

Online Dates Ordering Management System



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Statement of Submission

This is certifying that **“Shahid Iqbal”** Registration No. **“01161911008”** has successfully completed the final project as **“Online Dates Ordering Management System”** Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad to fulfill the partial requirement of the degree **“Master of Science in Information Technology”**.

External Examiner

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Dedication

All praises are for Almighty Allah Almighty who has blessed me with knowledge and strength to complete this project. I am deeply thankful to my informants. Their information has helped me to complete my thesis. I would pay my sincere gratitude to my supervisor **Mam. Robina Rashid** for her motivation and invaluable support. I would like to express the deepest appreciation to all my classmates who struggled together and helped me in my studies during the course work of 2 years. my deepest gratitude goes to my beloved parents and my siblings for their endless love, prayers, and encouragement.

➤ **Shahid Iqbal**

Abstract

The title of the My project is "Online Dates Ordering Management System". I choose this project because Dates is My home business and I want to promote it through this website. It is a system that enables clients to check for different dates available at online store and buy on the web. The project comprises the list of dates of different types. The client may browse through these different types. If a client loves a date item, he may add it to his cart. He can pay through cash on delivery. This project will provide different date products/items according to user requirements. It provides facilities to order online through internet and get product in your home with less effort. It would enable to view the product online, select the desired item, put it in the cart, enter required information and confirm order. It will facilitate online shopping of dates and discount will also be provided on different items.

Brief

Project Title	Online Dates Ordering Management System
Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Provide an online Dates delivery.2. Enhance efficiency of Dates sale
Undertaken By	Shahid Iqbal -01161911008
Supervised By	Mam. Robina Rashid
Date Started	20-11-2020
Date Completion	25-04-2021
Language and Technology Used	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. HTML5,2. JavaScript3. CSS4. jQuery5. MySQL6. Ajax7. Bootstarp48. JSON9. PHP
Tools Used	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Visual studio code2. Dreamweaver3. Notepad ++4. WAMP server
Operating System	Microsoft Windows 10 Microsoft Windows 8, 8.1

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CHAPTER NO 1

INTRODUCTION

1 Introduction

This project facilitates to promote online dates ordering. It would enable to choose the item online and order it. It takes customer information, confirms order and then shipment. This project is based on the Computer RDBMS technology; the main objective of this project is to provide different products of dates according to user requirements. you can buy your favorite Ajwa, Amber, Mabroom, Sukkeri, Qalmi or Irani khajoor online from Online Dates Ordering Management System and get them shipped at your doorstep. Dates (Khajoor or Khajur) are one of the most demanded products during the month of Ramadan however it is too inconvenient to search the desired high quality khajoor or khajur (dates) during Ramadan. The project objective is to deliver online services to minimize the delay, time consuming and cost. The central concept of the website is to allow the customer to shop virtually using the Internet and allow customers to buy the items and dates of their desire from the store. Payment would be on cash on delivery of item. The information pertaining to the products are stores on an RDBMS at the server side (store). The website is designed into two modules first is for the customers who wish to buy the Dates Second is for the Admin who maintains and updates the information pertaining to the articles and those of the customers. The end user of this product is a departmental store where the website is hosted on the web and the administrator maintains the database.

1.1 Motivation

I started the project to help people get online ordering services specially in Covid-19 Crisis. It was a challenging project and I have chosen the latest technologies that will be helpful in the growth of my career and business. Furthermore, the high-quality dates in the world are available in the Arabian countries. Their delivery of services is very challenging task for common man. It is very valuable product for all Muslims in the world in month of Ramadan. In the month of Ramadan, their supply automatically increased all over the world. Furthermore, with short supply, their prices are automatically increased in Pakistan and other countries. So, I am designing this project to fulfil the users demand in Pakistan and provide the high-quality imported products with low cost.

1.2 Scope of project

In these days covid-19 on its peak. People stay at home. That's why scope of this project increased. In simple, people go to the site, login and see the product and its price and select's a desire one. In this way it will save time and money both.

Online Dates Ordering Management System will provide a different way to its customers, to get information about the product online. The users can search the desired product by using different filters such as search options. Additionally, user can rate, review about the products. There will be a complete backend website which will be controlled by system admin to manage products. Customer inclination and interest analytics will also be the part of backend. The system recommends a facility to accept the orders 24*7 and a home delivery system which can make customers happy. Since the website is available in the Smartphone it is easily accessible and always available.

1.3 Purpose of project

The project allows facilities to create in online ordering. It would enable to choose the product online and then order it Immediately and then enter your data and then give specific information of the customer order it and get it. There are different features of project are described in below.

- Immediate responses by the customer.
- Online ordering website system is reducing the time of all customers.
- It reduces the cost and benefit for both.
- Secure type of business.
- Make all the system computerized.
- Reduce time consumption.
- Reduce error scope.
- Provide better quality Products.
- Centralized database management.
- No paperwork requirement.

1.4 Modules of project

1.3 MODULES

A module is a separate unit of any software or hardware who can manage, control, and use the system. Modules of the proposed project are.

- **Admin**

Admin can add new products. Manage product request. Check selling products and also manage database of the system.

- **User**

User can login in the system can view all products and get information about products and its price and then selects products.

TECHNOLOGY

I chose PHP to do this project and reason behind to choose this technology is given below. PHP system technology for building websites containing dynamic Web content such as HTML, DHTML and XML. The PHP technology enables the authoring of web pages that create dynamic content easily but with maximum power and flexibility.

Chapter NO 2

Requirements and System Analysis

2 Requirements and System Analysis

Requirements Analysis is also called requirements engineering, a process in which “what is to be done” is elicited, modelled, and communicated. The descriptions of the services and constraints are the requirements for the system the process of finding, analyzing, documenting, and checking these services and constraints. The first use of the term 'requirements engineering' was probably in 1979 in a TRW technical report but did not come into general use until the 1990s with the publication of an IEEE Computer Society tutorial and the establishment of a conference series on requirements engineering. In the waterfall model, requirements engineering is presented as the first phase of the development process. In the following pages I have inserted the Use Case Model for the system and detailed use case descriptions for the system.

2.1 Requirement's elicitation

I collected a few requirements for project from our primitive research, website visits, and interview to the concerned personnel and their experiences regarding the concepts of its development. I have even visited some organization and analyze its importance and try to develop the project by fulfilling all the weakness that were found on the website. Then I decided to build same type of website with different logic flow and new language which will be suitable for the small organization.

2.2 Project Requirement

The goal for the web website is to manage the inventory management function of the organization. Once it is automated all the functions can be effectively managed and the organization can achieve the competitive advantage. Business requirement are discussed in the Scope section, with the following additional details:

- Helps to search the specific product and remaining product.
- Details information about the product Dates sale and purchase
- Brief Information of the organization today's status in terms of news, number of present inventories as per the date entered.
- It helps to identify the total presented inventory in the company.

- To know the balance and details of Dates sale distributed in specific date.
- There is proper transaction management of inventory.
- All transactions have specific entry date along with quantity and rate.

2.3 Users' requirement

User requirement are categorized by the user type.

2.3.1 Admin

- Able to create new stock along with date.
- Able to edit the entry as per entry.
- Able to add, modify and delete the product entry.

2.3.2 Stock Management

- Able to check the product available.
- Able to check the balance payment.
- Able to view the remaining Dates sale product.

2.4 Use Case Model

To model a system, the most important aspect is to capture the dynamic behavior. Dynamic behavior means the behavior of the system when it is running/operating. Only static behavior is not sufficient to model a system rather dynamic behavior is more important than static behavior. In UML, there are five diagrams available to model the dynamic nature and use case diagram is one of them. Now as we have to discuss that the use case diagram is dynamic in nature, there should be some internal or external factors for making the interaction. These internal and external agents are known as actors. Use case diagrams consists of actors, use cases and their relationships. The diagram is used to model the system/subsystem of a website. A single use case diagram captures a particular functionality of a system.

2.4.1 Purpose of Use Case Diagrams

The purpose of use case diagram is to capture the dynamic aspect of a system. However, this definition is too generic to describe the purpose, as other four diagrams (activity, sequence, collaboration, and State chart) also have the same purpose. We will look into some specific purpose, which will distinguish it from other four diagrams. Use case diagrams are used to gather the requirements of a system including internal and

external influences. These requirements are mostly design requirements. Hence, when a system is analyzed to gather its functionalities, use cases are prepared and actors are identified.

