KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY

A PROJECT REPORT ON

"HANDLOOM TEXTILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"

Submitted on partial fulfilment of the Requirement of

PROJECT of VI Semester BSC

BY

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KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY

GOVERNMENT FIRST GRADE COLLEGE
SHIVAMOGGA – 577 201.

CERTIFICATE FROM PRINCIPAL

This is to certify that **DIVYA T S,CHAITRASHREE K T,AKSHATHA S,AKSHATHA M S,ASHWINI D** has completed their final semester project work entitled "**HANDLOOM TEXTILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" as a partial fulfilment for the award of Bachelor of Science degree, Kuvempu University during the academic year 2019-2020

Signature of the Principal

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Date:

Place: Shivamogga

KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY

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CERTIFICATE FROM HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

This is to certify that **DIVYA T S,CHAITRASHREE K T,AKSHATHA S,AKSHATHA M S,ASHWINI D** has completed their final semester project work entitled "**HANDLOOM TEXTILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" as a partial fulfilment for the award of Bachelor of Science degree, Kuvempu University during the academic year 2019-2020 under my supervision.

EXAMINERS

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CERTIFICATE FROM THE GUIDE

This is to certify that **DIVYA T S,CHAITRASHREE K T,AKSHATHA S,AKSHATHA M S,ASHWINI D** has completed their final semester project work entitled "**HANDLOOM TEXTILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" as a partial fulfilment for the award of Bachelor of Science degree, Kuvempu University during the academic year 2019-2020 under my supervision.

Signature of the HOD

Dr. V. NARASIMHA MURTHY
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DECLARATION

We are here by declare that the project entitled **"HANDLOOM TEXTILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"** submitted to Dept. of **Computer Science** that has been carried under the supervision of our guide **Dr. V. Narasimha Murthy**, **Associate Professor and HOD of Computer Science,** GFGC, Shivamogga, as the partial fulfilment of the requirement of Bachelor of Science and further we certified that this has been previously formed as the award of any degree diploma of such other similar title.

Project Associates

DIVYA T S
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AKSHATHA S
AKSHATHA M S
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Date:

Place: Shivamogga

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Every successful completion of any undertaking would be complete only after we remember and thank the almighty, the parents, the teachers and all the personalities, who directly or indirectly helped and guided during the execution of that work. The success of this work is equally attributed to all well-wishers who have encouraged and guided throughout the execution.

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CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

In our application aims to help each and every handloom weavers mainly in rural areas handloom weavers. To get profit an there hardwork.handloom management system is software for handloom industries,which aimed to reducing the workload in the handloom industry.the handloom management system is designed to allow the industry to keep track of handloom details, product details, banquet details. It keeps tracks of active employees.the handloom management system includes front office module,back office module, human resource management module, and accounts module. This will help authorized user to insert, delete,update or view the various records related to employees, products and many more details. This makes the software flexible to use.

And in our project it is also help customers. They are buy or shop handloom products directly through online web application.

ABSTRACT

The App "**HANDLOOM TEXTILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM** " provides the information about handloom products.In our application aims to help each and every handloom weavers, mainly in rural areas handloom weavers. To get profit on their hard work.

In our application we are trying to fulfill all the requried information and to give the awereness about current market rates for weavers.

And in our project it is also help customers. They are buy or shop handloom productes directly through online web application.

Some products are:

- Gota saree
- Bomkai saree
- Mangala giri saree
- Banarasi saree
- Tant saree
- Chanderi saree
- Sambalpuri saree
- Kasta saree
- Chiffon saree
- Georgette saree
- Kosa saree
- Net saree
- Bandhani saree
- Kasavu saree

- Patola saree
- kangeevaram saree
- Kalam kari saree
- Pythani saree
- Muga saree
- Putta pakka saree

OBJECTIVE:

The proposed system is developed to create a simple, user friendly and to use software that avoids the tedious task done by the existing system. The proposed system is accessible only to authenticated user of the system where in all users of the system contain their valid user id and password.The proposed system handles the various requirements of the handloom. The administrator of the system has been assigned to make their settings of the system. He also has the right to see the login details.The main requirement of this project is to make the task of inserting the product related details and maintain them very simple and time saving. After inserting the details it must be retrieved whenever necessary by search criteria which will give the actual information needed by the valid user.There are several reports that are generated based on the employees and room which will show employee information, salary records and attendance. It will also show room check in details and check out details.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

1)Maintaining detail:-

There are many more departments in the handloom industry where all the data maintaining in hand written register is too difficult at time of adding data or retrieving data.

