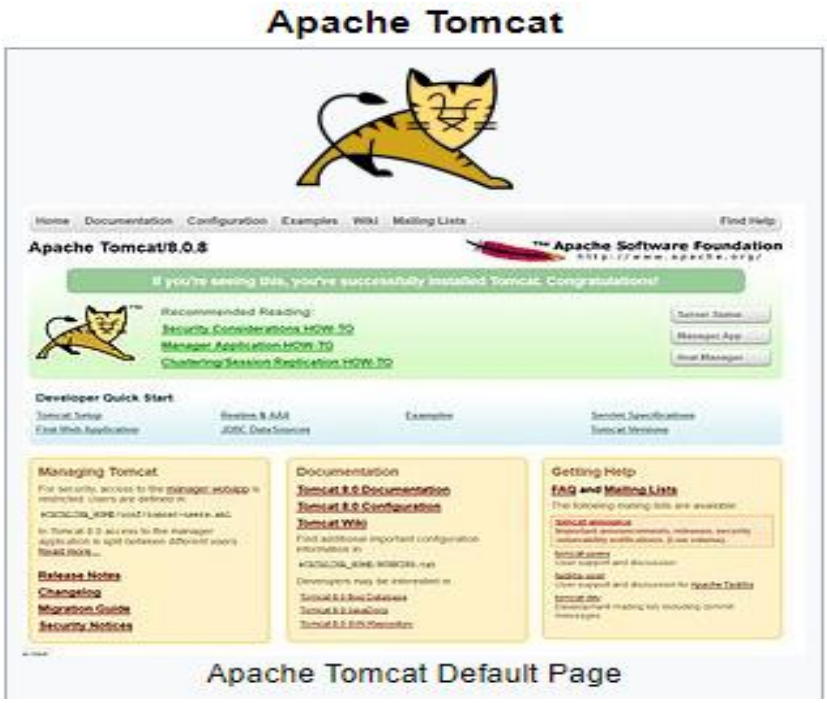
Tomcat is building additional components. A number of additional components may be used with Apache Tomcat. These components may be built by users should they need them or they can be downloaded from one of the mirrors.

Cluster

This component has been added to manage large applications. It is used for load balancing that can be achieved through many techniques. Clustering support currently requires the JDK version 1.5 or higher.

High availability

A high-availability feature has been added to facilitate the scheduling of system upgrades (e.g. new releases, change requests) without affecting the live environment. This is done by dispatching live traffic requests to a temporary server on a different port while the main server is upgraded on the main port. It is very useful in handling user requests on high-traffic web applications.



2.6 ECLIPSE

Eclipse is an integrated development environment (IDE) used in computer programming, and in 2014 was the most widely used Java IDE in one website's poll. It contains a base workspace and an extensible plug-in system for customizing the environment. Eclipse is written mostly in Java and its primary use is for developing Java applications, but it may also be used to develop applications in other programming languages via plug-ins, including Ada, ABAP, C, C++, C#, Clojure, COBOL, D, Erlang, Fortran, Groovy, H askell, JavaScript, Julia Lasso, Lua, NATURAL, Perl, PHP, Prolog, Python, R, Ruby (including Ruby on Rails framework), Rust, Scala, and Scheme. It can also be used to develop documents with LaTeX (via a TeXlipse plug-in) and packages for the software Mathematica. Development environments include the Eclipse Java development tools (JDT) for Java and Scala, Eclipse CDT for C/C++, and Eclipse PDT for PHP, among others.

Eclipse

2.7 SYBASE

Sybase works with companies in infrastructure, data storage and virtualization to optimize technologies for delivery into public and virtual private cloud environments that provide greater technology availability and flexibility to Sybase customers looking to unwire their enterprise. Sybase has a strong presence in the financial services,[26] telecommunications, technology, and government markets.

2.8 SQL DBX

SqlDbx is built around an advanced SQL Editor and Database Object Explorer. SqlDbx provides a consistent user interface between different DBMS Systems.

CHAPTER 3

3.SYSTEM DESIGN:

3.1 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

1 FLOW DIAGRAMS

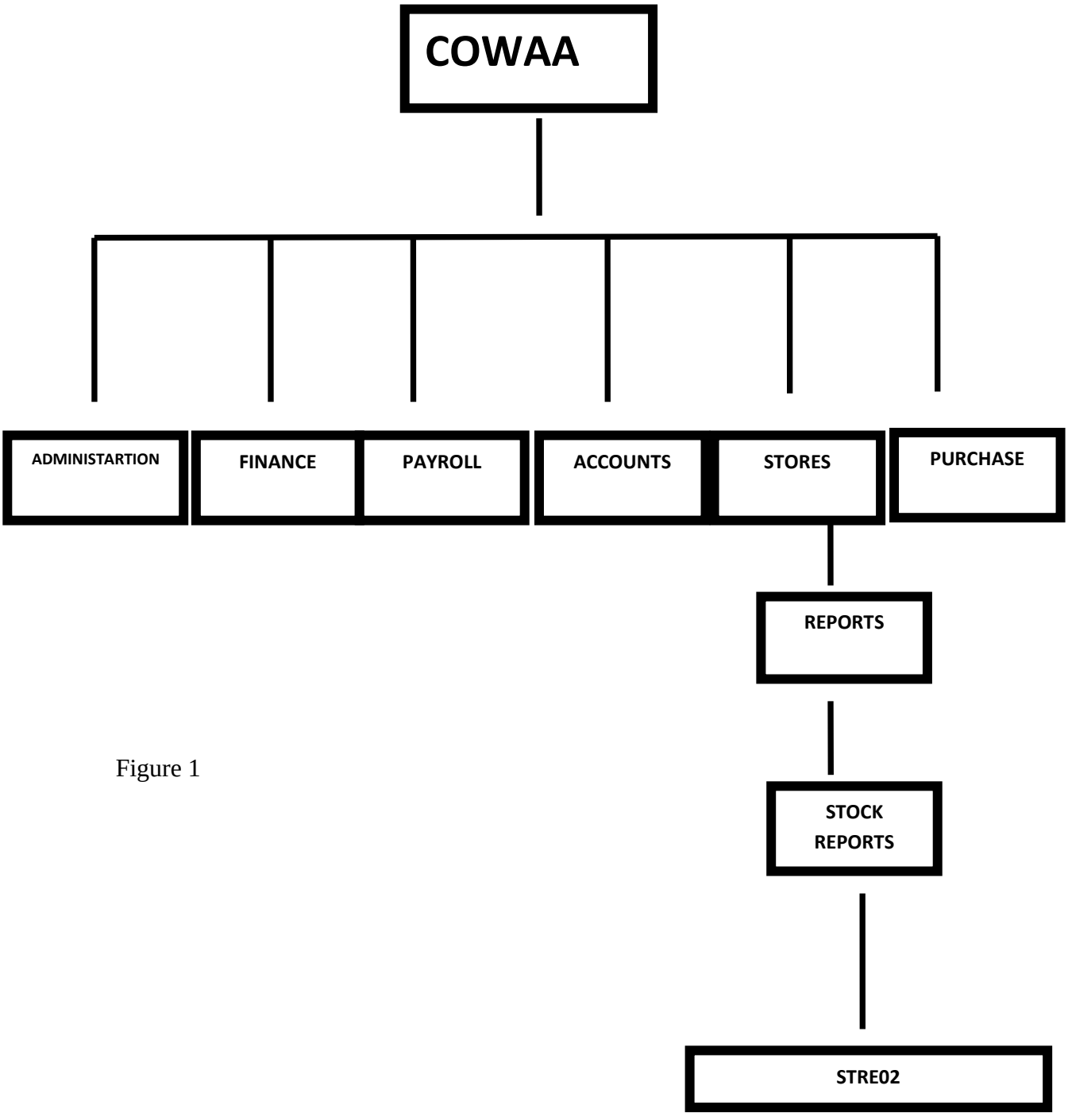


Figure 1

3.2 MODULE DESCRIPTION:

In this report screen the user can get details about the stock that is present currently and may be able to get to know about how much to be required for future. The user gets details of the usage of the stock as on date. The user can also sort by stock card number or item code or item description based on his requirement about the stock. This process is done by frequently updating the details of the new inward stock that is coming into the database. If the stock is being used then it must be updated frequently by the user. Then the records can be more updated and can be retrieved from the database.

