**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College was established by the Nankana Sahib Education Trust. NSET was founded in memory of the most sacred temple of Nankana Sahib, birth place of Guru Nanak DevJi. ShiromaniGurudwaraPrabandhak Committee, Amritsar, a premier organization of universal brotherhood, was the main force behind the mission of "Removal of Economic Backwardness through Technology".With this mission, a Polytechnic was started in 1953 and Guru Nanak Dev Engineering College was established in 1956. The Trust deed was registered on 24th February 1953 with a commitment by The Nankana Sahib Education Trust to uplift the vast weaker section of Indian polity comprising Rural India by admitting 70% students every year from Rural Areas. This commitment was made to the nation on 8th April, 1956. The day when foundation stone of the College Building was laid by Late Dr. Rajendra Prasad Ji, the First President of India. The college was conferred Autonomous Status by University Grants Commission(UGC), New Delhi in 2012 under section 2(f) and 12(B) of UGC Act 1956. Nearly 11,000 Graduate and 3500 Post Graduate students have passed out from this college during the last 58 years and are at present successfully employed in India &abroad.The college is now ISO 9001-2008 Certified, NBA accredited and have signed MoU with IOWA University [USA] for exchange of students and faculty.

**1.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT**

The project analysis report being submitted constitutes of a detailed description of all the essential steps required in the making of any software project. It includes an elaborate view of the proposed project as well.

First of all, the system development life cycle has been explained according to the proposed project. Further it has been explained how the system design has been carried out using input and output along with the scope of the project, testing, system implementation, working environment of the project, system security.

In the proposed project, “**EASYCART (ONLINE SHOPPING)**”, we have made an attempt to computerize the shopping system, which was earlier being done manually. The proposed software would keep an account of the customer and all the required need of colthes.

**1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT**

The main objective of this project is to study the working of an organization whose functioning is manual and to make it computerized. This report gives a detailed description of all the steps involved in developing a software for an organization. The project looks into the automation of all the procedures involved in maintaining the ecommerce, and is named

“**EASYCART**”.

**The MAIN OBJECTIVES of this project are:**

To computerize the various areas of the outer world has to deal with i.e. maintaining products, Account records, Updation product, cancellation etc. Online Shopping System helps in buying of goods, products and services online by choosing the listed products from website(E-Commerce site). The proposed system helps in building a website to buy, sell products or goods online using internet connection. Purchasing of goods online, user can choose different products based on categories, online payments , delivery services and hence covering the disadvantages of the existing system and making the buying easier and helping the vendors to reach wider market.

* To store, retrieve and maintain the data efficiently.
* To get ease of shopping acess.
* To centralize the data access so that different sections of the shop can view the same data.
* To make the system cost effective.

**1.3 ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

* Cost saving.
* With the new system in place, work would be done faster as compared to earlier, when it was being done manually.
* It would assure safety of data.
* It would help in maintaining up-to-date information.
* Users can buy products from any location through internet.
* Users can give feedback for products and services provided by online shopping website.
* Users can select best product from different brands by comparing costs and features.
* Less physical space required by the system.
* An improvement in the customer service.
* Easy to maintain.
* Easy to buy.
* Leaves little scope for human errors.

# **CHAPTER:2**

# **2.1 ENVIRONMENT**

In our project, the following environment tools have been made use of:

* PHP used as Front -End.
* MY-SQl used as Back-End.

The combination of both PHP and MY-SQl makes the project interactive , thus helping the operator to use the application program conveniently.

**2.2 TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES USED**

**2.2.1 PHP**

The PHP programming language is a server-side HTML embedded scripting language.

Let‘s depict the sentence. The PHP language runs on the server-side. This means that the execution(read starting) of the scripts are done on the server where the web-site is hosted. HTML embedded means that you can use PHP statements (read a piece of PHP code) from within an HTML code. PHP files are returned to the browser as plain HTML.

The last piece of the sentence – scripting language – is a little harder to explain, but we will give it a go. A scripting language is a form of programming language that is usually interpreted rather than compiled. In [**programming languages such C**](http://www.codingunit.com/category/c-tutorials) or [**C++**](http://www.codingunit.com/category/cplusplus-tutorials) you compile the program (permanently) into an executable file, before you can execute the program. A program that is written in a scripting language, is interpreted one command at a time by a command interpreter (Command interpreter is in most cases an executable written in another language (for instance C/C++) than the scripting language.) Some other examples of scripting languages are Perl, Python, Java and Ruby.

