TEXTILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

A MINI PROJECT REPORT
IN
22CSL41 DBMS LABORATORY

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in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

KONGU ENGINEERING COLLEGE

(Autonomous)

PERUNDURAI ERODE-638060

JUNE 2024

(Autonomous)

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JULY 2024

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project Report entitled **TEXTILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM** is the Bonafide record of project work done by **SINDHU A(Register no: 22CSR195), SINDHU K (Register no : 22CSR196), SUMITHAA P V R (Register no: 22CSR212), SNEHITH S K (Register no: 22CSL264),** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in **Computer Science and Engineering** of Anna University, Chennai during the year 2023-2024.

COURSE INSTRUCTOR HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Date:

Submitted for the viva voce examination held on _____

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ABSTRACT

The Textile Management System (TMS) is a comprehensive solution designed to streamline and optimize the operations within the textile industry. This project addresses the complexities of managing various aspects such as inventory control, order processing, production scheduling, quality control, and customer relationship management. The TMS integrates these components into a cohesive framework that enhances operational efficiency, reduces costs, and improves customer satisfaction.

The system employs a modular architecture, enabling scalability and flexibility to adapt to the diverse needs of different textile enterprises. Key features include real-time inventory tracking, automated order processing, production workflow management, and robust reporting capabilities.

A significant focus is placed on user-friendliness and accessibility, ensuring that stakeholders across the organization can effectively utilize the system. The implementation of a web-based interface allows for remote access and seamless integration with existing enterprise systems. Security measures are incorporated to protect sensitive data and ensure compliance with industry standards.

Through the development and deployment of the Textile Management System, the project aims to deliver a robust tool that not only meets the current demands of the textile industry but also anticipates future challenges and opportunities. The system's ability to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and responsiveness positions it as a vital asset for textile companies striving to maintain competitiveness in a dynamic market environment.

I. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Textile Management System (TMS) is designed to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of a textile manufacturing and distribution company by automating and integrating key operational functions. The current reliance on manual processes leads to significant inefficiencies, data inaccuracies, delays, and a lack of real-time visibility, which collectively result in stockouts, production bottlenecks, and customer dissatisfaction. TMS addresses these challenges by providing a centralized platform that manages product information, supplier and manufacturer interactions, inventory levels, customer orders, and shipment logistics.

Key features of TMS include a comprehensive product catalog that details each item's specifications, pricing, and stock levels. The system facilitates seamless coordination with suppliers and manufacturers, ensuring timely procurement and production. Inventory management capabilities offer real-time tracking and automatic restocking alerts, preventing both overstocking and stockouts. The customer relationship management (CRM) module tracks customer interactions and order histories, enabling personalized service and efficient order processing. Additionally, the shipment management feature ensures timely and accurate delivery tracking.

By integrating these functions, TMS improves operational transparency, reduces manual errors, and enhances decision-making through data analytics. This leads to cost savings, improved customer satisfaction, and a scalable infrastructure capable of supporting future growth. Ultimately, TMS transforms the textile company's operations, driving productivity and competitiveness in the market.

II. ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

Entities:

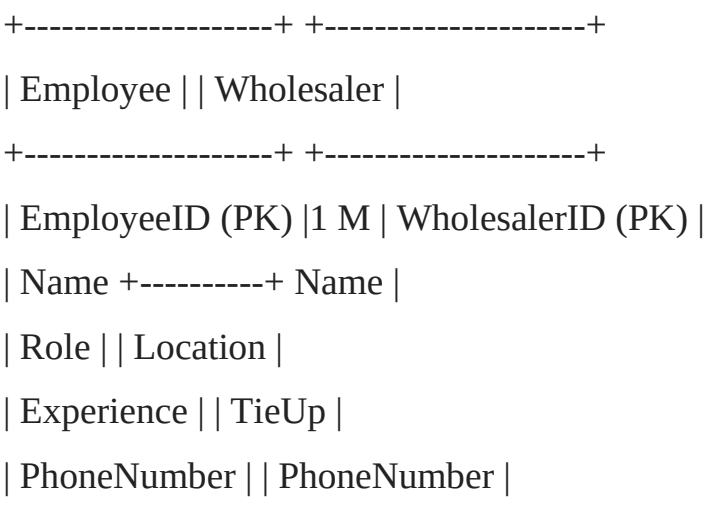
Product

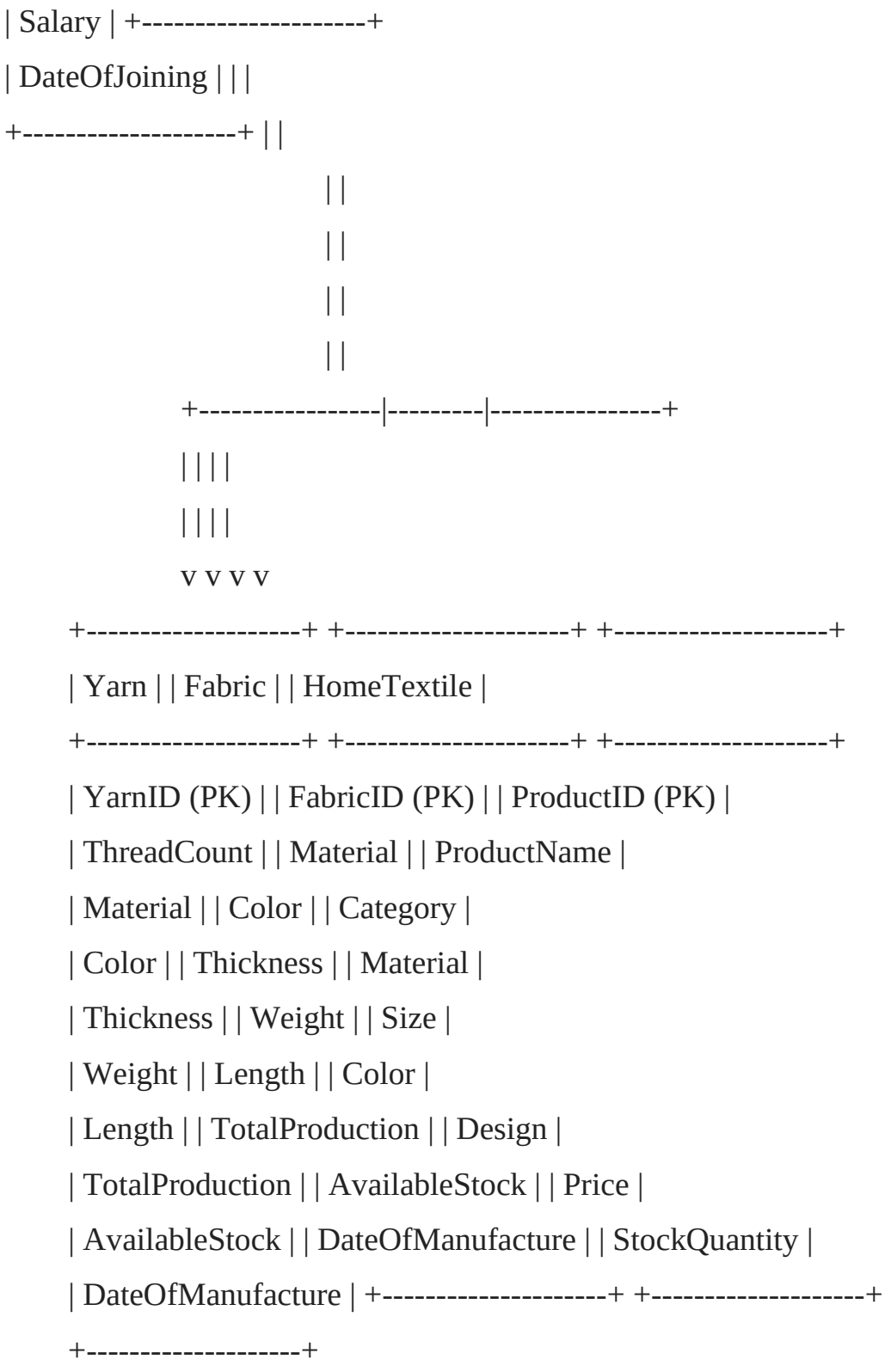
- ProductID (PK)
- Name
- Description
- Category
- Price
- StockQuantity
- SupplierID (FK)
- ManufacturerID (FK)

Supplier

- SupplierID (PK)
- Name
- ContactNumber
- Email
- Address
- Country

The following Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD) illustrates the detailed structure and relationships within the textile Management System

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| Yarn | | Fabric | | HomeTextile |
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YarnID (PK)		FabricID (PK)		ProductID (PK)
ThreadCount		Material		ProductName
Material		Color		Category
Color		Thickness		Material
Thickness		Weight		Size
Weight		Length		Color
Length		TotalProduction		Design
TotalProduction		AvailableStock		Price
AvailableStock		DateOfManufacture		StockQuantity
DateOfManufacture	+--------------------+ +-------------------+
+-------------------+

Relationships:

Product is connected to **Supplier** and **Manufacturer** with a one-to-many relationship.

Product is connected to **OrderDetail** with a one-to-many relationship.

ERD Development Process: The ERD development process involves identifying entities, defining their attributes, establishing relationships between entities, and specifying cardinalities. This is followed by creating a visual diagram using tools like draw.io or Lucidchart to represent the entities, their attributes, and relationships accurately.

ERD Maintenance and Evolution:

ERD (Entity-Relationship Diagram) maintenance and evolution in the Textile Management System involves version control to track changes, keeping documentation updated, implementing a change management process for modifications, and involving stakeholders. Forward engineering tools generate SQL scripts for database changes, while reverse engineering ensures the ERD reflects the current database structure. Regular performance tuning optimizes the ERD for efficiency, and adherence to security and compliance standards is ensured. Training sessions empower the team to understand and contribute effectively to the ERD's ongoing development, supporting scalability and alignment with business needs..

II. TABLE DESIGN

Table design for the Textile Management System (TMS) involves creating entities (tables) with clear primary keys, attributes, and relationships. Each table should be normalized to minimize redundancy and ensure data integrity. Indexes should optimize query performance, and foreign keys establish relationships between tables for effective data retrieval and management.