2)Absence of validation:-

As the storage and exchange of date is achieved only by user of registers, which lack validation problem.

3)Inquire of available product :-

Checking status of the product was performed manually looking in register which is time consuming.

4)No security facility:-

There is no security to handle the departmental data. Any one can manipulate the data.

5)Update problem:-

There is problem with updating or deleting of particular record.For example they are not able to recollect the details of the previous customers, employees, etc.

Databases structure:-

Before storing the information, you need design a database structure. Each database has following elements.

Field : - Contains one portion of the data, also known as column.

Record : - Contains related information also known as row.

One or more field makeup a single record.

Database table:- Made up by one or more records. Database file is physically file stored on a disk and contains tables, query forms and report.Database is collection of information about an entity such the entire student enrolled at a school or all customers of accompany. Others example includes the phones book or address book. Each access databases is comprised of 5objects.

EXISTING SYSTEM:

•No Security has been provided to the data.

•As the work is manual it consumes lot of time and energy.

•Records of the customers and supplier are not maintained.

•Finding a specific record required searching of more then half of record.

•Since the system is manual report creation takes lots of time process.

•As the calculations are done manually there is possibility of incorrect calculation resulting in incorrect information.

•Tasks like fee receipt, attendance management and salary generations

are manually carried out. In our system, attendance records once entered in maintained and retrieved easily. As we see this reduces the manual work and manpower. Hence processing becomes faster

PROPOSED SYSTEM:

•Multiuser environment is provided. In this when one user is updating a form;the other user cannot open the same form to avoid conflicts.
•Security to the data is provided by means of Login Form. Only authorized users can have access to the system.
•The system allows users to maintain records of customers, suppliers, their orders, raw materials, stock availability as well as bill generation.
•This system also allows users to generate Customer reports, Supplier reports, sales and purchase reports as well as raw material's reports in the form of crystal reports.

REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

CHAPTER-2

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Processor : PIV processor or higher
RAM : 1 GB
Hard Disk : 160 GB

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Operating System : Windows

Front-End : HTML5 and CSS3

Back-End : Mysql

Supporting Tools : Dreamweaver

2.2 LANGUAGE SPECIFICATION:

JAVA

JAVA was developed by Sun Microsystems Inc in 1991, later acquired by Oracle Corporation. It was developed by James Gosling and Patrick Naughton. It is a simple programming language. Writing, compiling and debugging a program is easy in java. It helps to create modular programs and reusable code.

Java terminology

Before we start learning Java, lets get familiar with common java terms.

Java Virtual Machine (JVM).This is generally referred as JVM. Before, we discuss about JVM lets see the phases of program execution. Phases are as follows: we write the program, then we compile the program and at last we run the program.

Writing of the program is of course done by java programmer like you and me.

Compilation of program is done by javac compiler, javac is the primary java compiler included in java development kit (JDK). It takes java program as input and generates java bytecode as output.

In third phase, JVM executes the bytecode generated by compiler. This is called program run phase.

So, now that we understood that the primary function of JVM is to execute the bytecode produced by compiler. Each operating system has different JVM, however the output they produce after execution of bytecode is same across all operating systems. That is why we call java as platform independent language.

Bytecode

As discussed above, javac compiler of JDK compiles the java source code into bytecode so that it can be executed by JVM. The bytecode is saved in a .class file by compile.

Java Development Kit(JDK)

While explaining JVM and bytecode, I have used the term JDK. Let's discuss about it. As the name suggests this is complete java development kit that includes JRE (Java Runtime Environment), compilers and various tools like JavaDoc, Java debugger etc.In order to create, compile and run Java program you would need JDK installed on your computer.

Java Runtime Environment(JRE)

JRE is a part of JDK which means that JDK includes JRE. When you have JRE installed on your system, you can run a java program however you won't be able to compile it. JRE includes JVM, browser

plugins and applets support. When you only need to run a java program on your computer, you would only need JRE.

