Acknowledgement

We would like to acknowledge the assistance received from various individuals in preparation and practical testing of the project.

At the outset, we express our sincere thanks to DR. RAHUL G. THAKKAR for giving us this wonderful opportunity and of course his valuable guidance towards making this project a success.

We were able to do our project with full concentration due to the professional and responsive surroundings of the firm.

We also feel sincerely thankful to all other faculty members of (AABMI) who helped us and gave the opportunity and support to take this project respectively.

This acknowledgement is lifeless without expressing our heart-felt gratitude to our Parents & Friends for being a constant source of inspiration & uncountable reasons. This project is a small tribute to their hopes & aspirations.

Thanking to All,

Borad Vijay P.
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# Project Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>PROJECT TITLE:</strong></th>
<th>Web Based Application For Jalaram Agro To Sell Agricultural Products</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATING SYSTEM:</strong></td>
<td>Windows 7 or Higher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FRONT-END:</strong></td>
<td>PHP 5.0, Dreamweaver 8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BACK-END (DATABASE):</strong></td>
<td>MYSQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PROJECT GUIDE:</strong></td>
<td>Dr. Rahul G. Thakkar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBMITTED BY:</strong></td>
<td>Borad Vijay P.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBMITTED TO:</strong></td>
<td>Navsari Agricultural University Aspee Agribusiness Management InstituteNavsari</td>
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Overview and Advantages

Project Definition: WEB BASED APPLICATION FOR JALARAM AGRO TO SELL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Objectives:-

- This website gives details information about various which are sell by jalarama Agro.
- Admin can add the appropriate seed item in the site according to price of it.
- Admin can also remove the products.
- Admin can also update the existing information or replace it with newly derived information.
- This site also enables to provide live searching facility to us.
- It also allows customer to post their query on the appropriate mail.
- Also give the feedback facility.
- The main aim of this site is to give all information about the Jalaram agro.

Advantages:-

- The advantage of this site is that user can easily see information about the Jalaram agro.
- User – friendly interface.
- Administrator can only insert, update or delete the particular item or information.
- Easy to operate and give accurate data.
- System should give the quick and fast response.
Requirements

- Complete database management
  - Database security.
  - Effective database management.
  - Transaction managements.
  - Maintain addition or deletion in any projects.

- Web base system
  - Easy and fast response.

- System should be error free
  - Modification does not point to error

- System should be user friendly
  - User friendly interface
  - Availability of multiple projects at one place at same time
  - User management
H/W & S/W Configuration

Hardware Requirement:-

- Processor: - Intel Pentium, i3 and above…
- Memory: - 2 GB
- Hard Disk: - 128 GB
- OS: - Windows

Software Requirements (for development):

- Dreamweaver
- wamp server

Operating System (for development):

- Microsoft Windows 7

For Client Side:

- Web browser

System Requirements:

- Processor : - Intel i5
- Memory : - Minimum 256 Mb required
- Others : - Keyboard, Mouse
Development Tools

Evolution of PHP

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language originally designed for web development to produce Dynamic Web pages. For this purpose, PHP code is embedded into the HTML source document and interpreted by a web server with a PHP processor module, which generates the web page document.

PHP originally stands for “Personal Home Page” but, nowadays it stands for “PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor”. It is a server-side scripting language commonly used for developing dynamic websites.

PHP was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf (apache team member) in 1995. He developed one cgi-wrapper application for tracking people who visit his personal site. After that, demand for PHP raises a lot and he put “Personal Home page tools” for world. After some year the name PHP became very popular and being used by many web developer.

PHP is very efficient scripting language which is embedded with HTML, JavaScript for developing websites for database. Dynamic side with some data handling capabilities is essence of PHP.

Why PHP?

PHP is very easy to learn, compared to the other ways to achieve similar functionality. It comprises of syntax of c, c++, java and Perl script which are easily adaptable. Unlike, JSP or C based CGI; PHP doesn’t require gaining deep understanding of a major programming language. PHP has a syntax that is quite easy to parse and human friendly.

Over the past years, the internet has gone from the preserve of academics to the cutting edge of business. A large part of this has been driven the growth of the web, with its graphical browser and high media profile. The change from static HTML pages to dynamic, user interactive presentations has been achieved largely by the introduction of scripting technologies.

Working with the usual markup language of a web page, scripting language enable clients to demand specific information from their servers, in turn to receive important user input in order to process and display data on demand.
In the forefront of this advancement has been the open source community, dedicated in providing web based solutions purely for the love of the technology itself. Open source is not about free software, but it is about, as the name suggest, being open about the source of the code.

