Design and Development of Point of Purchase System for SKY CNC Using Adobe Dreamweaver CC

R. DHATCHAYINI

(17PBM004)

A Major Project Report Submitted to

Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

Coimbatore -43

In Partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of

Masters in Business Administration

(IT Organization Administration)

April 2019

Design and Development of Point of Purchase System for SKY CNC Using Adobe Dreamweaver CC

R. DHATCHAYINI

(17PBM004)

A Major Project Report Submitted to

Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women

Coimbatore -43

In Partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of

Masters in Business Administration

(IT Organization Administration)

April 2019

Signature of the Supervisor	**Signature of the Head of the department**	**Signature of the External**

SKY CNC

GSTIN : 33AJAPI8372E1ZG

Undertaking all kinds of CNC Machining job works including Textile and Automobile Components
Old No.216-C, New No.11, Sivasakthy Colony, 2nd Street, Ganapahy, Coimbatore - 641006.
Mail ID : skycnc2018@gmail.com, Phone : 7868999155.

Date : 16.04.2019

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify Ms. R. Dhatchayini, II MBA (Marketing) Student of Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women, has successfully completed her iternship training on topic "Design and Development of Point of Purchase system in SKY CNC using Adobe Dreamweaver CC" from 24th December 2018 to 24th February 2019 in our organization.

During this period her performence and conduct was commendable. She possess pleasing manners and has a good human relationship.

We wish her all the very best in her future endeavors.

Yours Faithfully,
For SKY CNC

For SKY CNC
Proprietor

B. Indirajith
Managing Director

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The successful completion of the project report had drawn the experience, guidance, amicable advices and constructive criticism from elders. The researcher would like to acknowledge her gratitude to all those who made her walk through this project.

As a mark of gratitude the researcher would like to thank our Padma shri **Dr.P.R.Krishnakumar,** the Chancellor, **Dr.Mrs.Premavathyvijayan,** Vice Chancellor and **Dr.Mrs.K.Kowsalya** Registrar of Avinashilingam Institute of home Science and Higher Education for Women, Coimbatore, for having given an opportunity to undertake the project work, which forms part of the curriculum.

The researcher is obliged to **Dr.U.Jerinabi,** Dean, School of commerce and Management for having been the backbone being each and every event of the department and for her constant and dedicated encouragement in all the endeavors.

The researcher expresses her deep sense of gratitude and grateful thanks to **Dr.A.Pankajam**, HOD, Department of Business Administration**,** for providing the opportunity to carry out the project.

The researcher expresses her special thanks to her guide **Ms.P.Angel Ranjitham,** Teaching Assistant Department of Business Administration, whose constant guidance and valuable suggestions helped her to complete the project work successfully.

The researcher extends her heartfelt thanks to all the **Faculty Members** of Avinashilingam School of Management Technology, for their continuous support and encouragement.

It gives me immense pleasure to thank **Mr.B.Indirajith Managing Director**, **SKY CNC** for having given the researcher an opportunity to have a practical exposure in the required field.

Last, but not least, the researcher extends her heartfelt gratitude to the lord and beloved parents for the moral support, help, encouragement and wisdom for the successful completion of the project.

SYNOPSIS

This project is about creating a website for Point of Purchase in CRM for SKY CNC. The company is having a fast growing customer base so it requires an easy and user friendly website to create an awareness of the company and also to allow the customers to request order estimation and place orders through the website.

After working and understanding about the company's regular procedures during the point of purchase and testing the feasibility of the company. This website is created to support their regular activities more conveniently. This website will allow the customers to reach the company all the time from anywhere. And the company can respond immediately from anywhere and also from any device.

This website has more growing opportunities in the future and can be easily developed according to the future requirements of the company.

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

The project is a web based point of purchase system for SKY CNC. This system allows the customer to Request Estimate, Approve invoice and know the order status. This system allows the Admin to maintain records in one place which can be accessed from anywhere. The Admin can easily maintain a better relationship with the customers thereby giving them a hassle free method to communicate.

1.1 Industry Profile

A job order company is a type of manufacturing process in which small batches of a variety of custom products are made. In the job order company process flow, most of the products produced require a unique set-up and sequencing of process steps. Job order companies are usually businesses that perform custom parts manufacturing for other businesses. However, examples of job order companies include a wide range of businesses—a machine tool order, a machining center, a paint order, a commercial printing order, and other manufacturers that make custom products in small lot sizes. These businesses deal in customization and relatively small production runs, not volume and standardization.

1.2 Characteristics of a Job Order Company

In the job order company, similar equipment or functions are grouped together, such as all drill presses in one area and grinding machines in another in a process layout. The layout is designed to minimize material handling, cost, and work in process inventories. Job order companies use general purpose equipment rather than specialty, dedicated product-specific equipment. Digital numerically controlled equipment is often used to give job order companies the flexibility to change set-ups on the various machines very quickly. Because economies of scale are usually not a part of a job order company's competitive edge, they compete on factors other than price. They compete on quality, speed of product delivery, customization, and new product introduction.

1.2 Company Profile

SKY CNC is fast growing Job Order Company established in 2018. Before 2018 SKY CNC was a part of SKY ENGINEERING established in 1991. Due to overload of demand, the company decided to start a separate establishment for CNC job works which will also help in better management for both the companies.

Since the company already had a strong customer base it was growing well immediately due to the precise finishing and premium quality. The details about the company are

Company Name	SKY CNC
Industry	Job Order (Manufacturer)
Legal Status of Firm	Sole Proprietorship
Year of Establishment	2018
Address	No 11, Sivasakthy Coloy Second street, Ganapathy Coimbatore – 641006
Managing Director	Mr. B. Indirajith
Logo	
Slogan	Your Expectations our Priority

Total number of Employees	18
Annual Turnover	50 Lakhs
Job orders taken	The company offers precisely turned components starting from Diameter of 2mm to 300mm within a total length limit up to 500mm.
Highlighted Customers	TVS, He-Man Kerala, System Control Selam, Om Shakthi Industries Coimbatore.

1.3 Operational Definition

1.3.1 Customer Relationship Management (CRM)

According to Philip Kotler and Gary Armstrong, 'CRM is concerned with managing detailed information about individual customers and all customer "touch points" to maximize customer loyalty. It can also be defined as, 'an alignment of strategy, processes and technology to manage customers, and all customer-facing departments and partners'. In short, CRM is about effectively and profitably managing customer relationships through the entire life cycle.

1.3.2 Point Of Purchase or Point of Sale (POS)

A Point of Purchase or Point of Sale the place where the customer executes the payment of goods or services, and where sales taxes may become payable, whether it be in a physical store or virtual sales point such as a computer or mobile electronic device.

1.3.3 Electronic Customer Relationship Management (e-CRM)

The new version of CRM, or e-CRM, is principally emerged from CRM, but its emphasis is more on personalization, direct marketing technologies for selling and providing distinct services to small parts of the market. E-CRM provides the kind of opportunities to reveal his/her potentials as a customer through establishing an effective relationship with the company, in order to both the company and customer benefit from this relationship (Dimitriadis and Stevens, 2008).

1.4 Objective:

- To assess the activities that are made for Point of Purchase in the website.
- To analyze current mode of Advertisement in SKY CNC.

1.5 Website Requirements:

- Individual level analysis
- Allow customers to request estimate
- Create an order with company's approval
- View previously requested estimates
- View previously placed order
- View order status and payment status
- Allow the customers to contact the company through given details in the website
- Identify Individual Customer
- Build a continuing relationship with the customers
- Data Mining
- Customer Profiling
- Auto response system

1.6 Problem Statement

A Job order company usually does not have a marketing component as most of the new orders are placed due to word of mouth. As this company has decided to expand and become more reachable to new customers from all over India it requires a common platform for all the potentially new customers to reach.

The company also requires a Point of Purchase (Point of Sales) an E-CRM component to maintain constant relationship with all the customers directly. And it requires a user friendly website to maintain all the enquiry and order records which the company can access from anywhere.

1.7 Limitations in Existing system of the Company

1. The existing system consumes more time in finding the required information
2. Lack of records of previously requested Estimates
3. Requires physical space to store data
4. Cannot be carried easily everywhere
5. No 24/7 connection with the customers
6. Lack of safety and security
7. Time consuming in creating invoices

1.8 Reference website

- ZOHO Invoice

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter give emphasis to the previous researches about the Point of Sale System, the technology's impact in the CRM. Software Quality Models for evaluating such systems, their advantages and disadvantages and also, ISO 9126 as a tool for Point of Sale system.

Farnoosh Khodakarami, Yolande E Chan, 2014.

This study explores how customer relationship management (CRM) systems support customer knowledge creation processes, including socialization, externalization, combination and internalization. CRM systems are categorized as collaborative, operational and analytical. An analysis of CRM applications in three organizations reveals that analytical systems strongly support the combination process. Collaborative systems provide the greatest support for externalization.

Quinn McLaughlin, Ben Harris Lyon, 2012.

This study is about Systems and methods to integrate point of sale processing, online order processing, coupon management, WiFi access management, and supply chain and store management, etc. In one aspect, a central server provides point of sale, coupon management and other functions via browser based interfaces. The system provides a coupon to a customer to offer discounts to friends of the customer and/or rewards to the customer if the friends of the customer use the coupon. This study is concludes on creating a successful coupon management functions in the Point of Sale system.

Daniel Neely, Glenn Jenkins, Matthew Wulff, Michael Mitchell, 2011.

This study is about system and a method of identifying information using a website. A plurality of user profiles are analyzed. The user profile includes information associated with an interaction by a user with the website. Characteristic information associated with use of the website is determined based on the analyzed user. This study concludes about matching the information with the collected profile information for verification of the user.

Young-Gyun Kim, 2011.

This study is about in traditional point-of-sale (POS) systems, an in-house database server processes all sales transactions it receives from local client computers. Such systems incur high costs because of operational requirements, such as professional maintenance, the sophisticated server hardware required, and scalability requirements. For small retailers that want to use POS systems but have relatively limited financial resources, these expensive operational requirements are big obstacles. Considering these issues, the purpose of this paper is to suggest a POS system that is adequate for small businesses. The solution is found as for a group of small retailers to use a shared, remote database server, but such servers often have reliability and performance issues. To resolve these issues, the authors suggest a POS system that utilizes local data tables embedded in each client's computer. This system consists of a remote database server and a group of client POS computers with off-line data-handling capabilities. The results of the study indicated that it is possible for small businesses to obtain significant benefits from an affordable POS system based on a remote client-server model that utilizes a local data cache.

Sanders, 2010.

This study is about Computer-based system which is a complex system wherein information technology plays a major role. The study shows Computer-based system makes the work easier, faster and more accurate. Due to that fact, the automated scheme is essential to small and big companies for they are expected to give the best services possible. But some businesses still prefer sticking with the system that is not integrated with technology. Profitable causes are computer illiterate staff and lack of funds. Companies, especially the big ones are recommended to switch from manual to automated systems because that improves the efficiency and productivity of the business which will up lift the industry's reputation. One of the most sought after automated systems of different companies is a purchasing and inventory system which comes hand in hands. A purchasing and inventory system is very important in every organization because a good and inventory management can create an excellent productivity. Primarily, inventory work consists of input, output and restock. Input is a process of buying new products into the inventory and replacing the old products with the new ones. Meanwhile output is a procedure of taking out the products for the inventory for sales or usage and refill the insufficient products or escalating demands. Most of the retailing market is using traditional way in the inventory management

system where a person is assigned to check and record the stock by hand using pen and paper. It is where operations with regards to all the stock is archived.

Oh Jung Yun, 2009

This paper shows the empirical IT impact on an industrial level through 3 IT-enabled business transformation stages the 'operation excellence stage', 'value innovation stage' and 'value creation stage'. Based on this study, Oh Jung Yun developed a number of testable propositions on the more degree of business transformation that gives the more range of potential benefit from adoption of IT. This study concludes by saying information technology accelerates the specialization of the market, create value to the users, Accelerate the regular operations of the industry.

Goutam Chakraborty, 2002

The study is about identifying the factors that influence customers' perceptions of the effectiveness of business-to-business Websites and to test empirically the significance of these factors. Based on a review of academic and trade press literature, this study identifies eight factors that are thought to influence business-to-business Website effectiveness. Following standard scale development procedures, Goutam Chakraborty developed valid and reliable scales for measuring each of these eight factors. A Web survey-based field study was conducted in which 540 business customers of a power tool company gave their opinions about one of eight construction industry Websites with which they were most familiar. The study simultaneously tested the significance of these eight factors in explaining the effectiveness of Websites. The results suggest that of the eight factors considered, in formativeness, organization, transaction-related interactivity, and personalization are significant predictors of Website effectiveness. The study found no direct relationship between the other factors (non-transaction-related interactivity, privacy/security, accessibility, and entertainment) and Website effectiveness.

Aparanjitha, 2008.

This study is about developing online Sales and Inventory Management System (SIMS) for a departmental store. This system can be used to store the details of the inventory, update the inventory based on the sale details, produce receipts for sales, generate sales and inventory reports

periodically, etc. This is about one integrated system that contains both the user component (used by salesperson, sales manager, inventory managers, etc.) and the admin component (used by the administrators for performing admin level functions such as adding new items to the inventory, changing the price of an item, etc.). The system runs on multiple terminals, offer GUI to its users and connects to a common database(s). As a conclusion the proponent acquires knowledge on real time inventor, generations of receipts and security features where in restricted information are only accessible by employees, managers, administrators, etch. The proposed system is accessible by employees, administrators and customers, making online transaction possible.

Kenneth Rodney Reeder, 2000

This study is about creating a method for providing point-of-sale (POS) payment using interactive television (ITV) or the World Wide Web (WWW) by directly debiting a customer's bank account through electronic transfer of funds or by billing a customer's credit card account. The customer places an order for products or services on his ITV station, or through the WWW from his personal computer, and can make POS payment either by authorizing direct debit from his bank account or by authorizing a charge to his credit card account. The project results in creating successful Point of Sale system using World Wide Web (WWW) by directing a customer’s bank account through electronic transfers of funds or by billing a customer’s credit card account.

David A Berger, Jay C Weber, Vilas I Madapurmath, 1998

This study is about creating a secure transmission of data provided between a pluralities of computer systems over a public communication system, such as the Internet. According to this study secure transmission of data is provided from a customer computer system to a merchant computer system, and for the further secure transmission of payment information regarding a payment instrument from the merchant computer system to a payment gateway computer system. This study results in creating a secure transmission system or secured payment system using internet.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing System is done in traditional method by using phone calls and this requires a person to always be present in the company just to receive an estimation request. And also it needs to be recorded separately in a book. Estimation request is not complete without sending a diagram of the product. So the customer who wants to send request need to wait until he receives the e-mail ID to send the product diagram. Even if the customer sends estimation request through e-mail directly they have to wait for long time to know if the request have been received and recorded.

These problems cause problems in keeping touch with the customers during the point of purchase so the company requires a website to establish their brand and also to maintain 24/7 relationship with the customer. The most important of the new requirement is to allow the customers to view their status of estimate and status of order.

3.2 Drawbacks

1. Manually recorded
2. No safety and security for the data
3. Customers can reach only in the business hours
4. Limited reach about the company to the customer
5. Needs the data to be physically present to check and update status to the customer
6. Can access only in the office

3.3 Proposed System

The proposed system that has been developed is believed to overcome the disadvantage and perform better than the existing system. The new system is reliable, flexible and accurate with much integrity constraints. The forms are designed clearly and each entry is recorded in a table. The main objective of this project is to bring a full-fledged web based Management system during Point of Purchase and also build Customer relationship.

This system allows the customer to Request Estimate, Approve invoice and know the order status. This system allows the Admin to maintain records in one place which can be accessed from anywhere. The Admin can easily maintain a better relationship with the customers thereby giving them a hassle free method to communicate.

3.4 Advantages

1. 24/7 reach for the customers to request estimates
2. Automated response for every request received
3. Freedom to manually calculate and set the price for each customer
4. Easy access from anywhere
5. Secured login process
6. Large database capacity.
7. Information can be retrieved very faster. Records are reliable and accurate.

3.5 Feasibility Study

The feasibility of the project is analyzed in this phase and business proposal is put forth with a very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During system analysis the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the company. For feasibility analysis, some understanding of the major requirements for the system is essential.

The feasibility study investigates the problem and the information needs of the stakeholders. It seeks to determine the resources required to provide an information systems solution, the cost and benefits of such a solution, and the feasibility of such a solution. The analyst conducting the study gathers information using a variety of methods, the most popular of which are:

- ✓ Observing or monitoring users of the current system to determine their needs as well as their satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the current system.

- ✓ Collecting, examining, and analyzing documents, reports, layouts, procedures, manuals, and any other documentation relating to the operations of the current system.
- ✓ Modeling, observing, and simulating the work activities of the current system.

