J.D. WOMEN"S COLLEGE

(Constituent Unit of Patliputra University, Patna)

2rd Cycle NAAC Accredited at Grade "B"

Department Of MCA



PROJECT REPORT ON

E- COMMERCE

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree
Master of Computer Applications (MCA)
Under The Supervision Of Submitted by:

RAHUL SINHA

Kumari Smriti Singh

Organization:

Roll No:-07

University Roll:-1940172082633

Infoera Software Services Pvt.Ltd

Class:-MCA VI Sem

Session:-2018-21



SUBIMITIED TO

Patliputra University, Patna, Bihar

TITLE OF THE PROJECT:-



<u>CERTIFICATE</u>

This is to certify that the project report entitled "E COMMERCE " Submitted to J.D Women"s College, Patliputra University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Computer Applications (MCA), an authentic and original work carried by KUMARI Smriti Singh, VIth Semester of the MCA , Session 2018-21 of J.D WOMEN'S COLLEGE , Patna under the guidance of

Mr.RAHUL SINHA.

INTERNAL EXAMINER	EXTERNAL EXAMINER
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT	PROJECT GUIDE

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the project work entitled "E COMMERCE" is an authentic work carried out by us at Patna under the guidance of Mr. Rahul Sinha "for the partial fullfilment of the degree of M.C.A (Master of Computer Applications) and this project has not been submitted anywhere else for the award of any other degree.

SUBMITTED BY:-

kumari Smriti Singh	07(1940172082633)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The satisfaction and euphoria that accompanies the successful completion of any task would be incomplete the mention of the peoplewho made it possible. The beginning, we do express our heartfelt gratitude in deep humility to the Head of Department, Dr. Suvidya Sinha who has provide us with all the facilities to conduct our project work and immense co-operation and inspiration. If there is a driving force that kept use going on doing this project, it is the constant support of our guide **Mr**. **RAHUL SINHA** We present our sincere and heartiest thanks to them, for giving us a patient hearing and clearing our doubts.

We are obliged to all the staff members of MCA department, for thevaluable information provided by them in their respective fields. Weare grateful for cooperation during the period of our project. Lastly, we thanks Almighty, our family and friends for their constant encouragement without which this project would not be possible.

PREFACE

"Practice makes a man perfect". Practice orientation of software student is a must to qualify on a potential level . It is for reason that project training is prescribed as a part of the syllabus of Master of Computer Application. We are grateful to all the members of "INFOERA SOFTWARE SERVICES Private Limited". whose dedications and involvement helped in the completion of our project on the topic E COMMERCE. We would like to thank our Mentor Mr.Rahul Sinha". whose constant teaching helped us in developing software. During our training we got to learn and experienced how to work in a team for a particular project. We got to know about the current need and type of software required in the companies and how to face the interviews in Companies and that has developed a little confidence in us. We grabbed the knowledge delivered by our Mentors which would definitely help us in the future and that for sure has brought a change in us from now.

TECHNOLOGIES USED

Backend



Database



Frontend









Html Css

INTRODUCTION

- E-commerce refers to commercial transactions of goods or services conducted over the internet.
- Over the past several years, e-commerce has rapidly evolved to become a combination of online and offline retail that is vertically integrated.
- You can find numerous e-commerce companies selling various types of products and services.

OBJECTIVE

- o Manage Online Selling Costs In A Strategic Way.
- o Establish Deeper Business Relationships.
- o Provide a Unique Customer Experience.
- o Improve Customer Loyalty.
- o Refine Service Efficiency.



FUNCTIONALITIES

- o Add as many products to database
- o Update info about products as per your choice
- o Delete info about products as per your choice
- o Handle dynamic purchase
- Order Tracking
- Payment Gateway
- o Print bills

System Analysis

System analysis is the practice of planning, designing and maintaining software systems. As a profession, it resembles a technology- focused type ofbusiness analysis. A system analyst is typically involved in the planning of projects, delivery of solutions and troubleshooting of production problems.

The following are common types of system analysis.

Requirements

Specifying non-functional requirements such as system availability.

Project Planning

Contributing estimates, assumptions and constraints to project planning initiatives. A system analyst may act as a information technology expert whoadvises a project.

Data Analysis

Data analysis such as an evaluation of data quality.

Integration Analysis

Planning integration of processes, systems, services and data.

Measurement & Benchmarking

Developing technology metrics and benchmarks.

Prototyping

Prototyping design alternatives such as products and APIs.

<u>Design</u>

Designing solutions such as a software design or data model.

Risk Management

Identification and analysis of information technology risks. For example, ananalysis of the risks associated with legacy system.

Incidents & Problems

Troubleshooting incidents and resolving the root cause of problems.

Quality assurance

The process of preventing problems and continually improving systems.

EXISTING SYSTEM

The Existing system is a simple game to play with paper and pencil betweentwo

People. Here the whole process will be carried out in the hand-writtenformat

Making nine square grids, placing X's and O's and checking for the winner.

This process will repeat every time. So it will be a tedious job to draw a ninesquare grid

Every time paper and pencil. the human efforts is more here. along with thatthe retrieval.

Of the information is not easy as the records are maintained in the hand-written papers.

This application requires correct feed on input into the respective fields. Suppose the wrong inputs are entered, then the whole process

Is to be done again. so, the users find it difficult to use.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The E-commerce Management System has many advantages, compare to traditional store as one can compare the cost of a product with other e-commerce websites, and if a user dislikes any product he/she can return it. While we can make use of the current technology to overcome the problem with the existing system.

FEASILIBILITY STUDY

E Commerce is one of the many profitable business that is worth starting.

Every body is conscious about their product sense and this means that a E Commerce is every ones best friend.

The fist step in starting a E Commerce business is getting skilled, you need to be trained to be a employee if you don't have any E Commerce skill.

This is a very craftily business and having a professional training is very paramount.

ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

Development of this application is highly economically feasible. The only thingto be done is making an environment with the effective supervision.

It is time effective in the sense that it will eliminate the paper workcompletely.

The system that is being development is also cost effective

OPERATIONAL FEASILIBILITY

The system working is quite easy to use and learn due to its simple butattractive interface.

User requires no prerequisites for operating the product.

SCOPE

- User can easily add products to the database
- o User can generate bills.
- The bills get automatically printed and saved.
- The products gets updated according to the quantity of the products.
- The products gets delete according to the quantity of the products.
- o Payment gateway.
- o Easily Tracking Order...