Main Features of JAVA

Java is a platform independent languageCompiler(javac) converts source code (.java file) to the byte code(.class file). As mentioned above, JVM executes the bytecode produced by compiler. This byte code can run on any platform such as Windows, Linux, Mac OS etc. Which means a program that is compiled on windows can run on Linux and vice-versa. Each operating system has different JVM, however the output they produce after execution of bytecode is same across all operating systems. That is why we call java as platform independent language.

Java is an Object Oriented language

Object oriented programming is a way of organizing programs as collection of objects, each of which represents an instance of a class.
4 main concepts of Object Oriented programming are:

- Abstraction
- Encapsulation
- Inheritance
- Polymorphism

Simple

Java is considered as one of simple language because it does not have complex features like Operator overloading, Multiple inheritance, pointers and Explicit memory allocation.

Robust Language

Robust means reliable. Java programming language is developed in a way that puts a lot of emphasis on early checking for possible errors, that's why java compiler is able to detect errors that are not easy to detect in other programming languages. The main features of java that makes it robust are garbage collection, Exception Handling and memory allocation.

Secure

We don't have pointers and we cannot access out of bound arrays (you get ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException if you try to do so) in java. That's why several security flaws like stack corruption or buffer overflow is impossible to exploit in Java.

Java is distributed

Using java programming language we can create distributed applications. RMI(Remote Method Invocation) and EJB(Enterprise Java Beans) are used for creating distributed applications in java. In simple words: The java programs can be distributed on more than one systems that are connected to each other using internet connection. Objects on one JVM (java virtual machine) can execute procedures on a remote JVM.

Multithreading

Java supports multithreading. Multithreading is a Java feature that allows concurrent execution of two or more parts of a program for maximum utilisation of CPU.

Portable

As discussed above, java code that is written on one machine can run on another machine. The platform independent byte code can be carried to any platform for execution that makes java code portable.

MySQL

It is the world's most popular open source database. It is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) - data and its relationships are stored in the form of tables that can be accessed by the use of MySQL queries in almost any format that the user wants.

INTRODUCTION:

Microsoft SQL Server™ is used to support businesses in a number of mission-critical database processing functions, including online transaction processing (OLTP) and decision support system (DSS) workloads. The speed with which query results are returned is directly impacted by several key factors related to the:
Database—including the nature of the queries (DSS or OLTP, for example) run against the database, the size and complexity of the

database, and the type of processing being performed (such as joins or aggregations);

Hardware—commonly the speed and number of CPUs as well as the amount of memory; more rarely, the number of disks;

Software—the efficiency of the application algorithms used to execute the queries. In this paper, we focus on performance testing in DSS environments. DSS workloads, unlike OLTP, are highly resource intensive (see Table 1). Characterized by long transactions with complex queries (either ad hoc or programmed, as with online analytical processing), DSS queries touch large amounts of data (often terabytes in size). As a consequence, DSS queries can potentially saturate both system CPUs and disk bandwidth.

Features SQL

SQL stands for Structured Query Language.

SQL allows you to access a database.

SQL is an ANSI standard computer language.

SQL can execute queries against a database.

SQL can retrieve data from a database.

SQL can insert new records in a database.

SQL can delete records from a database.

SQL can update records in a database.

SQL is easy to learn.

SQL language allows us to pose complex questions of a database. It also provides a means of creating databases. SQL very widely use.

Many database products supports SQL, this means that if learn how to use SQL you can apply this knowledge to MS Access or SQL Server or to Oracle or Ingress and countless other database.

SQL works with relational database. A relational database stores data in tables. A table consists a list of records.

SQL also as commands to create tables to add records, to delete records and to change the values of fields of existing records; you can commit roll back transaction; you can add and delete fields from existing tables, specify indexes and create views.

SQL allows user to access data in relational database management systems. It also allows user to define the data in a database and manipulate that data. The Structured Query Language (SQL) comprises one of the fundamental building blocks of modern database architecture.

SQL commands can be divided into two main sub languages. The Data Definition Language (DDL) that contains the commands uses to create and destroy databases and database objects. After the database structure is defined with DDL, database administrators and users can utilize can the Data Manipulation Language to insert, retrieve and modify the data contained within it. Database normalization can save storage space and insure the consistency of your data.