**Principles**

* Runs on systems with PHP register\_globals turned off for greater security.
* Yahoo-style categories, with selectable number of subs and order of apearance.
* Unlimited custom fields, table-columns created automatically field by field.
* Special ad feature now makes ad-text bold in listings, in addition to apperar on frontpage.
* Different html template for each type of list (most viewed, search etc).
* All listings may be sorte by clicking headline (even search).
* All custom fields may be used in ad-lists (E\_1, E\_2..).
* Print functionality removes navigation.
* Picture gallery with only one image per user.
* Sort on all columns.
* Ads from this seller include vendor-logo and vendor-homepage (if is vendor).
* Banner program improved, showing ads in selected cats.
* Change emailaddress allowed.
* Require login in each of the pages: Contact user, Rate Ad, Rate Member, Picture gallery and detailed view.
* Easy renew function
* Advanced search, different search-page for different categories (template fields)
* Review seller
* View old users that have not logged in latly (admin area)
* Translated to 11 languages
* Banner program that can be different for each category
* Payment gateway integration with WorldPay, PayPal, Autorize.net and ClickBank
* Favourites list (bookmark function for members)
* Advanced search
* Chooseable number of ads per page (can be set for each individual page, like search, latest view etc)
* Listing with thumbnails OR V/X symbol OR Yes/No.
* Previous/Next link on individual ads (detailed) for easy browsing
* Custom date-format from admin area
* Special ad listing (appears on frontpage)
* Vendor image on all ads (when activated and assigned)
* All sql tables can have custom names
* Layout images in its own dir
* Large image in nice html window
* Graphic images as buttons while still using language files
* Huge layout change
* User selectable language on enter
* Credit package
* List images in category view (option)
* Membership for users in months
* Detail screen on users in admin area (click their name)
* How many times a user have logged in
* Improved installer
* Mail bugs fixed
* Multiple images on each ad

**2.2.2 DREAMWEAVER IDE**

**Adobe Dreamweaver** is a [proprietary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proprietary_software) [web development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_development) tool developed by [Adobe Systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe_Systems). Dreamweaver was created by [Macromedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macromedia) in 1997, and was maintained by them until Macromedia was acquired by Adobe Systems in 2005.

Adobe Dreamweaver is available for [OS X](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OS_X) and for [Windows](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows).

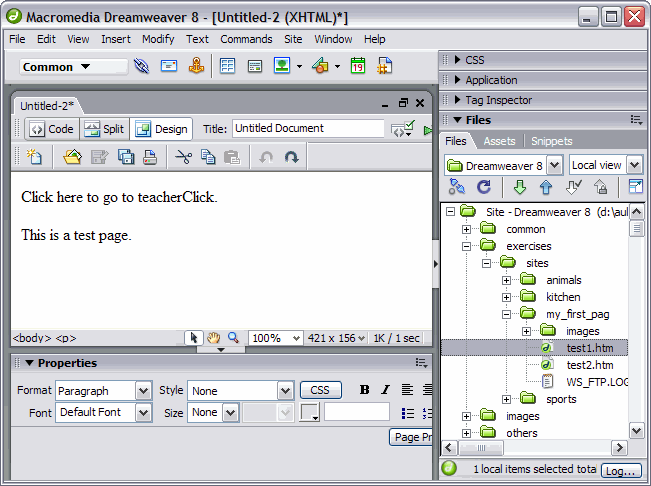


Figure 2.1: Dreamweaver IDE

|  |
| --- |
| * **Title bar**   http://www.teacherclick.com/dreamweaver8/images/barra_titulo.gif |
| The title bar contains the name of the program (Marcromedia Dreamweaver 8) and the name of the document we are working with, between parenthesis you can see the name of the file format this file is codified. At the end on the right are the buttons to minimize, maximize/restore and close the program. |

|  |
| --- |
| * **Menu bar**   http://www.teacherclick.com/dreamweaver8/images/barra_menu.gif |
| The menu bar contains Dreamweaver operations, grouped in drop down menus. When we click on Insert, for example, we'll see the operations related to the different elements that can be inserted in Dreamweaver.  Many of the operations can be done from these menus, but sometimes it's preferable (or compulsory) to do them from the panels. |

|  |
| --- |
| * **The Standard ToolBar**   http://www.teacherclick.com/dreamweaver8/images/barra_estandar.gif |
| The standard toolbar contains icons to execute some of the most habitual operations immediately, like Open http://www.teacherclick.com/dreamweaver8/images/boton_abrir.gif , Save http://www.teacherclick.com/dreamweaver8/images/boton_guardar.gif, etc. |

|  |
| --- |
| * **The document toolbar**   **http://www.teacherclick.com/dreamweaver8/images/barra_documento.gif** |
| The document toolbar contains icons to execute some other habitual operations that the standard toolbar doesn't include. These operations are for example changing the view of the document, preview, etc.     |  | | --- | | * **The status bar**   **status bar** | | The status bar shows us in every moment the HTML tag we are in (in the image, as we are in a blank document, we are directly on the ***<body>*** tag). We also can switch between the selection, drag and zoom modes using the three buttons on the right. You can select the zoom which you want to view the Design View selecting a percentage or just typing it on the percentage textbox (the default is ***100%***). | |

|  |
| --- |
| **PANELS AND SELECTIONS**  Dreamweaver uses floating windows similar to the toolbar ones, these are known as panels or inspectors. The difference between panel and inspector is that, in general, the appearance and options of an inspector changes depending on the selected object.  Through the Window option on the menu bar, it's possible to show or to hide each one of the panels or inspectors. We're going to look at the most important ones. |

