**CHAPTER-1**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. **INTRODUCTION**

**1.1. PROJECT OVERVIEW**

The project named as “Hire and build” deals with the perfect utilization of equipment. This will help the ssuperwisers (who would like to involve construction activities) to manage and search the resources easily and effectively. It also provides the facility to rent equipment. The registered parties can participate in the renting process. Handing resources manually is impractical so we have to develop a system which willeasily schedule, track and maintain the equipment. And also it will eliminate the guess work of tedious scheduling and routing to maximize on-time delivery. There will bean administrator login which is accessed by the admin who has full permission.Admin can put equipment for hiring and the registered parties (contractors) can participate in the bidding process. The booking process is fully automated.

The functions are performed by customers and contractors. They can register to this website and join this company only after the approval of admin.

**MODULES:**

Admin Module.

Site Engineer Module.

* Customer Module.

**CHAPTER-2**

**SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

**2. SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

System analysis is the process of collecting and interpreting facts, understanding problems and using the information to suggest improvements on the system. This will help to understand the existing system and determine how computers make its operation more effective. The aim of this analysis is to collect the detailed information on the system and the feasibility study of the proposed system. This analysis focuses on the flow of the system module by module and the efficiency of each. To design the proposed system we need the exact processing logic as well as the extended features of the existing system such as reliability, consistency, storage capacity etc. This report will discuss the advantages and drawbacks/disadvantages of the existing system and the modifications and enhancements can be done. This analysis will concentrate on the information gathering for the efficient, user friendly and reliable system, which will carry forward the features of the existing system.

**2.1. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS**

Requirements analysis results in the specification of software’s operational characteristics, indicates software’s interface with other system elements, and establishes constraints that software must meet. Requirements analysis allows you to elaborate on basic requirements established during the inception, elicitation, and negotiation tasks that are part of Requirements engineering.

**REQIUREMENT GATHERING**

The requirement gathering can be done by following ways.

* Interview.
* Website visit.

For this project is used Website visit and Interview method.

For this project I visited following resources.

* I visited few Construction Websites. These sites are given below:
* http://www.Pinterest.com
* http://www.athemes.com

These websites helps to get the information about the construction company, what are the main functionalities of the construction company and how to develop a website very usefully.

* Interview method helped to collect more information from supplier, and customer.
* I interviewed four peoples to gather information
* I used interview technique for gathering information and I asked the following questions.

To the contractor of Jeena group mr Manoj

1. How you storing the information about the customer?

Data are stored in files and records.

1. What are the difficulties faced by the site engineer?

When the data is stored in the files, it is difficult to identify the old user for any other reference.

1. Is there any equipment renting system?

No. There is no booking system.

1. What are the legal formalities for handling human resources?

Inform police station with their id cards and keep one of the copy in hand. Medical checkup proof. Personal data etc



* Next i interviewed a JCB driver Mr. Nameesh for gathering information and I considered he is a supplier and I asked following questions.

1. Is there any available booking system available now?

A: No. there is not any JCB booking system is available now.

1. How to calculate JCB rent normally?

A: Normally calculate the rent per hour and also consider the risk of the work.

1. All times do you have a work?

A : Not at all rainy season work is very less.

1. How the customer identify you .how they book your work?

A: Normally they contact by phone calls .i have a visiting card they got my advertisement. Or

the customer directly contact me.

1. Work is centralized nearest place or far place ?

A : Both nearest and far places

* I interviewed another small scale contractor Mr. Sanith for gathering information and I considered he is a user and I asked following questions

.

1. How to collect equipment for construction?

A: Normally all the equipments are in my hands if more equipments needed on the time of construction then only hire the equipments from others.

1. So you take the equipments from others .How many suppliers did you meet?

A: One or two suppliers only I meet they are nearest to me.

1. Suppose the equipment cost is very high from the current suppliers what you do?

A: We don’t have more option so we will take the equipments from that supplier.

1. If you make any damages on the equipments then do you repair or make the corresponding payments?

A: Its depend on the situation sometime maybe make the payments sometime maybe repair.