2.4.2 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT

1. System can search the product from the catalog according to customer's demand.
2. System can add product.
3. System can update product.
4. System can delete product.
5. System can show the product report.
6. System can show the Dates sale report.
.
7. System can add customer service.
8. System can update customer service.
9. System can view all the service records according to product specific ID.
10. System can update password (Admin).
.
11. System can give notification About Product Shortage.

NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT

1. The system can save product into the database safely.
2. The system can support all the PC (Personal Computer).
3. The system can create a backup database file after every transaction (Dates sale, product, service, update of authentication details).
4. For security issues only admin can change the password
5. Staffs can only access this system for service and checking.

Chapter 3

System Design

3 System design

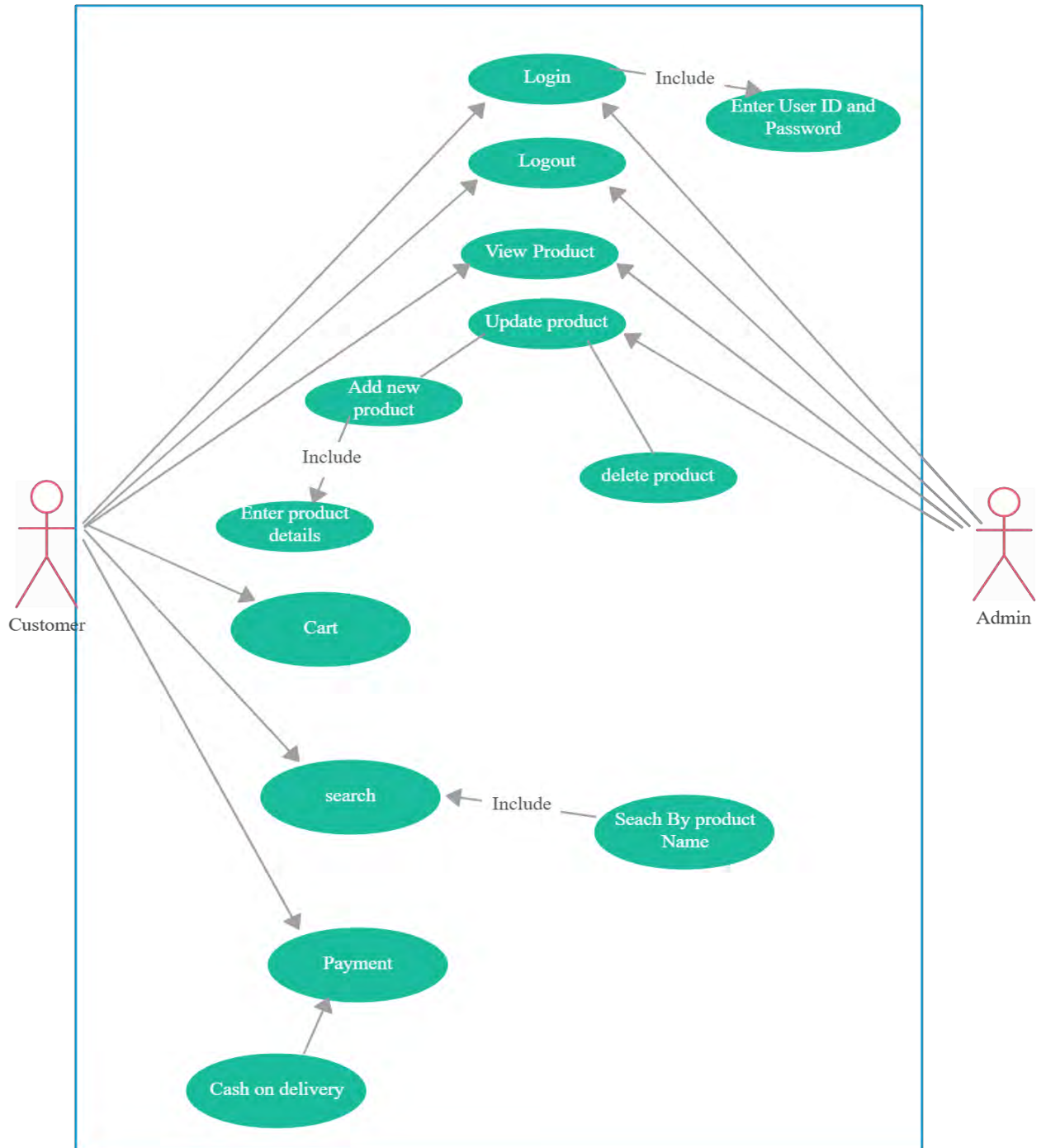
"Systems design is the process of defining the architecture, components, modules, interfaces, and data for a system to satisfy specified requirements. Systems design could be seen as the application of systems theory to product development. There is some overlap with the disciplines of systems analysis, systems architecture and systems engineering."

use case diagrams.

Where to use a Use, Case Diagrams

As we have already discussed there are five diagrams in UML to model the dynamic view of a system. Now every model has some specific purpose to use. These specific purposes are different angles of a running system. To understand the dynamics of a system, we need to use different types of diagrams. Use case diagram is one of them and its specific purpose is to gather system requirements and actors. Use case diagrams specify the events of a system and their flows. But use case diagram never describes how they are implemented. Use case diagram can be imagined as a black box where only the input, output, and the function of the black box is known. These diagrams are used at a very high level of design. This high-level design is refined again and again to get a complete and practical picture of the system. A well-structured use case also describes the pre-condition, post condition, and exceptions. These extra elements are used to make test cases when performing the testing. Although use case is not a good candidate for forward and reverse engineering, still they are used in a slightly different way to make forward and reverse engineering. The same is true for reverse engineering. Use case diagram is used differently to make it suitable for reverse engineering. In forward engineering, use case diagrams are used to make test cases and in reverse engineering use cases are used to prepare the requirement details from the existing website.

- Use case diagram.



- **USE CASES IN BRIEF**

2.5.1 Table 1: Use Case for Registration

Use Case ID:	UC-001
Use Case Name:	Registration
Description:	This use case describes the process by which users can sign up in case of purchasing product.
Actors:	Citizens, Visitors

2.5.2 Table 2: Use Case for Login

Use Case ID:	UC-002
Use Case Name:	Login
Description:	This use case describes the process by which user or visitor can login to the system for purchasing product.
Actors:	Clients, Citizens, Visitors
Pre-condition	Both should have an internet connection
Post-condition	Logged in
Basic flow	Admin and Employee should enter username, password and press login button, System validates username and password. User is logged into system
Exceptional flow	Admin and Employee cannot login to system if invalid data is entered

2.5.3 Table 3: Use Case for Adding items

Use Case ID	UC-003
Use Case Name	Add items
Actor	Admin
Description	Admin can add items to database
Pre-condition	Should be connected to internet
Post-condition	Admin should be able to add items
Basic flow	Admin logs in to the system. He/she then fill in the necessary fields to add the items
Exceptional Flow	Invalid login details Internet connection error.

2.5.4 Table 4: Use case for Delete items.

Use Case ID	UC-004
Use Case Name	Delete items
Actor	Admin
Description	Admin can delete items
Pre-condition	should be connected to internet
Post-condition	Admin can Delete the items
Basic flow	Admin logs in, selects the items he/she wants to delete and deletes it.
Exceptional Flow	Invalid login details Internet connection error.

2.5.5 Table 5: Use case for view invoices

Use Case ID	UC-005
Use Case Name	View Invoices
Actor	Admin
Description	Admin is able to view the Invoices
Pre-condition	should be connected to internet
Post-condition	Admin can view Invoices
Basic flow	Admin logs in, views the orders that have been placed.
Exceptional Flow	Invalid login details Internet connection error.

2.5.6 Table 6: Use case for Logout

Use Case ID	UC-006
Use Case Name	Log Out
Actor	Admin/ Employee
Description	Both can log out by tapping the log out button
Pre-condition	Both should be connected to internet
Post-condition	Both can log out successfully
Basic flow	Admin/ Employee can log out by tapping the log out button
Exceptional Flow	Invalid login details Internet connection error.