INTRODUCTION TO DREAMWEAVER:

- Adobe Dreamweaver is a software application that allows you to create and develop Web sites.
- Dreamweaver is considered WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get), meaning that when you format your Web page, you see

the results of the formatting instead of the mark-ups that are used for formatting. HTML is not WYSIWYG, whereas Microsoft Word is WYSIWYG. However, Dreamweaver allows you to hand code HTML as well. Dreamweaver also supports CSS and JavaScript as well as other languages including ASP and PHP.

- Dreamweaver makes it easy to upload your entire Web site to a Web server. You can also preview your site locally. Dreamweaver also lets you create templates for your Web site that you can use again and again by modifying certain unrestricted areas within the template. Dreamweaver is fairly complex software.

INTRODUCTION TO CSS (Cascading Style Sheet)

CSS is a style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language While most often used to style web pages and interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any kind of XML document. One of the favored features is its ability to allow the sorting of document content written in markup languages (like HTML) from document presentation written in CSS. Here are more advantages of CSS in website design:

Search Engine Optimization And Appearance

Maintainability and Browser Compatibility

INTRODUTION TO HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)

HTML refers to the Hypertext Markup Language. HTML is used to create webpages. It uses many tags to make a webpage. So it is a tag based language. The tags of HTML are surrounded by angular bracket. It can use wide ranges of colors, objects and layouts. Very useful for beginners in web designing field.

Advantages of HTML:

1.First advantage it is widely used.

2. Every browser supports HTML language.

3. Easy to learn and use.

4. It is by default in every windows so you don't need to purchase extra software.

STATIC Vs DYNAMIC WEB PAGES:

Over the past 10 years, the Internet has evolved from a hyper textual information system offering static information to a marketplace for the buying and selling of goods and services, and now to a widely used infrastructure for the development and hosting of software applications within organizations. Thus, over time, the Internet has moved from principally static page content to dynamically generated content via programs running on Web servers. That is, most Web pages that you view are not static HTML pages but are instead the output from

programs that run on servers and that interact with server resources like databases and XML Web services.

CHAPTER-3

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

3.1 SYSTEM DESIGN:

INTRODUCTION:

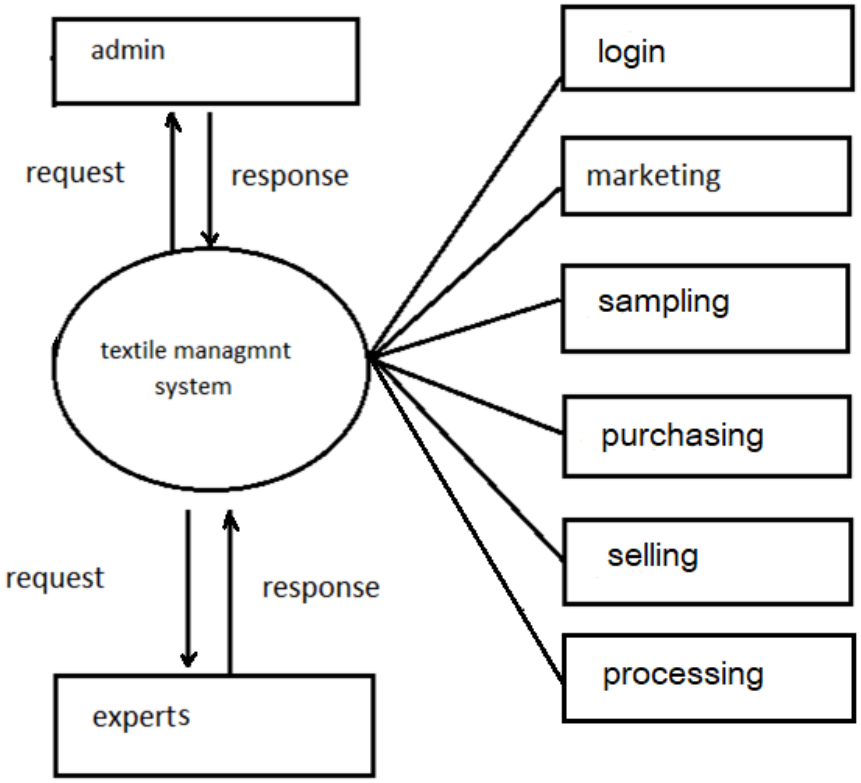
We believe that the art and craft of system design is in danger of being lost .Carefully designed systems, in which the right abstraction are combined in just the right way to produce a system that is easy to learn, easy to change, and pleasing to use and work with, are unlikely to happen using the kind of design techniques that are popular today. It isn't the techniques that we use that impede our ability to design systems. We are unable to train engineers and scientists adequately in system design. The economics of the industry push us in directions that don't favor design. The realities of funding in research make it unlikely that much time will be spent on system design. The end result is that less careful design work is being done, and we as an industry , a profession and an intellectual discipline don't seem to care or be able to do much about it. In what follows, I will try to describe and explain some of these factors and try to make clear the price that the industry and the discipline are likely to pay because of these factors. I will begin by trying to characterize what we mean by system design. On the characterization I will give , all but the most trivial of software artifacts have a design ,but only some of them were given that design

