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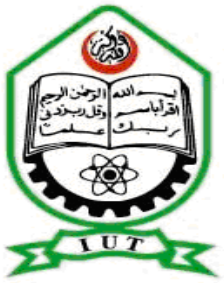

E-COMMERCE WEBSITE DEVELOPED FOR LASQORAY FISH FACTORY

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CANDIDATES' DECLARATION

We declare that our last year project entitled "E-COMMERCE WEBSITE DEVELOPED FOR LASQORAY FISH FACTORY" is our own work conducted under the supervision of the guide Lecturer SHAHRIAR KAISAR of CSE department. This work has not been previously submitted to any other university or any institution for examination or any other purpose.

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Date: _____

DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to my beloved parents and all my brothers and sisters for all of their support and guidance throughout my life and for teaching me to persevere and getting prepared to face challenges with faith and dignity.

Abdurrahman yusuf haydar

I would like to dedicate it to my dear parents for their constant inspiration and encouragement to me to consummate my goal. And to my beloved teachers.

Mohammad sadman sakib

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Most successful feats involve efforts of many people. This Project is no exception. It is our pleasure to take this opportunity to thank all those who helped us directly or indirectly in development of the project. For giving us a chance to obtain project.

It was a nice experience and it helped us get idea of the Real time Systems and their development procedure.

We are very much thankful to our Project guide, Our Lecturer for his unconditional and unbiased support. He explained to us about the System and guided us during the entire Project. His constant encouragement and co-operation have been a source of inspiration for us all the time.

And finally, our sincere thanks to Dr. Mohammad Abdul Mottalib, head of the CSE department, Islamic University of Technology (IUT), who had allowed us to do this project and to express ourselves so that we can become professionals who can use their own knowledge to help the others and to participate in the development and improvement OIC member countries. Without his kindness the accomplishment of this work would have been much tougher.

We are also thankful to our Parents, Friends and Others for their opinions and support in the system. The project has given us immense knowledge to use in our future ventures and many moments to cherish.

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PROJECT ABSTRACT

Lasqoray Fish Factory is a leading firm in the production and manufacturing of fish in somalia.LFF has huge experience of producing fresh fish. In the mid of early 70s the group of business men have started this activity as small business and in 1975 Lasqoray Fish Factory came in existence as fresh fish producing firm.

Since then LFF has been growing like anything today it has become a leading and very well-known firm in the Somali republic and all over the world.

LFF e-commerce site is developed to provide the best way for online shopping. In Today's era the craze of shopping is increasing and increasing every minute so this site is very useful for customers who like to buy products online.

This site has mainly two parts: admin part and user part.

Admin part describes how administrator handles the users and whole site. Admin can maintain and visualize all the records of the users. And also block the users.

Admin can also update the advertisement pages as well as records. In admin part all the facility is available like add category, view category, add product detail, view product detail, change password, etc..

User part describes how user sees and visits the website. The user part contain pages like Home, about us, what is Fish Factory, how fish is manufactured, order, contact us etc.

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Introduction to e-commerce

E-commerce is fast gaining ground as an accepted and used business paradigm.
More and more business houses are implementing web sites providing functionality for performing commercial transactions over the web.

Electronic Commerce (e-commerce) applications support the interaction between Different parties participating in a commerce transaction via the network, as well as the Management of the data involved in the process.

It is reasonable to say that the process of shopping on the web is becoming commonplace. The objective of this project is to develop an e-commerce site for Lasqoray Fish factory, a fish manufacturing company based in Somalia so that the customers can see and buy the products of the company online by submitting an order.

The website is divided into two parts, the user part and the admin part.
The user part is the part which will be seen by the ordinary customers and the admin part is for the company administrators.

The user can actually order different categories of fish by filling in form that is presented to him.
After the user submits the order the company will process the order and the user receives what he/she has ordered.

This project is presented to the fulfillment of Bachelor degree in CSE. It used PHP (Apache Server). This is very popular server in the market. The Website records details pertaining to the Customer, who open the Website, and open the Home page. This document also contains a full description of the project, data flow diagram. Finally, some screen layouts.

In the reminder of this report we will be discussing about the entire project contents and we will be giving detailed information about the different parts of the website. in the next few lines we will begin discussing about the project profile such as project title, the hardware and software resources used during the development of the project and many other issues.

Next we will discuss about the technology tool that we have used to make this website successful. We will give short details on different scripting and markup languages that we have used such as java, php, css, html, xml and many others. In fact we will try to make the details of those issues as short as possible so that the reader does not get lost in the details.

Next we will be talking about the software engineering paradigm applied during the design and development of the project. This will help the reader to get a considerable insight about the flow of the development process.

Next we will discuss about the system requirements whether it is hardware requirement or software requirements. This will enable the company to prepare a good hardware and software environment for the project to run.

Next we will be discussing about the project management issues such as the project planning, risk management and estimation. Managing the project in an effective and efficient way is always the priority of every development step.

Next we shall discuss about the analysis part of the project including system and requirement analysis of the project. In the system analysis part we will present detailed information about the different steps of the system analysis. We also discuss about the feasibility of the project such as economic feasibility and other types of feasibility analysis.

Next we will present the different diagrams of the project such as the ER diagram, use case diagram, data flow diagram, and data dictionary.

Next we will give very detailed explanations of the implementation of the project. Firstly we will give our implementation plan then we will talk about the implementation itself and then we will talk about the post implementation plan and then we review the implementation.

Next we will present several screenshots of the different parts of the website. We also present several codes accompanying the screen shots that we explain very well. We conclude the report by giving our future enhancements for the project.

PROJECT PROFILE

Project Title :	Lasqoray Fish Factory(LFF) E-commerce site
Hardware used :	300 GB Hard Disk & 2GB Ram
Operating System :	Windows
Front End :	HTML, PHP & Dreamweaver.
Back End :	Apache My SQL server
Documentation tool:	Microsoft Word
Project Duration:	An entire year

CHAPTER TWO
TECHNOLOGY USED

CHAPTER TWO

TECHNOLOGIES USED

About the HTML

- HTML, which stands for Hyper Text Markup Language, is the predominant markup language for web pages.
- It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists etc as well as for links, quotes, and other items.
- It is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of "tags" surrounded by angle brackets within the web page content.
- It can include or can load scripts in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML processors like Web browsers; and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) to define the appearance and layout of text and other material.
- Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) is the encoding scheme used to create and format a web document.
- Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the main markup language for displaying web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser.
- HTML is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of tags enclosed in angle brackets (like <html>), within the web page content.
- HTML tags most commonly come in pairs like <h1> and </h1>, although some tags, known as empty elements, are unpaired, for example <img>.
- The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag (they are also called opening tags and closing tags).

- In between these tags web designers can add text, tags, comments and other types of text-based content.

- The purpose of a web browser is to read HTML documents and compose them into visible or audible web pages.

- The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page.

- HTML elements form the building blocks of all websites. HTML allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms.

- It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items.

- It can embed scripts in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML WebPages.

About the JavaScript

- JavaScript is an object-oriented scripting language used to enable programmatic access to objects within both the client application and other applications.

- It is primarily used in the form of client-side JavaScript, implemented as an integrated component of the web browser, allowing the development of enhanced user interfaces and dynamic websites.

- JavaScript is a dialect of the ECMA Script standard and is characterized as a dynamic, weakly typed, prototype-based language with first-class functions.

- JavaScript (sometimes abbreviated JS) is a prototype-based scripting language that is dynamic, weakly typed and has first-class functions.

- It is a multi-paradigm language, supporting object-oriented, imperative, and functional programming styles.

- JavaScript was formalized in the ECMAScript language standard and is primarily used in the form of client-side JavaScript, implemented as part of a Web browser in order to give enhanced user interfaces and dynamic websites.

- This enables programmatic access to computational objects within a host environment.

- JavaScript's use in applications outside Web pages — for example in PDF documents, site-specific browsers, and desktop widgets — is also significant.

- Newer and faster JavaScript VMs and frameworks built upon them (notably Node.js) have also increased the popularity of JavaScript for server-side web applications.

- JavaScript uses syntax influenced by that of C. JavaScript copies many names and naming conventions from Java, but the two languages are otherwise unrelated and have very different semantics.

- The key design principles within JavaScript are taken from the Self and Scheme programming languages.

About the CSS

- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to describe the presentation semantics (that is, the look and formatting) of a document written in a markup language.

- CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content (written in HTML or a similar markup language) from document presentation, including elements such as the layout, colors, and fonts.

- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation semantics (the look and formatting) of a document written in a markup language.

- Its most common application is to style web pages written in HTML and XHTML, but the language can also be applied to any kind of XML document, including plain XML, SVG and XUL.

- CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content (written in HTML or a similar markup language) from document presentation, including elements such as the layout, colors, and fonts.

- This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple pages to share formatting, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content (such as by allowing for table less web design).

- CSS can also allow the same markup page to be presented in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or screen reader) and on Braille-based, tactile devices.

- It can also be used to allow the web page to display differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed.

- While the author of a document typically links that document to a CSS style sheet, readers can use a different style sheet, perhaps one on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified.

- CSS specifies a priority scheme to determine which style rules apply if more than one rule matches against a particular element.

- In this so-called cascade, priorities or weights are calculated and assigned to rules, so that the results are predictable.

About the php

- PHP, or PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor, is a widely used, general-purpose scripting language that was originally designed for web development, to produce dynamic web pages.
- PHP was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1995 and has been in continuous development ever since.
- It can be embedded into HTML and generally runs on a web server, which needs to be configured to process PHP code and create web page content from it.
- It can be deployed on most web servers and on almost every operating system and platform free of charge.
- PHP is case sensitive language and also support CSS, JavaScript, and HTML.
- PHP is a general-purpose server-side scripting language originally designed for Web development to produce dynamic Web pages.
- It is one of the first developed server-side scripting languages to be embedded into an HTML source document rather than calling an external file to process data.
- The code is interpreted by a Web server with a PHP processor module which generates the resulting Web page.
- It also has evolved to include a command-line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications.
- PHP can be deployed on most Web servers and also as a standalone shell on almost every operating system and platform free of charge.

- A competitor to Microsoft's Active Server Pages (ASP) server-side script engine and similar languages, PHP is installed on more than 20 million Web sites and 1 million Web servers.

- Software that uses PHP includes MediaWiki, Joomla, Wordpress, Concrete5, MyBB, and Drupal.

- The main implementation of PHP is now produced by The PHP Group and serves as the formal reference to the PHP language.

- PHP is free software released under the PHP License, which is incompatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL) due to restrictions on the usage of the term PHP.

About the mysql

- My SQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS).

- My SQL stands for "My Structured Query Language".

- The program runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases.

- The project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements.

- Its popularity for use with web applications is closely tied to the popularity of PHP, which is often combined with My SQL.

- It is named after co-founder Michael Widenius' daughter, My. The SQL phrase stands for Structured Query Language.

- The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements.

- MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation.

- Free-software-open source projects that require a full-featured database management system often use MySQL. For commercial use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality.

