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Mobileshop Management System With Special Reference To Garuda Mobiles, Udumalpet

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Abstract: Mobile Showroom Management System is developed to meet out the difficulties of manual maintenance of mobile showroom. In the mobile show room handset of different company and different models are maintained. The information collected from the mobile show room is properly designed in modules to prepare the computerized system. In the system supplier, customer and handset details are stored in master data table and the transactions like purchase order, items inward and sales process are in transaction data tables. The system is developed under visual environment so that any user can easily handle the system. In the system user entries are validated to avoid wrong inputs.

Keywords: Mobile showroom, supplier, customer, employee, purchase, sales, salary, items inwrds

I. INTRODUCTION

Mobile Showroom Management System is developed to meet out the difficulties of manual maintenance of mobile showroom. In the mobile show room handset of different company and different models are maintained. The information collected from the mobile show room is properly designed in modules to prepare the computerized system. In the system supplier, customer and handset details are stored in master data table and the transactions like purchase order, items inward and sales process are in transaction data tables. In this phase the existing system has been studied and the problem is identified. Further solutions are analyzed and the best solution has been selected after the analysis. The existing system is manual system. In this system all the process of the concern are done manually. The details about the Purchase, Sales and Stock, details are entered in the separate registers.

Drawbacks Of Existing System

- As it is done manually, it takes more time for processing.
- Customer time is wasted during calculating and preparing bill.

Proposed system is a computerized system developed using front end tool and forms. All the record manipulations and processing details are performed in the system and displayed in the screen immediately. That helps the user to make data entry easily and very accurately.

Advantages Of Proposed System

- Enables the user to get the required output at any given time.
- Any details regarding the business can be viewed immediately.
- Provides the user friendly reports that help the management to increase the sales.
- It reduces manual work burden.
- Better maintainability.
- Easily .adopt with all users.
- Best reporting system than the manual one.
- Restrict unauthorized users from accessibility

II OBJECTIVES

- To minimizing the manual work of maintenance and fast accessing the work in data maintenance to provide peace of mind and tension free.
- To customer numbers are improving on the basis of on-line sales service, scheduling and delivery. The computerization helps employees access real-time "Paperless" tracking of every transaction. The existing system cannot provide this facility. So this project is developed with an aim of enhancing the business activities.
- Any time and any place the customer will view and purchase.
- Main aim of this project is to run our business with nonstop.
- To provide the report without unnecessary delay in processing
- By providing the secured login, only the administrative may use it, so it may not suffer from the loss of details.
- To design and develop a good reporting system.

III LIMITATION

- It makes records and reports on different types of mobile models
- The processing is slightly slow
- Maintenance of records is risk, when any record is wanted it cannot be easily retrieved and presented.
- Regular updating of the data is very tedious job

IV SYSTEM TESTING

After each program passes its own test, it is linkage to the other programs is scrutinized with a program integration test. This ensures that the program work together as intended. Before the implementation phase the designed system should be tested with raw data to ensure that all modules of the system work correctly and satisfactorily. If some bug is found they can be removed before the implementation phase. The testing has the four kind of testing that is as follows.

WHITE BOX TESTING

White box testing, sometimes called glass-box testing is a test case design method that uses the control structure of the procedural design to derive test cases. Using white box testing methods, the software engineer can derive test cases.

Guarantee that all independent paths within a module have exercised at least once.

Exercise all logical decisions on their true and false sides.

Execute all loops at their boundaries and within their operational bounds.

Exercise internal data structures to ensure their validity.

BLACK BOX TESTING

Black box testing, also called behavioral testing, focuses on the functional requirements of the software. That is, black box testing enables the software engineer to derive sets of input conditions that will fully exercise all functional requirements for a program. Black box testing is not an alternative to white box techniques. Rather it is a complementary approach that is likely to uncover a different class of errors than white box methods. Black box testing attempts to find errors in the following categories.

UNIT TESTING

Unit testing is the basic level of testing where individual components are tested to ensure that they operate correctly. In a properly designed system, each component should have a precise specification, and test cases must be defined to check that the component meets its specification. Unit testing considers each component to be a stand-alone entity, which does not require other system components to be present during the testing process. The modules purchase, sales are individually unit tested using the above approach.

ACCEPTANCE TESTING

Acceptance testing involves planning an execution of a functional test, performance test and stress test to verify that the implemented system satisfies the requirement. The acceptance testing is the final stage of the user the various possibilities of the data are entered and the results are tested.

VALIDATION TESTING

Software validation is achieved through a series of test that demonstrates the conformity and requirements. Thus the proposed system under consideration has to be tested by validation and found to be working satisfactorily. For example in customer enters phone number field should contain number otherwise it produces an error message similarly in all the forms the fields are validated.

V SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Maintenance is the enigma of the system development. Maintenance is not as rewarding or exciting as developing systems. It is perceived as requiring neither skill nor experience. Users are not fully cognizant of the maintenance problem or its high cost. Few tools and techniques are available for maintenance. Maintenance is viewed as necessary evil, often delegated to junior programmers. Maintenance covers a wide range of activities, including correcting coding and design errors, updating documentation and test data and upgrading user support.

VI CONCLUSION

The system is more helpful and has advantages over the existing manual system. Since data are proceed much faster and reports in required format are quite easily obtained. Any system may also have its own drawbacks and can be modified further to incorporate the required changes.

The system deals with the details of the material flow. In future the system can be implemented to control over flow of cash and labors also. The details of the staffs of stores department are maintained separately by administrative personalities. In future if there were any requirement for adding the details of staff the system is capable of adding them without changing the database structure

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