TOOLS/PLATFORM HARDWARE & SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

TOOLS/PLATFORM

S/W and H/W requirements

Processors : Intel Pentium4(1.50 GHz)or

above

RAM : 1GB

Minimum Hard Disk : 128GB

Monitor : 16"Color Monitor

MOUSE : PS/2

KEYBOARD : MICROSOFT

COMPATIBLE

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS

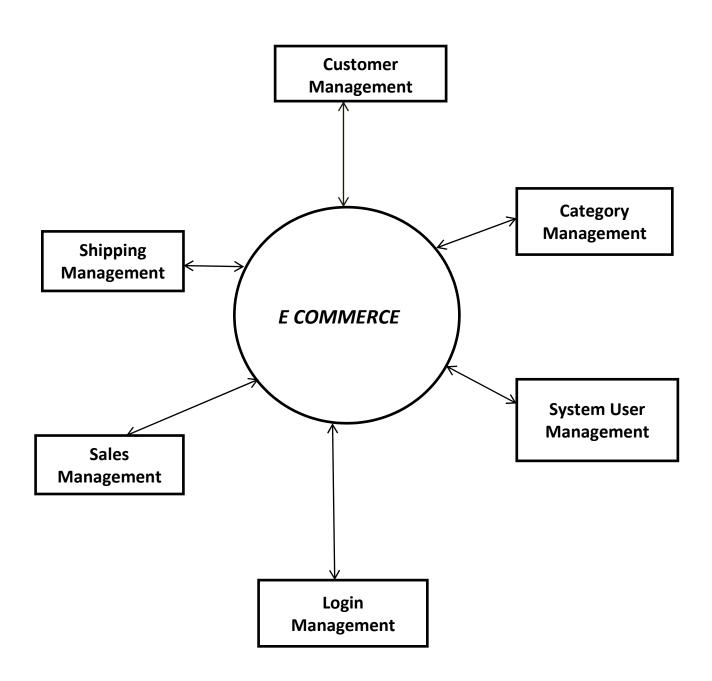
Operating System : Windows 10

Database : SQLite3

Back End Language : python 3.7

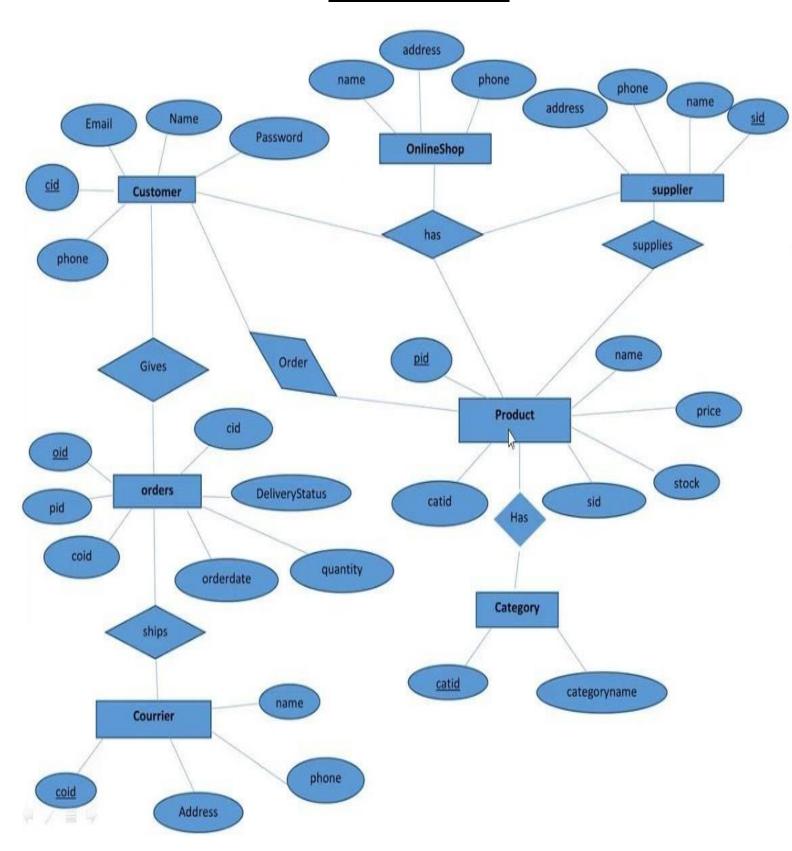
Front End : Html, Css

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



ZERO LEVEL DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

ER-DIAGRAM



Python:- Python is an interpreted, object-oriented, high-level programming language with dynamic semantics. Its high-level built in data structures, combined with dynamic typing and dynamic binding, make it very attractive for Rapid Application Development, as well as for use as a scripting or glue language to connect existing components together. Python's simple, easy to learn syntax emphasizes readability and therefore reduces the cost of program maintenance. Python supports modules and packages, which encourages program modularity and code reuse.

<u>Django</u>:- Django is a python framework that makes it easier to create websites using python. Django takes care of the difficult stuff so that you can concentrate on building your web applications.

<u>Database sqlite3</u>:- SQLite is an in-process library that implements a self-contained, serverless, zeroconfiguration, transactional SQL database engine. The code for SQLite is in the public domain and is thus free for use for any purpose, commercial or private. SQLite is the most widely deployed database in the world with more applications than we can count, including several high-profile projects.

<u>DFD:-</u> A data flow diagram (DFD) maps out the flow of information for any process or system. It uses defined

symbols like rectangles, circles and arrows, plus short text labels, to show data inputs, outputs, storage points and the routes between each destination. Data flowcharts can range from simple, even hand-drawn process overviews, to in-depth, multi-level DFDs that dig progressively deeper into how the data is handled.

SYMBOL OF DFD

Using any convention's DFD rules or guidelines, the symbols depict the four components of data flow diagrams.

- 1. External entity: an outside system that sends or receives data, communicating with the system being diagrammed. They are the sources and destinations of information entering or leaving the system. They might be an outside organization or person, a computer system or a business system. They are also known as terminators, sources and sinks or actors. They are typically drawn on the edges of the diagram.
- 2. Process: any process that changes the data, producing an output. It might perform computations, or sort data based on logic, or direct the data flow based on business rules. A short label is used to describe the process, such as "Submit payment."
- 3. Data store: files or repositories that hold information for later use, such as a database table or a membership form. Each data store receives a simple label, such as "Orders."

4. Data flow: the route that data takes between the external entities, processes and data stores. It portrays the interface between the other components and is shown with arrows, typically labeled with a short data name, like "Billing details."

DFD levels and layers

A data flow diagram can dive into progressively more detail by using levels and layers, zeroing in on a particular piece. DFD levels are numbered 0, 1 or 2, and occasionally go to even Level 3 or beyond. The necessary level of detail depends on the scope of what you are trying to accomplish.

- DFD Level 0 is also called a Context Diagram. It's a basic overview of the whole system or process being analyzed or modeled. It's designed to be an at-aglance view, showing the system as a single highlevel process, with its relationship to external entities. It should be easily understood by a wide audience, including stakeholders, business analysts, data analysts and developers.
- DFD Level 1 provides a more detailed breakout of pieces of the Context Level Diagram. You will highlight the main functions carried out by the system, as you break down the high-level process of the Context Diagram into its subprocesses.

 DFD Level 2 then goes one step deeper into parts of Level 1. It may require more text to reach the necessary level of detail about the system's functioning.

E-R DIAGRAM:- ER model stands for an Entity-Relationship diagram. It is a high-level data model. This model is used to define the data elements and relationship for a specified system. It develops a conceptual design for the database. It also develops a very simple and easy to design view of data. In ER modeling, the database structure is portrayed as a diagram called an entity-relationship diagram.