- Applications which use MySQL databases include: TYPO3, Joomla, WordPress, phpBB, MyBB, Drupal and other software built on the LAMP software stack. MySQL is also used in many high-profile, large-scale World Wide Web products, including Wikipedia, Google (though not for searches), Facebook, and Twitter.

About the session

- A Session can be define as a series of related instruction between a single client and the web server, which take a place over an extended period of time.
- This could be a series of transactions that a user make while updating his stock or the set of requests that are made to check an e-mail account through a browser base e-mail service.
- Session is used particularly when you want to work with sensitive information, it makes a lot of sense to submit it once and have it stored on the server rather than client machine.
- The session support allows you to register arbitrary numbers of variables to be preserved across requests.
- When a visitor accesses your sites, PHP will check automatically or on your request whether a specific session id has been sent with the request.
- If this is the case, the prior saved environment is recreated.
- When working with sessions that a record of a session is not created until a variable has been registered using the session registered () function or by adding a new key to the $_SESSION super global array.
- This holds true regardless of it a session has been started using the session start () function.

About ms word

- Microsoft Word is used to create documentation used for describing various data used in the project.
- Through Word we can also add pictures as well as other attractive objects to documents so as to give the document effective look.
- For most users, one of the most obvious changes introduced with Word 2000 (and the rest of the Office 2000 suite) was a clipboard that could hold multiple objects at once.
- Another noticeable change was that the Office Assistant, whose frequent unsolicited appearance in Word 97 had annoyed many users, was changed to be less.
- Microsoft Word's native file formats are denoted either by a .doc or .docx file extension.
- Although the ".doc" extension has been used in many different versions of Word, itactually encompasses four distinct file formats Word for DOS Word for Windows 1 and Word 4 and 5 for Mac Word 6 and Word 95 for Windows; Word 6 for Mac Word 97, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2007 and 2010 for Windows; Word 98, 2001, X, and 2004 for Mac The newer ".docx" extension signifies the Office Open XML international standard for Office documents and is used by Word 2007 and 2010 for Windows, Word 2008 and 2011 for the Macintosh, as well as by a growing number of applications from other vendors, including OpenOffice.org Writer, an open source word processing program.
- Microsoft does not guarantee the correct display of the document on different workstations, even if the two workstations use the same version of Microsoft Word, primarily due to page layout depending on the current printer.[36] This means it is possible the document the recipient sees might not be exactly the same as the document the sender sees.

About the static WebPages

- When the user enters URL into their browser's address box, or clicks a hyperlink on another page, a request for that page is sent to the server.
- This is just a file on the server's hard disk, and the web server software starts by loading it into memory.
- If it's a normal static HTML page, the server adds a few transmission protocol requirements such as the document type, encodes it so that it can be transmitted over HTTP, and sends the whole thing to the browser.
- The user sees the contents as rendered HTML page, but the source is the same is the same as the file that is stored on the server's disk.
- Consequently a static web page displays the same information for all users, from all contexts, subject to modern capabilities of a web server to negotiate content-type or language of the document where such versions are available and the server is configured to do so.
- Static web pages are often HTML documents stored as files in the file system and made available by the web server over HTTP.
- However, loose interpretations of the term could include web pages stored in a database, and could even include pages formatted using a template and served through an application server, as long as the page served is unchanging and presented essentially as stored.

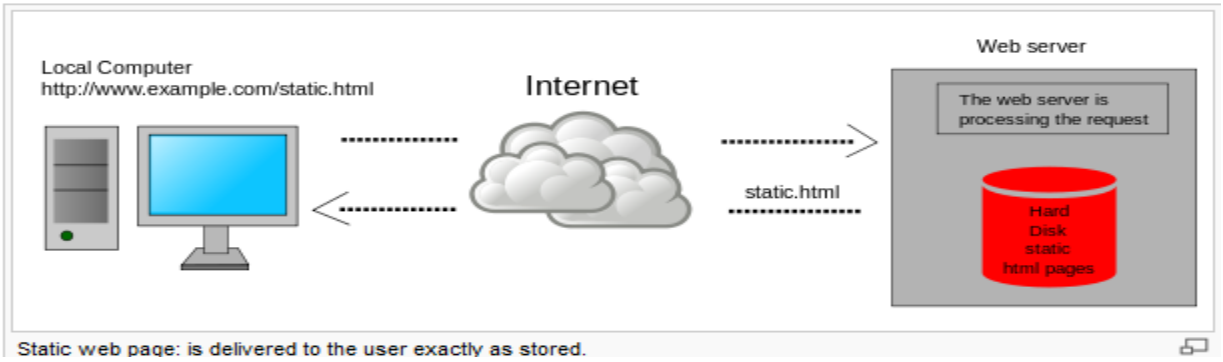


Figure 1.1 static webpage procedure

About the dynamic web pages

- To create a dynamic web page using traditional methods, the server has to do more than just package up and send a file form disk.
- If the request from the browser is for a CGI or ISAPI application file, the server loads application and executes it.
- The application itself creates a stream of text and HTML code, just like if was sending it to a printer.
- This is assembled in to a temporary page on the server, packaged up for HTTP transmission, and sent to the browser.
- To the user, it looks just like a normal static page, because it's still just HTML code.
- However, the actual page is no longer just a copy of the file on the server's disk.
- It is created 'on the fly', and the page can be different each time the application that creates it is referenced.

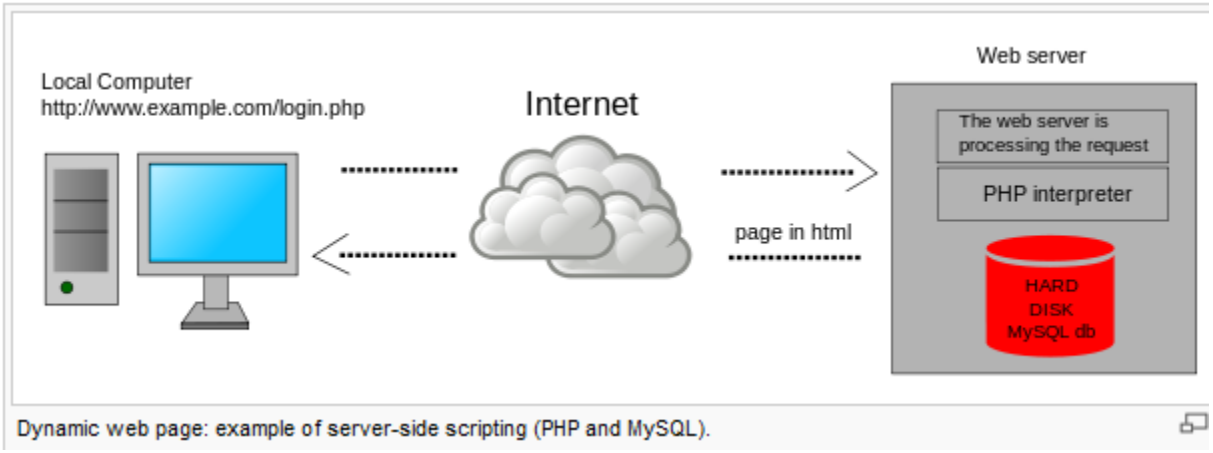


Figure 1.2 dynamic webpage procedure

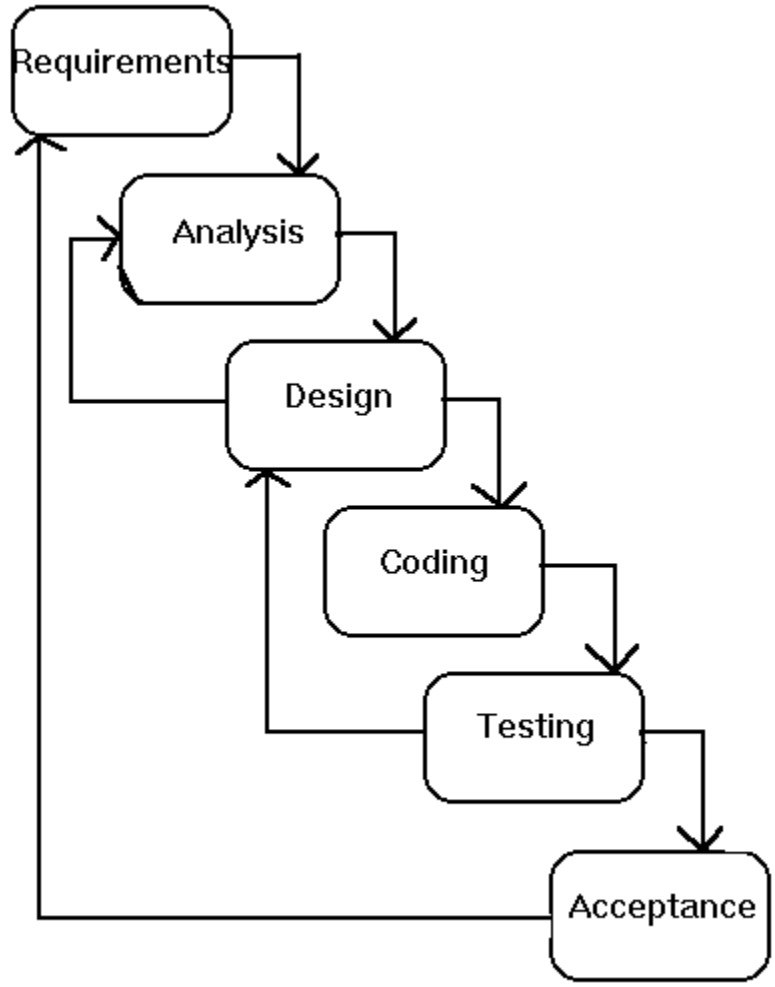
CHAPTER THREE SOFTWARE ENGINEERING PARADIGM APPLIED

CHAPTER THREE

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING PARADIGM APPLIED

Life Cycle Model

We propose to follow 'Water Fall Model' for the entire project life cycle. Main Phases of Water Fall Model are as Follows:



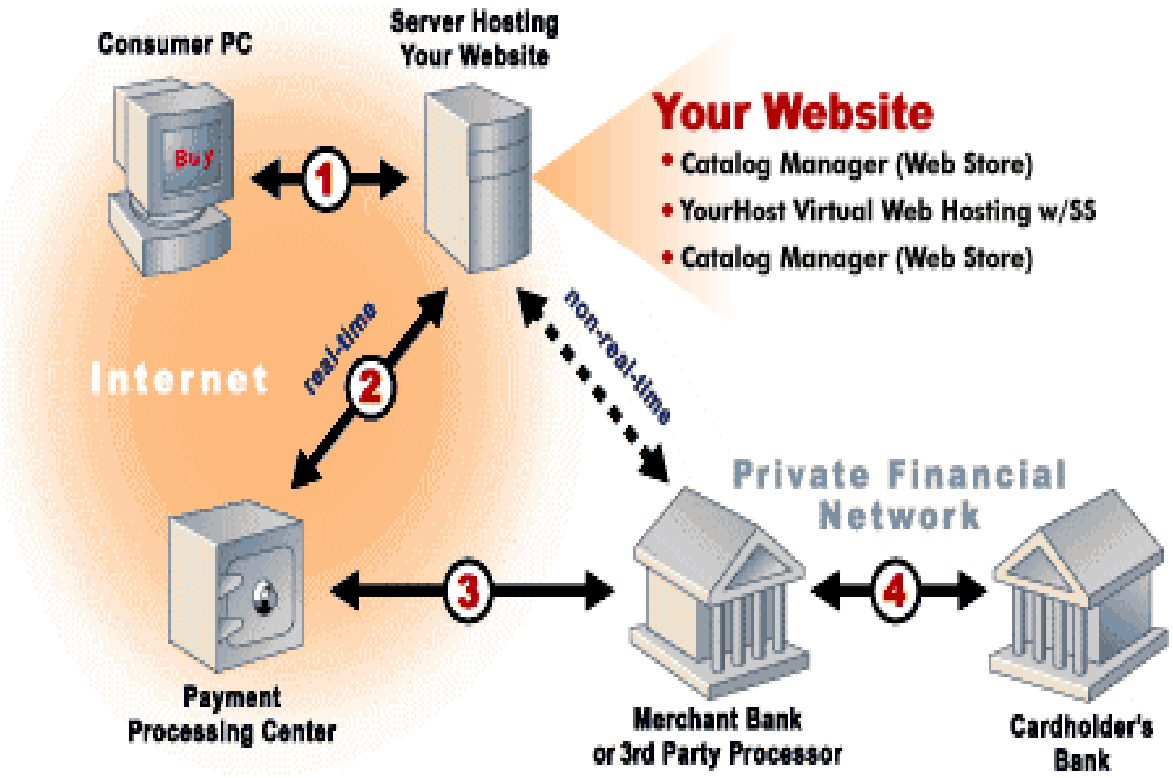
The waterfall model (Systems Development Life Cycle)

Software Requirement

Development Software: Dream weaver (8 & Cs3)
Photoshop (7 & Cs3)

OS : Window Xp

3.3 E-commerce model



figure

There are four basic steps needed to facilitate ecommerce on your website. This diagram combined with our ecommerce FAQ's will give you a good foundation to move forward.

#1 - Get a domain name and start a hosting plan - Finding a good hosting company that will meet your needs is critical. Don't use price as the deciding factor or you may find yourself in trouble down the road when you realize what corners are being cut to give you that low price.

You want a dependable and customer service oriented company with secure high-speed servers so that you don't lose customers to website congestion and failures.

Build an Online store - Build an online store (a database driven computer program which contains your products and price information). We offer MIVA Merchant & osCommerce.

Graphics - Work with someone who knows how to scan, photograph, and/or manipulate images and files or teach yourself some graphics basics for your new store to upload.

If you want to do it yourself then we suggest that you purchase the most current version of FrontPage (currently FrontPage® 2003) or a similar webpage editing product.

Market your business - Let people know where you are and what you're selling. Give them a reason to come to your site. Use search engines, make doorway pages, and advertise in whatever fashion you can afford.

One of the latest and greatest tools for marketing is through opt-in emails and newsletters using our Market Manager Opt-in email system.

#2 - Payment Processing Services / Gateway - Handles secure, encrypted, real-time credit card transactions over the internet.

The merchant account is needed to coordinate the transfer of funds between your bank, a payment-processing service, and a customer's bank.

#3-4 - Payment Processing Services / Merchant Account - Payments get processed and deposited into the company's bank.

Modern E-commerce models

Business models are perhaps the most discussed and least understood aspect of the web. There is so much talk about how the web changes traditional business models. But there is little clear-cut evidence of exactly what this means.

In the most basic sense, a business model is the method of doing business by which a company can sustain itself -- that is, generate revenue. The business model spells-out how a company makes money by specifying where it is positioned in the value chain.

Some models are quite simple. A company produces a good or service and sells it to customers. If all goes well, the revenues from sales exceed the cost of operation and the company realizes a profit. Other models can be more intricately woven. Broadcasting is a good example. Radio and later television programming has been broadcasted over the airwaves free to anyone with a receiver for much of the past century. The broadcaster is part of a complex network of distributors, content creators, advertisers (and their agencies), and listeners or viewers. Who makes money and how much is not always clear at the outset. The bottom line depends on many competing factors.

Internet commerce will give rise to new kinds of business models. That much is certain. But the web is also likely to reinvent tried-and-true models. Auctions are a perfect example. One of the oldest forms of brokering, auctions have been widely used throughout the world to set prices for such items as agricultural commodities, financial instruments, and unique items like fine art and antiquities. The Web has popularized the auction model and broadened its applicability to a wide array of goods and services.

Business models have been defined and categorized in many different ways. This is one attempt to present a comprehensive and cogent taxonomy of business models observable on the web. The proposed taxonomy is not meant to be exhaustive or definitive. Internet business models continue to evolve. New and interesting variations can be expected in the future.

The basic categories of business models discussed in the table below include:

- Brokerage
- Advertising
- Infomediary
- Merchant
- Manufacturer (Direct)
- Affiliate
- Community
- Subscription
- Utility

SYSTEM REQUIREMENT STUDY

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

- ✓ Operating System :- Microsoft Windows Xp
- ✓ HTML , PHP and Dreamweaver
- ✓ My SQL
- ✓ Adobe Photoshop 6
- ✓ Microsoft Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox

HARDWARE REQUIREMENT

- ✓ 512 RAM
- ✓ 80 GB HARD DISK

CHAPTER FOUR
PROJECT PLANNING

CHAPTER FOUR

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Project Planning is an aspect of Project Management that focuses a lot on Project Integration. The project plan reflects the current status of all project activities and is used to monitor and control the project.

The Project Planning tasks ensure that various elements of the Project are coordinated and therefore guide the project execution.

Project Planning helps in
- Facilitating communication
- Monitoring/measuring the project progress, and
- Provides overall documentation of assumptions/planning decisions

The Project Planning Phases can be broadly classified as follows:
- Development of the Project Plan
- Execution of the Project Plan
- Change Control and Corrective Actions

PROJECT PLANNING:-

In this Project we had mainly focused about that thing that how the user can get benefit by using this site. In this we added several thing that how user can save their time by using this. So we had done planning like this. First of all we had observed several websites which contains same matter like this and then we had done our best to make it very easy so we had made this software.

RISK MANAGEMENT:-

Here the question that most project managers ask: "how do we know if we can manage the risk, if it arises?" Often, sadly, no evaluation is carried out to determine the expertise, experience, capabilities of the team, individuals, organizations that would be required to deal with, manage that risk, if it occurred.

As a result, if it did, the team may not be able to deal with it effectively, even though the initial forecast was that the risk could be managed. This happens frequently when the planning team is not the project team that manages the project and/or when key individuals in the original project team leave the team during the project and are replaced by individuals with different skills, experience and capabilities. The clear message here is that setting a risk tolerance level is a dangerous business.

Each potential risk needs to be carefully, rigorously, analyzed and the project team, the supporting teams and individuals, the organization(s) involved in managing the project, all need to be evaluated to determine whether there is the capability to manage that risk successfully, should it arise. Where gaps in capability are identified, and then appropriate corrective action must be taken. During the project itself, this capability must be constantly monitored and, where necessary, action taken to return the level of capability to the required level.

In this few risk factors are there which makes trouble for the user but we had done several things by which some privacy for the user is also there so fraud will not affect there. And if we want to change some data or to add the data so that thing only administrator can do or see. No other person can do this.

ESTIMATION:-

Estimation is the process of finding an estimate, or approximation, which is a value that is usable for some purpose even if input data may be incomplete, uncertain, or unstable. Typically, estimation involves "using the value of a statistic derived from a sample to estimate the value of a corresponding population parameter".[1] The sample provides information that can be projected, through various formal or informal processes, to determine a range most likely to describe the missing information. An estimate that turns out to be incorrect will be an overestimate if the estimate exceeded the actual result, and an underestimate if the estimate fell short of the actual result.

The estimate of this project is round around 300 $. Some internet expenditure and other few expenses are there. So we made this software by this figure.

CHAPTER FIVE
SYSTEM ANALYSIS

CHAPTER FIVE

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

SYSTEM ANALYSIS:-

Analysis is an important part of any project; is analysis is not done properly then whole project move in the wrong direction. It also provides a schedule for proper project work.

Analysis task divided into 3 areas:

- ✓ Problem Recognition.
- ✓ Feasibility Study.
- ✓ Requirement Analysis.

Problem Recognition:

It is the phase in which the current need for the system is to be defined. Currently who want to buy some fresh fish or any marine resource type they have to go to the shop and buy them this is very tedious for customer therefore we upload this site on internet.

This web-site should be developed with an aim to simplify shopping process and keeping transparency and flexibility in performing each operation.

Feasibility Study:

Feasibility study of the system is a very important stage during system design. Feasibility study is a test of a system proposal according to its workability impact on the organization, ability to meet user needs, and effective use of resources. Feasibility study decides whether the system is properly developed or not.

There are five types of feasibility as mentioned below:

1. Technical Feasibility
2. Time Schedule feasibility
3. Operational feasibility
4. Implementation feasibility
5. Economic Feasibility

1. Technical Feasibility

Technical feasibility corresponds to determination of whether it is technically feasible to develop the software.

Parameters Considered:

- Here those tools are considered, which will be required for developing the project.
- The tools, which are available, and tools, which will be required, are taken into account.
- We have to work on My SQL as Back End and HTML & PHP as Front End. We are already having advanced versions of Apache-server which are used by other applications and other tools as free sources which are available.
- As far as knowledge is concerned we had done Oracle, PHP, HTML, JavaScript, My SQL, Web Parts and Web services during our past three and half years. Moreover various technical books, e-books etc. are also available for PHP and My SQL.

  Considering all above points and aspects it is observed that the cost incurred in developing this project from a technical perspective would not be too high. Thus it is feasible for company as well as for us to develop this system.

2. Time Feasibility

Time feasibility corresponds to whether sufficient time is available to complete the project

Parameters considered:

- Schedule of the project.
- Time by which the project has to be completed.
- Reporting period

Considering all the above factors it was decided that the allotted time that is 3 months was sufficient to complete the project.

3. Operational Feasibility

Operational feasibility corresponds to whether users are aware of interface environment and sufficient resources are available or not.

Parameters considered:

- People with a basic knowledge of computers would be able to use our system very effectively and easily, as the system would have an intuitive **GUI**. The company administrators have a basic operating knowledge of computers, so understanding the working of the system and using it would be easy from the decision maker's point of view.
- All the relevant necessary resources for implementing and operating this system are already present in the company headquarters.

  Considering the above factor it was observed that the cost would be incurred in developing this project from an operational standpoint would be low. Thus it would be operational feasible for the company.

4. Implementation Feasibility

Implementation Feasibility is about basic infrastructure required to develop the system.

Factors considered:

- All the minimum infrastructure facility required like PC, books, technical manuals are provided.
- Proper guidance is provided.

- All necessary data and files are provided.