2.5.7 Table 7: Use case for Add new categories.

Use Case ID	UC-007
Use Case Name	Add new categories
Actor	Admin/ Employee
Description	Admin can add new product categories
Pre-condition	Both should be connected to internet
Post-condition	Both are able to log in successfully
Basic flow	Admin/ Employee can add successfully new categories
Exceptional Flow	Invalid login details Internet connection error.

2.5.8 Table 8: Use case for Add users / view users.

Use Case ID	UC-008
Use Case Name	Add users/ view users
Actor	Admin/ Employee
Description	Admin can add new users
Pre-condition	Both should be connected to internet
Post-condition	Both are able to log in successfully
Basic flow	Admin/ Employee can add successfully new users/ view users
Exceptional Flow	Invalid login details Internet connection error.

2.5.9 Table 9: Use case for View orders/ Delete orders.

Use Case ID	UC-009
Use Case Name	View orders / Delete orders
Actor	Admin/ Employee
Description	Admin can view orders and delete order whose status is delivered
Pre-condition	Both should be connected to internet
Post-condition	Both are able to log in successfully
Basic flow	Admin/ Employee can add successfully delete orders who is already delivered.
Exceptional Flow	Invalid login details Internet connection error.

2.5.10 Table 10: Use case for Select category/ Subcategory.

Use Case ID	UC-010
Use Case Name	Select Category/ Subcategory
Actor	Employee
Description	Employee selects the category
Pre-condition	Stable Internet Connection
Post-condition	Employee is able to Select Category/ Subcategory
Basic flow	Employee can log in and select the category he wants
Exceptional Flow	Invalid login details Internet connection error.

2.5.11 Table 11: Use case for Search items

Use Case ID	UC-011
Use Case Name	Search items
Actor	Clients, Users
Description	Users can Search items in the search bar
Pre-condition	Users should have Stable Internet Connection
Post-condition	Users is able to Search.
Basic flow	Users log in, in search bar he/she type the item name he/she wants to search
Exceptional Flow	Invalid login details Incorrect spellings Internet connection error.

2.5.12 Table 12: Use case for Add invoices.

Use Case ID	UC-012
Use Case Name	Add Invoices
Actor	Employee/ Admin
Description	Employee/ admin select the items and adds to List.
Pre-condition	Should have Stable Internet Connection
Post-condition	Employee/ admin is able to add the items to invoices.
Basic flow	User log in and, searches and selects the items to add to the invoices
Exceptional Flow	Invalid login details Internet connection error.

- **CLASS DIAGRAM**

The Class diagram describes the attributes and operations of a class. The purpose of the class diagram is to model the static view of a system. The class diagram shows a collection of classes, interfaces, associations, collaborations and constraints. It is also known as a structural diagram.

Class Diagram Notation:

A class notation consist of three parts:

- 1. Class Name:**

- The name of the class appears in the first partition.

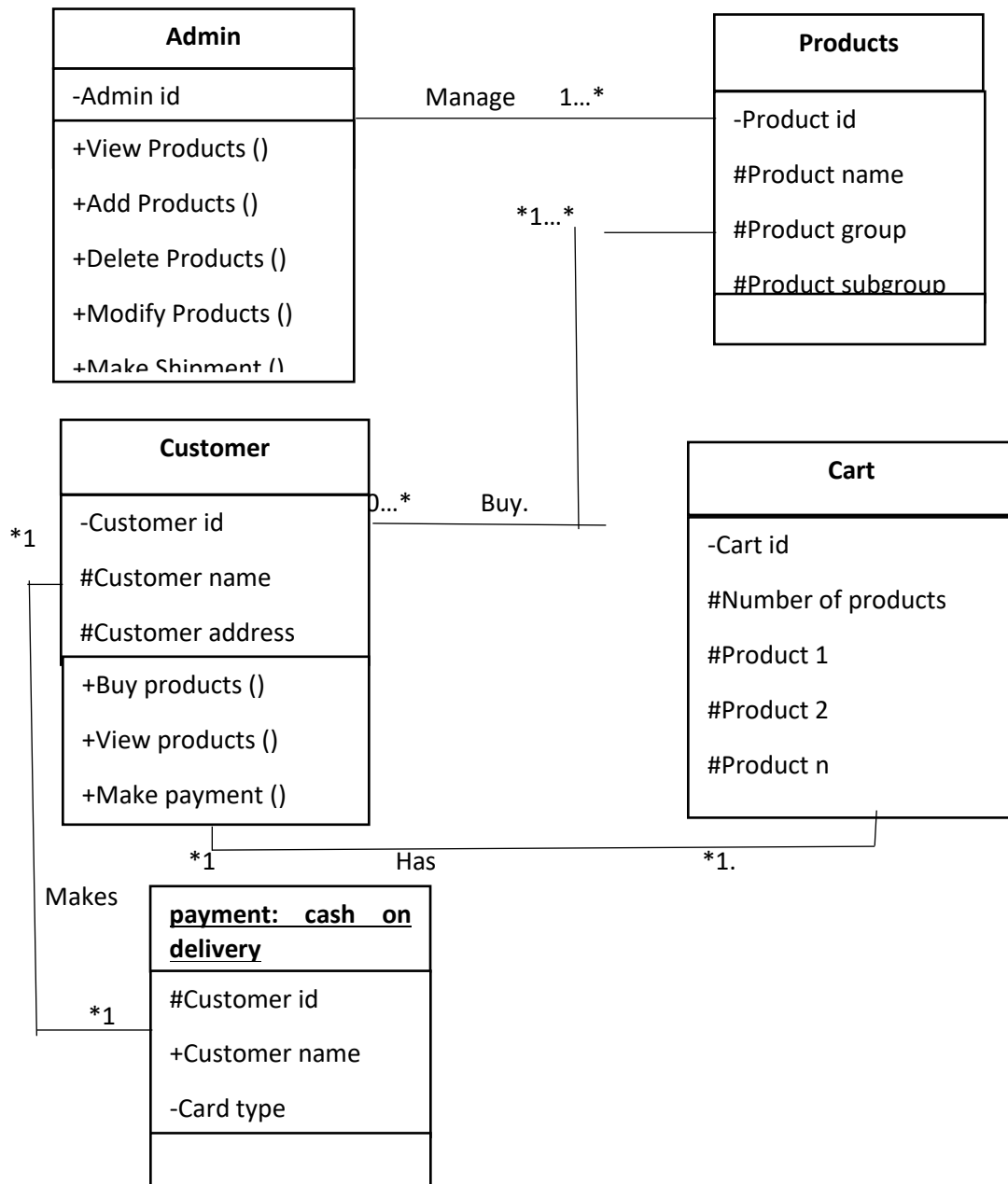
- 2. Class Attributes:**

- Attributes are shown in the second partition.

- 3. Class Operations(methods):**

- Operations are shown in third partition. They are services the class provides.

