# Online furniture and home accessories ordering system

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#### **ABSTARCT**

"Furniture and Home Accessories Ordering System" is one of the most innovative ideas of this era. To make the application more inspiring and easy-to-use, this comes with interior design ideas to inspire, solve furnishing challenges and just make people smile. The application lets you define areas you want to furnish and provides unique and relevant suggestions based on your preferences and home furnishing knowledge. With the new features, you can furnish a whole space with just a few taps.

The "Furniture and Home Accessories Ordering System" has been developed to override the problems prevailing in the practicing manual system. This software is supported to eliminate and, in some cases, reduce the hardships faced by this existing system. Moreover this system is designed for the particular need of the company to carry out operations in a smooth and effective manner.

The application is reduced as much as possible to avoid errors while entering the data. It also provides an error message while entering invalid data. No formal knowledge is needed for the user to use this system. Thus, by this all it proves it is user-friendly. Furniture and Home Accessories Ordering System, as described above, can lead to error free, secure, reliable and fast management systems. It can assist the user to concentrate on their own other activities rather than concentrating on the record keeping. Thus, it will help organizations in better utilization of resources.

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## Chapter 1

## INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Overview of Database Management System

A Database is a collection of related data organized in a way that data can be easily accessed, managed and updated. Any piece of information can be a data, for example name of your school. Database is actually a place where related piece of information is stored and various operations can be performed on it. A DBMS is a software that allows creation, definition and manipulation of database. DBMS is actually a tool used to perform any kind of operation on data in database. DBMS also provides protection and security to database. It maintains data consistency in case of multiple users. Here are some examples of popular DBMS, Sql, Oracle, Sybase, Microsoft Access and IBMDB2.

The database system can be divided into four components:

- The database system can be divided into System developer and End users.
- Database application: Database application may be Personal, Departmental, Enterprise and Internal
- DBMS: Software that allow users to define, create and manages database access, Ex: Sql, Oracle etc.
- Database: Collection of logical data.

Functions of database management system:

- Provides Recovery services
- Provides utility
- Provides data Independence
- Provides a clear and logical view of the process that manipulates data.

#### Advantages of DBMS:

• Segregation of application program

- Minimal data duplicity
- Reduced development time and maintenance need
- Easy retrieval of data.
- Seamless integration into the application programming languages which makes it very easier to add a database to almost any application or website.

#### Disadvantages of DBMS:

- It's Complexity
- Except MySQL, which is open source, licensed DBMSs are generally costly.

#### 1.2 Problem Statement

Every organization, whether big or small, has challenges to overcome and manage the information of Category, Furniture Shop, Order, Payment, Home Accessories, Furniture. Every Furniture and Home Accessories Ordering system has different Furniture Shop needs; therefore, we design exclusive employee management systems that are adapted to your managerial requirements. This is designed to assist in strategic planning, and will help you ensure that your organization is equipped with the right level of information and details for your future goals. Also, for those busy executives who are always on the go, our systems come with remote access features, which will allow you to manage your workforce anytime, at all times. These systems will ultimately allow you to better manage resources.

## 1.3 Objective

The main objective of the Project on Furniture and Home Accessories Ordering System is to:

- Manage the details of Furniture Shop, Customer, Order, Furniture, Home Accessories.
- It manages all the information about Furniture Shop, Payment, Furniture, Home Accessories.
- The project is totally built at the administrative end and thus only the administrator is guaranteed the access.
- The purpose of the project is to build an application program to reduce the manual

work for managing the Furniture Shop, Category, Payment, Customer.

- It tracks all the details about the Customer, Order, Furniture.
- Improve all aspects of service delivery to our customers, our employees and our community.
- Provide a safe and convenient environment to shop.

### 1.4 Dataset Description

The project "Furniture and Home Accessories Ordering System" allows users to check for various furniture, home accessories available at the online store and purchase online. The project consists of a list of furniture, home accessories displayed in various models and designs. The user may browse through these items as per categories. If the user likes a product, he may add it to his shopping cart. Once a user wishes to checkout, he must register on the site first. He can then login using the same id password next time. Now he may pay through the payment module. Once the user makes a successful transaction, he gets a copy of the shopping receipt on his email id.

The ultimate goal is to inspire people through combining technology with knowledge of how people live their lives. "Sometimes we all need that little bit of inspiration that sparks new ideas". To create a better everyday life for the many people, this is the vision of my application. Mission is "to offer a wide range of well-designed, functional home furnishing products at prices so low that as many people as possible will be able to afford them". vision also goes beyond home furnishing.

The modules used in this application are Users, Clients, Categories, Projects, Notes, Tags and Projects-tags.

- ➤ The Users module: this contains the registered users who can access the application or the track the projects progress, with their details like unique id, name, some bio of the user, email and password entered by the user during registration.
- ➤ The Admin module: Is used by the admin/the shop owner/seller. He can make changes in the Category, Food, order like adding new category, update Food menu, update order

and the price according to stock.

- The Products module: is the Shop page that is the most important module. This is where the users can see and search for required furniture items. It lets us explore all the available products and compare-select which one is best for them.
- ➤ The Purchase\_history module : consists of complete information of the user ordered items. It has the information of the item purchased as in the purchase id, product name, price, quantity, user\_id and date on which the order has been placed.
- The Pending\_orders module: consists of complete information of the user ordered items that have not been delivered. It has the information of the item purchased as in the pending id, user id, total amount of purchase along with billing details.

The tables along with attributes are:

- 1) Cart {c\_id, p\_id, product\_name, product\_price, file\_name, quantity, u\_id}
- 2) Pending\_orders
  {po\_id,u\_id,cart\_total,bill\_fname,bill\_lname,bill\_add,bill\_city,bill\_email,bill\_phone,
   status, date }
- 3) Producs {p\_id, product\_name, product\_price, product\_des, file\_name, file\_path, file\_ext}
- 4) Purchase history {ph id, oh, p name, p price, p qty, u id, date}
- 5) Users {u\_id, fname, lname, username, email, password, status}

## Chapter 2

## **SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

#### 2.1 Software and Hardware

#### **Software Configuration:**

- Operating system: Windows 8 or later, macOS Sierra 10.12 or later, 64 bit Windows\* server, Linux\*, or any operating system that can run as a web server, capable of delivering html file content.
- Front end: HTML, CSS, JavaScript

HTML and CSS communicate about the structure, styling, and layout of a website to the browser. JavaScript is used to control the behavior of different elements.

• Server-side language: PHP min v5.6.15

As it"s server-side scripting language designed for web application purpose it does not require any configuration at the client's/viewer's side since the code itself is executed on the server where it's residing.

• Back end: MySQL

MySQL is a popular open-source database management system commonly used in web applications due to its speed, flexibility and reliability. MySQL employs SQL for accessing and processing data contained in databases.