Considering all above points it is feasible to develop system.

5. Economic Feasibility

Economic Feasibility is about total cost incurred for the system.

Parameters considered:

- The software resource requirement of the proposed system is ASP.NET and SQL server 2005

3 Requirement Analysis:

"These are the basic facilities that the good computer consumable project must require and all other information that we require with enhance of usage."

It is a website that is a bridge between customer & Company. We see this website & feel that of the facilities that a typical forum type web-site provides.

ONLINE ORDER

FEEDBACK

A complete understanding of software requirement is essential to the success of a web-development effort. No matter how well designed or well coded, a poorly analyzed and specific program will disappoint user and bring grief to the developers.

The requirement analysis task is process of discovery, refinement, modified and specification. The software scope, initially established by the system engineer and refined during project planning, is refined in detail. Models of the required data, information and control flow, and operational behavior are created. Alternative solutions are analyzed and various project element.

Requirement analysis and specification may appear to be relatively simple task, but appearances are deceiving. Communication content is very high, chances for misinterpretations or misinformation abound. Ambiguity is probable. The dilemma that confronts a software engineer may best be understood by repeating the statement of an anonymous customer: “I know you believe you’ve understood what you think I said, but I am not sure you realize that what you heard is not what I meant”.

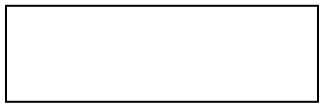
CHAPTER SIX
DESIGN

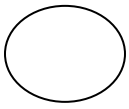
CHAPTER SIX

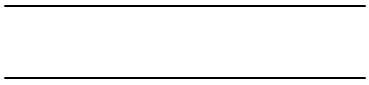
DESIGN

DFD (DATA FLOW DIAGRAM)

The DFD (Data Flow diagram) is also known as Bubble chart. It is a simple graphical notation that can be used to represent a system in term of the input data to the system. Various processing carried out on this data, and the output data generated by the system. The main reason the DFD technique is so popular is on the account of the fact that it is very simple formulism-it is simple to understand and use. A DFD model uses a very limited number of primitive symbols.

1. An External entity 

2. Process 

3. Data Store 

4. Output 

5. Data flow 

The Data Flow Diagramming technique follows the very simple set of intuitive concepts and rules. Data Flow Diagram (DFD) shows the flow of the data in to the system and processes and data stores. Data Flow Diagram has two types,

- **Logical Data Flow Diagram**
- **Physical Data Flow Diagram**

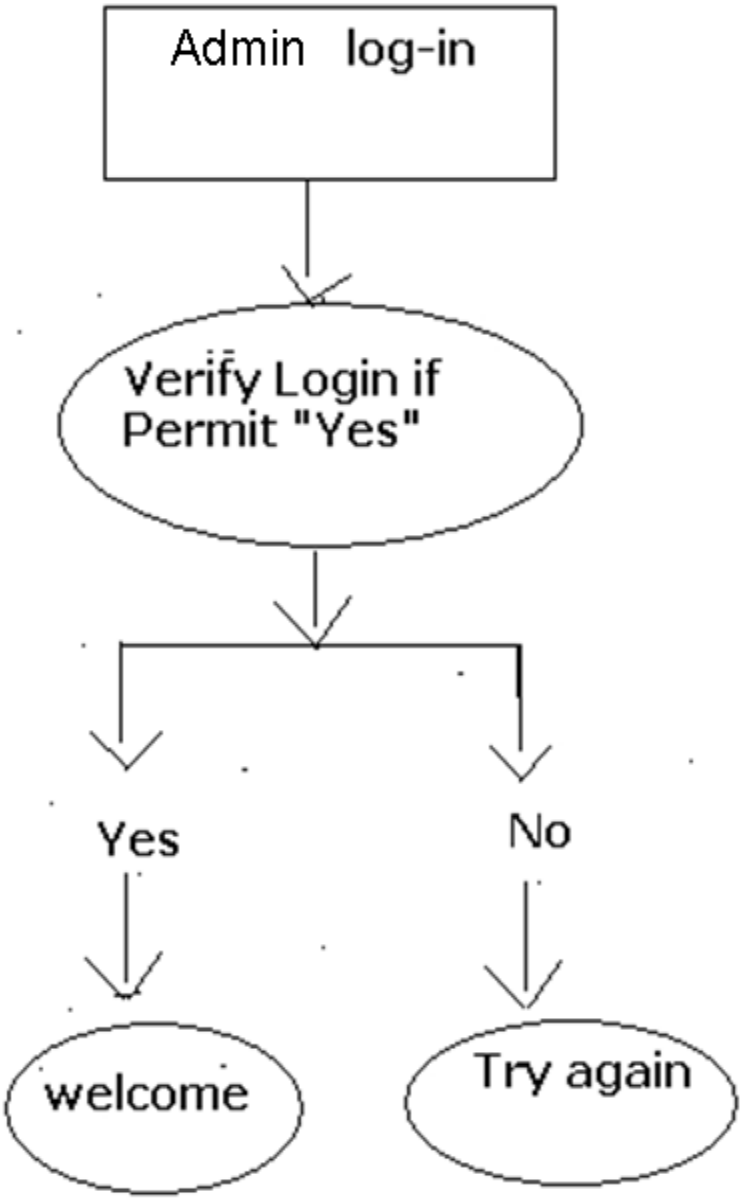
Level-1: Data Flow Diagram [DFD]

In the following page the Data flow diagram of the systems is give.

As we can see whenever the admin wants to login into the system he must first be authenticated by asking him to enter his username and password if they are both correct then we will let him login otherwise no.