* Next I interviewed Mr. Sajeevan for gathering information and I considered he is supplier and I asked following questions.

1. How the customer identifies the equipments are in your hand?

A: The customers are nearest place so everyone knows to me.

1. So all the customers are from nearest .there is any opportunity to identifies you other customer?

A: Not any proper system is available.

1. How to measure the rent for each items?

A: Normally consider per day particular amount.

**2.2 EXISTING SYSTEM**

The existing system was handling manually. The Existing system is not an integrated system and it is not fully automated. The information’s which consists of human resources and rental of equipment, auctions etc are scattered in the entire system. All documentations are kept as MS-Word documents or excel sheets. In the current system not easy to find the resources for customer. This will make the current system more time consuming. It can't provide proper interaction between the users and customer. Customer didn’t know who is the best supplier where he can get equipment with minimum cost and minimum distance.

**From the evaluation of the existing system, we can find out the following drawbacks:**

* No proper handling of resources.
* There are no provisions for the search using the equipment names and other search terms.
* Existing system is too slow for getting recourses.
* All the records done manually more human effort is needed.
* Since it requires large number of paper work, files and books and there are chances of misplacing of important details and files containing crucial data. This will lead to loss of data.
* Time consuming.

**2.3. PROPOSED SYSTEM**

The disadvantages of the Existing System have been solved by automating the ‘***HIRE AND BUILD’*** which helps to current and accurate details. Proposed system is a step ahead in handling day to day activities in a construction parties with the help of computerized system. , since a change from manual system to a computer system saves a lot of time here provide more selecton oppertnities thus saving enormous amount of money. The system identifies which is the best option for the cusomers here applied the simplex method we reduce the cost by using this method and get the optimum solution. The system was designed in such a way that it is useful to any construction parties or a single men .

Details of the customer information, amount paid, acknowledgement details, other information can be provided to the supplier on the click of the button. It is designed keeping in mind all the drawbacks of the present system to provide a permanent solution of the existing system. The main aim of the software is to customer can get the equipments on a minimum cost with minimum distance and provide more details of a suppilers so customer gets a lots of resources .

The proposed system is also expected to reduce the amount of paper work normally these kind of datas are stored in document. The hardcopies of only the necessary document needed to be taken and the rest can be avoided.

**Merits of proposed system**

* Customer can collect the equipments minimum cost with minimum distance
* Minimum time is required.
* Lots of supplier can be available to the customer.
* Increased speed and accuracy.
* Provide long term storage and fast retrieval of data.
* Eliminate all of the paper works.
* User friendly and interactive

**2.4. FEASIBILITY STUDY**

Feasibility study is made to see if the project on completion will serve the purpose of the organization for the amount of work, effort and the time that is spent on it. Feasibility study lets the developer foresee the future of the project and the usefulness. Feasibility study is a test of the system proposed regarding its workability, impact on the organization, ability to meet the needs and effective use of resources. Thus when a new project is proposed, it normally goes through a feasibility study before it’s approved for development.

The document provides the feasibility of the project that is being designed and lists various areas that were considered very carefully during the feasibility study of this project such as technical, legal, economic and behavioral feasibilities.

The feasibility of a project can be ascertained in terms of technical, economic, behavioral and legal factors. A feasibility study is documented with a report showing all the ramifications of the project.

The system proposed is tested whether it is feasible by conducting the following

* Technical feasibility
* Economic feasibility
* Behavioral feasibility
* Legal feasibility

**2.4.1 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY**

The proposed system is a web based application, no extra tools are needed. Later any additional module can also add to the existing one module. The application will provide user friendly environment also.

**2.4.2. ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY**

The application is economically feasible because it provide fast and efficient way of processing .there is no complexity in the application; very less user training is required here.

This syatem is economically feasible because customer get lots of oppertunities instead of one or two suppliers so he can deciside with minimum cost cost with minimum distance

**2.4.3. BEHAVIORAL FEASIBILITY**

People are resistant to change and computers have been known to facilitate change. The Resource scheduler is designed in user friendly manner and no need to provide training for the persons using this software. The operating system used is Windows 8, which is also user friendly. It does not have any operational barriers. So need to provide any special training for using this application software and hence it is behaviorally feasible.