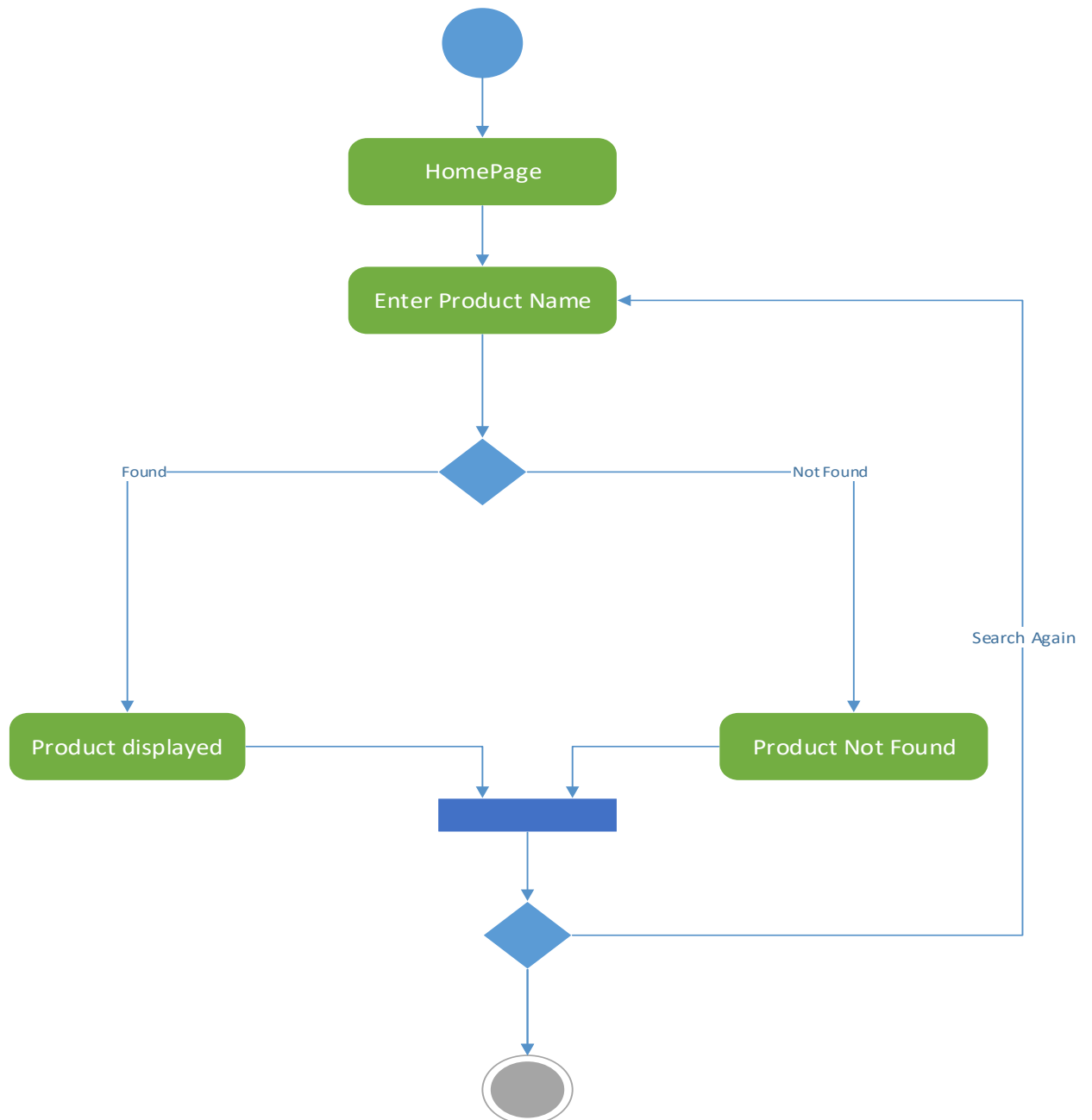
Class Diagram:



ACTIVITY DIAGRAM.

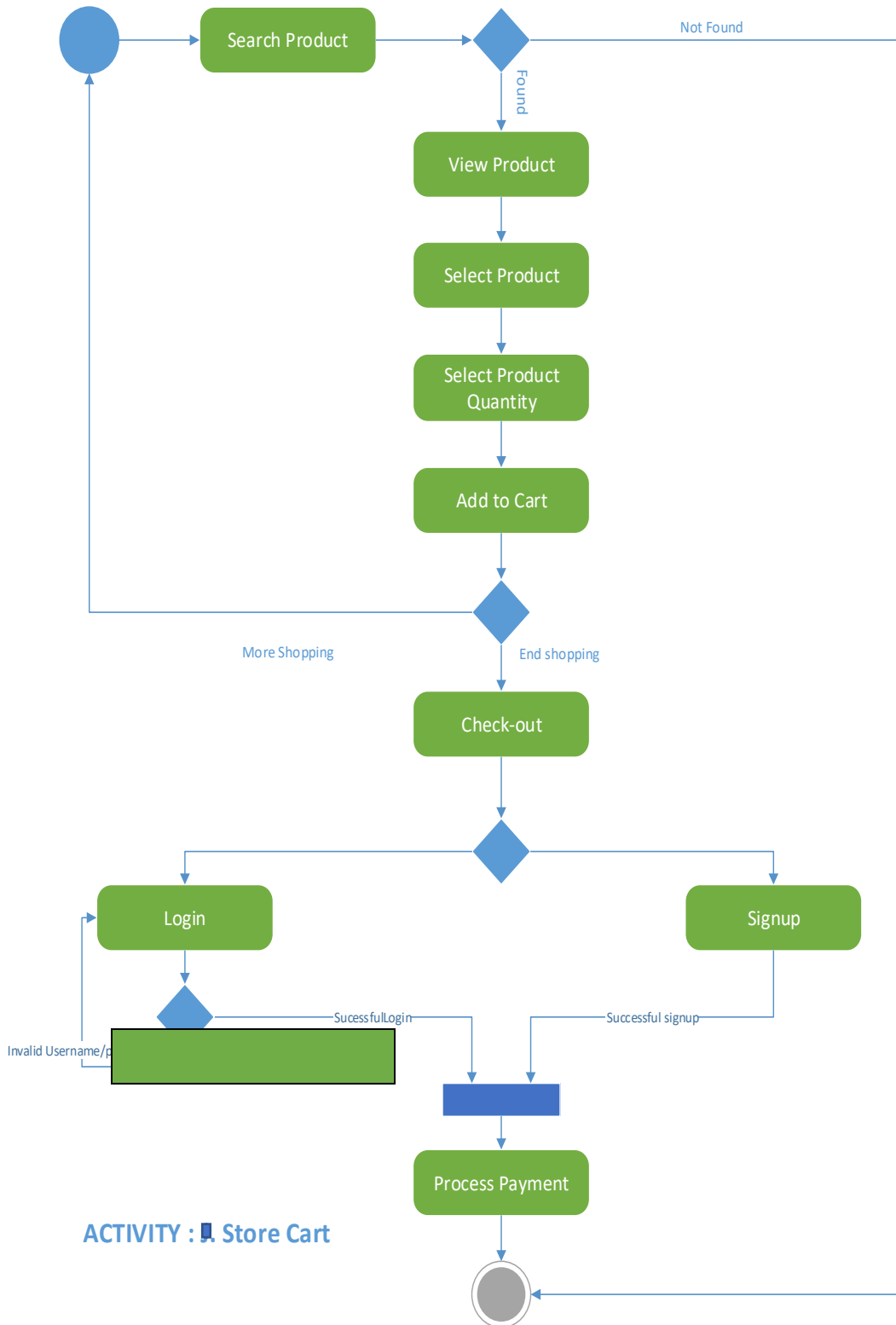
An activity diagram visually presents a series of actions or flow of control in a system similar to a flowchart or a data flow diagram. Activity diagrams are often used in business process modeling. They can also describe the steps in a use case diagram. Activities modeled can be sequential and concurrent.

