PROJECT REPORT

Submitted By

A.RAMYA

Register No.: 0720300035

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

in

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution Affiliated to Anna University, Coimbatore)

May, 2010

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution Affiliated to Anna University, Coimbatore)

COIMBATORE – 641 006.

Department of Computer Applications

PROJECT WORK

MAY 2010

This is to certify that the project entitled

WWW.COMMODITYINDIA.COM-ADMIN PORTAL

is the bonafide record of project work done by

A.RAMYA

Register No: 0720300035

of MCA (Computer Applications) during the year 2009-2010.

6/5/10.

Project Guide

Head of the Department

Submitted for the Project Viva-Voce examination held on 17/05/2010

17/5/10

Internal Examiner

17/5/10

External Examiner

DECLARATION

I affirm that the project work titled **WWW.COMMODITYINDIA.COM - ADMIN PORTAL** being submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of **MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS** is the original work carried out by me. It has not formed the part of any other project work submitted for award of any degree or diploma, either in this or any other University.

(Signature of the Candidate)

A.RAMYA

0720300035

I certify that the declaration made above by the candidate is true

6/5/10.

Signature of the Guide,

P.Parameswari,

Senior Lecturer.

Foretell Business Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
Airport Road, Kodihalli, Bangalore 560 008, India
Tel : +91 80 2527 6152 / 53 Fax : +91 80 2527 6154
Email : foretell@fbspl.com

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ramya A. [07MCA36]** M.C.A Final year student of **Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore** has done project work in the our company on "**WWW.CommodityIndia.com-Admin Portal**" under the guidance of **Mr. Deepak Poddar, Assistant Vice President, Foretell Business Solutions Private Limited, Bangalore** towards the fulfillment of the award of "Master of Computer Applications" during the period January 2010 to May 2010.

G Srivatsava

Presidenrt

Date: 4th May2010
Place: Bangalore.

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ABSTRACT

This system is designed for Admin users of the web site "WWW.CommodityIndia.com" owned by Foretell Business Solutions Private Limited.

Super Administrator has the overall control of the system. The super administrator can view, add, update and delete the entire admin user's account, web user's account, data, invoice and other details. He can also view the feedback.

Sales administrator can view, add, update and delete the entire web user's account and invoice. He can also view the feedback.

Data administrator can view, add, update and delete the data or file which is related to web site. The record can be retrieved using reports.

Entire system is maintained by the Super Admin. Admin is able to view the details about customers, admin user details, commodity details and the files related to the commodity. He can also edit customer details, admin user details and the commodity details if some necessity occurs.

This system also contains the details of the admin panel of web site which includes the number of accounts of users which includes both admin users and web users, invoice details and the commodities details will comes from various sources. The commodities details collected will be in various format, it get transferred to html format while displaying in web

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is organized into two parts. The first part deals with the organization profile. It provides a brief insight into the history of the organization and the products. The second part gives an introduction about the project.

1.1 ORGANIZATION PROFILE

Foretell Business Solutions Private Limited, India's most authentic information and research firm on commodities. Foretell, incorporated in 1996, is a Bangalore-based agri-business and commodity research firm.Foretell stands for authenticity, independent and unbiased research and is committed to making client's business more profitable through its relevant products and services.

Foretell serves its clients through information and data services, trade/ procurement advisory and specific consulting. Foretell also organizes several path-breaking seminars and conferences for the benefit of commodity participants.

Professionally competent and committed human resources from diverse background such as Agricultural Economics, Finance, Marketing and Business Management enable us to serve our clients in an exemplary manner.

1.2 PROJECT OVERVIEW

This system **"WWW.CommodityIndia.Com - Admin Portal"** deals with admin panel of the website. This system is designed for the admin users, includes sales admin, data admin and super admin.

The system is developed to manage the project through online. The admin can maintain the entire system and the admin only allocate the access to the user.

The customers must register their details and select the product from product list which are provided by the admin. If the user is willing to register, the user will give the credit details and the sales admin will check the user details and provide the requirements and acceptance through mail. Expire date of the customer's account and the renewal date for the subscriptions are also intimated through mail.

The data admin can upload the files i.e., reports, news, text data related to commodities. They can also upload the data related to the commodities.

Super admin has the power to control the entire system. Able to view the details about customers, admin user details, commodity details and the files related to the commodity. He can also edit customer details, admin user details and the commodity details if some necessity occurs.

This system is fully secured and the system's main goal is to make the process of managing the customer's account, admin user's account and data uploading easier.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS

A complete understanding of the requirement is essential for the success of software development. Scope of the system is to refine the details provided by the system engineer. Model of the required data, information, control flow and operational behavior are created. Alternative solution are analyzed and allocated to various software elements. The feasibility study evaluates the viability of the project and presents the recommended strategy adopted.

2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

In existing system, everything was done manually. This makes admin user's work hectic. . It is really time consuming and the user may feel uncomfortable.

2.1.1 Drawbacks of the Existing System

- After creating the user account. The user name and password of the customer has been intimated by the sales department through phone or mail.
- Communication to the admin user is not efficient.
- The renewal of the account of the subscriber has been checked manually.
- Finding the expire date of the subscription is difficult.
- The html files uploaded are created manually.

2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

This project aims at making the work very simpler. The employees of each department can login to the system with their username and password

2.2.1 Advantages of Proposed System

- Makes admin user's work very simpler.
- Intimation of the user name and password of the customer has been made easier.
- It will be easy to upload the files related to the commodities.
- It helps the customers about the date of expire and date of renewal of subscription.

Constraints

The employees of the company can only access the system.

CHAPTER 3

DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

3.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

The hardware support required for deploying the application

Client side Configuration

Processor	:	Pentium III
Processor Speed	:	1.4 GHz
Memory (RAM)	:	128 MB
Hard Disk	:	40 GB

Server side Configuration

Processor	:	Pentium IV
Processor Speed	:	1.7 GHz
Memory (RAM)	:	256 MB
Hard Disk	:	40 GB

3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

The software support required for deployment is

Front End	:	ASP.Net
Back End	:	Ms SQL 2000
Operating System	:	Windows XP

3.3 User Requirements

- The interface must be user friendly.
- Necessary attributes that should satisfy the user requirements.
- Various templates of the commodity files should be provided.

3.4 SOFTWARE OVERVIEW

3.4.1 ASP.NET

ASP.Net is part of the whole. NET framework, built on top of the Common Language Runtime (also known as the CLR) - a rich and flexible architecture, designed not just to cater for the needs of developers today, but to allow for the long future we have ahead of us. What you might not realize is that, unlike previous updates of ASP, ASP.Net is very much more than just an upgrade of existing technology – it is the gateway to a whole new era of web development.

ASP.Net is a feature at the following web server releases

- Microsoft IIS 5.0 on WINDOWS 2000 Server
- Microsoft IIS 5.1 on WINDOWS XP

ASP.Net has been designed to try and maintain syntax and run-time compatibility with existing ASP pages wherever possible. The motivation behind this is to allow existing ASP Pages to be initially migrated ASP.Net by simply renaming the file to have an extension of .aspx.

Benefits of ASP.Net

The .NET Framework includes a new data access technology named ADO.Net, an evolutionary improvement to ADO. Though the new data access technology is evolutionary, the classes that make up ADO.Net bear little resemblance to the ADO objects with which you might be familiar. Some fairly significant changes must be made to existing ADO applications to convert them to ADO.Net

ADO will function under ASP.Net. However, the work necessary to convert ADO applications to ADO.Net is worthwhile. ADO.NET should offer performance advantages over ADO disconnected record sets. ADO.Net transmits data in a standard XML-format file so that COM marshalling or data type conversions are not required.

3.4.2 SQL Server

SQL Server is a relational DMBS written for the Windows platform by Microsoft. SQL Server is a high-end and high-performance solution, for applications that interact with a database. Its use has been increasing because of the number of web applications that feature a data base back end.

SQL Server Architecture

Microsoft® SQL Server data is stored in databases. The data in a database is organized into the logical components visible to users. A database is also physically implemented as two or more files on disk.

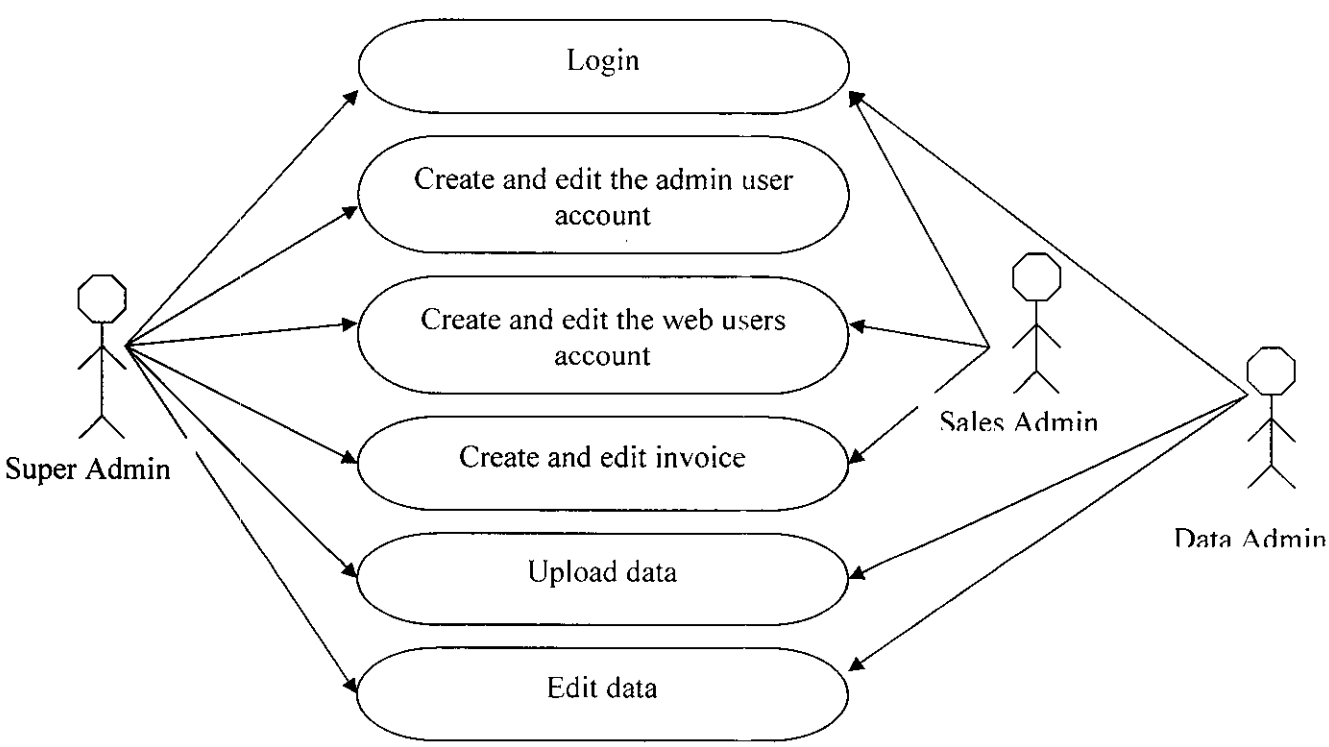
When using a database, you work primarily with the logical components such as tables, views, procedures, and users. The physical implementation of files is largely transparent. Typically, only the database administrator needs to work with the physical implementation.