**2.4.4. LEGAL FEASIBILITY**

The use of Resource scheduler System will not violate rules and regulations of law. The management is also supportive. It will not make any violation in norms and rules of government. So the system is legally feasible.

**2.5 SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION**

System requirements are expressed in a software requirement document. The Software requirement specification (SRS) is the official statement of what is required of the system developers. This requirement document includes the requirements definition and the requirement specification. The software requirement document is not a design document. It should set out what the system should do without specifying how it should be done. The requirement set out in this document is complete and consistent.

**2.5.1. ACTOR IDENTIFICATION**

An actor is someone or something that interacts with the system. An actor is he /she what uses the system. An actor exchanges information with the system. Asking certain questions as detailed below can identify the actors of the system.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | Who will use the main functionality of the system? | Administrator, customer |
| **2.** | Who will lead support from the system and do their daily tasks? | Administrator, supplier, customer |
| **3.** | Who will maintain and administrate the system? | Administrator |
| **4.** | With which other systems, does this system need to interact? | Database. |
| **6.** | Who was interest in the result produced by the system? | Administrator, supplier, customer |

As per the above answers we can conclude the actors. They are:

* Administrator.
* Supplier
* customer

**2.5.2 USE CASE IDENTIFICATION**

A use cases represents the functionality of an actor. It is defined as a set of actions performed by a system, which yields an observable result. An ellipse containing its name inside the ellipse or below it represents it. It is placed inside the system boundary and connected to an actor with an association. This shows how the use cases and the actor interact.

To find out the use cases, ask the following questions to each of the actors.

* Which functions does the actor require from the system? What does the actor need to do?
* Does the actor need to read, create, destroy, modify or store some kind of information in the system?
* Could the actor’s daily work be simplified or made more efficient by adding new functions to the system?

**2.5.2.1. USE CASES**

**Use case for the actor Administrator**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | Which functions does the Administrator require from the system? What does the Admin need to do? | Administrator requires the following functionalities from the system such as Add equipment, view booking, approved Booking, ,view complaints, Add to rent, view payment pending, view equipment,check the bank details(profit).Remove the supliers from website |
| **2** | Does the Administrator need to read, create, destroy, modify or store some kind of information in the system? | Yes. Administrator need to create and view the data if require. |
| **3** |  |  |

Above questions give the following use cases for the actor Administrator.

* Login
* Add equipment
* view booking
* approve supplier registration
* approved Booking
* view sites
* view complaints
* Add to rent
* view equipment
* Communication with supplier
* Logout

**Use case for the actor supplier**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | Which functions does the Supplier  require from the system? What does the Supplier need to do? | Supplier requires the following functionalities from the system such as create and view Add complaints, add his own equipmet, View equipment, view site.  Add the payment due details,check the bank details |
| **2** | Does the Supplier need to read, create, destroy, modify or store some kind of information in the system? | Yes. Supplier need to create and view the data if require. |
| **3** | Could the Site Engineer’s daily work be simplified by adding new functions to the system? | Yes, the system can reduce his/her daily work. |

Above questions give the following use cases for the actor Site supplier.

* register
* Login
* view complaints
* Add complaints
* View equipment
* View his customer
* Current availability of resource
* Add complaints
* Check bank details
* Blacklisting customers
* Communication with admin and customer
* Map for source to destination
* Logout

**Use case for the actor Customer**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | Which functions does the customer require from the system? What does the customer need to do? | Customer requires the following functionalities from the system such as Add complaints, view rent, View equipment, equipment booking, book rent, and communication with supplier, payment option. |
| **2** | Does the customer need to read, create, destroy, modify or store some kind of information in the system? | Yes. Customer need to create and view the data if require. |
| **3** | Could the customer’s daily work be simplified by adding new functions to the system? | Yes, the system can reduce his/her daily work. |

Above questions give the following use cases for the actor Customer.