Having free access to the source means that authors are forced to keep to standards. If these are not maintained, deviation is labeled a bug, and if the author doesn’t fix it, someone else will. Large numbers of independent programmers being able to understand what a program does, and ensuring that standards are maintained, prevents the author from being able to exploit the user, as happens in the commercial software world.

The World Wide Web has changed very fast in so many ways. It was wondrous to read some text wherever in the world with just a simple program and what is more information in the document could magically transport you to another one with related information.

A modern website is not just a web server, it is also includes a way of storing data querying a way of processing the requests from the user and creating documents with the appropriate information. Many are the options open to the web developer, but not all of them as open and general as others. We should not only consider the immediate task at hand of creating a site dynamic content, we need to be sure that we can still be provided the said content independently of the changes in hardware or software technology.

About MYSQL:-

‘MYSQL’ is the most popular ‘Open Source’ SQL database management system is developed, distributed and supported by ‘MYSQLAB’. ‘MYSQL AB’ is a commercial company, founded by the MySQL developers, that builds its business by providing services around the ‘MYSQL’ database management System.

‘MYSQL’ is database management system. A database is a structured collection of data. It may be anything from a simple shopping list to a picture gallery or vast amounts of information in the 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 system play a central role in computing, as stand-alone utilities or as parts of other application.

A relational database stores data in separate tables rather than putting all the data in one big store room. This adds speed and flexibility. The SQL part of ‘MYSQL’ stands for
“Structured Query Language”. SQL is the most common standardized language used to access databases and is defined by the ANSI/ISO SQL Standard.

‘MYSQL’ software is ‘Open Source’. It means is possible for anyone to use and modify the software. Anybody can download the ‘MYSQL’ software users that ‘GPL’ (GNU General Public License), to define what you may and may not do with the software in different situation. If you feel uncomfortable with the ‘GPL’ or need to embed ‘MYSQL’ code into a commercial application.

Why Use The MYSQL Database Server:

The ‘MYSQL’ database server is very fast, reliable and easy to use. If that is what you are looking for, you should give it a try. ‘MYSQL’ server also has a practical set features developed in close co-operation with users. You can find a performance comparison of ‘MYSQL’ was originally developed to handle large database mush faster than existing solutions and has been successfully use in highly demanding production environments for several years. Though under constant development, ‘MYSQL’ server today offer a rich and useful set of functions. Its connectivity, speed, and security make ‘MYSQL’ server highly suited for accessing database on the internet.

The Technical Features OF MYSQL:

The ‘MYSQL’ database software is client/server system that consists of a multi-threaded ‘SQL’ server that supports different back ends, several different client programs and libraries, administrative tools, and a wide range of application programming interface (APIs).

We also provide ‘MYSQL’ server as multi-threaded library which you can link into your application to get a smaller, faster, easier-to-manage products.

There is large amount of contributed ‘MYSQL’ software available. It is very likely that you will find that your favorite application or language already supports the ‘MYSQL’ database server.
**What is AJAX?**

AJAX stands for Asynchronous JavaScript and XML.

AJAX is a technique for creating fast and dynamic pages that are flicker-free (doesn’t require the whole page refreshing)

AJAX allows web pages to be updated asynchronously by exchanging small amounts of data with the server behind the scenes. This means that it is possible to update parts of a web page, without reloading the whole page.

Examples of application using AJAX: Google Maps, Gmail, YouTube and most familiar Facebook also.

**How AJAX works?**

An event occurs...
--> Create a XMLHttpRequest Object
--> send HttpRequest

--> Processes the returned data using JavaScript.
--> Update page content

--> Process HttpRequest
--> Create a Response and send data back to the browser.
AJAX is based on Internate Standards

AJAX is based on internet standards, and uses combinations of:

- XMLHttpReuest object (to exchange data asynchronously with a server)
- JavaScript/DOM (to display/interact with the information)
- CSS (to style the data)
- XML (often used as the format for transferring data)
- AJAX applications are browsers and platform-independent.

