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E-Commerce Library Software

A project and Thesis Report
Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree of
Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)

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Signature of Supervisor

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DECLARATION

We, hereby, declare that the work presented in this report is the outcome of the investigation performed by us under the supervisor Sadia Tasnim Barsha, Lecturer of the Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Sonargaon University, Dhaka. The work was spread over two final year courses, CSE400: Project & Thesis I and CSE400: Project & Thesis II, in accordance for the Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and Engineering Program.

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the power of the Internet has popularized the notion of electronic commerce, which offers many advantages for businesses as well as regular daily life. It has made communication, collaboration, traveling extremely easy. Consumers can access the digital business environments with a click of a mouse and participate in on-line business transactions more easily than by the use of traditional methods. This evolution is a prime phenomenon in the modern business world.

This thesis work illustrates the basic concepts of E-Commerce as well as highlights the general operating mechanisms of a Shopping Cart. Through a collective study of Information and Communication Technology and Commercial activities running with its aid, this work is an attempt to understand the ideas and trends as well as the security matters of an E-Business. The Shopping Cart is used primarily in online retail stores that offer their products via the internet.

It is a simple illustration of the offered products through a dynamic interface which is backed by various web technologies such as PHP Scripting / Web Programming Language Technology, MySQL Database and various other micro-web applications. This thesis was conducted by literature, articles released on the Internet, and discussions with experts.

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1 INTRODUCTION

E-Commerce can simply be defined as the purchasing, selling, and exchanging of goods and services over computer networks (Internet, VPN or other private networks) where transactions or terms of sale or service are performed electronically through those networks. E-commerce has evolved as an integral part of the world economy, and is not limited to the Web. Most of the business activities nowadays include some form of e-commerce activities partially or completely.

Rapid growth in the Internet as well as other networking technologies, applications, ease of availability of information, advancement in overall Information and Communication Technology assisted in evolution of e-commerce as mandatory and universal operation in the world economy. Digitalization of information, and services increased the demand to access information fast and securely. This brought forth too many challenges but as the era of Information and Communication Technology is evolving in its rapid pace, new solutions are emerging. Traditional commercial activities are gradually being digitalized and business activities of new nature are evolving. Some of these businesses fully rely on the availability of information, its flow and foundation.

There are various business activities being performed on-line every second but the very basic yet powerful and mandatory one is the Shopping Cart. Still the major portions of the transactions carried out electronically are the transactions that include buying and selling products from a B2C model of E-Commerce. The mandatory resource for these types of transaction is the shopping cart.

A Shopping cart is usually a web application that contains information about the products offered for sale. Such information is usually the picture, dimension, price details of the product. As users go through the shopping cart, they can browse and view many products in different categories and buy the products if they want. So, this system usually includes a method for payment processing as well. Popular payment processing methods that are

commonly in use include some integrated web applications which connect through bank networks and third-party payment processing tools such as Pay Pal.

A Shopping Cart can simply be developed using Open Source technologies such as PHP and MYSQL. MySQL is a database server which is used to store the data dynamically in the web server and the PHP Scripting language is used to process all information. Every event can be recorded in the database using the PHP Scripting language. On the server side and in the infrastructure, there may arise some security issues which can be solved by using different tools and technologies.

2 E-COMMERCE MODELS AND CONCEPTS

2.1 Overview

E-commerce (electronic commerce) can be defined as the summation of all commercial activities being performed in, via or by facilitation of virtual space, i.e. Internet or the World Wide Web. All commercial activities running inside the electronic-business sphere can be regarded as E-commerce. E-Business commonly represents all types of commercial activities which are based on the Internet such as retail shopping centers, banking, stocks and bonds trading, auctions, real estate transactions, plane ticket booking, movie rentals and anything that could be operated in real world. Not only are some commercial transactions done directly in the electronic sphere, but personal services or other real-world business are also represented online on the Internet. This way, the E-Business is growing as an independent, sophisticated and enormous operational section of the world economy.

E-commerce technologies provide a lot of opportunities to the real-world business owners as well as every individual who wants to be a successful entrepreneur because unlimited information and tools and technologies are available in the World Wide Web.

These technologies are nowadays used for many types of transactions including those which

are not based on the Internet. Credit card transactions, information verifications, business communications, marketing activities, research activities etc., are all based on these technologies. In this way, the e-commerce is growing as a separate arena of commercial spectrum as well as an integral part of the real-world business transactions. There are plenty of advantages of running a business online, as well as several risks and challenges, too.

Security threats and fraudulence are growing in parallel to the growth of e-commerce concepts and technologies. All commercial activities are networked hence linked together by the World Wide Web; this simply means that there is a huge range of information traffic which, if not secured properly, could be leaked, stolen, destroyed, corrupted or misused. So, security is the prime consideration in e-commerce.