Table Structure and Attributes:

The Textile Management System (TMS) database is structured around several core entities, each designed to efficiently manage the system's operations. The **Product** entity includes attributes such as ProductID (primary key), Name, Description, Category, Price, StockQuantity, SupplierID (foreign key), and ManufacturerID (foreign key). **Supplier** and **Manufacturer** entities have attributes like SupplierID (primary key), Name, ContactNumber, Email, Address, and Country, facilitating effective supplier and manufacturer management. The **Customer** entity features CustomerID (primary key), FirstName, LastName, Email, PhoneNumber, and Address to manage customer relationships and orders. Orders are tracked using the **Order** entity with OrderID (primary key), CustomerID (foreign key), OrderDate, and TotalAmount.

Each order detail, stored in the **OrderDetail** entity, is associated with OrderDetailID (primary key), OrderID (foreign key), ProductID (foreign key), Quantity, and Price. **Inventory** management is handled by attributes such as InventoryID (primary key), ProductID (foreign key), QuantityAvailable, and LastRestockDate. Employee details are stored in the **Employee** entity with EmployeeID (primary key), FirstName, LastName, Email, PhoneNumber, Position, and Salary, supporting human resources management. Finally, the **Shipment** entity tracks shipments with ShipmentID

(primary key), OrderID (foreign key), ShipmentDate, DeliveryDate, and Status attributes, ensuring efficient order fulfillment and delivery tracking. This structured approach ensures data integrity, efficient querying, and scalability for the TMS.

Constraints and Data Types:

In the Textile Management System (TMS) database, constraints enforce data integrity rules, including primary keys (e.g., ProductID), foreign keys (e.g., SupplierID), and attributes with data types such as VARCHAR, INT, DATE, and DECIMAL. These constraints ensure accurate and consistent data storage and retrieval. Common constraints include NOT NULL to enforce non-null values, UNIQUE to ensure uniqueness, and CHECK to validate data against specified conditions. Data types define the format and size of data stored in each attribute, such as strings, integers, dates, and decimal numbers, optimizing storage efficiency and facilitating effective querying and analysis within the TMS database.

Data Relationships and Interactions:

In the Textile Management System (TMS) database, data relationships are established through primary and foreign keys, ensuring cohesive data organization. Instructions for maintaining these relationships include defining primary keys for uniquely identifying records (e.g., ProductID, CustomerID), and foreign keys for linking related data across tables (e.g., SupplierID, OrderID). Maintain referential integrity by ensuring foreign keys reference existing primary keys.

IV. FRONT END TECHNOLOGIES

Front-end technologies for the Textile Management System (TMS) include HTML for markup, CSS for styling, and JavaScript for dynamic behavior. Popular front-end frameworks like React, Angular, and Vue.js facilitate efficient UI development. CSS frameworks such as Bootstrap and Tailwind CSS aid in responsive and customizable design. JavaScript libraries like jQuery and Lodash enhance functionality and simplify DOM manipulation. Build tools like Webpack and Parcel bundle assets, while npm and Yarn manage dependencies. These technologies collectively enable developers to create intuitive and responsive interfaces, ensuring a seamless user experience across different devices and browsers within the TMS.

Technologies Used:

Technologies used in the Textile Management System (TMS) include HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for front-end development. Backend technologies encompass Node.js for server-side scripting, Express.js for routing, and MongoDB for database management. Additional tools like Git for version control, npm for package management, and React for building the user interface are also employed.

Key Features and Components

Key features and components of the Textile Management System (TMS) include:

1. Product Management:

Catalog Management: Detailed product information, categories, and pricing.

Inventory Control: Real-time tracking of stock levels, automatic restocking alerts.

Supplier and Manufacturer Integration:Seamless coordination with suppliers .

2. Order Processing:

Customer Order Management:Processing and tracking customer orders.

Order Fulfillment:Efficient handling from order creation to shipment.

3. Customer Relationship Management (CRM):

Customer Database:Managing customer information, order history, and preferences.

Customer Support: Integration for handling customer inquiries and issues.

4. Shipment and Logistics:

Shipment Tracking:Monitoring of shipments from dispatch to delivery.

Logistics Management: Coordination with shipping carriers and warehouses.

5. Reporting and Analytics:

Sales Reports: Insights into sales performance, trends, and forecasts.

Inventory Analysis: Optimization of inventory levels and stock movement.

6. Security and Compliance:

Data Security:Protection of sensitive information and compliance with regulations.

User Access Control: Permission management and role-based access.

7. User Interface (UI) and User Experience (UX):

Responsive Design:Optimized for various devices and screen sizes.

Intuitive Interface: User-friendly navigation and interaction.

8. Integration and Scalability:

API Integration: Connects with other systems and services.

Scalable Architecture: Ability to handle increased workload and data volume.

These features and components collectively ensure the efficient management of textile operations, enhance customer satisfaction, and support business growth within the Textile Management System.

Design Considerations

Design constraints for the Textile Management System (TMS) encompass various considerations that shape its architecture and implementation:

1. **Performance**: Ensure the system can handle large volumes of data and transactions efficiently, with minimal latency.

2. **Scalability:** Design the system to scale horizontally by adding more servers or vertically by enhancing server resources.

3. **Security**:Implement robust security measures to protect sensitive

data, including encryption, secure authentication, and access control.

4.**Reliability**:Ensure high availability and reliability through redundancy, failover mechanisms, and regular backups.

5. **Usability**: Design an intuitive user interface (UI) and user experience (UX) to facilitate easy navigation and efficient task completion.

6. **Compliance:**Adhere to relevant legal and industry regulations (e.g., GDPR, PCI-DSS) regarding data privacy and security.