- The user can get the records of the stock.
- The user can get to know about the charge that is used to buy the stock.
- They can also maintain a record about the usage of the stock.

3.3 SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

The system should be designed with flexible access control security with the following features: Units of DOS/ISRO by prefixing the existing code with the Unit Code. It is of size 7 characters and is not changed even on transfer to another unit. For all new recruiters, the Employee Code is allotted by the recruiting unit.

a) Access permission is controlled by way of providing individual user name and individual password and defining the functions, level, etc. to individual users.

b) The password has to be stored in encrypted form and the password of an individual user should not be known even to the System Administrator. However, provision is to be made to delete the password by System Administrator to take care of situations where a user has lost the password.

c) It should be possible for a user to change his password when desired.

d) Where more than one person is allowed to perform the same function, it is done with different user name and password. Exchange of password is not allowed.

e) It is possible to change the roles of a user as and when required. One user may be allowed to perform multiple functions at the same time.

f) Any change made by a user is recorded as a transaction tagged with user name and date. It is required to log User Account creation and the alterations in roles with date.

g) Transactions are not physically deleted on modification,

Though it can be marked as deleted. Alternately, the effect of modification may be achieved through a correction entry.

3.3.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

OPERATING SYSTEM	Windows XP and its above versions
SOFTWARES	Java JDK-1.8.20, Eclipse, Spring tool suite
DATABASE	Sybase, SQL Dbx
DOCUMENTATION TOOLS	Edit Plus
SERVER	Tomcat

3.3.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Processor : Intel Core I7

