

ABSTRACT

The “**TEXTILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**” helps the user to handle easily the yarn purchase detail and supplier, payment detail in a system by user friendly manner. The concern orders the particular sizing party. Then, it can be received beam with number of meter. According to the number of meters the payment can be settled to the sizing party.

The system is divided into 3 modules. They are

- Master
- Purchase
- Report

Each module performs different processing. The maintenance module contains supplier details, party details, yarn details. The supplier module contains yarn purchase details, supplier payment detail. The sizing module contains order detail, received details, sizing party payment detail.

This project can produce the date wise yarn purchase report, date wise received report, date wise order report, payment type report for supplier payment report and sizing party payment report.

The system provides computer assistance in obtaining various details about the industry using graphical user interface. The system is very user friendly and no computer expertise is needed to handle a system. This system also helps for easy and timely decision making.

The project proposed will be developed using **VB 6.0** as front-end and **MS Access** will be the back-end.

MODULE DESCRIPTION

Supplier Detail:

Supplier details are used to store information like Scode, Sname, Address, Mailid and Phone number. Scode is used as primary key which is used to avoid redundancy. The option available are new, save, find, update, delete and close.

Product Detail:

Yarn details are used to store information like Yarn Code, Yarn type and Item name. Yarn code is used as primary key which is used to avoid redundancy. The option available are new, save, find, update, delete and close.

Purchase Detail:

Purchase detail consist of Billno, Suppliername, Yarntype, Dateofpurchase, Bags, Weight, Rate per each Bags. Billno is used as primary key. It is used to avoid redundancy. Each bill have their bill number. It is easy to find the particular purchase bill. The new button is used to enter the new item. The Billno is automatically increased when the new button is pressed.

Received Detail:

Received detail contains Receivedid, Received date, orderno, Meterperbeam, Totalmeter. Received is used as primary key. It is used to avoid redundancy. Each id have their unique receivedid. It is easy to find the particular detail. The new button is used to enter the new item. The receivedid is automatically increased when the new button is pressed. The save button is used to save the details to received master. The find button is used to search the details about the received order based on receivedid, modification is also possible. The close button is used to close the form and MDI. The validation is used for every field such as the input field with out data it will display error message.

Reports:

Date wise report is generated for yarn purchase detail, received detail and order details.
The payment wise report is generated for supplier payment report and sizing party payment report.

2. PROBLEM PHASE

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM:

In present system every work is carried out manually which is time consuming and leads to miss entry of details. Searching and updating records is tedious as many books are to be traversed. Storage of data needs separate and provide to store the books if not so; it leads to loss of data. This system is also much time consuming and expensive.

The above result in these factors leads to formulate a new system, which could help the organization in all aspects to make things easier, faster and efficient then the existing manual system. Another important drawback of existing system is time factor. It will not help the management to solve the problem in time.

DRAWBACKS:

- Time consideration is high,
- Human effort is used highly,
- There is no accuracy,
- Expenses will be high in rate,
- The process can be done in manual manner it may lead to high risk,
- A large number of workers can be involved for each process. So it is highly expensive.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM:

The drawbacks, which are faced in the existing system, can be eradicated by using this project, which has been computerized. The system, which is proposed, will computerize all the activities that are done by manual in previous days. Only the details are fed into the computer there is no need for various persons to deal with separate sections.

The proposed system is an effective menu driven package. This package used is much powerful and large number of is much powerful and large number of data required. The package also aims to provide faster service to the management proposed system thus aim at removing all the complexities in the existing system. This proposed system is developed by front end **VB.NET** and back end **SQL Server 2000**.

Advantage of proposed system:

- High response time,
- Better accuracy and efficiency,
- It is equipped with powerful GUI,
- Error may occur due to manual calculations can be avoided,
- Addition, modification, Deletion can be done at any time,
- The system works with high speed and accuracy.

SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT

HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

Processor	:	Intel(R), Pentium(R)
RAM	:	1.248 GB
Hard Disk	:	40 GB
Speed	:	2.80 GHZ
Drivers	:	CD-ROM Drive
Monitor	:	15"SVGAKey Color Monitor.
Mouse	:	Optical Mouse
KeyBoard	:	108 Keys.