CHAPTER 4
SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 DIAGRAMS

4.1.1 USE-CASE DIAGRAMS

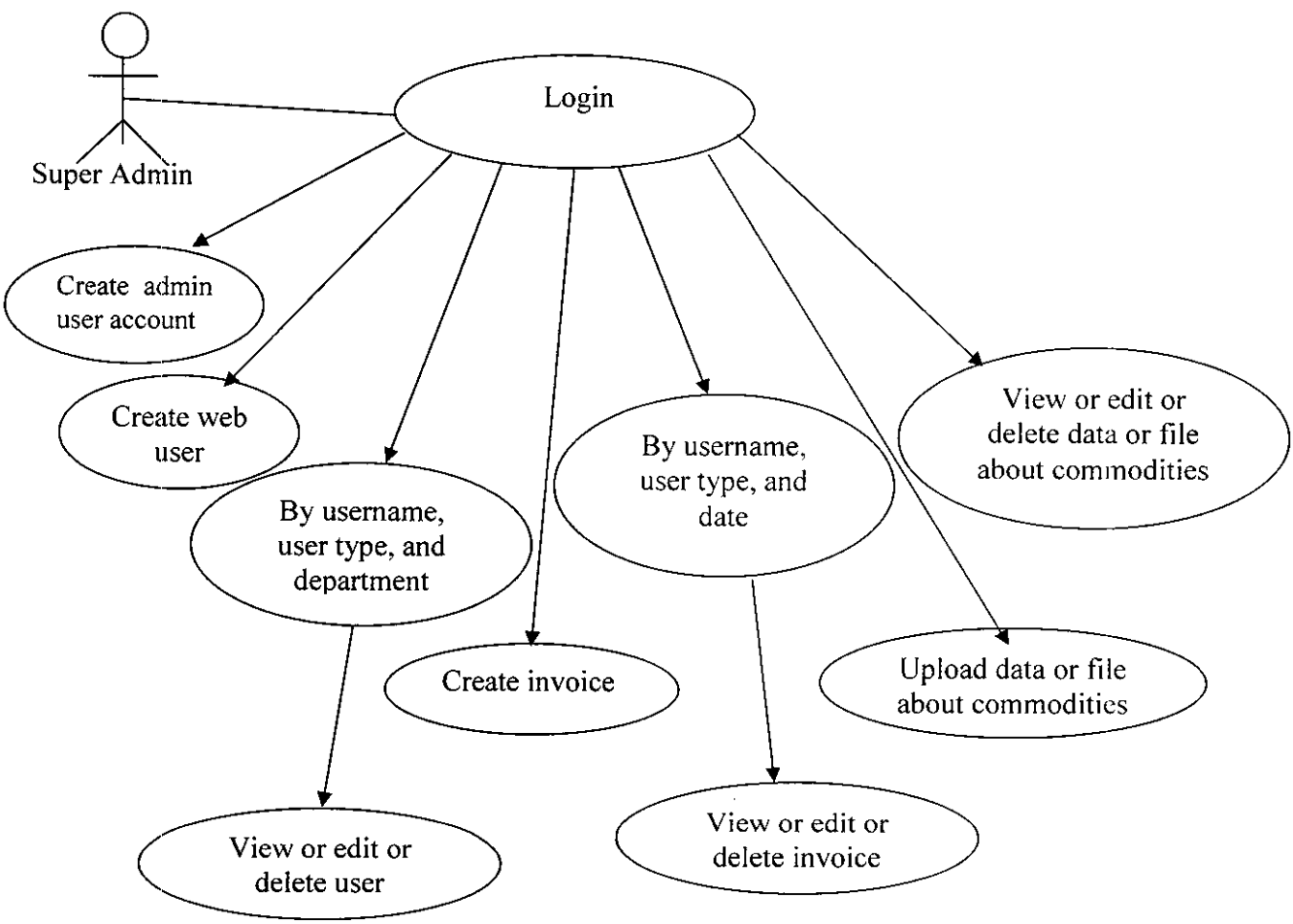
A use case diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a Use-case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases. The main purpose of a use case diagram is to show how the system functions and for which actor. Roles of the actors in the system can be depicted.



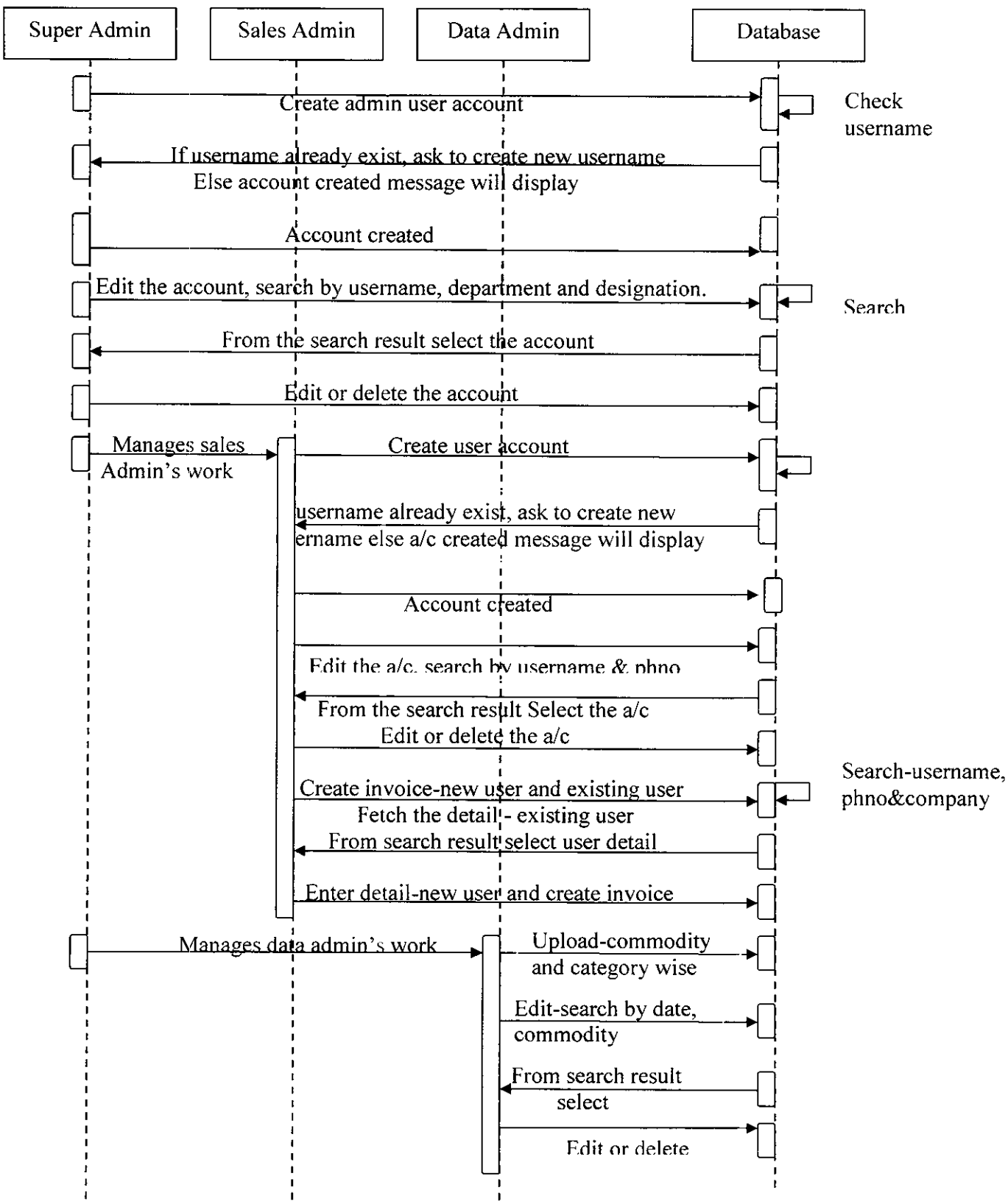
Super Administrator's Login Use Case

The system should allow controlling the whole website. They will be having all options. They can create account for both web users and admin users. They can create, edit and delete the admin user account and the web user account. They can able to upload data, edit and delete the data in the database. They can control both the sales administrator's and data administrator's access

Diagram



SEQUENCE DIAGRAM:



4.2 ELEMENTS OF DESIGN

System Design is the most creative and challenging phase in the development of a software system. The first step is to determine what input data is needed for the system and then to design a database that will meet the requirements of the proposed system. The next step is to determine what outputs are needed from the system and the format of the output to be produced.

During the design of the proposed system some areas where attention is required are:

- How are the inputs required and the outputs produced?
- How should the data be organized?
- What will be the processes involved in the system?
- How should the screen look?

The steps carried out in the design phase are as follows:

- Input Design
- Output Design
- Database Design

4.2.1 INPUT DESIGN

Input design is a part of the system design and hence must be carefully designed which otherwise lead to serious errors in the later stages of development. Inaccurate input data is the most common cause of errors in data processing. The main objective of designing input focus on

- Controlling the amount of input required
- Avoiding delayed responses
- Keeping process simple
- Controlling and avoiding errors

4.2.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

Output 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 will evaluate the usefulness of the application. Most end-users will not actually operate the information system or enter data through workstations, but they will use the output from the system. When designing output, system analysis must accomplish the following.

- Determine what information to present
- Decide whether to display, print or speak the information and select the output medium
- Arrange the presentation of information in an acceptable format.
- Decide how to distribute the output to intended recipients.

The arrangement of information on a display or printed document is termed as layout. Accomplish the general activities listed above will require specific decisions, such as whether to use pre-printed forms when preparing reports and documents, how many lines to plan on a printed page or whether to use graphics and colour.

The output design is specified on layout performs, sheets that describe the location characteristics, and format of the column headings and pagination.

The output must be provided in a format easily understandable even by a novice user. After analyzing the operations of the system, output information required for each jobs are determined. In addition to this, these outputs may be in format suitable as inputs for subsequent processing.

Process of the users of the system:

Creating account
Introduction
Sales admin can create new account for web users

Inputs
- Customer details.
- User type.
- Products.

Processing

- Select the create account button. Then they will enter the user details like first name, last name, contact address, phone number, email id and the user type.
- Username is created, it should be unique and it will be verified, if it is already available then admin have to create unique username.
- The customer details will be updated in the database. Depending on the user type the customer will have different rights to access.

Outputs

- The customer will receive a verification of payment and a account access details.
- If the username already exist then the message will be displayed: "Username already exist".
- The message will be displayed, if the account is created successfully.

Modifying account

Introduction

Sales admin can modify or delete the existing account.

Inputs

- Select one option from search criteria.

Processing

- Select edit button.
- Choose the search criteria: Username or Phone number
- According to the selection the details will be displayed.
- Modification can be done where ever requires can be made.
- After paying the subscription, the trail users will get the customer id as username and their user type will also get changed from trail user to subscribers. So these modifications will be done by the admin.
- Admin also having the rights to modify the user details.
- After doing the modification then press the modification button.
- Modified customer details will be updated in the database.

Outputs

- Message will be displayed if the modification finished successfully.

Creating invoice.

Introduction

Sales admin can create new invoice for new users and existing users.

Inputs

- Customer details.
- From date and to date (subscription period).
- Invoice date
- Subscription value.