* Register
* Login
* Add complaints
* View details of suppliers
* Map for source to destination
* view rent
* View equipment
* equipment booking
* book rent
* rent payment
* communication with supplier
* Logout

**USE CASE DIAGRAM**



**SUPPLIER**



**ADMIN**



**CUSTOMER**

**2.5.3. ACTIVITY DIAGRAM**

The activity diagram supplements the use case by providing a graphical representation of the flow of interaction within a specific scenario. It uses rounded rectangles to imply a specific system function, arrows to represent flow through the system, decision diamonds to depict a branching decision, and solid horizontal lines to indicate that parallel activities are occurring.

The basic purposes of activity diagrams are similar to other diagrams. It captures the dynamic behavior of the system. Other diagrams are used to show the message flow from one object to another but activity diagram is used to show message flow from one activity to another.

So the purposes can be described as:

* Draw the activity flow of a system.
* Describe the sequence from one activity to another.
* Describe the parallel, branched and concurrent flow of the system.

**Diagram for Administrator**

COMMUNICATION

ADD EQUIPMENT

ADD SUPPLIER

VIEW COMPLAINT

VIEW BOOKING

VIEW FEEDBACK

VIEW EQUIPMENT

NO

LOGIN

VERIFY

YES

LOGOUT

**Activity Diagram for supplier**

LOGIN

VERIFY

YES

NO

VIEW FEEDBACK

VIEW BOOKING

ADD EQUIPMENT

ADD COMPLAINT

VIEW COMPLAINT

VIEW EQUIPMENT

CHECK BANK DETAILS

VIEW CUSTOMER

VIEW MAP

BLACK LIST

VIEW AVAILABILITY

COMMUNICATION

LOGOUT

**Activity Diagram for customer**

LOGIN

VERIFY

YES

NO

VIEW BOOKING

PAYMENT

ADD COMPLAINT

VIEW EQUIPMENT

VIEW MAP

BOOK ADDEQUIPMENT

COMMUNICATION

EDIT PROFILE

VIEW DETAILS OF SUPLIER

CHECK BANK DETAILS

ADD FEEDBACK

LOG OUT

**2.5.4. SEQUENCE DIAGRAM**

Sequence diagrams are an easy and intuitive way of describing the behavior of a system by viewing the interaction between the system and its environment. A sequence diagram shows an interaction arranged in a time sequence. It shows the objects participating in the interaction by their life lines and the messages they exchange, arranged in a time sequence.

A sequence diagram has two dimensions: a vertical dimension represents time, horizontal dimension represents different objects. The vertical line is called the object’s lifeline. The lifeline represents the object’s existence during the interaction. This form was first popularized by Jacobson. An object is shown as a box at top of a dashed vertical line. A role is slot for an object within a collaboration that describes the type of object that may play the role and its relationships to other roles. However, a sequence diagram does not show the relationships among the roles or the association among the objects. An object role is shown as a vertical dashed line, the life line.

Each message is represented by an arrow between the life lines of two objects. The order in which these messages occur shown top to bottom on the page.Each message is labeled with the message name. The label also can include the argument and some control information and show self-delegation, a message that an object sends to itself, by sending the message arrow back to the same lifeline. The horizontal ordering of the lifelines is arbitrary. Often, all arrows are arranged to proceed in one direction across the page, but this is not always possible and the order conveys no information.

The sequence diagram is very simple and has immediate visual appeal- this is its greatest strength. A sequence diagram is an alternative way to understand the overall flow of the control of a program. Instead of looking at the code and trying to find out the overall sequence of behavior, we can use the sequence diagram to quickly understand that sequence.

**SEQUENCE DIAGRAM**

ADMIN SUPPLIER DATABASE CUSTOMER

LOGIN LOGIN

ADD EQUIPMENT

ADD SUPPLIER

LOGIN

ADD EQUIPMENT

ADD RENT VIEW EQUIPMENT

ADD DISTANCE VIEW SUPPLIERS

ADD MAP

VIEW MAP S-D

BOOK THE EQUIPMENT

VIEW BOOKING

VIEW BOOKING

APPROVE BOOKING

COMMUNICATION COMMUNICATION

VIEW EQUIPMENT

RENT PAYMENT

ADD COMPLAINT

VIEW CUSTOMER

VIEW AVAILABILTY

VIEW COMPLAINT

REPLY

ADD COMPLAINT

ADD FEEDBACK

BLACK LIST

LOGOUT

VIEW BLACK LIST

VIEW FEEDBACK

VIEW FEEDBACK

CHECK BANK A/C

LOGOUT

LOGOUT

CHECK BANK A/C

**2.6. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

**2.6.1. HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

The hardware required for the application depends on the following:

* Determining size and capacity requirements
* Computer evaluation and measurements
* Financial factors
* Maintenance and support.