- **Activity diagram of Search product**

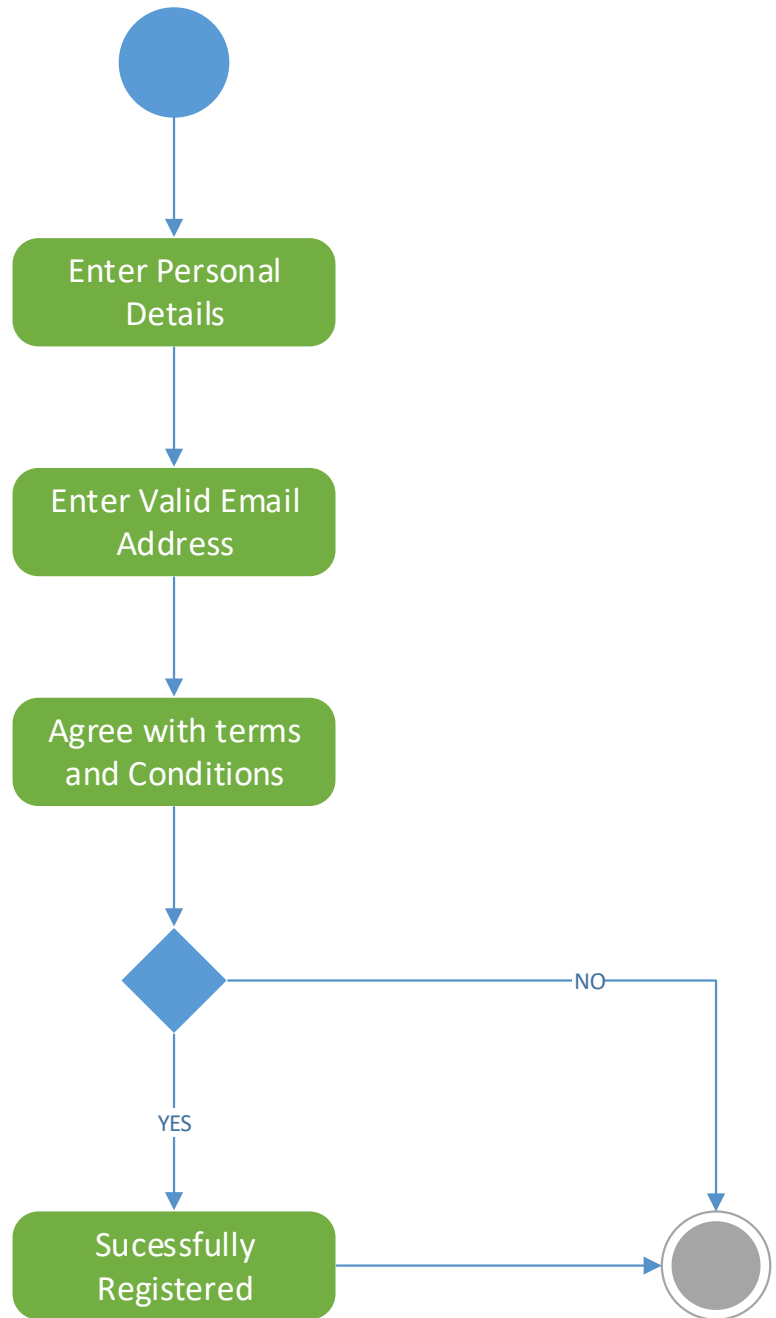


Activity : Search Product

- Activity diagram of STORE CART

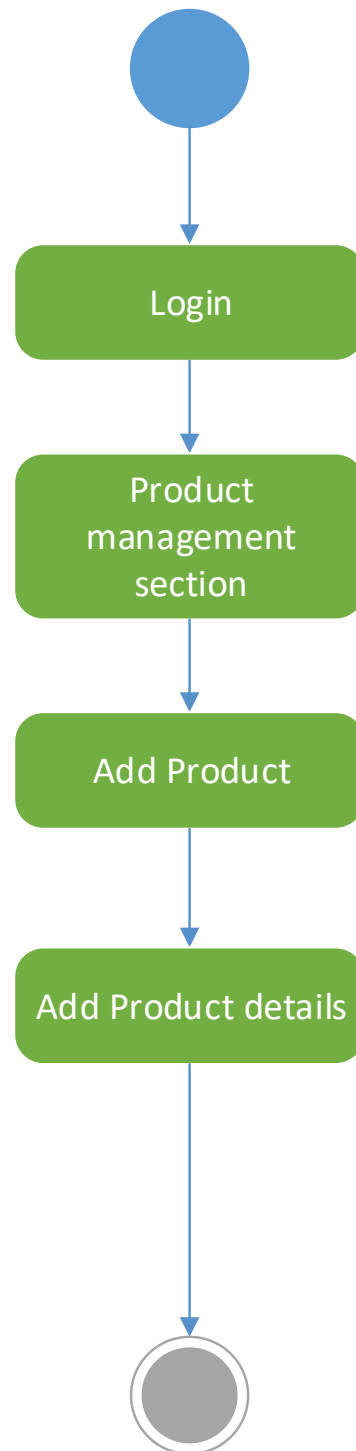


- **Activity diagram of User Registration**



ACTIVITY: USER REGISTRATION

- Activity diagram of Add Product.



Activity: ADD Product (Admin)

Chapter 4

System implementation

And Tools and technology

4 System Implementation

System implementation is the process of defining how the information system should be built ensuring that the information system is operational and used and meets quality standard. Implementation is the process of realizing the design as a program. I have implemented online dates ordering Management System using different modern technologies and techniques. The choice of the technologies used was based on the principle of modularity and performance. I choose bootstrap 4 for designing the front end of the system such as client side. I choose PHP language for the purpose of back-end server-side implementation. After it, I use JavaScript language for handling the events in the front side theme. Furthermore, I choose jQuery language for performing the different types of functions in the project designing. In addition, the JSON is also used in the front side of project theme to perform the task without browsing. HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) is also used for the setting of text in the website front end. CSS (Cascading language) is also used for designing the project front end theme. In this project, the MySQL is used as database to store the data of the project.

4.1 Details of implementation and tools

The details of the languages, tools, and technologies we used are following:

4.1.1 Bootstrap 4

Get started with Bootstrap, the world's most popular framework for building responsive, mobile-first sites, with Bootstraps and a template starter page. Bootstrap is a free and open-source CSS framework directed at responsive, mobile-first front-end web development. It contains CSS- and (optionally) JavaScript-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation, and other interface components. On January 31, 2012, Bootstrap 2 was released, which added built-in support for Glyph icons, several new components, as well as changes to many of the existing components. This version supports responsive web design, meaning the layout of web pages adjusts dynamically, taking into account the characteristics of the device used (whether desktop, tablet, or mobile phone).

4.1.2 HTML5

HTML5 is the latest version of Hypertext Markup Language, the code that describes web pages. It is actually three kinds of code: HTML, which provides the structure; Cascading Style

Sheets (CSS), which take care of presentation; and JavaScript, which makes things happen. HTML5 is the latest evolution of the standard that defines HTML. The term represents two different concepts. It is a new version of the language HTML, with new elements, attributes, and behaviors, and a larger set of technologies that allows the building of more diverse and powerful Web sites and websites. This set is sometimes called HTML5 & friends and often shortened to just HTML5. HTML5 is a programming language whose acronym stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is a system that allows the modification of the appearance of web pages, as well as adjusting their appearance. It also used to structure and present content for the web. With HTML5, browsers like Firefox, Chrome, Explorer, Safari and more, can know how to display a particular web page, know where the elements are, where to put the images and where to place the text. Apart from HTML5, there are other languages that are necessary to give format and interactivity to a site, but the basic structure of any page is first defined in the HTML5 language.

4.1.3 CSS (Cascading style sheet)

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets with an emphasis placed on “Style.” While HTML is used to structure a web document (defining things like headlines and paragraphs, and allowing you to embed images, video, and other media), CSS comes through and specifies your document’s style—page layouts, colors, and fonts are all determined with CSS. Think of HTML as the foundation (every house has one), and CSS as the aesthetic choices (there is a big difference between a Victorian mansion and a mid-century modern home). You might be wondering how this CSS code is applied to HTML content, though. Much like HTML, CSS is written in simple, plain text through a text editor or word processor on your computer, and there are three main ways to add that CSS code to your HTML pages. CSS code (or Style Sheets) can be external, internal, or inline. External style sheets are saved as .CSS files and can be used to determine the appearance of an entire website through one file (rather than adding individual instances of CSS code to every HTML element you want to adjust).

4.1.4 JavaScript ES6

ECMAScript 6, also known as ECMAScript 2015, is a significant update to the language, and the first update to the language since ES5 was standardized in 2009. Implementation of these features in major JavaScript engines is underway now [1]. There are many new and important features added to the language such as restructuring, arrow functions, let and const, modules, classes which are a syntactical sugar for prototypal inheritance in JavaScript and other features which we used extensively throughout our project. However, ES6

JavaScript code still cannot run on all browsers therefore it needs to be converted to ES5 and it is done through a transpiler. I used Next.js which uses Babel-core and Webpack to convert ES6 code to ES5 code. We do not need to do it ourselves Next.js or CRA (create-react-app, though I did not use it in my project) do it for us out of the box.