Component of ER Diagram

Entity:- An entity may be any object, class, person or place. In the ER diagram, an entity can be represented as rectangles.

Consider an organization as an example- manager, product, employee, department etc. can be taken as an entity.

<u>Weak Entity</u>:- An entity that depends on another entity called a weak entity. The weak entity doesn't contain any key attribute of its own. The weak entity is represented by a double rectangle.

Attribute:- The attribute is used to describe the property of an entity. Eclipse is used to represent an attribute.

<u>Key Attrribute</u>:-The key attribute is used to represent the main characteristics of an entity. It represents a primary key. The key attribute is represented by an ellipse with the text underlined.

<u>Composite Attribute</u>:-An attribute that composed of many other attributes is known as a composite attribute. The composite attribute is represented by an ellipse, and those ellipses are connected with an ellipse.

<u>Multivalued Attribute:</u>-An attribute can have more than one value. These attributes are known as a multivalued attribute. The double oval is used to represent multivalued attribute.

<u>Derived Attribute</u>:-An attribute that can be derived from other attribute is known as a derived attribute. It can be represented by a dashed ellipse.

Relationship

A relationship is used to describe the relation between entities. Diamond or rhombus is used to represent the relationship.

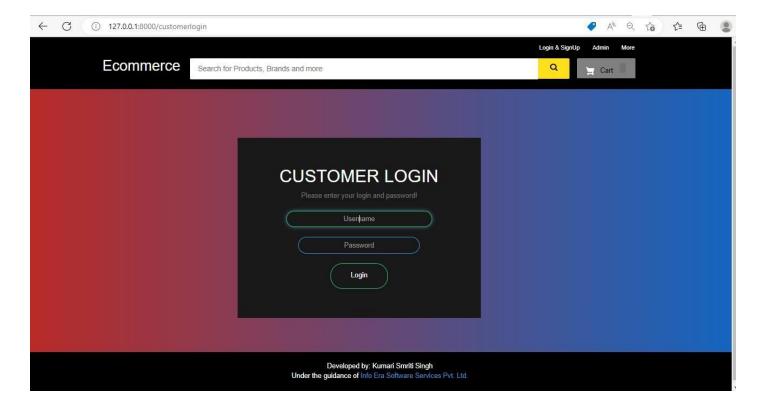
<u>One-to-One Relationship</u>:- When only one instance of an entity is associated with the relationship, then it is known as one to one relationship.

<u>One-to-many relationship:</u>-When only one instance of the entity on the left, and more than one instance of an entity on the right associates with the relationship then this is known as a one-to-many relationship.

Many-to-one relationship:-When more than one instance of the entity on the left, and only one instance of an entity on the right associates with the relationship then it is known as a many-to-one relationship.

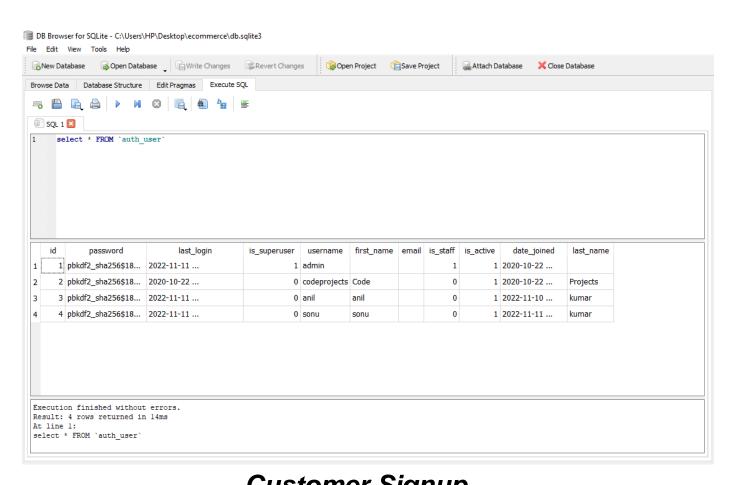
<u>Many-to-many relationship</u>:-When more than one instance of the entity on the left, and more than one instance of an entity on the right associates with the relationship then it is known as a many-to-many relationship.

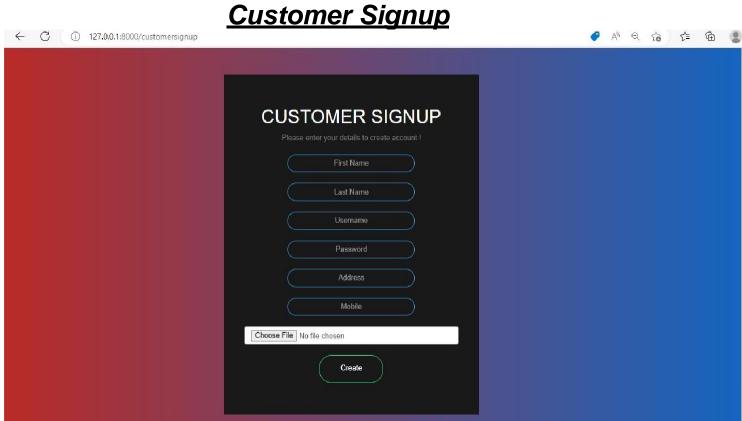
LOGIN Page



Data

✓ ■ auth_user		CREATE TABLE "auth_user" ("id" integer NOT
<caption> id</caption>	integer	"id" integer NOT NULL
password	varchar(128)	"password" varchar(128) NOT NULL
last_login	datetime	"last_login" datetime
is_superuser	bool	"is_superuser" bool NOT NULL
username	varchar(150)	"username" varchar(150) NOT NULL UNIQUE
first_name	varchar(30)	"first_name" varchar(30) NOT NULL
email	varchar(254)	"email" varchar(254) NOT NULL
<pre>is_staff</pre>	bool	"is_staff" bool NOT NULL
is_active	bool	"is_active" bool NOT NULL
date_joined	datetime	"date_joined" datetime NOT NULL
last_name	varchar(150)	"last_name" varchar(150) NOT NULL
. =		COCATE TABLE !! .!! !! /!! !!! · ·

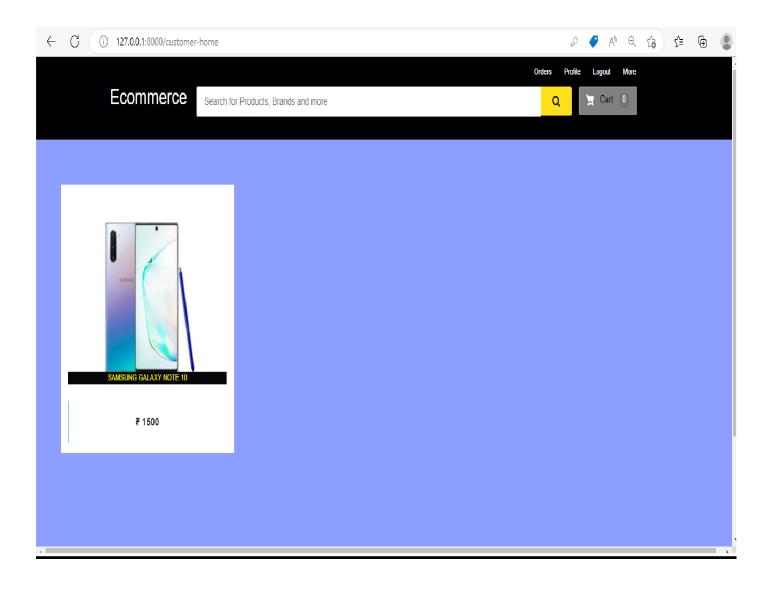




✓ III ecom_customer		CREATE TABLE "ecom_customer" ("id
id	integer	"id" integer NOT NULL
profile_pic	varchar(100)	"profile_pic" varchar(100)
address	varchar(40)	"address" varchar(40) NOT NULL
mobile	varchar(20)	"mobile" varchar(20) NOT NULL
user_id	integer	"user_id" integer NOT NULL UNIQUE