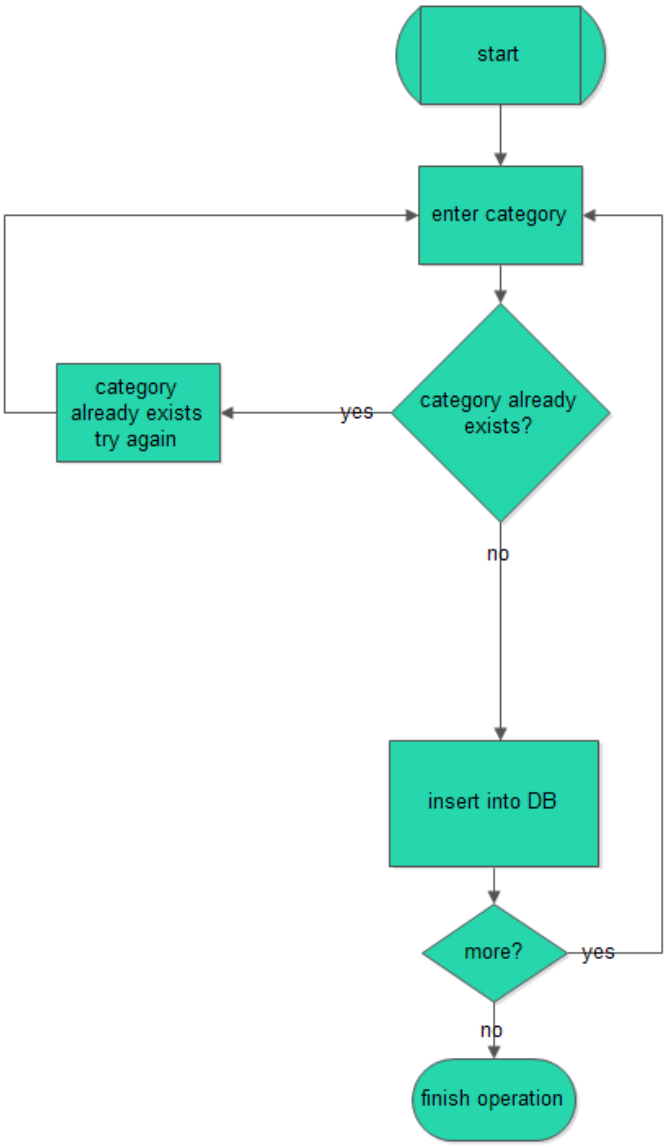
The DFD is given in the next page

Administrator

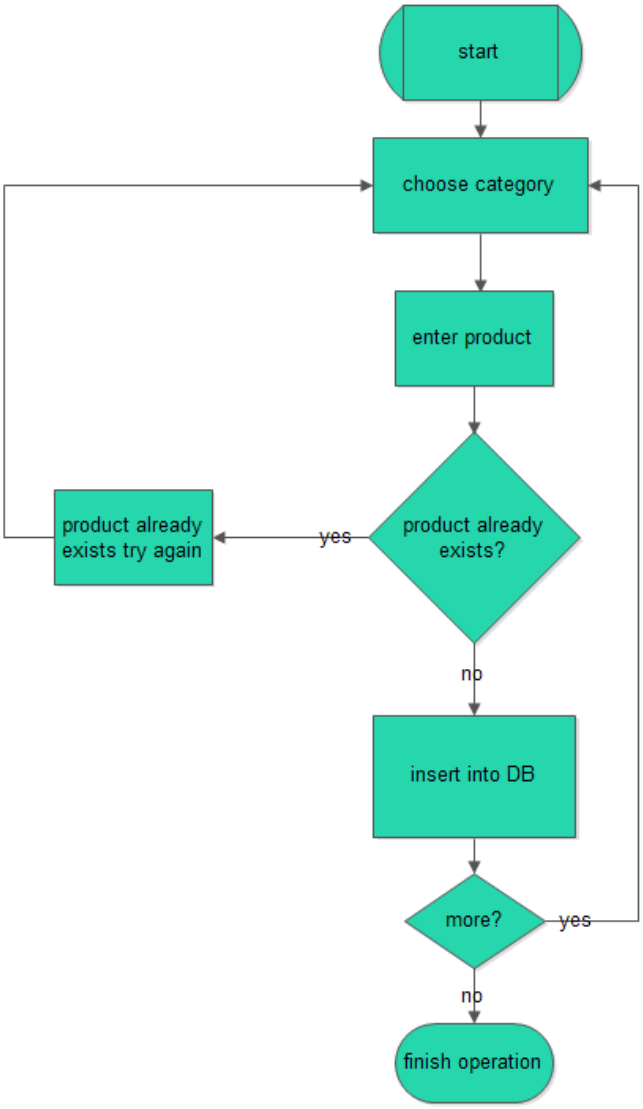


SOME IMPORTANT PROCEDURES:-

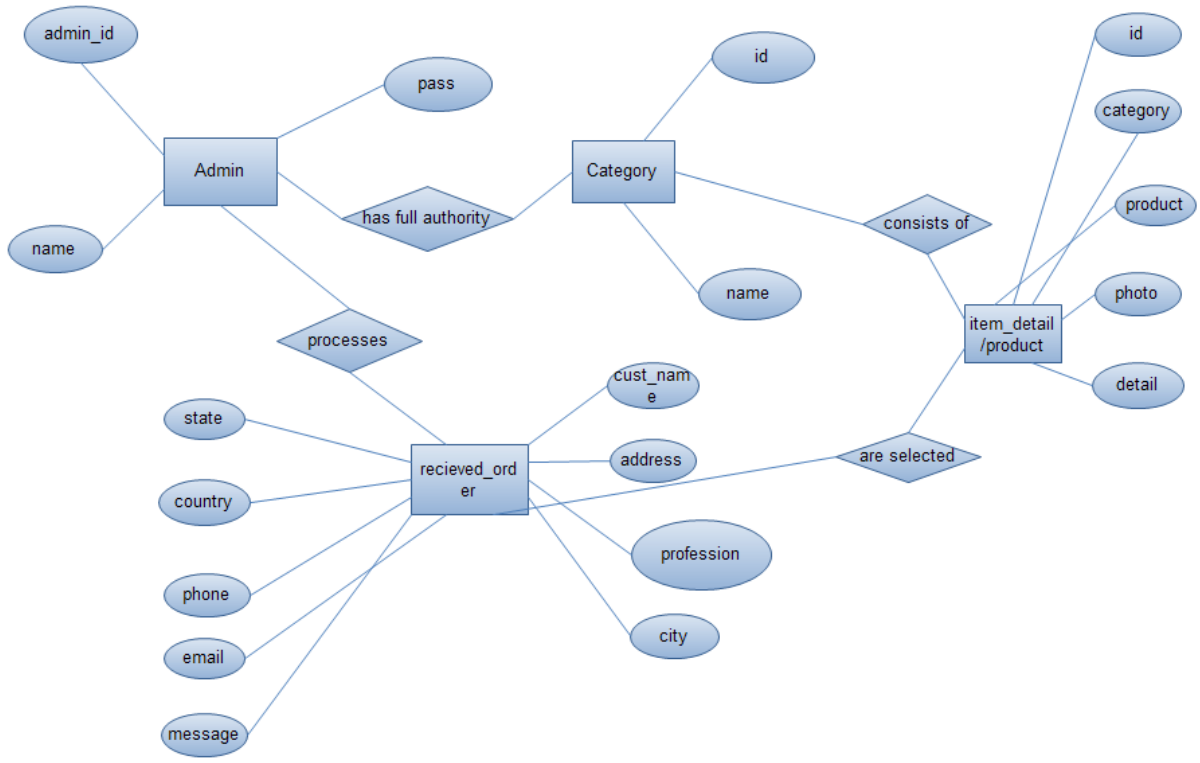
ADD CATEGORY PROCEDURE:



ADD PRODUCT PROCEDURE:



ER DIAGRAM:-



This figure shows the entity relationship diagram of our website database. It consists of four entities each having a set of attributes. Relationships between the different entities are also shown.

DATA DICTIONARY:-

The various tables designed are provided below.

Table 1: Admin

Admin			
Field	**Data Type**	**Constraint**	**Description**
Admin_id	varchar(200)	Not Null	ID of administator
Uname	varchar(200)	Not Null	Name of user
Pass	varchar(200)	Not Null	Password of user

Table 2: Category

Category			
Field	**Data Type**	**Constraint**	**Description**
id	Int(50)	Not Null	ID of category
name	varchar(200)	Not Null	Name of category

Table 3: Item Detail

item_detail			
Field	**Data Type**	**Constraint**	**Description**
Id	Int(200)	Not Null	ID of Category
Category	varchar(255)	Not Null	Name of Category
Product	Text	Not Null	Name of Product
photo0	varchar(300)	Not Null	Photo of the Product
Photo1	varchar(300)	Not Null	Photo of the Product
Detail	text	Not Null	Detail about the Product

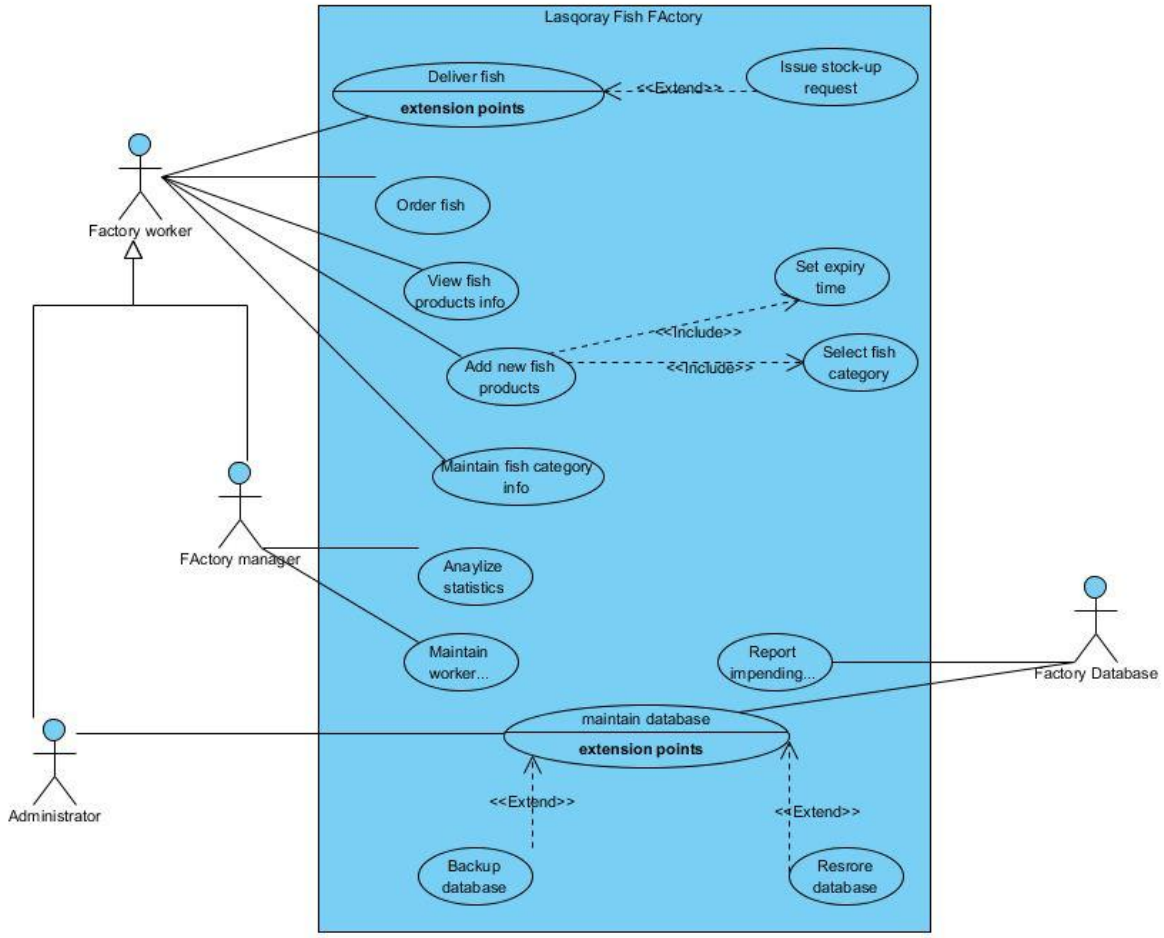
Table 4: received_order

item_detail			
Field	**Data Type**	**Constraint**	**Description**
Cust_name	Int(200)	Not Null	ID of Category
Address	varchar(255)	Not Null	Name of Category
Profession	Text	Not Null	Name of Product
City	varchar(300)	Not Null	Photo of the Product
State	varchar(300)	Not Null	Photo of the Product
Country	text	Not Null	Detail about the Product
Phone	Varchar(10)	Not Null	Phone number of the user
Email	Varchar(15)	Not Null	Email address of the user
Message	Varchar(50)	Not Null	Message by the user
Photo	Varchar(300)	Not Null	Photo of the product

Table 6: users

admin			
Field	**Data Type**	**Constraint**	**Description**
Id	int	Not Null	ID of the registered user
full name	varchar(200)	Not Null	Name of user
Sex	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Gender of the customer
Country	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Customer’s country
Address	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Addres of the customer
Phnno	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Customer’s phone number
Username	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Username of the customer
Email	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Email address of the user
Password	varchar(200)	Not Null	Password of the user

USECASE DIAGRAM:-



This diagram shows the actors of the lasqoray fish factory e-commerce system and the interaction that those actors are making with the system.

CHAPTER SEVEN IMPLEMENTATION

CHAPTER SEVEN

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to the new. The old system was manual. The new computerized web-based system may be totally new, replace the manual system.

A proper implementation is essential to provide a reliable system meet the requirement of the organization.

An improver installation may affect succeed of the new computerized web-based system and improve the efficiency of the entire system.

IMPLEMENTAIOTN PLAN

System implementation is the process of having system personal check out and put new equipment's in use, training users install the new application and construct any file or database needed to use it.

An Implementation plan is a management tool for a specific policy measure, or package of measures, designed to assist agencies to manage and monitor implementation effectively.

Implementation plans are intended to be scalable and flexible; reflecting the degree of urgency, innovation, complexity and/or sensitivity associated with the particular policy measure.

Agencies are expected to exercise judgment in this area; however, the level of detail should be sufficient to enable the agency to effectively manage the implementation of a policy measure.

Planning is an important phase in project management cycle. It must be strategically prepared to provide a more focused goal and greater satisfaction in fulfilling the common vision.

A Planning is also a major problem solver within the organization because it helps build a strong bond among the project team.

However, a project plan will just remain an irrelevant document if it is not put into practice.

At a minimum, plans should reflect the standards outlined in the Guide to Preparing Implementation Plans,

Implementation is the stage in the project where the **theoretical design is turned into a working system**. The most critical stage in achieving a new successful system is to improve the performance of the existing system and to make proposed system effective.

The first step in implementing the system is in getting the approval from system manager. The data entry, various means and the most important reports are produced before the concerned members.

It is done in view of the last important reports are Produced before the concerned members. It is done in view of the last minutes changes to the design formats. When the department's manager is satisfied, he is asked to give approval to the new system.

POST IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW

After the system is implemented, a review should be conducted to determine whether the system is meeting expectations where improvements are needed.

System quality, user confidence, and operating system statistics are accessed through such techniques as event logging, impact evaluation. And attitude surveys, the review not only accesses how well the proposed system is designed and implemented but also is a valuable source of information that can be applied to a critical evaluation of the system.

A system has revealed that the employees to the user friendliness have accepted the system, reduced number of errors, and increased accuracy and deceased cost of operation. The system also pays for efficient speed execution of operation compared to then earlier processing system

CHAPTER EIGHT
CONCLUSION

CHAPTER EIGHT

SUMMARY

In summary, this project has been divided into two sections, the user section which covered details about the different options that the user requires for example details about the various categories of the fish that LFF has produced and also purchasing products online.

Along with the options provided to the users, there are also other facilities that this part provides the visitors for example the registration facility. Even though it was not possible for us to provide as convincingly as we would have liked.

The second and the most important section of the project is the administrator section. It contains a lot of options for the admin of the system, for example the admin has full authority on all options related to the online products as well as managing the users and so on.

During the course of this project we have also designed and implemented the database that the system uses and also we designed several diagrams that represent the flow of the activities of the system.