4.1.5 jQuery

jQuery is a fast, small, and feature-rich JavaScript library. It makes things like HTML document traversal and manipulation, event handling, animation, and Ajax much simpler with an easy-to-use API that works across a multitude of browsers. With a combination of versatility and extensibility, jQuery has changed the way that millions of people write JavaScript.

jQuery, at its core, is a Document Object Model (DOM) manipulation library. The DOM is a tree-structure representation of all the elements of a Web page. jQuery simplifies the syntax for finding, selecting, and manipulating these DOM elements. For example, jQuery can be used for finding an element in the document with a certain property (e.g. all elements with an h1 tag), changing one or more of its attributes (e.g. color, visibility), or making it respond to an event (e.g. a mouse click).

jQuery also provides a paradigm for event handling that goes beyond basic DOM element selection and manipulation. The event assignment and the event callback function definition are done in a single step in a single location in the code. jQuery also aims to incorporate other highly used JavaScript functionality (e.g. fade ins and fade outs when hiding elements, animations by manipulating CSS properties).

4.1.6 Ajax

AJAX is an acronym that stands for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML, and it describes a set of development techniques used for building websites and web websites. According to web developer and Skill crush WordPress instructor Ann Cascara no, the best way to understand AJAX is to start with identifying its specific purpose in the web development process. AJAX's core function is to update web content asynchronously (the "A" of AJAX), meaning a user's web browser does not need to reload an entire web page when only a small portion of content on the page needs to change. One of the most ubiquitous examples of asynchronous updating is Google's "Google Suggest" feature. When you enter a search query into Google's search bar and the Google website automatically begins offering auto-complete options while you type, that's AJAX in action. The content on the page changes (in this case, the auto-

complete options in the search bar) without having to manually refresh the page (something that would make Google Suggest impractical to use). Features like Google Suggest are a fundamental part of contemporary web browsing, which points to how essential AJAX is in web development. In addition to Google Suggest, Cascara no says that AJAX is commonly used to update features like status and notification bars, online forms, comments sections, and surveys and polls.

4.1.7 PHP

PHP is a server-side scripting language. That is used to develop Static websites or Dynamic websites or Web websites. PHP stands for Hypertext Pre-processor, that earlier stood for Personal Home Pages. PHP scripts can only be interpreted on a server that has PHP installed. PHP is a general-purpose scripting language especially suited to web development. It was originally created by Danish-Canadian programmer Rasmus Leadoff in 1994. The PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive initialism PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor. There are different versions of PHP are evolved with the passage of time. The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and system, free of charge. The PHP language evolved without a written formal specification or standard until 2014, with the original implementation acting as the de facto standard which other implementations aimed to follow. Since 2014, work has gone on to create a formal PHP specification. As of December 2020

72% of PHP websites use discontinued versions of PHP, i.e. PHP 7.2 or lower no longer supported by The PHP Development Team; and large additional fraction is on PHP 7.3 that is by now "supported for critical security issues only." Over 40% of all PHP websites use version 5.6 or older, that not even Debian supports (Debian 9 supported version 7.0 and 7.1).

4.1.8 JSON

JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a lightweight data-interchange format. It is easy for humans to read and write. It is easy for machines to parse and generate. It is based on a subset of the JavaScript Programming Language Standard ECMA-262 3rd Edition - December 1999. JSON is a text format that is completely language independent but uses conventions that are familiar to programmers of the C-family of languages, including C, C++, C#, Java,

JavaScript, Perl, Python, and many others. These properties make JSON an ideal data-interchange language.

JSON is built on two structures:

A collection of name/value pairs. In various languages, this is realized as an object, record, struct, dictionary, hash table, keyed list, or associative array.

An ordered list of values. In most languages, this is realized as an array, vector, list, or sequence. These are universal data structures. Virtually all modern programming languages support them in one form or another. It makes sense that a data format that is interchangeable with programming languages also be based on these structures.

4.1.9 MySQL

MySQL, the most popular Open-Source SQL database management system, is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation.

The original website provides the latest information about MySQL software.

MySQL is a database management system.

A database is a structured collection of data. It may be anything from a simple shopping/ordering list to a picture gallery or the vast amounts of information in a corporate network. To add, access, and process data stored in a computer database, you need a database management system such as MySQL Server. Since computers are very good at handling large amounts of data, database management systems play a central role in computing, as standalone utilities, or as parts of other websites.

MySQL database are relational.

A relational database stores data in separate tables rather than putting all the data in one big storeroom. The database structures are organized into physical files optimized for speed. The logical model, with objects such as databases, tables, views, rows, and columns, offers a flexible programming environment. You set up rules governing the relationships between different data fields, such as one-to-one, one-to-many, unique, required, or optional, and “pointers” between different tables. The database enforces these rules, so that with a well-designed database, your website never sees inconsistent, duplicate, orphan, out-of-date, or missing data.

MySQL software is Open Source.

Open-Source means that it is possible for anyone to use and modify the software. Anybody can download the MySQL software from the Internet and use it without paying anything. If you wish, you may study the source code and change it to suit your needs. The MySQL software uses the GPL (GNU General Public License), <http://www.fsf.org/licenses/>, to define what you may and may not do with the software in different situations. If you feel uncomfortable with the GPL or need to embed MySQL code into a commercial website, you can buy a commercially licensed version from us.

The MySQL database server is very fast, reliable, scalable, and easy to use.

If that is what you are looking for, you should give it a try. MySQL Server can run comfortably on a desktop or laptop, alongside your other websites, web servers, and so on, requiring little or no attention. If you dedicate an entire machine to MySQL, you can adjust the settings to take advantage of all the memory, CPU power, and I/O capacity available. MySQL can also scale up to clusters of machines, networked together.

MySQL server works in client/ server or embedded systems.

The MySQL Database Software is a client/server system that consists of a multithreaded SQL server that supports different back ends, several different client programs and libraries, administrative tools, and a wide range of website programming interfaces (APIs)

Chapter 5

System Testing

5 System testing

system testing is the testing of behavior of a complete and fully integrated software product based on the software requirements specification (SRS) document. In main focus of this testing is to evaluate Business / Functional / End user requirement

5.1 Software Quality Assurance

A set of activities designed to evaluate the process by which products are developed or manufactured.

5.2 Software Quality Control

Software quality control is the set of procedures used by organizations to ensure that a software product will meet its quality goals at the best value to the customer, and to continually improve the organization's ability to produce software products in the future.

Types of testing:

5.2.1 Black Box testing

Black box testing is also known as specification-based testing. Black box testing refers to test activities using specification-based testing methods and criteria to discover program errors based on program requirements and product specifications.

The major testing focuses:

- 1.Specification-based function errors
- 2.Specification-based component/system behavior errors
- 3.Specification-based performance errors
- 4.User-oriented usage errors
- 5.Black box interface errors

white Box Testing

White-box testing is a method of software testing that tests internal structures or workings of an application, as opposed to its functionality. In white box testing an internal perspective of the system, as well as programming skills, are used to design test cases.

5.3 Test Case

Following are the Test Cases for our project Online dates ordering Management:

Table 13: 5.3.1 Registration

TC1: Registration	
Test Case ID:	UC-001
Tester	Shahid Iqbal
Test Type:	Black box testing
Product Name:	Online dates Ordering Management system
Test Case Name	Registration
Documented Date:	01/01/2021
Test Suite:	1a
Version Number:	1.0
Test case description:	This test case is designed to successfully sign up
Operation procedure:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Go to homepage of project.2. Click on the create account.3. Clicking on signup will open sign up page which allows users to sign up using email address.4. Credentials are then sent to server which save them into MySQL.5. Web App redirects to email verification page.6. After verification Web App redirects to login page.
Pre-conditions:	Internet is required and Web App must be running
Post-conditions:	The credentials are verified and stored in MySQL
Required test scripts:	No

Table 14: 5.3.2 Login

TC2: Login	
Test Case ID:	UC-002
Tester	Shahid Iqbal
Test Type:	Black box testing
Product Name:	Online dates Ordering Management system
Test Case Name	Login
Documented Date:	01/01/2021
Test Suite:	1a
Version Number:	1.0
Test case description:	This test case is designed to successfully sign in
Operation procedure:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Go to homepage of project.2. Click on the login.3. Clicking on login will open login page which allows option to login with Email address.4. The user is verified, and his credentials is sent to the Web App.5. Web App redirects to home page which then redirects to user's panel / dashboard.
Pre-conditions:	Internet is required, User must have an account on project System.
Post-conditions:	Web App redirects to home page.
Required test scripts:	No

Table 15: 5.3.3 Adding Items.