	id	profile_pic	address	mobile	user_id	
1	1	profile_pic/	Youtube	192418241	2	!
2	2		patna	9876543210	3	
3	3	profile_pic/	patna	6206302249	4	·
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Customer Home

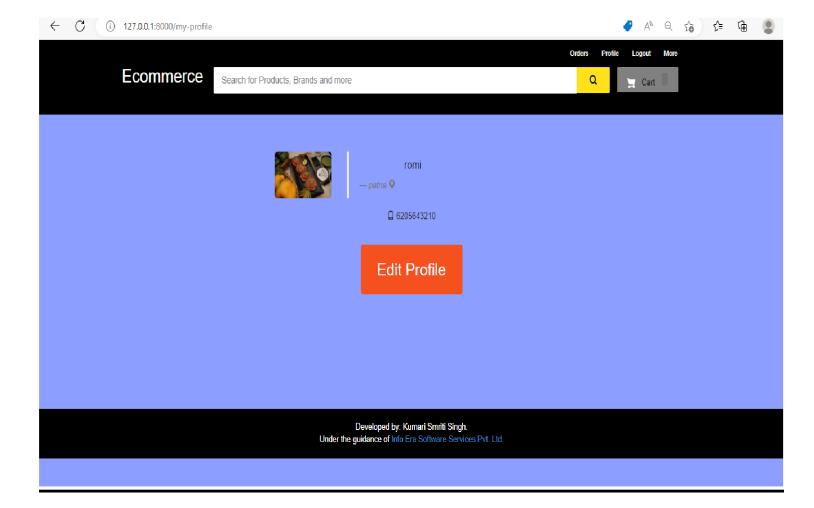


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₽ i	id	integer	"id" integer NOT NUL	.L			
□ I	name	varchar("name" varchar(40) [NOT NULL			
	product_image	varchar("product_image" vare	char(100)			
	price	integer u	"price" integer unsign	ned NOT N	ULL CHEC	:K("price" >	= 0)
	description	varchar("description" varchar	(40) NOT N	NULL		
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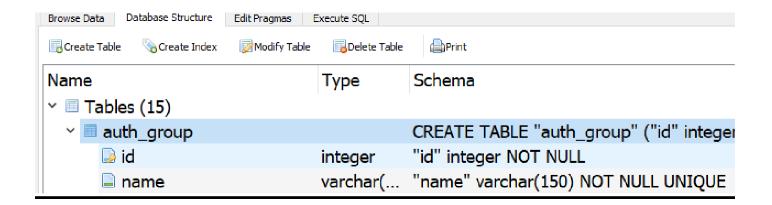
 id
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 description

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 1
 Samsung Galaxy note 10
 product_image/note10.jpeg
 1500
 Operates like computer, console and ...

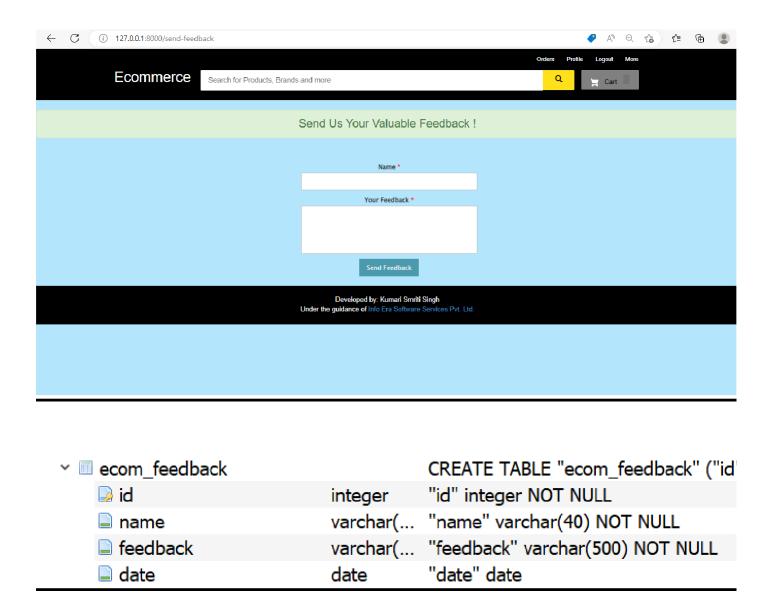
Profile Page



	id	password	last_login	is_superuser	username	first_name	email	is_staff	is_active
	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
1	1	pbkdf2_sha256\$180000\$XeKFOVixnO9	2022-11-11 10:07:21.213067	1	admin			1	1
2	2 2	pbkdf2_sha256\$180000\$0wI8P76bUR	2020-10-22 09:00:50.085455	0	codeprojects	Code		0	1
3	3	pbkdf2_sha256\$180000\$MHru88RGFZ	2022-11-11 07:51:06.486503	0	anil	anil		0	1
4	4	pbkdf2_sha256\$180000\$p5XRiPCEfcIy	2022-11-11 10:06:45.946675	0	sonu	sonu		0	1
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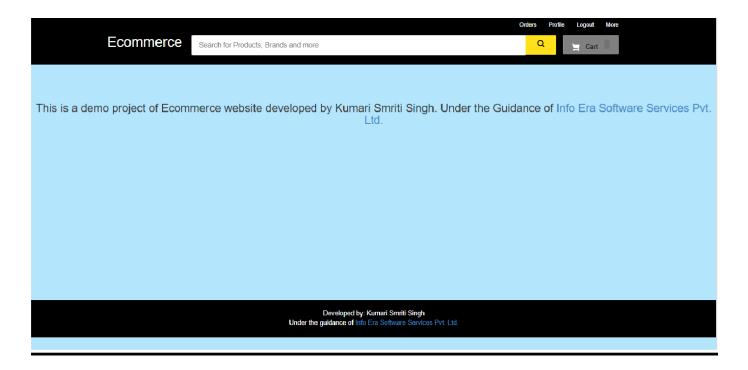


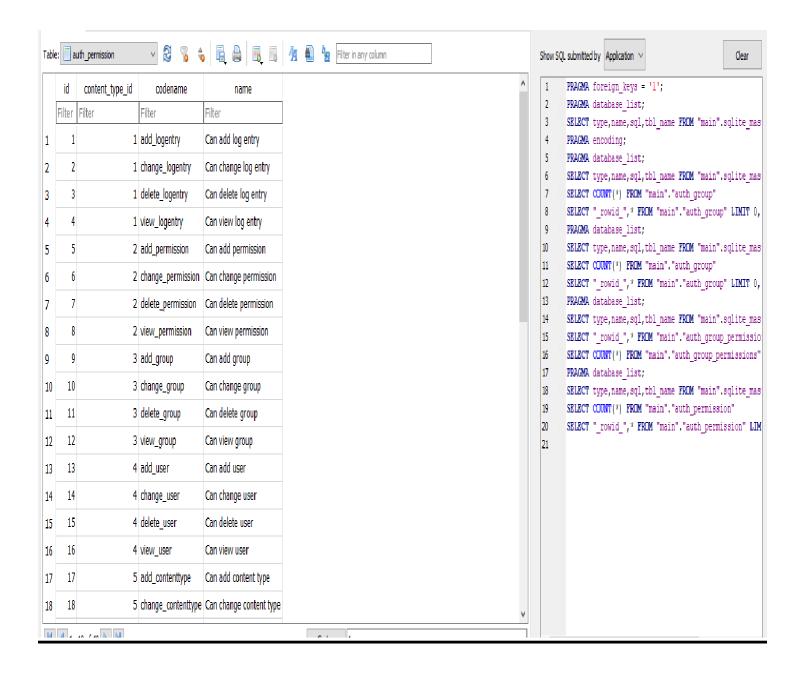
Send Feed Back

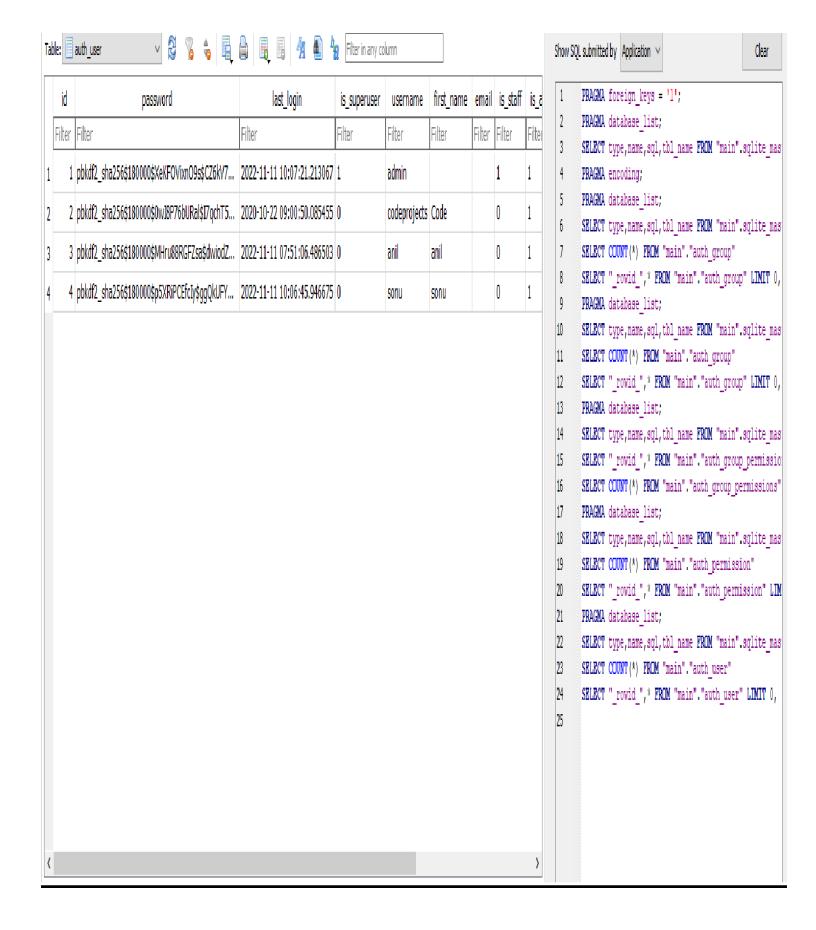


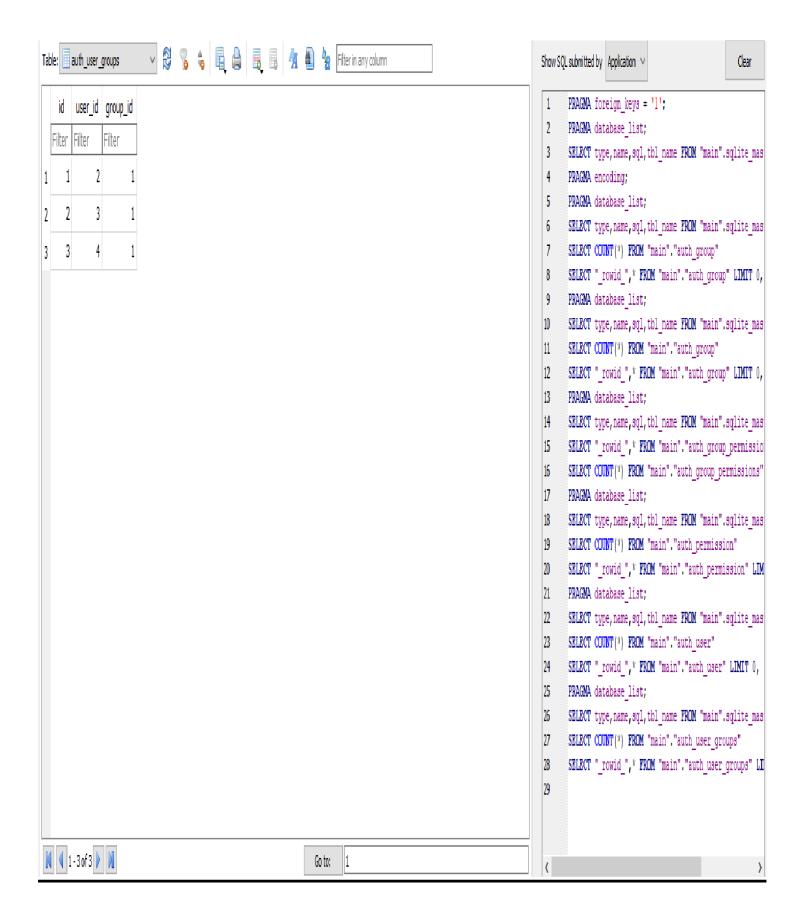
			feedback	date
1	1	anil	very good	2022-11-10
2	2	anil	goood	2022-11-11
3	3	sadfasdf	adfadfad	2022-11-11

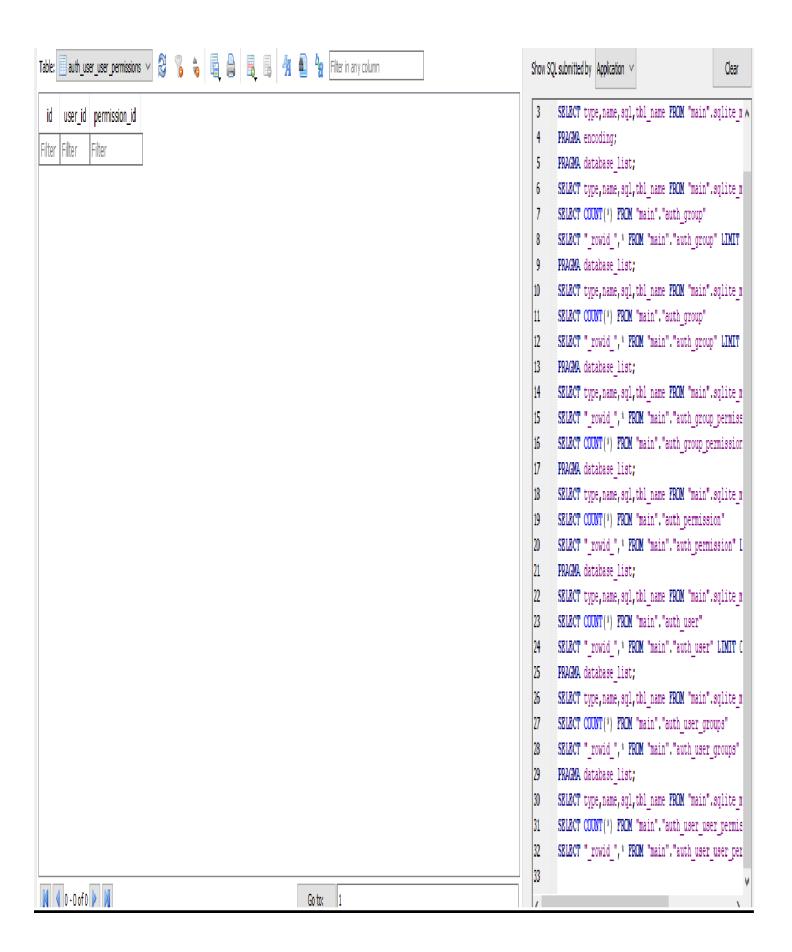
About Page

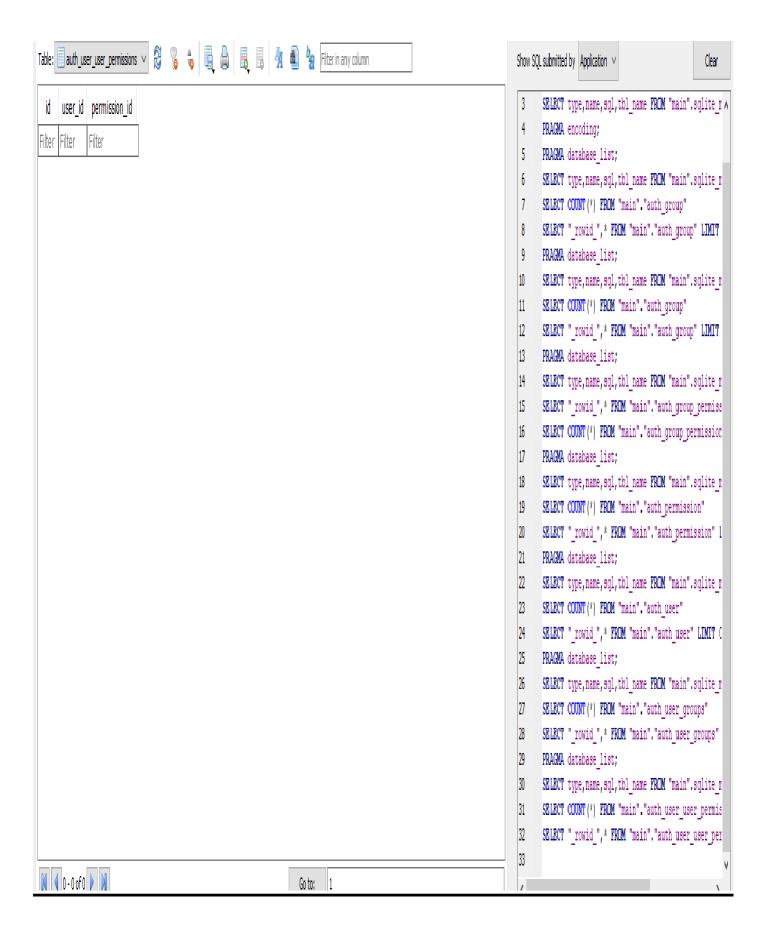


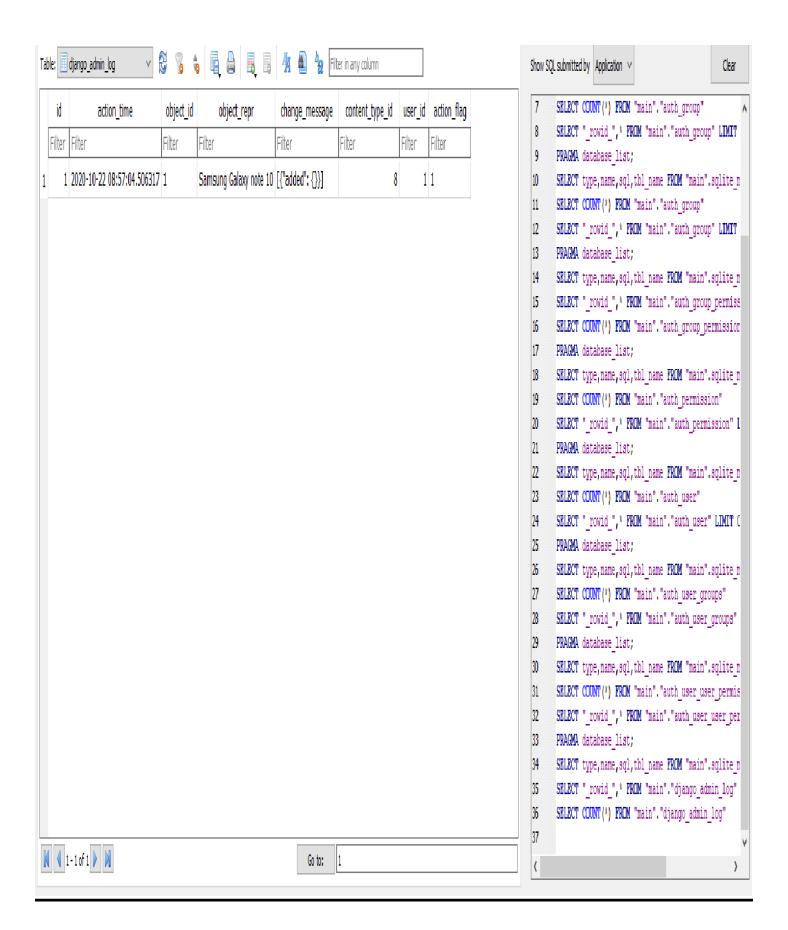


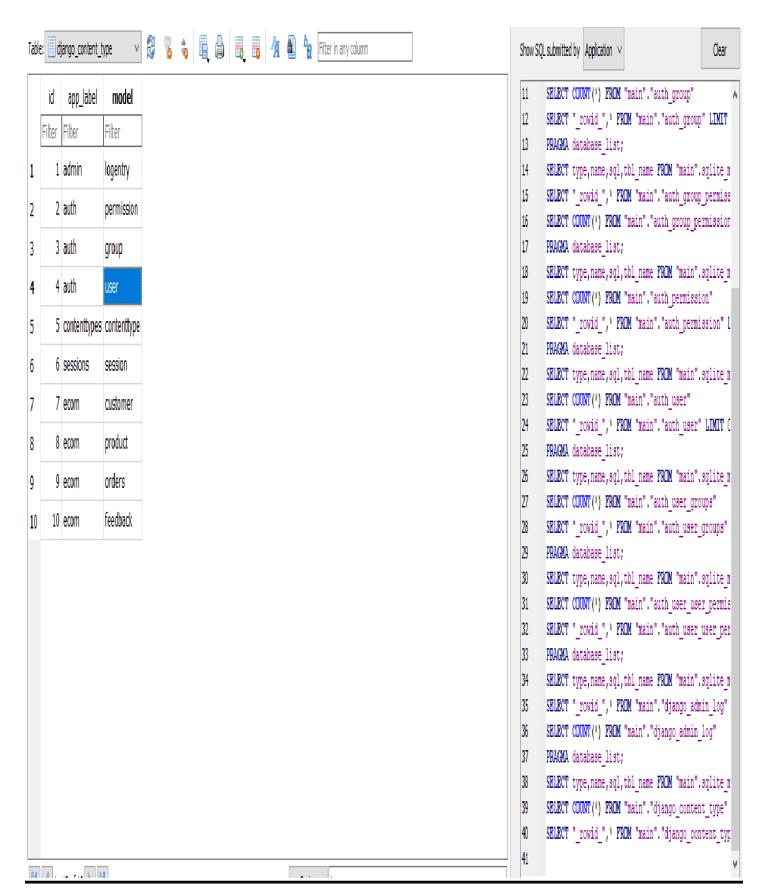


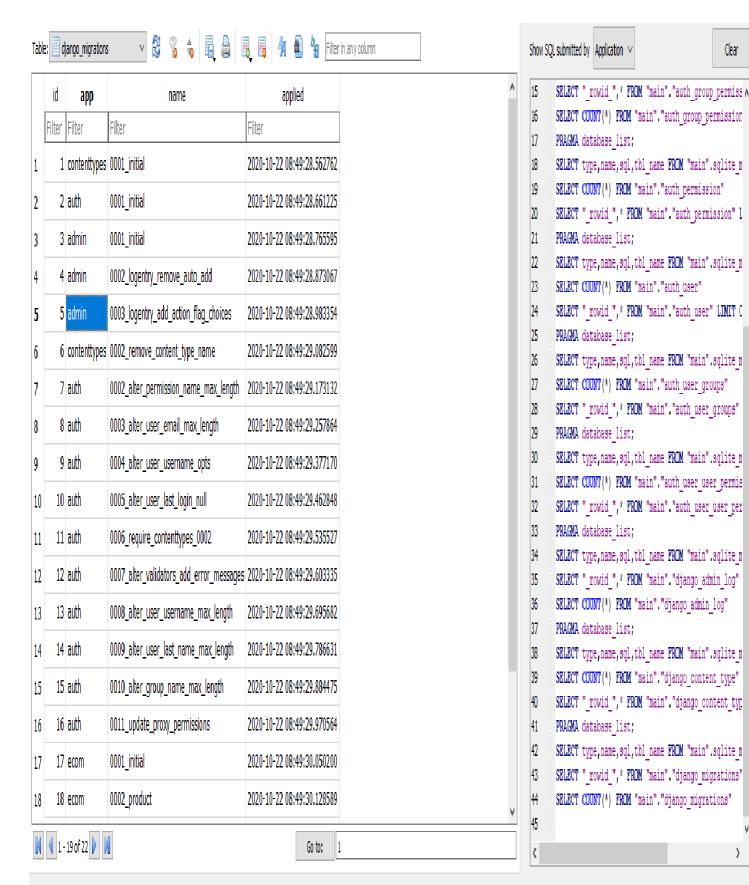




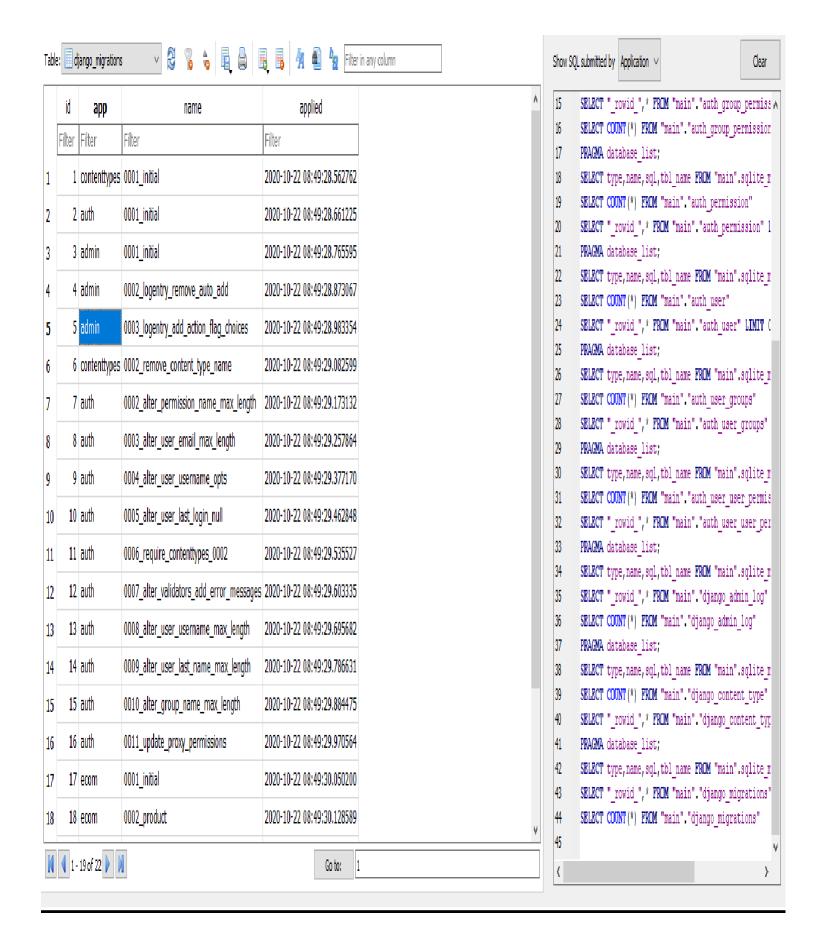


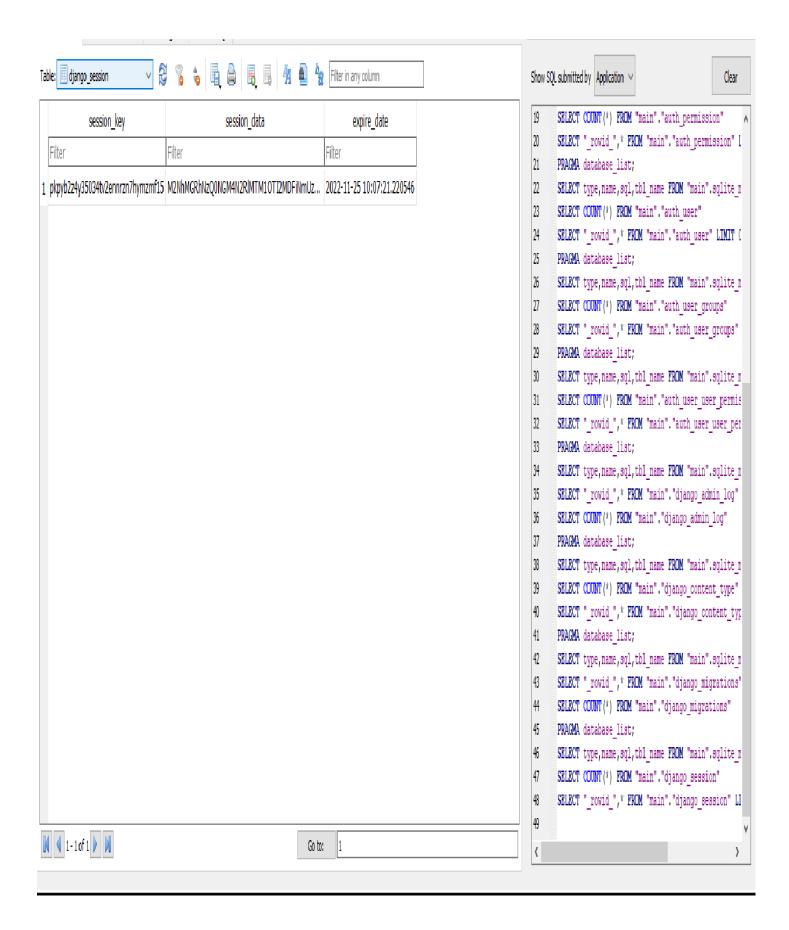


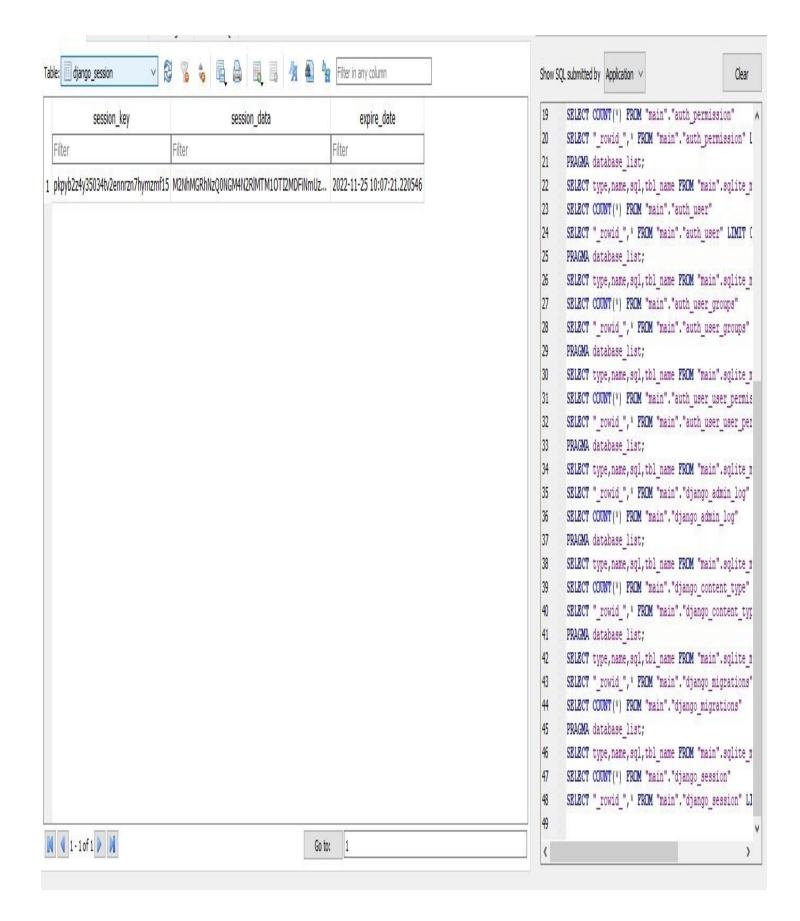




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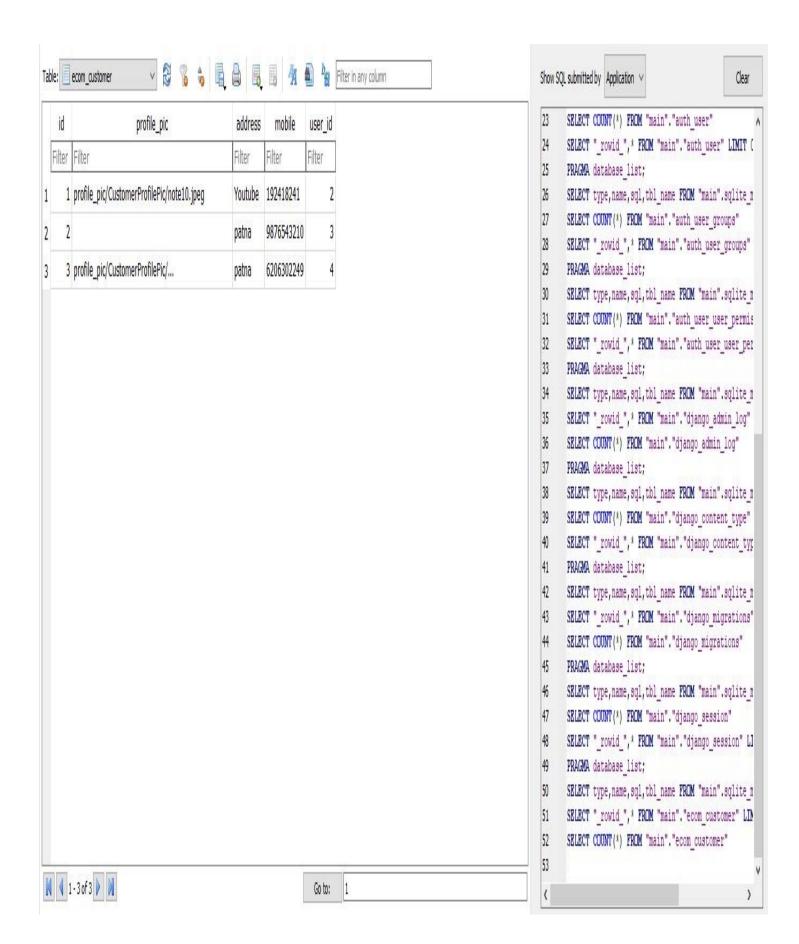








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Show SQL submitted by Application V

Clear

