

**Tribhuvan University**

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**

Inventory Management System

A PROJECR REPORT

**Submitted to:**

**Department of Computer Application**

**Damak Multiple Campus**

***In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelors in Computer Application***

Submitted by

Nishma Gurung (TU Symbol No: 2020521)

Shradha Tajpuriya (TU Symbol No: 2020526)

August, 2022

Under the Supervision of

Ghanashyam Adhikari



**Tribhuvan University**

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**

**Damak Multiple College**

**Supervisor’s Recommendation**

we hereby recommend that this project prepared under my supervision by **Nishma Gurung and Shradha Tajpuriya** entitled “**Inventory Management System”** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Computer Application is recommended for the final evaluation.

**Mr.Ghanashyam Adhikari**

**SUPERVISOR**

Damak Multiple College

Department of BCA



**Tribhuvan University**

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**

**Damak Multiple College**

## LETTER OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that this project prepared by **Nishma Gurung and Shradha Tajpuriya** entitled “**Smart Contact Management System**” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor in Computer Application has been evaluated. In our opinion, it is satisfactory in the scope and quality as a project for the required degree.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Signature  **Supervisor**  **BCA Department**  **Damak Multiple Campus** | Signature  **Abhinash jha**  **Project Coordinator**  **BCA Department**  **Damak Multiple Campus** |
| **Signature of Internal Examiner** | **Signature of External Examiner** |

# Acknowledgement

This project is prepared in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor in Computer Application (BCA). The satisfaction and success of completion of this task would be incomplete without heartfelt thanks to people whose constant guidance, support, and encouragement made this work successful. In doing this undergraduate project havebeen fortunate to have help, support, and encouragement from many people we would liketo acknowledge them for their cooperation.

Our first thanks go to Tribhuvan University for designing such a worthy syllabus and making us do this project. Our next batch of thanks goes to the faculty of Management of DMC without whose help our project would have been impossible. This list includes the chief of DMC, **Mrs. Netra Budhathoki** Our heartfelt thanks go to **Mr.Ghanashyam Adhikari** our project supervisor who constantly guided us through the project period. Without his guidance, our project would have been impossible. Last but not least we want to thank every direct and indirect hand that was involved in the completion of this project. This project has been a wonderful experience where we have learned and experienced many beneficial things.

**Shraddha Tajpuriya**

**Nishma Gurung**

# Abstract

The project “INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM” is a system that is the process of recording Stock item and also day to day Transaction. This System has gradually evolved into an aspect of the customer relationship management (CRM) system, which allows businesses to improve sales and service levels of the company. This online INVENTORY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM is available through a web application. It will track the customer’s details as well as their image, work, etc. From the user dashboard, the user allows to store the is and every detail of each and every suppliers and vendors

The main aim of this project is to provide a simple platform for the User to Save There day to day Transaction of the stock. The proposed the systems is simplify store the of information of item as well suppliers and vendors. It provides the backup of the daily customer details of useful people or staff of the company the proposed system was designed and implemented using PHP, JS, HTML, CSS and MYSQL

Table of Contents

[Chapter 1: Introduction 1](#_Toc82805525)

[1.1. Introduction 1](#_Toc82805526)

[1.2. Problem Statement 1](#_Toc82805527)

[1.3. Objectives 1](#_Toc82805528)

[1.4. Scope and Limitations 2](#_Toc82805529)

[1.5. Report Organization 2](#_Toc82805530)

[Chapter 2: Background Study and Literature Review 2](#_Toc82805531)

[2.1. Background Study 3](#_Toc82805532)

[2.2 Literature Review 3](#_Toc82805533)

[Chapter 3: System Analysis and Design 3](#_Toc82805534)

[3.1 System Analysis 4](#_Toc82805535)

[3.1.1 Requirement Analysis 4](#_Toc82805536)

[1. Functional Requirements 4](#_Toc82805537)

[2. Non-Functional Requirements 4](#_Toc82805538)

[3.1.2 Feasibility Study 4](#_Toc82805539)

[3.1.2.1 Operational Feasibility 5](#_Toc82805540)

[3.1.2.2 Economic Feasibility 5](#_Toc82805541)

[3.1.2.3 Technical Feasibility 5](#_Toc82805542)

[3.1.2.4 Time Feasibility 5](#_Toc82805543)

[3.1.2.5 Schedule Feasibility 6](#_Toc82805544)

[3.1.3Data Modeling (ER- Diagram) 7](#_Toc82805545)

[3.1.4 Process Modeling (DFD) 7](#_Toc82805546)

[3.1.4.1 Zero Level DFD 7](#_Toc82805547)

[3.1.4.2 One Level DFD 8](#_Toc82805548)

[3.1.4.3 Two Level DFD 9](#_Toc82805549)

[3.2 System Design 10](#_Toc82805550)

[3.2.1 Architectural Design 10](#_Toc82805551)

[3.2.2 Database Schema Design 11](#_Toc82805552)

[3.2.3 Interface Design 12](#_Toc82805553)

[3.2.4 Physical DFD 13](#_Toc82805554)

[Chapter 4: Implementation and Testing 14](#_Toc82805555)

[4.1 Implementation 14](#_Toc82805556)

[4.1.1 Tools Used 14](#_Toc82805557)

[Drawing tools 14](#_Toc82805558)

[Programming Languages 14](#_Toc82805559)

[4.1.2 Implementation details of modules 15](#_Toc82805560)

[4.2 Testing 16](#_Toc82805561)

[4.2.1 Test cases for unit testing 16](#_Toc82805562)

[4.2.2 Test Cases for System Testing 18](#_Toc82805563)

[Chapter 5: Conclusion and Future Recommendation 19](#_Toc82805564)

[5.1 Lesson Learnt/Outcome 19](#_Toc82805565)

[5.2 Conclusion 19](#_Toc82805566)

[5.3 Future Recommendations 19](#_Toc82805567)