consciously. I will then turn to how system design is learned and given that as a base will look at the changes in both industry and academia that have made it harder for system design to be taught or even done in a reasonable way. The inability to do or to learn system design in these traditional venues has led to the emergence of new areas where engineers and scientists can practices and perfect their skills in the area. I will end the essay by discussing some of those areas, as they provides the hope that good system design will continue to be part of what we teach , learn and practices.

PURPOSE OF SYSTEM DESIGN:

System design is documented in the System Design Document (SDD).It describes design goals set by the project, subsystem decomposition (with UML class diagrams), hardware/software mapping(with UML deployment diagrams), data management, access control, control flow mechanisms, and boundry conditions. The SDD is used to define interfaces between teams of developers and serve as a reference when architecture-level decisions need to be revisited.\

3.2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:



CHAPTER-4

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

4.1 SYSTEM ANALYSIS:

Systems analysis is a process of collecting factual data, understand the processes involved, identifying problems and recommending feasible suggestions for improving the system functioning. This involves studying the business processes, gathering operational data, understand the information flow, finding out bottlenecks and evolving solutions for overcoming the weaknesses of the system so as to achieve the

organizational goals. System Analysis also includes subdividing of complex process involving the entire system, identification of data store and manual processes. The major objectives of systems analysis are to find answers for each business process: What is being done, How is it being done, Who is doing it, When is he doing it, Why is it being done and How can it be improved? It is more of a thinking process and involves the creative skills of the System Analyst. It attempts to give birth to a new efficient system that satisfies the current needs of the user and has scope for future growth within the organizational constraints. The result of this process is a logical system design. Systems analysis is an iterative process that continues until a preferred and acceptable solution emerges.

4.1.1 METHODOLOGY:

For User:

When user enters to the web page, the user is directed to respective homepage. From that page user is provided with many options such as Home, Services, Registration and Login . If user selects Services, user redirects to Service page where the user is provided the different services which can be done by organization. If user selects Registration, user redirects to registration page where the user is provided to register. If user selects Login, user redirects to login page where the user is provided login where the user can login the organization for services.

For Admin:

Admin have the option to access the request form and comment form by selecting Contact Us, there is a link to for admin and the admin has to give password and can access the requests and comments and also can delete the unwanted comments.

4.1.3 SYSTEM LIFE CYCLE:

System life cycle is an organization process of developing and maintaining system. It helps in establishing a system project plan, because it gives overall list of processes and sub-processes required for developing a system, System development life cycle means combination of various activities. In other words we can say that various actives put together are referred as system development life cycle. In the System analysis and Design terminology, the system development life cycle also means software development life cycle. Following are the different phases of system development life cycle.

1.Preliminary system study

2.Feasibility system study

3.Detailed system study

PRELIMINARY SYSTEM STUDY:

Preliminary system study is the first stage of system development life cycle. This is a brief investigation of the under consideration and gives a clear picture of what actually the physical system is? In practice, the system study involves the preparation of a 'System Proposal' which lists the Problem Definition. Objectives of the Study, Terms of reference for Study, Constraints, Expected benefits of the new system, etc. in the light of the user requirements. The system proposal is prepared by the System Analyst (who studies the system) and places it before the user management. The management may accept the proposal and the cycle proceeds to
the next stage. The management may also reject the proposal or request some modifications in the proposal. In summary, we would say that system study phase passes through the following steps:

1.Problem identification and project initiation.