7. **Integration:** Support integration with external systems and services through well-defined APIs and data exchange formats.

8**. Maintainability**:Develop the system with clear and modular code, documentation, and version control to ease maintenance and updates.

9. **Cost:** Consider the budget constraints for hardware, software licenses, and ongoing maintenance costs.

10**. Performance Testing**: Conduct regular performance testing to identify bottlenecks and optimize system performance.

These constraints guide the design and development of TMS to meet business requirements effectively while ensuring it remains secure, scalable, and reliable.

V. SERVER TECHNOLOGY

For hosting the Textile Management System (TMS), deploy on Linux or Windows servers depending on software compatibility needs. Use Apache or Nginx as the web server for handling HTTP requests efficiently. Choose Node.js, Tomcat, or ASP.NET Core as application servers based on application requirements. Opt for MySQL, PostgreSQL, or MongoDB for database needs. Utilize cloud platforms like AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud for scalability, security, and cost-efficiency in hosting and managing the project.

Server Architecture

Server architecture for the Textile Management System (TMS) involves designing a scalable, resilient, and secure infrastructure to support the application's operations. Use load balancers to distribute traffic across multiple servers, ensuring high availability. Employ a microservices architecture for modularity and flexibility, with each service handling specific functions like inventory management or order processing. Utilize containerization (e.g., Docker) and orchestration (e.g., Kubernetes) for easy deployment and management of services. Implement databases in a master-slave configuration for data redundancy and reliability. Employ monitoring tools (e.g., Prometheus, Grafana) for real-time performance monitoring and alerting to maintain system health and uptime.

Server-Side Technologies

Server-side technologies for the Textile Management System (TMS) include:

1. **Programming Languages:**

Node.js: JavaScript runtime for building scalable network applications.

Java:For enterprise-level applications using frameworks like Spring.

2. **Web Frameworks:**

Express.js:Minimalist web framework for Node.js.

Spring Boot: Java-based framework for microservices.

3. **Database Management Systems (DBMS):**

MySQL, PostgreSQL:Relational databases for structured data.

MongoDB:NoSQL database for unstructured data.

4. **Web Servers:**

Apache HTTP Server, Nginx:For serving web content and APIs.

These technologies support the development and deployment of a robust and scalable TMS, ensuring efficient data handling and application performance.

Scalability and Performance

Scalability and performance are critical aspects for the Textile Management System (TMS) to handle increasing demands effectively:

1. **Scalability:**

Vertical Scaling: Increasing the resources of a single server (e.g., CPU, RAM) to handle more concurrent users or data processing.

Horizontal Scaling:Adding more servers to distribute the load, often using load balancers to manage traffic across multiple instances.

Cloud Scalability:Leveraging cloud services like AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud for automatic scaling based on demand.

2. Performance:

Optimized Code: Writing efficient algorithms and optimized database queries to reduce execution time.

Caching:Storing frequently accessed data in memory (e.g., Redis, Memcached) to reduce database load and response time.

Database Optimization:Indexing, query optimization, and using database sharding or replication for faster data retrieval.

Content Delivery Networks (CDNs): Distributing content geographically to reduce latency and improve download speeds.

Monitoring and Tuning: Using performance monitoring tools to identify bottlenecks and optimize server and application performance.

By implementing these strategies, TMS can ensure both scalability to accommodate growth and high performance to meet user expectations, ensuring a seamless and responsive user experience.

VI. HOSTING THE PROJECT

Hosting the Textile Management System (TMS) involves deploying the application on a server infrastructure that provides adequate resources (CPU, RAM, storage) and ensuring secure access over the internet. This can be achieved through cloud hosting services like AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud, or on-premises servers depending on the organization's needs and resources

Server Configuration

Server configuration for the Textile Management System (TMS) includes setting up hardware and software resources, optimizing performance parameters, and ensuring secure network connectivity to support the application's operations.

Database Setup

Setting up the database for the Textile Management System (TMS) involves choosing a suitable DBMS, designing the database schema, creating tables with appropriate relationships and constraints, configuring user permissions, tuning performance parameters, populating initial data, testing for functionality and performance, deploying alongside the application, and documenting the setup for future maintenance. This ensures the database supports TMS operations efficiently and reliably.

Application Deployment

Application deployment for the Textile Management System (TMS) involves setting up the application on servers, configuring databases, and ensuring network connectivity. Using continuous integration/continuous deployment (CI/CD) pipelines automates this process, ensuring consistent updates, testing, and rollback capabilities, leading to efficient, reliable, and scalable application deployment.

Application Scaling :

Application scaling is crucial for ensuring that the Textile Management System (TMS) can handle increasing loads and maintain performance as the business grows. Effective scaling involves both vertical scaling (adding more resources to a single server) and horizontal scaling (adding more servers to distribute the load).

Vertical Scaling: Enhancing the capacity of existing hardware can improve performance for a while, but it has limits. For TMS, vertical scaling can include upgrading server specifications like CPU, RAM, and storage to handle more simultaneous operations and larger databases.

Horizontal Scaling: This approach distributes the workload across multiple servers. For TMS, implementing a microservices architecture can be highly effective. Each core function (e.g., inventory management, order processing, CRM) can operate as an independent service. This allows the system to allocate resources dynamically based on demand and ensures that a spike in one area (like order processing during peak seasons) doesn't affect the entire system.