[Appendices 20](#_Toc82805568)

[Screenshots](#Screenshots)……………………………………………………………………….20

Source [Code](#Source_code)……………………………………………………………………...24

References[………………………………..………………………..……………..](#_Bibliography)28

Table of figures

[Figure 1: Gantt Chart 6](#_Toc82808516)

[Figure 2: E-R Diagram 7](#_Toc82808517)

[Figure 3: Zero Level DFD 7](#_Toc82808518)

[Figure 4: One Level DFD 8](#_Toc82808519)

[Figure 5: Two Level DFD 9](#_Toc82808520)

[Figure 6: Architectural Design 10](#_Toc82808521)

[Figure 7: Schema Diagram 11](#_Toc82808522)

[Figure 8: User Interface Structure Diagram 12](#_Toc82808523)

[Figure 9: Physical DFD 13](#_Toc82808524)

**List of tables**

[Table 1: Login module test 16](#_Toc82808528)

[Table 2:Contact module test 17](#_Toc82808529)

[Table 3: Account info module test 18](#_Toc82808530)

[Table 4: System Test 18](#_Toc82808532)

**List of Abbreviation**

**Abbreviation Full description Page**

DMC Damak Multiple campus i

MySQL Structure Query Language ii

HTML hyper text markup language ii

CSS Cascading Style Sheets ii

JS Java script ii

ER Entity Relationship 7

DFD Data Flow Diagram 7

# Chapter 1: Introduction

## Introduction

Inventory Management System is the application software to track the daily records of transactions occurs. It maintains the records in systematic and scientific procedures. Efficiency is the core thing of this software.

This project will play a vital role for making this type of company fully digital and well organized. The main aim of this project is to keep user up to date about the status of daily transaction. This project will help to maintain the proper transaction system for the users.

Inventory Management System is the application software use to track the income and expenses of general Stock. Inventory Management System is a software application to maintain day to day transactions in a shop. This software help to register all the suppliers, Buyer details, purchase, Sales details etc.,  The project entitled Dairy Management System is a pilot project for new Stock Distributor to be start soon in the city. They have a big plan to collect the stock from many different sources and distribute the same for the stock buyers. To manage all these they require application software which will takes care all these.

* 1. **Problem Statement**

Traditional method of management is the main problem of the today modern world. This is the age of modern computers and digitalization, so all the system present are digital. According to the modern world requirement, online system and application software are mostly used. The main problems are listed below:

* Traditional methods
* Much time consuming to keep record in book-keeping system
* Slow search of record in note book system
* High chance of data lose

## Objectives

The objectives of project are as follows:

* To keep the stock detail of a user, company as well .
* Multiple user can access
* Operated in any device

## Scope and Limitations

IMS is the web application software designed and developed for store the Stock details of the user. Its scopes are given below:

* Keep day to day transaction details

Limitations of this application software are listed below:

* Internet Reliance
* Security
* Reduced Speed
* Browser Support

## Report Organization

**Chapter 1:** Introduction of the project along with project scope limitations and objectives are described.

**Chapter 2:** Background study related to the project along with general descriptions of project functions and components. Literature review in order to have broader understanding of the project concepts based on research done previously and analyze similar systems for comparison with project.

**Chapter 3**: System Analysis and Design of the system using various charts and figures. Functional requirements defined using use cases and other techniques. Database schema, interface design and deployment diagram are included.

**Chapter 4:** Tools and techniques used for project implementation along with algorithms used in the project and creation of test cases to test the system as unit and as a whole. **Chapter 5:** Lessons learn from start to finishing the project, future recommendations for other projects and project conclusion.

# 

# Chapter 2: Background Study and Literature Review

## 2.1. Background Study

In context of Nepal, most widely used daily products like cloth ,bag ,shoes etc..Inventory shops are most running shop. Day to day transaction should be maintained regularly both in morning and evening as well. Daily transactions should be recorded in paper. Searching details of any particular items and transactions becomes lengthy and time consuming. Paper can be damaged by any means inside the inventory shops that may cause the loss of data. Stock book should be maintained accurately to know the actual stock of the dairy items that to be sell, may lead to the customer less satisfaction in some exception. stock sold mainly shoes, carry bag, cloth, in daily basis. Traditional methods are widely used to maintain the stock shops which are now time lagging process to this generation. To overcome all these problems a general application software is developed. The title of the software is Inventory Management Software.

Inventory Management Software is the application software to maintain the day to day transaction of the dairy shop. It mainly holds the records of daily sales and purchase of both shift morning as well as evening. It helps to maintain the current stock details. It maintains the details of consumer and supplier. It helps to generate the receipt and print it. It helps to search anything related to dairy transactions accurately and fast. In today generation it is the most important thing to know the use of software in daily life.

## 2.2 Literature Review

Before making this project, a brief study on old smart contact manager were made. Various book keeping system were studied.

‘monday.com ’ [1] developed by Eran zinman, Royman using NodeJS. Best for employee time & task tracking.

‘Netsuit’ [2] using java developed by Travis Hansen-co is an online system, Best all-in-one HR software for small, local businesses.

‘ecomdash’ [3] developed by cloud computing enterprise software company, Best for business & professional services companies

## 

# Chapter 3: System Analysis and Design

## 3.1 System Analysis

System analysis is the process of studying the each and every thing of a system in detail way. Critical analysis is done to know the activities of the system. It helps in the perspective of developing of the required software. Smart Contact Manager System is analyzed in various perspectives to get the required output. It helps to implement the software easily and efficiently.

## 3.1.1 Requirement Analysis

## 1. Functional Requirements

These are the major requirements of the software. User defined requirements are called functional requirements. In this project, functional requirements are:

* To generate the receipt and print it.
* Record sales and purchase transaction.
* To record Consumer and Supplier details.
* Searching functionality.
* To automatically maintain the stock book of item.

