Bookshop Management System

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ABSTRACT
The paper entitled as **"Bookshop management System"** is developed to computerize the manual work of Product order details, sales details.This system was developed in Visual Basic 6.0 as front end, the Microsoft Access as the back end and Windows XP as platform.The computerization is done with many sophisticated features to overcome the present problems. It is totally user friendly and menu driven with ease and accuracy. The records can be easily updated at any time.

I. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY
Since at present everything is done manually, it is having a lot of drawbacks. The major drawback of the present system is the back amount of physical volume of the data making information search and retrieval a tedious process.Analysis is a detailed study of various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside the system. One aspect of analysis is defining the boundaries of the system and determining whether a candidate system should consider other related systems. During analysis, data is collected on the available files decision points and transactions handled by the present system.Some logical system models and tools are used in the system analysis. The steps necessary for system analysis are system planning investigation information gathering through interviews, questions and so on. Tools like data dictionary, decision tree, data flow diagram, structured English are useful for feasibility study and cost benefit analysis.The user interface is easy to learn. When users use the user interface, they can know which element is used to which operations. The interface actions and elements inconsistent. When users press any button, required actions is done by the system. Since the application must run on the PC, the main hardware interfaces for this system would be the monitor, Keyboard and mouse. Book-shop Automation Systems is a technology that automates the book-shop. This technology has more advantages over manual work.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
The main objective of the system is to provide a user-friendly interface. The system, which is proposed, now computerizes all the details that are maintained manually. Once the details are fed into the computer there is no need for various persons to deal with separate sections. Only a single person is enough to maintain all the reports. The security can also be given as per the requirement of the users.

III. SCOPE OF THE STUDY
In future it is a possible one to add new web web pages without any problem with enhanced. As the technology used is a good one it is flexible for future enhancement and it is also possible to alter the front-end and back-end without any problem.This web-based one is created effectively in a user-friendly manner and any new system that is developed in future must be incorporated or updated without any problem. So this will support enhancements in future.

The system which has been prepared has the following features.

Features
1. The system is more user friendly
2. It is equipped with powerful GUI(Graphical User Interface)
3. The interrelated data are grouped into different input screens

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
4.1 TESTING

Testing is the execution of a system in a real or simulated environment with the intent of finding faults. It is one step in software Engineering process that could be viewed as destructive rather than constructive. The principles behind testing are

➢ All tests should be traceable to customer requirements.

➢ Tests should be planned long before testing begins.

➢ Testing should begin "in the small" and progress towards testing "in the large".

Testing is done to verify that the developed environment is bug free in all respects. The Test Engineers prepare test plans and test cases for the execution of the testing process, which tests the final product before it is being released to the customer.

Testing Methods
Input Testing

Formal test conducted to determine whether or not a system satisfies it's acceptance criteria and to enable the testing to determine whether or not to accept the system. Acceptance testing can be done depending upon the criticality of the release. Unit test case if necessary can be done. This testing is the initial stage in the testing process.

Black Box Testing

This Black Box Testing is an external testing as it deals only with the functions ,defects in them and links between them rather than testing internally. Knowing the specified function that a product has been designed to perform tests can be conducted that demonstrate each function is operational at the same time searching for errors in each function.

White Box Testing

Contrary to black-box testing, software is viewed as a white-box, or glass-box in tester. Testing plans are made according to the details of the software implementation, such as programming language, logic, and styles. Test cases are derived from the program structure. White-box testing is also called glass- box testing, logic-driven testing or design- driven testing.

There are many techniques available in white-box testing, because the problem of intractability is eased by specific knowledge and attention on the structure of the software under test. The intention of exhausting some aspect of the software is still strong and some degree of exhaustion can be achieved such as executing each line of code at least once (statement coverage), traverse every branch statements (branch coverage) or cover all the combinations of true and false condition predicates (Multiple condition coverage).The recursive function used in the establishment of the genealogy can be tested under this kind of testing.

OUTPUT TESTING

Initially, tests focus on each module individually, assuring that it functions properly as a unit. This testing makes heavy use of white-box testing techniques, exercising specific path in a module's control structure to ensure complete coverage and maximum error detection.

Coding & Debugging→Unit Testing→ Integration Test

Integration Testing

Integration Testing is a systematic technique for constructing the program structure while conducting tests to uncover errors associated with interfacing. Black-box test case design technique are the most prevalent during integration, although a limited amount of White-box testing may be used to ensure coverage of major control paths.

Validation Testing

After the software has been integrated, set of high order tests are conducted. Validation criteria must be tested. Validation testing provides final assurance that software meets all functional, behavioral and performance requirements. Black-box testing techniques are used exclusively during validation.

System Testing

The last high order-testing step falls outside the boundary of software engineering and into the broader context of computer System Engineering. Software, once validated must be combined with other system elements. System testing verifies that all elements mesh properly and that overall system function or performance is achieved.

Use Case Testing

This is a positive case testing and hence various use cases using sample application should be tested. A sample application is built and these Use cases are tested. The check is made for all use cases.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION

An important aspect of system analyst job is to make sure that the new design is implemented to establish standard. The term 'implementation' has different meaning, ranging from the conversion of a basic application to a complete replacement of computer system. It is used to mean the process of converting a new or a revised system design into the operation one. Conversion is one aspect of implementation. The other aspects are post implementation, review and software maintenance.

The three types of implementation are

a .Implementation of a computer System to replace the manual system.

b. Implementation of a new computer system to replace an existing one.

c. Implementation of a modified application to replace an existing one, using the same computer.Replacing the existing System with the new system is the actual changeover. It plays a vital role which checks the developed tool for the following requirements, and thenonly the developed tool will be accepted by the users.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper has been meticulously and appropriately designed in such a way that this computerized Book shop management helps the users to save their precious time and all their particulars are stored in the database. The implementation of the process of this system is completed successfully. Efforts have been taken to make the system more users friendly and as simple as possible. Behavior of this system has been found to be stable in all working conditions.

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