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

Operating System	:	Windows XP
Front end	:	VB 6.0
Back end	:	MS Access

SOFTWARE FEATURES

About Visual Basic 6.0

Microsoft Visual Basic is one of the best **GUIs** and version 6.0 is the latest Version of the popular programming language. With its new features, Visual Basic is an even stronger contender in the application development area then ever before.

Microsoft Visual Basic, the fastest and easiest to create applications for Microsoft windows. Visual Basic provides with a complete set of tools to simplify Rapid Application Development (**RAD**).

WHAT IS VISUAL BASIC 6.0?

The “**Visual**” part refers to the method used to create the graphical user interface (**GUI**), Rather than writing numerous lines of code to describe the appearance and location of interface elements, we simply add rebuilt objects into place on screen. The “**Basic**” part refers to the BASIC (Beginners All - Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) language, a language used by more programmers than any other language in the history of computing. Visual Basic has evolved from the original BASIC language and now contains several hundred statements, functions and keywords, many of which relate directly to the windows GUI.

The purpose of Visual Basic is to develop robust stand-alone application, games, and utilities less time than it takes in other languages. We can use also ActiveX technology to create internet-enabled applications that are limited only by our imagination.

Visual Basic 6.0 is the newest addition to the family of Visual Basic products. It allows us to create Windows applications for our PC without being an expert in C++ or other programming languages.

Visual Basic 6.0 is specially designed to utilize the Internet. It comes with several controls that allow us to create web-based applications called ActiveX executables. They will work just like stand-alone visual basic application, but they are accessed through the Microsoft Internet explorer 3.1

Web browser. This allows us to revise our applications and distribute them through the Internet.

Some new features in visual basic 6.0 are given below:

- VB 6.0 is most productive tool for creating high-performance enterprise and web-based applications.
- VB 6.0 integrated visual database tools and new data environment designer can visually design oracle and MS SQL sever databases and create reusable data access queries all without leaving the VB environment.
- Data report designer can quickly drag and drop custom data-bound controls to create forms or reports. Creation of custom data hierarchies is as easy as filling out a dialog box and dragging the command to the form.
- VB 6.0 professional edition is designed for individual professional or corporate developer who needs to create a client/server or Internet based applications.
- With the emergence of dynamic HTML page designer, multimedia rich applications can be developed using the document.
- Object model and dynamic HTML surface.

VISUAL BASIC 6.0 FEATURES

The Visual Basic Enterprise Edition contains all of the features includes with the Visual Basic professional edition and the Visual Basic learning edition . In addition, it contains the following features, available in the enterprise edition only. For more information about other editions of Visual Basic, see Visual Basic editions.

Visual Component Manager:

This tool stores, organizes, and shares reusable components. It can contain wizards, ActiveX components, Database connection objects, and many other components used in Visual Basic projects. It is suited to enterprise-wide component cataloguing and reuse because it is based on the open and scalable Microsoft Repository.

VISUAL DATABASE TOOLS INTEGRATION:

With these designers you can visually create and modify database schemes and queries: Create SQL Server and Oracle database tables, drag and drop to create views, and automatically change column data types.

NEW FEATURES OF VISUAL BASIC 6.0

- ADO (ActiveX Data Objects).
- Data Environment.
- ADO Data Control.
- Enhanced Data Binding.
- OLEDB Support.
- Visual Database Tools Integration.
- Setup Wizard Data Enhancement.
- Data Report.
- Data View Window.
- SQL Editor.
- Hierarchical Flex Grid Control.
- Data Repeater Control.
- Passing ADO Record sets.
- Data Form Wizard Enhancement.
- Data Object Wizard.
- File System Objects.
- Format Objects.

ADO CONTROL:

The ADO Data control user Microsoft ActiveX Data Objects (ADO) to quickly create connections between data-bound control and data provides. Data-bound controls are any controls that feature a Data Source property. Data provides can be any source written to the OLEDB specification. We can also easily create our own data provider using Visual Basic's class module.

Although we can use the ActiveX Data Objects directly in our applications, the ADO Data control has the advantage of being a graphic control (with back and Forward buttons) and an easy-to-use interface that allows we to create database applications with a minimum of code.