## Non-Functional Requirements

These are the requirement that user don't define but should be there in software. In this project, non-functional requirements are:

* **Validations on different fields**: Validation is an automated process of ascertaining that each field contains the correct value before the form is accepted
* **Availability**: Stands for the system’s reliability and accessibility to the user.
* **Security**: Defines how the system should confront the malwares
* **Performance**: Define the system’s capability to handle the workloads.
* **Reliable**: It is important requirement for most software products so a software requirements specification should contain a reliability requirement
* **Efficient**: Efficient is the extent to which the software system handles capacity, throughput, and response time.

## 3.1.2 Feasibility Study

Feasibility study is the process of determining the necessary requirements for the developer. It determines how much time does the project needed to complete it through available resources. It is done before the starting phase of project. Possibility of project is determined here by studying operational, economic, technical, time and schedule feasibility. Comparison of real work and logical work is done to achieve the best result of the project development with systematic and scientific as well as efficient way.

### 3.1.2.1 Operational Feasibility

This study is carried out to check the acceptance of the system. ‘Inventory Management System’ is design using simple UI so user can learn very fast to use it. So, project is operationally feasible.

### 3.1.2.2 Economic Feasibility

Economic Feasibility is directly determined by calculating the total cost required for the development of the project. so,

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Tools | Cost |
| Spring Tools Suite4 IDE | FREE |
| MYSQL | FREE |
| Apache Server | FREE |

From the above Table it is clear that, My project is simple and easy the cost of development can be bear in development phase so, this project is economically flexible

### 3.1.2.3 Technical Feasibility

This study is carried out to check technical requirement of the system. IMS is made using PHP in Visual studio which is platform independent language. So, it is web application It can be use in all types of operating system. This system can be use on computer with very basic specification. So, this software is technically feasible.

### 3.1.2.4 Time Feasibility

This project will be completed in given time period. We know it by studying the above mentioned feasibility study. As developer focuses on this project to give customer satisfaction, it is feasible respect to time.

### 3.1.2.5 Schedule Feasibility

Schedule Feasibility is defined as the probability of a project to completed within its scheduled time limits, by a planned due date. If a project has a high probability to be completed on-time, then its schedule feasibility is high. If We want to see the project completed before they can lose their utility, we need to give proper attention to controlling their schedule feasibility.

The final schedule of the project is given below:

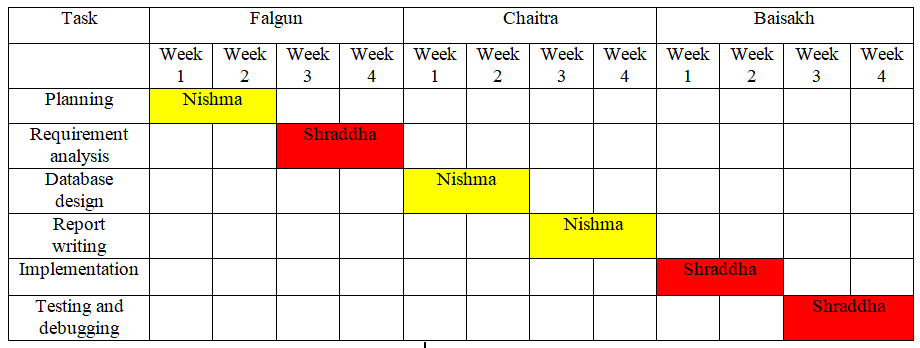


Figure 1: Gantt Chart

## 

## 3.1.3Data Modeling (ER- Diagram)

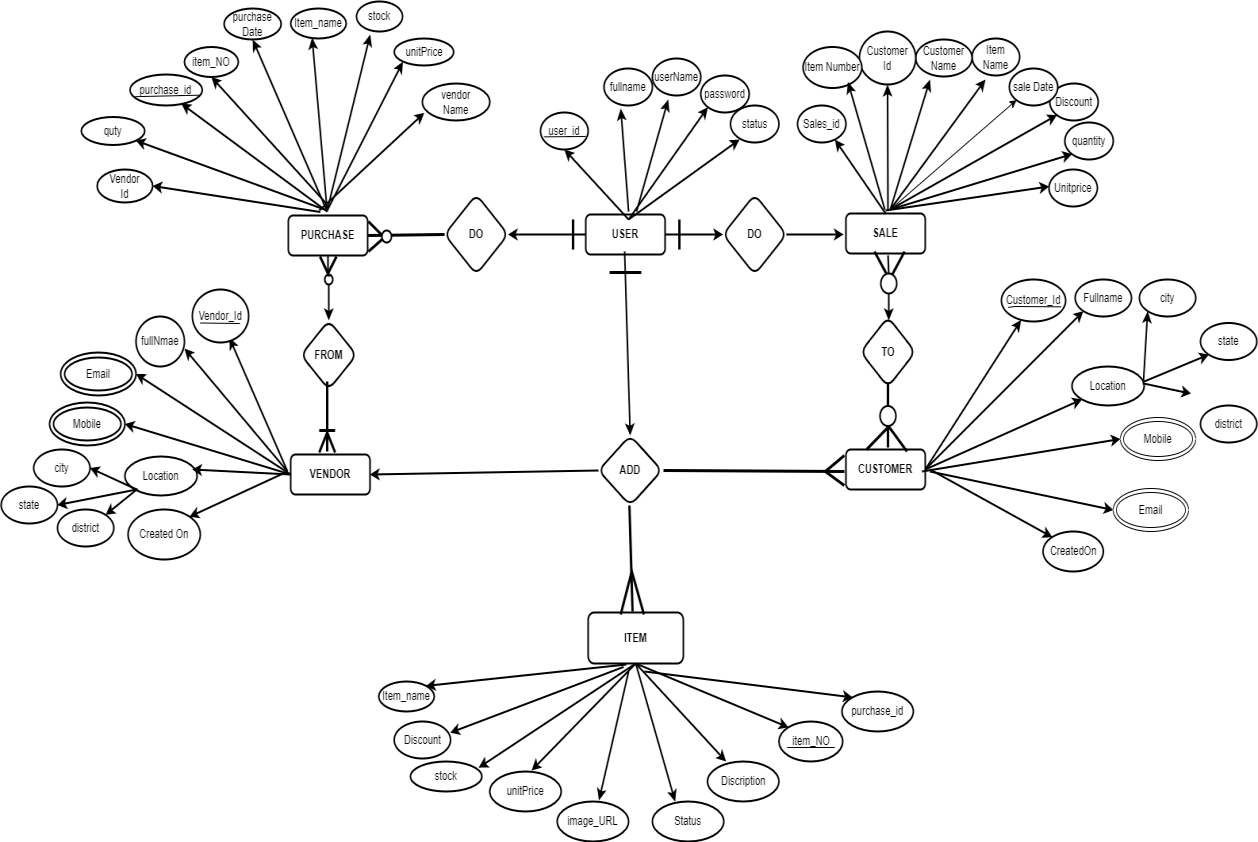


Figure 2: E-R Diagram

## 3.1.4 Process Modeling (DFD)

### 3.1.4.1 Zero Level DFD

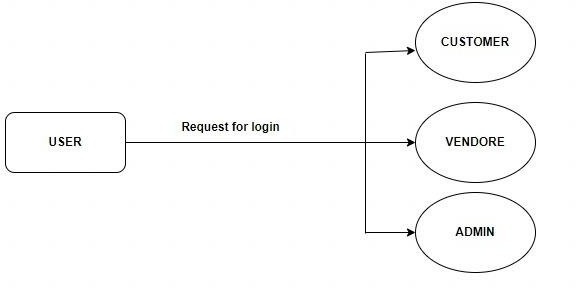


Figure 3: Zero Level DFD

### 3.1.4.2 One Level DFD

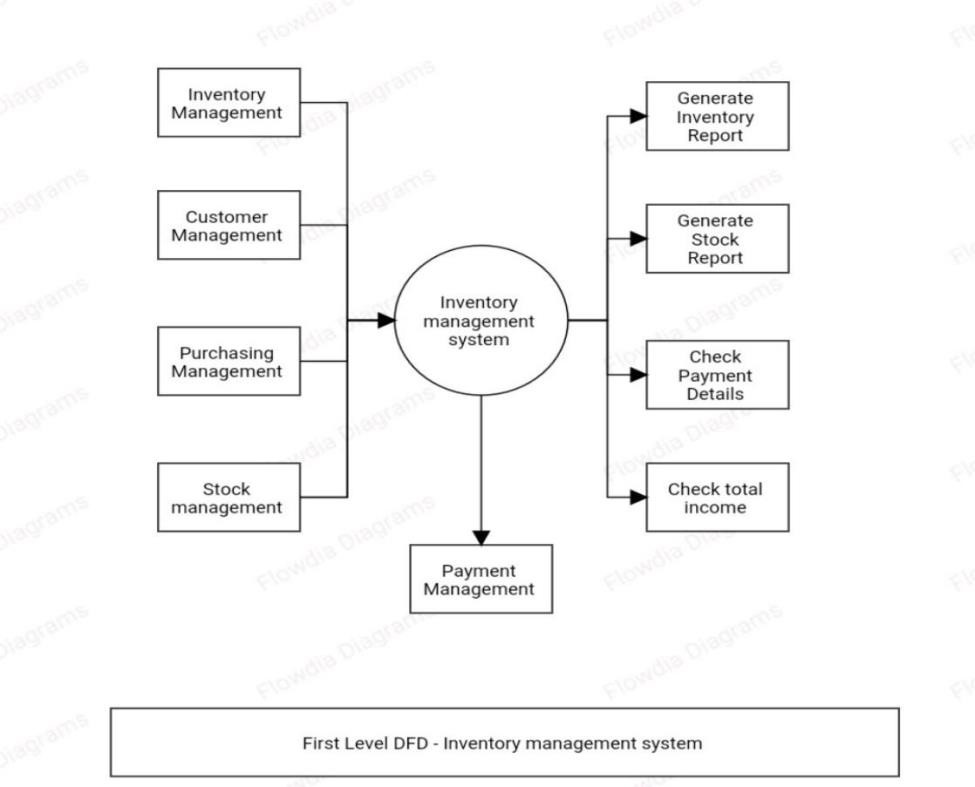


Figure 4: One Level DFD

### 3.1.4.3 Two Level DFD

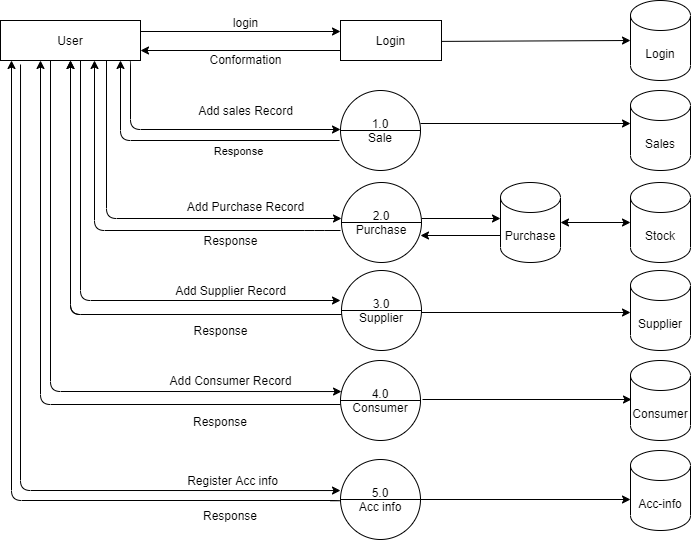


Figure 5: Two Level DFD

## 3.2 System Design

System design is the process of structuring the planned system. It is the way to visualize the concepts of system that how it works. It defines the graphical format or representation of system model process. To have complete design of project we must have architectural design, database schema design, interface design and physical DFD.