TC3: Adding Items	
Test Case ID:	UC-003
Tester	Shahid Iqbal
Test Type:	Black box testing
Product Name:	Online dates Ordering Management system
Test Case Name	Adding items
Documented Date:	01/01/2021
Test Suite:	1a
Version Number:	1.0
Test case description:	This test case is designed to successfully for adding items in add cart.
Operation procedure:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. User will go to his app page.2. User can add items in add to cart.3. Web App will prompt for confirmation.4. User will click on confirm.5. Web App will update
Pre-conditions:	Internet is required, Web App must be running, and user must be logged in.
Post-conditions:	Adding Items successfully
Required test scripts:	No

Table 16: 5.3.4 Delete Items.

TC4: Delete Items	
Test Case ID:	UC-004
Tester	Shahid Iqbal
Test Type:	Black box testing
Product Name:	Online dates Ordering Management system
Test Case Name	Delete item
Documented Date:	01/01/2021
Test Suite:	1a
Version Number:	1.0
Test case description:	This test case is designed to successfully delete the items from item cart.
Operation procedure:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. User will go to his app page.2. User will delete items.3. Web App will prompt for confirmation.4. User will click on confirm.5. Web App will update UI
Pre-conditions:	Internet is required, Web App must be running, and user must be logged in.
Post-conditions:	Delete Items
Required test scripts:	No

Table 17: 5.3.5 View Invoices

TC5: View Invoices	
Test Case ID:	UC-005
Tester	Shahid Iqbal
Test Type:	Black box testing
Product Name:	Online dates Ordering Management system
Test Case Name	View Invoices
Documented Date:	01/1/2021
Test Suite:	1a
Version Number:	1.0
Test case description:	This test case describes the process by which the user can view invoices.
Operation procedure:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. User will login his account.2. Users click on button and they can view invoices.3. System will show the updated data.
Pre-conditions:	Internet is required, Web App must be fully loaded, user must be logged in and vision document's status must be "accepted for presentation"
Post-conditions:	View invoices
Required test scripts:	No

Table 18: 5.3.6 Logout

TC6: Logout	
Test Case ID:	UC-006
Tester	Shahid Iqbal
Test Type:	Black box testing
Product Name:	Online dates Ordering Management system
Test Case Name	Logout
Documented Date:	01/01/2021
Test Suite:	1a
Version Number:	1.0
Test case description:	This test case describes the process by which the user can logout his account after successfully shopping/ordering.
Operation procedure:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. User will login his account.2. User can click on logout button for logout account.3. System will return on login page.
Pre-conditions:	Internet is required.
Post-conditions:	Logout from account successfully
Required test scripts:	No

Table 19: 5.3.7 Add New Categories

TC7: Add New Categories	
Test Case ID:	UC-007
Tester	Shahid Iqbal
Test Type:	Black box testing
Product Name:	Online dates Ordering Management system
Test Case Name	Add new categories
Documented Date:	01/01/2021
Test Suite:	1a
Version Number:	1.0
Test case description:	This test case describes the process by which the admin can add shopping/ordering products of different categories.
Operation procedure:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Admin will login his account.2. Admin click on Add category button and add different products.3. System will show the different added products.
Pre-conditions:	Internet is required.
Post-conditions:	Add new Categories
Required test scripts:	No

Table 20: 5.3.8 Add Users/ View Users

TC8: Add Users/ View Users	
Test Case ID:	UC-008
Tester	Shahid Iqbal
Test Type:	Black box testing
Product Name:	Online dates Ordering Management system
Test Case Name	Add Users/ View Users
Documented Date:	01/01/2021
Test Suite:	1a
Version Number:	1.0
Test case description:	This test case describes the process by which the admin can add different users and view users.
Operation procedure:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Admin will login his account.2. Admin click on add user button and add different users.3. System will show the users information.
Pre-conditions:	Internet is required.
Post-conditions:	Add users and view users
Required test scripts:	No

Table 21: 5.3.9 View Orders and Delete Orders

TC9: View orders/ Delete orders	
Test Case ID:	UC-009
Tester	Shahid Iqbal
Test Type:	Black box testing
Product Name:	Online dates Ordering Management system
Test Case Name	View Orders and Delete Users
Documented Date:	01/01/2021
Test Suite:	1a
Version Number:	1.0
Test case description:	This test case describes the process by which the admin view orders and delete orders.
Operation procedure:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Admin will login his account.2. Admin click on view order button and delete order button. They delete the selected orders.3. System will show the deleted orders list.
Pre-conditions:	Internet is required.
Post-conditions:	View orders and delete orders
Required test scripts:	No

Table 22: 5.3.10 Select Category / Subcategory

TC10: Select Category / Subcategory	
Test Case ID:	UC-010
Tester	Shahid Iqbal
Test Type:	Black box testing
Product Name:	Online dates Ordering Management system
Test Case Name	Select Category/subcategory
Documented Date:	01/01/2021
Test Suite:	1a
Version Number:	1.0
Test case description:	This test case describes the process by which the admin can add subcategory of the product.
Operation procedure:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Admin will login his account.2. Admin click on add subcategory button.3. System will show the category information
Pre-conditions:	Internet is required.
Post-conditions:	Add subcategory
Required test scripts:	No

Table 23: 5.3.11 Search Items

TC11: Search Items	
Test Case ID:	UC-011
Tester	Shahid Iqbal
Test Type:	Black box testing
Product Name:	Online dates Ordering Management system
Test Case Name	Search Items
Documented Date:	01/01/2021
Test Suite:	1a
Version Number:	1.0
Test case description:	This test case describes the process by which the User can search different categories of products according to choose.
Operation procedure:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. User will login his account.2. User can search different categories of product.
Pre-conditions:	Internet is required.
Post-conditions:	Search Items
Required test scripts:	No

Table 24: 5.3.12 Add Invoice.

TC12: Add Invoice	
Test Case ID:	UC-012
Tester	Shahid Iqbal
Test Type:	Black box testing
Product Name:	Online dates Ordering Management system
Test Case Name	Add Invoices
Documented Date:	01/01/2021
Test Suite:	1a
Version Number:	1.0
Test case description:	This test case describes the process by which the user can add invoice of products.
Operation procedure:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. User will login his account.2. User can click on order and add invoice automatically.
Pre-conditions:	Internet is required.
Post-conditions:	Add Invoice
Required test scripts:	No

Chapter 6

INTERFACES

6.1 Introduction:

The user interface (UI) is the point of human-computer interaction and communication in a device. This can include display screens, keyboards, a mouse and the appearance of a desktop. It is also the way through which a user interacts with an application or a website. The growing dependence of many business on web applications and mobile applications has led many companies to place increased priority on UI in an effort to improve the user's overall experience. The user interface is an important aspect of a product and is often at least as important as the functionality of the system. Graphical User Interfaces uses pictures and graphics instead of just words to represent the input and output of the program. The program displays certain icons, buttons, dialogue boxes etc. on the screen and the user controls the program mainly by moving a pointer on the screen and selecting certain objects by pressing buttons, etc. The function of Graphical User Interface is to facilitate the handling of an application by means of graphical element. Designing a good user interface is an iterative process. First, we design and implement a user interface using appropriate techniques. Then we evaluate the design. The results of the evaluation feed the next design and implementation.

6.2 Interface Design:

The interface design which will be used for developing the system is shown as below.

6.2.1 Splash Screen:

Following is the splash page of our website. Figure 6.1 , 6.2 represents splash screen.