Spot Daily Prices

Feild Name	Feild Type
Traded_date	Datetime
Ex_id	Varchar(100)
Comname_id	Varchar(100)
Openprice	Float
Highprice	Float
Closeprice	Float
lowprice	Float
Averageprice	Float
Unit_id	Varchar(255)
Spot_attribute	Varchar(255)
Estimate_type	Varchar(255)
Source_nm	Varchar(255)
change	Float
Status	Bit

Spot1

Feild Name	Feild Type
Traded_date	Datetime
Ex_id	Varchar(100)
Comname_id	Varchar(100)
Openprice	Float
Highprice	Float
Closeprice	Float
lowprice	Float
Averageprice	Float
Unit_id	Varchar(255)
Spot_attribute	Varchar(255)
Estimate_type	Varchar(255)
Source_nm	Varchar(255)
Change	Float

Tas_Report

Field Name	Field Type
Report_id	Float
Report_Date	Datetime
Comname_id	Varchar(100)
Filename	varchar(30)
Title	varchar(100)
Latest	Bit
Exchange	Varchar(35)
Variety_id	Varchar(50)
Report_type	Vachar(35)
Report_Time	Datetime

Future_continuous:

Field Name	Field Type
Traded_date	datetime
Ex_id	Varchar(100)
Comname_id	Varchar(100)
Openprice	Float
Highprice	Float
Closeprice	Float
Lowprice	Float
Setval	Float
Unit_id	Varchar(255)
Volume	Float
Open_interest	Float
Estimate_type	Varchar(255)
Source_nm	Varchar(50)
Change	Float

Future_Daily_Price_detail

Feild Name	Feild Type
Ex_id	Varchar(100)
Comname_id	Varchar(100)
Openprice	Float
Highprice	Float
Closeprice	Float
Lowprice	Float
Setval	Float
Unit_id	Varchar(255)
Volume	Float
Open_interest	Float
Estimate_type	Varchar(255)
Source_nm	Varchar(50)
Change	Float

Text_Data

Field Name	Field Type
Text_id	Float
Date1	datetime
Comname_id	varchar(100)
Filename	varchar(25)
Title	varchar(100)
Source	varchar(100)
Isspot	Int
Module_type	Varchar(100)
Submodule_type	Vachar(100)
Time1	Datetime

History Table:

Field	Type
Username	Varchar(50)
Atime	Datetime
Adate	Datetime
Form	Varchar(30)
Action	Varchar(30)
Relatedid	Varchar(30)

Future 1

Feild Name	Feild Type
Traded_date	Datetime
Contract_month	Varchar(50)
Contract_year	Float
Ex_id	Varchar(100)
Comname_id	Varchar(100)
Openprice	Float
Highprice	Float
Closeprice	Float
lowprice	Float
setval	Float
Unit_id	Varchar(255)
volume	Float
Open_interest	Float
Estimate_type	Varchar(255)
Source_nm	Varchar(50)
change	Float

WebCusttrans:

Feild Name	Feild Type
Custid	Varchar(50)
Bid	Varchar(15)
Fromdate	Datetime
Todate	Datetime

User Details:

Field name	Field type
username	Varchar(50)
Firstname	Varchar(50)
Middlename	Varchar(50)
Lastname	Varchar(50)
organisation	Varchar(50)
Business	Varchar(255)
Address1	Varchar(255)
Address2	Varchar(255)
City	Varchar(100)
State	Varchar(100)
Country	Varchar(100)
Pincode	Float
Tel	Float
Email	Varchar(100)
Doj	Datetime
Fax	Float
Website	Varchar(100)
Description	Varchar(255)
Dat	Datetime

User Table:

Feild name	Feild type
Username	Varchar(50)
Password	Varchar(50)
Ustatus	Varchar(50)

Custtrans:

Field name	Field type
Bid	Varchar(50)
Custid	Varchar(50)
Refno	Float
Refdate	Datetime
Particulars	Varchar(50)
Subperiod	Varchar(255)
Fromdate	Datetime
Todate	datetime
Prdqty	Int
Invno	Varchar(15)
Invdate	Datetime
Unitprice	Float
Amtrate	Float
Paymode	Varchar(100)
Paydesc	Varchar(200)
Remark	Varchar(250)
Receipt	Int
CurrencyType	Varchar(50)
saltaxper	Float
Sertaxper	Float
Domint	Char

Admin User Table:

Field	Type
Username	Varchar(50)
Empid	Varchar(20)
Dprt	Varchar(30)
Dsgn	Varchar(30)
psswrd	Varchar(30)
Utype	Varchar(30)

Custdetails:

Field name	Field type
Custid	Varchar(50)
custname	Varchar(50)
Company	Varchar(255)
Address1	Varchar(255)
Address2	Varchar(255)
City	Varchar(100)
State	Varchar(100)
Country	Varchar(100)
Pincode	Float
Tele	Float
Email	Varchar(100)
Fax	Float
Website	Varchar(100)

Temp shop:

Field Name	Field Type
Slno	Float
Sessionid	Float
Username	Varchar(50)
Product	Varchar(30)
Price	Float
Discount	Float
Subdate	Datetime
Sub period	Varchar(30)
Currencytype	Varchar(30)

4.2.4 MODULAR DESIGN

Modular design — or "modularity in design" — is an approach that subdivides a system into smaller parts (modules) that can be independently created and then used in different systems to drive multiple functionalities. Besides reduction in cost (due to lesser customization, and less learning time), and flexibility in design, modularity offers other benefits such as augmentation (adding new solution by merely plugging in a new module), and exclusion.

This system is also modularized to reduce the complexity of the system. This contains various modules.

A) Sales Admin Module:

The sales admin of the system is the employee of the company, they can create account for the customers, and they have to maintain the trail user's account and the subscriber's account. Should remained the customer about the expiry of their subscription period and the renewal of account. Then add the invoice detail of the customer who paid the subscription.

B) Data Admin Module:

The system should allow the data admin to upload the data and modify or delete the existing data.

C) Super Admin Module:

The system should allow to control the whole website. They will be having all options. They can create account for both web users and admin users. They can create, edit and delete the admin user account and the web user account. They can able to upload data, edit and delete the data in the database. They can control both the sales administrator's and data administrator's access

D) Reports Module

Reports forms the main output of any system. This system too has many reports which will help admin users to take many important decisions. This system contains many reports based on Customer Id, Commodity Id, and Date etc.

CHAPTER 5
SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

5.1 IMPLEMENTATION

System Implementation is the part of the software engineering life cycle, where, the design artifacts are converted to a working application. Coding is done in this stage using an framework and programming language, which would solve the specific problem the best way. Once the design is coded into a working application, it has to be verified, validated and tested in detail. The tested product if successful is deployed in the user environment.

5.2 SYSTEM VERIFICATION

System Verification is the process of evaluating software to determine whether the products of a given development phase satisfy the conditions imposed at the start of that phase. Verification is ensuring that the product has been built according to the requirements and design specifications- i.e., you built it right.

In this website, review of interim work steps is done to ensure they are acceptable. In data access, it verifies whether the right data is being accessed in terms of the right place and in the right way.

5.3 SYSTEM VALIDATION

System Validation is the process of evaluating software during or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies specified requirements. Validation checks that the product design satisfies or fits the intended usage (high-level checking) — i.e., you built the right product. This is done through dynamic testing and other forms of review. Validation ensures that the product actually meets the user's needs.

In this project, validation checks whether the developer is moving towards the right product. Validation coding is written using pre-defined validates available in ASP.Net 2.0. Each field in registration form are validated such that the right username, password, date etc., is added. Any wrong entry display error messages or warnings. The login form is validated such that the valid registered user only can login to new page. Fields such as e-mail id and website are checked for its format. Validation also determines if this project complies with the requirements and performs functions for which it is intended and meets the organization's goal and user needs.

5.4 TESTING

Testing is a critical element of software quality and assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification design and coding. This could be done in parallel during all the phases of system development. The feedback received from these tests can be used for further enhancement of the system under consideration. The main type of test carried out is Unit Testing and Integration Testing.

5.4.1 Unit Testing

A series of stand-alone tests are conducted during Unit Testing. Each test examines an individual component that is new or has been modified. A unit test is also called a module test. Unit tests focus on functionality and reliability, and the entry and exit criteria can be the same for each module or particular module. Unit testing is done in a test environment prior to system integration.

Each form is tested individually to verify that the detailed design for unit has been correctly implemented. Initially the flow of control and data through that page is checked. In a page, each control is further tested in unit testing.

5.4.2 Integration testing

Integration testing is a logical extension of unit testing. In its simplest form, two units that have already been tested are combined into a component and the interface between them is tested. A component, in this sense, refers to an integrated aggregate of more than one unit. The idea is to test combinations of pieces and eventually expand the process to test your modules with those of other groups. Eventually all the modules making up a process are tested together. Beyond that, if the program is composed of more than one process, they should be tested in pairs rather than all at once. Integration testing identifies problems that occur when units are combined.

Many forms in the system have communication between each other. This helps in testing integration testing. For ex: if the user logins, first system should check whether he is a valid user and then it should move to the correspond pages that is, if the user is sales admin they will have the permission to access the user account (customer), invoice adding and if the user is data admin then they will have access to upload data only and finally if the user is super admin then they can access all the pages. Here more than a single process is involved and so it needs integration testing.