|  |
| --- |
| * **The Properties inspector**   http://www.teacherclick.com/dreamweaver8/images/panel_propiedades.gif |
| **The Properties inspector** shows and allows us to modify the more frequent properties that are used in the selected elements. For example, when we select element a text it will show the type of font, the alignment, whether it's in italic or bold, etc.Clicking on the button http://www.teacherclick.com/dreamweaver8/images/triangulo3.gif you can unfold more options. This button is in the bottom-right corner.It will surely be the tool that you are going to use most in Dreamweaver. |

|  |
| --- |
| * **The insert toolbar or panel of objects.**   http://www.teacherclick.com/dreamweaver8/images/panel_insertar.gif |
| **The insert toolbar or panel of objects** allows you to insert elements in a document without having to use the menu. The elements are classified according to their category: tables, text, forms, etc.  It's possible to configure this panel so that the icons of the objects are shown as buttons (in the previous image), as names, or both simultaneously |

**2.2.4 DATABASE**

Here MySQL is used as a database because of its platform independence and high compatibility with java. It is world's most popular open source database which requires less memory as compared to other databases.

The MySQL database has become the world's most popular open source database because of its high performance, high reliability and ease of use. It is also the database of choice for a new generation of applications built on the LAMP stack (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP / Perl / Python.) MySQL runs on more than 20 platforms including Linux, Windows, Mac OS, Solaris, IBM AIX, giving you the kind of flexibility that puts you in control. The MySQL Database powers the most demanding Web, E-commerce and Online Transaction Processing (OLTP) applications. It is a fully integrated transaction-safe, ACID compliant database with full commit, rollback, crash recovery and row level locking capabilities. MySQL delivers the ease of use, scalability, and performance that has made MySQL the world's most popular open source database. The MySQL Database 5.5 improves performance and scalability on multi-processor hardware architectures. The new replication monitoring and manageability features provide developers and DBAs with improved tools for building high performance, scalable applications. In addition, the MySQL Performance Schema provides low-level insight into MySQL database performance metrics.

**MySQL Database 5.0 delivers enterprise features, including**

* **Reliability** requiring little or no intervention to achieve continuous uptime
* **Ease of use** with "15 minutes to success" installation and configuration
* **Low administration** with very little database maintenance required
* **Replication** providing flexible topologies for scale-out and high availability
* **Partitioning** to improve performance and management of very large database environments
* **ACID Transactions** to build reliable and secure business critical applications
* **Stored Procedures** to improve developer productivity
* **Triggers** to enforce complex business rules at the database level
* **Views** to ensure sensitive information is not compromised
* **Information Schema** to provide easy access to metadata

**2.2.5 PHPMYADMIN**

phpMyAdmin can manage a whole MySQL server (needs a super-user) as well as a single database. To accomplish the latter you’ll need a properly set up MySQL user who can read/write only the desired database. It’s up to you to look up the appropriate part in the MySQL manual.

## Supported features

* Currently phpMyAdmin can:
* browse and drop databases, tables, views, columns and indexes
* display multiple results sets through stored procedures or queries
* create, copy, drop, rename and alter databases, tables, columns and indexes
* maintenance server, databases and tables, with proposals on server configuration
* execute, edit and bookmark any [SQL](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/glossary.html#term-sql)-statement, even batch-queries
* load text files into tables
* create [[1]](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/intro.html#f1) and read dumps of tables
* export [[1]](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/intro.html#f1) data to various formats: [CSV](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/glossary.html#term-csv), [XML](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/glossary.html#term-xml), [PDF](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/glossary.html#term-pdf), [ISO](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/glossary.html#term-iso)/[IEC](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/glossary.html#term-iec) 26300 - [OpenDocument](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/glossary.html#term-opendocument) Text and Spreadsheet, Microsoft Word 2000, and LATEX formats
* import data and [MySQL](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/glossary.html#term-47) structures from [OpenDocument](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/glossary.html#term-opendocument) spreadsheets, as well as [XML](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/glossary.html#term-xml), [CSV](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/glossary.html#term-csv), and [SQL](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/glossary.html#term-sql) files
* administer multiple servers
* manage MySQL users and privileges
* check referential integrity in MyISAM tables
* using Query-by-example (QBE), create complex queries automatically connecting required tables
* create [PDF](http://docs.phpmyadmin.net/en/latest/glossary.html#term-pdf) graphics of your database layout
* search globally in a database or a subset of it
* transform stored data into any format using a set of predefined functions, like displaying BLOB-data as image or download-link
* track changes on databases, tables and views
* support InnoDB tables and foreign keys
* create, edit, call, export and drop stored procedures and functions
* create, edit, export and drop events and triggers
* communicate in [80 different languages](https://www.phpmyadmin.net/translations/)

**CHAPTER:3**

**SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE**

**3.1 THE SYSTEM CONCEPT**

The term ‘system’ is derived from the Greek work *‘Systema’* , which means an organized relationship among functioning units or the components. A system exists because it is designed to achieve one or more objectives

A system is an orderly grouping of interdependent component linked together according to a plan to achieve a specific objective. The word component may refer to a physical part, managerial steps, or a subsystem in a multilevel structure. Scholars in various disciplines, who are concerned about the tendency towards the fragmentation of knowledge and the increasing complexity of phenomena, have sought a unifying approach to knowledge. System Analysis and Design for the information systems were founded in the general systems theory, which emphasizes a close look at all the parts of the systems.