- Web Server: Apache 2.0 HTTP server for general-purpose HTTP services & activities
- Browser: Chrome, Microsoft Edge, Mozilla Firefox, Safari, Opera
- Application Software: XAMPP

Xampp helps a local host or server to test its website and clients via computers and laptops before releasing it to the main server.

## **Hardware Configuration:**

Processor: Intel Core i5

• RAM: At least 4GB, preferably higher

Hard disk: At least 10 GB

## **Chapter 3**

## **SYSTEM DESIGN**

## 3.1 E R Diagram

An entity-relationship diagram(ERD) is a data modelling technique that graphically illustrates an information system's entities and the relationships between those entities. An ERD contains different symbols and connectors that visualize two important information: The major entities within the system scope and the inter relationships among these entities.

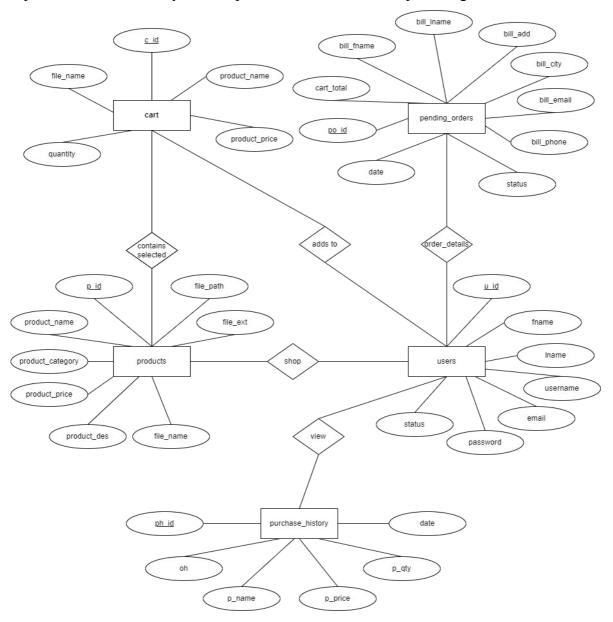


Figure 3.1 ER diagram for Furniture and Home Accessories Ordering System

## 3.2 Schema Diagram



Figure 3.2 Schema Diagram of Furniture and Home Accessories Ordering System

A database schema is the skeleton structure that represents the logical view of the entire database. It defines how the data is organized and the relations among them are associated. It formulates all the constraints that are to be applied on data. A database schema defines its entities and relationship among them. It contains a descriptive detail of the database, which can be depicted by means of schema diagrams.

The figure 3.2.1 shows the schema diagram for Furniture and Home Accessories Ordering System. It shows the various relations, references between entities

## 3.3 Overview of GUI

GUI is a program interface that takes advantage of the computer's graphics capabilities to make the program easier to use. Well-designed graphical user interfaces can free the user from learning complex command languages. On the other hand, many users find that they work more effectively with a command-driven interface, especially if they already know the command language.

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. With JavaScript it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the World Wide Web. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render them into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

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.

MySQL is a popular choice of database for use in web applications, and is a central component of the widely used LAMP open source web application software stack. LAMP is an acronym for "Linux, Apache, MySQL, Perl/PHP/Python." Free-software-open source projects that require a full featured database management system often use MySQL. For proprietary use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality. Applications which use MySQL databases include: TYPO3, MODx, Joomla, WordPress, phpBB, MyBB, Drupal and other 14 software. MySQL is also used in many high-profile, large-scale websites, including Google, Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, and YouTube.

The PHP Hypertext Pre-processor (PHP) is a programming language that allows web developers to create dynamic content that interacts with databases. PHP is basically used for developing web-based software applications. This tutorial helps you to build your base with PHP.

#### 3.4 Normalization

Normalization is a process of analyzing the given relation schema based on their functional dependencies and primary key to achieve desirable properties of minimizing redundancy and minimizing insert, delete, update anomaly. The normalization process takes a relation schema through a series of tests to certify whether it satisfies a certain normal form. The normal form of a relation refers to the highest normal form condition that it meets, and hence the degree to which it has been normalized.

Normalization rule are divided into following normal form.

- 1. First Normal Form
- 2. Second Normal Form
- 3. Third Normal Form
- 4. Boyce-codd Normal Form

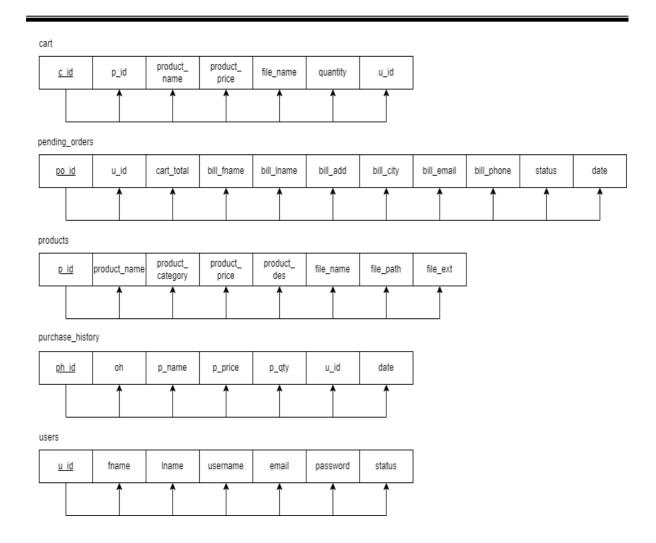
#### 3.3.1 First Normal Form

First normal form states that the domain of an attribute must include only atomic (simple, individual) values and that the value of any attribute in a tuple must be a single value from the domain of attribute.

Considering the relations of project management system, all the relations are in 1NF as they have neither any multivalued attributes nor composite attributes. Hence the relations are said to be in 1NF.

#### 3.3.2 Second Normal Form

The second normal form is based on the concept of fully functional dependency. A functional dependency  $X \rightarrow Y$  is a fully functional dependency if the removal of any attribute A from X means that the dependency does not hold anymore.



#### 3.3.3 Third Normal Form

Third normal form is based on the concept of transitive dependency. A relation schema R is in 3NF if it satisfies 2NF and no non-prime attribute of R is transitively dependent on the primary key. A relation schema R is in 3NF if every nonprime attribute of R meets both of the following conditions:

- It is fully functionally dependent on every key of R.
- It is non-transitively dependent on every key of R.

The relations used in this database are fully functionally dependent on its key attribute and do not hold any transitive dependencies. Hence all the relations are in 3NF.