DATA REPORTS:

The Microsoft Data Reports designer is a versatile data report generator that features the ability to be created, banded hierarchical reports. Used in conjunction with a data source such as the Data Environment designer, we can create reports from several different relational tables. In addition to creating printable reports, we can also export the report to HTML or text files.

USES:

- Automatically create reports that are exported in HTML format for instant distribution on the Internet.
- Create reports that show the sums of transactions occurring on a daily basis.

DATA COMBO:

The Data Combo and Data List controls strongly resemble the standard list box and combo box controls, but there are some important difference that give them great flexibility and usefulness in database application. Both controls can be automatically filled from a database field from the data control to which they are bound. In addition, they can optionally pass selected field to a second data control, making them ideal for “lookup table” application.

TEXTBOX:

A Text Box control, sometimes called an edit field or edit control, displays information entered at design time, entered by the user, or assigned to the control in code at run time.

TIMER:

A Timer control can execute code at regular intervals by causing a Timer event to occur. The timer control, invisible to the user, is useful for background processing

TOOL BAR:

A Toolbar control contains a collection of Button objects used to create a toolbar that is associated with an application.

LABEL:

A Label control is a graphical control and we can use to display text that a user can't change directly.

LIST BOX:

A List Box control displays a list of items from which the user can select one or more, if the number of items exceeds the number that can be displayed; a scroll bar is automatically added to the List Box control.

If no item is selected, the List Index property value is -1. The first item in the list is List Index 0, and the value of the List Count property is always one more than the largest List Index value.

COMBO BOX:

A Combo Box control combines the features of a Text Box control and List Box control- users can enter information in the text box portion or select an item from the list box portion of the control.

DATA COMBO:

THE Data Combo control is a data-bound Combo Box that is automatically populated from a field in an attached data source, and optionally updates a field in a related table of another data source.

DATA GRID:

Displays and enables data manipulation of a series of rows and Columns representing records and fields from a Record sets object.

DATA LIST:

The Data List control is a data-bound list that is automatically populated from a field in an attached data source, and optionally updates a field in a related table of another data source.

CHECK BOX:

A Check Box control displays an X when selected; the X disappears when the Check Box is cleared. Use this control to give the user a True/False or Yes/No option. We can use Check Box controls in groups to display multiple choices from which the user can select one or more. We can also set the value of a Check Box programmatically with the Value property.

COMMAND BUTTON:

Use a Command Button control to begin, interrupt, or end a process. When chosen, a command Button appears pushed in and so is sometimes called a push button.

DATA REPORT OBJECT:

THE Data Report object is the programmable object that represents the Data Report designer.

SCROLL BAR CONTROLS:

Scroll bars provide easy navigation through a long list of items or a large amount of information.

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EVENTS:

An event is a specific action that occurs on or with a certain object. Visual Basic can respond to a variety of events: mouse clicks, changes in data, forms opening or closing, and many others. Events are usually the result of user action.

Using either an event procedure or a macro, we can add our own Custom response to closing an event occurs on a form, or control.

DELETE:

The delete event occurs when the user performs some action, such as pressing the DEL key, to delete a record, but before the record is actually deleted.

CHANGE EVENT:

The change event occurs when the contents of a text box or the text portion of a combo box change. It also occurs when we move from one page to another page in a tab control. Examples of this event include entering a character directly in the text box or combo box or changing the control's Text property setting by using a macro or Visual Basic.

OVERVIEW OF BACK END

MICROSOFT ACCESS

Microsoft access is a fully featured database management system (DBMS) that lets us collect, organize, find, display, and print information about our personal and business life. The amount and variety of information it can deal with is staggering. Access comes with wizards and a variety of predefined database elements.

DATABASE:

A database is simply a collection of used data. The phone book is an example. Access database include such objects as tables, queries, forms, and more.

TABLES:

In access tables are collection of similar data. With all tables can be organized differently, and contain mostly different information – but they should all be in the same database file. For instance we may have a database file called video store. Containing tables named members, tapes, reservations and so on. These tables are stored in the same database file because they are often used together to create reports help to fill out on screen forms.

RELATIONAL DATABASE:

Access is a relational database. This means that it allows data that has been stored different places to be linked. Relational databases tools like access can help us manage information in three important ways. They can

- Reduce redundancy
- Facilitate the sharing of information
- Keep data accurate

RECORDS:

A record is all the information contained in one row of an access data sheet table. We might include a row for each entry.