CHAPTER 7

APPENDIX

SCREEN SHOTS

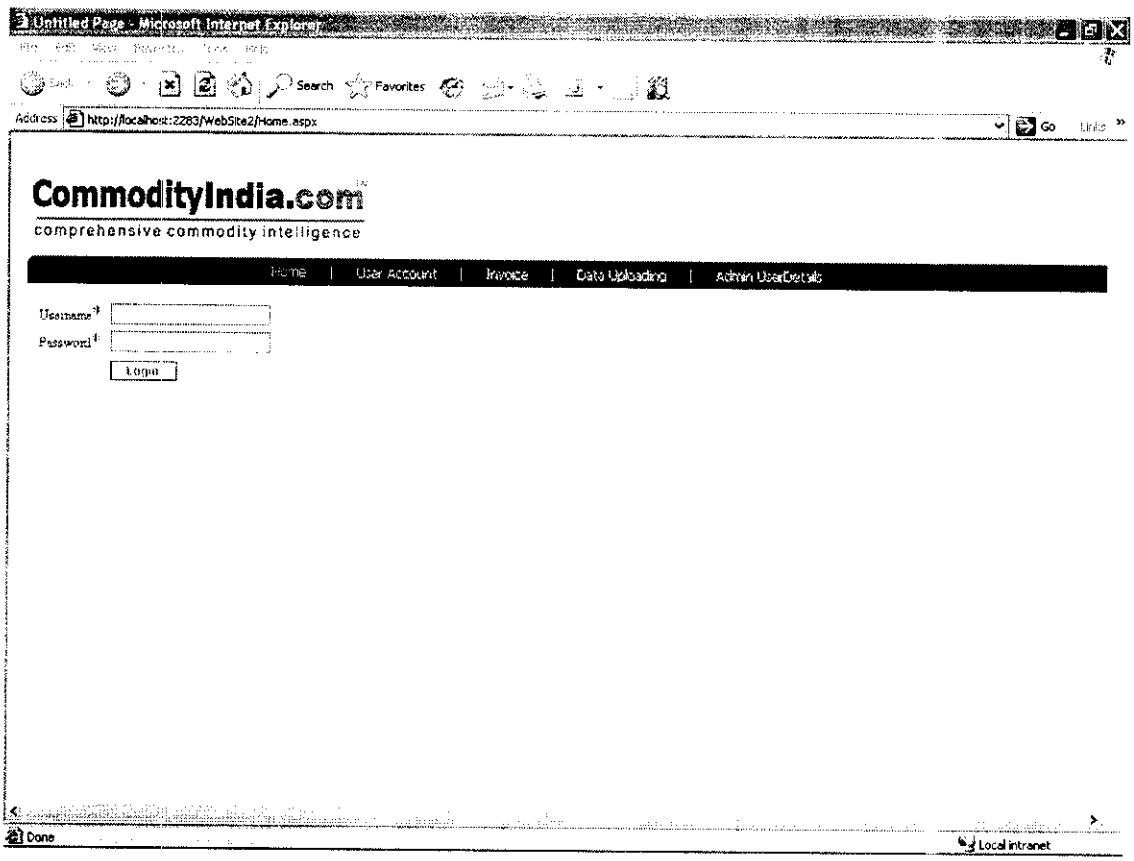


Figure (7 a): User Login-Form

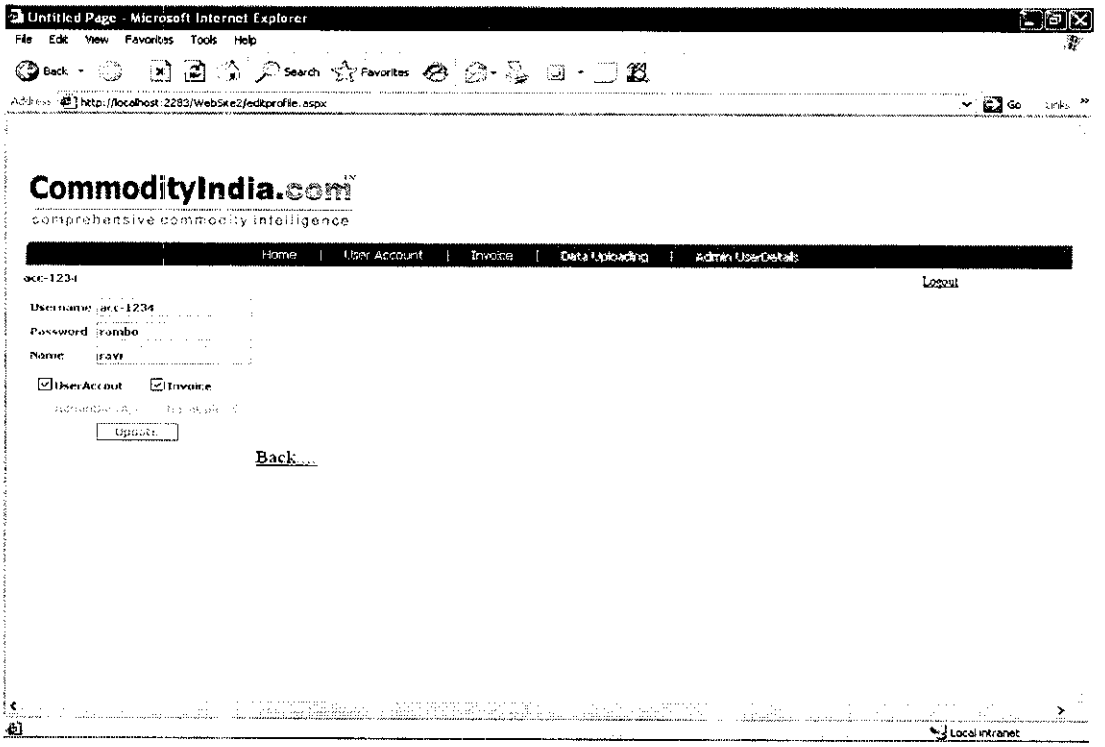


Figure (7 b): User Profile

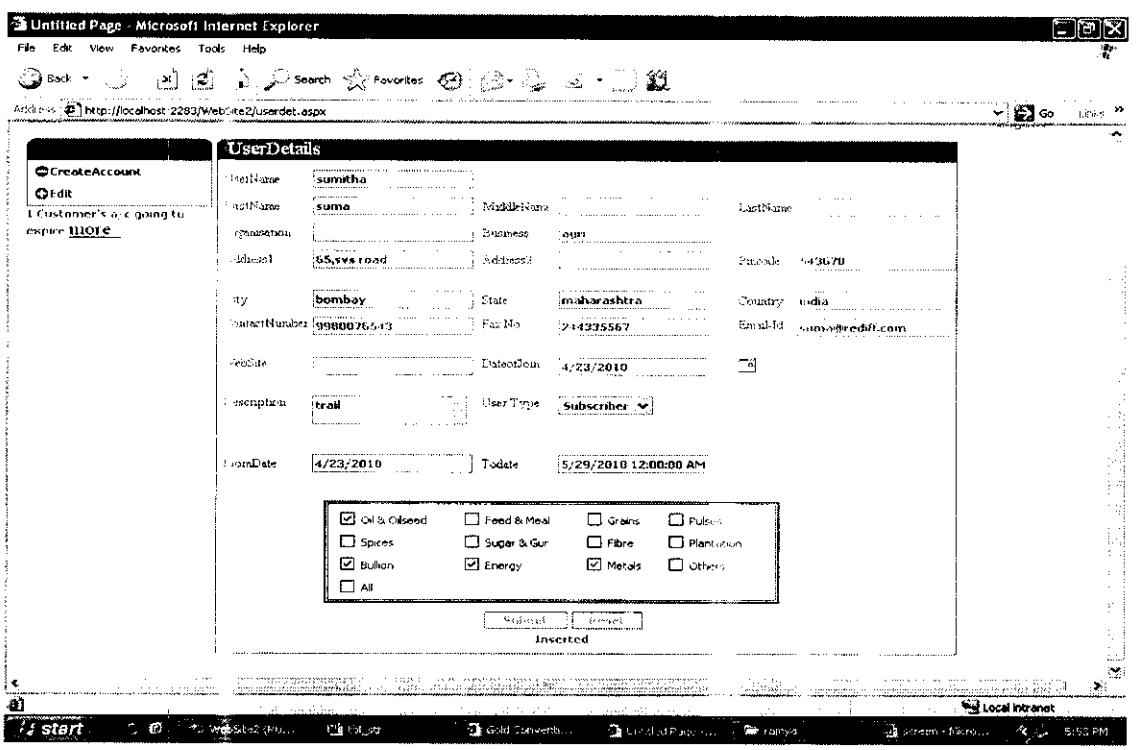


Figure (7 c): User- Detail Form (Customer)

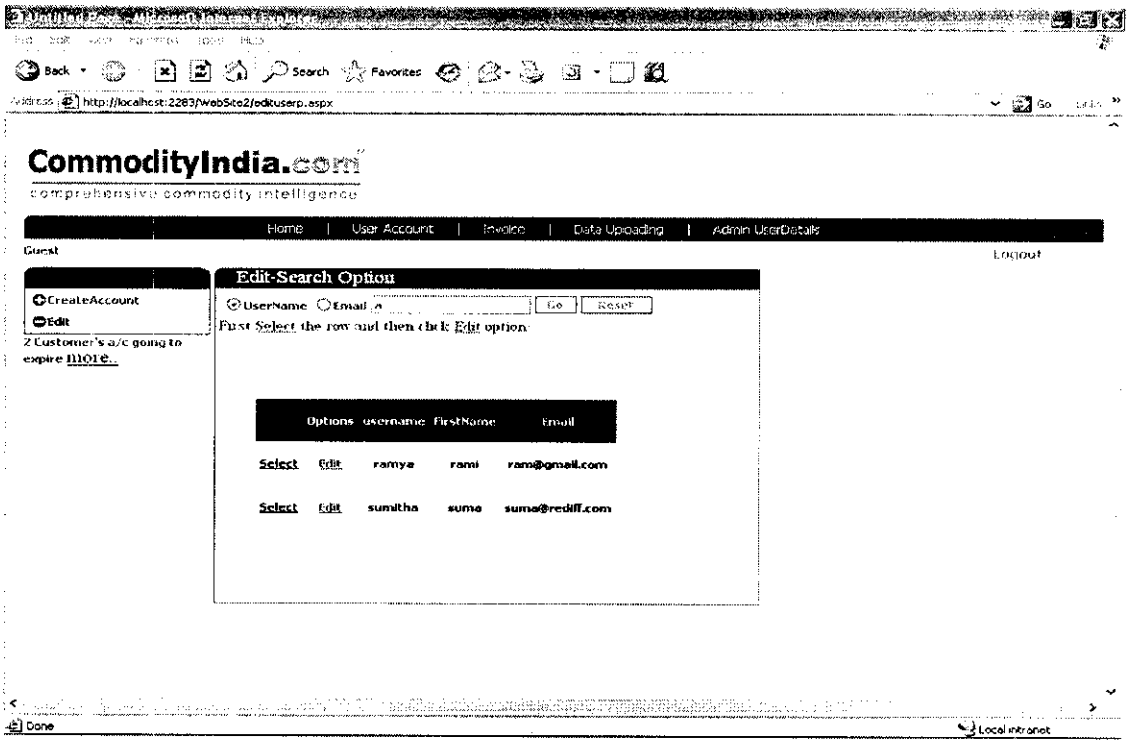


Figure (7 d): User- Search Form (Customer)

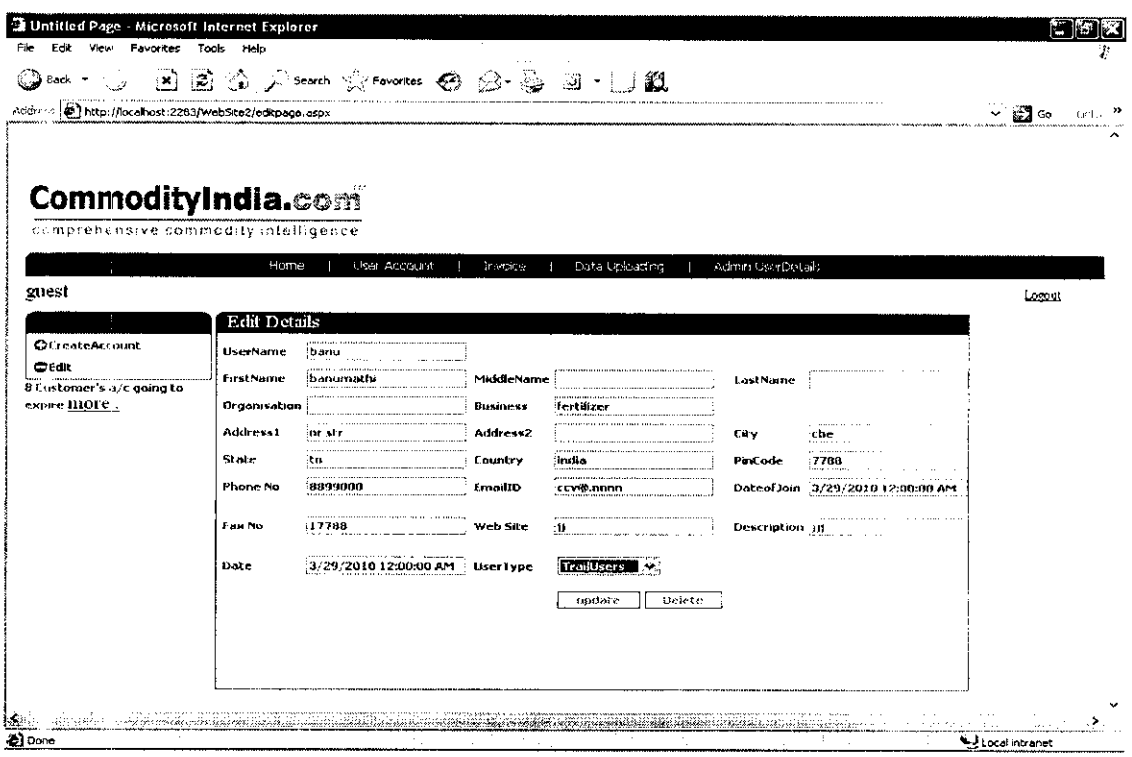


Figure (7 e): User- Edit Form (Customer)