## **Chapter 4**

#### **IMPLEMENTATION**

#### 4.1 Table Creation

The tables along with attributes are:

- 1) Cart {c id, p id, product name, product price, file name, quantity, u id}
- 2) Pending\_orders
   {po\_id,u\_id,cart\_total,bill\_fname,bill\_lname,bill\_add,bill\_city,bill\_email,bill\_phone,
   status, date }
- 3) Producs {p\_id, product\_name, product\_price, product\_des, file\_name, file\_path, file\_ext}
- 4) Purchase history {ph id, oh, p name, p price, p qty, u id, date}
- 5) Users {u\_id, fname, lname, username, email, password, status}

#### Table structure for table 'cart'

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS 'cart' (
'c_id' int(11) NOT NULL,
'p_id' int(11) NOT NULL,
'product_name' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
'product_price' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
'file_name' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
'quantity' int(11) NOT NULL,
'u_id' int(11) NOT NULL
);
```

#### Table structure for table 'pending orders'

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `pending_orders` (
    `po_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
    `u_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
    `cart_total` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
    `bill_fname` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
    `bill_lname` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
    `bill_add` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
```

```
'bill city' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 'bill email' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 'bill phone' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 'status' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
'date'timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE
 CURRENT TIMESTAMP
);
Table structure for table 'products'
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS 'products' (
 'p id' int(11) NOT NULL,
 'product name' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 'product category' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 'product price' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 'product_des' varchar(1000) NOT NULL,
 'file name' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 'file_path' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 'file ext' varchar(100) NOT NULL
);
Table structure for table 'purchase history'
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS 'purchase_history' (
'ph_id' int(11) NOT NULL,
 'oh' int(11) NOT NULL,
 'p name' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 'p price' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 'p qty' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
 'u id' int(11) NOT NULL,
 'date' timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
```