The goal of the feasibility study is to consider alternative information systems solutions, evaluate their feasibility, and propose the alternative most suitable to the organization. The feasibility of a proposed solution is evaluated in terms of its components. These components are:

- ✓ ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY
- ✓ TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY
- ✓ SOCIAL FEASIBILITY
- ✓ OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

3.5.1 Economic feasibility

- ✓ This study is carried out to check the economic impact that the system will have on the organization. The amount of fund that the company can pour into the research and development of the system is limited. The expenditures must be justified. Thus the developed system as well within the budget and this was achieved because most of the technologies used are freely available. Only the customized products had to be purchased.

3.5.2 Technical feasibility

- ✓ This study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands being placed on the client. The developed system must have a modest requirement, as only minimal or null changes are required for implementing this system.

3.5.3 Social feasibility

- ✓ The aspect of study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user. This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead must accept it as a necessity.

- ✓ The level of acceptance by the users solely depends on the methods that are employed to educate the user about the system and to make him familiar with it. His level of confidence must be raised so that he is also able to make some constructive criticism, which is welcomed, as he is the final user of the system.

3.5.4 Operational feasibility

- ✓ The ability, desire, and willingness of the stakeholders to use, support, and operate the proposed computer information system. The stakeholders include management, employees, customers, and suppliers. The stakeholders are interested in systems that are easy to operate, make few, if any, errors, produce the desired information, and fall within the objectives of the organization.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Hardware Configuration

- ✓ PROCESSOR : PENTIUM III 866 MHz
- ✓ RAM : 256 MD SD RAM
- ✓ MONITOR : 15” COLOR
- ✓ HARD DISK : 40 GB
- ✓ CDDRIVE : LG 52X
- ✓ KEYBOARD : STANDARD 102 KEYS

3.2 Software Configuration

- ✓ FRONT END : BOOTSTRAP, JQUERY
- ✓ BACK END : PHP5, MYSQL
- ✓ TOOLS : XAMPP CONTROL PANNEL V3.2.1
- ✓ OPERATING SYSTEM : WIN xp.

3.3 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATIONS

3.3.1 ADOBE DREAMWEAVER CC

Adobe Dreamweaver CC is a popular visual development tool for designing, publishing and managing websites. It offers a lot of power and flexibility for both designers and developers. Dreamweaver's many features make it intimidating for beginners, but Adobe's onboarding experience is designed to help people new to the program get started. The software's advanced features make it possible to go from beginning web designer to professional in a short period. Because Dreamweaver is WYSIWYG (what you see is what you get) software, you can opt to design visually or with code.

Dreamweaver CC Features

Dreamweaver is mature software. Adobe regularly adds advanced features and updates Dreamweaver's interface. Recent improvements include:

- Bootstrap 4.0.0
- Support for multi-monitors (Windows)
- Support for HiDPI displays
- Device preview
- Live view
- PHP 7 support
- MySQL 5.6 support
- GIT support enhancements
- jQuery support
- Improved find and replace
- Improved code editor with Emmet support
- Responsive design
- Extract with batch export
- 64-bit architecture
- Starter templates
- Live guides
- Live view property inspector
- Certificate support
- Site management
- Quicker HTML5 element insertion
- Adobe Edge web fonts
- Visual CSS editor
- Developer workspace
- Real-time browser preview
- Intelligent coding assistance
- Integrated CMS support

3.3.2 PHP Programming

PHP is a server side scripting language designed to fill the gap between Server Side Includes and Perl, intended for the Web environment. Its principal application is the implementation of Web pages having dynamic content. PHP has gained quite a great popularity in recent times, and it is one of the frontrunners in the Open Source software movement. Its popularity derives from its C-like syntax, and its simplicity. The latest version of PHP is 5.5 and it is highly recommended to always use this version for better security, performance and of course features.

PHP is a Server-side scripting language designed for Web development but also used as a General-purpose programming language. PHP code can be simply mixed with HTML code, or it can be used in combination with various Web template system and Web framework. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP Interpreter (computing), which is usually implemented as a web server's native Plugin (computing) or a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. After the PHP code is interpreted and executed, the web server sends resulting output to its client, usually in form of a part of the generated web page; for example, PHP code can generate a web page's HTML code, an image, or some other data. PHP has also evolved to include a Command-line interface (CLI) capability and can be used in Computer software Graphical user interface.

Zeev Suraski and Andi Gutmans rewrote the Parser in 1997 and formed the base of PHP 3, changing the language's name to the Recursive acronym*PHP:* Hypertext Preprocessor. Afterwards, public testing of PHP 3 began, and the official launch came in June 1998. Suraski and Gutmans then started a new Rewrite (programming) of PHP's core, producing the Zend Engine in 1999. They also founded Zend Technologies in Ramat Gan, Israel.

On July 13, 2004, PHP 5 was released, powered by the new Zend Engine II. PHP 5 included new features such as improved support for Object-oriented programming, the PHP Data Objects (PDO) extension (which defines a lightweight and consistent interface for accessing databases), and numerous performance enhancements. In 2008 PHP 5 became the only stable version under development. Late static binding had been missing from PHP and was added in version 5.3.

3.3.3 MYSQL

MySQL is (as of July 2013) the world's second most widely used Relational database management system (RDBMS) and most widely used open-source RDBMS. It is named after co-founder Michael Widenius 's daughter, my. The SQL acronym stands for Structured Query Language.

The MySQL development project has made its Source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License. MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single business firm, the Sweden company, now owned by Oracle Corporation.

MySQL is a popular choice of database for use in web applications, and is a central component of the widely used LAMP (software bundle) open source web application software stack (and other List of AMP packages stacks). LAMP is an acronym for " Linux, Apache HTTP Server, MySQL, Perl / PHP / Python (programming language)." Free software -open source projects that require a full-featured database management system often use MySQL.

For proprietary use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality. Applications which use MySQL databases include: TYPO3, MODx, Joomla, WordPress, PhpBB, MyBB, Drupal and other software. MySQL is also used in many high-profile, large-scale Website, including Google (though not for searches), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, and YouTube.

3.3.4 Major features as available in MySQL 5.6:

- ✓ A broad subset of SQL:1999, as well as extensions
- ✓ Cross-platform support
- ✓ Stored procedure, using a procedural language that closely adheres to SQL/PSM
- ✓ Database trigger Cursor (databases)Updatable View (SQL)
- ✓ Data Definition Language when using the InnoDB Storage Engine.
- ✓ Information schema Performance Schema
- ✓ A set of SQL Mode options to control runtime behavior, including a strict mode to better adhere to SQL standards.

- ✓ X/Open XA Distributed transaction processing (DTP) support; Two-phase-commit protocol as part of this, using the default InnoDB storage engine
- ✓ Transactions with Savepoint when using the default InnoDB Storage Engine. The NDB Cluster Storage Engine also supports transactions.
- ✓ Atomicity, consistency, isolation, durability compliance when using InnoDB and NDB Cluster Storage Engines
- ✓ Secure Sockets Layer support
- ✓ Query Cache (computing)
- ✓ Sub- Select (SQL) (i.e. nested SELECTs)
- ✓ Built-in Database replication support (i.e. Master-Master Replication & Master-Slave Replication) with one master per slave, many slaves per master. Multi-master replication is provided in MySQL Cluster, and multi-master support can be added to unclustered configurations using Galera Cluster.
- ✓ Full-text Index (database) and searching
- ✓ Embedded database library
- ✓ Unicode support
- ✓ Partitioned tables with pruning of partitions in optimizer
- ✓ Shared-nothing clustering through MySQL Cluster
- ✓ Multiple storage engines, allowing one to choose the one that is most effective for each table in the application.
- ✓ Native storage engines InnoDB, MyISAM, Merge, Memory (heap), MySQL Federated, Archive, Comma-separated values, Black hole, NDB Cluster.
- ✓ Commit grouping, gathering multiple transactions from multiple connections together to increase the number of commits per second.

3.3.5 JQUERY

JQuery is a JavaScript library designed to simplify HTML DOM tree traversal and manipulation, as well as event handling, CSS animation, and Ajax. It is free, open-source software using the permissive MIT License. Web analysis (from 2017) indicates that it is the most widely deployed JavaScript library by a large margin.

JQuery's syntax is designed to make it easier to navigate a document, select DOM elements, create animations, handle events, and develop Ajax applications. JQuery also provides capabilities for developers to create plug-ins on top of the JavaScript library. This enables developers to create abstractions for low-level interaction and animation, advanced effects and high-level, theme able widgets. The modular approach to the jQuery library allows the creation of powerful dynamic web pages and Web applications.

The set of jQuery core features—DOM element selections, traversal and manipulation—enabled by its selector engine (named "Sizzle" from v1.3), created a new "programming style", fusing algorithms and DOM data structures. This style influenced the architecture of other JavaScript frameworks like YUI v3 and Dojo, later stimulating the creation of the standard Selectors API.

Microsoft and Nokia bundle jQuery on their platforms. Microsoft includes it with Visual Studio for use within Microsoft's ASP.NET AJAX and ASP.NET MVC frameworks while Nokia has integrated it into the Web Run-Time widget development platform.

3.3.6 BOOTSTRAP

Bootstrap is a free and open-source CSS framework directed at responsive, mobile-first front-end web development. It contains CSS- and (optionally) JavaScript-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components.

Bootstrap is the third-most-starred project on GitHub, with more than 131,000 stars, behind only freeCodeCamp (almost 300,000 stars) and marginally behind Vue.js framework. According to Alexa Rank, Bootstrap getbootstrap.com is in the top-2000 in US while vuejs.org is in top-7000 in US.

SYSTEM DESIGN

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1. ER Diagram

An Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) is a visual representation of different data using conventions that describe how these data are related to each other. There are three basic elements in an ER Diagram: entity, attribute, relationship. This ER diagram is the visual representation of the website created for SKY CNC.

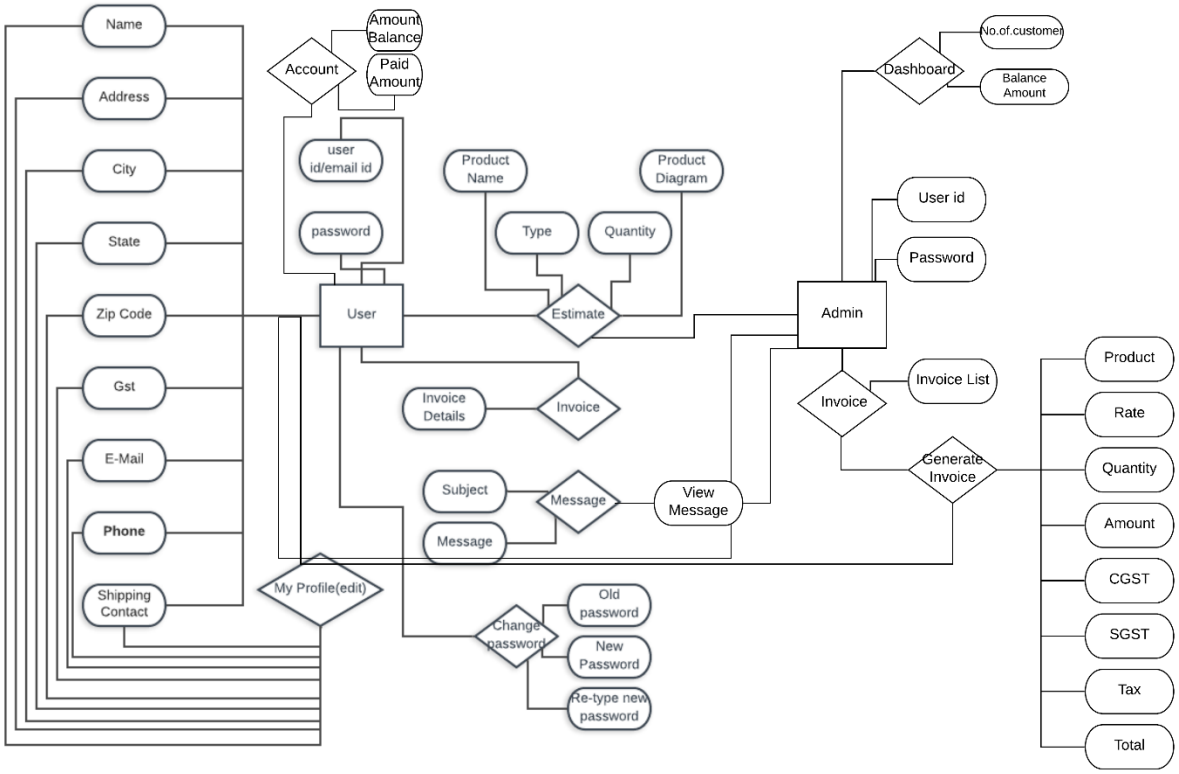


Figure 4.1

- The users information are collected and stored in the User Database
- The User ID and password are also stored in the User Database. Whenever the user logs in the data is verified from checking with the User Database.
- The user can create an Estimate by entering Product name, product type, quantity, and drawing of the product to Request Estimated Price.
- The user can view and accept the invoice to place an order which will be created based on the estimate requested.
- The user can also send messages to the company.
- The admin's ID and Password are stored in Admin Database
- The admin can view and edit the customer details.
- The admin can use the customer details to create invoice based on the estimates requested.
- The Admin can enter product rate and quantity and the remaining columns will create based on the price and quantity entered.

4.2 Data Flow Diagram Description

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a diagram that describes the flow of data and the processes that change data throughout a system. It's a structured analysis and design tool that can be used for flowcharting in place of or in association with information. Oriented and process oriented system flowcharts.

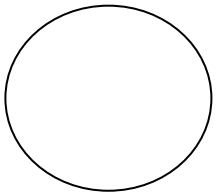
When analysts prepare the Data Flow Diagram, they specify the user needs at a level of detail that virtually determines the information flow into and out of the system and the required data resources. This network is constructed by using a set of symbols that do not imply physical implementations. The Data Flow Diagram reviews the current physical system, prepares input and output specification, specifies the implementation plan etc.

Four basic symbols are used to construct data flow diagrams. They are symbols that represent data source, data flows, and data transformations and data storage. The points at which data are transformed are represented by enclosed figures, usually circles, which are called nodes.

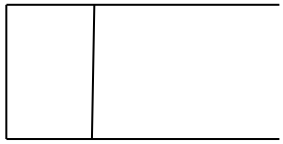
4.2.1 Data Flow Diagram Symbols

- **Source or Destination of data**

- **Data Flow**



- **Process**



- **Storage**

4.2.2 LEVEL 0 DFD Diagram

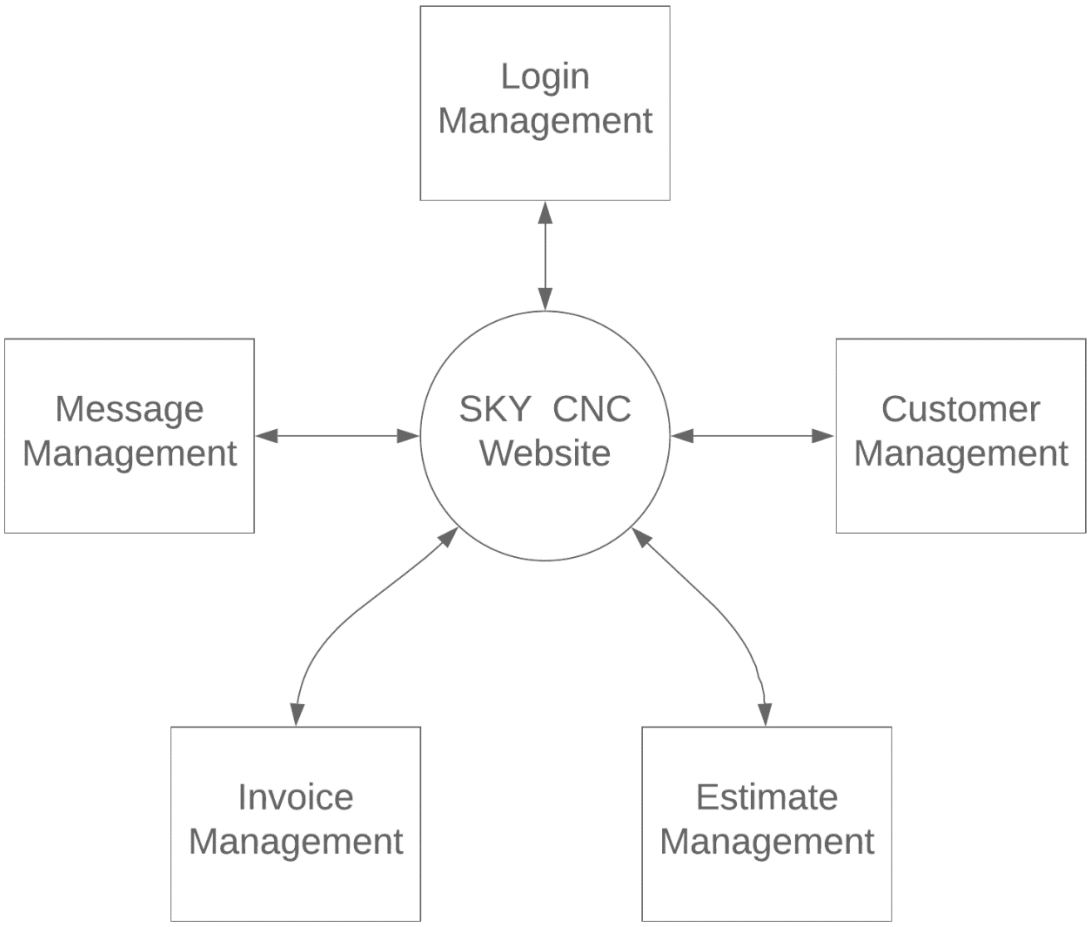


Figure 4.2.2

The general overview of the system is given at this level of DFD diagram. The system consists of five management processes, Login Management, Customer Management, Estimate Management, Invoice Management, and Message Management.