System Analysis user here is the application of the system approach to the study and solution of problems using Computer based systems. System thinking is integral to the system interrelated interlocking subsystems. The system approach is a way of thinking about the analysis and design of computer based application. It provides a framework of visualizing the system. System analysis and Design focus on system, process and technology.

The SDLC is how all systems are created. It is a very powerful technique user for creation of applications to solve problems using computer systems. With it’s help you get closest view of the system which then helps to create it because you are familiar with all sorts of components of the system. It provides a perfect outline for the system using which the system is created successfully.

***3.2 What is SDLC?***

SDLC is an acronym for System Development Life Cycle, a methodology that consists of development activities that have a prescribed order. Once a problem or opportunity for a new system is recognized a request for developing a new system is forwarded for approval. If it is approved, a study is carried out to ensure that the proposed system is feasible. If it is feasible, then the system’s requirements are specified and are followed by phases of system analysis, system design, system implementation, and post implementation. A recycling of development may occur again following system evaluation if the system still requires modification or redevelopment.

NEEDS ANALYSIS

FEASIBILITY STUDY

SYSTEM ANLYSIS

SYSTEM DESIGN

IMPLEMENTATION

POST IMPLEMENTATION

SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Figure 3.1 SDLC

**RECOGNITION OF THE NEED** – ***WHAT THE PROBLEM IS?***

One must know what the problem is before it can be solved. The basis of the candidate system is the recognition of a need for improving an information system or a procedure. This needs leads to a primary survey or an initial investigation to determine whether an alternate system can solve the problem.

**3.2.1 FEASIBILITY STUDY :**

Depending on the result of the initial investigation, the survey is expanded to more detailed feasibility study. A feasibility study is a test of system proposal according to its work ability impact on the organization, ability to meet the users need and effective user or resources.

It focuses on three major questions :-

* *What are the users demonstrable needs and how does the candidate system meet them ?*
* *What resources are available for a given candidate system and is the problem worth solving?*
* *What is the likely impact of the candidate system on the organization? How well does it fit within the organization master MIS plans?*

The result of the feasibility study is a formal proposal. This is simply a report-a formal document detailing the nature and scope of proposed solution. The proposal summarizes what is known and what is going to be done.

**SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

It is a detailed study of the various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside of the system. A key question is: What must be done to solve a problem?

During analysis, data are collected on the available files, decision points and transactions handled by the present system. Data flow diagrams, interviews, on site observations, questionnaires are system models and tools that are used in Analysis. Training experience and common sense are required for the collection of the information needed to do the analysis.

**SYSTEM DESIGN**

The term design refers to the technical specification that will be applied and implementing the candidate system. It also includes the construction of programs and program testing.

The first step is to determine how to output is to be produced and in what format samples of output are also presented.

Second input data and master files have to be designed to meet the requirements of the proposed output. The operational phases are handled through program construction and testing, including the list of programs needed to meet the system objective and complete documentation.

Finally details related to justification and estimate of the impact of the candidate system of the user and organization are documented and evaluated by management as a step towards implementation**.**

**HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION**

Table 3.1 Hardware Requirements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CPU** | Pentium IV |
| **RAM** | 1 GB |
| **Hard Disk** | 128 GB |
| **Other Peripheral devices** | Printer |

Table 3.2 Software Requirements

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **OS** | Windows 7,8 |
| **IDE** | Dreamweaver |
| **Front End** | PHP |
| **Back End** | MySQL Server 5.0 |

**3.4 METHODOLOGY**

**3.4.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT**

The functional requirements part discusses the functionalities required from the system. The system is considered to perform a set of high-level functions {*fi*}. The functional view of the system is shown. Each function fi of the system can be considered as a transformation of a set of input data (ii) to the corresponding set of output data (*oi*). The user can get some meaningful piece of work done using a high-level function.

System

Inputs Outputs

Figure 3.2: Functional Requirement

There are three users to Mini Service ERP.

# **CHAPTER:4**

# **DATA FLOW DIAGRAM (DFD)**

Information moves through software, it is modified by a series of transformations. Data flow diagram is a graphical representation that depicts information flow and the transforms that are applied as data move from input to output. The basic form of a data flow diagram, also known as a data flow graph or a bubble chart.