#### Table structure for table 'users'

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS 'users' (
'u_id' int(11) NOT NULL,
'fname' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
'lname' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
'username' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
'email' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
'password' varchar(100) NOT NULL,
'status' varchar(100) NOT NULL
);
```

## 4.2 Description of Table

desc cart;

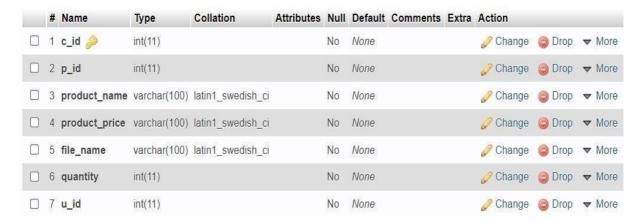


Figure 4.1 Description of cart table

The figure 4.1 contains the description of cart table, where it shows the structure of the table in database with its attributes, datatypes, null values, key attributes, default values.

desc pending orders;



Figure 4.2 Description of pending\_orders table

The figure 4.2 contains the description of pending\_orders table, where it shows the structure of the table in database with its attributes, datatypes, null values, key attributes, default values.

desc products;

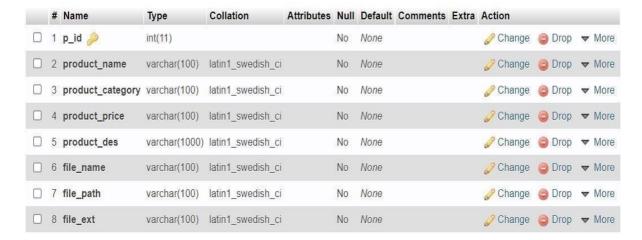


Figure 4.3 Description of products table

The figure 4.3 contains the description of products table, where it shows the structure of the table in database with its attributes, datatypes, null values, key attributes, default values.

#### desc purchase history;

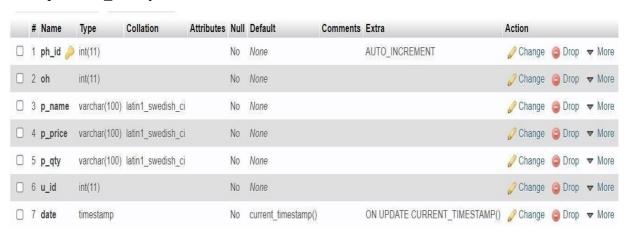


Figure 4.4 Description of purchase history table

The figure 4.4 contains the description of purchase\_history table, where it shows the structure of the table in database with its attributes, datatypes, null values, key attributes, default values.

#### desc users;

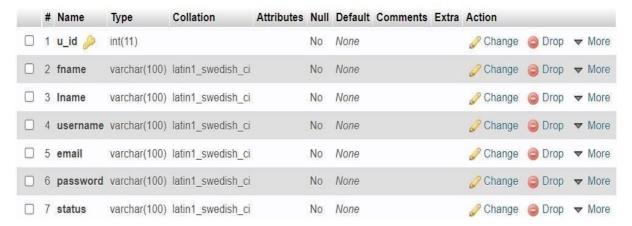


Figure 4.5 Description of users table

The figure 4.5 contains the description of users table, where it shows the structure of the table in database with its attributes, datatypes, null values, key attributes, default values.

## 4.1 Populated Tables

#### select \* from cart;

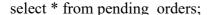


Figure 4.6 Records of cart table

SQL has one basic statement for retrieving information from a database; the SELECT statement. Basic form of the SQL SELECT statement is called a mapping of a SELECT-FROM-WHERE block

SELECT <attribute list> FROM WHERE <condition>

Figure 4.6 contains the tuples of the cart table in the database which is retrieved using select statement.



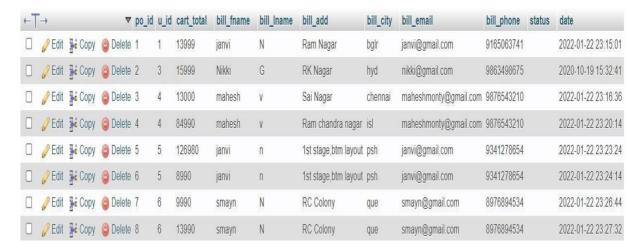


Figure 4.7 Records of pending orders table

The figure 4.7 contains the tuples of the pending\_orders table in the database which is retrieved using select statement.

# select \* from products;

←]	Γ→		▼ p_id	product_name	product_category	product_price	product_des	file_name	file_path	file_ext
		<b>≩≟</b> Copy	Delete 1	2-seat sofa	Furniture	19990	Our beloved EKTORP seating has a timeless design a	f221.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	jpg
	@ Edit	<b>≩</b> copy	Delete 2	2-seat sofa, Knisa medium blue	Furniture	8990	It should be easy to get a sofa and GLOSTAD sofa i	a1.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	.jpg
	Edit	<b>≩</b> € Copy	Delete 4	Armchair, Totebo light beige	Armchair	14990	Our beloved EKTORP seating has a timeless design a	f231.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	jpg
	@ Edit	<b>∄</b> € Copy	Opelete 5	2-seat sofa, in/outdoor, white	Furniture	5990	INGMARSÖ is a neat 2-seat sofa that also fits easi	a21.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	jpg
	Edit	<b>≩</b> copy	Delete 6	2-seat modular sofa, outdoor	Furniture	21496	Beauty that lasts, from sustainably sourced acacia	gg1.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	jpg
	<i>⊘</i> Edit	<b>≩</b> copy	Delete 7	Sofa-bed, Knisa dark grey/black	Furniture	8490	This sofa quickly and easily transforms into a spa	f241.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	jpg
	@ Edit	<b>≩</b> € Copy	Delete 8	Chaise longue, Inseros white	Armchair	39000	Snuggle up, feel embraced and enjoy cosy nights an	f252.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	jpg
	@ Edit	<b>≩</b> é Copy	Delete 9	Wing chair, beige	Armchair	15990	With its classic expression, modern comfort and du	fs11.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	jpg
	Edit	<b>≩</b> € Copy	Delete 10	3-seat sofa, with chaise longue	Furniture	62990	Cuddle up in the soft comfort of KIVIK sofa. The $g_{\cdots}$	a3.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	jpg
	Edit	<b>≩</b> € Copy	Delete 11	Corner sofa-bed, Orrsta light blue	Furniture	65990	This sofa quickly and easily transforms into a spa	a4.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	jpg
	<i>⊘</i> Edit	<b>≩</b> € Copy	Delete 12	Beato Chaise Lounger In Wine Red	Furniture	34999	The VIMLE sofa series has sections that can be com	a5.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	jpg
	@ Edit	<b>∄</b> é Copy	Delete 13	1-seat section, Samsta orange	Furniture	18000	If you like the way it looks, you have to try it!	a6.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	jpg
		<b>≩</b> Copy	Delete 14	Bed frame, white	Beds	3990	Simple, sturdy and easy to place. The low height i	f21.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	jpg
	@ Edit	<b>≩</b> å Copy	Delete 15	Loft bed frame	Beds	17990	It is the details that make this loft bed unique	f31.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	jpg
	2 Edit	<b>3</b> € Сору	Delete 16	Uph bed frame with corner headboard	Beds	12990	Ideal for compact living – a comfy bed and sofa in	a7.jpg	C:/xampp/htdocs/Furniture- Shop/uploads/	jpg

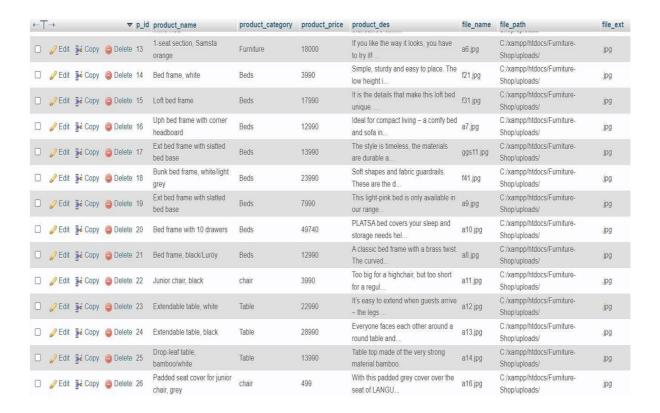


Figure 4.8 Records of products table

The figure 4.8 contains the tuples of the products table in the database which is retrieved using select statement.

select \* from purchase history;



Figure 4.9 Records of purchase history table

The figure 4.9 contains the tuples of the purchase\_history table in the database which is retrieved using select statement.

select \* from users;



Figure 4.10 Records of users table

The figure 4.10 contains the tuples of the users table in the database which is retrieved using select statement.

## 4.2 SQL Triggers and Stored Procedures

## 4.2.1 Trigger

A database trigger is procedural code that is automatically executed in response to certain events on a particular table or view in a database. The trigger is mostly used for maintaining the integrity of the information on the database. Triggers execute when a user tries to modify data through a data manipulation language (DML) event. DML events are INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE statements on a table or view.

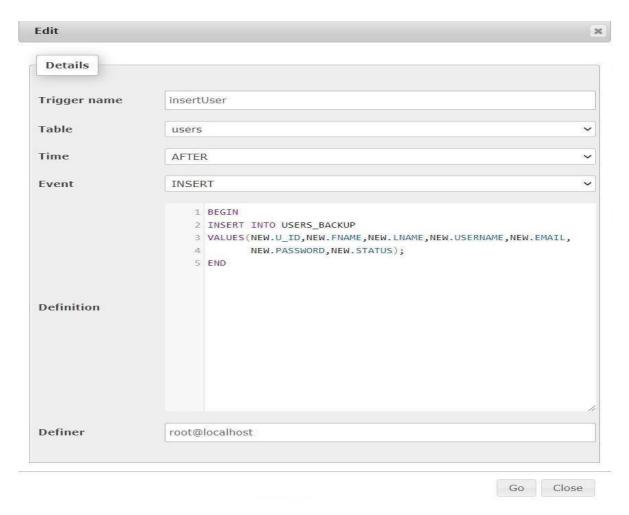


Figure 4.11 Screen capture of Triggers

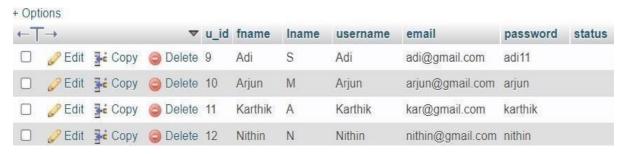


Figure 4.12 Screen capture of Trigger Table

#### 4.2.2 Stored Procedure

A stored procedure is a set of Structured Query Language (SQL) statements with an assigned name, which are stored in a relational database management system as a group. So, if a query has to be written over and over again, instead of having to write that query each time, it can be saved as a stored product and can be executed just by calling the procedure. In addition, parameters can also be passed to the stored procedure. So, depending on the need, the stored procedure can act accordingly.

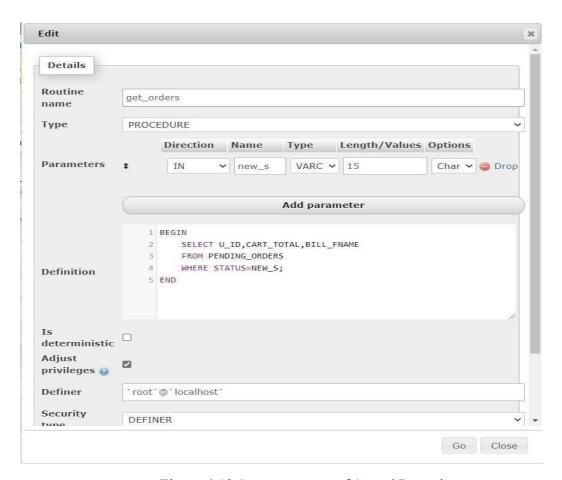


Figure 4.13 Screen capture of Stored Procedure



Figure 4.14 Screen capture of Stored Procedure table

## 4.3 Database Connectivity

A Database connection is a facility in computer science that allows client software to talk to database server software, whether on the same machine or not. A connection is required to send commands and receive answers, usually in the form of a result set. PHP has a pretty straight forward method to working with MySQL databases.

There are five steps to make PHP database interaction