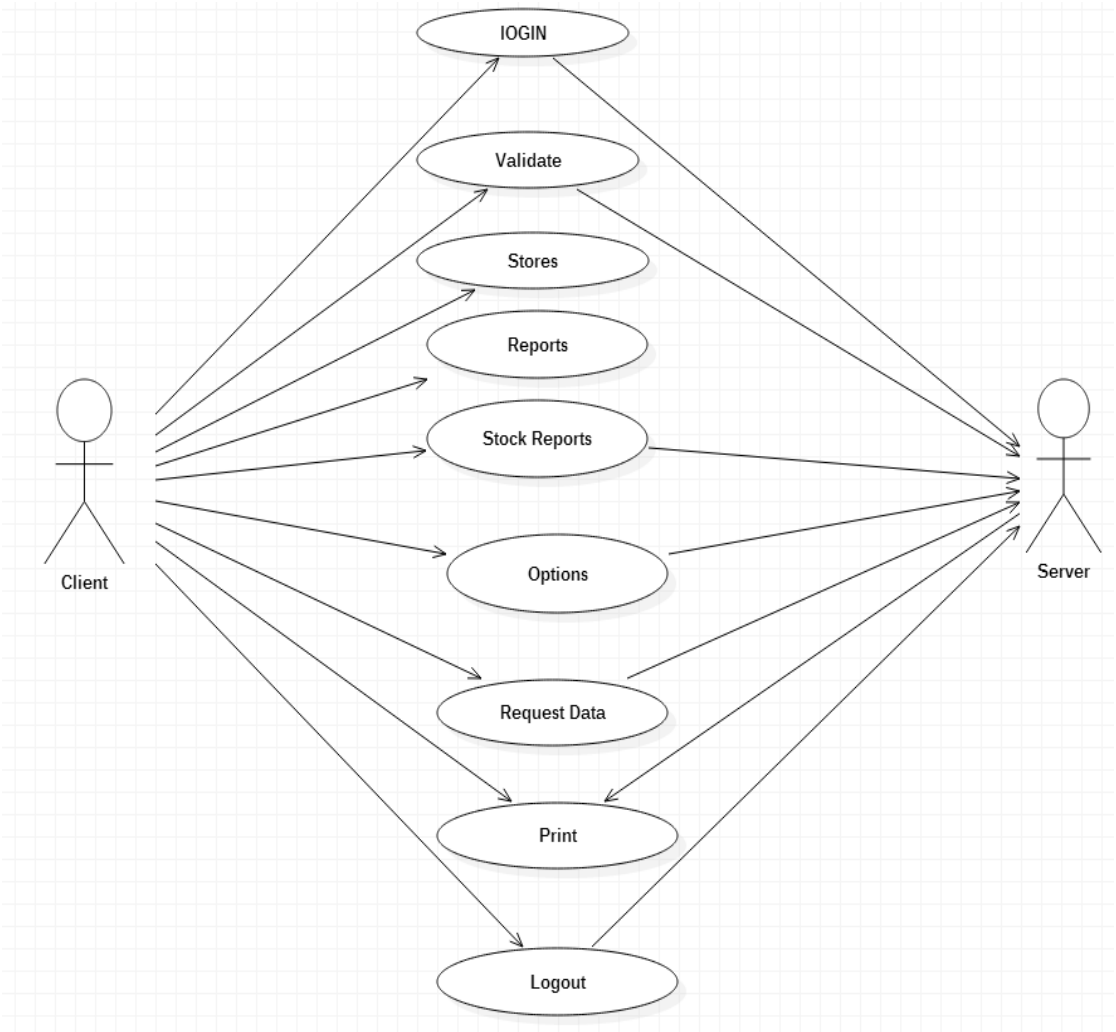
RAM : 8GB

System type : 64-bit OS

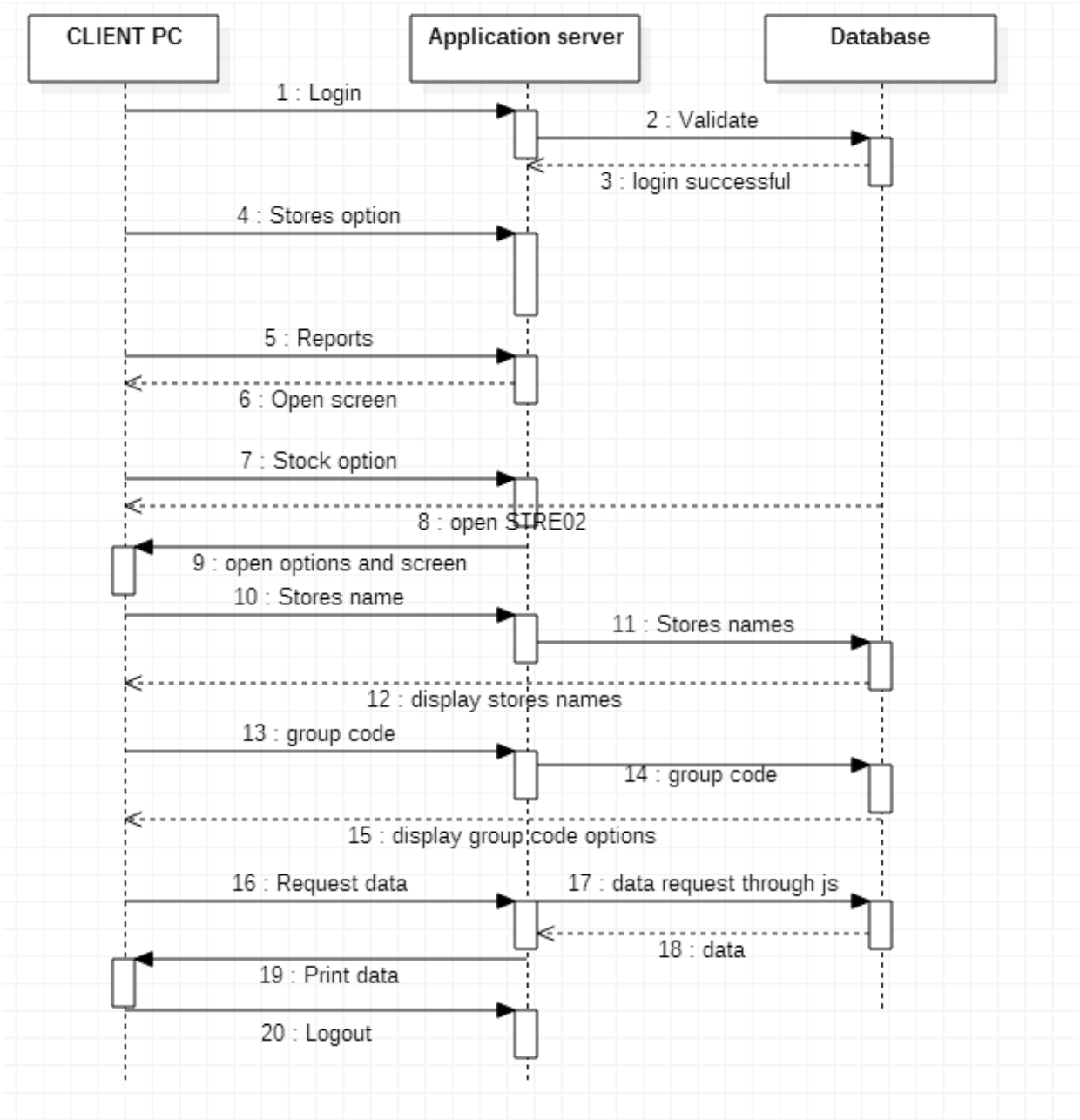
Mobile : Android Based Smart phones

3.4 DETAILED DESIGN:

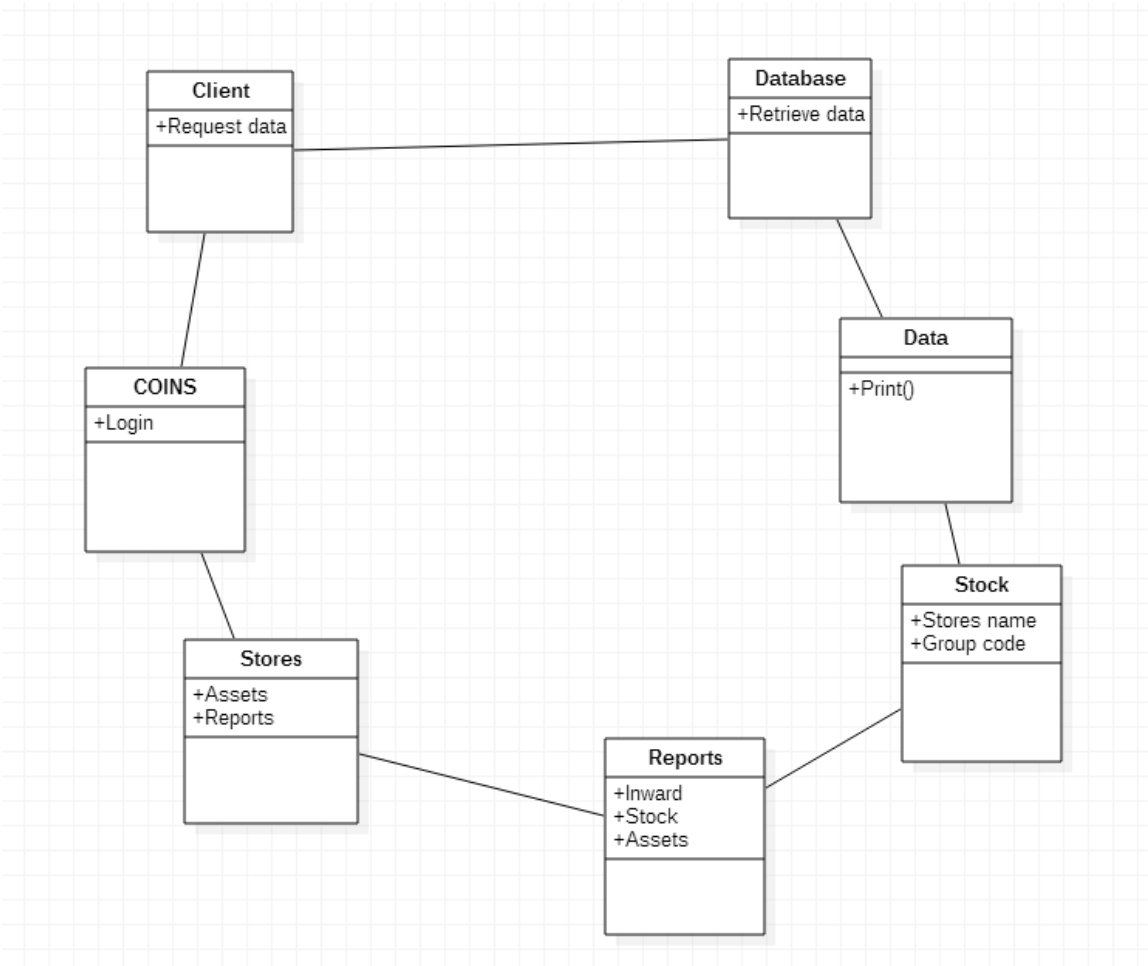
3.4.1 Use case Diagram:



3.4.2 Sequence Diagram:

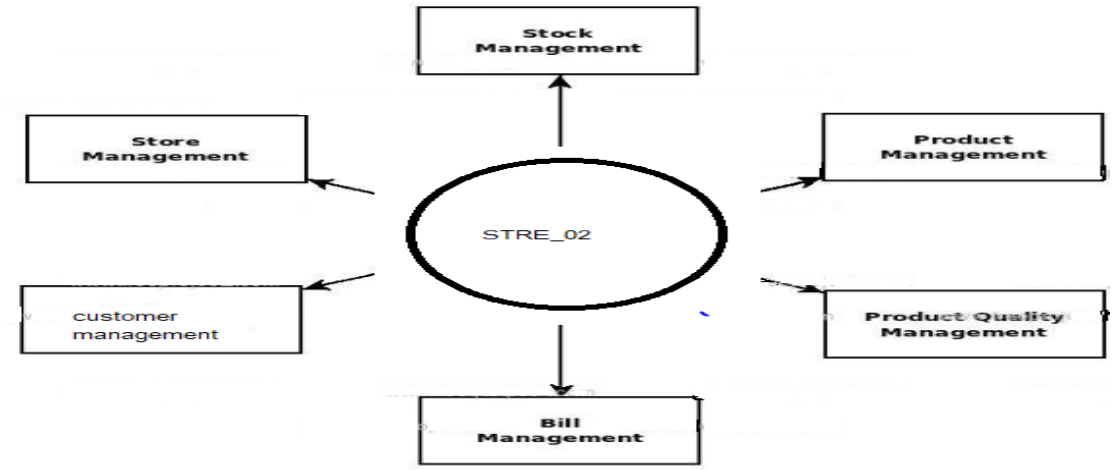


3.4.3 :CLASS DIAGRAM:

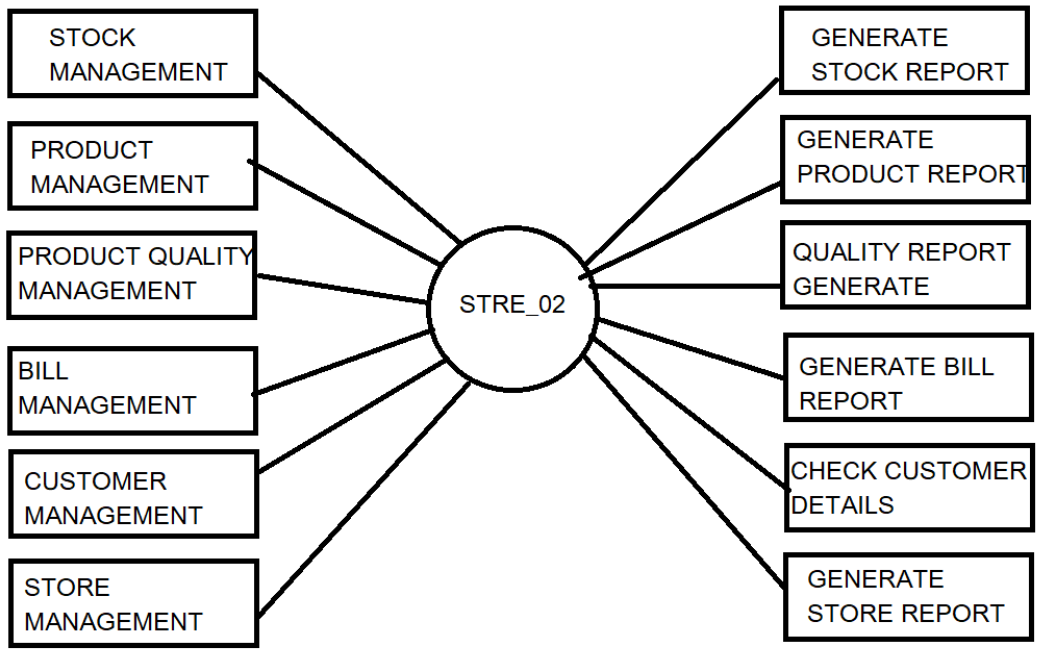


3.4.4 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:

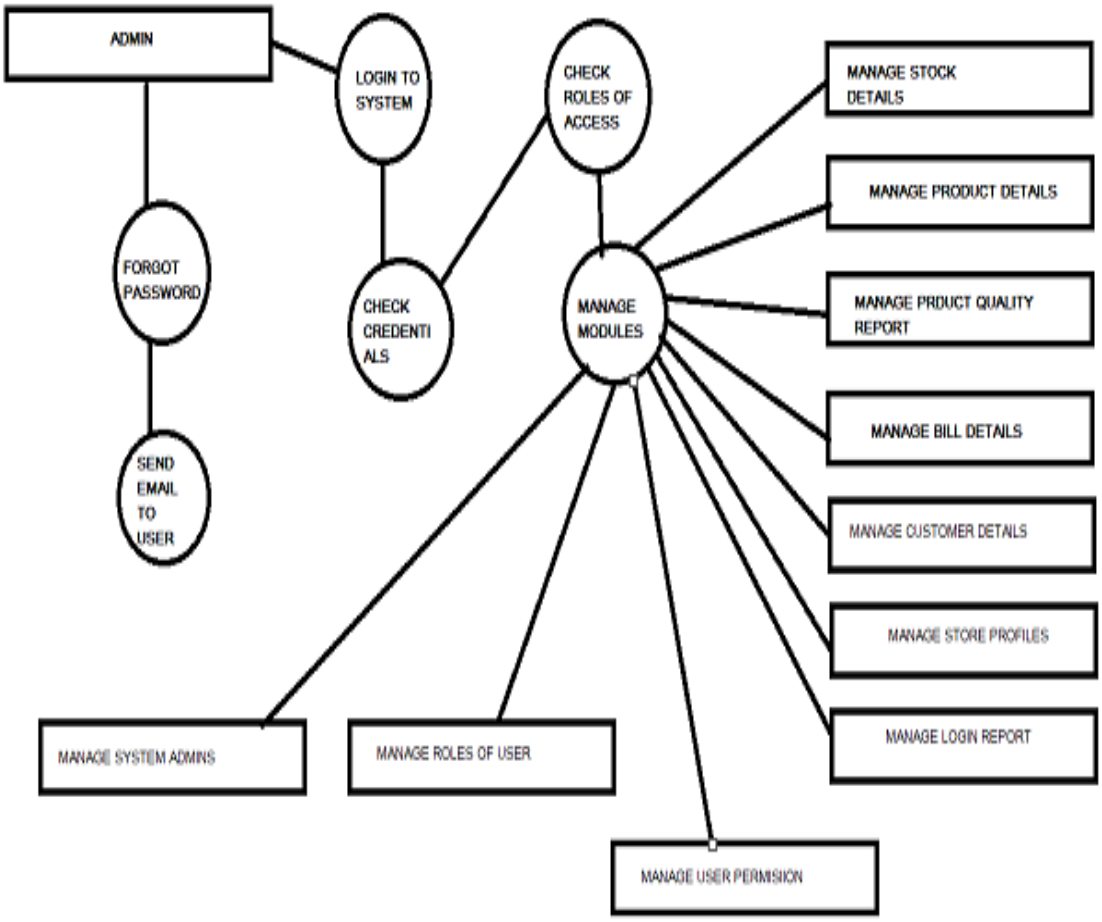
LEVEL0:



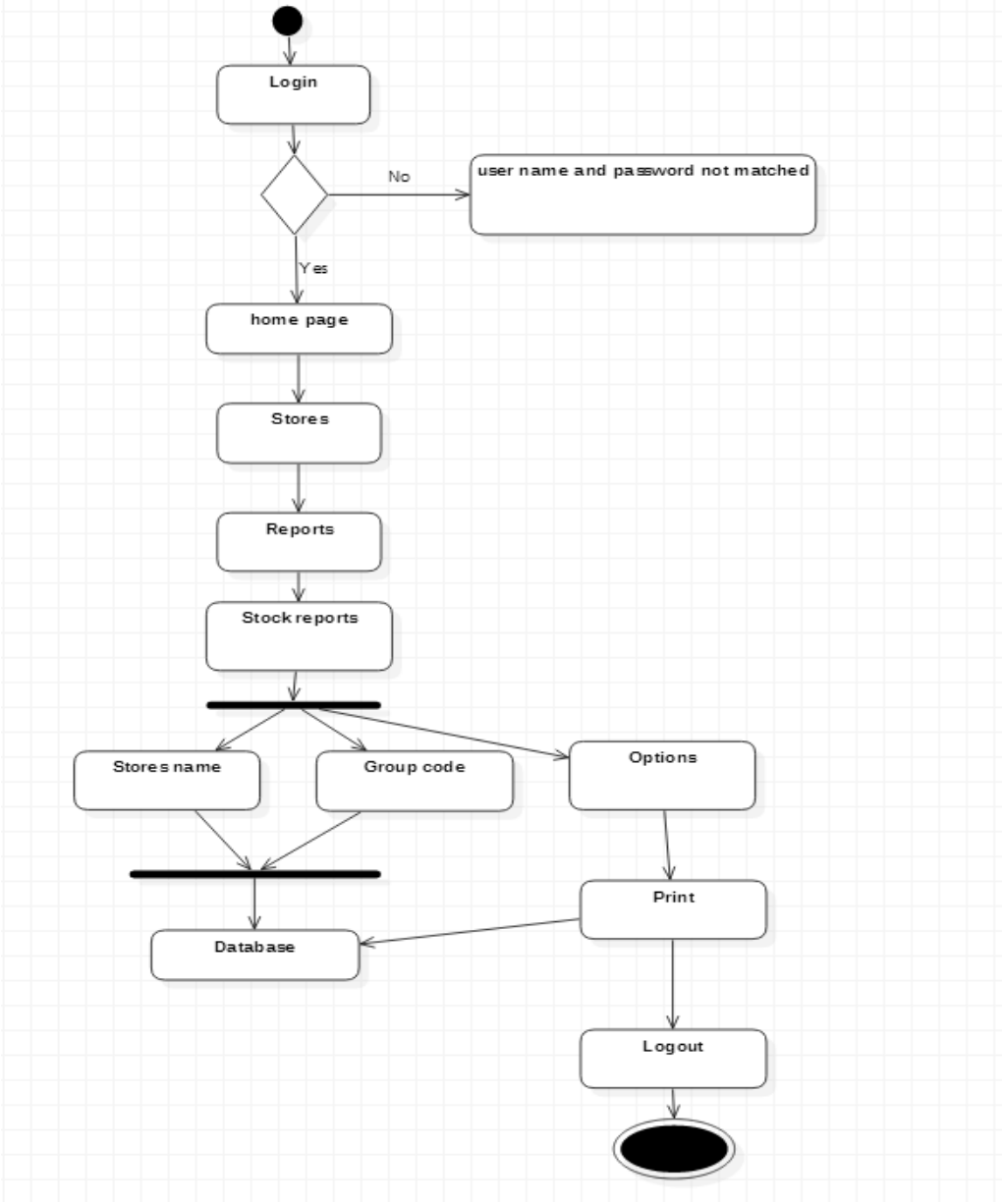
LEVEL 1:



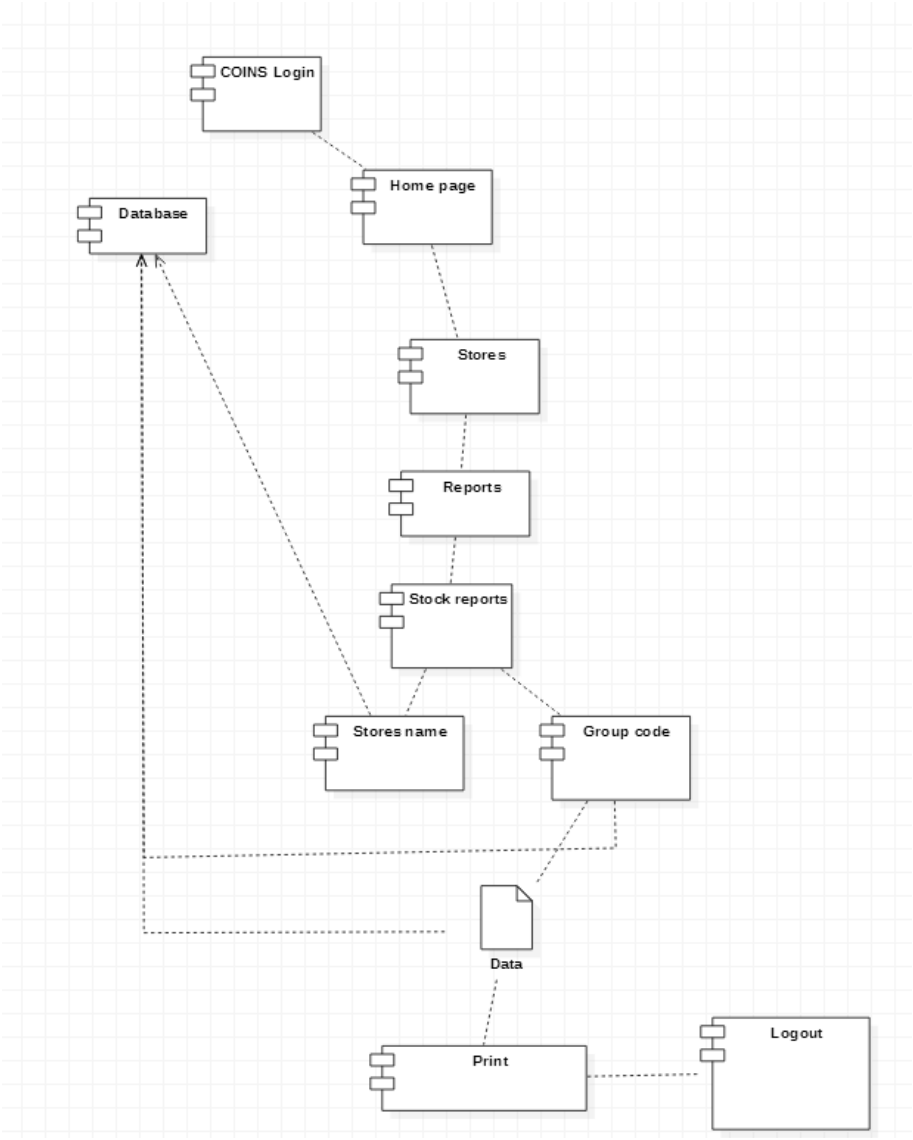
LEVEL 2:


ADMIN
LOGIN TO SYSTEM
CHECK ROLES OF ACCESS
MANAGE STOCK DETAILS
MANAGE PRODUCT DETAILS
FORGOT PASSWORD
CHECK CREDENTIALS
MANAGE MODULES
MANAGE PRDUCT QUALITY REPORT
MANAGE BILL DETAILS
SEND EMAIL TO USER
MANAGE CUSTOMER DETAILS
MANAGE STORE PROFILES
MANAGE LOGIN REPORT
MANAGE SYSTEM ADMINS
MANAGE ROLES OF USER
MANAGE USER PERMISION

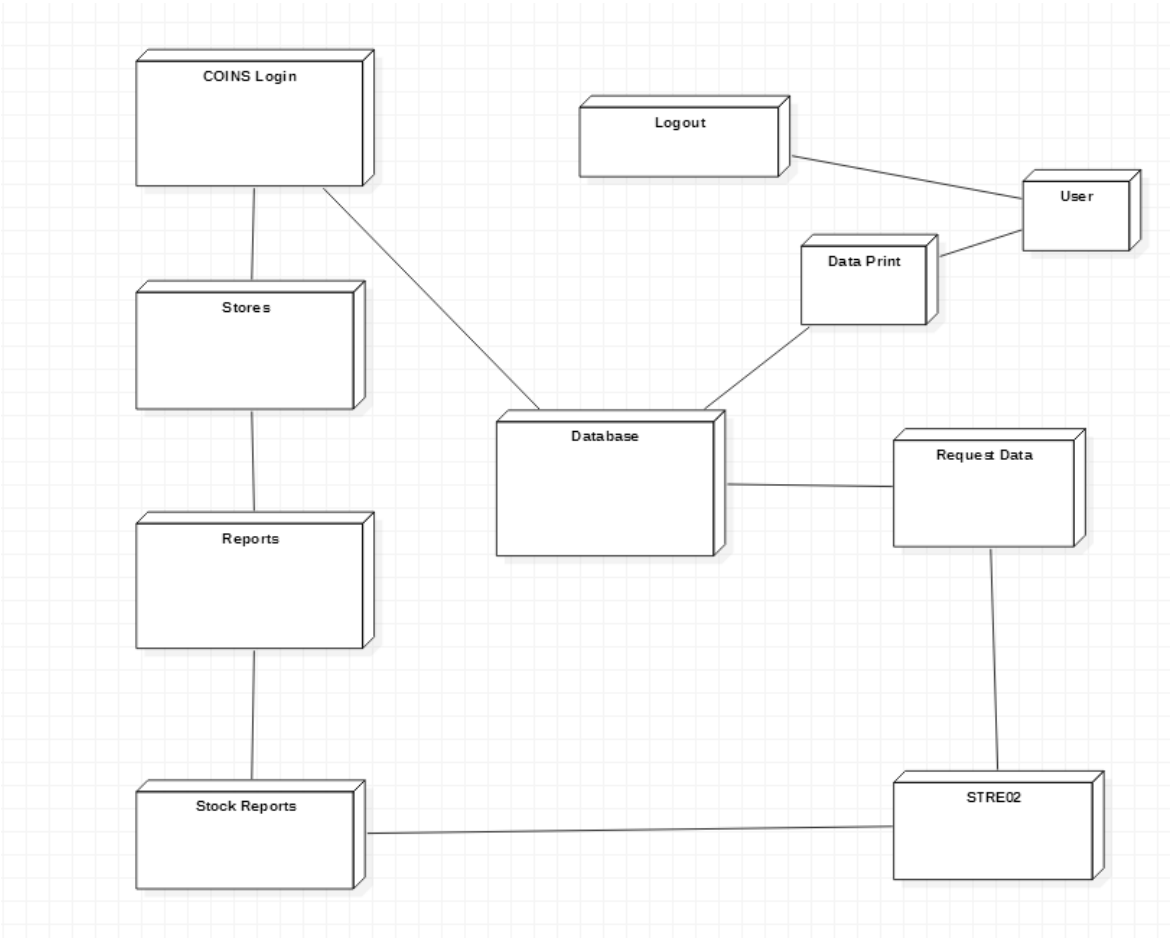
3.4.5:ACTIVITY DIAGRAM:



3.4.6 COMPONENT DIAGRAM



3.4.7:DEPLOYMENT DIAGRAM



CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SYSTEM OR METHODOLOGY

4.IMPLEMENTATION:

4.1 :TABLE 1:

Stock reports table

Procedures used:

SPST_MISSCARDNOS

SPST_MISSTOCKCARDREPORT

STRSCD	CHAR (6) NOT NULL
STKISSUENO	CHAR (12) NOT NULL
STKISSUEDATE	DATETIME NOT NULL
SDIVCODE	CHAR (6) NOT NULL
SISSUEDECODE	CHAR (7) NOT NULL
SIAUTHECODE	CHAR (7) NOT NULL
ISSUEBYECODE	CHAR (7) NOT NULL
USERID	CHAR (7) NULL
REGSTAGE	CHAR (5) NULL
REGSTATUS	CHAR (1) NULL
REGTIME	DATETIME NULL
PURPOSE	VARCHAR (255) NULL

4.2 TOOL:

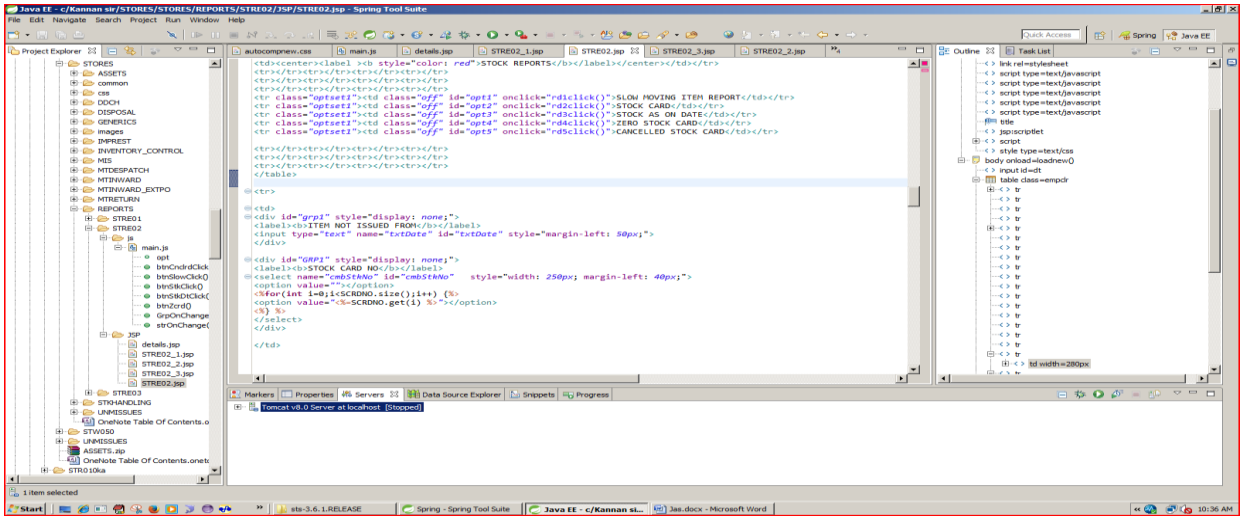
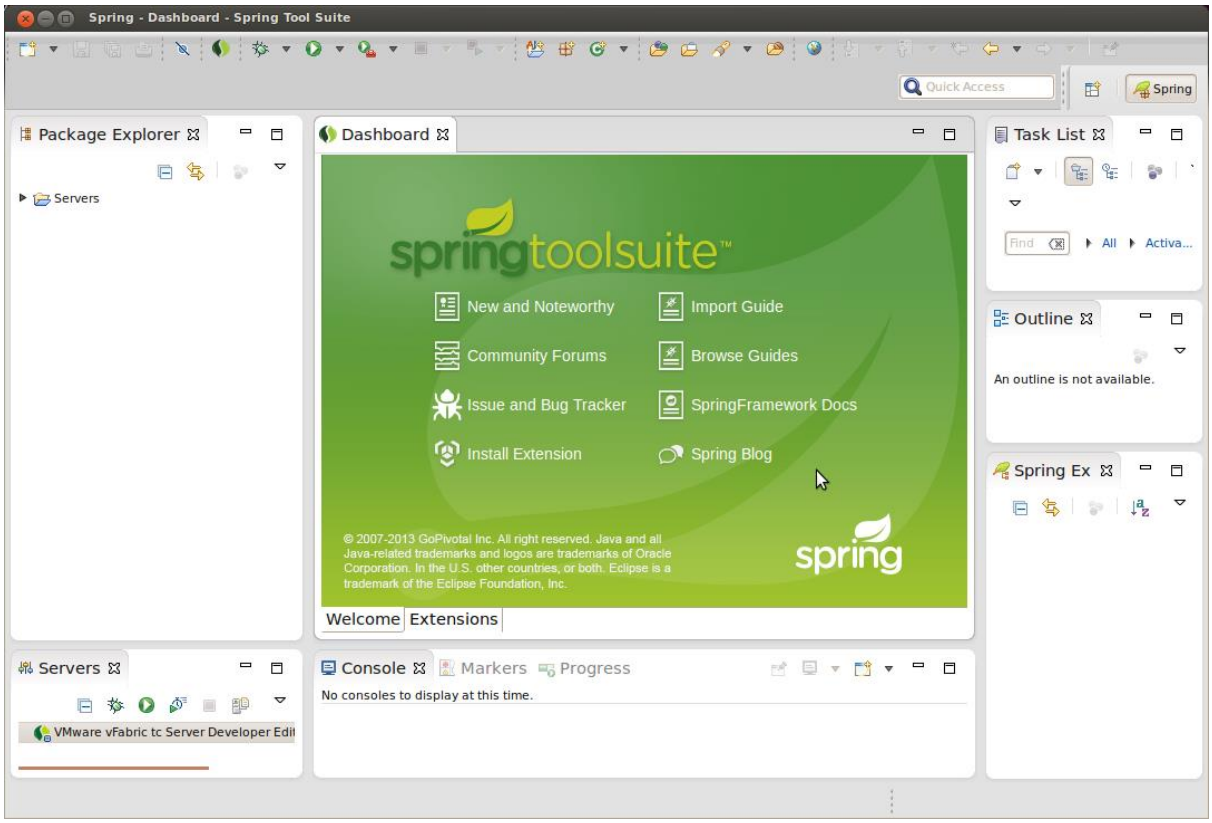


Figure 2

SPRING TOOL SUITE:



CHAPTER 5

5.TEST RESULTS:

5.1 TEST CASES:

- Verify if the user is employee or COWAA user
- Verify whether the user has a valid credentials
- Verify if the report generated date is displayed correctly
- Verify if the report can be downloaded and saved
- Verify the number of reports are correct and nothing is missing
- Verify the stock card details and stock reports are produced for that particular store.
- Verify the system without correct user id and password it should display invalid credentials
- Verify that the stock card has the information of issued date, purchased date.
- Verify that the new details of the stocks can be added
- Verify that new user has the option to register
- Verify that the authorized users can also see total day wise stock reports.