4.2.3 LEVEL 1 DFD Diagram

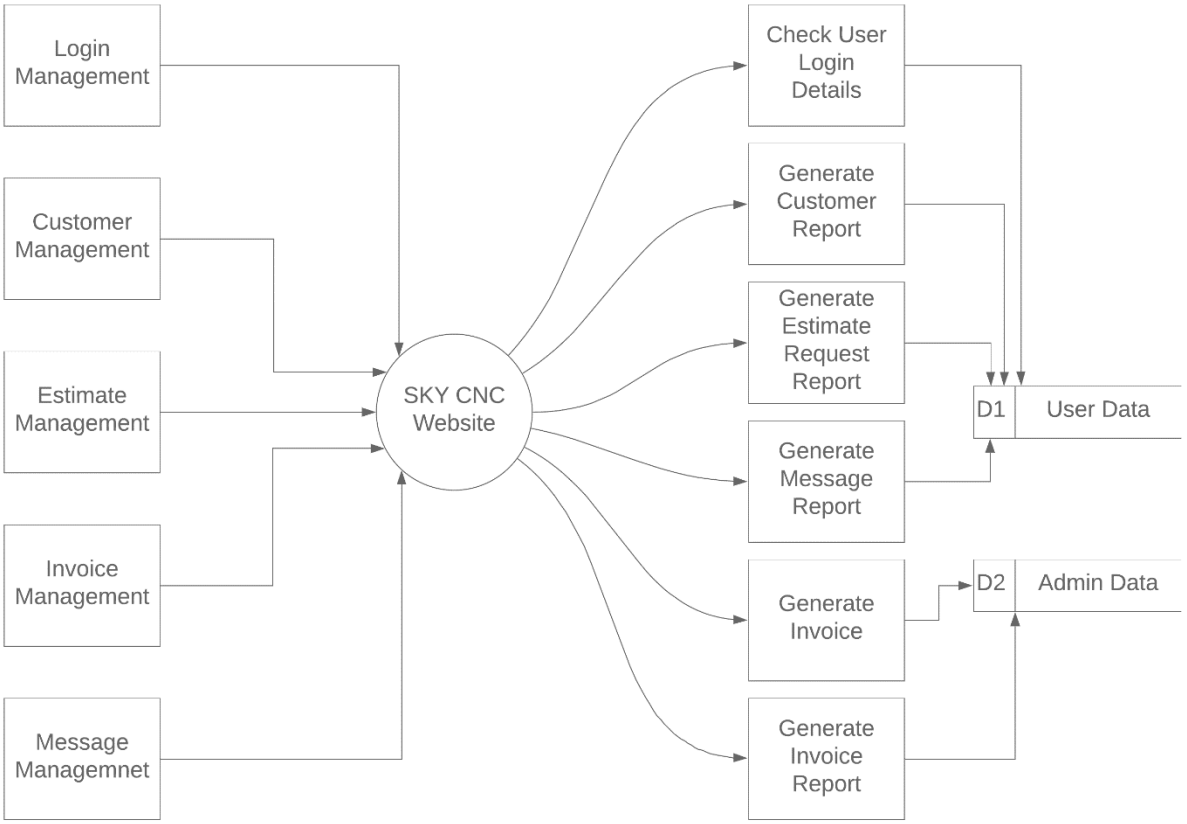


Figure 4.2.3

A level 1 DFD notates each of the main sub-processes that together form the complete system.

- Login Management for authentication.
- Customer Management for collecting the customer information during sign up and allowing the admin to use the information for creating invoices.
- Estimate Management for collecting estimates from the users and making them available for the admin to create invoices.
- Invoice Management for collecting invoices from the admin and make them available for the users.
- Message Management to collect messages from the users and make them available for the admin to view.

4.2.4 LEVEL 2 DFD Diagrams

A level 2 data flow diagram (DFD) offers a more detailed look at the processes that make up an information system than a level 1 DFD does. It can be used to plan or record the specific makeup of a system.

Admin side DFD

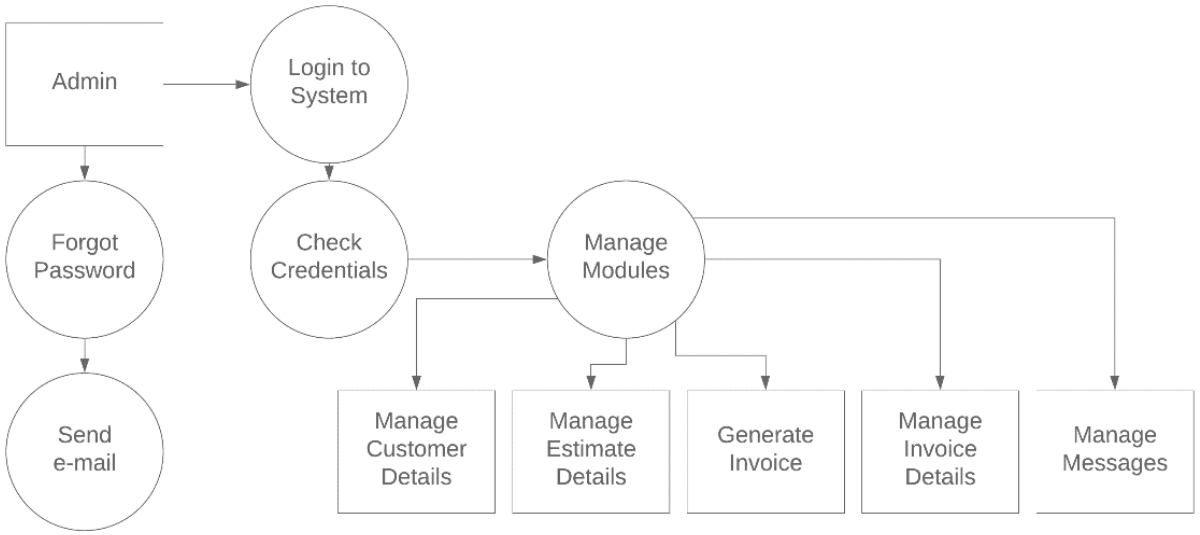


Figure 4.2.4 (a)

- When the Admin logs in and the credentials are verified with reference to the details stored in Admin Database.
- If the details are matched then the Admin can enter into the system.
- If the details are not matched then the admin can give forgot password and reset the password.
- Admin can view and edit the customer details.
- Admin can view and manage the requested Estimates.
- Admin can Generate Invoices.
- Admin can Edit and send Invoices to Customers.
- Admin can view the Messages sent by the customers.

User side DFD

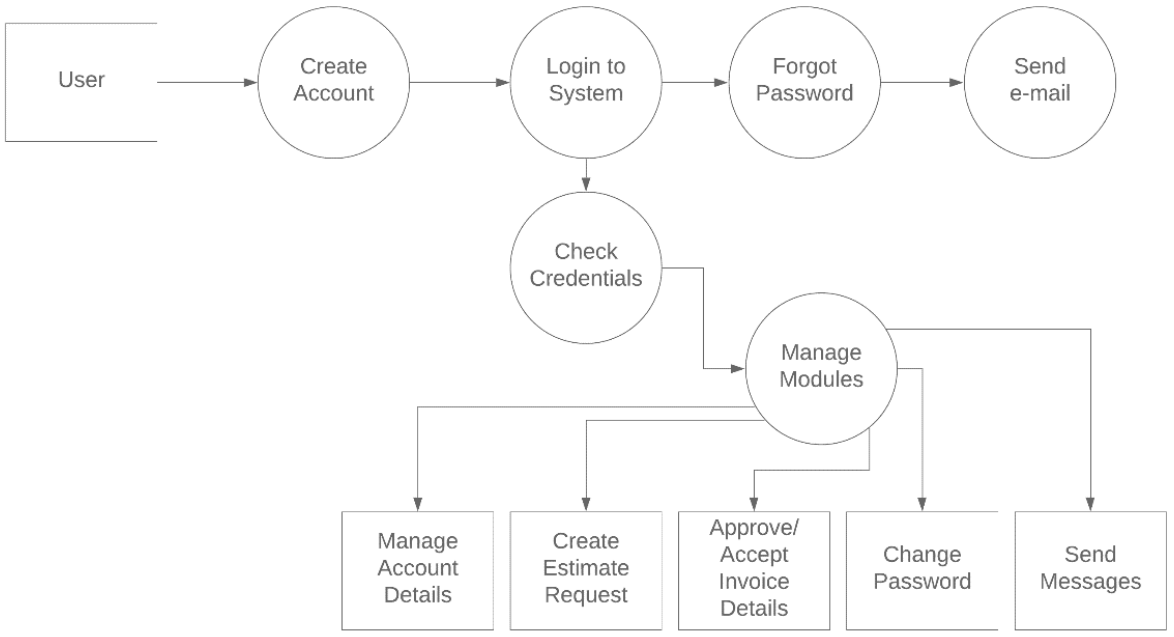


Figure 4.2.4 (b)

- The user can create an account by entering the details in the required fields and also set password.
- The user can then loggin and the credentials will be verified with reference to the details stored in User Database.
- If the details are matched then the user can enter into the system.
- If the details are not matched then the user can give forgot password and reset the password.
- After logging in the user can edit the account details.
- User can create and send an Estimate request to the company.
- The user can accept invoice after checking the details to create an order.
- The user can send messages to the company.

4.3 Use Case Diagram

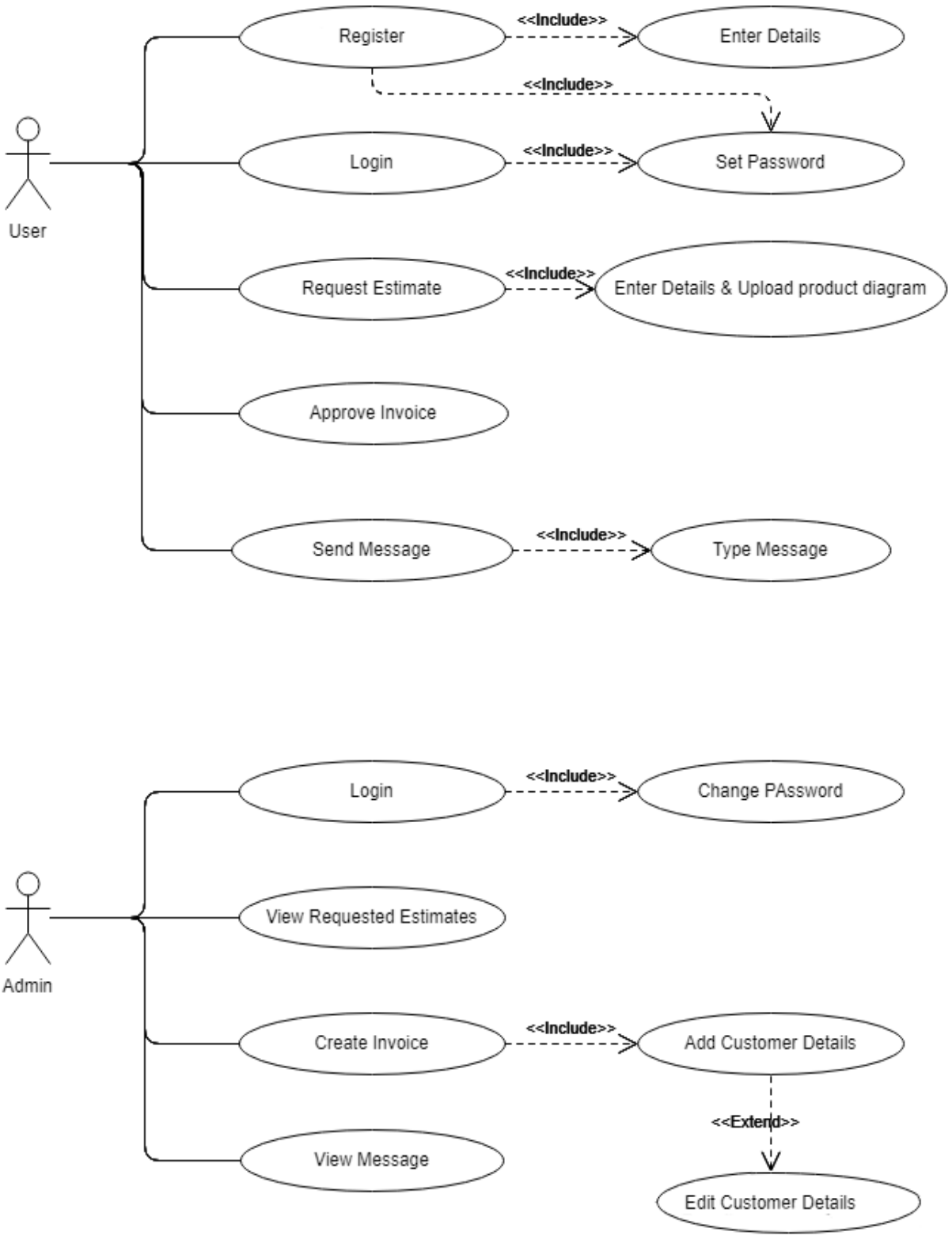


Figure 4.3

A use case diagram at its simplest is a representation of a user's interaction with the system that shows the relationship between the user and the different use cases in which the user is involved. A use case diagram can identify the different types of users of a system and the different use cases and will often be accompanied by other types of diagrams as well. The use cases are represented by either circles or ellipses.

The user's information are collected and stored in the User Database. The User ID and password are also stored in the User Database. Whenever the user logs in the data is verified from checking with the User Database. The user can create an Estimate by entering Product name, product type, quantity, and drawing of the product to Request Estimated Price. The user can view and accept the invoice to place an order which will be created based on the estimate requested. The user can also send messages to the company. The admin's ID and Password are stored in Admin Database. The admin can view and edit the customer details. The admin can use the customer details to create invoice based on the estimates requested. The Admin can enter product rate and quantity and the remaining columns will create based on the price and quantity entered.

4.3 DATABASE DESIGN

The database design is a must for any application developed especially more for the data store projects. Since the chatting method involves storing the message in the table and produced to the blood bank, proper handling of the table is a must. In the project, login table is designed to be unique in accepting the username and the length of the username and password should be greater than zero. The different users view the data in different format according to the privileges given. Database design consist of normalization, first normal form, second normal form, third normal form, BOYCE-CODD normal form, fourth normal form.

NORMALIZATION

In the design of a relational database management system (RDBMS), the process of organizing data to minimize redundancy is called normalization. The goal of database normalization is to decompose relations with anomalies in order to produce smaller, well-structured relations. Normalization usually involves dividing large tables into smaller (and less redundant) tables and defining relationships between them. The objective is to isolate data so that

additions, deletions, and modifications of a field can be made in just one table and then propagated through the rest of the database via the defined relationships.

FIRST NORMAL FORM (1NF)

- ✓ First normal form (1NF) sets the very basic rules for an organized database:
- ✓ Eliminate duplicative columns from the same table.
- ✓ Create separate tables for each group of related data and identify each row with a unique column or set of columns (the primary key).

SECOND NORMAL FORM (2NF)

Addresses the concept of removing duplicative data:

- ✓ Meet all the requirements of the first normal form.
- ✓ Remove subsets of data that apply to multiple rows of a table and place them in separate tables.
- ✓ Create relationships between these new tables and their predecessors through the use of foreign keys.

THIRD NORMAL FORM (3NF)

- ✓ Third normal form (3NF) goes one large step further:
- ✓ Meet all the requirements of the second normal form.
- ✓ Remove columns that are not dependent upon the primary key.