```
1. Create a connection
2. Select database
3. Perform database query
4. Use return data
5. Close connection
<?php
//1. Create a database connection
$conn=mysql_connect('localhost','root',");
session start()
if($conn)
echo "Connection Successful";
//2. Select a database to use
$db=mysql select db('jewellerydesign',$conn);
If($db)
echo "Database selected!";
//3. Perform database query
$sql="Select * from user";
If(mysql_query($sql,$conn)
echo "Rows selected";
```

\$result = mysql query(\$sql,\$conn);

```
//4. Use returned data
While($row=mysql_fetch_array($result){
  echo $row['username'];
  echo $row['email'];
}
//5. Close the connection
  mysql_close($conn);
?>
```

#### 4.4 Modules

The below flowchart explains how the system runs in the real world. The system can be easily implemented under various situations. Reusability is possible as and when required in this application. There is flexibility in all the modules which makes the task of the user easier. This system consists user registration which after redirects to login and after user logging out it also redirects the user to login module. After logging in to the application it redirects to the projects catalogue or the index page which contains links to the other modules like categories, clients, notes, tags and users. All these modules have links to add and list respective contents that is project module have links to add projects and list projects, similarly others modules have their respective links to add. Every module is provided with edit/update, view, delete and add functionality, basically the crud functionality on the records of the data, which is stored and reflected back in database.

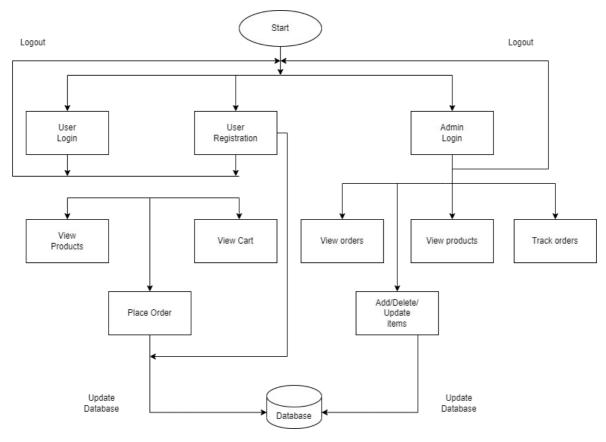


