The Effective Method of Clothes Shopping Information System

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Abstract— Nowadays, computers are so widely used that one who doesn’t know about a computer is even said to be “out-of-date”. With the wider use of computers in various areas, people can save their time and energy. We are also satisfied for the accurate and faster access of computers. This paper objective is to design and implement for clothing shop information system. This system consists of Stables (Men-ware, Women-ware, Child-ware and Staff). All clothes information is kept in Man-wares, Woman-wares, and Child-wares tables respectively. All information of employee such as ID, name, NRC number, Rank, Address, Phone no and Salary are kept in Staff table. All payment information is stored in payment table. Customer information is stored in customer table. This system can use a value-based pricing structure, which measures the value of our products to our customers such as easy access, quality, customer service and styles flattering to our target consumer. This clothing shopping information system can implement end of season sales, holiday and overstock sales, multi-buy savings and promotional coupons at strategic intervals.

Keywords—Design, Clothing, Implementation, Information, Customer.

I. INTRODUCTION

Everyone wants to wear the bright, trendy, and diverse clothes of their choice and needs to be taken care of while shopping the clothes it becomes very tedious to select clothes when we do not know the clothes to which area it is according to the choice and many options here we have the system which has the capability of making the clothes of a kind to register on the different places which could be further taken care when needed.

The information system is the mechanism to ensure that information is available to the managers in the form they want it and when they need it. It is designed to support their work through providing relevant information for their decision-making. Computer systems can clearly aid organizations in the processing of data into accurate, well-presented, up-to-date and cost-effective information. Weather that information is also concise, relevant, timely and complete will depend largely on the capabilities of the people involved in its processing and selection.

Technology is a general term for the processes by which human beings fashion tools and machines to increase their control and understanding of the material environment. The term is derived from the Greek words techno, which refers to an art or craft, and logia, meaning an area of study; thus technology means, the study, or the science of crafting.

Information technology (IT) and computers can be viewed as tools enabling the rapid capture, manipulation, storage and communication of information. They may help the managers to administrate and control, to make decisions but not to lead. IT is a term that covers the hardware and software used for storing, processing or communicating information. It is through IT that companies can define, gather, store, manipulate, and communicate data to smooth the flow of information. Although the terms data and information tend to be used interchangeably, there is a real distinction between the two concepts.

Data are raw, unanalyzed numbers and facts about events. Information, in contrast, results when data are organized and analyzed in some meaningful way. Strategy concerning computer technology application may be viewed as IS strategy and IT strategy. IS strategy is concerned with ascertaining an organization’s demand for applications and overall development of organization systems, whereas IT strategy will concern itself with how those demands are actually satisfied.

In other words, company’s requirement will determine the means sought to fulfill their technological solution. The informational strategy will provide the foundation for the IT strategy. In a good company, IT strategy should be linked to the business strategy. The term management information system (MIS) made its first appearance in U.S. navy report on the use of computers to construct a single integrated system to manage all navy resources. The MIS idea spread rapidly throughout the administrative systems community, encouraged by a spate of subsequent reports and conferences sponsored by the American Management Association. MIS was an “information” system because it informed managers, not because it was full of information in technical sense, though the distinction soon blurred as the idea of MIS spread.[1]

This system is mainly concerned with the classification of the clothes. However these shirts, blouses, skirt, trousers are taken care that which colour it is an which gender it supports and which size it is of and then it like this all
clothes also managed in the particular area of the shop and administered by the staff of the store then the admin takes it care. Whenever the user wants according to the choice, he/she can select the particular clothes and get it. Today, computers are so widely used that one who doesn’t know about a computer is even said to be “out-of-date”. With the wider use of computers in various areas, people can save their time and energy. We are also satisfied for the accurate and faster access of computers.