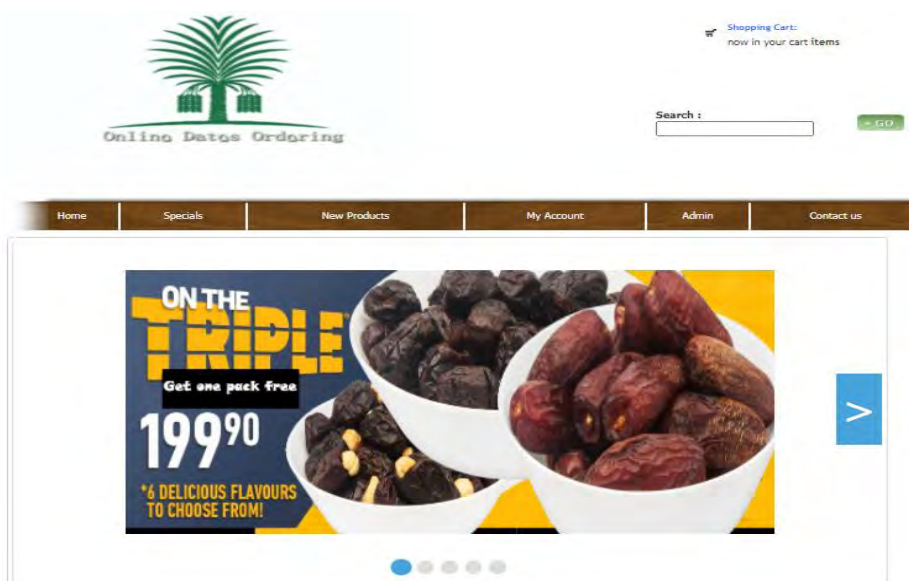


Figure 6.1 for splash screen



Figure 6.2 for splash screen

6.2.2 Admin Login Form:

Figure 6.3 represents the admin login form.

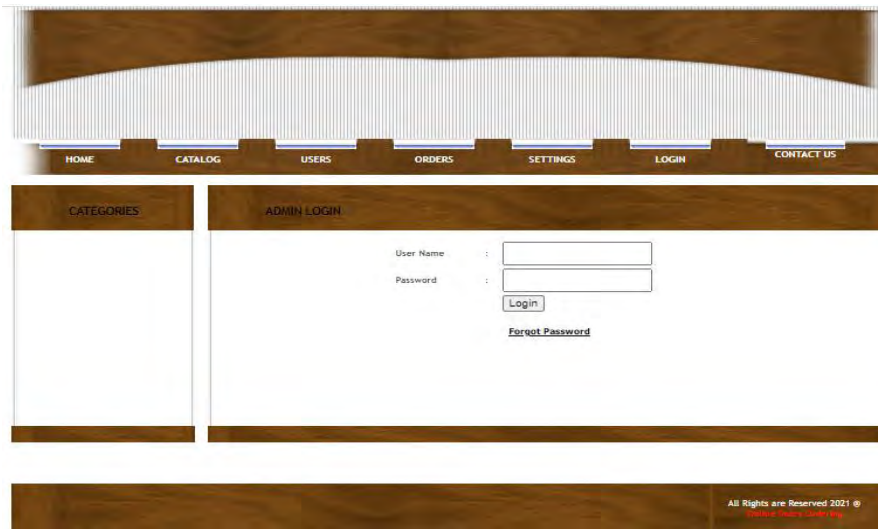


Figure 6.3 for admin login form

6.2.3 Customer/User Login form:

Figure 6.4 represents the customer/user login form.

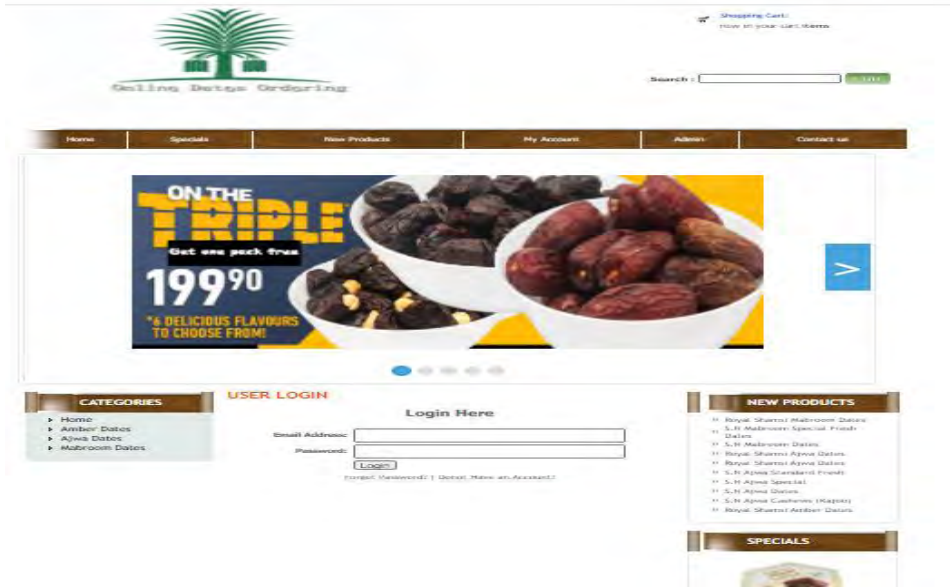


Figure 6.4 for customer/user login form

6.2.4 Products Dashboard:

Figure 6.5 represents the product dashboard.

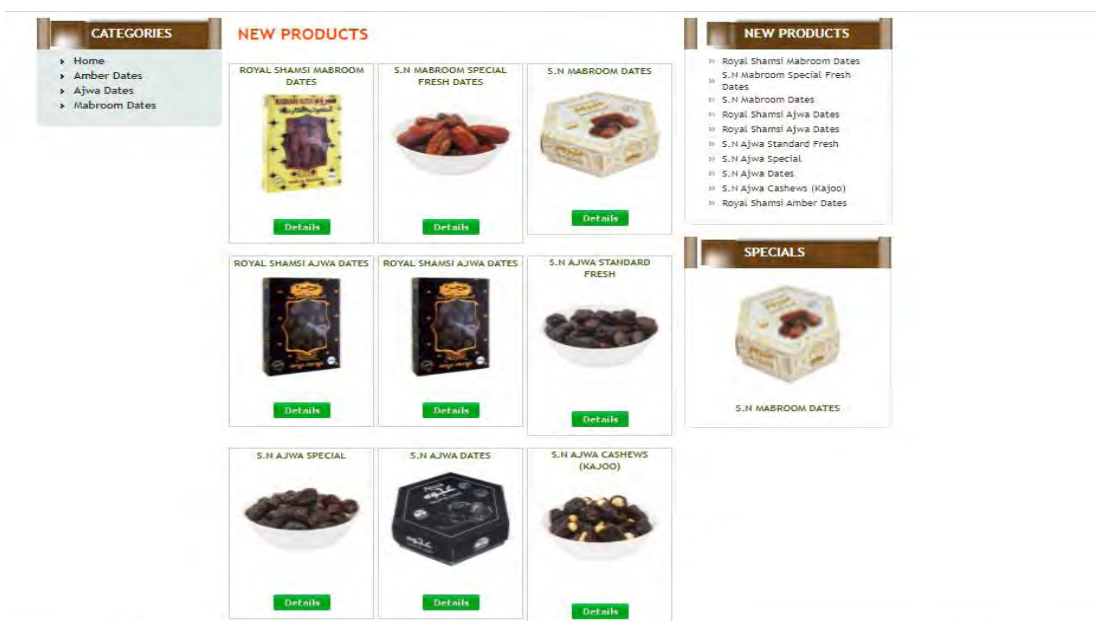


Figure 6.5 for products dashboard

Chapter 7

Conclusion and Future Work

7.1 Conclusion:

To conclude, Online dates Ordering Management system is a simple Web website basically suitable for small organization. It has every basic item which are used for the small organization. Our team is successful in making the website where we can update, insert, and delete the item as per the requirement. This website also provides a simple report on daily basis to know the daily Dates s purchase details.

7.2 Future work

The work I did in this project presents many opportunities for future work. The following is a list of ideas that can improve upon this project and provide a guideline in this heading.

7.2.1 SMS Notification Alert

User can get alerts via SMS. User will first have to verify their phone number to have access to this functionality.

7.2.2 New product Alert

This functionally enhance the Dates sale of products and user can get updates about product.

7.2.3 Latest framework

There are different types of tools and technologies can enhance the progress of the system.

7.2.4 Future Enhancement

Since this project was started with very little knowledge about the Ordering Management system

System, we came to know about the enhancement capability during the process of building it. Some of the scope we can increase for the betterment and effectiveness are listed below:

- Interactive user interface design.
- Manage Product
- Use of Oracle as its database.
- Online payment system can be added.
- Making the system flexible in any type.
- I will try to add delivery system to all over the world.

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