Processor : Core I3 higher version (32bit/64bit) Processor

RAM : 2GB and Above

Hard Disk : 50GB

Keyboard : Standard Keyboard with 104 keys

Mouse : Standard Mouse with 3 buttons

Monitor : Display Panel (1366\*768)

**2.6.2. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

The software required for the application depends on the following factors:

* The flexibility of the software
* Software contracts
* Limitation of the software

Programming language - JAVA,JAVASCRIPT

DBMS - SQL Server 2008

Development tool - Netbeanse IDE

Development platform - Windows 10

**CHAPTER-3**

**SYSTEM DESIGN**

**3. SYSTEM DESIGN**

Design is a meaningful engineering representation of something that is to be built. It is an iterative process through which requirements are translated in to a blueprint for constructing the software. The goal of the design phase is to plan a solution of the problem specified by the requirements document.

Major activities during the design phase are:

* Data Base Design
* Architectural Design
* Interface Design

**3.1. DATABASE DESIGN**

A database is collections of inter related data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. In database design data independence, accuracy, privacy, and security are given higher priority. Database design is an integrated approach to file design. This activity deals with the design of the physical database. All entries and attributes have been identified while creating the database. The database design deals with the grouping of data into number of tables so as to reduce the duplication of data, minimize storage space, and retrieve the data efficiently.

Guidelines for designing a database:

* Design a relational schema so that it is easy to explain its meaning. Do not combine attributed from multiple entity and relationship types into a single relation.
* Design the database schema so that no insertion, deletion or modification anomalies are present in the relation.
* As far as possible, avoid placing attributes in a base relation whose values may frequently be null.
* Design relation schemas so that they can be joined with equality conditions on attributes that are either primary keys or foreign keys in a way that no spurious tuples are generated.

**Advantage**

* Ease of use
* Data independence
* Accuracy and integrity
* Avoiding inordinate delays
* Recovery from failure
* Privacy and security.

**3.1.1. E-R DIAGRAM**

An entity-relationship diagram is a data modeling technique that creates a graphical representation of the entities, and relationship between entities, within an information system.

**There are three basic elements in ER models:**

* **Entities** are the “things” about which we seek information
* **Attributes** are the data we collect about entities.
* **Relationships** provided the structure needed to draw information from multiple entities.

**E-R Diagram Symbols:**

Entity

Attributes

Relation

**E-R DIAGRAM**

**3.1.2 TABLE DESIGN**

In the database all the information are stored in the form of tables. A table is simply a way storing data in rows and columns. In the system data is stored in many tables.

The table structures are shown below with sample data.

**Table 1: admin\_tb**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Id | Bigint | Primary key | Uniquely identify the user |
| Username | Varchar(10) | Not null | Username |
| Password | Varchar(10) | Not null | Password |

**Table2:Customer\_tb**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Id | Bigint | primary key | Uniquely identify the user |
| First name | Varchar(15) | Not null | To store first name |
| Middle name | Varchar(10) | Not null | To store middle name |
| Last name | Varchar(10) | Not null | To store last name |
| Gender | Varchar(10) | Not null | To store gender |
| DOB | Date | Not null | To store DOB |
| Place | Varchar(15) | Not null | To store place |
| Post | Varchar(15) | Not null | To store post |
| Pin code | Varchar(15) | Not null | To store pin code |
| State | Varchar(15) | Not null | To store state |
| Phone no | Varchar(15) | Not null | To store phone no |
| Username | Varchar(10) | Not null | Login |
| Password | Varchar(8) | Not null | Password |