About jQuery

JQuery is a relatively small library that is based on a few very simple and intuitive principles. This library strikes the right balance between size, feature set and ease of use.
How jQuery Works?

```javascript
<script type="text/javascript" src="jquery.js"></script>

$(document).ready(function(){
  $('button').click(function(){
    $('#panel').slideDown('slow');
  });
});
</script>
</head>

Key features of jQuery

jQuery is a tool worth checking out. There’s quite a bit of functionality provided in jQuery but here’s a list of what we think are the key features:

- **DOM Element Selectors**
  JQuery selectors allow you to select DOM elements so that you can apply functionality with that particular element. It can be either ID or Class of an element. JQuery uses CSS 3.0 syntax to select single or multiple elements in a document.

- **The JQuery Object: The Wrapped Set**
  Selectors result in a jQuery object that is known as Wrapped set, which is an array like structure that contains each of the selected DOM elements. You can iterate over the wrapped set like an array or access individual elements via the indexer ($(selector)). More importantly though you can also apply JQuery functions against all the selected elements.
4.1 **Feasibility Study**

We assumed whether the project is feasible or not in terms of technical aspects, resources and time duration.

1. **Technical Feasibility**

Technical feasibility determines whether the work for the project can be done with the existing equipment, software technology and available personnel. Technical feasibility is concerned with specifying equipment and software that will satisfy the user requirement.

This project is feasible on technical remarks also, as the proposed system is more beneficiary in terms of having a sound proof system with new technical components installed on the system. The proposed system can run on any machines supporting Windows and Internet services and works on the best software and hardware that had been used while designing the system so it would be feasible in all technical terms of feasibility.

2. **Economical Feasibility**

Economical feasibility determines whether there are sufficient benefits in creating to make the cost acceptable, or is the cost of the system too high. As this signifies cost-benefit analysis and saving. On the behalf of the cost-benefit analysis, the proposed system is feasible and is economical regarding its pre-assumed cost for making a system.

We classified that our system has no more cost because we have developed the site in PHP and MYSQL which is open source. For calculating the development costs we evaluated certain costs like

1) Personal costs.
2) Computer usage.
3) Supply and equipment costs.
4) Internet usage.
5) Cost of some basic software and removable devices.

3. **Operational Feasibility**

Operation feasibility criteria measures the urgency of the problem [survey and study phases] or the acceptability of a solution [selection, acquisition and design phases].

We just required good browser to use it. It is platform independent so it can run from anywhere.
The simplest process model is waterfall model which states that the phases are organized in linear order. There is a variation of the waterfall model depending on the nature of activities & the flow of activities between them. In a typical model, a project begins with feasibility analysis.
In feasibility analysis developer check that actually the requirement of customer is possible in real life or not. The requirement analysis & project planning begins. Planning is a critical activity in s/w development, normally in planning developer decide the no of employees occupied in project, time duration to develop the s/w, cost of the s/w. A good planned defines the quality of our s/w. when the activities of phases end their should be some quality based s/w achieved.

After planning Design, Coding & Testing are begins & the system is installed after the regular operation, maintenance of the system takes place.

In this model first clearly identifies the end of a phase & the beginning of the next, some certification mechanism has to be employed at the end of each phase. This is usually done by some verification & validation, means that will ensure the output of the phase is consistence with his input which is the output of previous phase, & that the output of the phase is consistence with the final requirement of the system.

The goal of each phase is produced the product & output of all the earlier phase are often called “work product” & “intermediate product” which are usually documents like design document.

Each phase defines the “base line” which is actually a control line because after the base line is decided changes are done rarely or in a complex manner.
Requirement Analysis

The Requirement Analysis is the requirements gathering process. Requirement analysis involves studying the workflow of the proposed system.

The process of requirement analysis is carried out in three steps

- Requirement anticipation
- Requirement investigation
- Requirement specification

REQUIREMENT ANTICIPATION

Requirement anticipation is very important part of system designing. According to our understanding, it is to predict the future requirements based on the previous experience of user aptitude.

- We anticipated the requirements by careful analyses
- Each of our team members played an active role in the analysis of the “Remote Desktop System”. Thus, most of the requirements were judged well in advance.
- A proper assessment was done regarding the possible future enhancements of the current system.

REQUIREMENT INVESTIGATION

Requirement investigation is the actual study of the system, which is currently used in the firm or available locally. It involves an accurate study of what all aspects your software
would cover. In our case as we were making Remote Desktop Server, it covered answers to questions like:

1. What is the basic functionality of remote desktop system?
2. How you can establish communication?
3. How automated do you want the application to be?
4. How many clients are possible to be selected from the server?
5. How many clients can be connected at a time and what if many clients are connected at same time?
6. What kind of network it is using?