FIELDS:

Fields are places in a table where we store individual chunks of information.

PRIMARY KEY AND OTHER INDEXED FIELDS:

Access use key fields and indexing to help speed many database operations. We can tell access, which should be key fields, or access can assign them automatically.

CONTROLS AND OBJECTS:

Controls are access objects that help us display, print and use our data. They can be things like field labels that we drag around when designing reports they can be pictures, or titles for reports, or boxes containing the results of calculations.

QUERIES AND DYNASETS

Queries are request to information. When access responds with its list of data, that response constitutes a dynaset. A dynamic set of data meeting our query criteria. Because of the way access is designed, dynasts are updated even after we have made our query.

FORMS:

Forms are onscreen arrangement that make it easy to enter and read data. We can also print the forms if we want to. We can design form our self, or let the access Auto form feature.

REPORTS:

Reports are paper copies of dynasets. We can also print reports to screen. Access helps us to create the reports by using report designer. There are even wizards for complex printouts.

PROPERTIES

Properties are the specifications we assign to parts of our database design. We can define properties for fields, forms, controls, and most other access objects.

CALCULATIONS, EXPRESSIONS, AND FUNCTIONS:

We can have access to do the calculations as required. We can instruct access to perform specific calculations by building expressions using built in functions.

WIZARDS:

Wizards are built in assistants that know how to guide us through steps necessary for common tasks.

Access wizards can help us create

- Queries
- Tables
- Forms
- Reports
- Macro
- Mailing labels
- Modules
- Controls and buttons

DATABASE DESIGN

The details about the relevant data that came into lay in the system are identified. According to their relationship the tables are designed by following the standard database design methods. The retrieve for each data in the table is defined. For optimum design of database, to have better response time, to have data integrity, to avoid the redundancy and for security of the database.

Table Name: Supplierdetail

Primary Key: Scode

SNO	FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Scode	Text(4)	SupplierCode
2	Sname	Text(15)	SupplierName
3	Address	Text(25)	Address
4	Emailid	Text(15)	EMailId
5	Phoneno	Integer(10)	Phone number

Table Name: tblProduct

Primary Key: Yarncode

SNO	FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Yarncode	Text(5)	YarnCode
2	Type	Text(3)	Type of yarn
3	Itemname	Text(10)	ItemName

Table Name : Purchasedetail

Primary Key : Billno

Foreign Key : Type

SNO	FIELD NAME	DATA TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Billno	Text(5)	BillNumber
2	Sname	Text(15)	SupplierName
3	Type	Text(5)	YarnType
4	Purchasedate	Date/Time(8)	Date
5	Weight	Text(5)	Weight
6	Bags	Number(5)	Bags

INPUT DESIGN

Input design is a process of converting the user oriented inputs into a computer based format. Instructing the computer to read data from an application by user input can activate the activity of putting data into the computer for processing or it can occur by keying data directly into the system. The goal of the input design to make the data entry easier.

Input Design is the process of converting the user orientated data into a computer based format. Inaccurate input data are the most common cause of errors in data processing. The goal of an input design is to make the data entry easier, logical and error free. Input data are collected and organized into a group of similar data.

The design was done with five major objectives in mind.

- Effectiveness
- Accuracy
- Ease of use
- Consistency
- Simplicity
- Attractions

Login Form :

The application requires user to enter their username and password to access it. Once the username and password is entered. The ok button is clicked then the menu strip will get activated. Give cancel to abort the form.

Supplier Detail :

Supplier details are used to maintain the details about Spayid, Billno, Rate, Netamount, ModeofPayment, Chequeno, Chequedate. The new button is used to enter the new

item. The scode is automatically increased when the new button is pressed. The save button is used to save the details to supplier master. The find button is used to search the details about the supplier based on supplier code, modification is also possible. The close button is used to close the form and MDI. Form is viewed for further accessing. The input of the supplierdetail form are validated such as Sname, Address, Phoneno. These inputs are validated before store in the table of the database

Product Detail :

Yarn details are used to maintain the details about Yarncode, Type, Itemname. The new button is used to enter the new item of yarn. The new button is used to enter the new item. The yarncode is automatically increased when the new button is pressed. The save button is used to save the details to yarn master. The find button is used to search the details about the yarn based on yarncode, modification is also possible. The close button is used to close the form and MDI. Form is viewed for further accessing. The input of the yarn detail form are validated. These inputs are validated before store in the table of the database.