ACTION	INPUT	EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTUAL OUTPUT
Entering valid userid and valid password	Userid:SH13639 Password:SH13639	Login success	Login success
Entering invalid userid and invalid password	Userid:SH138900000 PASSWORD:GHGH	Wrong userid and password try again	Wrong userid and password try again
Entering valid userid but wrong password	Userid:SH13639 PASSWORD:13639	Enter correct password	Enter correct password
Entering wrong userid(uerid length exceeded)	Userid:12345789	Userid should be of 7 characters	Userid should be of 7 characters
Enter Stock card details of the correct store	Store name:satya store Stock card number:12345	Details matched wait for a while	Details matched wait for a while
Enter stock card details of incorrect store	Store name:satya store Stock card number:125	Details not matched try with other stock card number	Details not matched try with other stock card number
Verify details of that particular store and save as pdf	Pdf document	Document saved	Document saved

CHAPTER 6

6. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS:

The user must have a valid COINS login ID. If the user has a login ID then the user can login into COINS. While logging in into COINS the user must be aware of what option that he is logging in whether “EMPLOYEE” or “COWAA USER”. To view the reports the user must select “COWAA USER” as his login and enter the credentials. After entering the credentials and the user will click on login. The below screen shot shows the login screen.

After the user logs in the home screen of the COINS is shown as below.

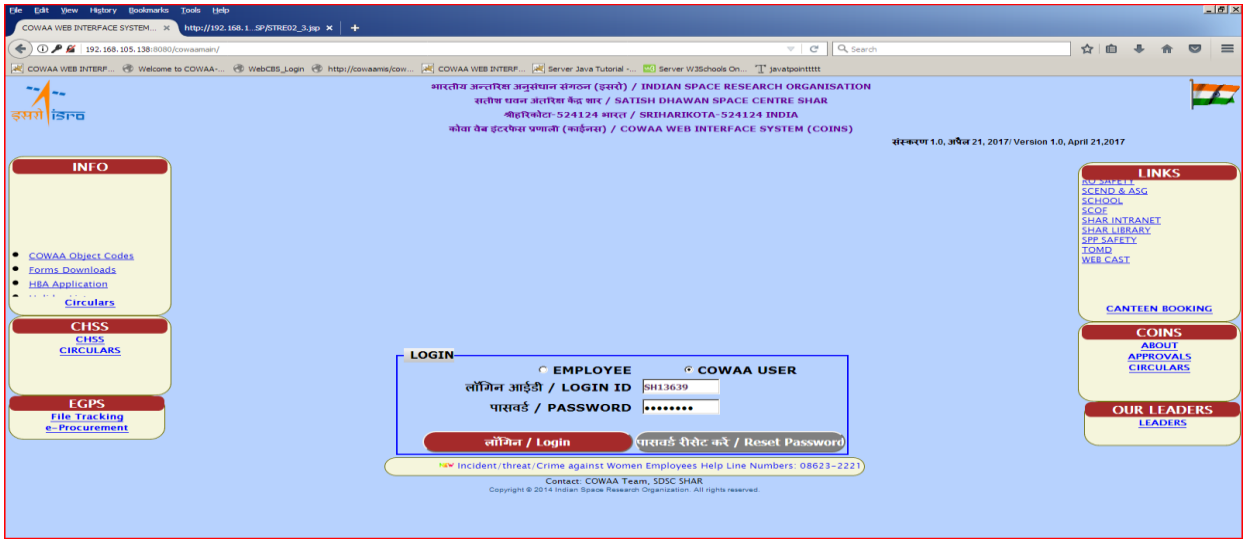


Figure 3

Now select the “STOCK AS ON DATE” option. By selecting this option three different sub options to sort the report as per the options are displayed. By selecting among these options the report is displayed accordingly.

By checking the ITEM CODE button the report is sort by the ITEM CODE. The three options cannot be selected at a time.

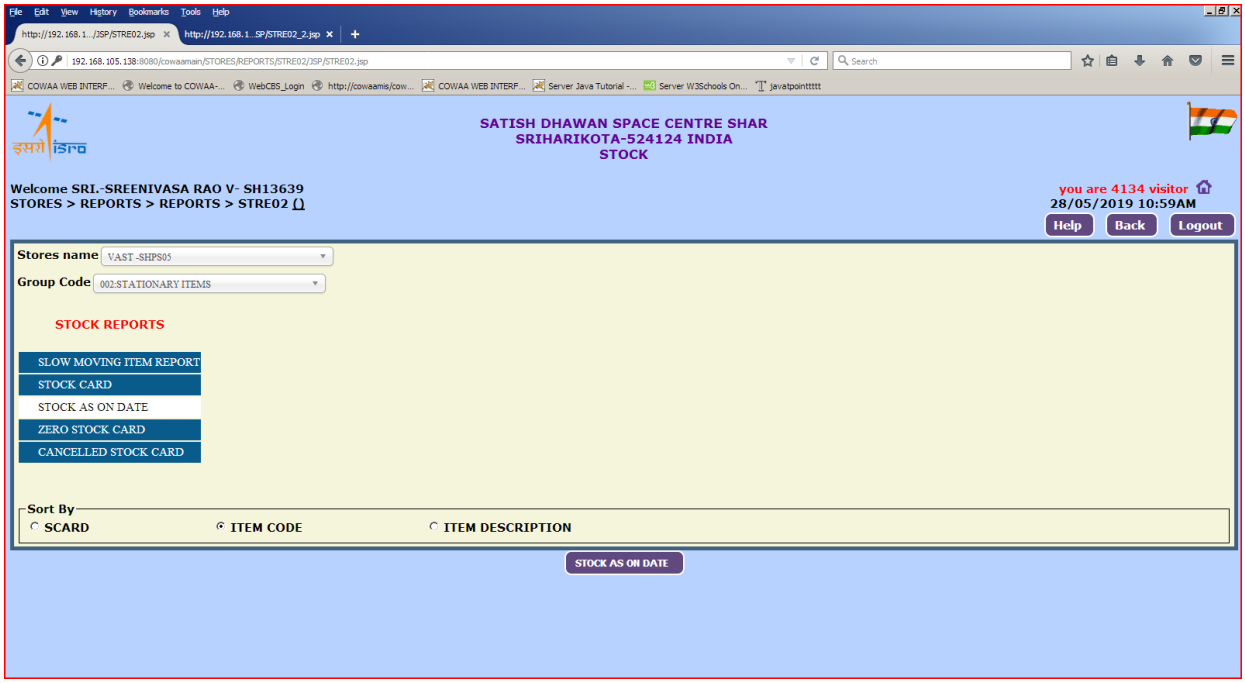


Figure 4

The PDF is saved as “002_STRE02_2”.