In addition we discussed and considered several feasibility studies relating to the project, such as economic feasibility. We also discussed the requirements of the systems whether it is hardware or software requirements.

We also discussed the analysis and design issues which we have covered extensively in the entire project. We also explained clearly the different phases of the implementation of the project, including the database implantation and we provided extensive details about the different implementation issues involved in this project.

We also to time to give the reader of this book different screen shots and code blocks that give the reader a clear image of the design and implementations issues of the project. We also discussed the several other issues that are very important for project.

The entire process has been successful and we thank Allah for making this project a successful one after that we would like to extend our utmost gratitude and acknowledgement to everyone who has helped us.

Future work

The future works that we are planning to add to this project include the following:

- ➔ Online payment facility: due to the limited amount of time we had we have not been able to complete this facility even though we have started but we are planning to complete it in the future Insha Allah.
- ➔ Online chatting facility for the visitors: this facility would enable the customers to chat online through our website using their accounts.
- ➔ Online virtual games and other facilities
- ➔ And many other features

In fact we are planning to our website that all modern website have, we have already implemented a great deal of features but there are many other features which are missing that we are going to include in our website

Discussion

In this report we have explained our project in detail. We have discussed every single feature in our website in a clear and concise way. First and foremost we have given the reader an introduction to our work and also explained other important issues in that section. After that we talked about the project related issues in detail.

The topics we have explained include, but not limited to:

- ➔ The different technologies used during the implementation
- ➔ Systems analysis and design issues
- ➔ Feasibility study of the project
- ➔ Different hardware and software requirements of the project
- ➔ E-commerce models
- ➔ And many other features.

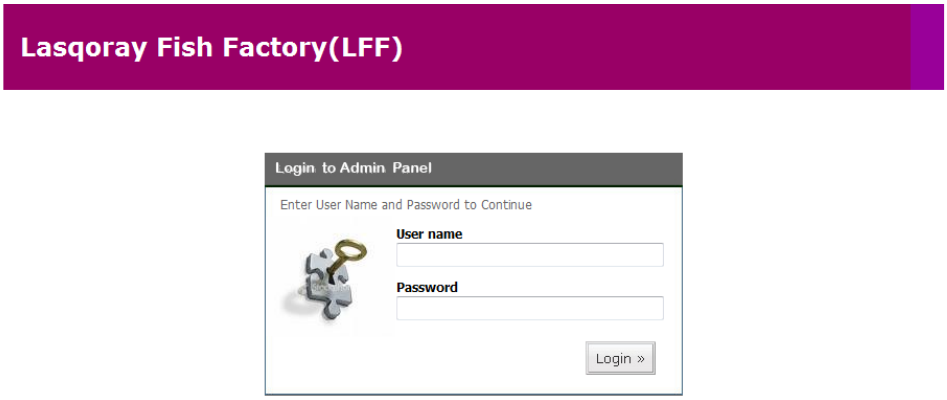
We tried our best to give the reader entire details of the project and we are sorry for any inconvenience and we emphasize that we did not do that intentionally.

APPENDIX A

SCREENSHOTS AND USER MANUAL

ADMIN PART

1. ADMIN LOGIN PAGE



This page is part of admin.This is used only by the administrator and without username and password the page cannot be accessed.

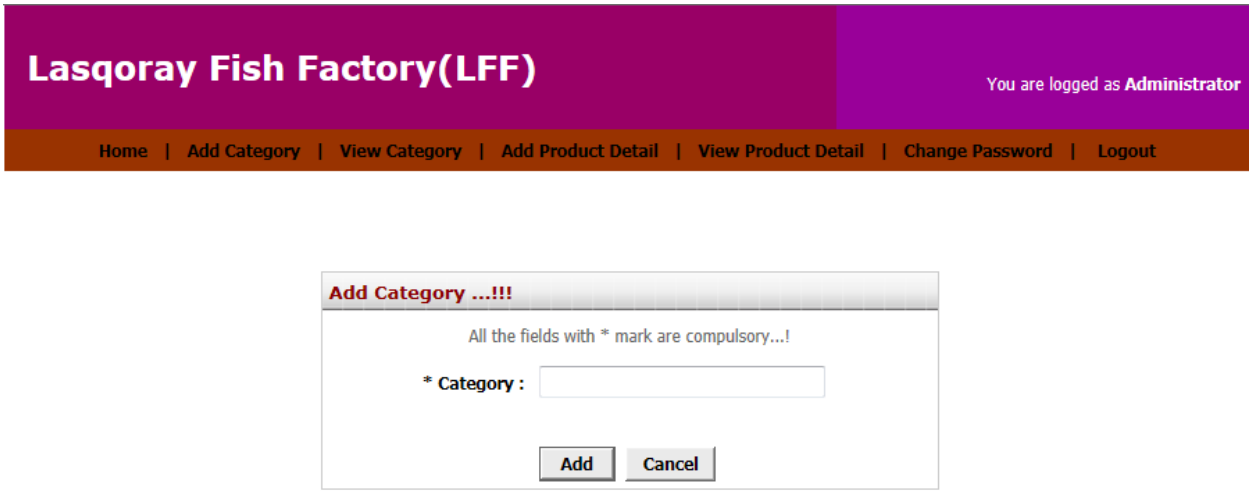
2. ADMIN HOME PAGE

Welcome Administrator...!!!!

This is the Home Page of the admin part.

When administrator login successfully this page will be displayed first

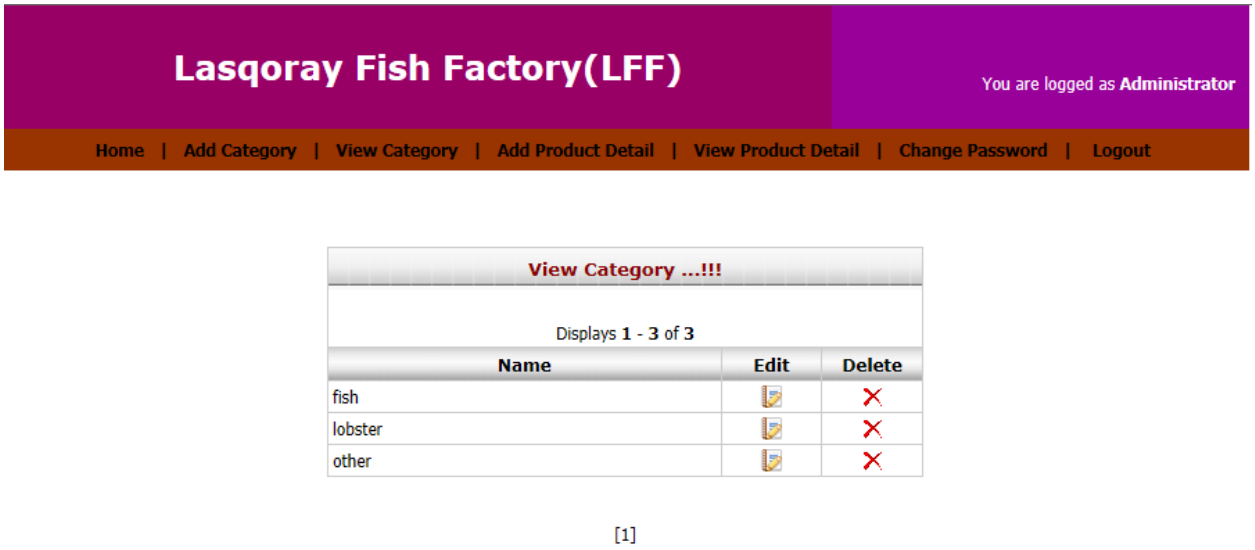
3. ADD CATEGORY PAGE



This page is for adding the category.

When administrator click on the add category this page will be opened.

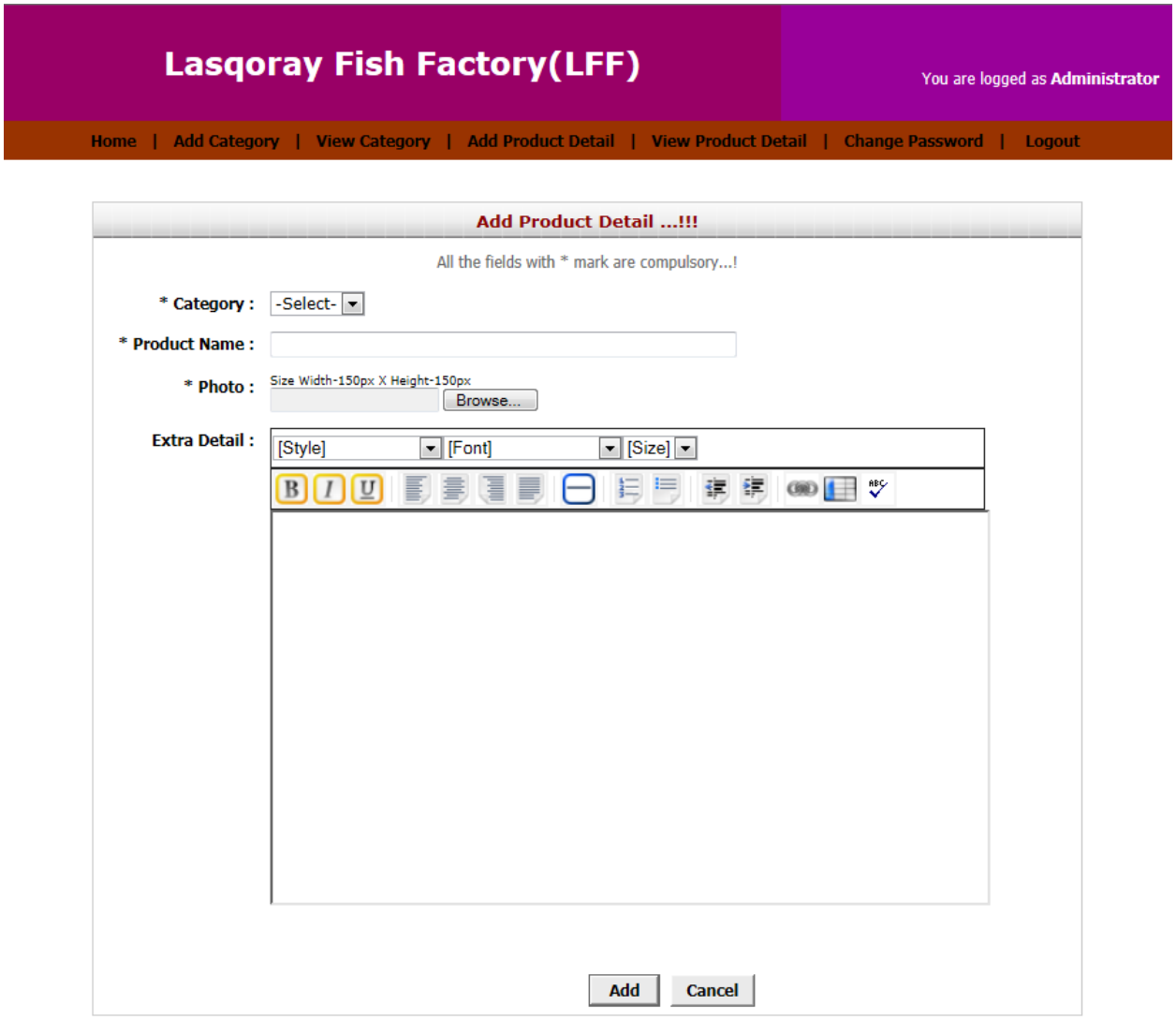
4. VIEW CATEGORY PAGE



This page is for viewing the category.