The objective of the paper is developing application that describes clothing shop. Using this software, company can improve the efficiency of their service and more products. This is one of the applications to improve the marketing of the company’s product brands. The purpose of this project is to provide easy shopping facility and easy selling facility to the merchants of all categories.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In recent years, with the improvement of people’s living standard and the popularization of personal computers, online shopping has become an indispensable part of people’s life. Therefore, more and more stores online are opened to expand the business scale and market influence, effectively reducing the operating costs for enterprises and improving the work efficiency. Compared to the traditional shopping style with features of high-cost, low efficiency and extensiveness and a variety of waste and corruption happening in the intermediate links, online shopping, with features of the "directness" and "transparency" in the business activities, can effectively reduce the economic costs and set up a good economic order. Online shopping system has a powerful interactive function which makes businessmen and users transfer information easily. [2]

The information system is the mechanism to ensure that information is available to the managers in the form they want it and when they need it. It is designed to support their work through providing relevant information for their decision-making. Computer systems can clearly aid organisations in the processing of data into accurate, well presented, up-to-date and cost-effective information. Weather that information is also concise, relevant, timely and complete will depend largely on the capabilities of the people involved in its processing and selection. [1]

III. THE SYSTEM DESCRIPTIONS

This paper is showed about clothing shop system. It consists of Stables (Men-ware, Women-ware, Child-ware and Staff). All clothes information is kept in Man-wares, Woman-wares, and Child-wares tables respectively. All information of employee such as ID, name, NRC number, Rank, Address, Phone no and Salary are kept in Staff table. All payment information is stored in payment table. Customer information is stored in customer table.

We will earn profits by selling our merchandise. Our pricing structure will remain flexible, as we will implement suggested retail pricing on common brands as well as the standard practice of key stoning prices. Additionally, we will use a value-based pricing structure, which measures the value of our products to our customers such as easy access, quality, customer service and styles flattering to our target consumer. We will implement end of season sales, holiday and overstock sales, multi-buy savings and promotional coupons at strategic intervals. The following figure 1 shows the data flow diagram of this system.

Figure 1. The system design of clothes shopping
IV. THE SYSTEM OBJECTIVES

This Clothing shop System is a system. The purpose of this application is to automate and facilitate the whole process of shopping. This application fixes the limitation and problems of paper based processes. The main goals are:
- To reduce the use of paper and ledger files.
- To reduce workload for humans.
- To reduce records safely and accurately.
- To response quickly to inquiries.
- To eliminate human error.

V. THE PLANNING OF THE CLOTHING SYSTEM

1. Problem statement

How do you plan for the unpredictable? While no storeowner knows what will happen any given day, you can prepare by ensuring your business has the financial support and infrastructure to survive bumps in the road.

These are some problems in your shop. First, selecting the suitable dress for their needs and usually take time and makes the customer waiting. Therefore the time is waste for the customer to be waiting.

Second, for the stock management, the salesperson/ stock controller check their clothes to avoid the damaged. Sometime clothes are in short supply when we need.

Finally yet important, no analysis are done for the frequently type of customer value usually buy by the customer at that area. This is also important to determine the demand from the customers so that store can be prepared to order more up to date function (design).

2. Project constraints

(a) Project delivery date

The store's computer system receives the fully confirmed order; the staffs collect the product for a delivery service. In some stores, if you get an order into their system by a certain time from early morning until right after lunched, their time you order is shipped/delivered that day or the next morning. For instance, most orders for go out the same day if ordered before lunch time. Most stores take 24 to 48 hours before the actually hand the package over to the delivery service.

(b) Staff available

Every business is different, but there are many examples of clothing shops that have been run on only a small number of staff, between3-5. As your business venture takes off, you will usually need more staff- particularly handing items such as Managers, Stock controllers, Accounting, Customer services, Purchasers and delivery for sending out your products and taking out your products from suppliers and so on. The overall budget is needed for 10 million kyats, but if you would to more used it would be more than. And the time duration is one week.