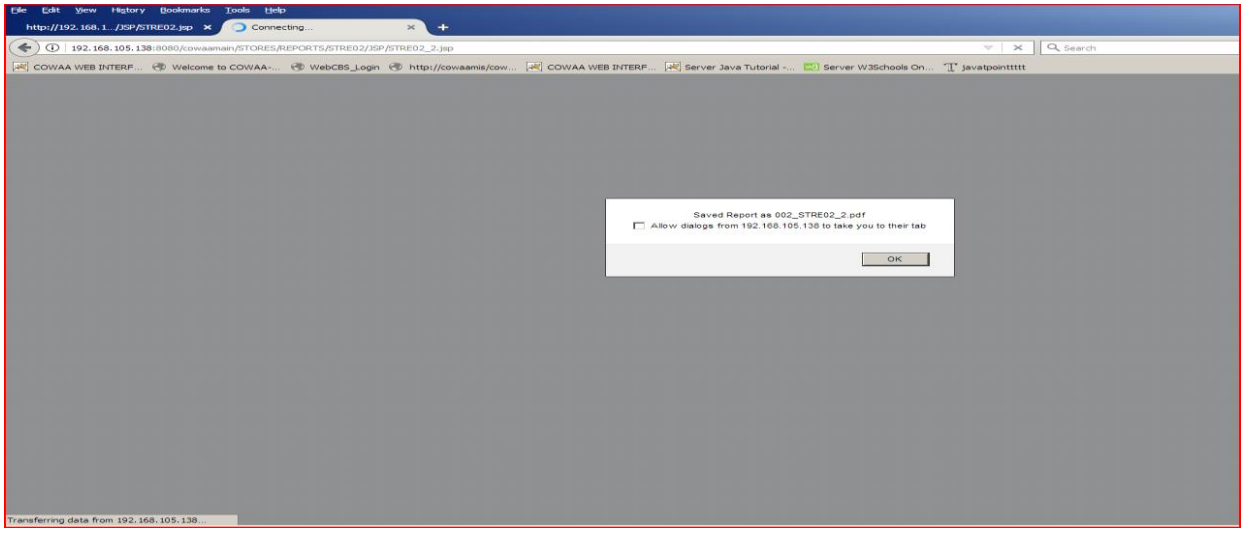
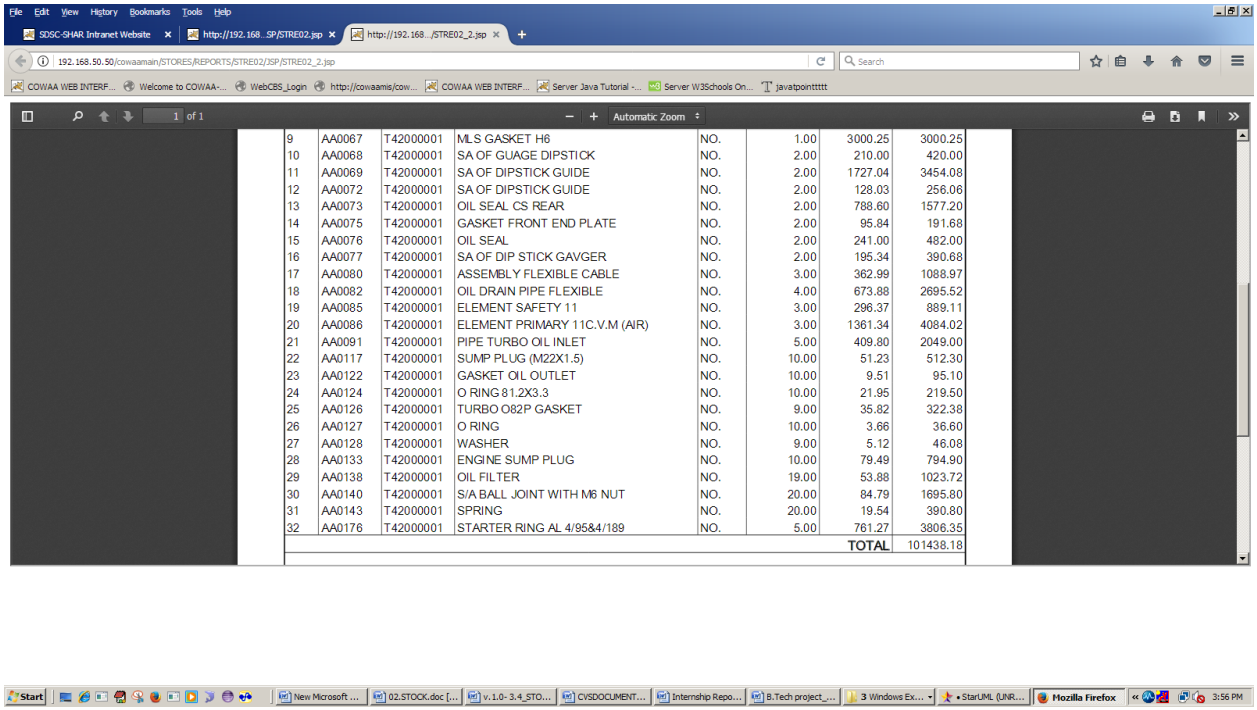


Figure 5

The below shows the report.



9	AA0067	T42000001	MLS GASKET H6	NO.	1.00	3000.25	3000.25
10	AA0068	T42000001	SA OF GUAGE DIPSTICK	NO.	2.00	210.00	420.00
11	AA0069	T42000001	SA OF DIPSTICK GUIDE	NO.	2.00	1727.04	3454.08
12	AA0072	T42000001	SA OF DIPSTICK GUIDE	NO.	2.00	128.03	256.06
13	AA0073	T42000001	OIL SEAL CS REAR	NO.	2.00	788.60	1577.20
14	AA0075	T42000001	GASKET FRONT END PLATE	NO.	2.00	95.84	191.68
15	AA0076	T42000001	OIL SEAL	NO.	2.00	241.00	482.00
16	AA0077	T42000001	SA OF DIP STICK GAVGER	NO.	2.00	195.34	390.68
17	AA0080	T42000001	ASSEMBLY FLEXIBLE CABLE	NO.	3.00	362.99	1088.97
18	AA0082	T42000001	OIL DRAIN PIPE FLEXIBLE	NO.	4.00	673.88	2695.52
19	AA0085	T42000001	ELEMENT SAFETY 11	NO.	3.00	296.37	889.11
20	AA0086	T42000001	ELEMENT PRIMARY 11C.V.M (AIR)	NO.	3.00	1361.34	4084.02
21	AA0091	T42000001	PIPE TURBO OIL INLET	NO.	5.00	409.80	2049.00
22	AA0117	T42000001	SUMP PLUG (M22X1.5)	NO.	10.00	51.23	512.30
23	AA0122	T42000001	GASKET OIL OUTLET	NO.	10.00	9.51	95.10
24	AA0124	T42000001	O RING 81.2X3.3	NO.	10.00	21.95	219.50
25	AA0126	T42000001	TURBO O82P GASKET	NO.	9.00	35.82	322.38
26	AA0127	T42000001	O RING	NO.	10.00	3.66	36.60
27	AA0128	T42000001	WASHER	NO.	9.00	5.12	46.08
28	AA0133	T42000001	ENGINE SUMP PLUG	NO.	10.00	79.49	794.90
29	AA0138	T42000001	OIL FILTER	NO.	19.00	53.88	1023.72
30	AA0140	T42000001	S/A BALL JOINT WITH M6 NUT	NO.	20.00	84.79	1695.80
31	AA0143	T42000001	SPRING	NO.	20.00	19.54	390.80
32	AA0176	T42000001	STARTER RING AL 4/95&4/189	NO.	5.00	761.27	3806.35
						TOTAL	101438.18

Figure 6

CHAPTER 7

7. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK:

7.1 CONCLUSION:

The web page is developed in such a way that the user can view all the reports of the stock. The user can select the stores name from the drop down menu. On selecting the stores name there are many group codes related to each and every store. So instead of searching for the required group code among the entire group codes the codes are displayed in such a way that the group codes are displayed related to the stores name. The group code is nothing but the product name. Each and every set of similar products has a group name. Then the user can select the required option and get the records of the stock.

7.2 FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

In Future, the records of the usage of the stock can be obtained by reducing the stock number in the whole stock. By this the net usage of the stock can be known during a certain period of time or the time period between the new stock bought and the same stock completion. Then an analysis can be done by the usage of the stock and which part of the stock is more used and which part of the stock is less used. By this they can analyze what part of the stock or products needs to be more and what needs to be less.

CHAPTER 8

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URL:

- **free code champ.org(August 8,2018)**
- http://www.howcast.com/videos/474912(september 12,2019)
- Best CSS3 Book : http://goo.gl/8KjgNG(May 11,2015)