Database Scaling: Implementing database replication and sharding can distribute data across multiple servers, ensuring faster access and better load management.

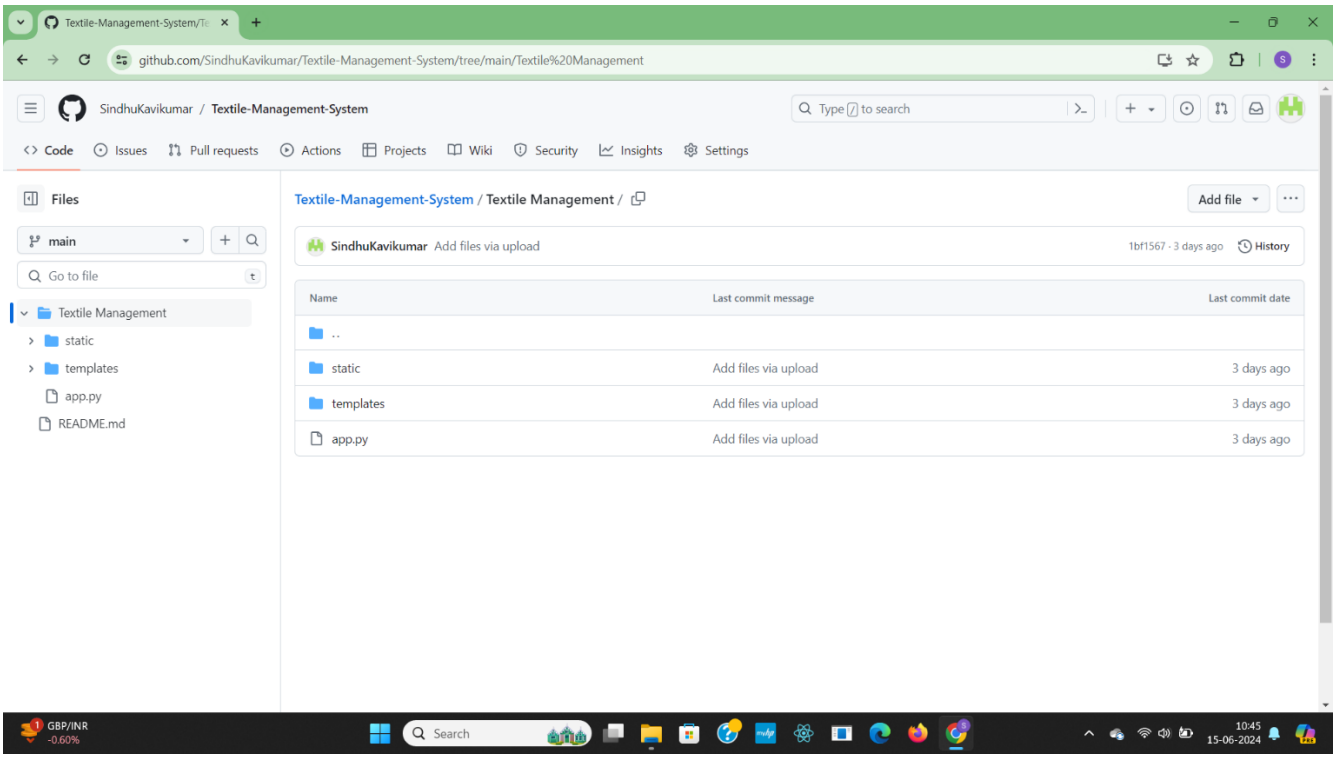
Load Balancing:Using load balancers can distribute network or application traffic across multiple servers, ensuring no single server is overwhelmed, enhancing reliability and uptime.

Cloud Services:Leveraging cloud infrastructure provides flexibility, as resources can be scaled up or down based on real-time demand without significant upfront investment.

By combining these strategies, TMS can maintain high performance, reliability, and availability, ensuring seamless operation and supporting business growth effectively.

VII. GIT LINK OF THE PROJECT

https://github.com/sindhu-0102/textile_management_System.git
https://github.com/Snehithsk/Textile-Management-System
https://github.com/sumithaapvr/Textile-Management-System-
https://github.com/SindhuKavikumar/Textile-Management-System



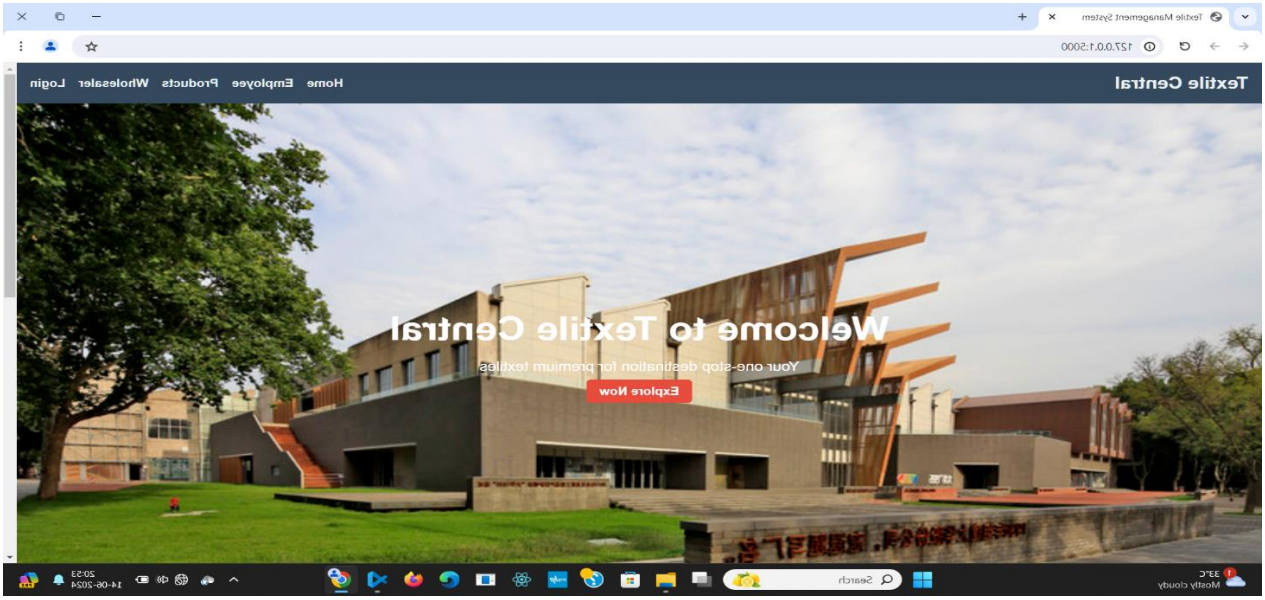
VIII. CONCLUSION

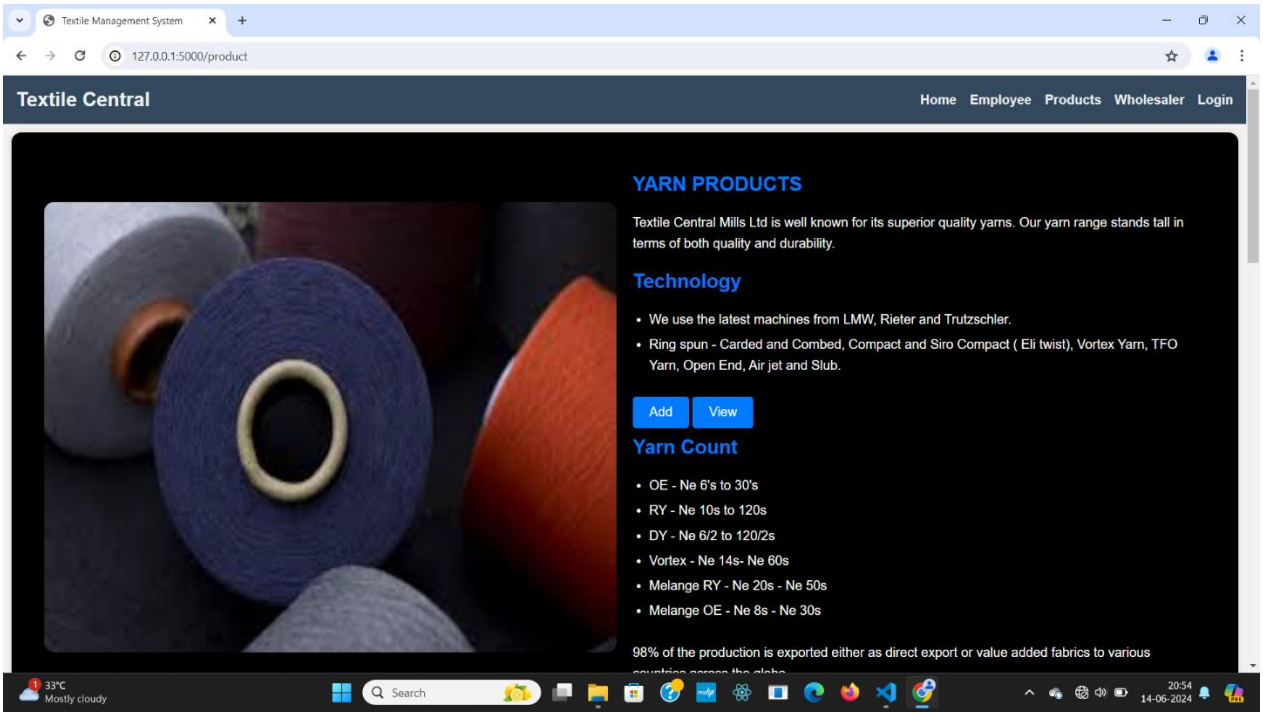
In conclusion, the Textile Management System (TMS) provides a transformative solution for optimizing and streamlining the operations of textile manufacturing and distribution companies. By automating key functions such as product management, supplier and manufacturer coordination, inventory tracking, customer order processing, and shipment scheduling, TMS addresses the inefficiencies and errors associated with manual processes. The system ensures real-time visibility and accuracy across all operational facets, leading to improved decision-making and operational transparency.

With TMS, companies benefit from a comprehensive product catalog, seamless supplier and manufacturer interactions, and real-time inventory management that prevents overstocking and stockouts. The customer relationship management (CRM) module enhances customer service through efficient order processing and personalized interactions. Additionally, the shipment management feature ensures accurate and timely delivery tracking, further boosting customer satisfaction.