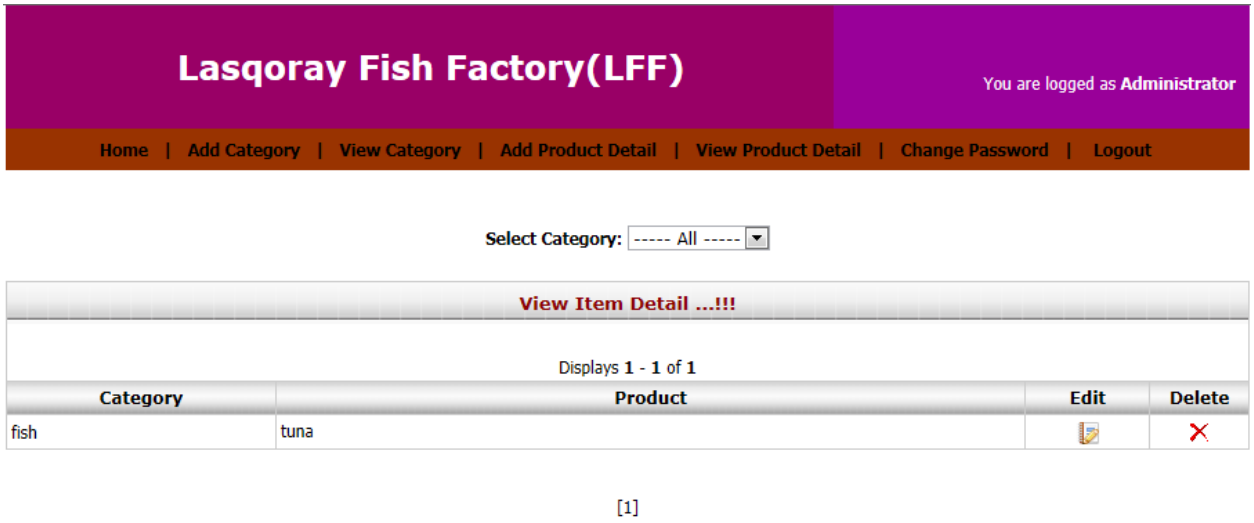
When administrator clicks on the view category this page will be opened and you can view the added category.

5. ADD_PRODUCT DETAIL PAGE



This page is for adding the detail about the product.

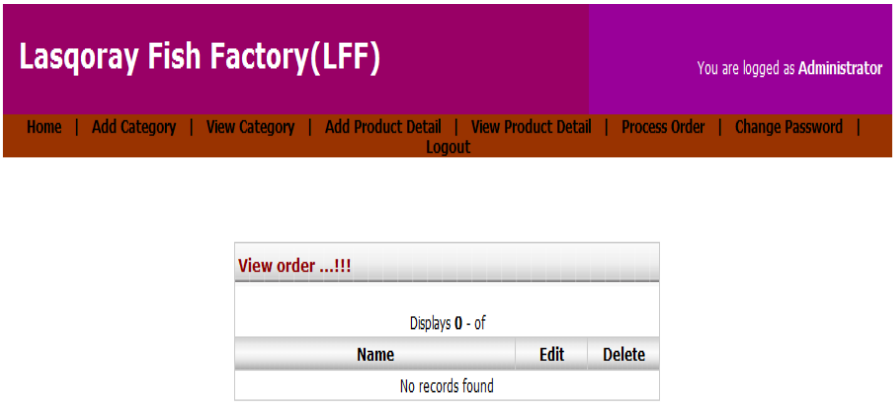
6. VIEW_PRODUCT.PHP



This is the view product detail page.

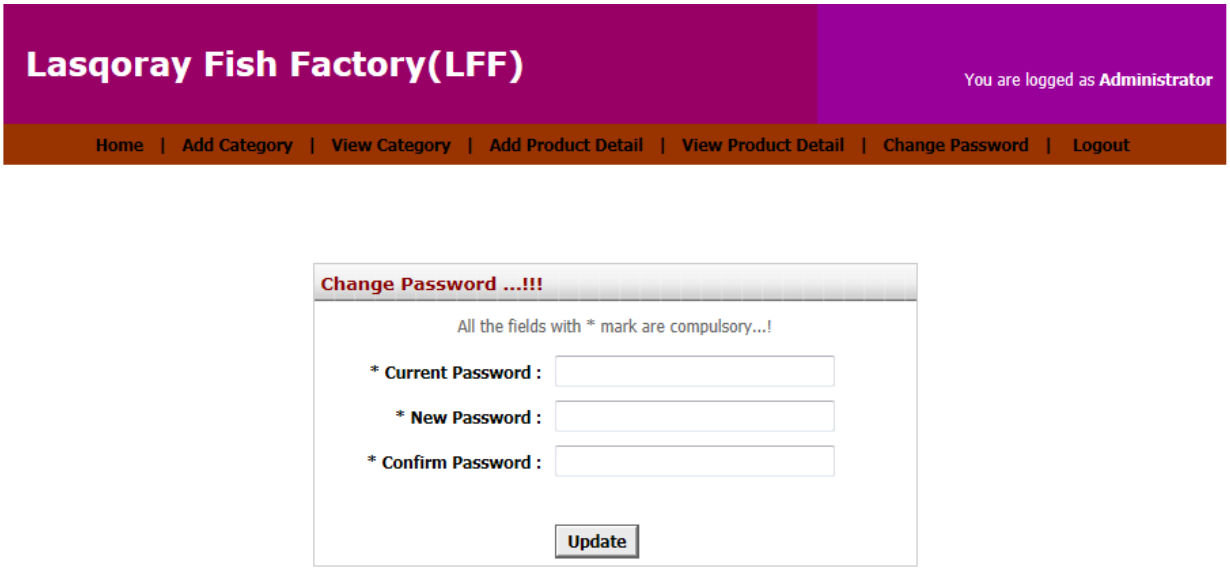
In this page you can view the added product detail.

7. Process_order.php



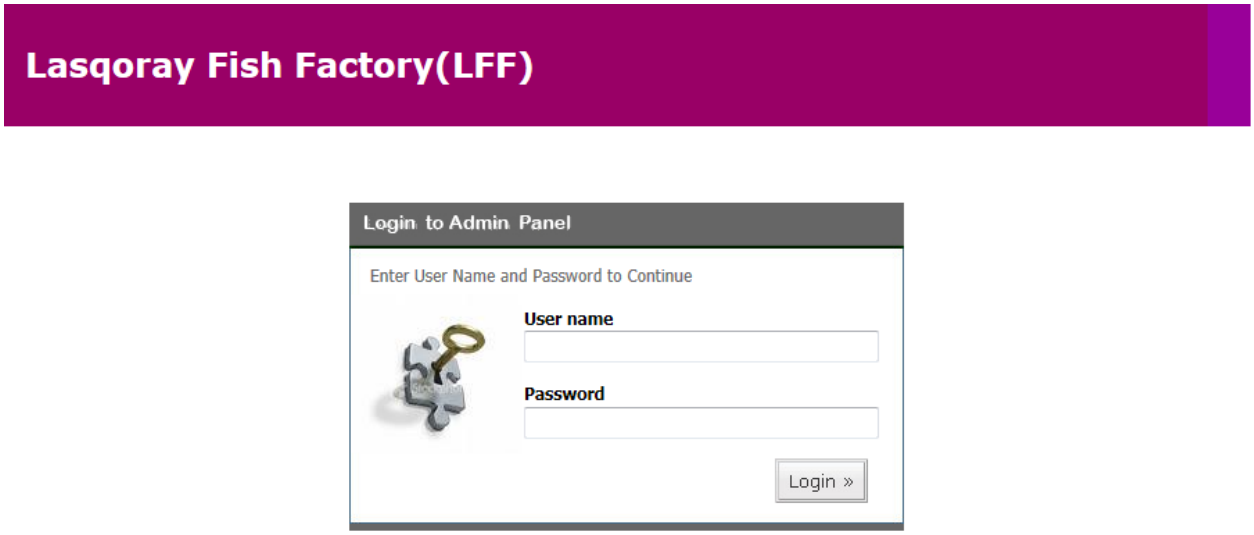
This page is for processing the received orders manually

8. CHANGE_PSWD.PHP



This page is for changing the old password with new one.

9. LOGOUT.PHP



This is the Logout page.

When administrator click on the logout the login page will be opened.

USER PART

1. HOME PAGE

This is the user home page, the page which the user will interact with in the first time and it contains several links that the user can navigate through it.

In the following we will navigate through the other user pages that are part of this user section.

On the left side the visitor that can navigate through the different kinds of products that are available at the moment.

When the user clicks on the white water fish category for example then the above page appears which contains different kinds of products under this category from which the visitor can choose and order a particular product for any quantity the visitor requires and when visiting a particular page the visitor can go and order immediately if he wish

About.php

This page contains information about LFF.

It gives the visitor details about LFF so that the visitor can get quick information about the company how it works where it works what it is credentials are and the quality of their product.

At any point if the user requires getting information about the company he or she can instantly go to this tab.

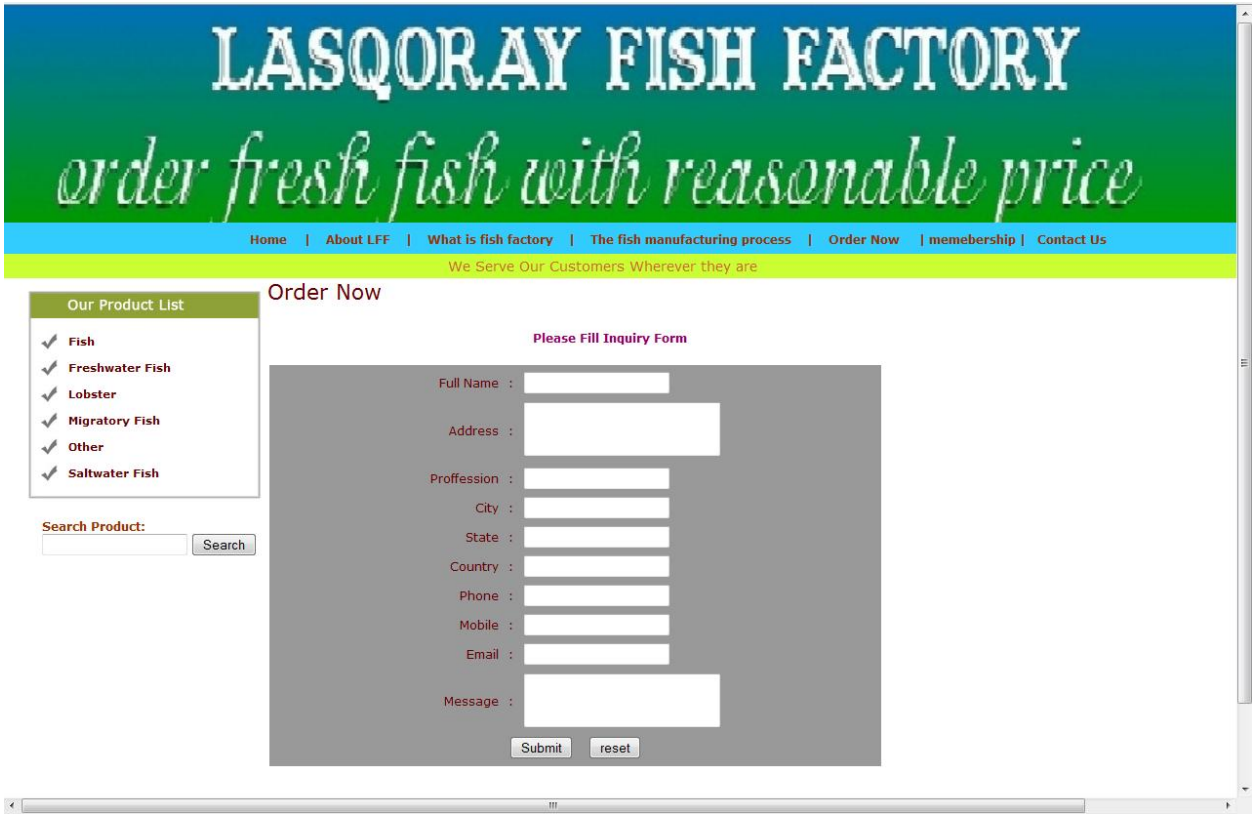
Making.php

In this page we give the user detailed and well-defined information about the fish manufacturing process of LFF.

We define the procedure and the way the fish is processed at different stages of manufacturing. The user gets a considerable insight of the way the company works and he o she can have a look at the process and the design of the different kinds of fish products that LFF produces it.

This is an impressive way to get the attention of many customers.

Order.php



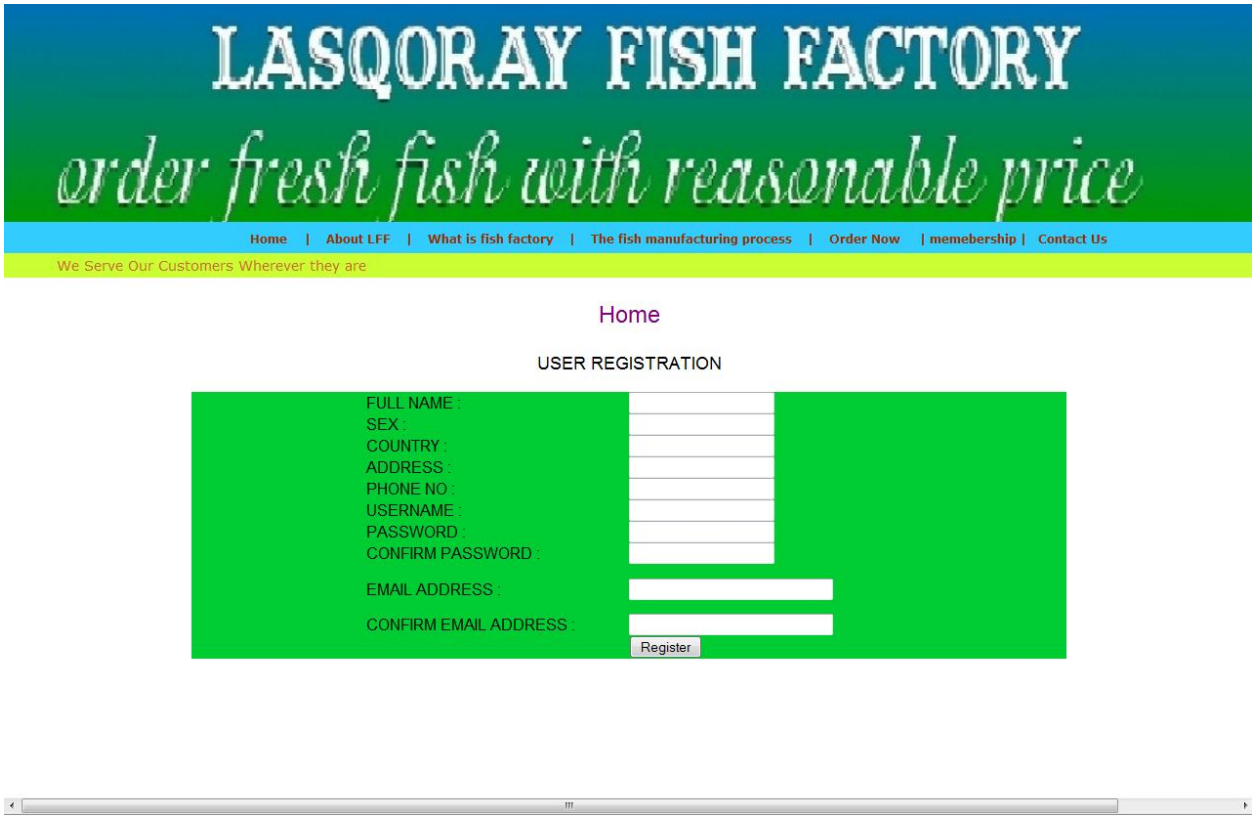
In this tab the visitor or the customer can instantly order a product directly without the need to click on that product. He or she will give information like name, address, email etc.

In the message part the user will tell the quantity he or she would like to order from a given product. After that we store that information in our database for processing the order later on.

In fact, when we store the information successfully we give the customer a confirmation page telling him that his or her order is being processed so that the user can continue payment and the other steps necessary to complete the order.

We use the information given to process the incoming order for product delivery.

Membership



In this tab we enable the user to register in our database. We store the information in the database and we create an account for the user so that he can login in our website later on.

We use the user name given as the account name for the account that we are creating for the user.

There are several benefits that a registered user can get such discount and other facilities that ordinary users don't have.

Contact.php

In this tab the users can get the company's contact information so that they can directly contact with company administration for any problems or inquiries that they want to ask

We give information about the physical location of the company and also we give emails and telephone numbers.

This is very important and it makes the visitor or the customer feel free to ask any thing or complain about anything that he or she wants to know

In general the contact information is an essential part of any website.

APPENDIX B

SOME IMPORTANT CODE SEGMENTS

Here is the code to connect to the database:

```php
<? ob_start();
session_start();

$connect = mysql_connect("localhost",'root','abdurrahman');
if (!$connect) {
    die('Could not connect: ' . mysql_error());
}

$database = mysql_select_db("lff_db",$connect);
?>
```

As we can see from the code firstly we turn on the output buffer and the we start the new session and then we declare a variable named connect which is assigned the values returned by the mysql_connect function which takes three parameters: the name of web server which is the localhost for now, the username of the database which is the default root and the password.

After that we determine whether the connection was successful, and if so we declare a variable called database in which we store the return value of mysql_select_db function which takes the database name as a parameter and return a pointer to the entire database if successful , otherwise we print and error indicating that the database connection was not successful.

And here is the code to close the connection to the database:

```php
<?php
// an example of closedb.php
// it does nothing but closing
// a mysql database connection
mysql_close($connect);
?>
```

Here is a portion of index page code:

```
<form action="login.php" id="form1" name="form1" onsubmit="return chkrequired();" method="post">
<table border="0" align="center" cellspacing="0" background="images/login.jpg" height="232">
<tr><td width="123" height="39"></td>
</tr>
<?
if($_REQUEST['msg']=="")
    $msg="Enter User Name and Password to Continue";
else
    $msg=$_REQUEST['msg'];
?>
<tr>
  <td height="20" colspan="3" align="left" class="msgtext" style="padding-left:15px"><? echo $msg;?></td>
</tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5"><img src="images/images.jpeg" width="123" height="114" /></td>
  <td height="26" colspan="2" align="left" valign="bottom" class="text"><strong>User name</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr><td height="35" colspan="2" align="left" valign="top"><input type="text" name="uname" id="uname" class="textarea" style="width:250px"/
></td></tr>
<tr>
  <td height="16" colspan="2" align="left" class="text"><strong>Password</strong></td></tr>
<tr>
  <td colspan="2" align="left" valign="top" class="text"><input type="password" name="password1" id="password1" class="textarea" style="
width:250px"/></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td height="10" colspan="2" align="left" class="text"></td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td align="right" class="text"> </td>
  <td width="179" align="left">  </td>
  <td width="92" align="left"><input type="image" name="submit" src="images/btn login.jpg" /></td>
```

Here is the code to change password for admin login:

```
<?
if(isset($_POST['submit']))
{
    $sel=mysql_query("select * from admin where admin_id='".$_SESSION['admin']."'");
    if(mysql_num_rows($sel)>=1)
    {
        $update="update admin set pass='".$_REQUEST['newpwd']."' where admin_id='".$_SESSION['admin']."'";
        $res=mysql_query($update);
        $no=mysql_affected_rows();
        if($no>0)
        {
            $msg="Password Changed Successfully. Enter New Password and ReLogin !!";
            header("Location:index.php?&msg=$msg");
        }
        else
        {
            $msg="Password Not Changed...Try Again.";
            header("Location:changepwd.php?&msg=$msg");
        }
    }
    else
    {
        $msg="Current Password is wrong...Try Again.";
        header("Location:changepwd.php?&msg=$msg");
    }
}
include "closedb.php";
?>
```

When the admin enters the current password and the new password twice we retrieve the current password from the database and we update the password and set it to the new password that the user has entered.

After that we check whether the update operation was successful and if so we redirect the user to the login page to re-login with his/her new password otherwise if the update operation was not successful we give him a message indicating that that he/she should try again.

And here is the code for login into the admin session:

```php
<? include "connection.php";
    $sel=mysql_query("select * from admin where uname='".$_REQUEST['uname']."' and pass='".$_REQUEST['password1']."'");
    $no=mysql_affected_rows();
    if($no>=1)
    {
        $res=mysql_fetch_array($sel);
        $_SESSION['admin']=$res['admin_id'];
        $msg="Welcome Administrator...!!!";
        header("Location:admin.php?&msg=$msg");
    }
    else
    {
        $msg="Username or Password is wrong...Try Again";
        header("Location:index.php?&msg=$msg");
    }
    include "closedb.php";
?>
```

And here is the code for login out from the admin session:

```php
<?php session_start();
if($_SESSION['admin'])
{
    $_SESSION['admin']="";
    session_destroy();
}
header("Location: index.php");
?>
```

APPENDIX C

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

- In the future we want to enhance our project by improving the online shopping with payment type like credit card or cash.
- Add more category/products in our web-site that customers can use online.
- Make it user-friendly environment in which user feels home.
- Adding more security level in our web-site.

APPENDIX D
BIBLIOGRAPGY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

❖ Books:-

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❖ Web sites:-

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