BOYCE-CODD NORMAL FORM (BCNF)

The Boyce-Codd Normal Form, also referred to as the "third and half (3.5) normal form", adds one more requirement:

- ✓ Meet all the requirements of the third normal form.
- ✓ Every determinant must be a candidate key.

FOURTH NORMAL FORM (4NF)

Finally, fourth normal form (4NF) has one additional requirement:

- ✓ Meet all the requirements of the third normal form.
- ✓ A relation is in 4NF if it has no multi-valued dependencies.
- ✓ Remember, these normalization guidelines are cumulative. For a database to be in 2NF, it must first fulfill all the criteria of a 1NF database.

4.4 INPUT DESIGN

Input design is the process of converting user-originated inputs to a computer-based format. Input design is one of the most expensive phases of the operation of computerized system and is often the major problem of a system.

In the project, the input design is made in various web forms with various methods. For example, in the user creation form, the empty username and password is not allowed. The username if exists in the database, the input is considered to be invalid and is not accepted. Likewise, during the login process, the username is a must and must be available in the user list in the database. Then only login is allowed.

4.5 OUTPUT DESIGN

Output design generally refers to the results and information that are generated by the system for many end-users; output is the main reason for developing the system and the basis on which they evaluate the usefulness of the application.

In the project, the Estimates requested, invoices and messages are the web forms in which the output is available.

CONCLUSION

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

It is concluded that the website works well and satisfy the end users. The website is tested very well and errors are properly debugged. The website is simultaneously accessed from more than one system. Simultaneous logged in from more than one place is tested.

This system is user friendly so everyone can use easily. Proper documentation is provided. The end user can easily understand how the whole system is implemented by going through the documentation. The system is tested, implemented and the performance is found to be satisfactory. All necessary output is generated. Thus, the project is completed successfully.

Future enhancements can be made to the website, so that the website functions very attractive and useful manner than the present one. The speed of the transactions become more enough now.

Scope of Future Enhancement

There is scope for future development of this project. The world of computer fields is not static; it is always subject to be dynamic. The technology which is famous today becomes outdated the very next day. To keep abstract of technical improvements, the system may be further refined. So, it is not concluded. Yet it will improve with further enhancements.

Enhancements can be done in an efficient manner. We can even update the same with further modification establishment and can be integrated with minimal modification. Thus the project is flexible and can be enhanced at any time with more advanced features.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bibliography

Journals

- Khodakarami, F., & Chan, Y. E. (2014). Exploring the role of customer relationship management (CRM) systems in customer knowledge creation. *Information & Management*, *51*(1), 27-42.
- McLaughlin, Q., & Lyon, B. H. (2012). *U.S. Patent Application No. 13/354,947*.
- Neely, D., Jenkins, G., Wulff, M., & Mitchell, M. (2011). *U.S. Patent No. 7,925,743*. Washington, DC: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.
- Kim, Y. G., & Lim, J. (2011). A POS system based on the remote client-server model in the small business environment. *Management Research Review*, *34*(12), 1334-1350.
- Atnafu, D., & Balda, A. Inventory Management Practice in Micro and Small Enterprise: The Case of MSEs' Manufacturing Sub Sector Arsi Zone, Ethiopia.
- Reeder, K. R. (2000). *U.S. Patent No. 6,014,636*. Washington, DC: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.
- Berger, D. A., Weber, J. C., & Madapurmath, V. I. (1998). *U.S. Patent No. 5,850,446*. Washington, DC: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office.
- Dimitriadis, S., & Stevens, E. (2008). Integrated customer relationship management for service activities: an internal/external gap model. *Managing Service Quality: An International Journal*, *18*(5), 496-511.

Websites

https://www.entrepreneur.com/encyclopedia/point-of-sale-pos-system

https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0266242610369945

www.w3schools.com

http://www.phpreferencebook.com/

http://www.tizag.com/phpT/

http://www.phpbuddy.com/

https://www.lifewire.com/adobe-dreamweaver-review-3467158

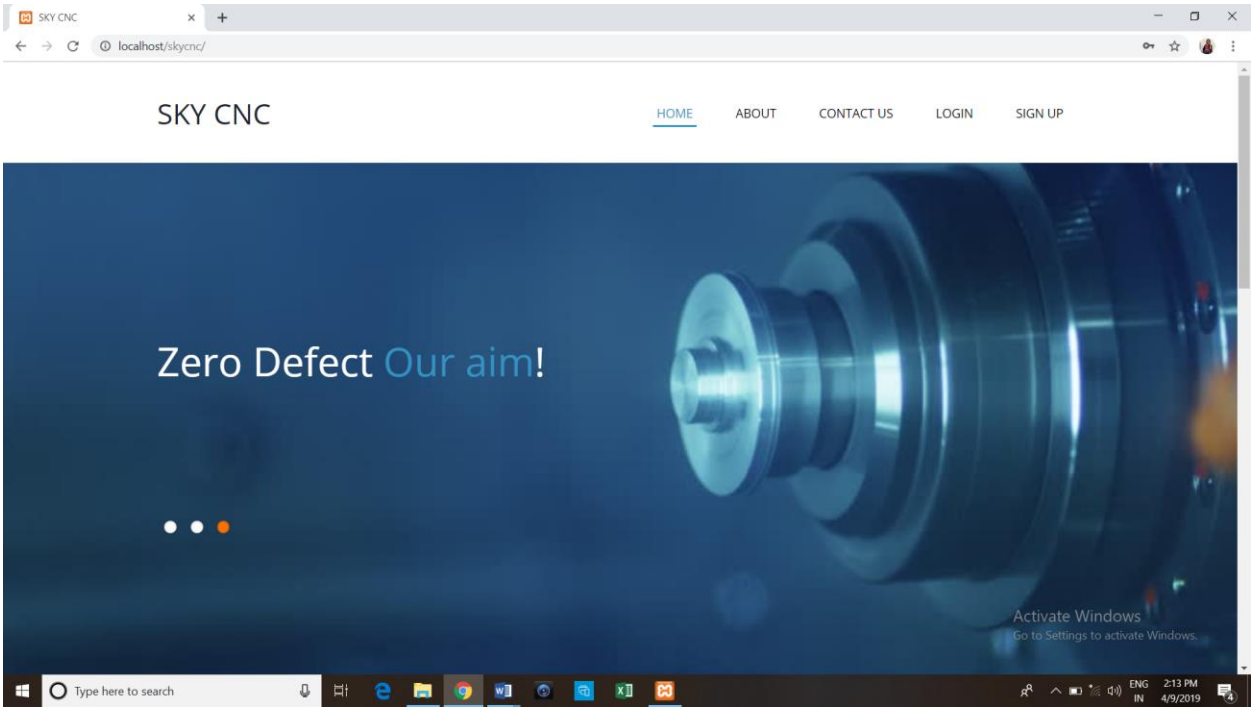
http://www.php.net/

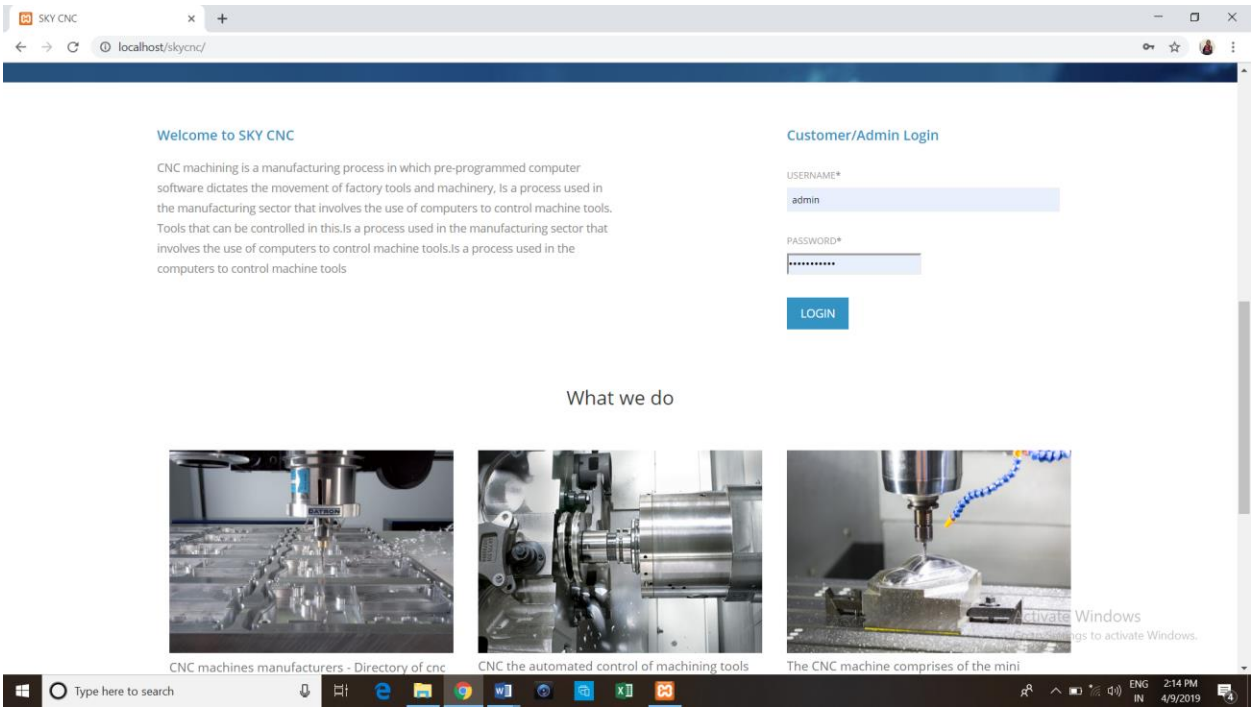
ANNEXURE

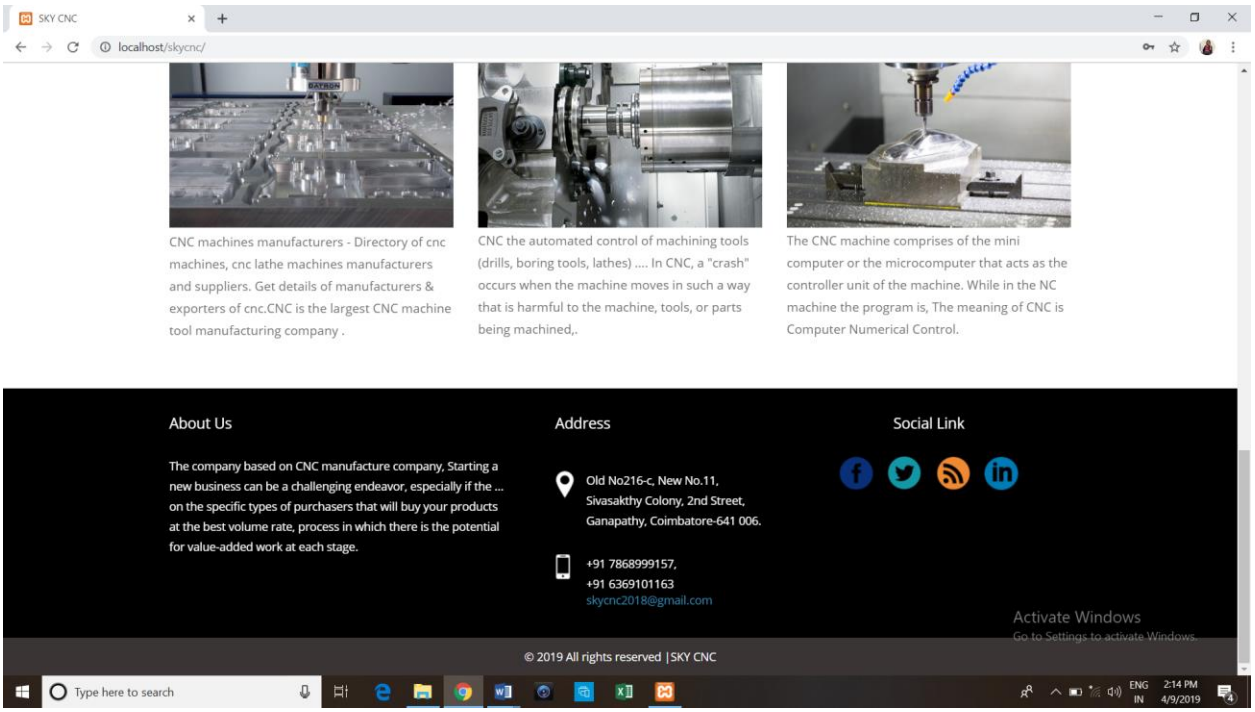
ANNEXURE

OUTPUT DESIGNS

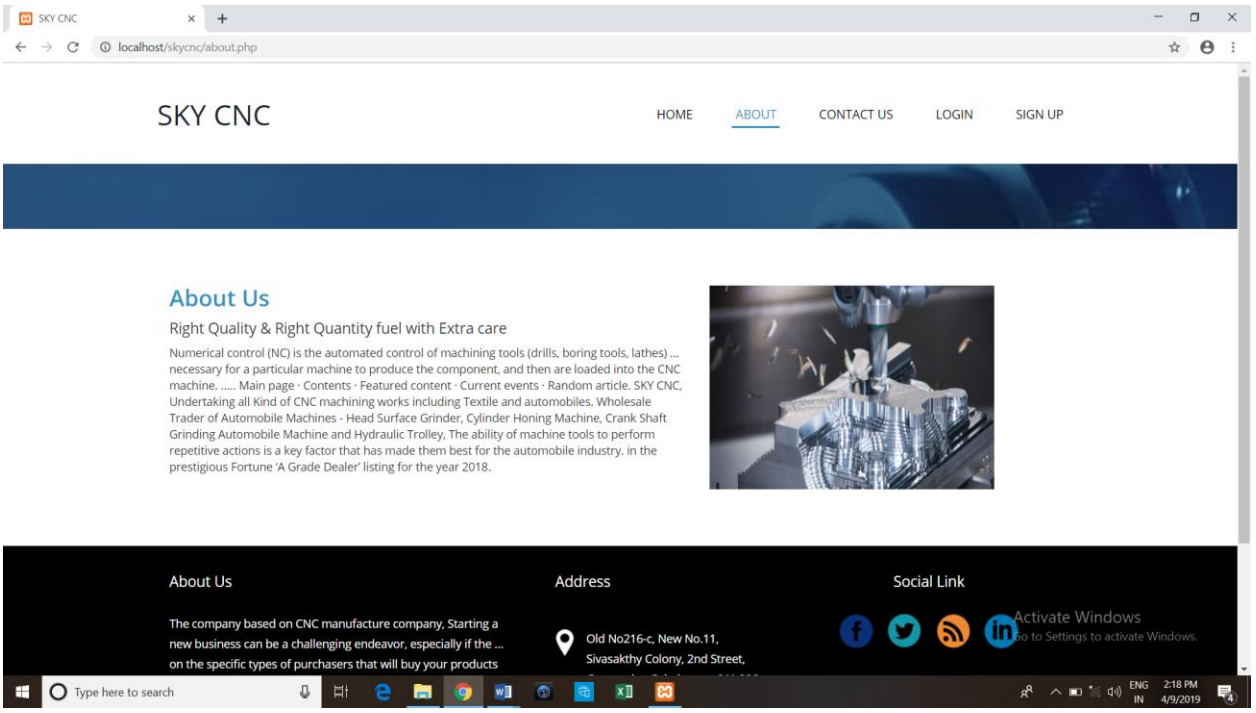
Home Page



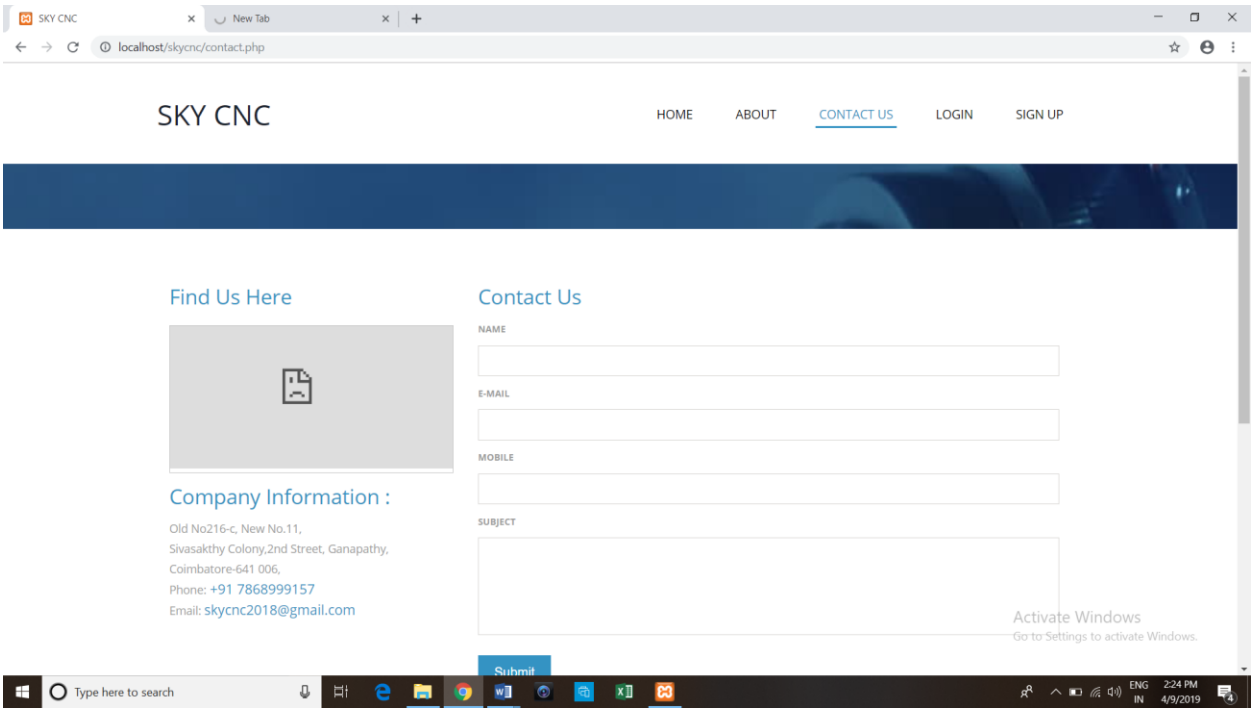

SKY CNC
localhost/skycnc/
Welcome to SKY CNC
CNC machining is a manufacturing process in which pre-programmed computer software dictates the movement of factory tools and machinery, Is a process used in the manufacturing sector that involves the use of computers to control machine tools. Tools that can be controlled in this.Is a process used in the manufacturing sector that involves the use of computers to control machine tools.Is a process used in the computers to control machine tools
Customer/Admin Login
USERNAME*
admin
PASSWORD*
LOGIN
What we do
CNC machines manufacturers - Directory of cnc
CNC the automated control of machining tools
The CNC machine comprises of the mini
Activate Windows
Type here to search
ENG
IN
2:14 PM
4/9/2019