### 3.2.1 Architectural Design

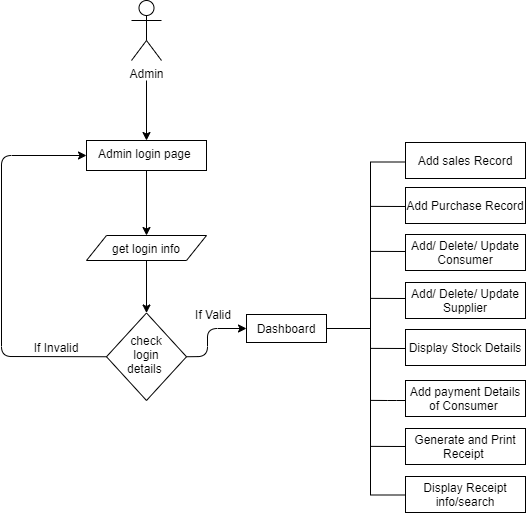


Figure 6: Architectural Design

### 

### 3.2.2 Database Schema Design

Schema is the collection of database created for the project. It determines the simplest form of data flow inside the project. It contains the databases and tables inside the database. It covers the whole project diagram of data flow.

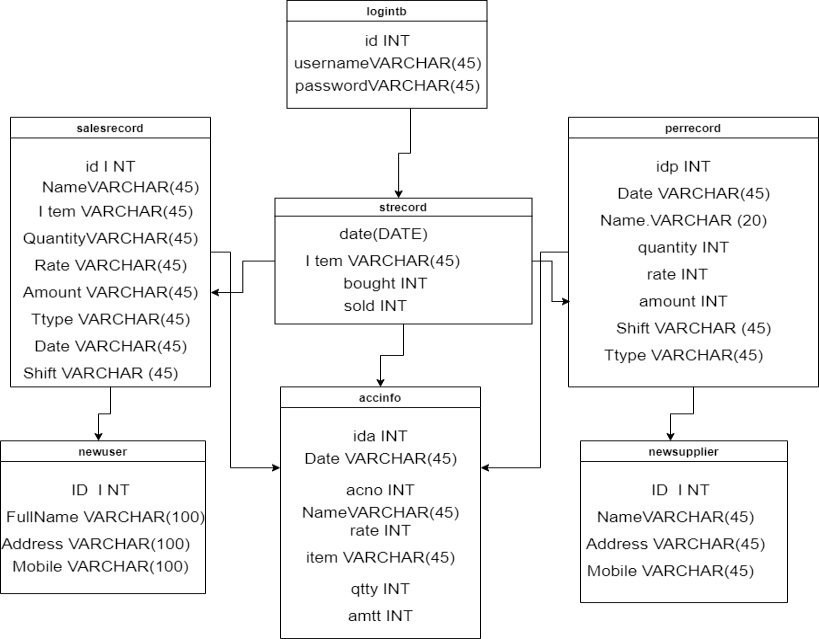


Figure 7: Schema Diagram

### 3.2.3 Interface Design

Interface is the medium to interact with software. Interface should be designed in such a way that user must feel comfortable to feel it and contains the most of necessary information. Interface Structure Design is the process of structuring the interface in raw format. It is not the actual interface but it is the frame to develop the interface.

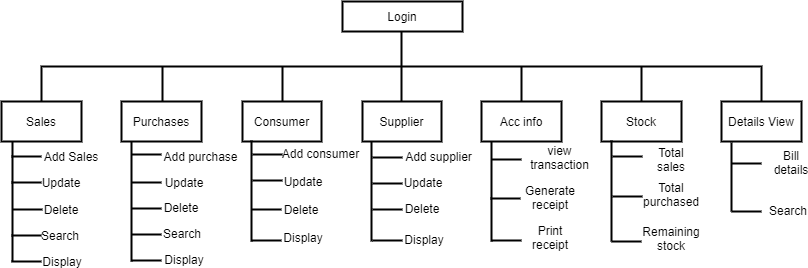


Figure 8: User Interface Structure Diagram

### 3.2.4 Physical DFD

A physical data flow diagram show how the system will be implemented, including the hardware, software, file, and people in the system. It is developed such that the processes describe in the logical data flow diagrams are implemented correct to achieve the goal of the business.