OUTPUT DESIGN

The output from the system is either Screen Layout or Hard Copies. The term output means any information produced by the information system whether printed or displayed.

Output design aims at communicating the results of the processing the need of the user. A quality output meets the requirement of the end-user and presents the information clearly. Efficient and intelligent output design improves the system relationship and helps in user decision making. Output generally refers to the result that is generated by the system. An application is successful only when it can produce efficient and effective report. When designing the output, system analyst must accomplish the following:

- Determine the information to present.
- Decide whether the display, print the information and select the output medium.
- Arrange the information in acceptable format.

The reports which is show in this project are,

- Yarn Purchase Report
- Supplier Report
- Sales Report
- Customer Report

YarnPurchase Report:

The report displays datewise yarnpurchasedetails are generated by giving from and to date. Details in a report includes Billno, Suppliername, Yarntype, Bags and weight.

Supplier Report:

The report displays datewise supplierpaymentdetails are generated by giving from and to date. Details in a report includes Spayid, Billno, Netamount, Modeofpayment.

SYSTEM TESTING

It is the stage of implementation, which aimed at ensuring that the system works effectively and efficiently before live operation commences.

- System testing is the process of executing a program with the indent of finding an error.
- A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding a yet undiscovered.

A successful test one that uncovers

Testing is vital to the access of the system makes a logical assumption that if all parts of the system are correct, the goal will be successfully achieved. The candidate system is subject to variety of test-on line response, volume, stress, recovery and security and usability test. A series of test are performed before the system is ready for user acceptance testing.

4.1.1 Unit Testing

Unit testing is the process of testing the system module by module .It checks for the various inputs and outputs and also checks whether they are required.Using this method gives a clear idea of the bugs occurred.

The modules such as Purchase, Order, Received, Payment are been tested individually by giving sample input the modules are checked individually for the output.

4.1.2 Integration Testing

In this project, each module has been developed and tested individually. Every module is combined at the final stage of the testing. Inter-dependencies between the module are been found and the occurrence of bugs are been traced and rectified. System is tested whole. A set of error is encountered. At final stage of the system the error are been rectified and tested as whole.

The modules involved in this system are Maintenance, Purchase, Sizing are integrated together and tested to check for the overall functionality of the system.

4.1.3 Validation Testing

Software is completely assembled as a package, interfacing error have been uncovered and corrected and a final series of software test validation test begins. Validation testing can be defined in many ways, but simple definition is that validation succeeds when the software function in the manner that can be reasonably expected by the customer. After the validation test has been conducted, one of the two possible condition exists. The function or performance a characteristic conforms to specifications are expected. The validations handled in this project are

1. Allows only numerical value to be entered in numeric textboxes.
2. Allows only authenticated person in each module by giving username and password.
3. Gives the warning for incorrect entry.

Textile management system:

Login screen:

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage of the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. If the implementation is not carefully planned for controlled it can cause chaos and confusion.

Implementation includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to the new one. Proper implementation is essential to provide a reliable system to meet the organization requirements development.

The process of putting the developed system in actual use is called system implementation. The system can be implemented only after through testing is done and if it is found to be working according to the specifications. The system personnel check the feasibility of the system.

It involves careful planning, investigation of the current system and its constraints on implementation, design of methods to achieve the change over. The more complex the system begin implemented, the more involved will be the system analysis and the design effort required just for implementation. The system implementation has three main aspects. They are education a and training, system testing and changeover.

The implementation stage involves following tasks.

- Careful planning
- Investigation of system and constraints.
- Design of methods to achieve the changeover.
- Training of the staff in the changeover phase,
- Evaluation of the changeover method.

The method of implementation and the time scale to be adopted are found out initially. Next the system is tested properly and the same time users are trained in the new procedures.

CONCLUSION

The “**TEXTILE MANAGEMENT**“ is successfully designed and developed to fulfill the necessary requirements, as identified in the requirements analysis phase, such as the system is very much user friendly.