SKY CNC
localhost/skycnc/
CNC machines manufacturers - Directory of cnc machines, cnc lathe machines manufacturers and suppliers. Get details of manufacturers & exporters of cnc.CNC is the largest CNC machine tool manufacturing company .
CNC the automated control of machining tools (drills, boring tools, lathes) .... In CNC, a "crash" occurs when the machine moves in such a way that is harmful to the machine, tools, or parts being machined,.
The CNC machine comprises of the mini computer or the microcomputer that acts as the controller unit of the machine. While in the NC machine the program is, The meaning of CNC is Computer Numerical Control.
About Us
The company based on CNC manufacture company, Starting a new business can be a challenging endeavor, especially if the ... on the specific types of purchasers that will buy your products at the best volume rate, process in which there is the potential for value-added work at each stage.
Address
Old No216-c, New No.11,
Sivasakthy Colony, 2nd Street,
Ganapathy, Coimbatore-641 006.
+91 7868999157,
+91 6369101163
skycnc2018@gmail.com
Social Link
Activate Windows
© 2019 All rights reserved |SKY CNC
Type here to search
ENG
IN
2:14 PM
4/9/2019

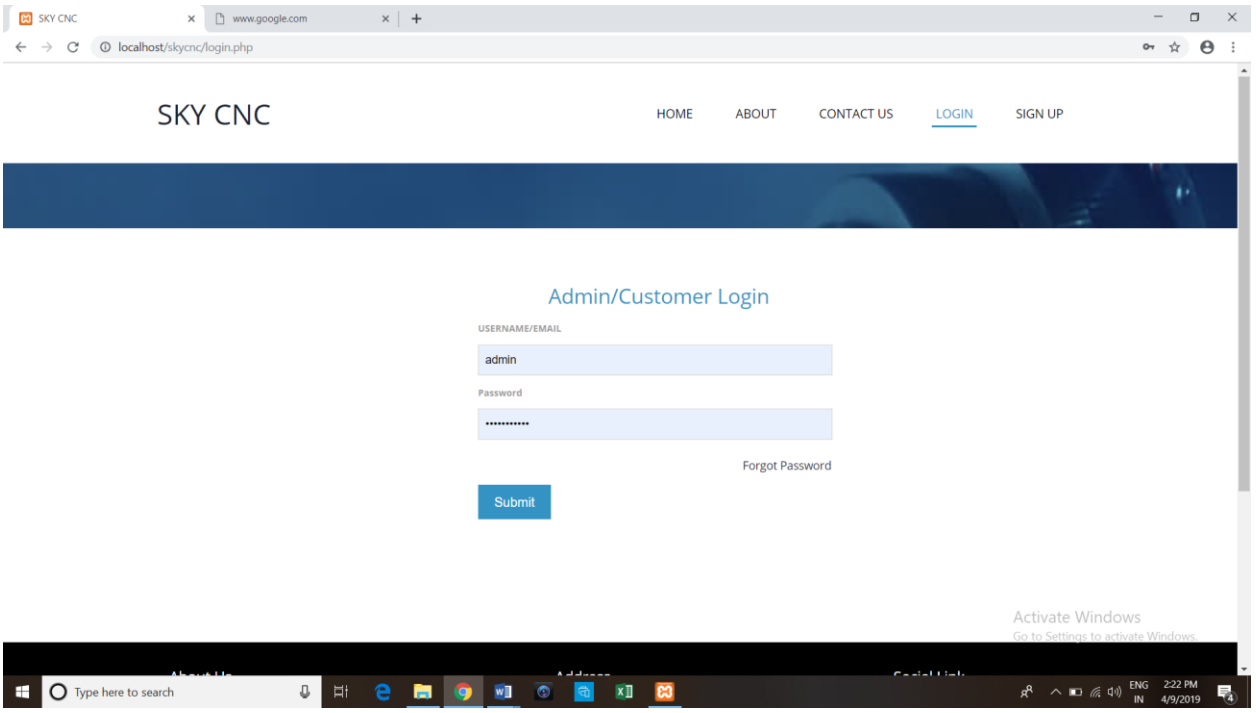
About Page



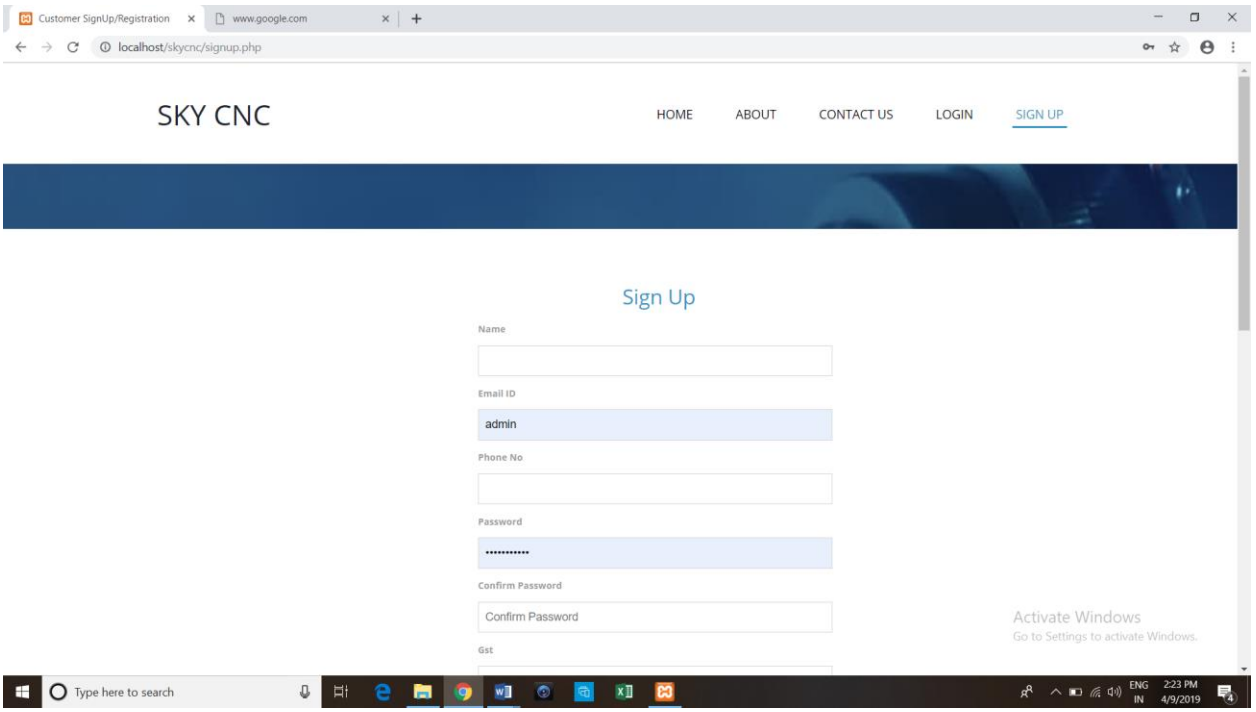
Contact Page

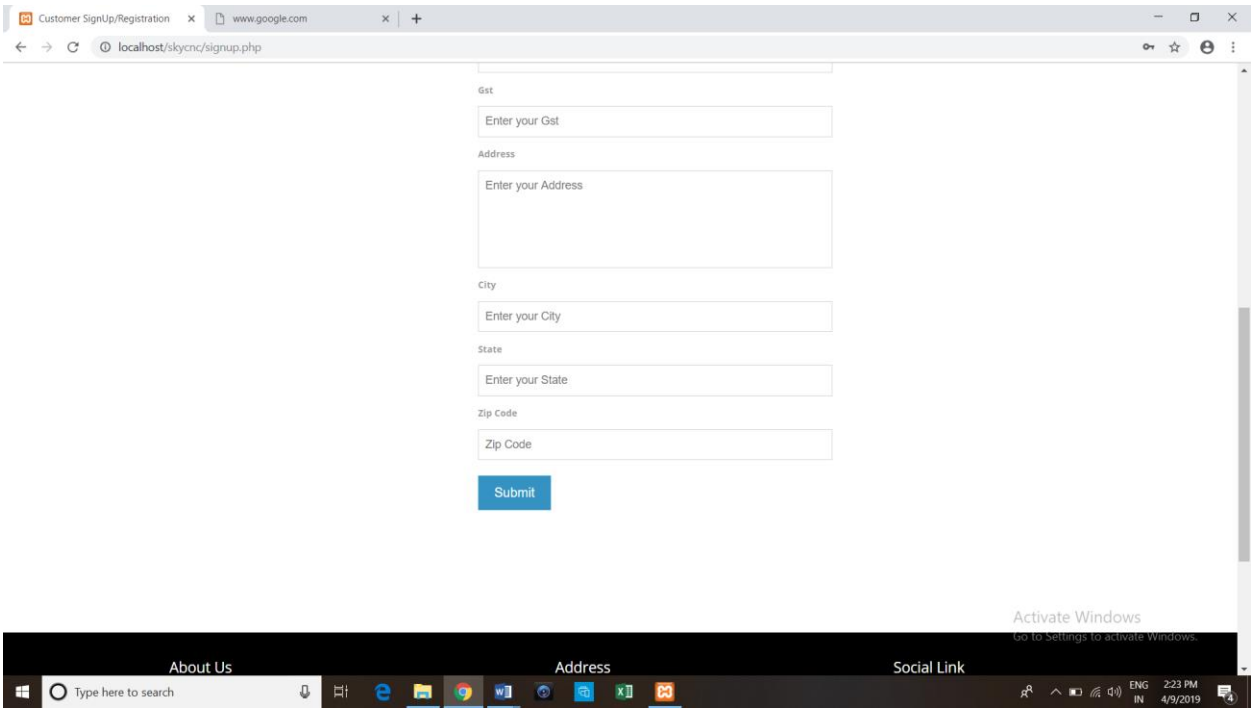


Login Page (User/Admin)