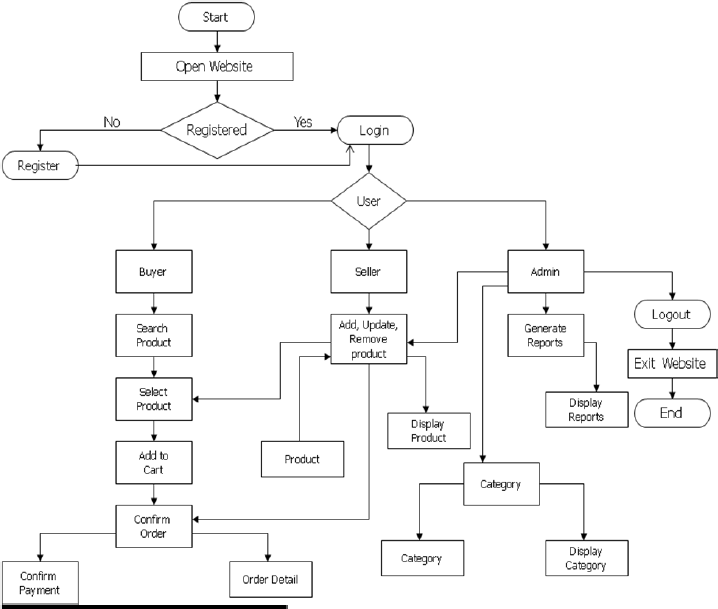
The data flow diagram may be used to represent a system or software at any level of abstraction. DFDs may be partitioned into levels that represent increasing information flow and functional detail. The DFD provides a mechanism for functional modeling as well as information flow modeling.