The “**TEXTILE MANAGEMENT**” is found to be much faster and reliable and user friendly than the existing system, the system has been designed and developed step by step and tested successfully. The system has been tested for all possible combination of inputs and results were found to be in accordance with the expected results. The system is fully developed using VB 6.0. It has been developed with user friendliness with messages and controls information outputs required are made available in the required format.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The project entitled “**TEXTILE MANAGEMENT**” should allow scope for further development or enhancement. The system can be adapted for any further development. Since the objectives may be brought broad in future, the “**TEXTILE MANAGEMENT**” can be easily modified accordingly, as the system has been modulated.

TEXTILE MANAGEMENT is developed in a flexible way such that future enhancement can be made with out affecting the present system functionality to the maximum event.

The future expansion can be done in a concise manner in order to improve the efficiency of the system.

- To maintain Supplier detail and Yarn details.
- To maintain the details, things bought for the organization.

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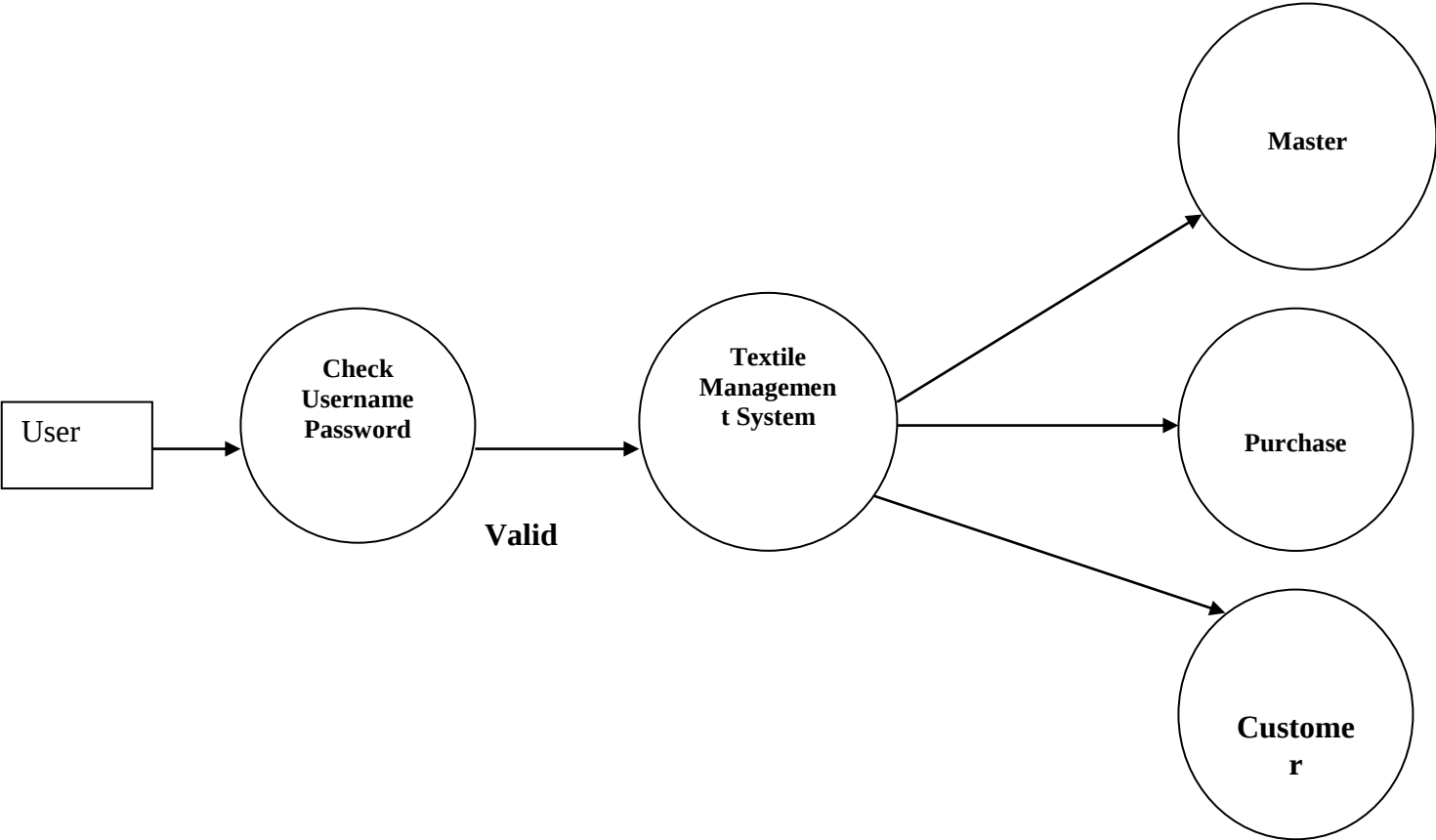
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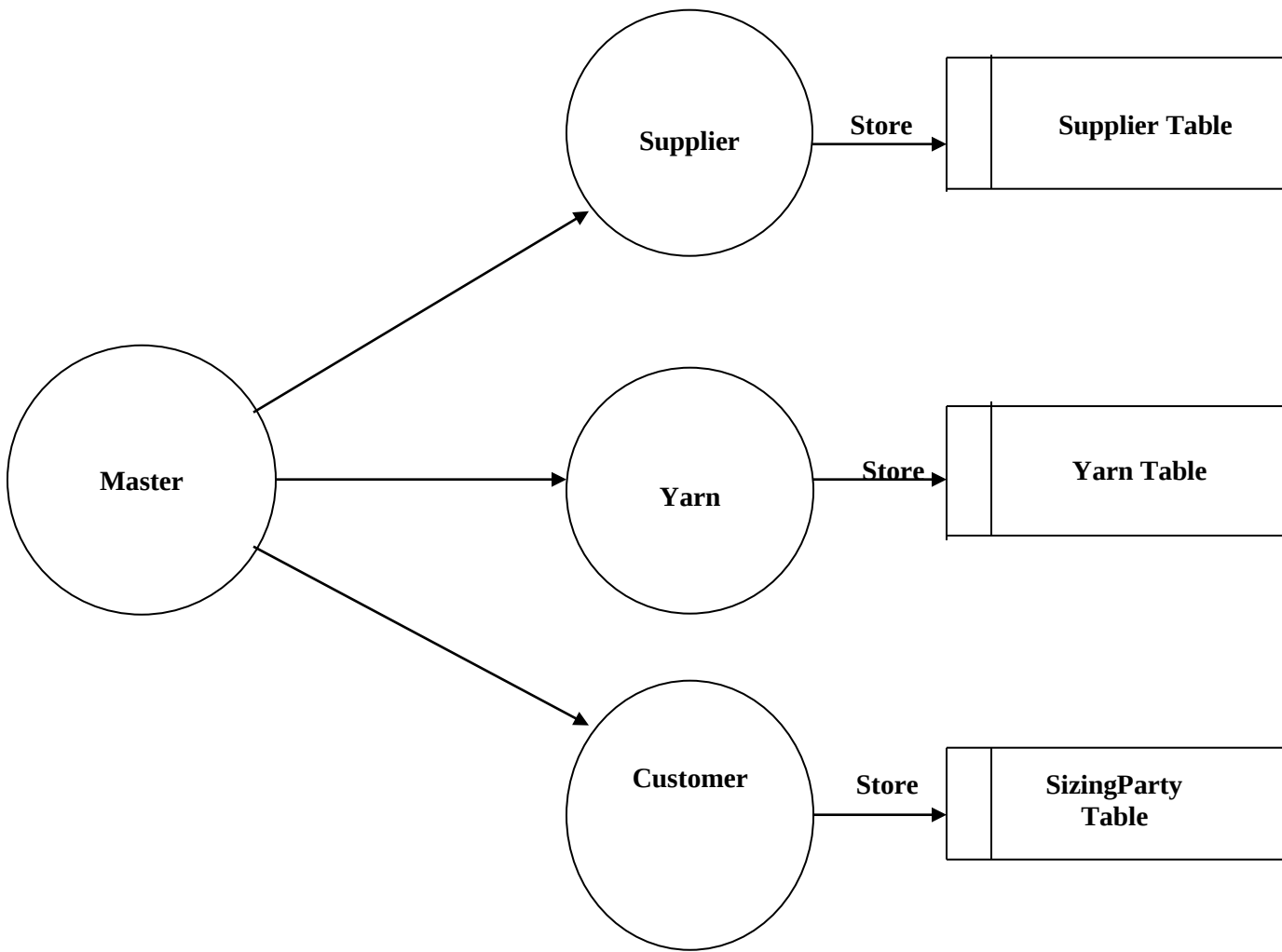
DATAFLOW DIAGRAM