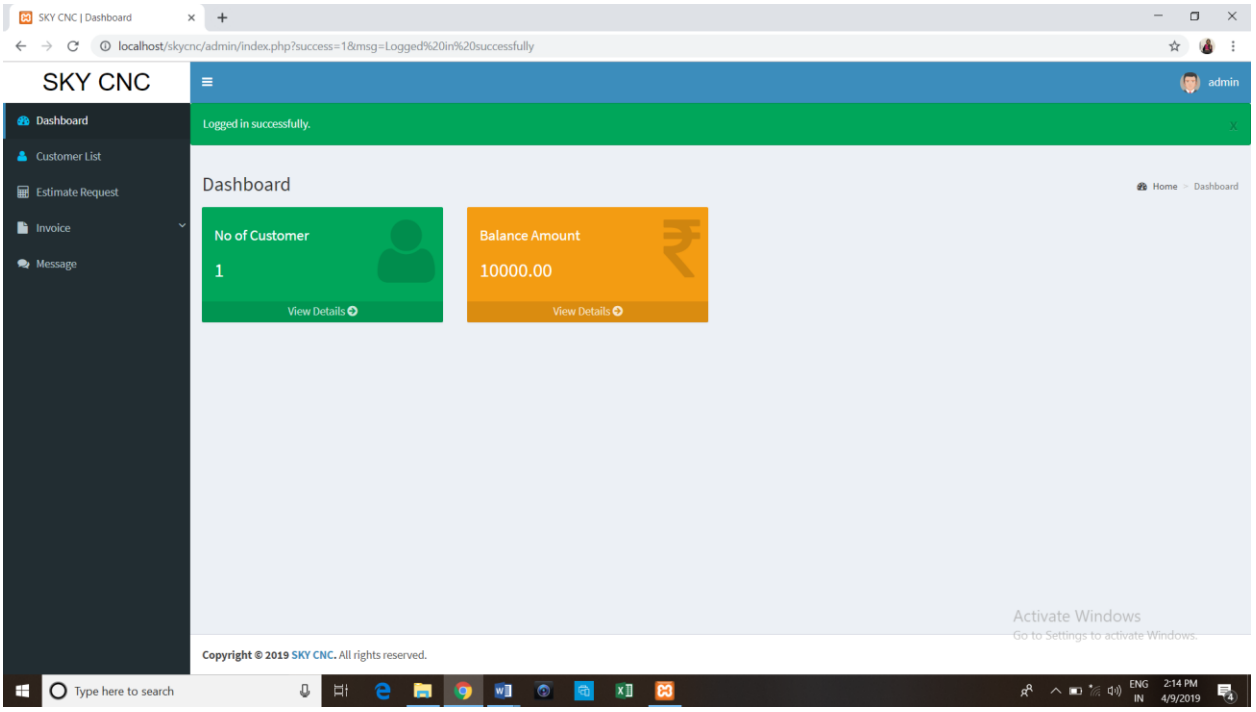


Sign Up Page

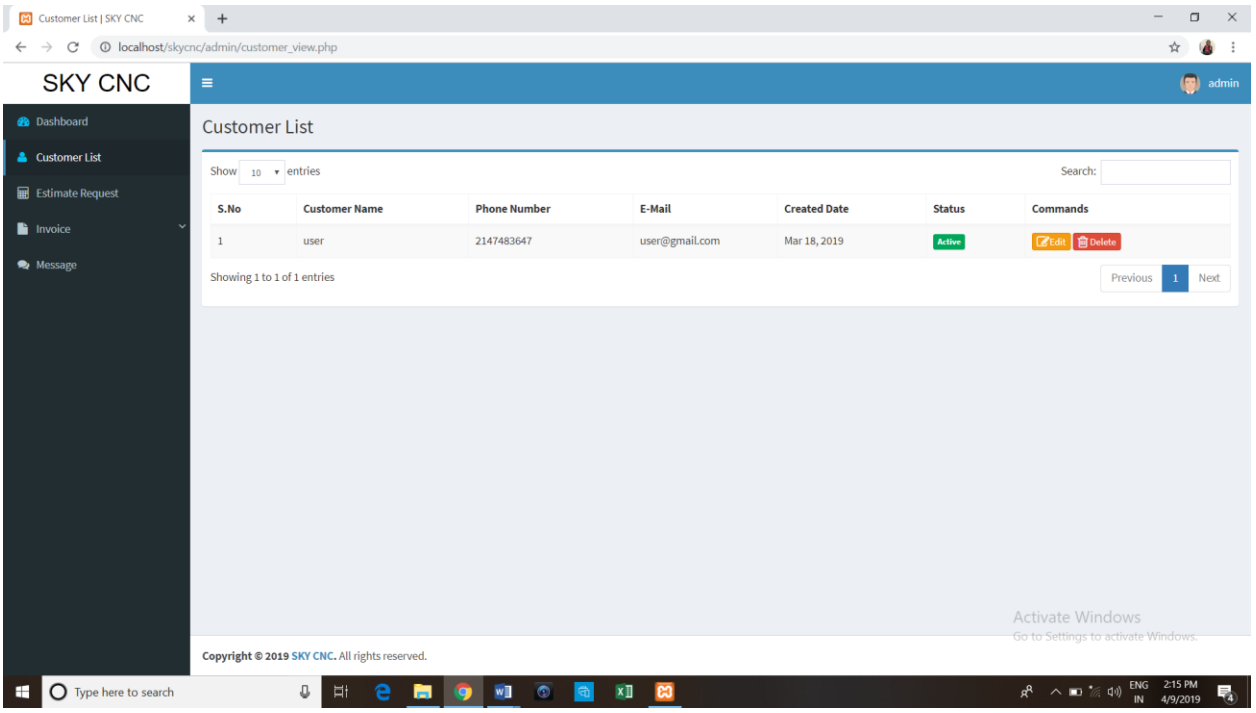




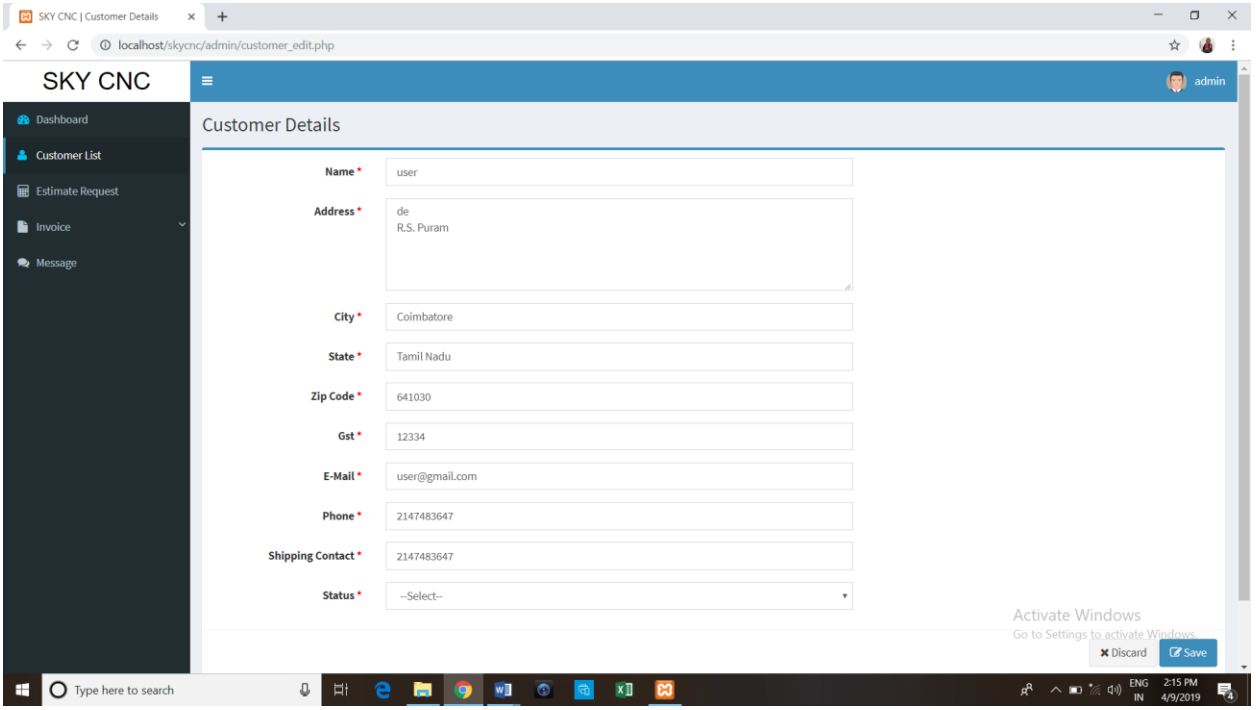
Admin Dashboard Page



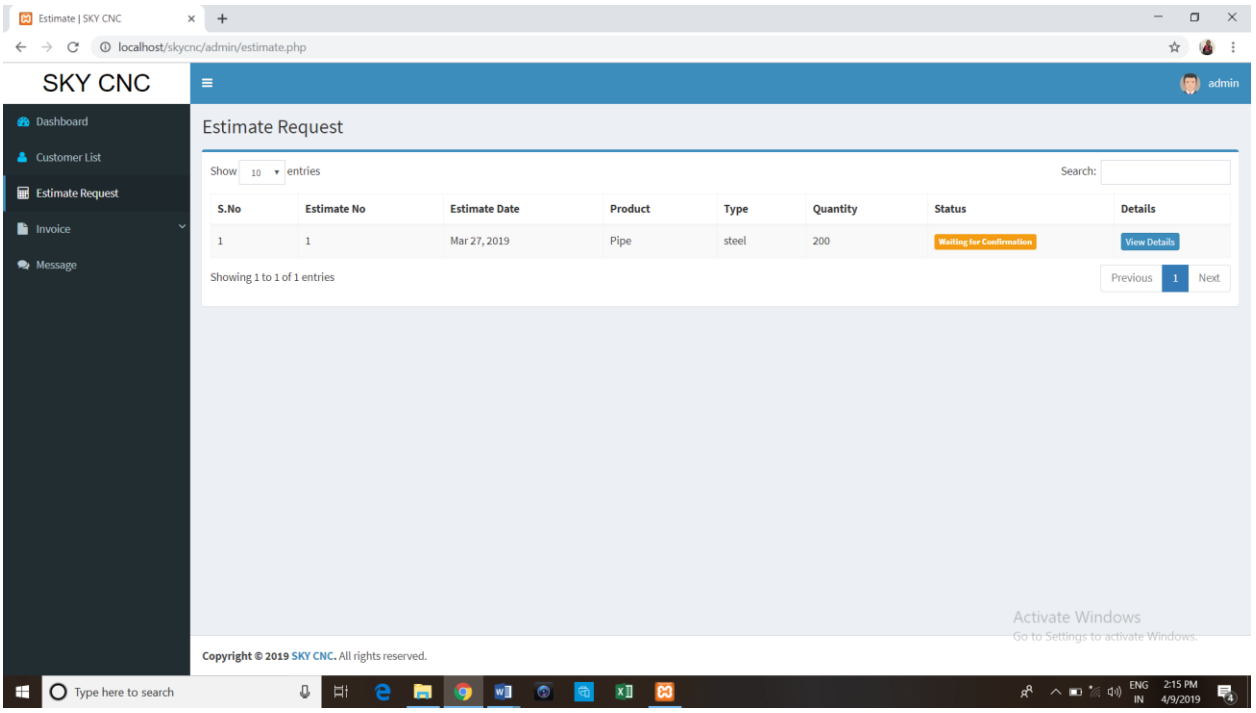
Admin Customer List Page



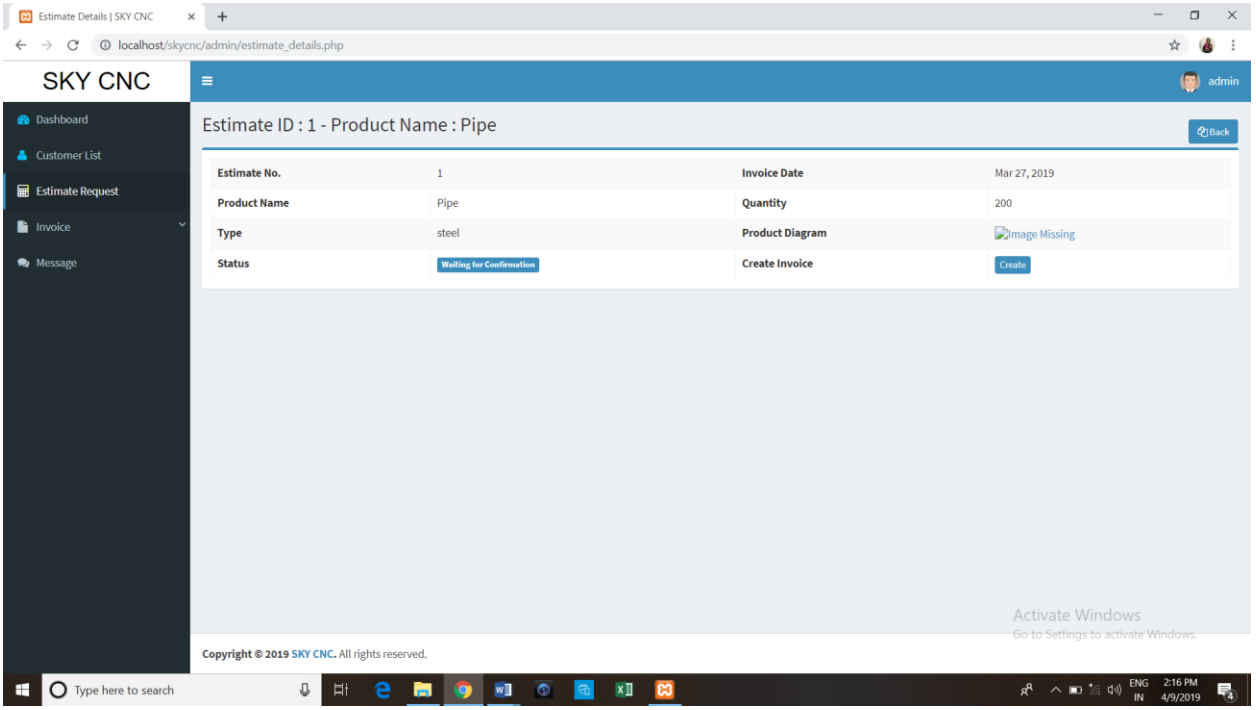
Admin Customer Details Page



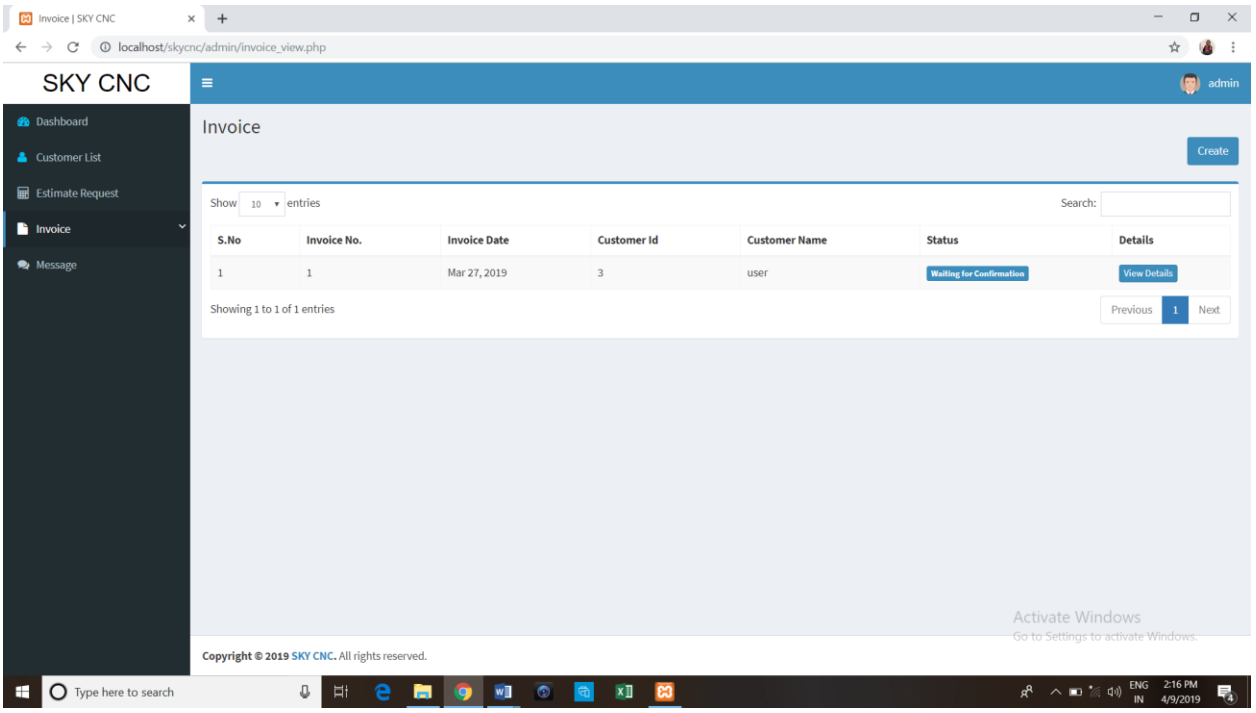
Admin Estimate List Page



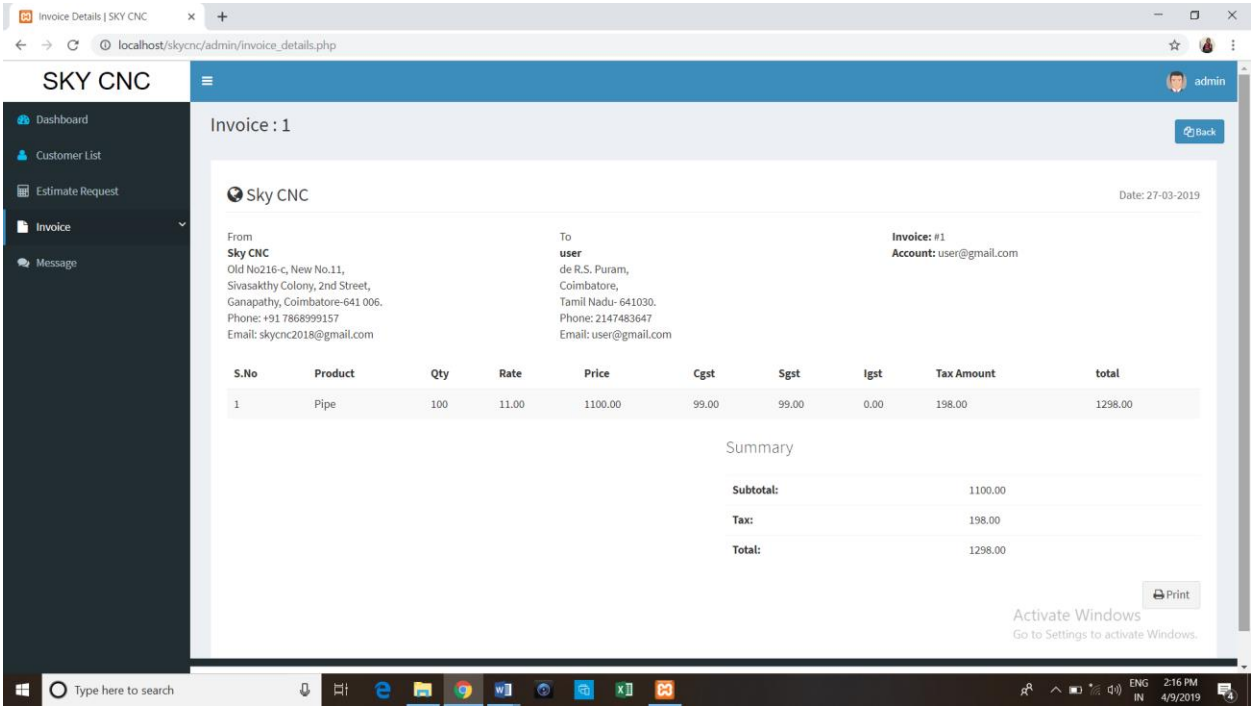
Admin Estimate Details Page



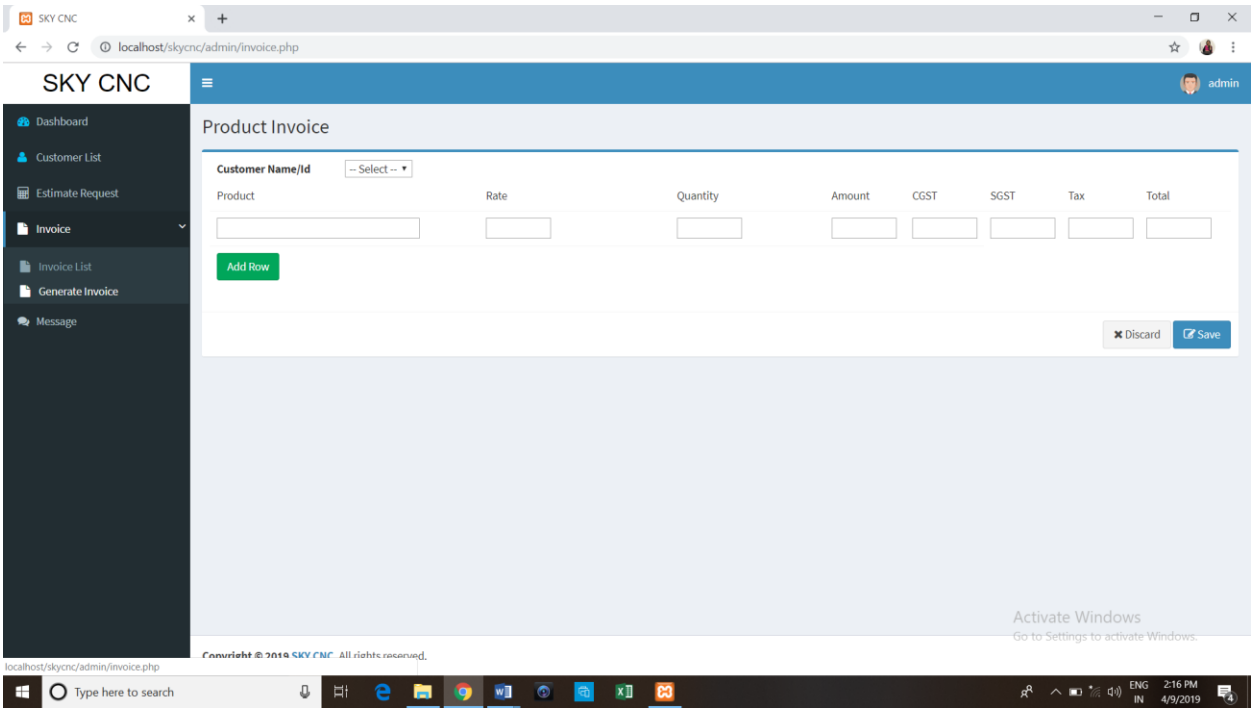
Admin Invoice Page



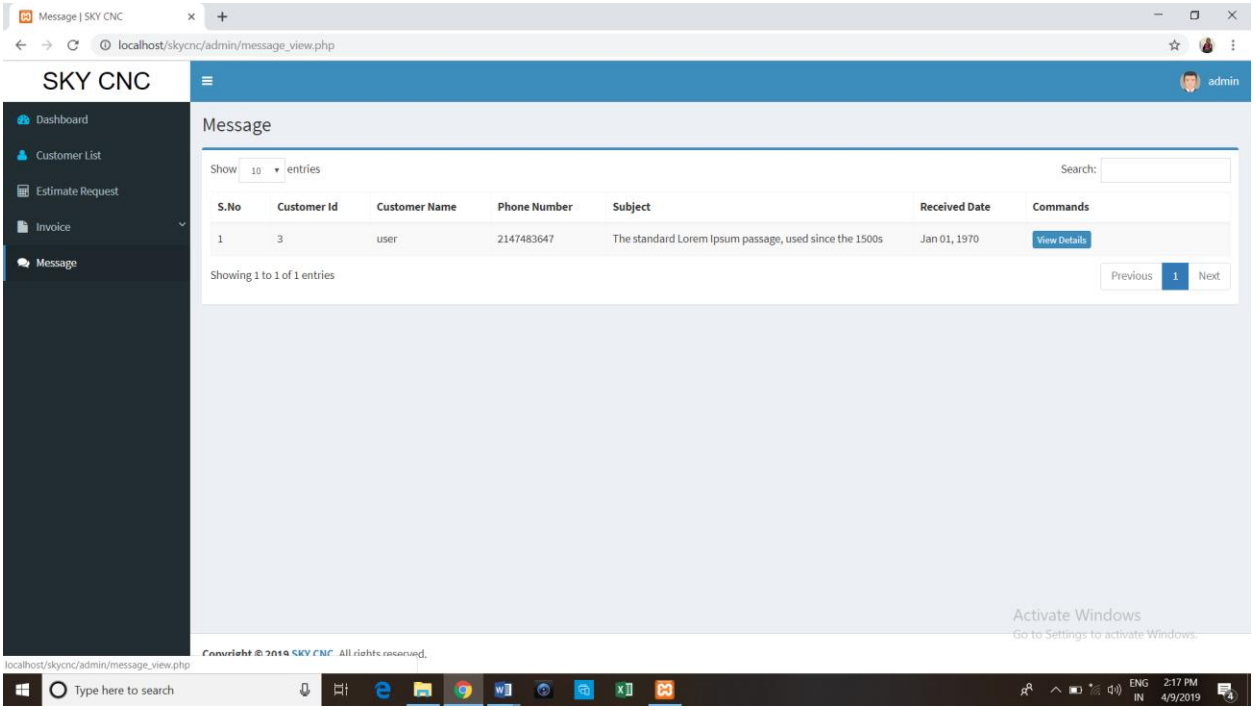
Admin Invoice Details page



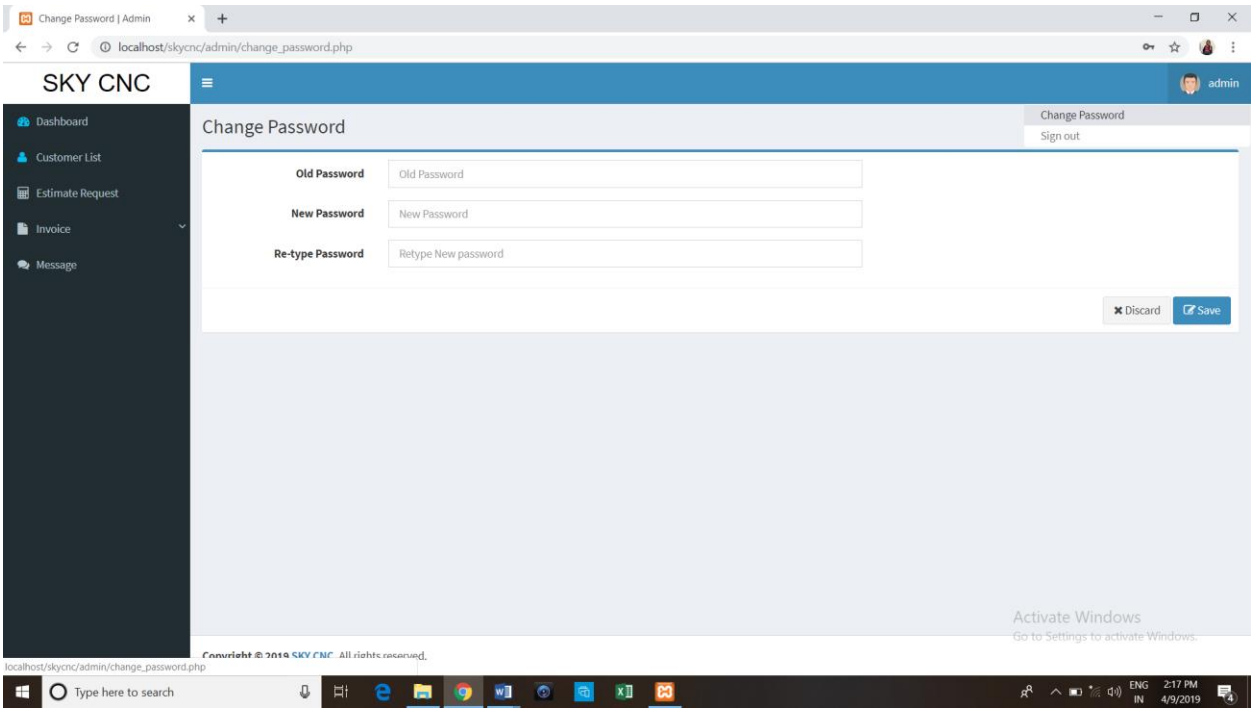
Admin Invoice Generate Page



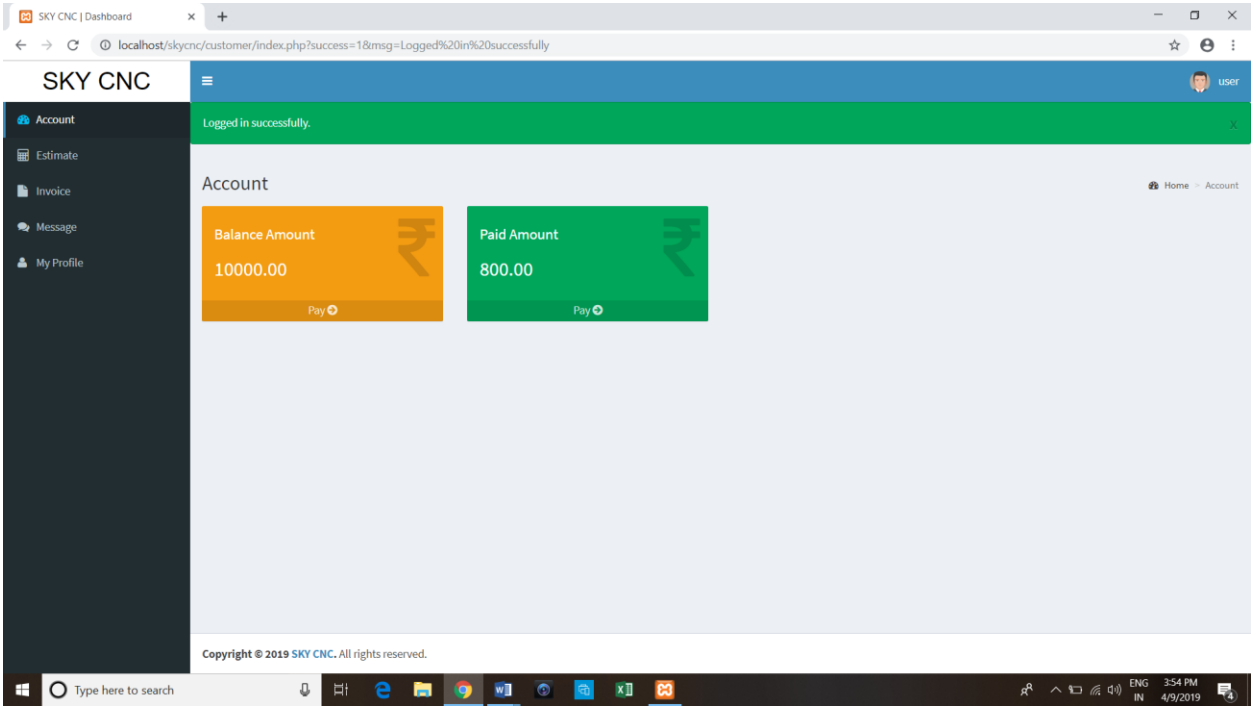
Admin Message View Page



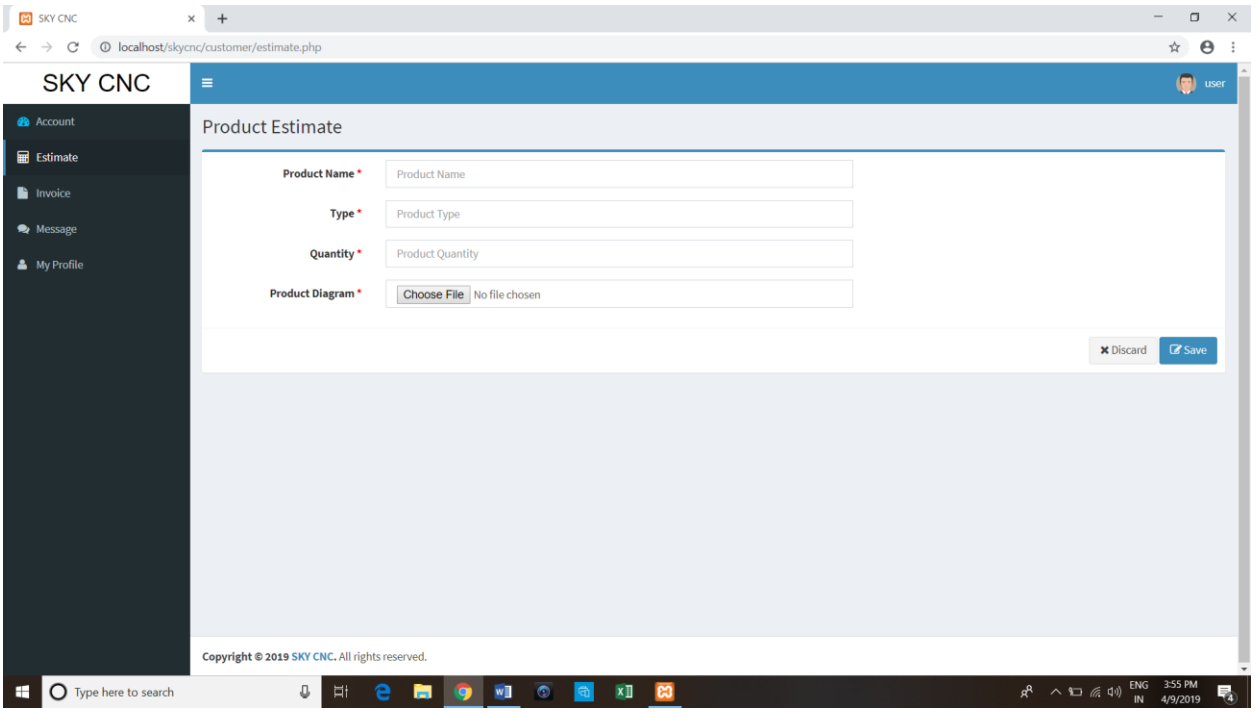
Admin Password Change Page



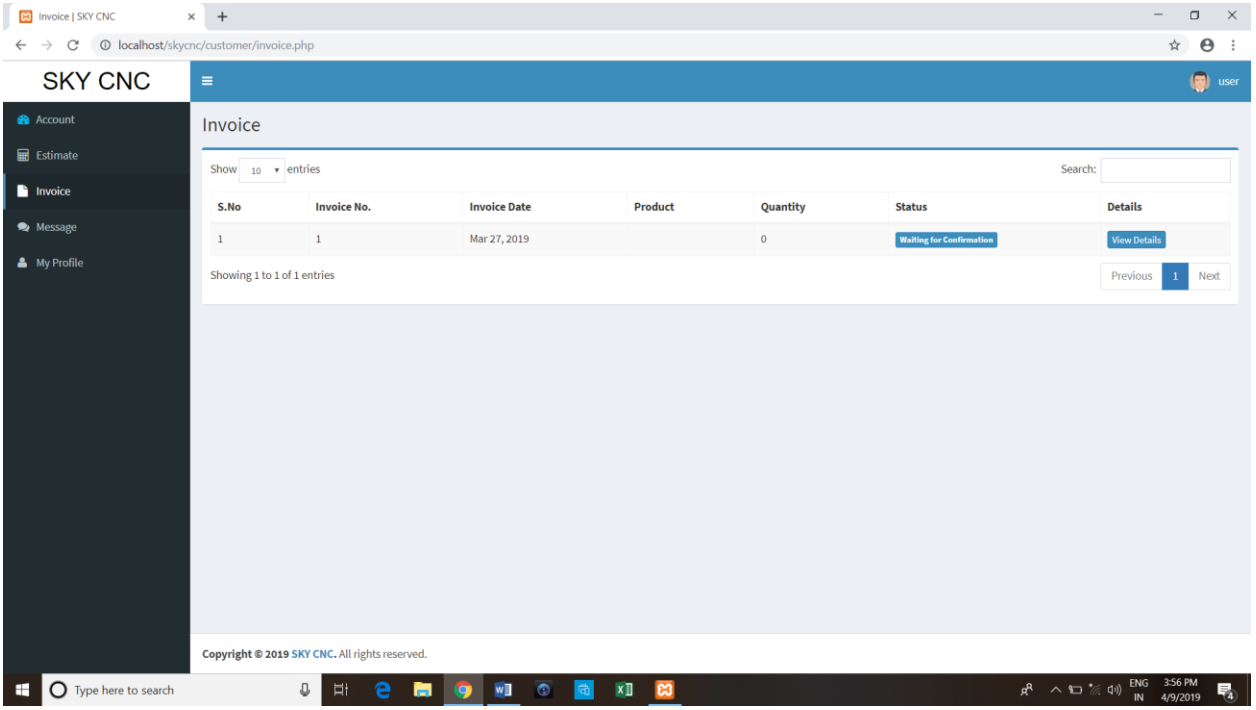
User Dashboard Page



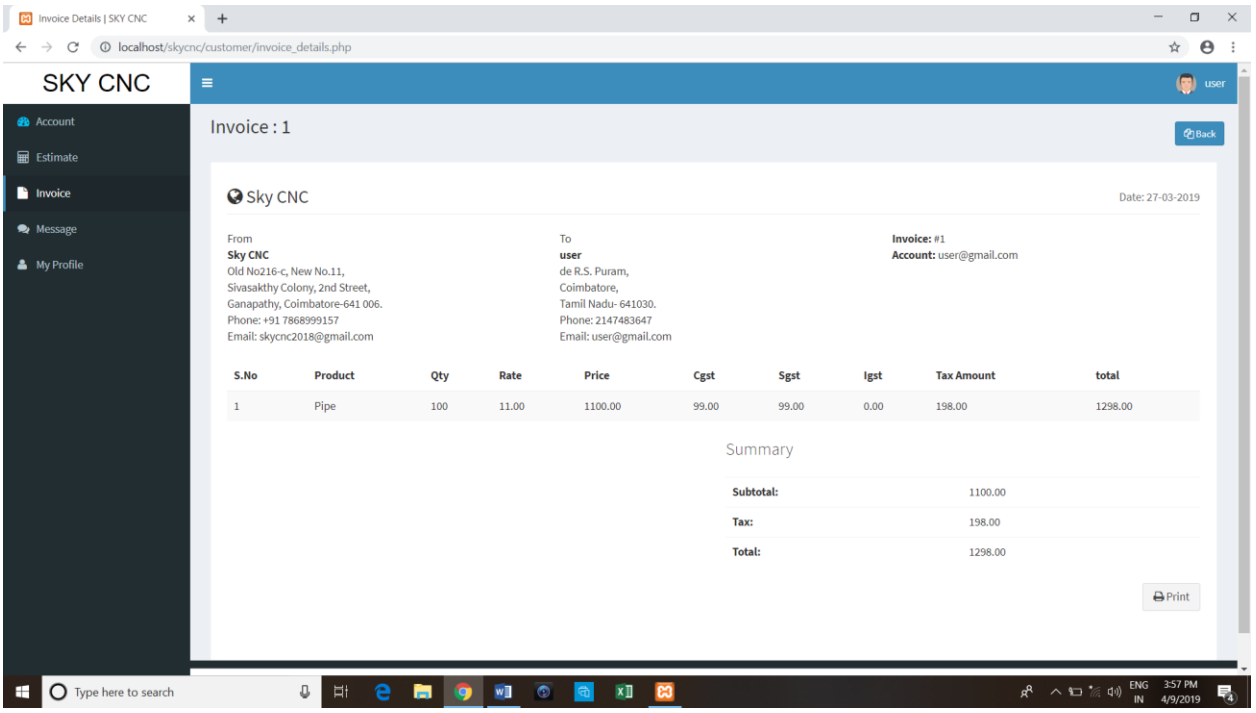
User Estimate Request Page



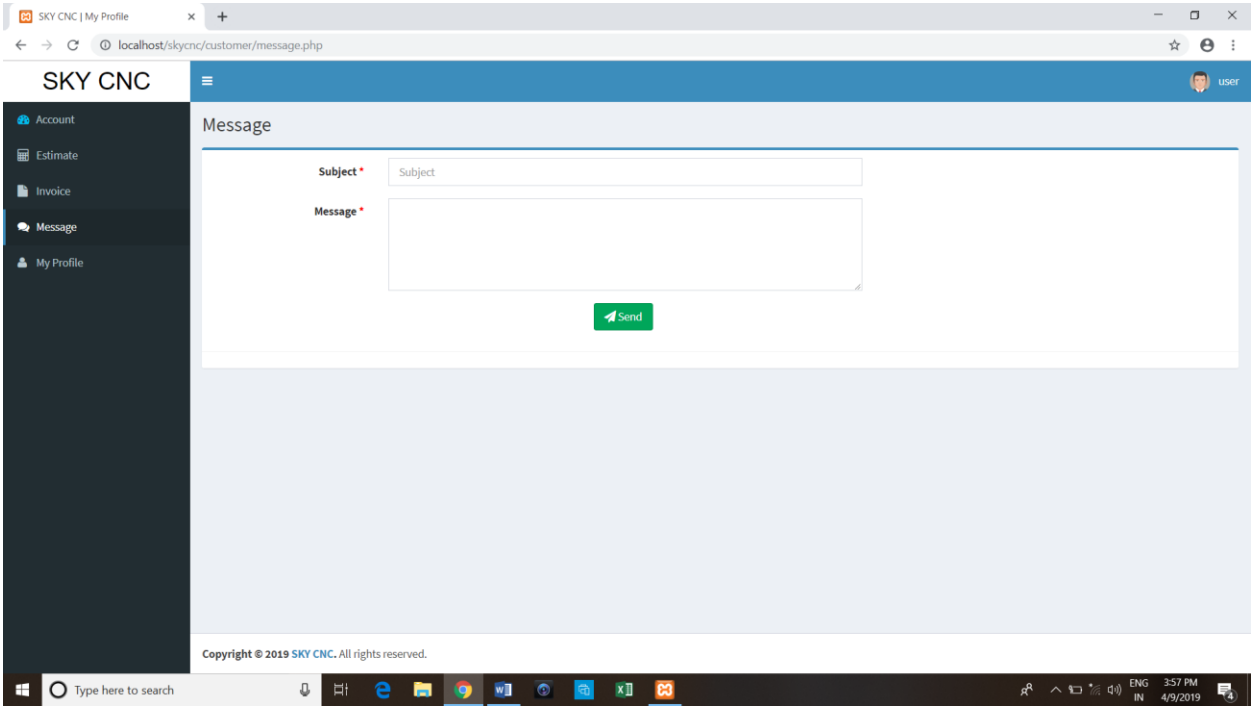
User Invoice View Page



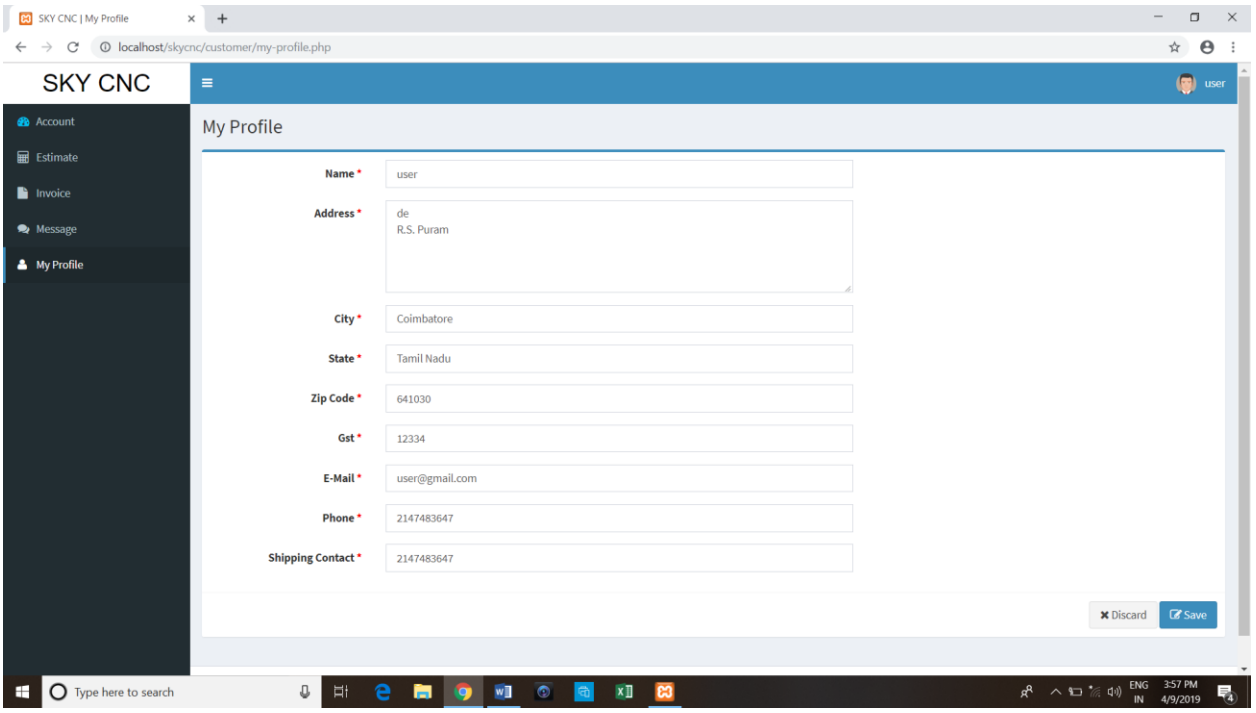
User Invoice Details Page



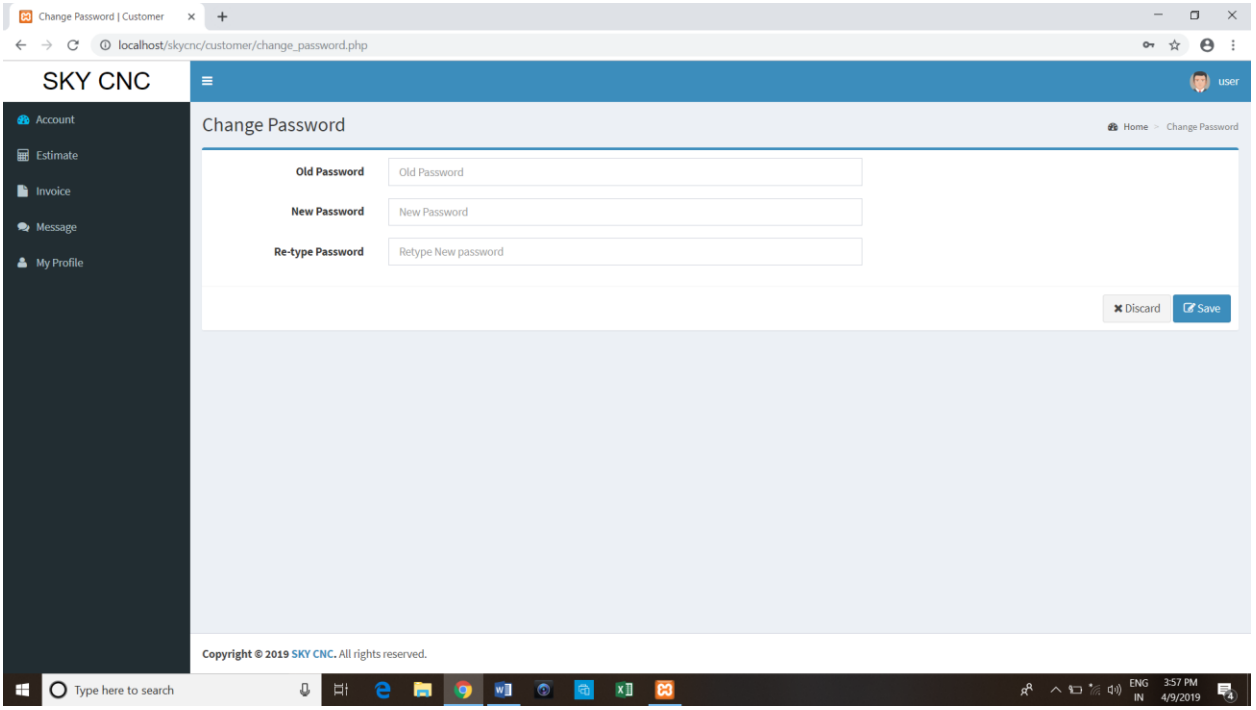
User Message Page



User My Profile Page



User Password Change Page



Program Code

```
-- phpMyAdmin SQL Dump
-- version 4.8.0.1
-- https://www.phpmyadmin.net/
--
-- Host: 127.0.0.1
-- Generation Time: Mar 27, 2019 at 01:44 PM
-- Server version: 10.1.32-MariaDB
-- PHP Version: 5.6.36

SET SQL_MODE = "NO_AUTO_VALUE_ON_ZERO";
SET AUTOCOMMIT = 0;
START TRANSACTION;
SET time_zone = "+00:00";


/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@@CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@@CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET @OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION=@@COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
/*!40101 SET NAMES utf8mb4 */;

--
-- Database: `sky_cnc`
--

-- --------------------------------------------------------

--
-- Table structure for table `admin`
--

CREATE TABLE `admin` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `name` varchar(254) NOT NULL,
  `password` varchar(254) NOT NULL,
  `type` int(1) NOT NULL COMMENT '1-admin',
  `active` int(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT '1'
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

--
-- Dumping data for table `admin`
--

INSERT INTO `admin` (`id`, `name`, `password`, `type`, `active`) VALUES
(1, 'admin', '5a1760628ea739e61d9bb798b50542d5', 1, 1);

-- --------------------------------------------------------

--
-- Table structure for table `customer`
--

CREATE TABLE `customer` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `name` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
```

```
  `email` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
  `mobile` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `password` varchar(150) NOT NULL,
  `gst` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `paid_amount` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `balance_amount` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `address` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `city` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `state` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `zipcode` int(6) NOT NULL,
  `shipping_contact` int(10) DEFAULT NULL,
  `sec_code` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `active` int(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
  `created_date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  `updated_date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

--
-- Dumping data for table `customer`
--

INSERT INTO `customer` (`id`, `name`, `email`, `mobile`, `password`,
`gst`, `paid_amount`, `balance_amount`, `address`, `city`, `state`,
`zipcode`, `shipping_contact`, `sec_code`, `active`, `created_date`,
`updated_date`) VALUES
(3, 'user', 'user@gmail.com', 2147483647,
'0342e14b3b17d4ec846c00e2d5dc80d4', '12334', 800.00, 10000.00,
'de\r\nR.S. Puram', 'Coimbatore', 'Tamil Nadu', 641030, 2147483647, '0',
1, '2019-03-18 12:35:52', '2019-03-27 12:44:45');

-- --------------------------------------------------------

--
-- Table structure for table `estimate`
--

CREATE TABLE `estimate` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `customer_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `material_name` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `type` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `quantity` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `upload` varchar(200) NOT NULL,
  `status` int(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0' COMMENT '0-waiting,1-accept, 2-
reject',
  `active` int(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT '1' COMMENT '1-active, 2- in-acive',
  `create_user` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
  `update_user` varchar(100) NOT NULL,
  `created_date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  `updated_date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;
```

```
-- --------------------------------------------------------

--
-- Table structure for table `invoice`
--

CREATE TABLE `invoice` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `customer_id` int(255) NOT NULL,
  `product` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `quantity` int(100) NOT NULL,
  `rate` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `amount` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `cgst` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `sgst` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `igst` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `total_deduction` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `net_amount` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `status` int(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT '0',
  `active` int(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT '1',
  `created_user` varchar(100) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'admin',
  `created_date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

-- --------------------------------------------------------

--
-- Table structure for table `invoice_item`
--

CREATE TABLE `invoice_item` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `invoice_id` int(255) NOT NULL,
  `product` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `quantity` int(100) NOT NULL,
  `rate` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `amount` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `cgst` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `sgst` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `igst` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `total_deduction` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `net_amount` double(10,2) NOT NULL,