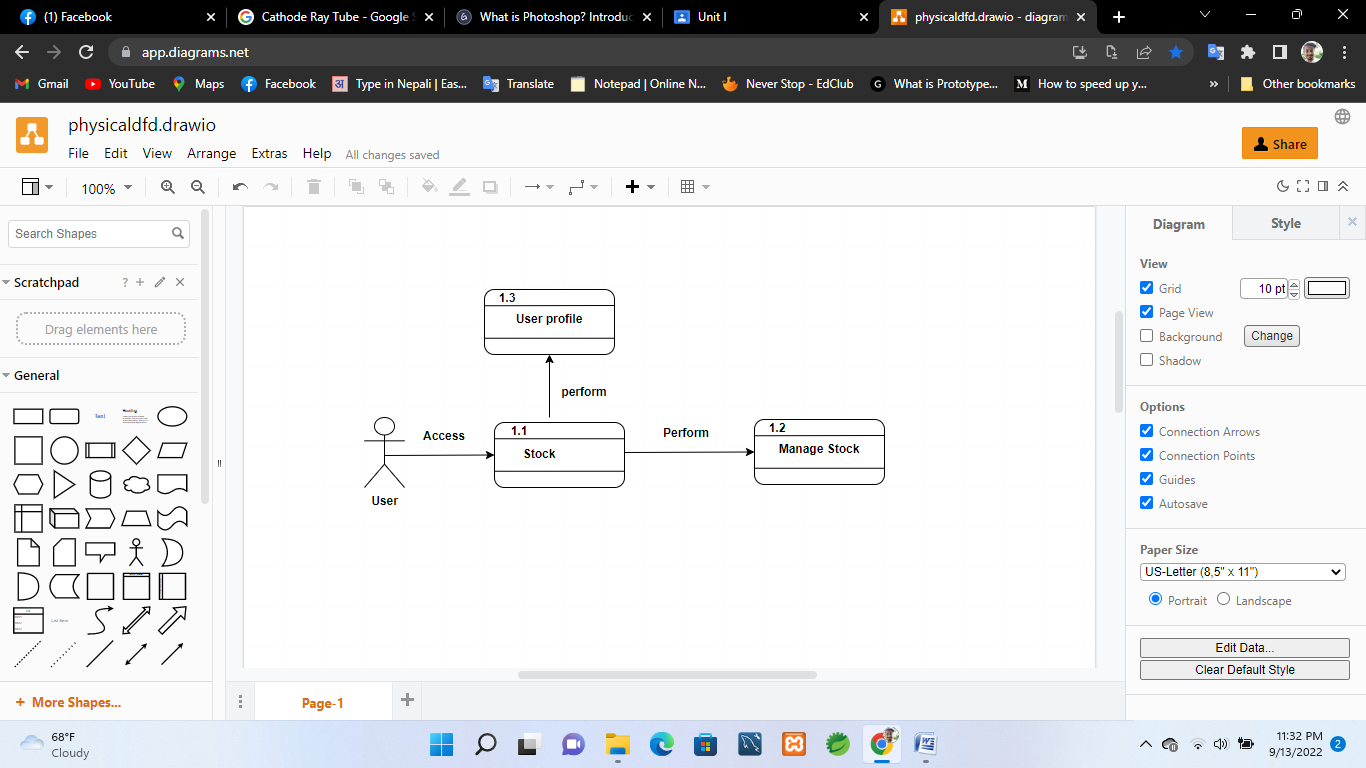


Figure 9: Physical DFD

# Chapter 4: Implementation and Testing

After planning and designing phase we must implement the project and test it accordingly. There are different types of testing; unit testing and system testing.

## 4.1 Implementation

Implementation is the process of writing codes for the designed system to run in the hardware over the operating system. It consist the techniques and tools to write the program and use it. We implement the developed software here and check it. Modules are created and implemented by unit to unit. After the completion of whole project then only whole project is implemented.

### 4.1.1 Tools Used

Different types of tools are used while implementing the project; CASE Tools, Programming Tools and Database Platforms. CASE tools are used to design the system as well. To generate the code automatically we use code generator. In this project we use the following tools, languages and database platforms.

### Drawing tools

We use draw.io to draw the different figures while designing the system. We draw different DFD and ER Diagrams, schema diagrams, interface diagrams, architectural diagrams and physical DFD. It makes the project easy to represent in graphical format.

### Programming Languages

This project is developed in visual studio ide. Html and bootstrap for front end and PHP is for back end. This is web application software developed for general purpose of users.. Window builder is used to design the graphical user interface and that automatically generate the code makes easy to program.

For database, we use MYSQL Database version 8.0.26 to store the data in backend. It has its own database server to serve the data according to the request sent by the user using PHP programming language.

### 

### 4.1.2 Implementation details of modules

There are many panels used in this Web application program for user convenience. Those panels have different functions inside it. There are total nine modules in this project. They are:

1. Item module:

It provides the interface to enter the Item record of the user. It also Display the record entered and helps search of different contact.

1. Dashboard Module:

It displays the buttons to navigate to any another modules and act as Home page of software.

1. Login Module:

It is the module used to get inside the application software. It requests the user to input the user name and password to get access inside the software.

1. Database Module:

It is the class to establish the connection between MYSQL server and user interface or application. It is used all over the program to make connection to database.

## 

## 4.2 Testing

Testing is the process of determining the faults of programs. It is actually done to check different conditions and scenarios that may occur in the program while performing any kind of operation. It is used also for quality assurance. All the programs that are developed should be tested properly. So, testing takes long time rather than development. Critical condition should be applied while testing to make software run in critical condition. There are different types of testing. Here we perform only two types of testing; unit testing and system testing.

### 4.2.1 Test cases for unit testing

It is basically the testing of modules inside the project. Certain cases are test under it to make sure of same problem overlaps or not.

Some test cases are given below:

Login Module:

Table 1: Login module test

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test ID** | **Test Scenario** | **Test Steps** | **Test Data** | **Expected Result** | **Actual Result** | **Pass/Fail** |
| T01 | Login by  User | Enter username and password | username: admin  Passowrd: Gauradaha@5 | Dashboard should be opened | As Expected | Pass |
| T02 | Login By other with wrong credentials | Enter username and password | username: ngarc Passowrd: G12345 | Display message and stay in same page | As Expected | Pass |

Item Modules:

Table 2: Item module test

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test ID** | **Test Scenario** | **Test Steps** | **Test Data** | **Expected Result** | **Actual Result** | **Pass/Fail** |
| T03 | Adding  Item  records | Enter  Item,  Item no,  Category,  description | Bag  01  Black  bag  black back | New record should be added and displayed in table | As excepted | Pass |
| T04 | Adding  item records by blank fields | Enter  Item,  Item no,  Category,  description | Bag  (blank)  Black  bag  black back | Dialog box should be displayed with "please enter item num" | As excepted | Pass |
| T05 | Searching details by any credentials of itemt record | Enter anything that to be searched from contacts T06record | bag | Display all the records where name= black | As excepted | Pass |
| T06 | Deleting the selected  item | select the itmt to be deleted | Bag  01  Black  bag  black back | Deleted record should be removed from table | As  Excepted | Pass |
| T07 | Updating the  Selected  Contact | Select the contact to be edit | the | Updated record should be displayed over the previous record | As  Excepted | Pass |
| T08 | Updating  The selected consumer  supplier | Select the consumer/  suppliers | selected | Updated  Recorded  Should be display over the previous records | As  Excepted | pass |