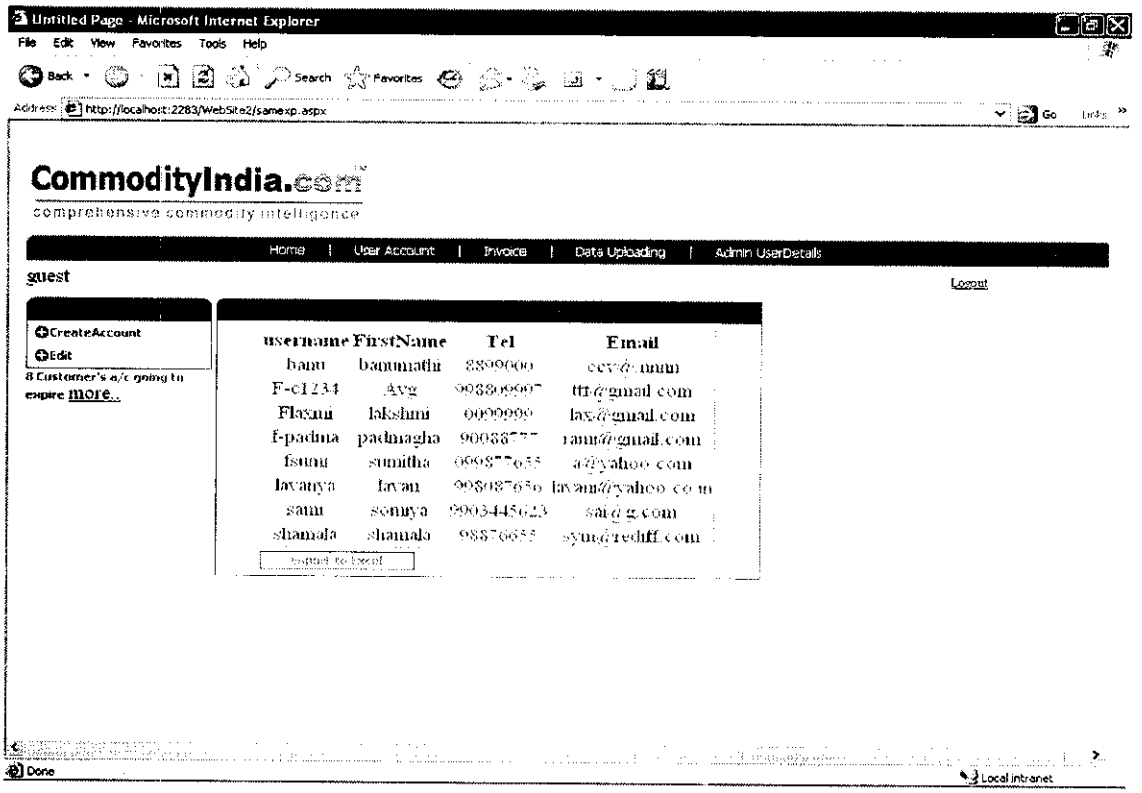


Figure (7 f): User- Details Form (Customer)

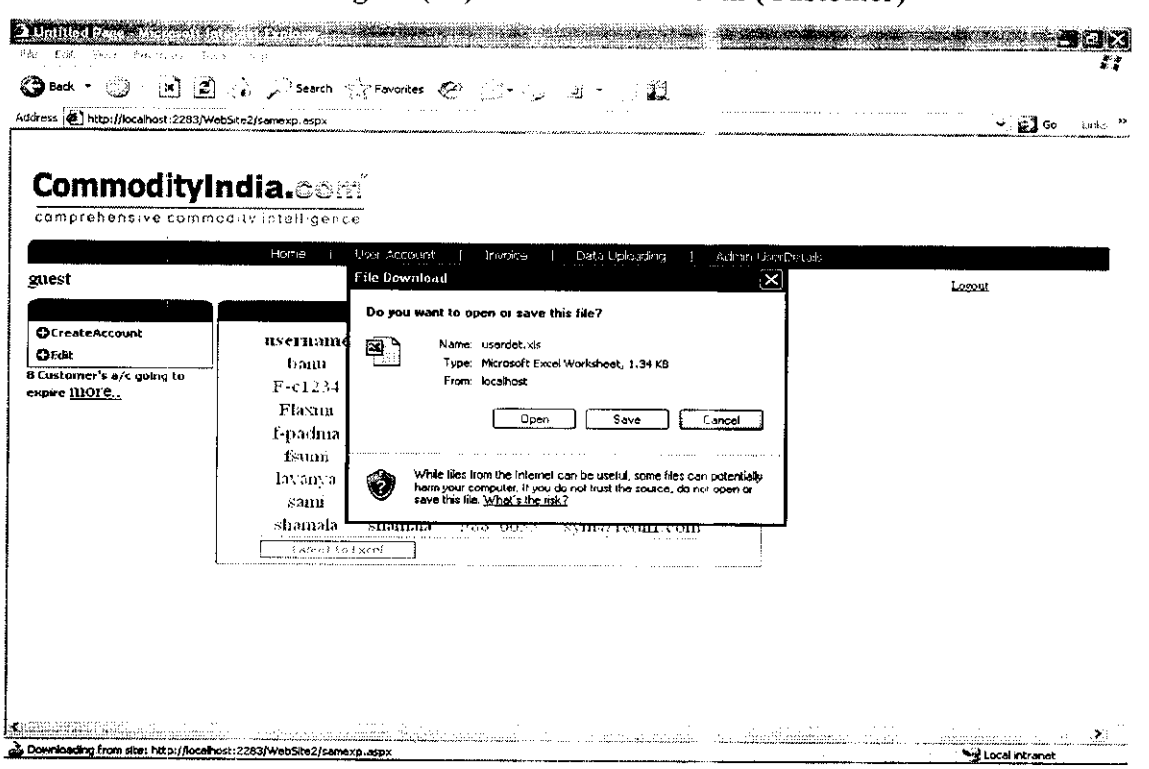


Figure (7 g): User- Detail Export to excel (Customer)

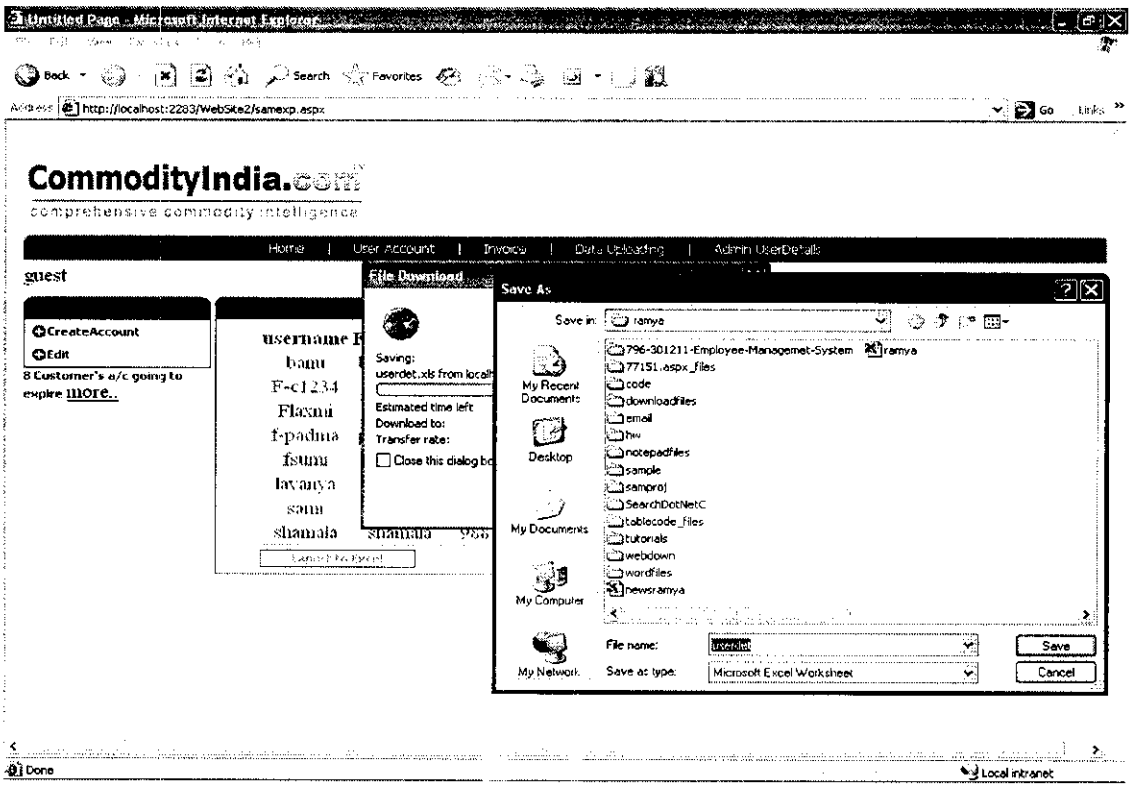
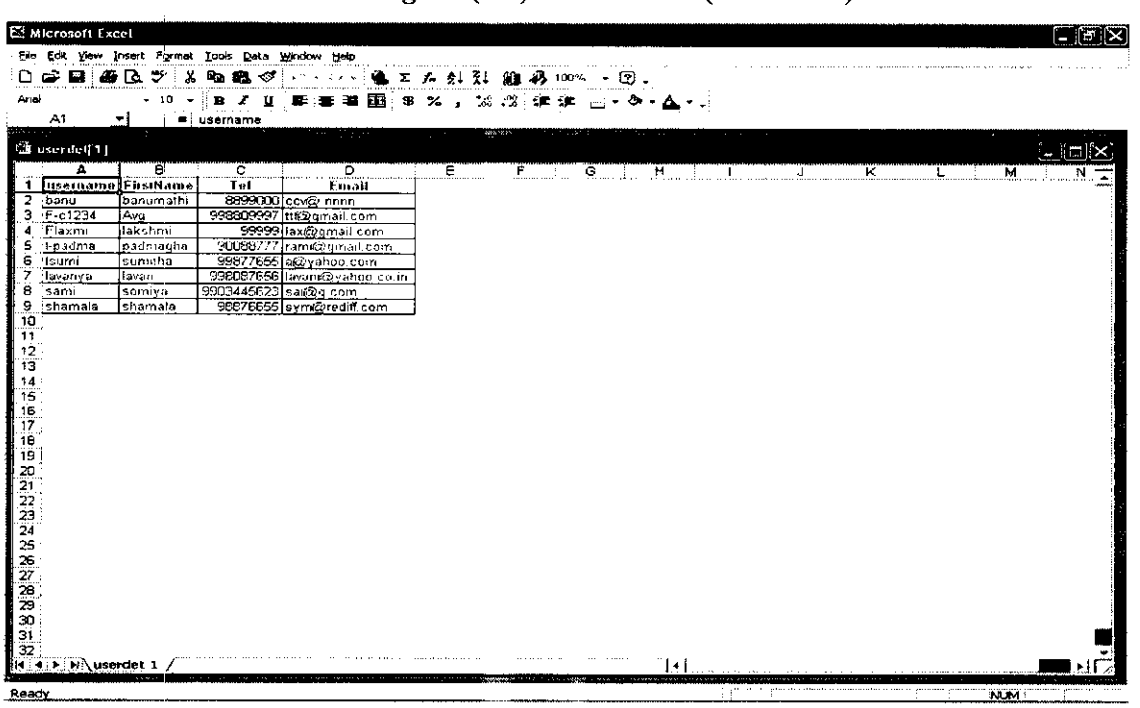


Figure (7 h): User-detail (Customer)



	username	FirstName	Tel	Email
2	banu	banumathi	8899000	ccv@ nnnn
3	F-c1234	Avg	998809997	ttt@gmail.com
4	Flaxmi	lakshmi	99999	lax@gmail.com
5	f-padma	padmagha	900899777	ramt@gmail.com
6	fsumi	sumitha	99877656	a@yahoo.com
7	lavanya	lavan	9980876 56	lavane@yahoo.co.in
8	sami	samiya	99034456 23	sai@g.com
9	shamala	shamala	98876655	sym@rediff.com

Figure (7 i): User-Form in Excel (Customer)