Figure 4.15 Modules for Furniture and Home Accessories Ordering System

# **Chapter 5**

# **RESULT**

Home page which contains Latest Products.

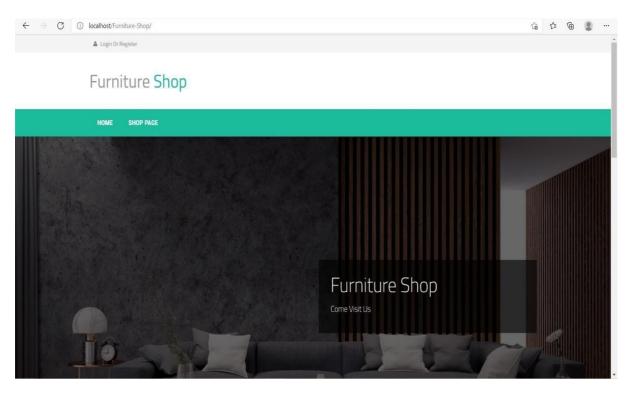


Figure 5.1 Screen Capture of Home Page-1

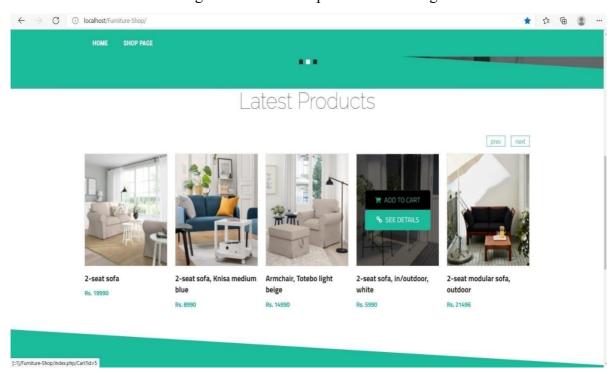


Figure 5.2 Screen Capture of Home Page-2

Home page which contains views for users login and registration.

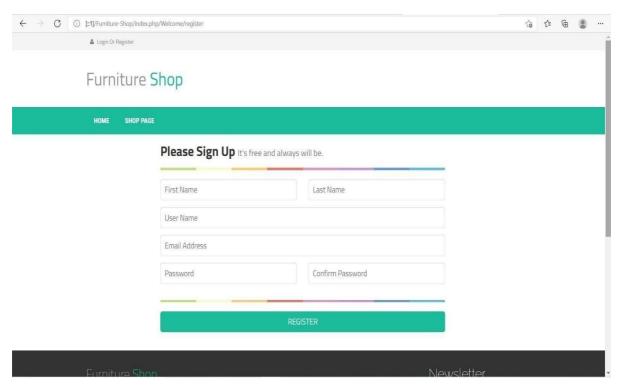


Figure 5.3 Screen Capture of Sign Up Page-1

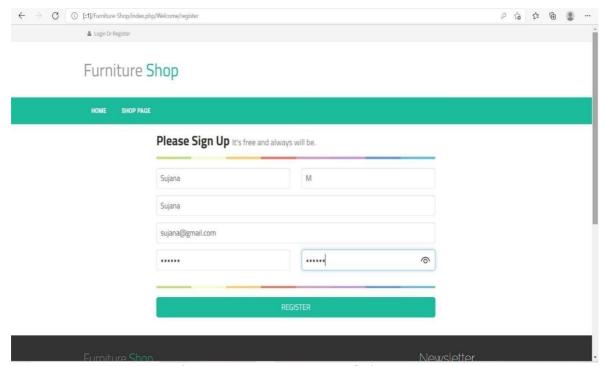


Figure 5.4 Screen Capture of Sign Up Page-2

User provides the login credentials to login.

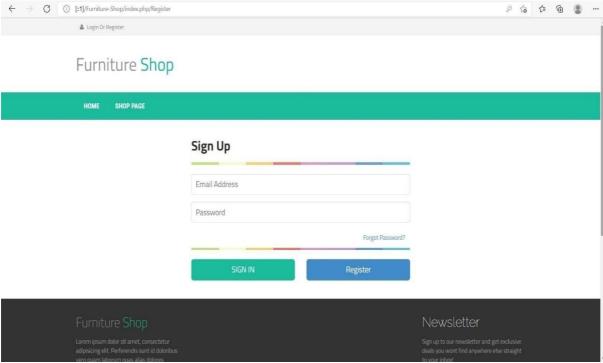


Figure 5.5 Screen Capture of Sign in Page-1

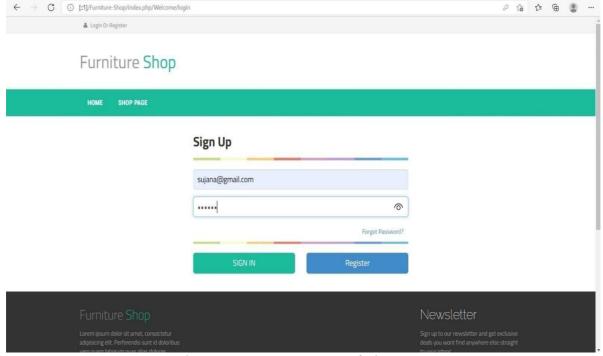


Figure 5.6 Screen Capture of Sign In Page-2

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This is the home page that user can see once he/she had logged.

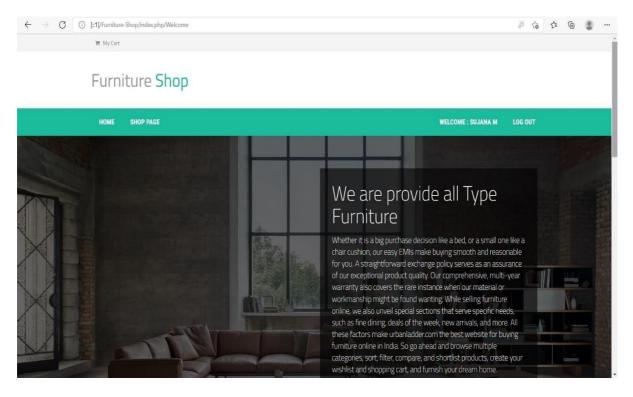


Figure 5.7 Screen Capture of Home Page after Login

This is SHOP PAGE where user can view various products.

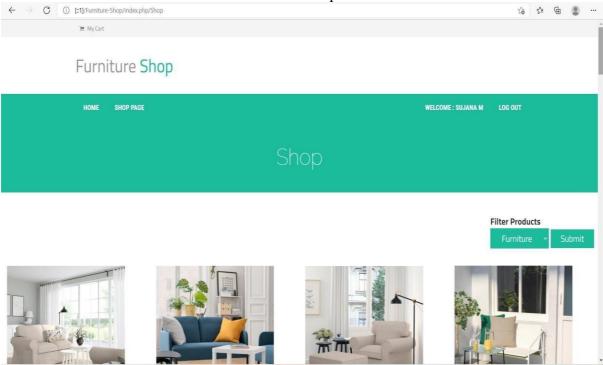


Figure 5.8 Screen Capture of Shop Page-1

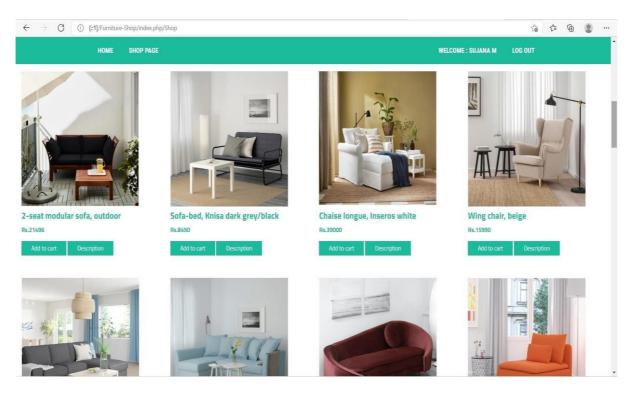


Figure 5.9 Screen Capture of Shop Page-2

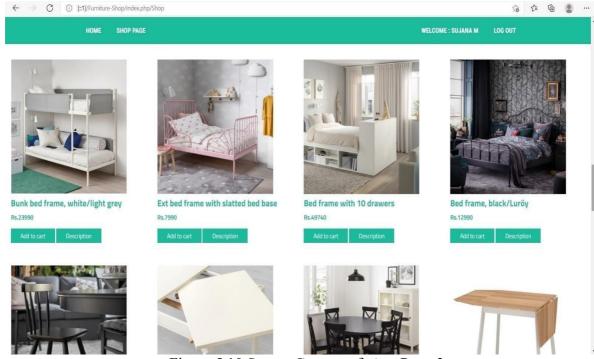


Figure 5.10 Screen Capture of Shop Page-3

#### Description of a Product.

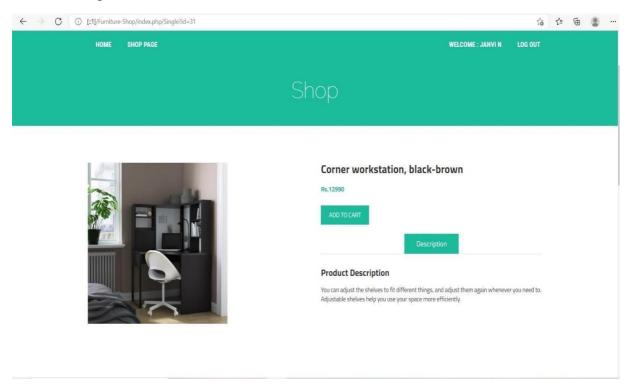


Figure 5.11 Screen Capture of Product Description

Shopping Cart contains the products that have been added by user.

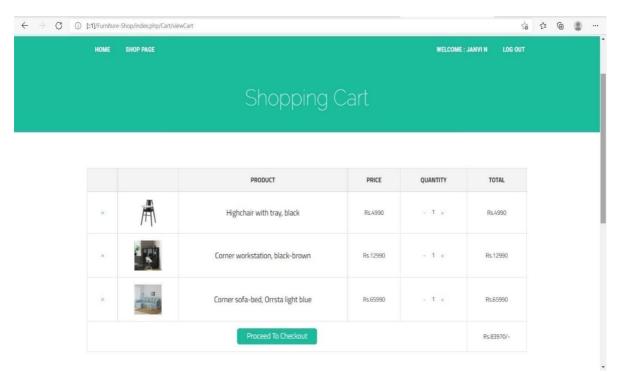


Figure 5.12 Screen Capture of Shopping Cart-1

User can Delete a Product from the cart.

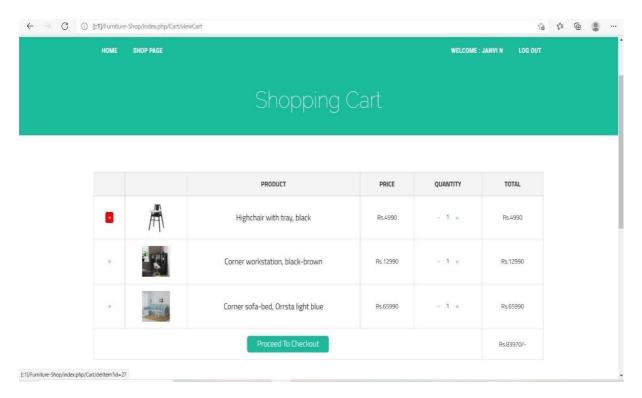


Figure 5.13 Screen Capture of Shopping Cart-2

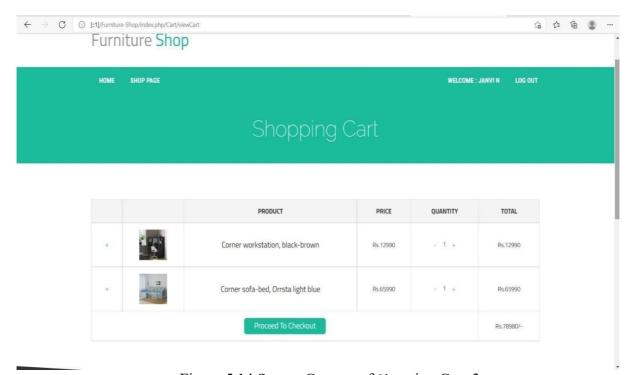


Figure 5.14 Screen Capture of Shopping Cart-3

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#### Bill generation:

After the user views cart and clicks proceed to checkout, the user is asked to enter billing details and the asked to print the bill generated for future reference.

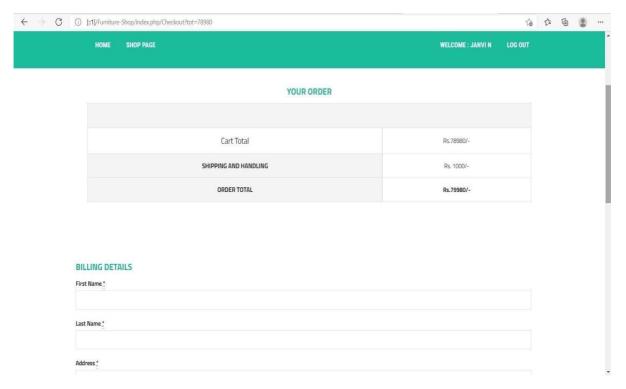


Figure 5.15 Screen Capture of Order details page-1

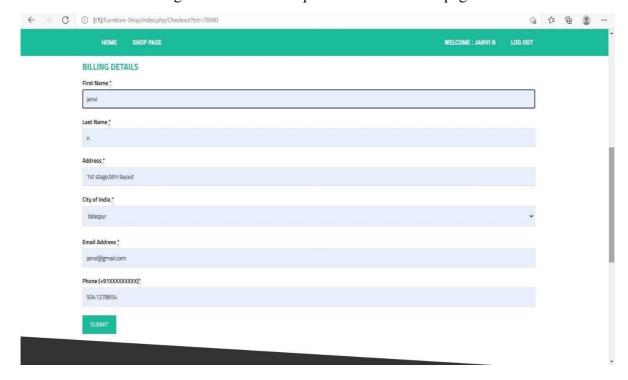


Figure 5.16 Screen Capture of Order detail page-2

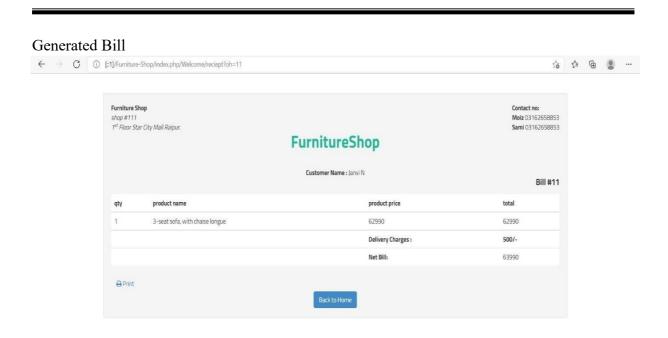


Figure 5.17 Screen Capture of Bill generated

Admin login: On the other side, admin login will lead to the home page

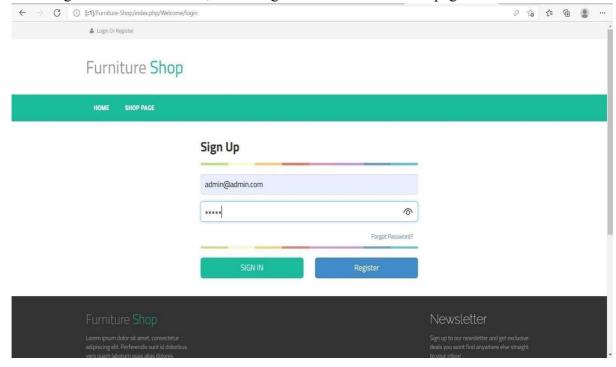


Figure 5.18 Screen Capture of Admin Login Page

Admin Panel: Admin can view all the Products.

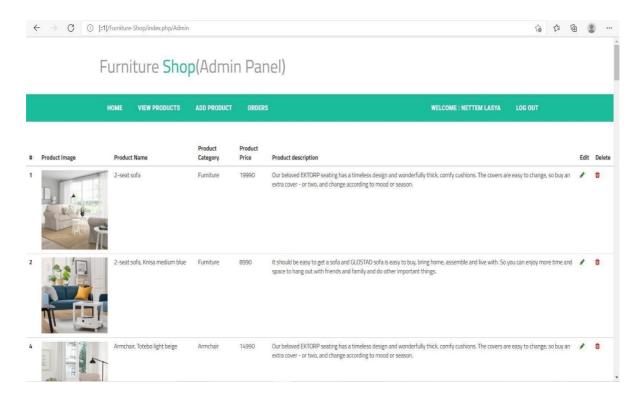


Figure 5.19 Screen Capture of Admin Panel page-1

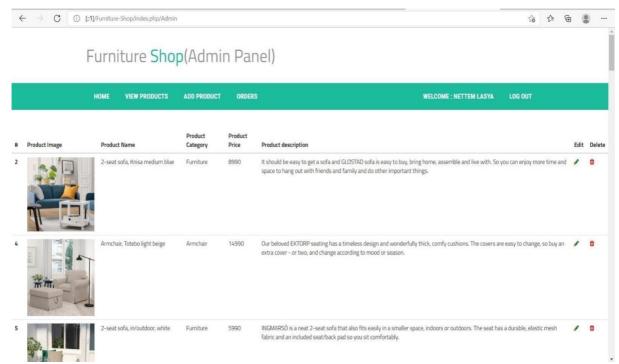


Figure 5.20 Screen Capture of Admin panel page-2

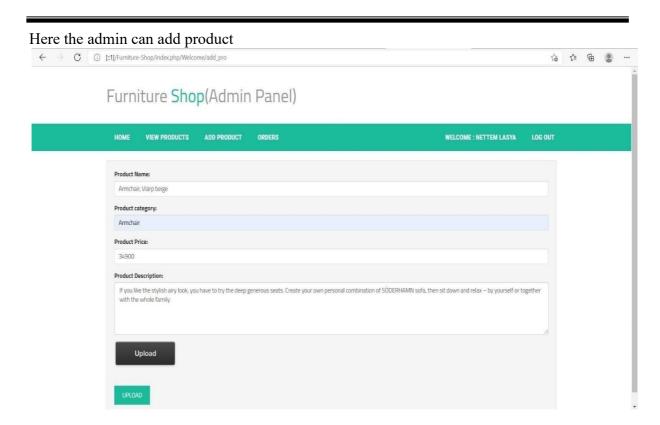


Figure 5.21 Screen Capture of Add Product Page-1

The product has been added successfully.

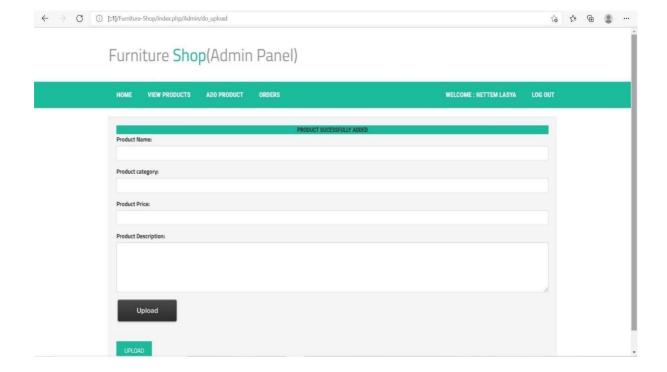


Figure 5.22 Screen Capture of Add Product Page-2

#### Newly added product

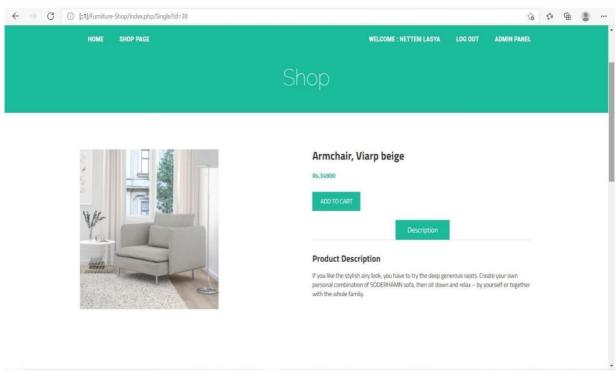


Figure 5.23 Screen Capture of Newly Added Product

Figure 5.24 Screen Capture of Edit Product Page-1

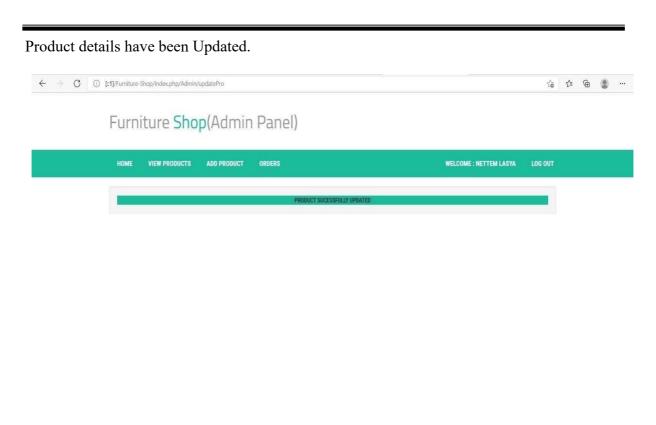


Figure 5.25 Screen Capture of Edit Product Page-2

Updated details of the same Product.

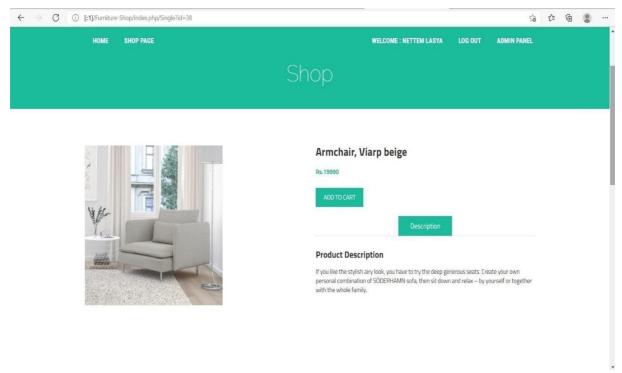


Figure 5.26 Screen Capture of Updated Product

Orders page: The admin has access to the order details

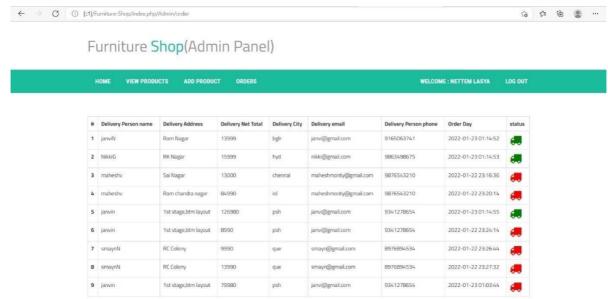