**DATA FLOW DIAGRAM**

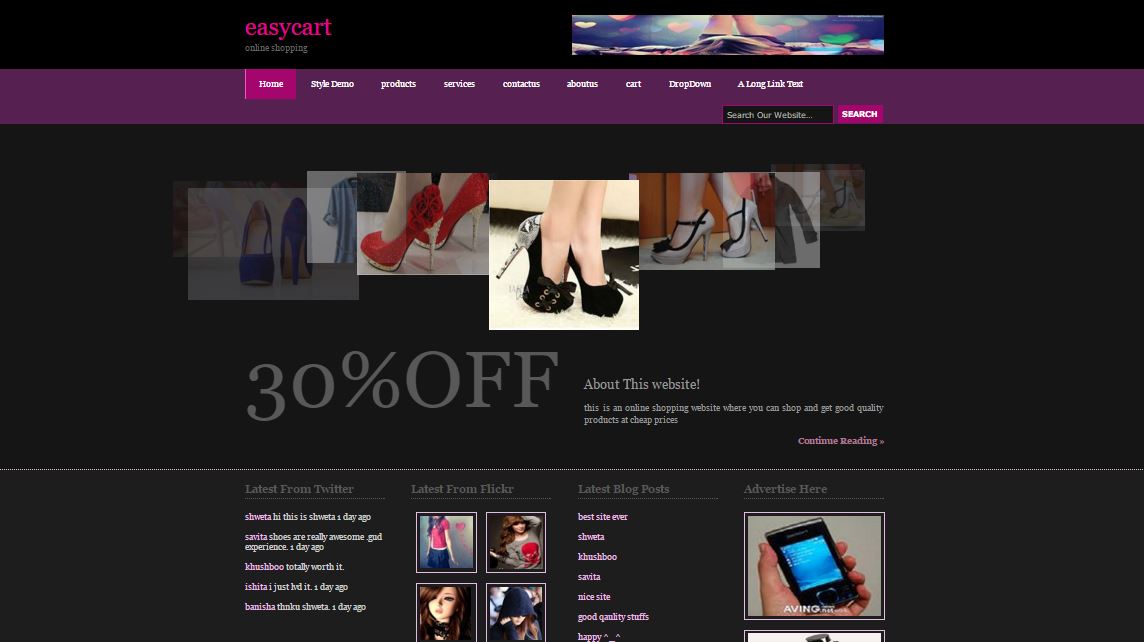
**Figure 4.1 ONLINE SHOPPING SYSTEM**



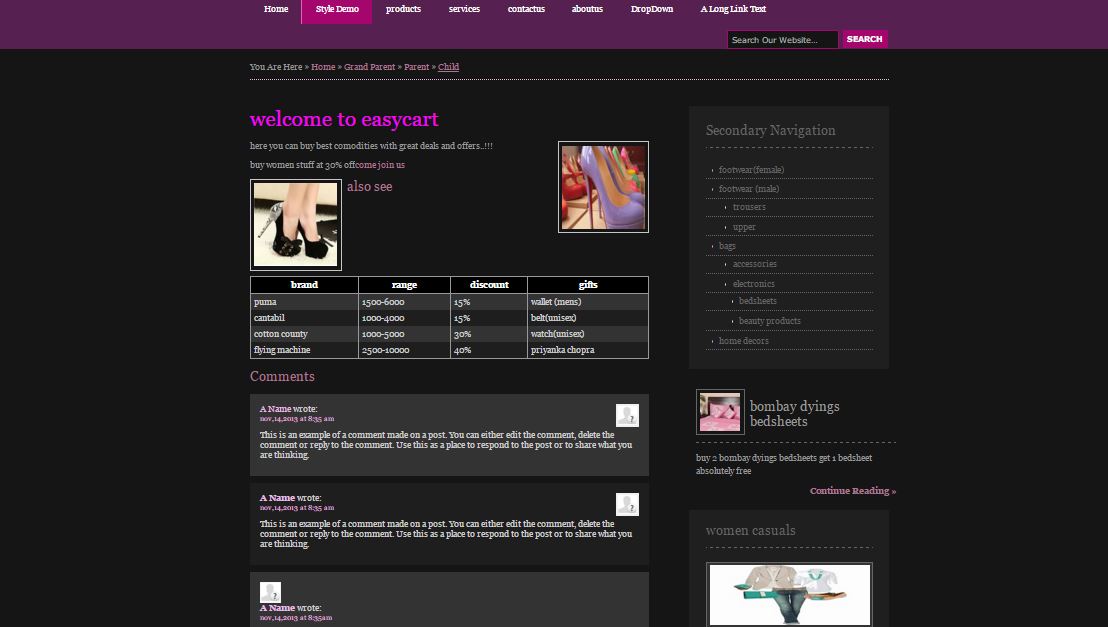
**Figure 4.2 SYSTEM FLOW CHART**



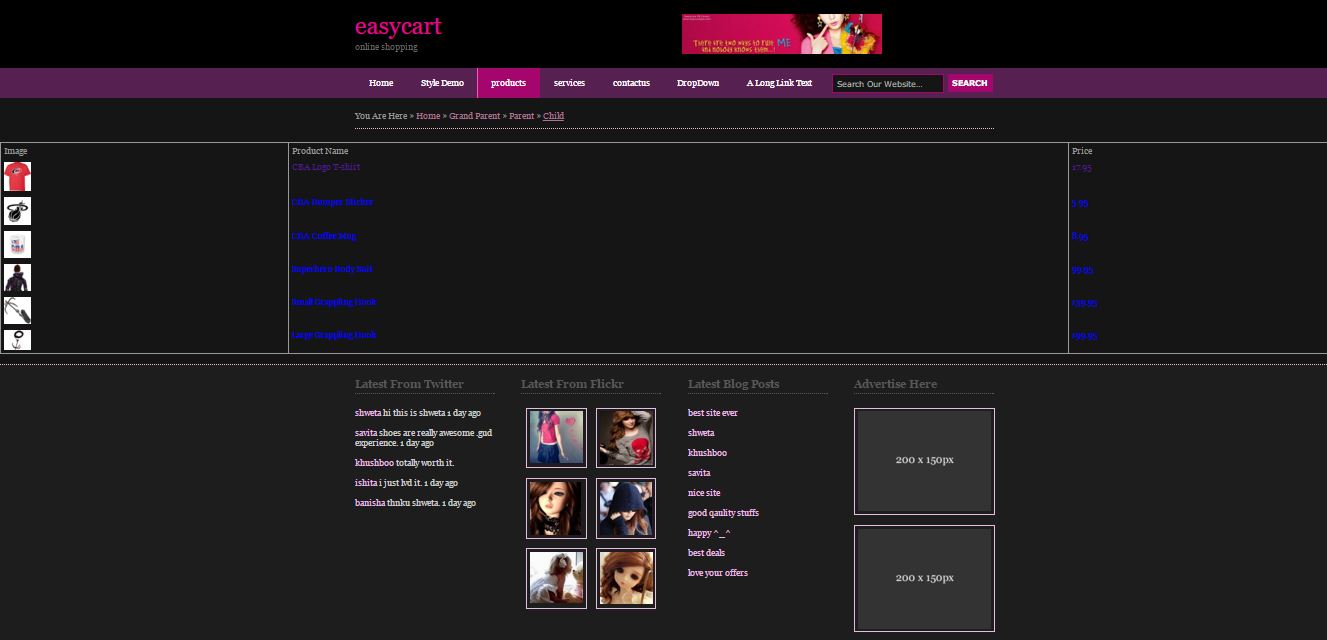
**4.1SCREEN SHORTS**

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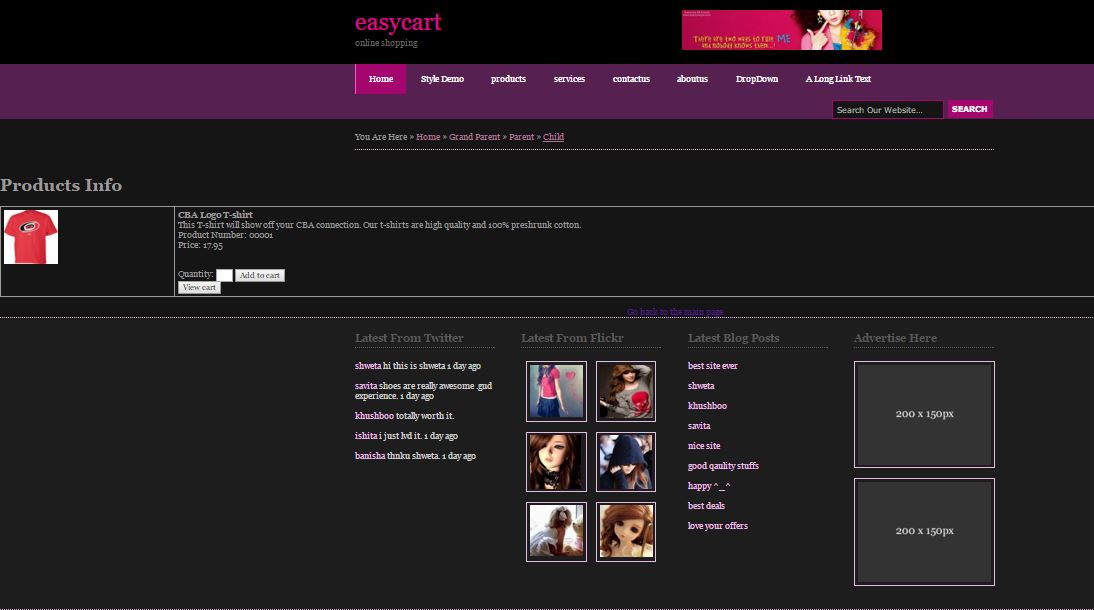
**Figure : 4.3 Homepage**



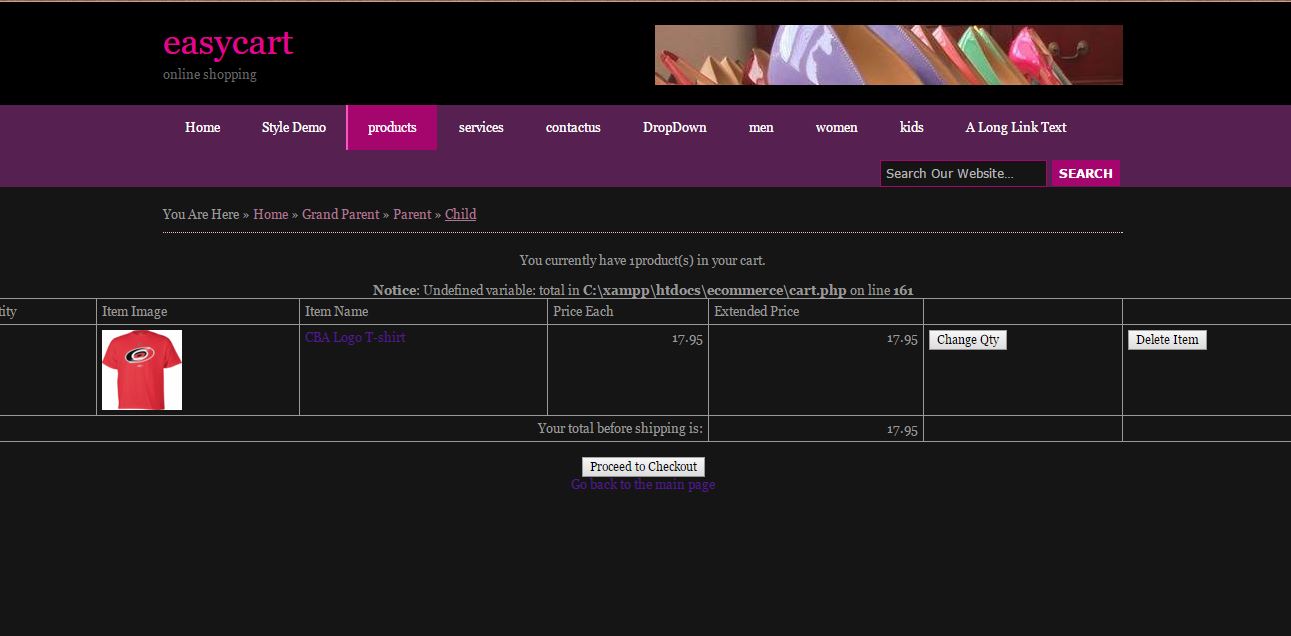
**Figure : 4.4 Style Demo**



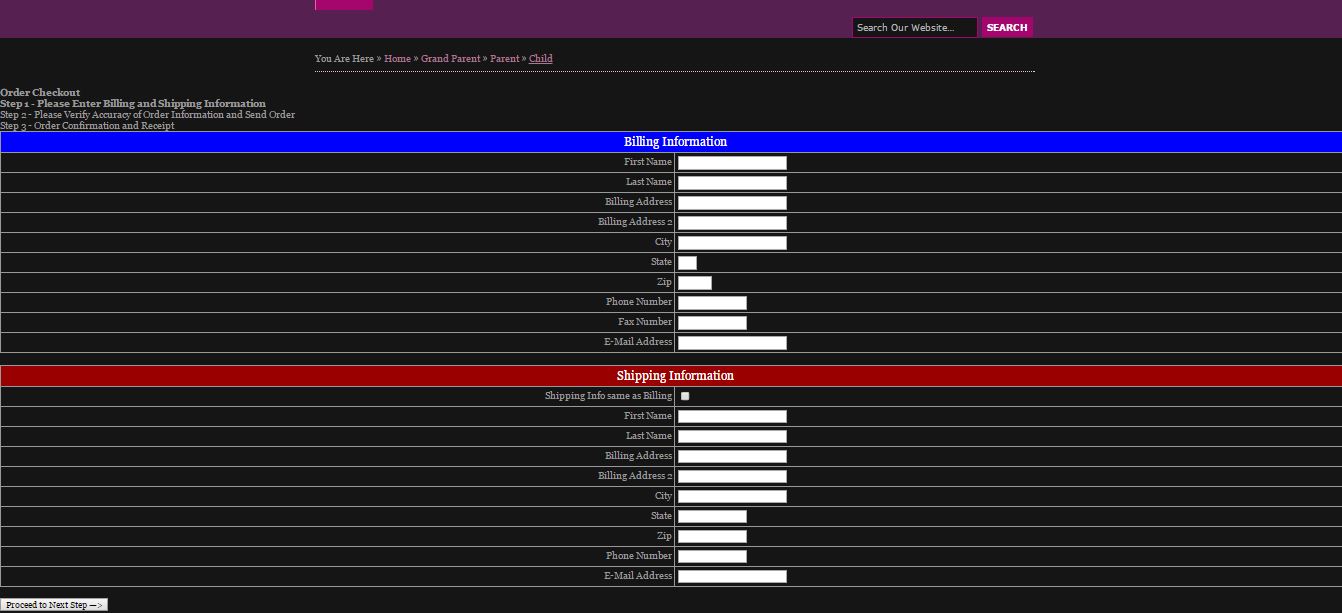
**Figure : 4.5 Products**

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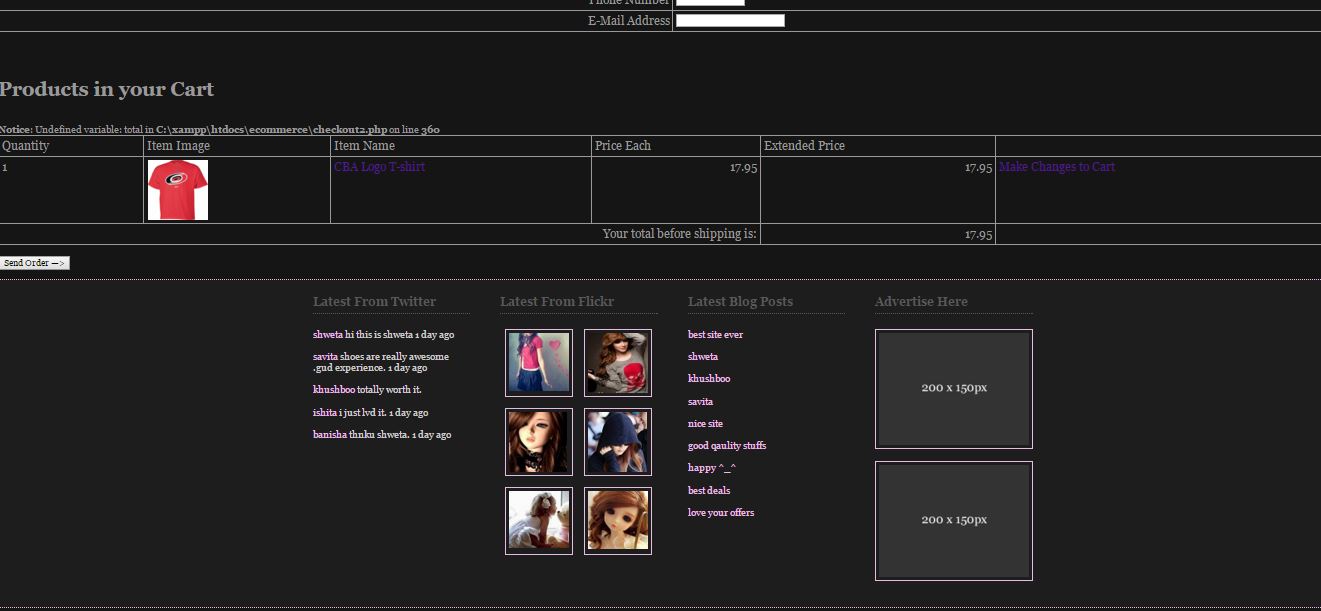
**Figure : 4.6 Cart**

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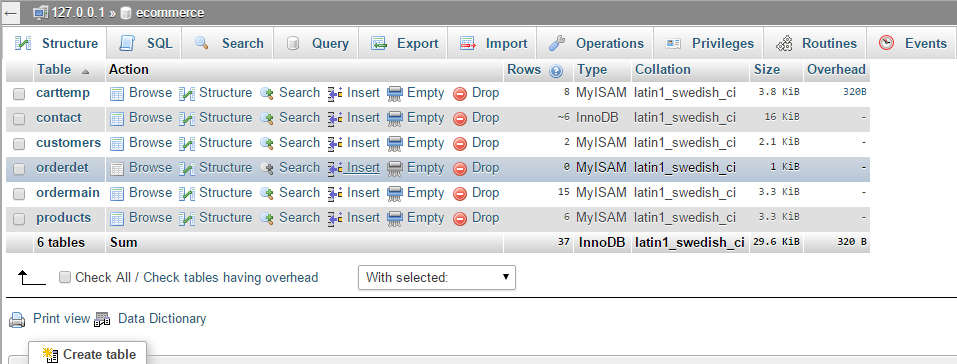
**Figure : 4.7 Products in Cart**

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**Figure : 4.8 Shipping details**

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**Figure : 4.9 Products you buy**

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**Figure : 5.0 Tables in the database**

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

For the successful completion of this project I referred few books and websites.

1. www.w3school.com
2. www.Iconfinder.com
3. www.apycom.com