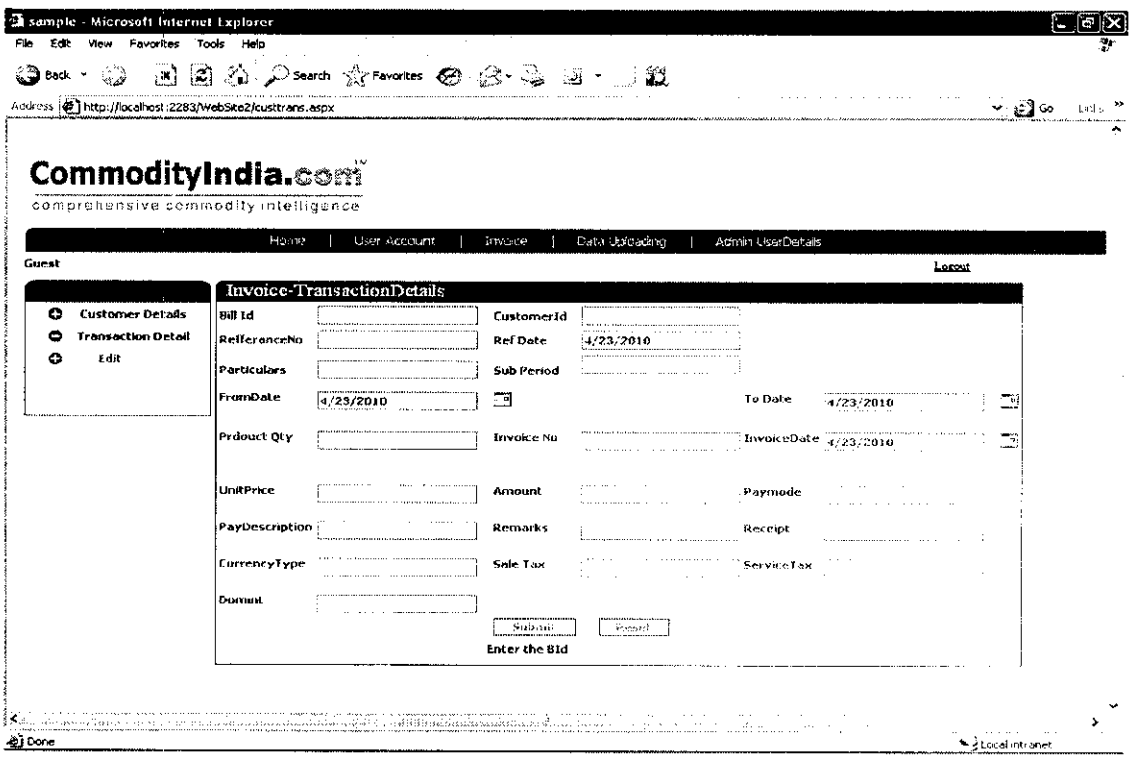


Figure (7 j): Invoice Transaction Details

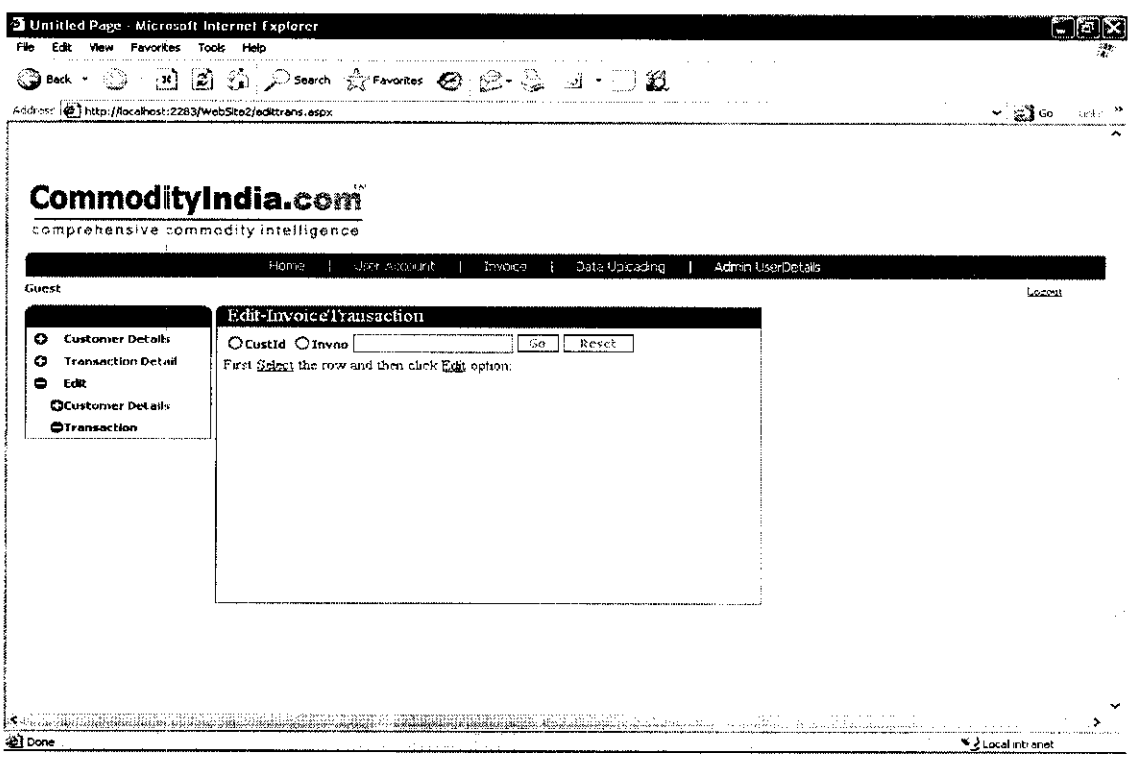


Figure (7 k): Invoice Transaction Edit

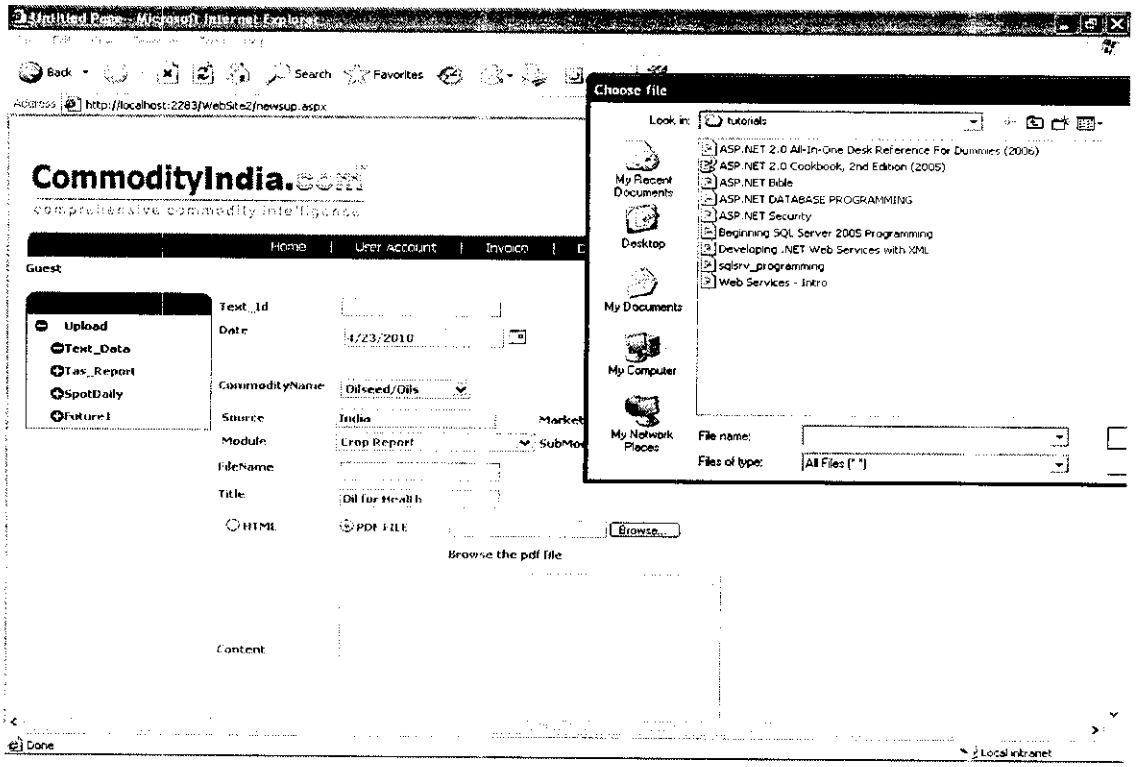


Figure (7 l): Text-Data Form- Uploading Pdf File

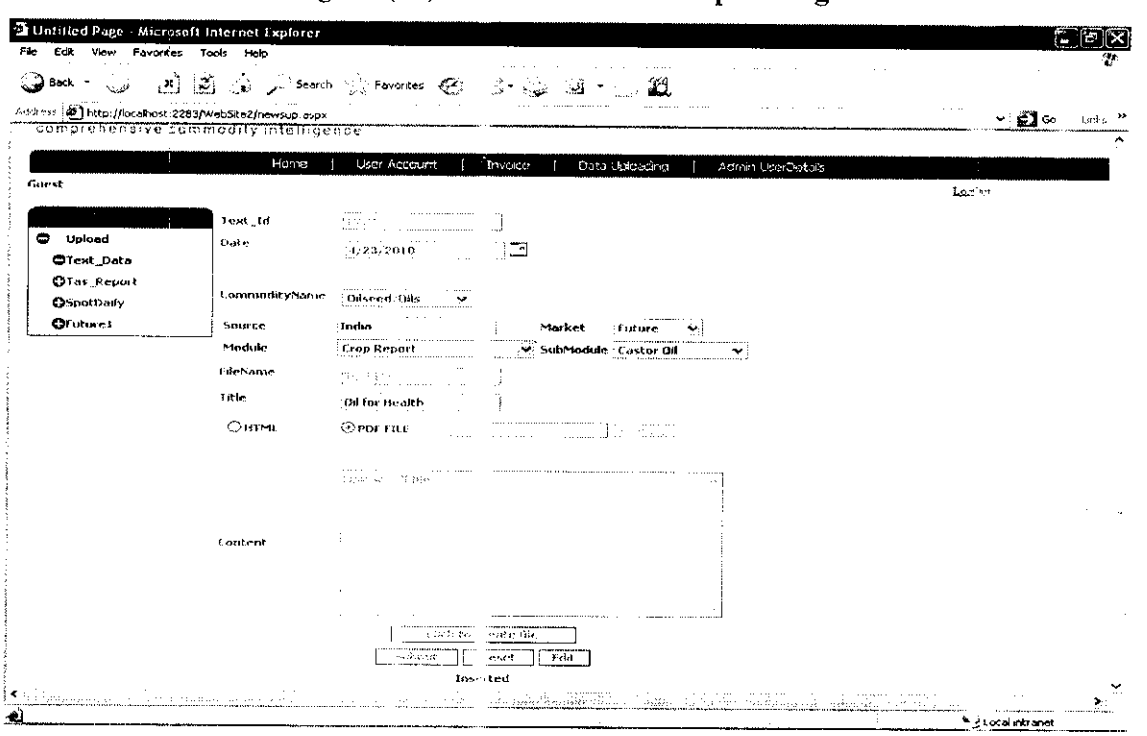


Figure (7 m): Text-data Uploaded Form

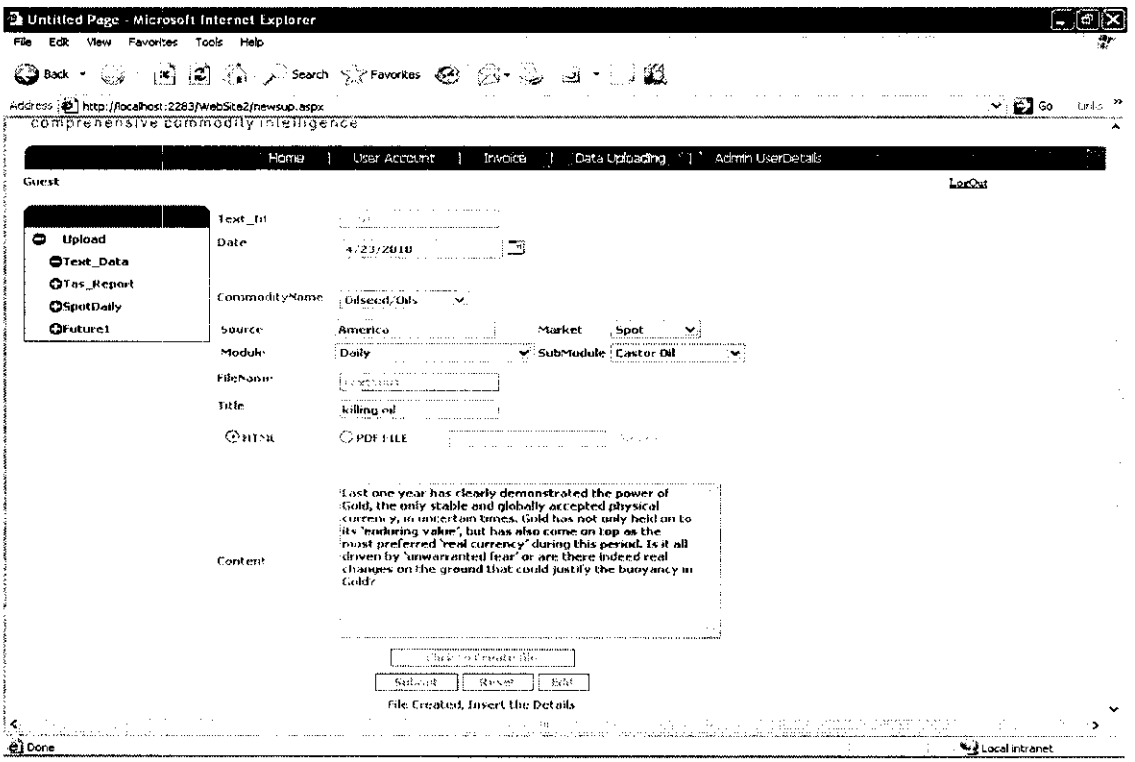


Figure (7 n): Text-Data Form- Uploading Html File

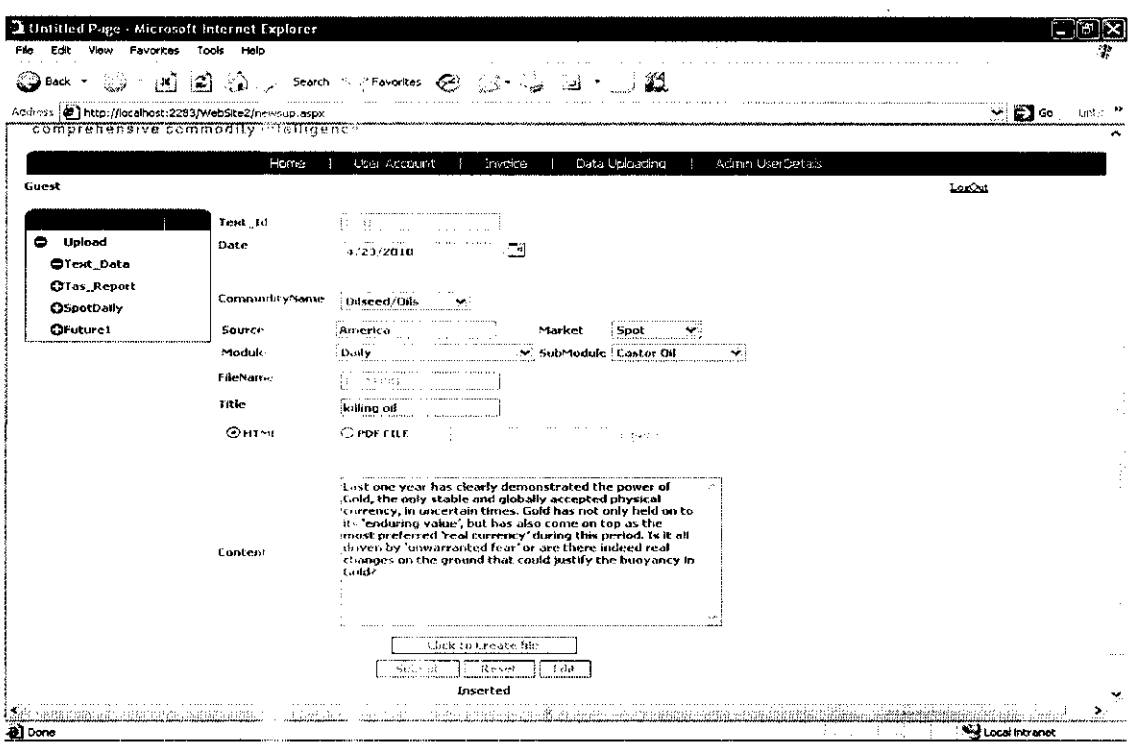