Figure 5.27 Screen Capture of Orders Page

## Chapter 6

# **CONCLUSION & FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS**

## 6.1 Conclusion

The proposed Furniture and Home Accessories Ordering System provides a user-friendly and helpful means of buying and selling Furniture and Furnishings online without any confusions or problems that might occur usually.

Thus, the site modifies the usual way of sale and thus is a new platform for the people to explore and reap benefits offered.

This project not only reduces the efforts of the salespersons to sell Furniture and Home Accessories but also increases the chances of customer satisfaction leading to increased profit. This is also a more trustable and accurate way of handling data as there is a high risk of data loss or data corruption in keeping offline records.

Thus, we can say our project is a very trustable and accurate type of data management for furniture and Home accessories data management and will be very helpful in real world.

The project teaches us the essential skills like:

- Understanding the database handling and query processing.
- Implement, analyze and evaluate the project developed for an application.
- Demonstrate the working of different concepts of DBMS.

#### **6.2 Future Enhancement**

The system is designed in such a way that provisions can be given for further enhanced without affecting the system presently developed.

The enhancements that can be incorporated are:

- o A feedback module can be incorporated in order to improve and make right the services offered.
- o Furniture and Home Accessories can be displayed and dynamic can be adapted.
- o A user recommendation system based on the history of a user"s search