➢ REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

The information gathered during the system study was analyzed to determine the requirement specifications. Based on the issues governing the system, requirements in non-technical terms formulated.

- We need to develop local network to check the basic functionality of the software.
- When request is made on client machine it should be able to pass the data regarding it to the server.
- If the network is not working properly then the software might not assess clients properly.
- Communication between the client and server must be fast and reliable.
Requirement Gathering

➢ **SEVERAL MEETINGS CONDUCTED**:

We conducted several meetings amongst ourselves and discussed on various aspects of the system and collected Information about the proposed system to be developed by us. By analyzing the workflow, we got a proper understanding of the ‘requirements’. Meetings were conducted as and when necessary to gather requirements. We followed the team-oriented approach for requirements gathering. Everyone was allowed to put forward his or her viewpoints. We even discussed on our project with some of our other faculties, and friends in the same field.

➢ **INFORMATION EXCHANGE**:

Communicating within ourselves exposed us to the basic functionality to be executed by our system. All of us got aware of our target to be met within the predefined deadline. We got to know that the current system targeted many complex issues but the simple issues had not been addressed. So through exchange of information, we found out that our system required focusing on simple issues. We set the milestones schedule.

➢ **UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT**:

“To understand the nature of the software to be built, the software engineer must understand the information domain for the software, as well as the required function, behavior, performance, and interface.” Direct communication through meetings introduced us to the current scenario and provided us with the basic guidelines on which our system would be developed.
Free flow of ideas made us understand the benefits of our system. Our motto was to develop a quality product so we laid emphasis on Quality Control right from when we understood the concept.

➤ DOCUMENT PROTOTYPE:

All our discussions were documented for the future access. During the meetings itself, we made it a point to note important things discussed on paper. Later these rough notes helped us to make an entire document of our system.

After understanding the reason why we are developing the software and how our software would tackle problems, we prepared a document prototype. The document gave us an idea about the workflow of our software from our perspective and some additional benefits that we would provide in our software. In brief, this document would guide us to develop the system in right way and correct us if anytime we strayed away from our goals.
A data-flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system. DFDs can also be used for the visualization of data processing (structured design). On a DFD, data items flow from an external data source or an internal data store to an internal data store or an external data sink, via an internal process.

A DFD is to provide the indication of how data are transferred as they move through the system. The DFD is also known as BUBBLE chart. A DFD consists of a series of bubbles joint by lines, the bubble represent data transformation, line represent & data flow in the system.

**The symbols used are:-**

1) **PROCESS:-**

   A process transforms the incoming data into outgoing dataflow. Example purchase of item, update etc.

2) **EXTERNAL ENTITY:-**

   The external entity defines source & destination of a system or an external entity of the system. Example customer, supplier etc.
3) **INTERNAL ENTITY:**

The Internal entity represents the table or data structure. Example Employee master, Department master etc.

4) **DATE FLOW:**

A Data flow represent the flow of data, it’s a pipe line through which the information flow.

5) +:-This sign is used to define the relationship when data are coming from more than one source.

6) *:-It represent the relationship “OR” one of the source at a time supply the data.
0 level DFD

Edraw Trial Version

User/Buyer

Registration
Search
Product

E-Commerce

Order/Report
Products
Details

Admin/Seller
1st Level DFD

1.0 User Registration

2.0 User Login

3.0 Searching Product

4.0 Add Product

5.0 Product Management

6.0 Product Management

7.0 Order Management

Buyer Registration

User Login

Searching Product List

View Cart

Buyer

Login Retrieval

Product Data

Store Data

User

Product Data

Searching Product

Order Information & Order Report

Product Details & Product Report

Order Details

Order wise Product info.
2nd Level DFD

- Buyer Registration
- User Registration
- User Login
- Data retrieve
- Store Data
- User
- Registration
- Buyer Request
- Product Add
USE CASE DIAGRAM

- Use Case Diagram Displays the relationship among actors and use cases.
- A use case diagram shows a set of use cases and actors (a special kind of class) and their relationships.
- Use case diagrams address the static use case view of a system.
- These diagrams are especially important in organizing and modeling the behaviors of a system.

➤ Use-Case Diagram Symbol Details

| An Actor is used to represent something that uses our system. An actor can be a person or other system. | ![Actor Symbol] |
| Use cases are the actions that a user takes on a system for instance. | ![Use Case Symbol] |
| System boundary specifies the limitation environment of a whole system | ![System Boundary Symbol] |
| Assign Work Flow specifies the task doing by which actor. | ![Assign Work Flow Symbol] |
| Association specifies the Actor’s sub division or parent & child relationship. | ![Association Symbol] |
[Customer-Use case Diagram]
[admin-Use case Diagram]
## Data Base Design

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</table>
Screen Shots

Home page::
Login::
Register::
Contact Us::

Jalaram Agro

Contact us

Address

Latest news available news

Jalaram Agro

get social

Like

facebook

twitter


Photo Gallery ::
Product::
product search by range::
Comments ::
admin login::
admin add product ::