Account info module test:

Table 3: Account info Module Test

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Test ID** | **Test Scenario** | **Test Steps** | **Test Data** | **Expected Result** | **Actual Result** | **Pass/Fail** |
| T12 | Account Register | Name  email  password  about  Image | Nishma  nishma@13  pas@123  abcd..  img | On clicking profile display the  Profile of each user | As expected | Pass |

### 4.2.2 Test Cases for System Testing

System testing is the process of checking the whole system compatibility. It is done after completing the final project after unit testing. After integrating all the units in system the testing is done to find out whether it could run or not. There are some cases of system testing are:

Table 4: System Test

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test ID | Test Scenario | Test Steps | Test Data | Expected result | Actual Result | Pass/ Fail |
| ST01 | * valid login credentials * loading dashboard * loading different windows on clicking button on dashboard * displaying accurate data in tables * after clicking back button loading dashboard and dispose the current page | Enter valid login Credentials  Check dashboard  Check Different windows  Check Table data  Check Back button | Valid details  click  click  click  click | Login successful  load dashboard  load different windows  display accurate data  redirect to dashboard window | As excepted | Pass |

# Chapter 5: Conclusion and Future Recommendation

## 5.1 Lesson Learnt/Outcome

While developing this project a lot of things happened. Different types of problems arises, challenges faced and a lot of hard work is done. From zero level to high level of development activities; lot of experience is gained. Some of the lessons learn are given below:

* High level of analysis is necessary to design and develop the project
* Accurate requirements should be collected to get the maximum productivity
* Simple and clear design should be done
* Good approach of programming should be followed to make it reliable
* Professional skills are most important factor

Some outcomes of the project are given below:

* It consume less time in record keeping
* Searching becomes more easier
* Easy to get accurate data
* Easy to maintain the stock details

## 5.2 Conclusion

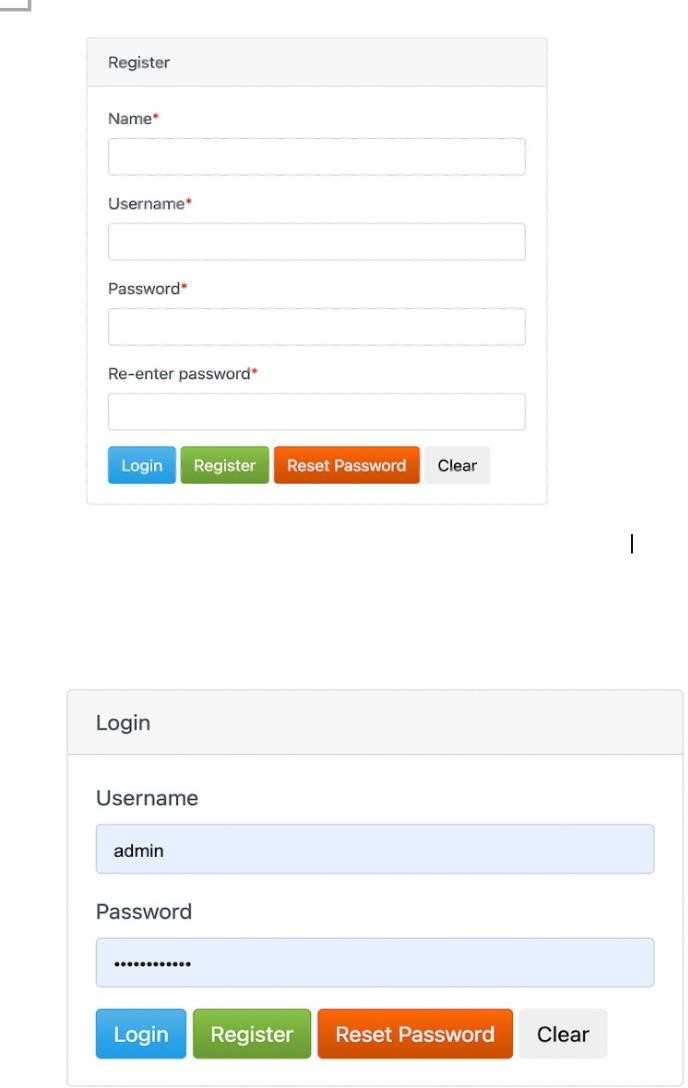
I conclude that, this web application software is the basic requirements of each and every normal person to track their stock details remotely. This software contains most basic things that help in accuracy of the result. These types of web applications helps to Digitalized the whole country and play the vital role in development.

## 5.3 Future Recommendations

This is the basic application only. It can be expand further to any extend on requirement. Locations Tracking etc..It helps to fully digitalize the any company.