3. Project requirements

(a) Interface requirements

- Printers,
- statement papers
- barcode reader
- Software requirement
- Hardware requirement

(b) Software requirement

- Operating system :- windows 7/8/10…
- Database :- MYSQL

(c) Hardware requirement

- Main Memory: Minimum 512MB
- CPU speed: 2.6 GHz
- Monitor: EGA/SVGA(display),800x600 24 bit true color
- Mouse: PS/2 Optical mouse
- CD-RO : Required
- RAM: 2 GB.
4. Risk Management

When you sell on the shop you may be meet the some risks. Everything that is done in business contains some measure of risk. No matter what the activity, there is an element of risk that must be analysed and weighed against the potential rewards. The best organizations are those who can choose the right risk to fake on, and the ones to avoid.

To manage projects effectively you need to be able to recognize and manage risk. Risk is the possibility that you may not achieve your product, schedule, or resource targets because something unexpected occurs or something planned doesn’t occur. Managing project risk deals with the activities involved in identifying potential risks, assessing and analysing them finally monitoring them throughout the life of project. The risk may be the owners’ money. In the event of business failure it is estimated that the owners’ assets and current income. Here are some ways to cut down on your top risks:

1. **Theft.** To cover day-to-day theft (as opposed to burglary), retailers often invest in security systems. As we covered in "Retail Inventory Management Tips to Prevent Theft," there's more to it than just that. Training employees, performing spot checks, and posting signs are some tried-and-true ways to prevent losses from theft. Being a visible, involved business owner sets the tone for your employees and makes sure your team is focused on preventing theft.

2. **Data breach.** Many recent retailer data breaches were facilitated by hacking stores that used ancient point-of-sale technology. Updating your technology can prevent some hacks, but not all.

3. **Damage to inventory.** Property Insurance can be customized to offer better protection for retailers. Whether your retail business relies on its inventory and storefront to serve customers. Should disaster strike, such as a theft, fire, or another unforeseen event, will your retail business have the financial resources to repair its store and still make payroll? Will you have a way to cover the cost of replacing your inventory? For retail storeowners, Property Insurance may offer your business financial protection if something goes wrong. By providing the necessary coverage for damaged or lost property — including the property of others that is in your care — Property Insurance may protect your business space, equipment, inventory, and other business assets, depending on your policy. Property Insurance can help cover a range of property damage risks, from theft and vandalism to tornadoes and fires. When you're a retail business owner in need of new inventory, operable space, or equipment, every day your doors stay closed means lost profit. Read on to learn how Property Insurance for retail businesses keeps your business running, even if setbacks arise.

4. **Competition from big box stores.** Unfortunately, there's no insurance that protects you from a big box retailer opening up a store down the street from you. Regardless of the type of store you run, you're competing with major retailers and online merchants. To protect your business, you should remember to stay adaptable.

We would face in shopping, some of perceived risk:
- Examine the effect of fashion on the consumption of clothing including prices, quantities of items purchased, and frequency of replacement.
- Determine consumer knowledge and value systems concerning "trade-offs" involved in items, cost, performance (including special proper- titles) and trade resulting from government man- dated programs related to consumer and worker safety, environmental protection, and care labeling.
- Investigate the use of clothing in adapting and adjusting throughout the life cycle.
- Investigate the potential of innovative construction techniques with new fibers and fabric structures for development of new design forms for apparel.
- Develop a predictive method of shaping and adjusting garments to varied body shapes.
- Determine effects of government policies and regulation relating to the clothes on their cost, availability, performance, and selection as well as upon the domestic-international trade balance.
- Examine the interaction of consumers and retailers in terms of consumer practices, retailer response to these practices, and transmission of information and feedback of consumer preferences to producers.

**VI. CONCLUSIONS**

After having detailed clothing shop one can see a great change in the behaviour of people in many manners like their attitude, buying pattern. Most of people more prefer to buy a shop much because they have wrong perception that by seeing the product one can get the goods of proper quality. Finally, in this clothing store organizer, we have a system in. The user chooses the clothes staff picks the cloth and admin take them calculated, and the choice of clothes is provided to him. Hence the system is working fine and giving the clothes working a smooth and classified edge. This system can give faster access and accurate information for customers. And this system can handle a great deal of customers the best service and can provide daily, weekly and monthly reports.
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