Figure (7 o): Tas-Report Uploaded Form

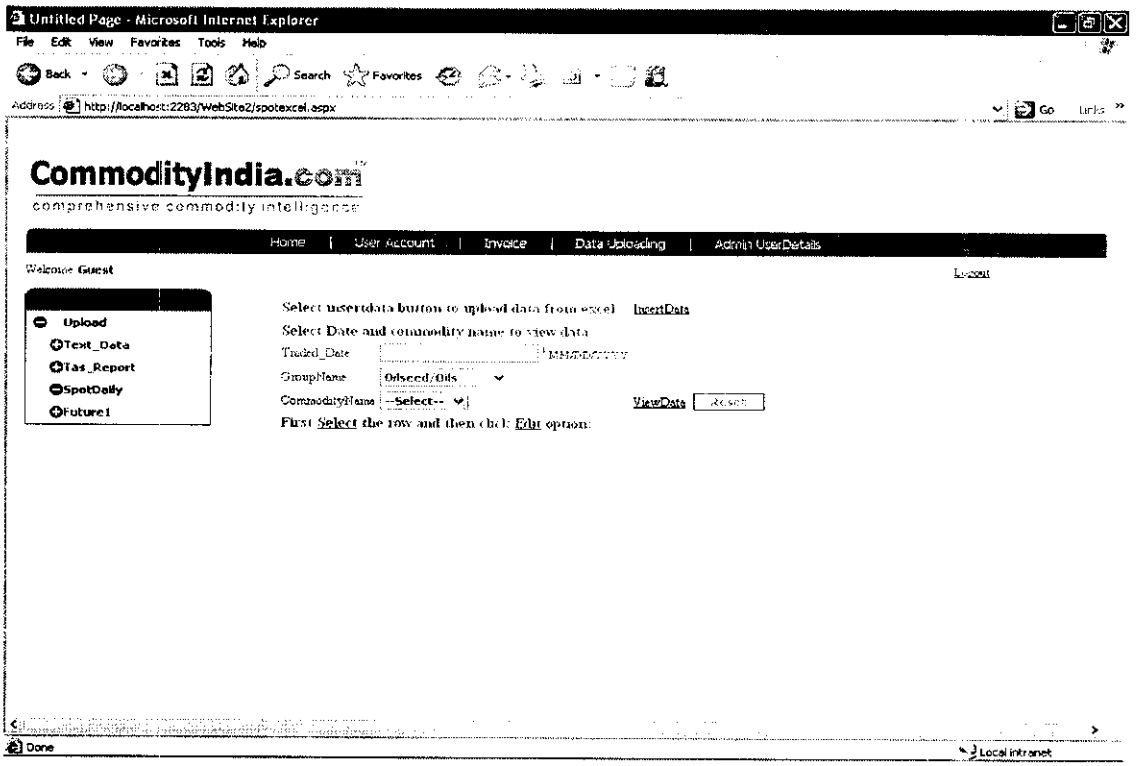


Figure (7 p): Spot Price- Import From Excel

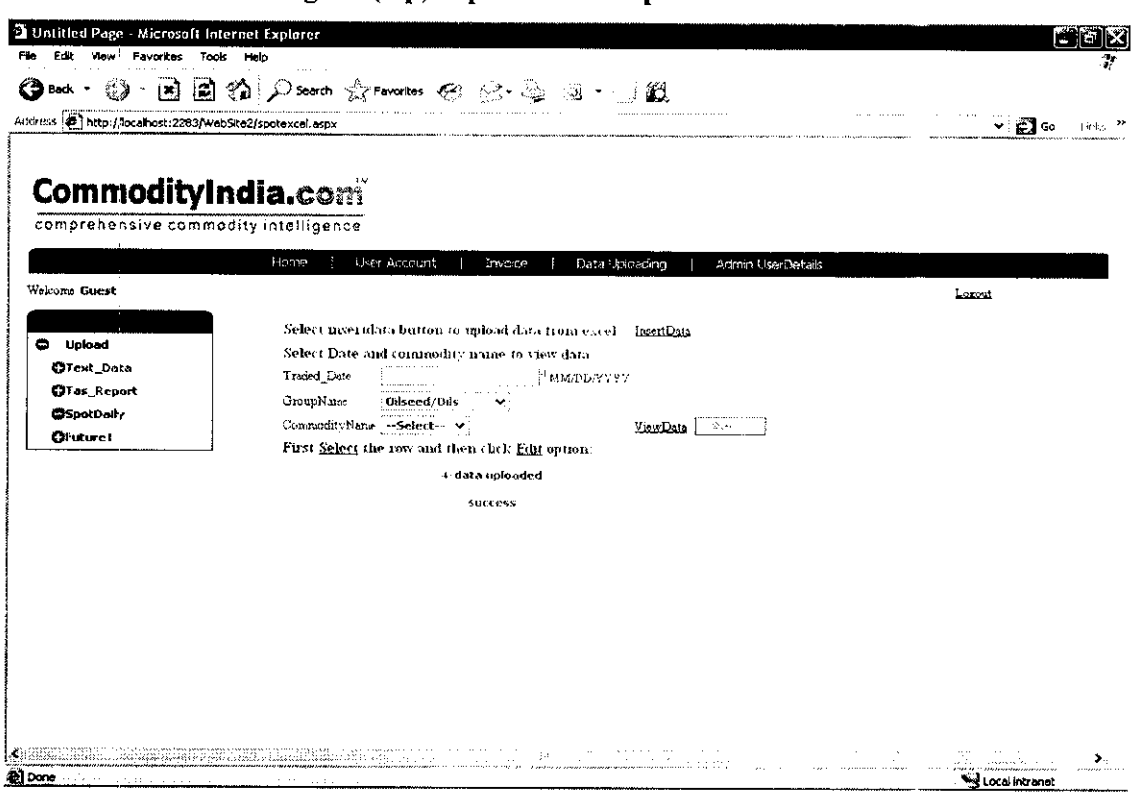


Figure (7 q): Spot Price Uploaded Form

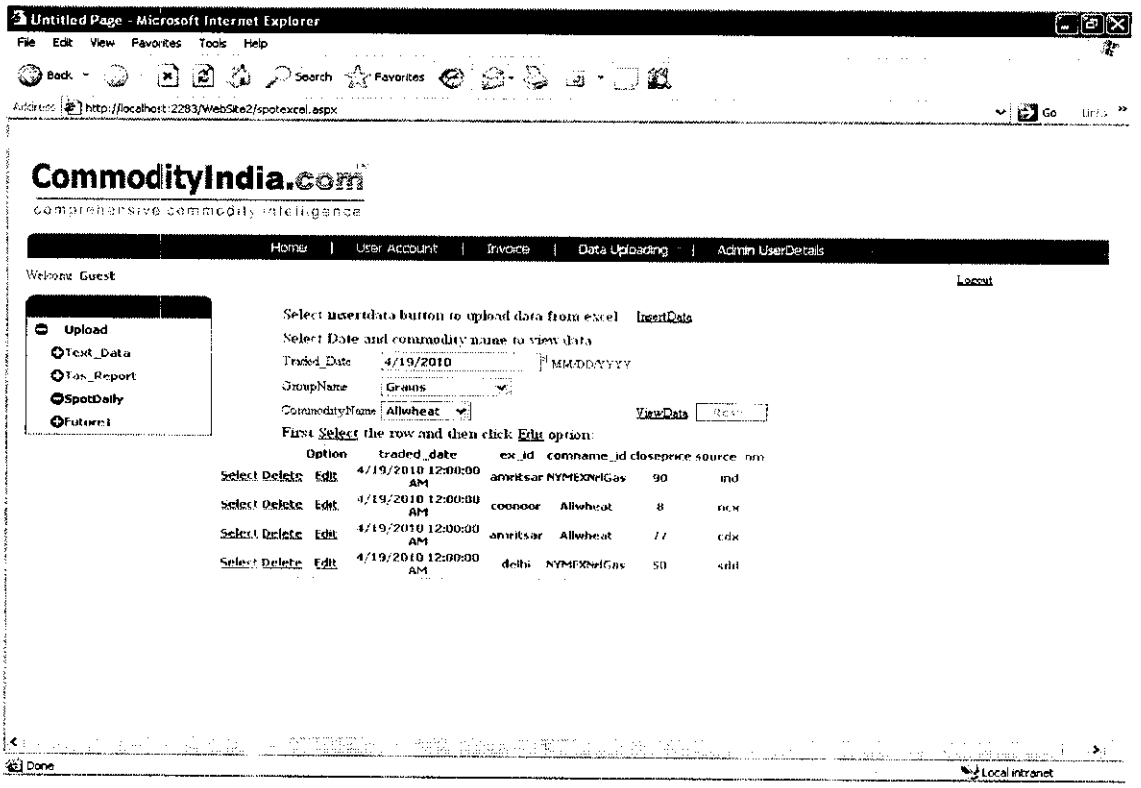


Figure (7 r):Spot Price View

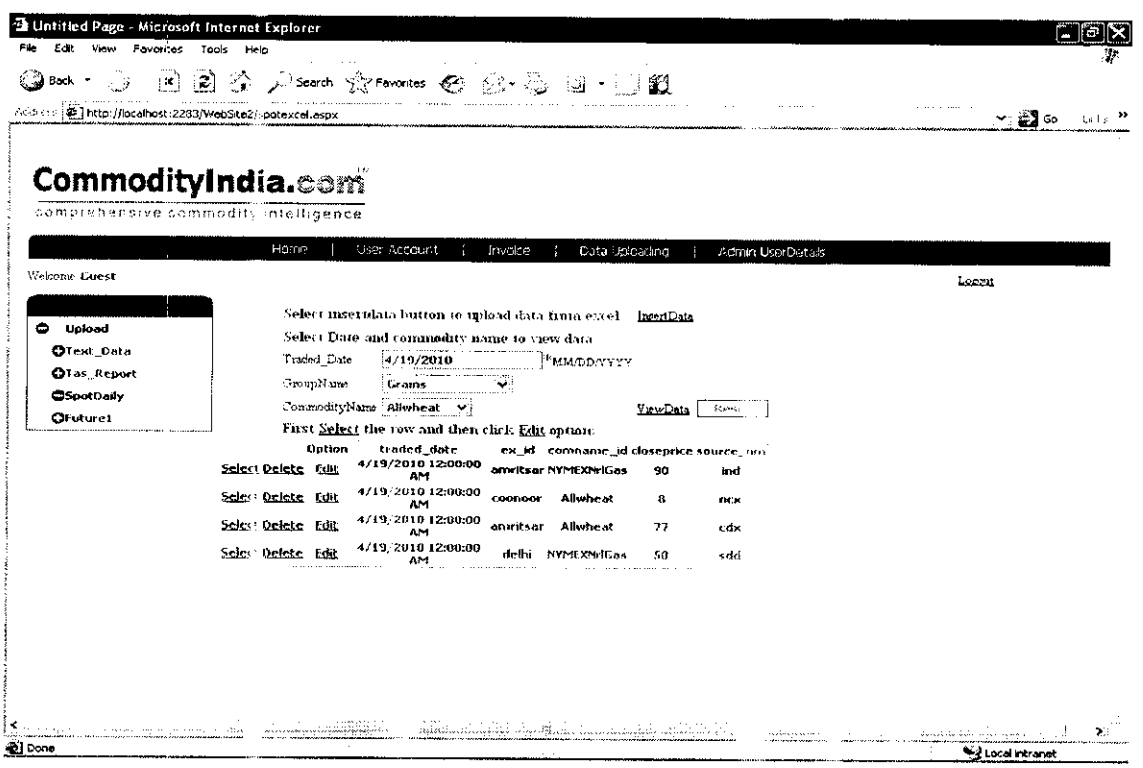


Figure (7 s): Spot Price Edit

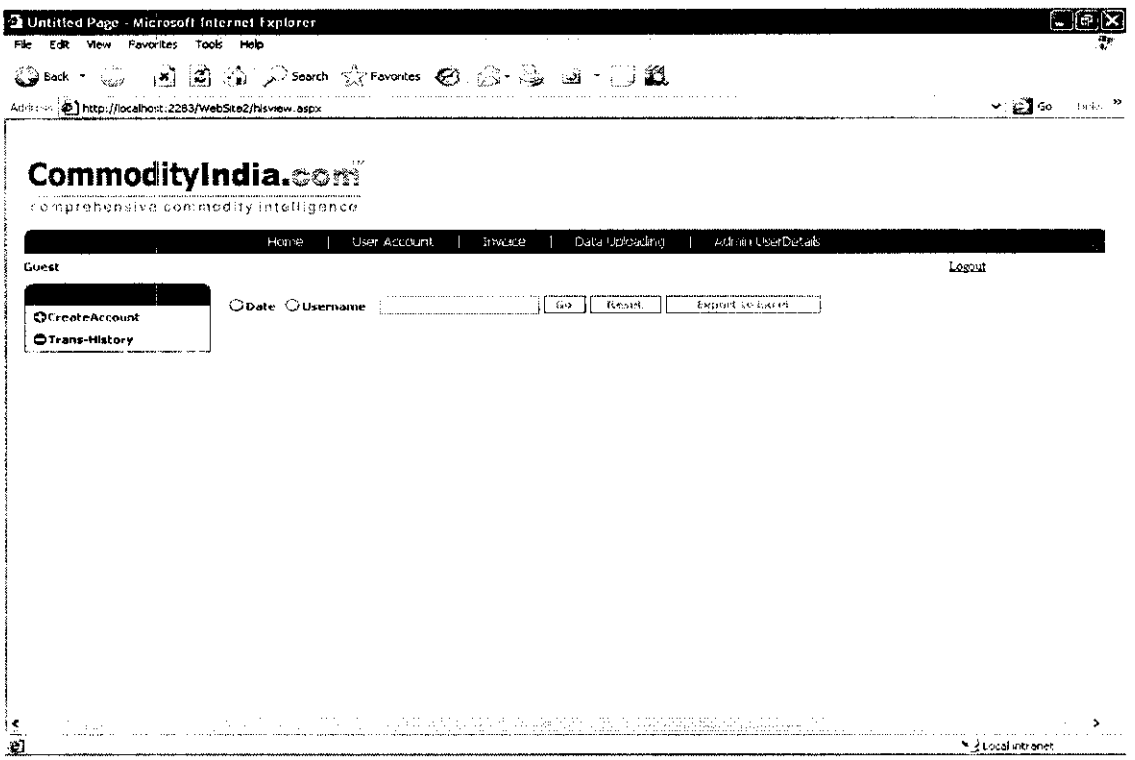


Figure (7 t): History of transaction

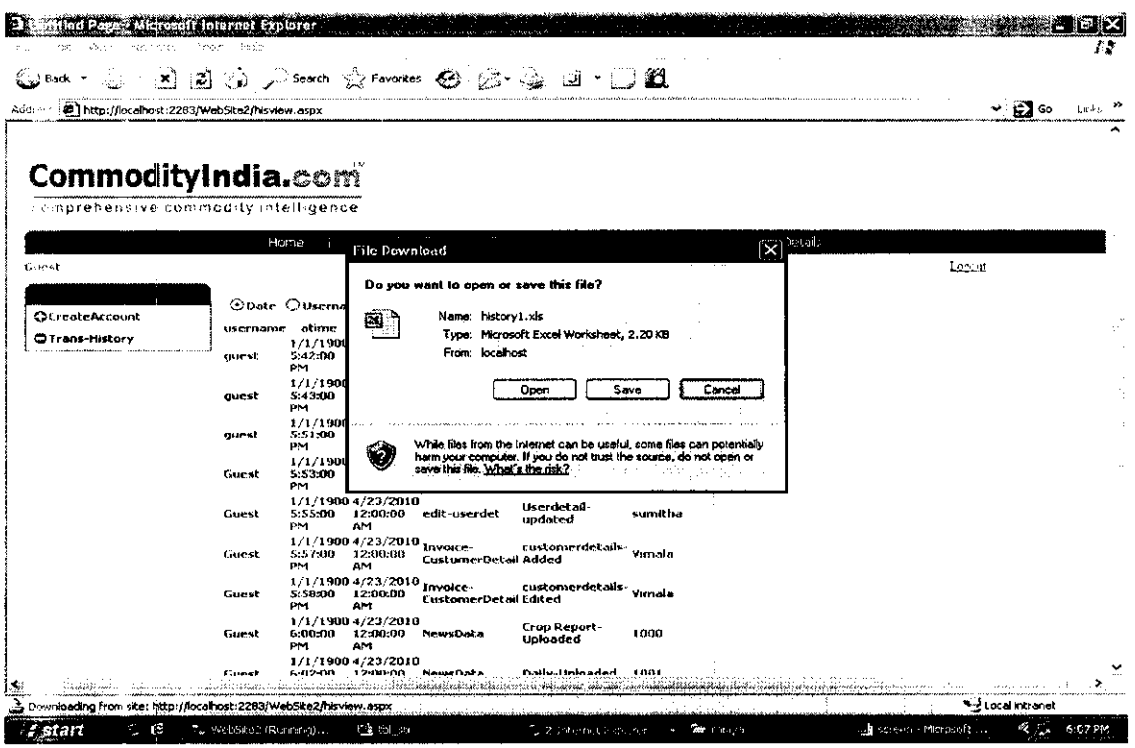


Figure (7 u):Export to Excel.

CHAPTER 8

REFERENCES

REFERENCES BOOKS

1) **ASP.NET – A Beginner's Guide**, Dave Mercer
TATA MCGRAW-HILL Edition.

2) **The Complete Reference ASP.NET**, Matthew Macdonald
TATA MCGRAW-HILL Edition.

3) **ASP.NET Developer's Guide**, Greg Buczek
TATA MCGRAW-HILL Edition.

Website

1) http://www.campusconnect.infosys.com

2) http://msdn.microsoft.com/library/default.jsp?url=/library/en-us/dnasp/html/asptutorial.jsp

3) http://www.w3schools.com (Many Tutorials Available)

4) http://www.themobilestore.in