The integration of these functionalities into a single platform results in significant cost savings, enhanced efficiency, and scalability to support future growth. TMS not only improves productivity and reduces operational costs but also strengthens the company’s competitive edge in the market. By transforming operational workflows and providing actionable insights through data analytics, TMS positions textile companies for sustained success and growth in an increasingly competitive industry.

IX. APPENDIX – SCREENSHOTS





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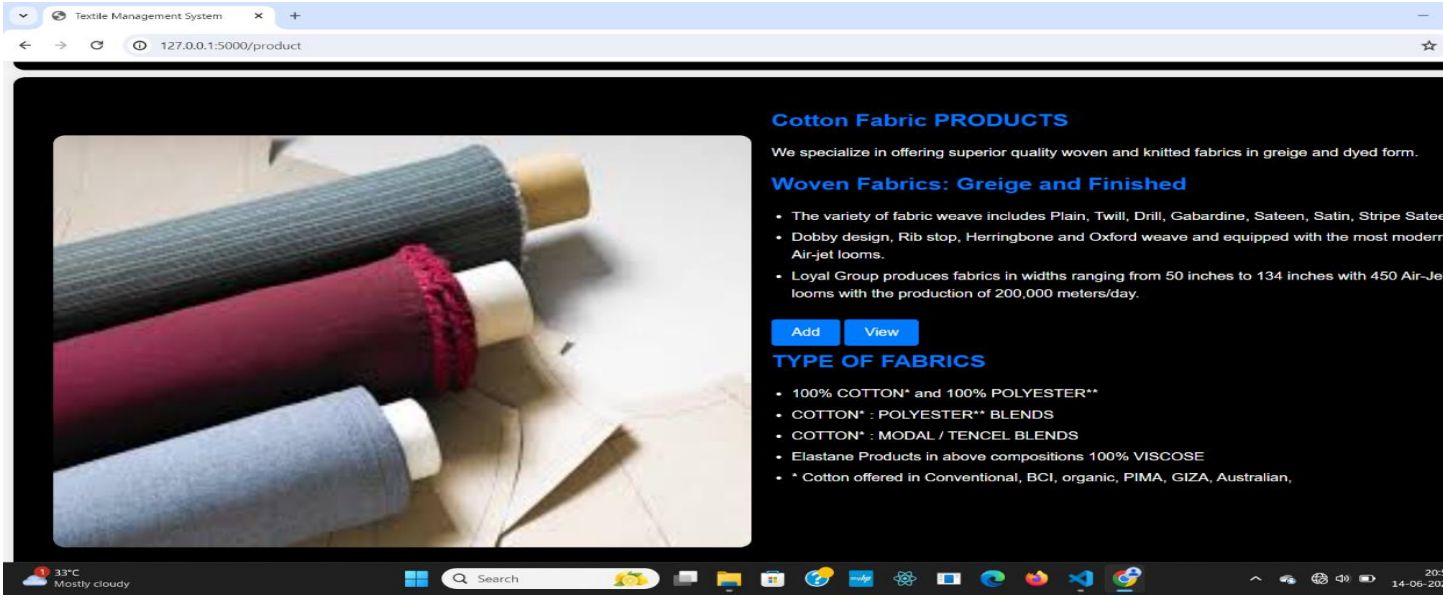
Textile Management System
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Cotton Fabric PRODUCTS
We specialize in offering superior quality woven and knitted fabrics in greige and dyed form.
Woven Fabrics: Greige and Finished
The variety of fabric weave includes Plain, Twill, Drill, Gabardine, Sateen, Satin, Stripe Satee
Dobby design, Rib stop, Herringbone and Oxford weave and equipped with the most modern