```
product add / comments / news add

<table>
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<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Pan-American Pulpaka Super Capsicum Mix 100</td>
<td>100 seeds per pack: Total height: 60 to 75 cm (24 to 30 inches)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Pan-American Zinia Zahara Mix 100</td>
<td>100 seeds per pack: Each plant produces 30 to 50 flowers per plant</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Pan-American Zinnia Gold F1 100</td>
<td>100 seeds per pack: Each plant produces 30 to 50 flowers per plant</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Pan-American Celosia Ice Cream Mix 25</td>
<td>25 seeds per pack: Each plant produces 10 to 15 flowers per plant</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td>Pan-American Margot Zahara F1 Yellow 25</td>
<td>25 seeds per pack: Each plant produces 10 to 15 flowers per plant</td>
<td>10</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
```

Latest news available news

- [Pan-American Centaurus Ideal 22 Mix 1](link1)
- [Pan-American Potouliaca Happy Hour Mix 2](link2)

Get social

- Facebook: [Link]
- Twitter: [Link]

Address

- Jalaram Agro
admin update product ::
admin display comment::
admin add news:
Testing

Testing is software quality assurance activity. Which is a very important to work the system successfully and achieve high quality of software. The main objective of testing is to find yet an undiscovered error and at the same time checking the quality and reliability of system.

System testing makes logical assumptions that if all the parts of the system are correct, the goal will be successfully achieved. The system should be checked logically. Validations and cross checks should be there. Avoiding duplications of records, which cause redundancy of data.

This system is tested by the following steps and prepared for the final implementation.

- **Reviews**

  Using review at different stages we ensured that
  
  - Errors in function, logic or implementation are uncovered.
  - Software meets its requirements.
  - To achieve software that is developed in a uniform manner

- **Unit Testing**

  During Unit Testing we perform field level and screen level testing. At field level testing we perform validation testing in input field like only numeric entry, duplication not allowed, only character entry etc.

  At screen level testing we perform testing of various actions that are performing at each screen. Unit Testing was perform side by side along a development of each screen. Using black box testing technique we are tested unit by unit for whether they receive Input properly and give output in proper format or not. It is also tested that the error message are properly displayed and give user-friendly information
Integration Testing

As we move on to development one screen to another after performing unit testing of this new screen it was integrated with other existing module and was been tested in such integrated environment.

During integration testing we check whether

1) Newly added module is accessible in integrated environment or not.
2) Newly added module is functioning properly after integration or not.
3) Addition of new module in to previously existing integrated system causes any side effect to system or not.
4) We also kept monitoring on performance issues and load management during integration process.

System Testing

The uncovered weaknesses that were not found in earlier tests are removed in system testing. The system is corrected such away that it does not affect the forced system failure. This testing is done with low volume of transaction based on live data. Finally the total system is also tested to ensure that no data are lost.

Following testing on the completed system will be performed in order to find the errors before they become defects and correct them.

1) String testing:
Here the system was been tested by performing sequential usage operation to see system doesn’t failed at any step of to the sequence or string.
2) Completeness testing:
System was tested for whether all functionality include or not.

- **Test Case**

  - **White Box Testing:**

    White box testing is testing case design method that user the control structure of the procedural design test cases. Using white box testing methods, one can devices test cases that –

    - Grantees that all independent paths within a module have been exercised at least once.

    Exercise all logical decision on their true and false sides.
    - Exercise all loops at their boundaries and within their operational bounds.

    - Exercises internal data structure to ensure their validity.

    Because of these advantages, we have considered white box testing as our testing approach.
Conclusion

E-commerce has an impact on three major stakeholders, namely society, organizations and customers (or consumers). There are a number of advantages, which include cost savings, increased efficiency, customization and global marketplaces. There are also limitations arising from e-commerce which apply to each of the stakeholders. These include information overload, reliability and security issues, cost of access, social divisions and difficulties in policing the Internet. Successful e-commerce involves understanding the limitations and minimizing the negative impact while at the same time maximizing the benefits.

- E-commerce allows for higher profit margins as the cost of running a business is markedly less. Another advantage provided by e-commerce is that it allows for better and quicker customer service.
- Using E-Commerce, organization can expand their market to national and international markets with minimum capital investment. An organization can easily locate more customers, best suppliers and suitable business partners across the globe.
- E-Commerce helps organization to reduce the cost to create process, distribute, retrieve and manage the paper based information by digitizing the information.
- E-commerce improves the brand image of the company.
- E-commerce helps organization to provide better customer services.
- E-Commerce helps to simplify the business processes and make them faster and efficient.
- E-Commerce reduces paper work a lot.
References

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➢ Websites:

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Thank you