2.Background analysis.

3.Interface finding. (system proposal)

FEASIBILITY SYSTEM STUDY:

Once the define a problem you have to analyze whether this is feasible or not., because all possible solution are not feasible and feasible one is not always possible .the detailed study is carried out to check the work ability of proposed system. a feasibility study is a Test of system proposed regarding to its work ability, impact on the organization ability to meet user needs and effective use of resources .thus when a

new application is proposed it normally goes through a feasibility study before it is approved for development.

Thus during feasibility analysis for this project, following primary areas of interest are to be considered. Investigating the existing system in the area under investigation and generating ideas about a new system does this.

DETAILED LEVEL STUDY:

The detailed investigation of the system is carried out in accordance with the objectives of the proposed system. This involves detailed study of various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside the system. During this process, data are collected by the available files, decision points and transactions handled by the present system. Interviews, on-site observation and questionnaire are the tools used for detailed system study. Using the following steps it becomes easy to draw the exact boundary of

1.Keeping in view the problems and new requirements.

2.Workout the pros and cons including new areas of the system .

All the data and the findings must be documented in the form of detailed data flow diagrams(DFDs), data dictionary, logical data structure and miniature specification.

The main points to be discussed in this stage are:

1.Specification of what the new system is to accomplish based on the user requirements.

2.Function hierarchy showing the functions to be performed by the new system and their relationship with each other.

3.Function network ,which are similar to function hierarchy but they highlight the functions which are common to more than one procedure.
4.List of attributes of the entities-these are the data items which need to be held about each entity(record)

4.1.3 SYSTEM DESIGN MODULES:

Admin Module:

- Login to system using username and password.
- Verifies the customer who were registered.
- Updates current price of the products.
- Updates the new products and it’s details.
- Manages and Monitors market details.

User Module:

- Register to the system by entering personal details like,
- Name, contact number, address and city
- Logins to system using username and password
- To share ideas with others or can view the information and the products without login.

4.2 MODULES DESCRIPTION:

There are three modules in our project .They are listed below with their description.

- Administrator module
- Processing module
- User module

Administrator module:--

Admin is the super user of the system,he is responsible for the creation and maintence of the accounts to the system.
Admin is the responsible for the creation of different kindof managers,admin looks after the maintences of these account.

A. Login with user name and password

B. Verify the user and experts when registered

C. Handles notifications

D.Handles market rate scheme.

2.User module:-

The user modulues involve for the booking the handloom products through the app.
He/she may are purchased in different pattern and their availability and cost they after as well as location and timing.

register to the system by entering details personal details like ,

Name,contact number,upload photo,address and city.

Logins to the system using user name and password.

To share ideas with others.

To consult with experts.

3.Expert module:-

1. Registers to the system by entering personal details like .
2. Name, contact number, upload photo, address and city.
3. Certificate from recognised University.
4. Logins to systems using username and Password

IMPLEMENTATION

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Pseudo code

5.1.1 User Login Module:

CHAPTER-6

SYSTEM TESTING

PURPOSE OF TESTING:

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub-assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

TYPES OF TESTS:

UNIT TESTING:

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of

a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

INTEGRATION TESTING:

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

FUNCTIONAL TESTING:

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

Functional testing is on the following items:

Valid Input : Identified classes of valid input must be accepted.

Invalid Input : Identified classes of invalid input must be rejected.

Functions : Identified functions must be exercised.

Output : Identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures: Interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked.

Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successive processes must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined.

SYSTEM TESTING:

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

6.2 WHITE BOX TESTING:

White Box Testing(also known as Clear Box Testing, Open Box Testing, Glass Box Testing, Transparent Box Testing, Code-Based Testing or Structural Testing) is a testing in which software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the

software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level.

6.3 BLACK BOX TESTING:

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the software under test is treated, as a black box .you cannot “see” into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

CHAPTER-7

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

CHAPTER-8

CONCLUSION:

- In our system we are trying to full-fill all the required information about to get more profit for handloomer.
- So that handloomer can get all the updates of market rates and Knew their silks worth
- user can also use this to communicate with the expert officers and clear all their doubts .