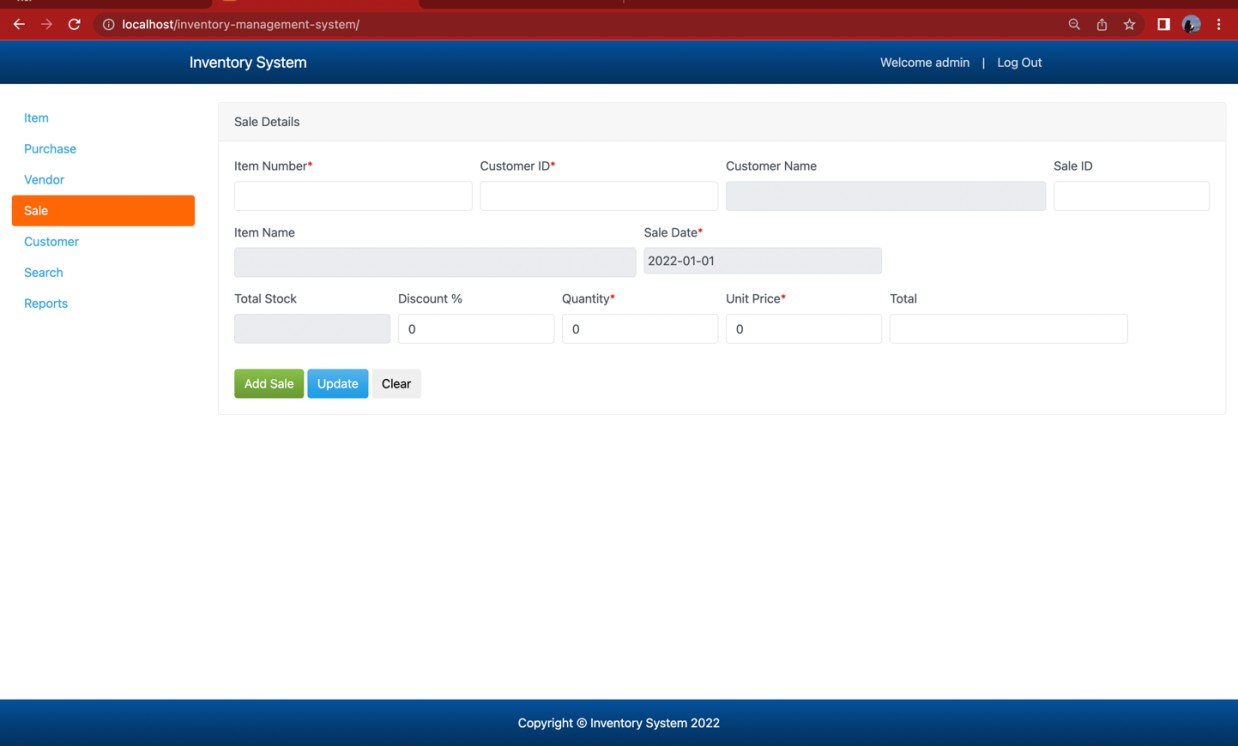
# Appendices

## Screenshots



# 

# 



# 

**Source co****de**

<?php

require\_once('../../inc/config/constants.php');

require\_once('../../inc/config/db.php');

$customerDetailsSearchSql = 'SELECT \* FROM customer';

$customerDetailsSearchStatement = $conn->prepare($customerDetailsSearchSql);

$customerDetailsSearchStatement->execute();

$output = '<table id="customerDetailsTable" class="table table-sm table-striped table-bordered table-hover" style="width:100%">

<thead>

<tr>

<th>Customer ID</th>

<th>Full Name</th>

<th>Email</th>

<th>Mobile</th>

<th>Phone 2</th>

<th>Address</th>

<th>Address 2</th>

<th>City</th>

<th>District</th>

<th>Status</th>

</tr>

</thead>

<tbody>';

// Create table rows from the selected data

while($row = $customerDetailsSearchStatement->fetch(PDO::FETCH\_ASSOC)){

$output .= '<tr>' .

'<td>' . $row['customerID'] . '</td>' .

'<td>' . $row['fullName'] . '</td>' .

'<td>' . $row['email'] . '</td>' .

'<td>' . $row['mobile'] . '</td>' .

'<td>' . $row['phone2'] . '</td>' .

'<td>' . $row['address'] . '</td>' .

'<td>' . $row['address2'] . '</td>' .

'<td>' . $row['city'] . '</td>' .

'<td>' . $row['district'] . '</td>' .

'<td>' . $row['status'] . '</td>' .

'</tr>';

}

$customerDetailsSearchStatement->closeCursor();

$output .= '</tbody>

<tfoot>

<tr>

<th>Customer ID</th>

<th>Full Name</th>

<th>Email</th>

<th>Mobile</th>

<th>Phone 2</th>

<th>Address</th>

<th>Address 2</th>

<th>City</th>

<th>District</th>

<th>Status</th>

</tr>

</tfoot>

</table>';

echo $output;

?> <?php

require\_once('../../inc/config/constants.php');

require\_once('../../inc/config/db.php');

if(isset($\_POST['customerDetailsCustomerID'])){

$customerDetailsCustomerID = htmlentities($\_POST['customerDetailsCustomerID']);

// Check if mandatory fields are not empty

if(!empty($customerDetailsCustomerID)){

// Sanitize customerID

$customerDetailsCustomerID = filter\_var($customerDetailsCustomerID, FILTER\_SANITIZE\_STRING);

// Check if the customer is in the database

$customerSql = 'SELECT customerID FROM customer WHERE customerID=:customerID';

$customerStatement = $conn->prepare($customerSql);

$customerStatement->execute(['customerID' => $customerDetailsCustomerID]);

if($customerStatement->rowCount() > 0){

// Customer exists in DB. Hence start the DELETE process

$deleteCustomerSql = 'DELETE FROM customer WHERE customerID=:customerID';

$deleteCustomerStatement = $conn->prepare($deleteCustomerSql);

$deleteCustomerStatement->execute(['customerID' => $customerDetailsCustomerID]);

echo '<div class="alert alert-success"><button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="alert">&times;</button>Customer deleted.</div>';

exit();

} else {

// Customer does not exist, therefore, tell the user that he can't delete that customer

echo '<div class="alert alert-danger"><button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="alert">&times;</button>Customer does not exist in DB. Therefore, can\'t delete.</div>';

exit();

}

} else {

// CustomerID is empty. Therefore, display the error message

echo '<div class="alert alert-danger"><button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="alert">&times;</button>Please enter the CustomerID</div>';

exit();

}

}

?>

# Bibliography

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| [1] | Royman, "monday," Roy Mann and Eran Zinman, Aug 2014. [Online]. Available: http://www.monday.com. [Accessed march 2022]. |
| [2] | E. Goldberg, "Netsuite," oracle, feb 2016. [Online]. Available: https://system.netsuite.com/app/login/secure/enterpriselogin.nl?whence=. [Accessed feb 2022]. |
| [3] | D. Beary, "ecomdash," Endurance International Group, April 2019. [Online]. Available: https://www.web.com/ecomdash. [Accessed jan 2022]. |

# 