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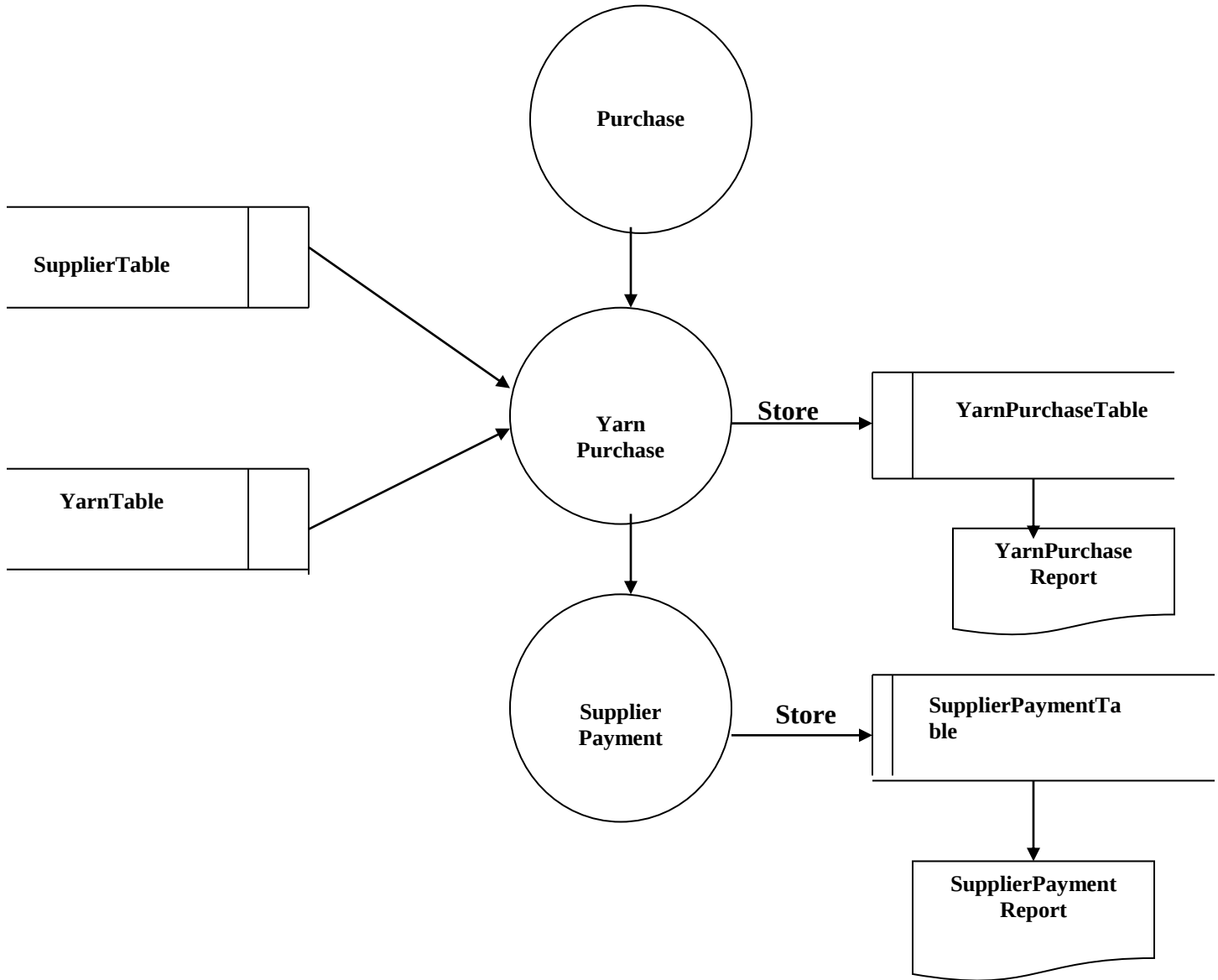
Level 1:

MAINTENANCE DETAIL



Level 1:

PURCHASE DETAIL



ER DIAGRAM:

