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Bridal Management System

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Abstract: Bridal Management System (BMS) is a web-based system that is capable of giving advantages to the bridal business that plans to have a more systematic management. The system enables the administrator to store important business data. Difza Enterprise currently handles business and customer data manually using documents and files. Appointments are only made by telephone and WhatsApp. Thus, this system is designed to meet the problem statement collected from the Difza Enterprise management. The objective of this project is to design, develop, test and evaluate the functionality of the system. The activities involved in this project are guided by the prototyping model. Using this prototyping model, it allows developers to present the system design and provide the customer with early system interfaces. Few stages provide guidance for the development of this system. In developing this system, the PHP programming language is used as a scripting language. Several software like Visual Studio Code and MySQL are also used to develop this online system. This system is designed for two users who are administrators and customers. Customers can view wedding services and schedule an appointment. For administrators, the system allows them to manage business services, manage appointments, manage inventory, manage tasks, upload the product and view the report in a pie chart format. The result of the test demonstrates that the system has been implemented as intended. In conclusion, the system allows the bridal administrator to manage their business and customers in a new, more systematic way and enables them to improve their service quality.

Keywords: Bridal, Bridal Management System, Prototyping Model, Web-based

1. Introduction

In this study, Difza Enterprise was chosen as they are willing to give cooperation to conduct this research. Difza Enterprise is a bridal company that was established on 12 November 2012 which initially provides services for its customers to rent chairs and tables. As the years go by, they expand their services to providing bridal dais for their customers' wedding ceremony. The company provides dresses and wedding clothes rental, chairs and tables for banquets and also bridal dais of different sorts. Currently, customers are only booking appointment sessions via phone call and WhatsApp application. This method consumes much time and causes difficulties for the administrator to reply the customer

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request as soon as possible as they need to check the unsorted list manually. It can be said that this current method is not efficient.

In order to improve customers' experience, the company intends to improve their response time and to make it easier for the employees to arrange customers' appointments within a shorter waiting time. It is important for a customer-oriented businesses like Difza Enterprise to prioritize customer service and satisfaction. Hence, it is important to keep track of the customers' details and to ensure that customers do not face any problems when wanting to use the bridal company's services. The bridal management system will be proposed to Difza enterprise management in order to increase their service quality.

Therefore, this project target is to design, develop, test and evaluate the performance of the system in web-based approach. This system develops to manage the bridal company activities such as keeping their company and customer data. The target user of this system is administrator and customer. This system is suitable for most bridal companies that intend to increase the efficiency of managing their company. There are 8 modules which are the register module, login module, booking appointment module, manage appointment module, inventory module, job module, upload product module and generate report module.

The following sections in this paper are stated as follows. Section 2 discusses the requirements and other related works of the developed system. Next, in Section 3 describes the methodology used for BMS. Section 4 on the other hand, elaborates on the results and discussion regarding the output of BMS. Last but not least, Section 5 concludes the discussion in this paper.

2. Related Work

As a part of the development phase of this system, a few materials were collected from Difza Enterprise. Section 2.2 briefly summaries the current method used by Difza Enterprise.

2.1. Management Information System (MIS)

Management information system, also known as MIS, is commonly used by small-business administrators to manage the current and past operational data of their company [1]. These systems are used primarily to sort and safekeep data such as sales and inventory data. Management information system is also used to generate pre-scheduled reports in the form of PDFs to showcase statistical data and graphic illustrations for planning and operational purposes.

2.2 Existing processes of bridal management of Difza Enterprise

This system is developed for Difza Enterprise. Currently the bridal company is using the conventional method which is paper-based and files to manage company and customer data. This process starts when a customer contacts the administrator to make an appointment via phone call or using WhatsApp. The administrator needs to check on the paper-based list of customers for appointment booking. The administrator needs to go through the list one by one as it is recorded on physical papers and is unsorted. During the face-to-face discussion, the administrator records the customer's desired event details on a paper and keeps it in a file. This method is then repeated for the next customer as well. All of the customer details are written on papers and stored in files without any compartment to sort it. After the booking of event success, the administrator keeps the details in the same files as other customer details. This method can cause problems in future due to torn pages or missing files. Conflicts between the customer and the company would arise. They set up date so that they can prepare the items and equipment needed. However, due to some misplaced files, the management tends to forget about the customer event date and details.

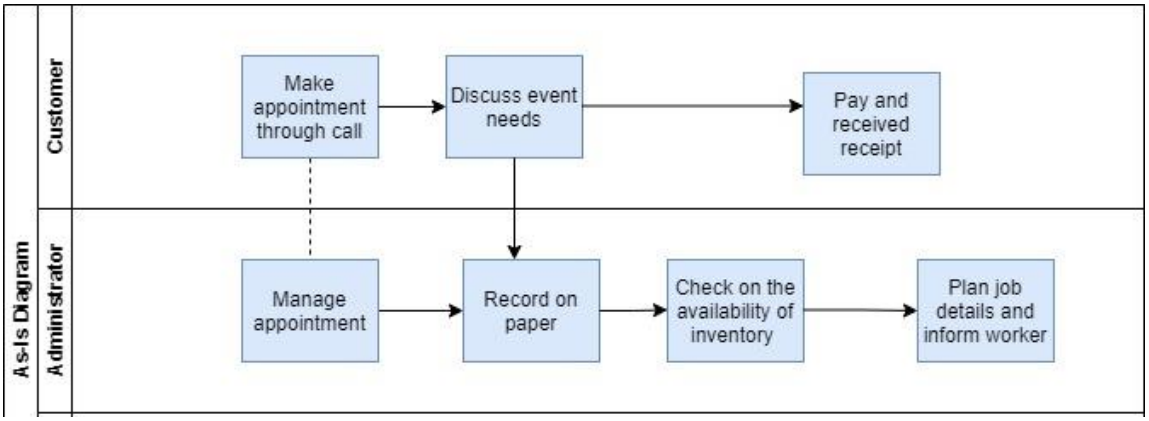

Figure 1: As- Is Diagram for Bridal Management System

2.3 Technology approach

Web-based systems provide numerous advantages. Among the benefits of this web-based system is the arrangement of hypertext, hypermedia and hyperlink highlights with different websites around the world. Furthermore, it can encourage matters, innovation and investigation with significant level thinking. Moreover, the website is used because it is easier to update progresses.

PHP is one of a web programming language used to write out the foundation of a web application. It is open source and free to use.

MySQL is one of the most popular and most-used databases because of several characteristics that allows it to stand out among others. MySQL has a wide inventory of servers and provides master-slave replication configurations that gives the server its high accessibility at all times [2]. Information systems can be thought of as cumulative databases, database management systems and related programs [3].

2.4 Study of Existing Related Systems

There are three systems that show slight similarities with the developed system. The system studied are Wedding Organizer Order Management [4], Customer Relationship Management Information System at Jayanti Salon and Bridal Palembang [5] and an Interactive Web-Based Wedding Planner with Comparative Analysis Decision Support System [6]. In the development of the bridal management system, a comparison table for the three existing systems is made as shown in Table 1. This purpose is to clearly see the different features among the systems.

Table 1: Comparison table of Bridal Management System with three existing systems

Features/System	WOOM	CRMIS	IWWPCADSS	BMS
Platform	Web-based	Web-based	Web-based	Web-based
Registration and login	Admin, cashier and customer able to login	Owner, administrator, and customer able to login	Customer, administrator, vendor able to login	Administrator, customer able to login
Booking Appointment	By calls	By system	By system	By calls and through system.
Manage Inventory	Do not manage inventory	Do not manage inventory	Do not manage inventory	Able to manage inventory like clothes, chair and tables.
Expenditure	Provide pricing information.	Do not provide	Provide budget planning	Provide pricing information.

Table 1 (cont.)

Features/System	WOOM	CRMIS	IWWPCADSS	BMS
Manage Job	Do not manage job.	Do not manage job.	Do not manage job.	Able to manage job details.
Upload Product	Do not upload product	Do not upload product	Display services and package	Display services and package.
Generate Report	Report on income.	Report available like service report	No report generates	Report on the number of customer book and reason

As a summary, BMS consists of the features upgraded from the three-existing systems. Based on the Table 1, all of the system uses web-based platform. Other than that, for the registration and login section, most of the systems allow their administrator, worker and customer to log into the system but for BMS only allows administrator and customer. Most of the existing systems do not allow the administrator to manage their inventory and jobs, but BMS allows this feature. The booking method used by most of the systems is either by system or by face-to-face, BMS allows the customer to book appointments by calls and system. The expenditure for services is important because it allows customers to view the price range of the bridal services before making an appointment. From Table 1, it can be said that most of the existing systems provide pricing information. The BMS is able to generate report regarding the number of customer book and reasons in pie chart form. Therefore, BMS is more complex and efficient compared to the other existing systems.

3. Methodology/Framework

The significance of settling on a decision of the reasonable Software Development life cycle is the hardest profession now day [7]. Prototyping model has been chosen for the development of this project. It is able to fulfil the customers' desires in the system. By using this prototyping model, it enables Difza Enterprise to get an early description on the system. It will help developers to develop the system that fulfills the customer needs.

3.1 System Development Workflow

There are 6 main phases which involve planning, analysis, design, implementation (prototype), prototyping and implementation (system) that carried on the process of development of this system. Table 2 detail out the task and output for each phase.

Table 2: Task and output of each phase

Phase	Task	Output
Planning	• Determine the topic and proposed the title of the project • Determine the scope, problem statement, objective and project significance • Develop the timeline in Gantt Chart form using Smartsheet.	• Project proposal • List of scope, problem statement, objective and project significance • Gantt Chart

Table 2 (cont.)

Phase	Task	Output
Analysis	• Determine the user requirement/stakeholder • Collecting data from the Difza Enterprise. • Conduct a study on the current business process • Conduct a study on the existing system • Determine the system requirement. • Determine the list of hardware and software requirement. • Draw the use case diagram, activity diagram, sequence diagram and class diagram. • Review with stakeholder reviews for three times	• Figure of swim lane diagram (As-is and to-be model) • Listed of potential hardware and software specifications. • Use case diagram, activity diagram, sequence diagram and class diagram. • Requirement Definition
Design	• Design all the modules the user interface of the propose system • Design the database of the propose system • Redefine user interface based on the stakeholder reviews	• Initial user interface of Bridal Management System. • Second user interface • Final user interface • Database scheme
Implementation (Prototype)	• Develop 3 prototypes • Coding the program using PHP • Connect MySQL to the system.	• Prototype 1 • Prototype 2 • Prototype 3
Prototype	• Develop Prototype 1 of Iteration 1 • Develop Prototype 2 of Iteration 2 • Develop Prototype 3 of Iteration 3	• Prototype 1 (interfaces of all use cases) • Prototype 2 (database connection between interfaces and database) • Prototype 3 (navigation between interfaces)
Implementation (System)	• Develop system • Create the test case list • Testing the system function • Fixed bug and error	• System • Test cases • Requirement Traceability Matrix (Test cases vs Requirements)

4. Results and Discussion

The results and discussion section presents data and analysis of the study. This section explains about the system analysis.

4.1 System Requirements Analysis

Requirement analysis is a process to determine the user requirements that act as a guide to develop the system. Each of the requirements will be analyzed and interpret in graphical views. This activity is conducted before developing the real system. Design prepared is used to guide on how the system should be developed. It allows the client to understand more how the system works through the diagram method. As for non-technology person, it is hard for them to understand the term used by the developer. This graphical view can be delivered with swim lane diagram, use case diagram, activity diagram, class diagram and requirement definition.

4.1.1 Swimlane Diagram (To-Be Model)

The improvements made to allow the customers to book an appointment via the system in shorter time. Other than that, administrator no longer needs to keep paper-based form data as this method is not convenient to use. Physical accidents and misplaces can happen to the physical data as it is exposed to the physical environment. Furthermore, administrator can manage the data of company and customer easily in shorter time. Appendix A shows the to-be model.

4.1.2 Use Case Diagram

There are two roles involved in this system which are the administrator and customer. As attached in Appendix B, there are eight use cases contain in this Bridal Management System. Each of the use case diagram is a key component of this system. Use case diagram shows the relationship between external entities and system [8]. The administrator has the most benefits and accessibility to the system. Appendix B shows the relationship of roles and use case diagram of the Bridal Management System.

4.1.3 Class Diagram

In this class diagram shown 6 entity classes. Class diagram allows to demonstrate more details about the system structure [9]. They are administrator, customer, product, fproduct, jobinfo and booking. Appendix C shows a class diagram for the Bridal Management System.

4.1.4 Requirement Definition

Table 3 and Table 4 respectively shows the list of functional requirement and non-functional requirement of the Bridal Management System.

Table 3: Functional Requirement of Bridal Management System.

No	Use cases	Functional Requirement
1.	Register	• The system should allow the user to include customer to create an account by filling the details form
2.	Log in	• The system should allow the administrator and customer log in into the system by inserting correct category, username and password • The system should detect if user enter the wrong category, password or username
3.	Booking Appointment	• The system should allow the customer to book an appointment date and time • The system should allow the administrator to view the booking details

		• The system should allow the administrator to book an appointment for the customer
4.	Manage Booking	• The system should allow the administrator to view the booking details • The system should allow the administrator to edit and delete the booking

Table 3 (cont.)

No	Use cases	Functional Requirement
5.	Manage Inventory	• The system should allow the administrator to view the inventory details • The system should allow the administrator to edit and makes changes on the current data.
1.	Manage Job	• The system should allow the administrator to insert, edit and delete the job detail
7.	Upload Product	• The system should allow the administrator to upload a new product
8.	Generate Report	• The system should allow the administrator to generate a report in pie chart form

Table 4: Non-Functional Requirement of Bridal Management System

No.	Requirements	Descriptions
1.	Operational	• The system required less time to update • The system required to updated easily
2.	Performance	• If there is unknown request, the appropriate error message appear • The web pages required few seconds to operates.
3.	Security	• After user enter their username and password, they allow to access to their profile

4.2 System Design

A data dictionary is characterized to be the arrangement of all information credits, which portray information objects as far as their natural ascribes, like name, type, size, configuration and definition. For this system is administrator, customer, fproduct, product, jobinfo and booking.

4.3 Implementation

4.3.1 Register Module

In the register module, customers are able to register by filling the form before they can login into the system. Customers are required to enter their data like full name, username, mobile number, address and password. All the information is necessary before customers are registered in the system. Customers need to remember the password and username to log in into this system. In the registration part,

administrator will have their own id and password from the developer and does not require registration. Figure 2 shows the interface of register form filled by the customer details. Figure 3 shows the code segment of implementation of the registration interface.

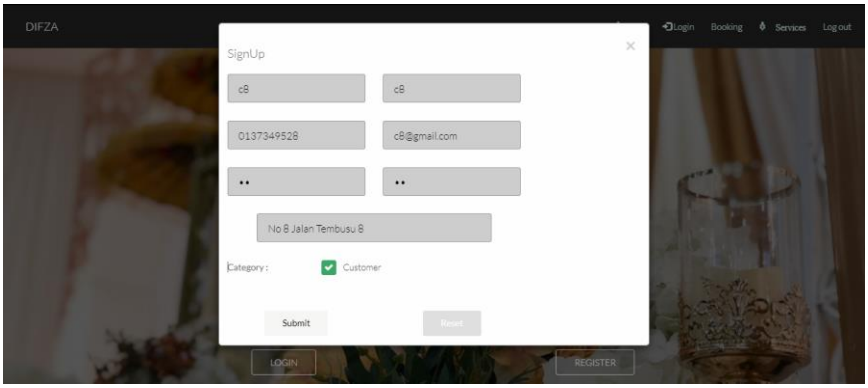

Figure 2: Interface of Register Form

```
else
{
    $sql = "SELECT * FROM customer WHERE bemail='$email'";

    $result = mysqli_query($conn, "SELECT * FROM customer WHERE bemail='$email'") or die($mysqli->error());

    if ($result->num_rows > 0 )
    {
        $_SESSION['message'] = "User with this email already exists!";
        //echo $_SESSION['message'];
        header("location: error.php");
    }
    else

    {
        $sql = "INSERT INTO customer (bname, busername, bpassword, bhash, bmobile, bemail, baddress)
                VALUES ('$name','$user','$pass','$hash','$mobile','$email','$addr')";

        if (mysqli_query($conn, $sql))
        {
            $_SESSION['Active'] = 0;
            $_SESSION['logged_in'] = true;

            $sql = "SELECT * FROM customer WHERE busername='$user'";
            $result = mysqli_query($conn, $sql);
            $User = $result->fetch_assoc();
            $_SESSION['id'] = $User['bid'];
```

Figure 3: Implementation for Register module

4.3.2 Login Module

This module allows the customer and the administrator to enter the system. For the customer, they are able to log in to the system by entering the correct credentials, such as username and password that they filled in the registration part. Meanwhile, the administrator is able to enter into their system using provided username and password by the developer. If the user enters the wrong credentials, username or password while trying to log into the system, an alert message will pop out to show failure to login. Figure 4 shows the interface and login form that customer required to filled with the correct username, password and category. Figure 5 shows the code segment of login module.

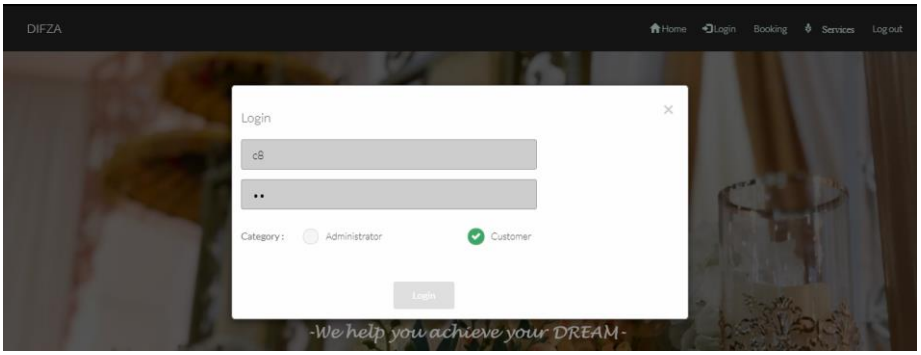

Figure 4: Interface of Login Module

```
{
    $sql = "SELECT * FROM customer WHERE busername='$user'";
    $result = mysqli_query($conn, $sql);
    $num_rows = mysqli_num_rows($result);

    if($num_rows == 0)
    {
        $_SESSION['message'] = "Invalid User Credentialss!";
        header("location: error.php");
    }

    else
    {
        $User = $result->fetch_assoc();

        if (password_verify($_POST['pass'], $User['bpassword']))
        {
            $_SESSION['id'] = $User['bid'];
            $_SESSION['Hash'] = $User['bhash'];
            $_SESSION['Password'] = $User['bpassword'];
            $_SESSION['Email'] = $User['bemail'];
            $_SESSION['Name'] = $User['bname'];
            $_SESSION['Username'] = $User['busername'];
            $_SESSION['Mobile'] = $User['bmobile'];
            $_SESSION['Addr'] = $User['baddress'];
            $_SESSION['Active'] = $User['bactive'];
            $_SESSION['logged_in'] = true;
            $_SESSION['Category'] = 0;
```

Figure 5: Implementation for Login module

4.3.3 Booking Appointment

Booking appointment module allows the administrator and customer to book an appointment session with bridal management. The user is required to choose the reason for them to have a meeting, this alerts the bridal management on what to prioritize when conducting the meeting. The user is only required to enter the date and time they prefer to because the username, address and phone number will be extracted from the data input in the registration phase. The administrator can monitor the booking and will let the customer know if the date is booked by other customer or not. Figure 6 shows the interface of booking appointment filled with the customer details. Figure 7 shows the code segment of the implementation of the booking module.

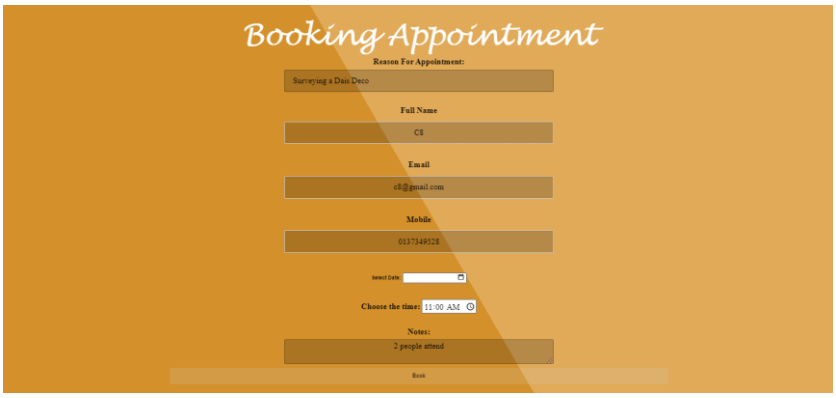

Figure 6: Interface of Booking Appointment Module

```
<?php
$db = mysqli_connect('localhost', 'root', '', 'bridal');
if (mysqli_connect_errno())
    {
    echo "Failed to connect to MySQL: " . mysqli_connect_error();
    }
?>


<?php

if (isset($_GET['id']))
{

$result = mysqli_query($db,"DELETE FROM booking WHERE booking_id=".$_GET['id']);
if($result==true)
    echo "success";
header("Location:booking.php");
}

?>
```

Figure 7: Implementation of Booking Appointment Module

4.3.4 Manage Booking

This module is developed for administrator used. The administrator is able to manage the appointment booking by the customers. The administrator has the authorization to edit or delete the booking made by the customer or administrator itself. This module displays in the form of a table so that it is easy for the administrator to track the data of booked date. Figure 8 shows the interface of manage booking which allow the administrator to update and delete the data of booking appointment. Figure 9 shows the code segment of manage booking module function.

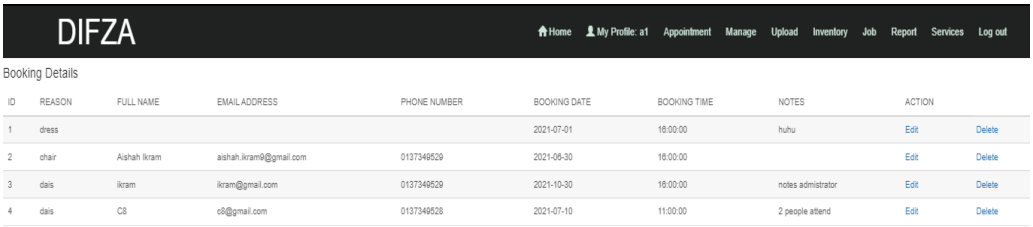

Figure 8: Interface of Manage Booking Module

```
<?php
   $conn = new mysqli("localhost","root","","bridal");
   $sql = "SELECT * FROM booking";
   $result = $conn->query($sql);
       $count=0;
   if ($result -> num_rows >  0) {

     while ($row = $result->fetch_assoc())
     {
         $count=$count+1;
       ?>


      <tr>
       <th><?php echo $count ?></th>
       <th><?php echo $row["booking_reason"] ?></th>
       <th><?php echo $_SESSION['Name'];?></th>
       <th><?php echo $_SESSION['Email'];?></th>
       <th><?php echo $_SESSION['Addr'];?></th>
       <th><?php echo $_SESSION['Mobile'];?></th>
        <th><?php echo $row["booking_date"] ?></th>
         <th><?php echo $row["booking_time"] ?></th>
         <th><?php echo $row["booking_notes"] ?></th>

         <th> <a href="up"Edit></a><a href="bookingedit.php?id=<?php echo $row["booking_id"] ?>">Edit</a> <a href="up"Edit></a><a href="bookingd
       </tr>
```

Figure 9: Implementation of Manage Booking

4.3.5 Manage Inventory

This module allows the administrator to monitor their available inventory and alert on the total actual quantity available for service. The administrator is able to add more items that they have in their store. For each item added, they can edit or update and delete it from the database. The administrator is able to search for the item and check if the quantity can cover the customer's desire. The administrator should enter details for each item like the quantity and status of availability. Figure 10 shows the interface of manage inventory that filled with the inventory details. Figure 11 shows the code segment of manage inventory functionality.

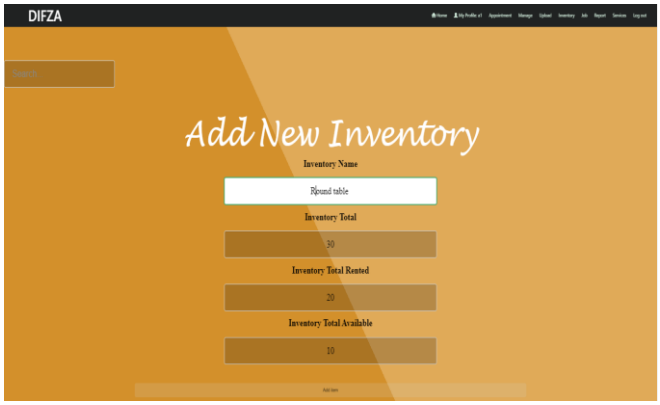

Figure 10: Interface of Manage Inventory

```php
$db = mysqli_connect('localhost', 'root', '', 'bridal');
if (mysqli_connect_errno())
  {
  echo "Failed to connect to MySQL: " . mysqli_connect_error();
  }

// Add item
if (isset($_POST['add'])) {
  // receive all input values from the form
  echo "connect";
  $item_name=mysqli_real_escape_string($db, $_POST['product_name']);
  $item_quantity=mysqli_real_escape_string($db, $_POST['product_quantity']);
  $item_rented=mysqli_real_escape_string($db, $_POST['product_rented']);
  $item_available=mysqli_real_escape_string($db, $_POST['product_available']);


  $query = "INSERT INTO product (product_name, product_quantity, product_rented, product_available )
        VALUES('$item_name','$item_quantity','$item_rented','$item_available')";
    if(mysqli_query($db, $query))
    {
    echo "<script>alert('Successfully stored');</script>";

  }
  else{
      echo"<script>alert('Somthing wrong!!!');</script>";
  }

  header('location: table.php');
```

Figure 11: Implementation of Manage Inventory

4.3.6 Manage Job

This module allows the administrator to track on the job and coming job. This module also helps the administrator to manage the setup of the job like the setup date, set up time and assigned worker based on the complexity of the job. The administrator is able to add, edit, and delete the date of the job information based on the validity of the job. Figure 12 shows the interface of manage inventory that filled with the job description form. Figure 13 shows the code segment of manage inventory module.

Figure 12: Interface of Manage Inventory

```php
$db = mysqli_connect('localhost', 'root', '', 'bridal');
if (mysqli_connect_errno())
    {
    echo "Failed to connect to MySQL: " . mysqli_connect_error();
    }

// Add item
if (isset($_POST['add'])) {
  // receive all input values from the form
  echo "connect";
  $event_name=mysqli_real_escape_string($db, $_POST['job_name']);
  $event_date=mysqli_real_escape_string($db, $_POST['job_date']);
  $event_setup_date=mysqli_real_escape_string($db, $_POST['job_setup_date']);
  $event_description=mysqli_real_escape_string($db, $_POST['job_description']);


    $query = "INSERT INTO jobinfo (job_name, job_date, job_setup_date, job_description )
            VALUES('$event_name','$event_date','$event_setup_date','$event_description')";
      if(mysqli_query($db, $query))
      {
      echo "<script>alert('Successfully stored');</script>";

    }
    else{
        echo"<script>alert('Somthing wrong!!!');</script>";
    }

    header('location: jobtable.php');
```

Figure 13: Implementation of Manage Inventory

4.3.7 Upload Product

This module allows the administrator to upload the picture and details about the category of service that the bridal provides for their customers. Customers are able to see the information uploaded by the administrator in the Services menu. The administrator can enter the picture of the job category that is available and write short details with price of the package. The customers are able to search for the desired category and choose the attractive designs. Figure 14 shows the interface of upload product module that can be filled with the services that the bridal offer to their customer. Figure 15 shows the code segment of implementation of upload product module.

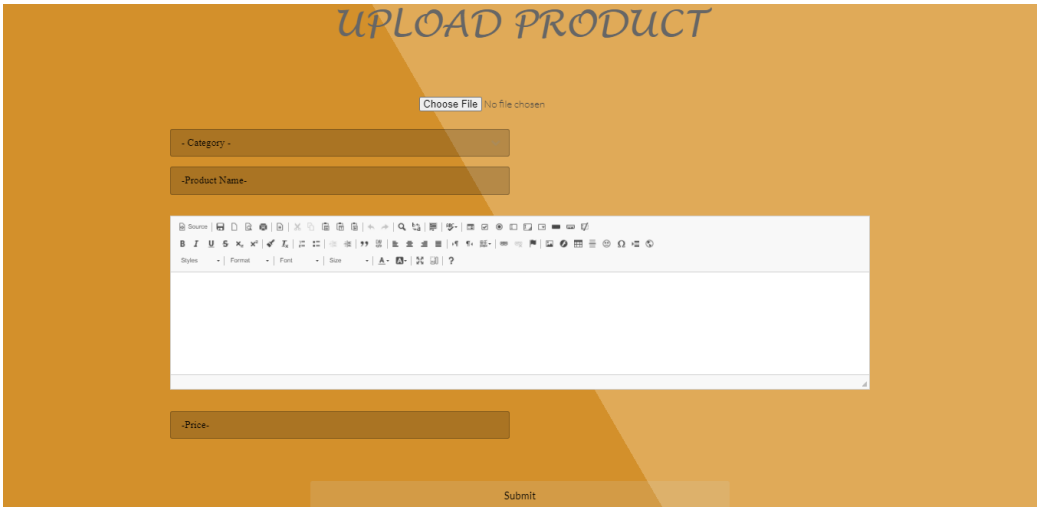

Figure 14: Interface of Upload product module

```php
<?php
    session_start();
    require 'db.php';

    if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST")
    {
        $productType = $_POST['type'];
        $productName = dataFilter($_POST['pname']);
        $productInfo = $_POST['pinfo'];
        $productPrice = dataFilter($_POST['price']);
        $fid = $_SESSION['id'];

        $sql = "INSERT INTO fproduct (fid, product, pcat, pinfo, price)
                VALUES ('$fid', '$productName', '$productType', '$productInfo', '$productPrice')";
        $result = mysqli_query($conn, $sql);
        if(!$result)
        {
            $_SESSION['message'] = "Unable to upload Product !!!";
            header("Location: Login/error.php");
        }
        else {
            $_SESSION['message'] = "successfull !!!";
        }
```

Figure 15: Code Segment of Implementation of Upload Product module

4.3.8 Generate Report

In this generate report module, administrator has two options to choose the report form in the pie chart. Firstly, the administrator is able to track on the preference of booking reason by the customer. Secondly, the administrator is able to track on how many customers book appointment for each month in the form of a pie chart. Figure 16 shows the interface of generate report module in the form of pie chart. Figure 17 shows the code segment of implementation of the report in the form of pie chart.

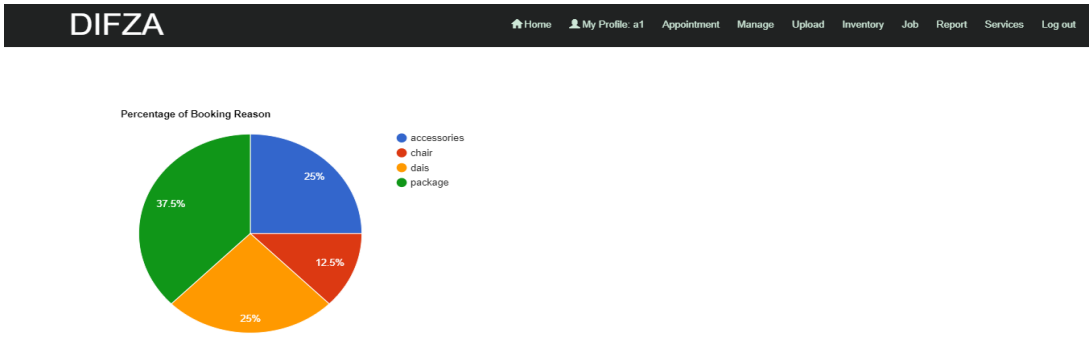

Figure 16: Interface of Generate Report

```php
<!-- One -->
    <section id="one" class="wrapper style1 align-center" style="height: 600px">
        <div class="container">
            <h2>DIFZA ENTERPRISE</h2>
            <h2></h2>
            <br /><br />
            <div class="row 200%">
                <section class="4u 12u$(small)">
                    <a href="piechart1.php"><img src="profileDefault.png"></a>
                    <p>Percentage of Booking Reason</p>
                </section>
                <section class="4u 12u$(small)">
                    <a href="piechart2.php" name="catSearch"><img src="search.png"></a>
                    <p>Percentage of Month Book</p>
                </section>

            </div>
        </div>
    </section>
```

Figure 17: Implementation of Generate Report module

4.4 Test Cases

Testing is the process of ensuring that the system being developed meets the needs of the system's users [10]. Table 5 shows the test case table which contain the test case, software requirement, description, expected result and the output of the test.

Table 5: Test Case Table

Test Case	Software Requirement	Description	Expected Result	Output
STD TEST 100	**SRS REQ 100**	**Register**		**PASS/FAIL**
STD_TEST_100_001	SRSREQ_101 SRS_REQ_102 SRS_REQ_104	The users click submit button after filled all the form	Successful register	PASS
STD_TEST_100_002	SRS_REQ_102 SRS_REQ_103	The users mistakenly reenter the password	Alert on the mistake	PASS
STD_TEST_100_003	SRS_REQ_104	The users click submit button without filled all the form	Successful register	PASS
STD_TEST_100_004	SRS_REQ_104	The user enters existing email	Alert on the existing email	PASS
STD TEST 200	**SRS REQ 200**	**Login**		**PASS/FAIL**
STD_TEST_200_001	SRS_REQ_201 SRS_REQ_204	The customer enters the right category, username and password	Successful log in	PASS
STD_TEST_200_002	SRS_REQ_201 SRS_REQ_204	The administrator enters right category, username and password	Successful log in	PASS
STD_TEST_200_003	SRS_REQ_202 SRS_REQ_203	The customer enters wrong category, username or password	Unable to log in	PASS
STD_TEST_200_004	SRS_REQ_202 SRS_REQ_203	The administrator enters wrong category, username or password	Unable to log in	PASS
STD TEST 300	**SRS REQ 300**	**Booking Appointment**		**PASS/FAIL**
STD_TEST_300_001	SRS_REQ_301 SRS_REQ_302 SRS_REQ_303	The customer clicks the book after filled the form	Able to book the appointment	PASS
STD_TEST_300_002	SRS_REQ_301 SRS_REQ_302 SRS_REQ_303	The administrator clicks "Book" after filled the form	Able to book the appointment	PASS
STD TEST 400	**SRS REQ 400**	**Manage Booking**		**PASS/FAIL**

Table 5 (cont.)

Test Case	Software Requirement	Description	Expected Result	Output
STD_TEST_400_001	SRS_REQ_401	The administrator clicks delete of the data	The data deleted from database	PASS
STD_TEST_400_002	SRS_REQ_401	The administrator clicks edit and update the data	The data updated in database	PASS
STD TEST 500	**SRS REQ 500**	**Manage Inventory**		**PASS/FAIL**
STD_TEST_500_001	SRS_REQ_501 SRS_REQ_502	The administrator completely filled the data of the inventory and click "Add item" button	The date saved in the database	PASS
STD_TEST_500_002	SRS_REQ_501 SRS_REQ_502 SRS_REQ_504	The administrator incompletely filled the data of the inventory and click "Add item" button	Alert on the unfilled data	PASS
STD_TEST_500_003	SRS_REQ_502 SRS_REQ_503	The administrator clicks delete of the data	The data deleted from database	PASS
STD_TEST_500_004	SRS_REQ_501 SRS_REQ_502 SRS_REQ_503	The administrator clicks edit and update the data	The data updated in database	PASS
STD TEST 600	**SRS REQ 600**	**Manage Job**		**PASS/FAIL**
STD_TEST_600_001	SRS_REQ_601 SRS_REQ_602	The administrator completely filled the data of the job and click "Add job" button	The date saved in the database	PASS
STD_TEST_600_002	SRS_REQ_601 SRS_REQ_602 SRS_REQ_604	The administrator incompletely filled the data of the job and click "Add job" button	Alert on the unfilled data	PASS
STD_TEST_600_003	SRS_REQ_603	The administrator clicks delete of the data	The data deleted from database	PASS
STD_TEST_600_004	SRS_REQ_602 SRS_REQ_603	The administrator clicks edit and update the data	The data updated in database	PASS
STD TEST 700	**SRS REQ 700**	**Manage Upload Product**		**PASS/FAIL**
STD_TEST_700_001	SRS_REQ_701 SRS_REQ_702	The administrator completely filled the data of the product and click "Submit" button	The date saved in the database	PASS

Table 5 (cont.)

Test Case	Software Requirement	Description	Expected Result	Output
STD_TEST_700_002	SRS_REQ_701 SRS_REQ_703	The administrator incompletely filled the data of the product and click “Submit” button	Alert on the unfilled data	PASS
STD TEST 800	**SRS REQ 800**	**Generate Report**		**PASS/FAIL**
STD_TEST_800_001	SRS_REQ_801	The administrator clicks on the percentage of booking reason	Display the pie chart	PASS
STD_TEST_800_002	SRS_REQ_801	The administrator clicks on the percentage of month book	Display the pie chart	PASS

4.5 Overall Result of Test Case

There are 24 test cases that been used to test Bridal Management System. From the result obtained in testing, this system passes 24 over 24 test cases. It can be said that this system fulfill 100% of the test cases. Table 6 shows the overall result.

Table 6: The Overall Result of Test Case

Test Cases ID	Total Test Cases	Total Success	Total Fail
STD TEST_100	4	4	-
STD TEST_200	4	4	-
STD TEST_300	2	2	-
STD TEST_400	2	2	-
STD TEST_500	4	4	-
STDTEST_600	4	4	-
STDTEST_700	2	2	-
STDTEST_800	2	2	-
	24	24	-

The result in Table 6 is represented in the form of a pie chart as shown in Figure 18.

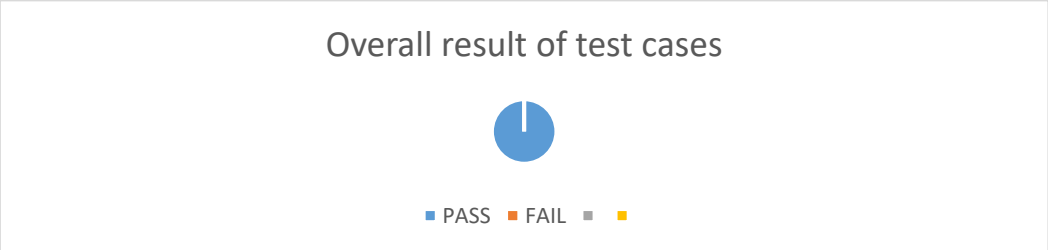

Figure 18: Overall Test Case Result

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, from the results achieved, it can be said that this project is successful as all the objective are achieved. The development of this project works on the track and is completed as planned in the planning phase of Prototyping model. The Bridal Management System is developed according to the objectives and scope specified in the planning phase. All the phases in the Prototyping module are conducted on time and the output achieved is as shown in Table 2.

The Bridal Management System is developed to benefit the users, especially to the bridal company. The advantages are that the Bridal companies are able to track their customer's appointment booking, their existing item and products so that there would not be a redundancy in the store, manage jobs received systematically, track the number of customer booking per month and most reason that attract the customer to choose the company. However, this system consists of several limitations. The limitations of this system can act as future work for enhancement purpose of the Bridal Management System. Customers are required to wait for administrator approve the booking either by email or by calling. Other than that, the system depends on the internet connection in which network problems will disrupt the smooth-running of the system.

The first recommendation is to allow users which are workers to access the system so they can be alerted and are up-to-date about the status of existing and newly-posted jobs. Secondly, the modification for the future work is to develop notifications from the system to notify and alert workers of upcoming and newly-posted jobs.

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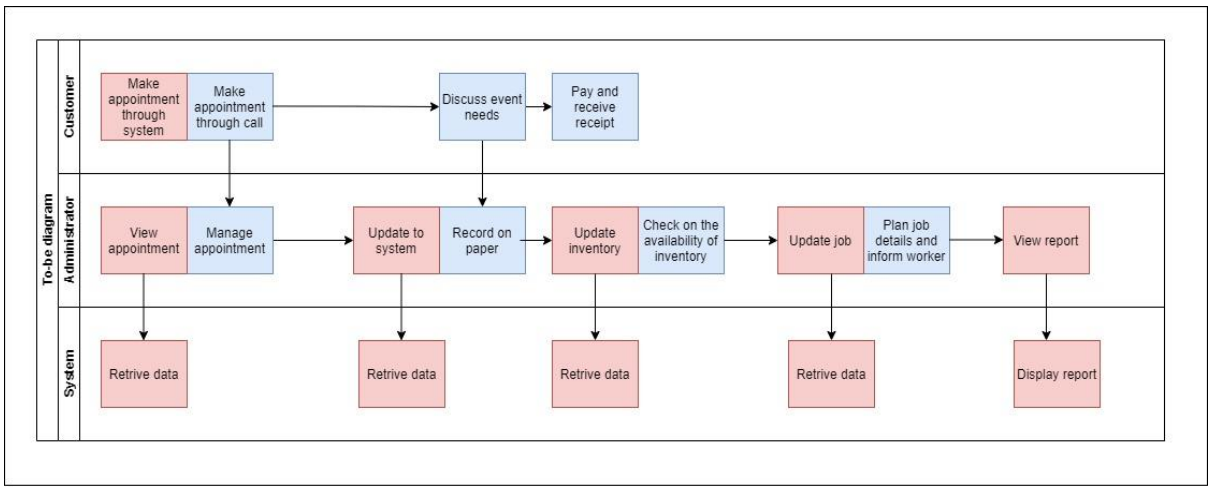
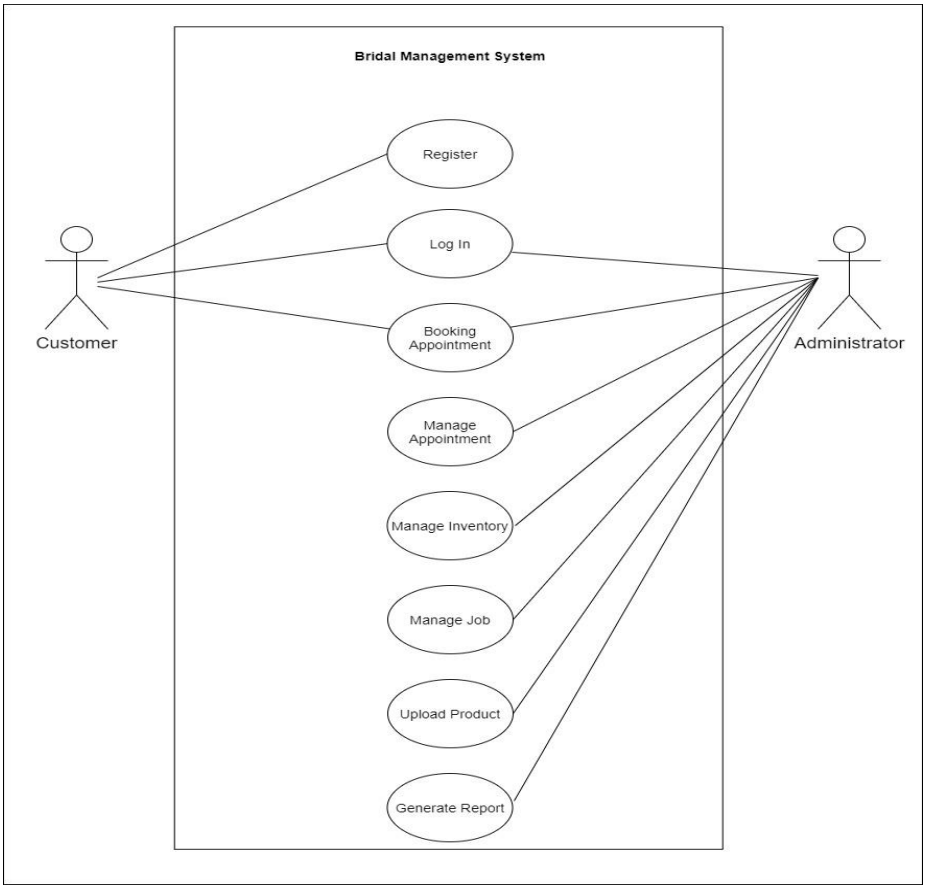
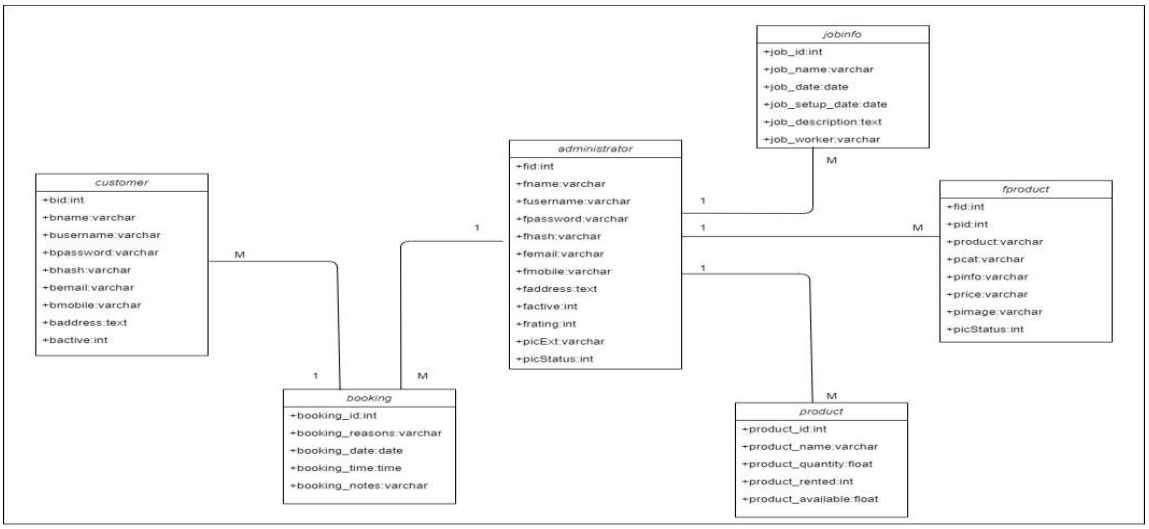
Appendix A



Appendix B



Appendix C



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