  `active` int(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT '1',
  `created_user` varchar(100) NOT NULL DEFAULT 'admin',
  `created_date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

-- --------------------------------------------------------

--
-- Table structure for table `message`
--

CREATE TABLE `message` (
```

```
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `customer_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `subject` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `message` varchar(255) NOT NULL,
  `active` int(1) NOT NULL DEFAULT '1',
  `create_user` int(100) NOT NULL,
  `update_user` int(100) NOT NULL,
  `created_date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
  `updated_date` timestamp NOT NULL DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=latin1;

--
-- Dumping data for table `message`
--

INSERT INTO `message` (`id`, `customer_id`, `subject`, `message`,
`active`, `create_user`, `update_user`, `created_date`, `updated_date`)
VALUES
(1, 3, 'The standard Lorem Ipsum passage, used since the 1500s', 'Lorem
Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry.
Lorem Ipsum has been the industry\'s standard dummy text ever since the
1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to
make a type specimen book. It has su', 1, 3, 3, '2019-03-18 11:51:09',
'2019-03-19 06:19:16');

--
-- Indexes for dumped tables
--

--
-- Indexes for table `admin`
--
ALTER TABLE `admin`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--
-- Indexes for table `customer`
--
ALTER TABLE `customer`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--
-- Indexes for table `estimate`
--
ALTER TABLE `estimate`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--
-- Indexes for table `invoice`
--
ALTER TABLE `invoice`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);
```

```
--
-- Indexes for table `invoice_item`
--
ALTER TABLE `invoice_item`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--
-- Indexes for table `message`
--
ALTER TABLE `message`
  ADD PRIMARY KEY (`id`);

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for dumped tables
--

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `admin`
--
ALTER TABLE `admin`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `customer`
--
ALTER TABLE `customer`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=6;

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `estimate`
--
ALTER TABLE `estimate`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=3;

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `invoice`
--
ALTER TABLE `invoice`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=33;

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `invoice_item`
--
ALTER TABLE `invoice_item`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=34;

--
-- AUTO_INCREMENT for table `message`
--
ALTER TABLE `message`
  MODIFY `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, AUTO_INCREMENT=2;
COMMIT;

/*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_CLIENT */;
```

```
/*!40101 SET CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS=@OLD_CHARACTER_SET_RESULTS */;
/*!40101 SET COLLATION_CONNECTION=@OLD_COLLATION_CONNECTION */;
```