Air-jet looms.
Loyal Group produces fabrics in widths ranging from 50 inches to 134 inches with 450 Air-Je
looms with the production of 200,000 meters/day.
Add
View
TYPE OF FABRICS
100% COTTON* and 100% POLYESTER**
COTTON* : POLYESTER** BLENDS
COTTON* : MODAL / TENCEL BLENDS
Elastane Products in above compositions 100% VISCOSE
* Cotton offered in Conventional, BCI, organic, PIMA, GIZA, Australian,
33°C
Mostly cloudy
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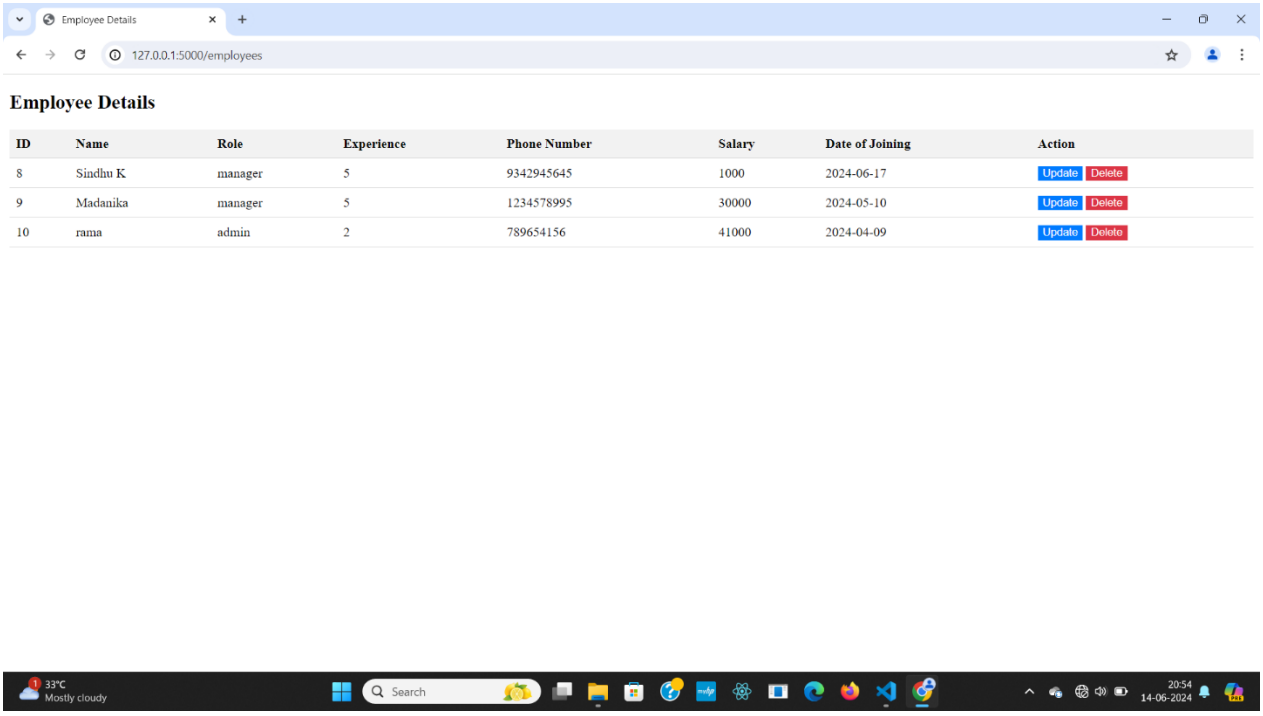
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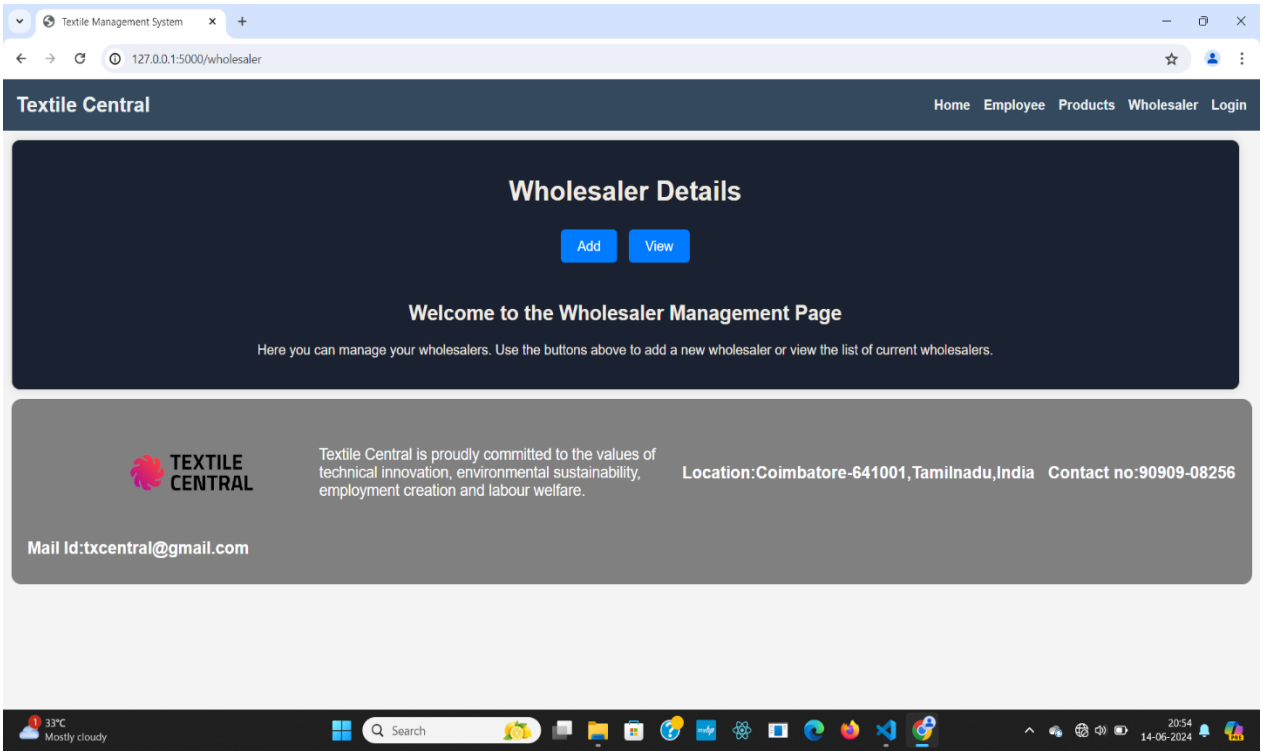
Textile Management System
127.0.0.1:5000/wholesaler
Textile Central
Home Employee Products Wholesaler Login
Wholesaler Details
Add View
Welcome to the Wholesaler Management Page
Here you can manage your wholesalers. Use the buttons above to add a new wholesaler or view the list of current wholesalers.
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X. REFERENCES

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