**Table 3: addresourcemain\_tb**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Resourceid | Bigint | Primary Key | uniquely identify the resource |
| Resourcename | Bigint | Not null | Resource name |
| Description | Int | Not null | To store the description |
| Uploads | Varchar(10) | Not null | To store the photos related files |

**Table 4: add\_supplier\_resource\_tb**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Sresourceid | Bigint | Primary Key | uniquely identify the equipment |
| Quantity | Bigint | Foreign key | Quantity of resource |
| Amount | int | Not null | To store the amount |
| Travel\_cost | int | Not null | store travel cost per km |
| Resource\_id | Int | Not null | Forign key |
| Supplier\_id | int | Not null | Forign key |

**Table 5:distance\_tb**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Distance\_id | Bigint | Primarykey | Uniquely identify |
| Source | Varchar(10) | Not null | Resource availabile place |
| destination | Varchar(15) | Not null | Destination |
| distance | Int | Not null | To calculate the distance |

**Table 6: place\_tb**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Placeid | Bigint | Primary key | Uniquely identify the site |
| placename | Varchar(20) | Notnull | To store the place name |

**Table 7: queries\_to\_admin\_tb**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Query\_id | Bigint | Primary key | Uniquely identify |
| Supplier\_id | Bigint | Foreign key | Uniquely identify |
| About | Varchar(50) | Not null | To store description |
| Details | Varchar(100) | Not null | description |
| Status | Varchar(10) | Not null | Viwed or not |

**Table 8: Addfeedback**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Feedback\_Id | Bigint | primary key | Uniquely identify |
| Costumerid | Bigint | Foreign key | Uniquely identify |
| Description | Varchar(50) | Not null | To store description |
| Date | Date | Not null | Date of complaint |

**Table 9: queries\_reply\_tb**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| reply\_id | Bigint | Primary key | Uniquely identify |
| Query\_id | Varchar(50) | Forignkey | Uniquely identify |
| Reply | Varchar(50) | Not null | Response |
| Date | date | Not null | Date |

**Table 10: adddamage\_details\_tb**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Field Name | Data Type | Constraints | Description |
| Damage\_id | Int | Primary key | Uniquely identify |
| Details | Varchar(50) | Not null | Details of damage |
| Damage\_rate | Int | Not null | Amout of damage |
| Last date | Date | Not null | Last date for payment |
| Date | Date | Not null | Date for payment |
| Order\_id | Int | Not null | Forignkey |

**Table 11: resourceorder\_tb**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Order\_id | Bigint | Primarykey | Uniquely identify |
| Resource\_id | Bigint | Foreign key | Uniquely identify |
| Supplier\_id | Varchar(10) | Foreign key | Uniquely identify |
| Days | int | Not null | Days for resource |
| Required\_qunatity | Varchar(10) | Not null | Quantity |
| Totalcost | Varchar(10) | Not null | Cost |

**Table 12: supplier\_tb**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| Supplier\_id | Bigint | primary key | Uniquely identify the user |
| First name | Varchar(15) | Not null | To store first name |
| Middle name | Varchar(10) | Not null | To store middle name |
| Last name | Varchar(10) | Not null | To store last name |
| Gender | Varchar(10) | Not null | To store gender |
| DOB | Date | Not null | To store DOB |
| Place | Varchar(15) | Not null | To store place |
| Post | Varchar(15) | Not null | To store post |
| Pin code | Varchar(15) | Not null | To store pin code |
| State | Varchar(15) | Not null | To store state |
| Phone no | Varchar(15) | Not null | To store phone no |
| Username | Varchar(10) | Not null | Login |
| Password | Varchar(8) | Not null | Password |
| Type | Varchar(8) | Not null | usertype |
| Proof | Varchar(8) | Not null | Identity |

**Table 13: backlist\_tb**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data Type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| List\_id | Int | Primary key | Uniquily identify |
| Order\_id | Int | Forign key | Uniquily identify |
| Customer\_id | Int | Not null | Uniquily identify |
| date | Date | Forign key | Date |
| Supplier\_id | Int | Forign key | Uniquily identify |