2.2 Types of E-Commerce

Every commercial activity being performed on-line or through some kind of electronic instrument or instrument chain or through networked devices is independently a unique type of e-commerce activity. However, we can categorize all those commercial activities based on the involving parties into following types:

- Business to Business (B2B)

If a company is engaged in some kind of commercial activities electronically or satisfying the terms for e-commerce activities with another company then this type of e-commerce is regarded as Business to Business (B2B) as illustrated in Figure 1.1.

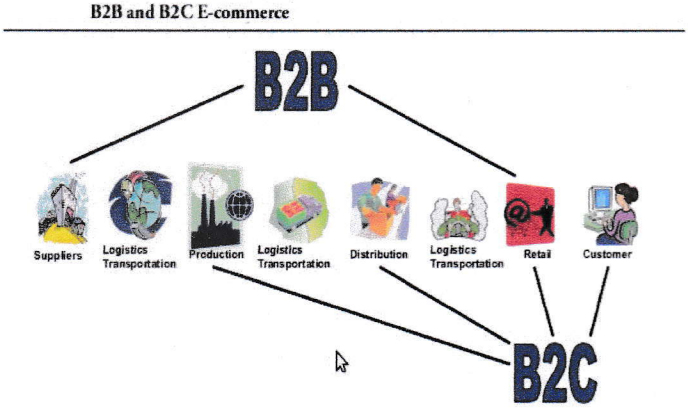

Figure 2.2: B2B and B2C E-commerce

- Customers to Business (C2B)

If a consumer is engaged in some kind of commercial activities electronically or satisfying the terms for e-commerce activities with one or more companies, then this type of e-commerce is regarded as Consumer to Business (C2B).

- Customer to Customer (C2C)

If people are selling or buying products, services or information through a common platform, then they are engaged in Consumer to Consumer (C2C) E-commerce.

Among the above examples, B2B and B2C are abundant in number and popularity.

2.3 Benefits of e-commerce

Electronic commerce offers the companies many advantages.

2.3.1 More effective marketing, more profits:

The adoption of on-line marketing by companies allows them to showcase their products and services in various parts of the world without interruption - throughout the day, seven days a week - giving these companies a greater opportunity to reap the profits, as well as access to more customers.

2.3.2 Reduced expenses:

The process of preparation and maintenance of e-commerce sites on the Web is more economical than building retail markets or maintaining offices. Companies do not need to spend a huge budget on promotional activities, or to install expensive equipment used in customer service.

- **Effective communication with partners and customers:**

The scope of e-commerce is not limited to any distance or a border but it is limitless. This provides an effective way to exchange information with partners, and a good chance for companies to take advantage of the goods and services provided by other companies (i.e., suppliers).

- **Benefits for consumers:**

Several benefits for consumers such as saving of time and effort to find the right product, freedom of choice, price reduction etc. are easily achieved.

An e-business is not just another venture for business for companies but a whole new system of business in the world economy. Currently, it occupies a significant portion of world market and generates enormous revenue. Starting an e-business or adopting an e-commerce for running a business is not just profit-making but keeping up with the technological advancements, understanding the market development and going with the flow.

Electronic business, commonly referred to as "e-Business" or "e-business", may be defined as the application of information and communication technologies (ICT) in support of all the activities of business. Commerce constitutes the exchange of products and services between businesses, groups and individuals and can be seen as one of the essential activities of any business. Electronic commerce focuses on the use of ICT to enable the external activities and relationships of the business with individuals, groups and other businesses.

3 OPEN SOURCES

3.1 Overview

Open Source is a policy used in the management process of software systems development and it provides the Source Code as the programmer has written it. One of the most important features of Open Source software is its flexibility; the public users can modify it and develop it. The origin of the term Open Source can be traced in the end of the nineties, when Eric Raymond attempted to find an alternative term for the term free software, which was misinterpreted as a free-ware. Generally, we can define Open Source software in six points:

- The freedom to redistribute the program.
- Availability of the source code, and the freedom to distribute it.
- Freedom to derive or modify the original program and freedom of distributing it under the same license of the original software.
- The absence of any discrimination in the licensing of any group or people.
- No identification of areas in which the program can be used.
- The rights in the license must be given for each program that is distributed.

3.2 Usefulness and importance

Open Source is nowadays one of the most important elements in software development; This was noticed a the few years ago with the emergence of high-level software in the various disciplines as Multimedia, Operating System, Web browsers, anti-viruses, Apache, MySQL, PHP, protection programs, and even games. What gives this type of software such importance is that anyone can add, modify, and develop it and then publish all that information on the Internet, and then give and receive comment by others and inform them of any problems or gaps. In addition, other programmers can take this program and further develop it.

4 SHOPPING CART TECHNOLOGY

4.1 Overview

The Shopping Cart is used by consumers to purchase products or services over the Internet. Usually, it is technically a simple web application featuring the information about the products or services and bearing an integrated purchase ordering and payment processing system. Its information can be stored in a database using MySQL and all the information handling can be performed by using PHP. Nevertheless, shopping cart is not restricted to these two technologies only. It is a very extensible application. A sample shopping cart is shown in Figure 4.1.1

Consumer Business Interaction through Shopping Cart in E-Commerce

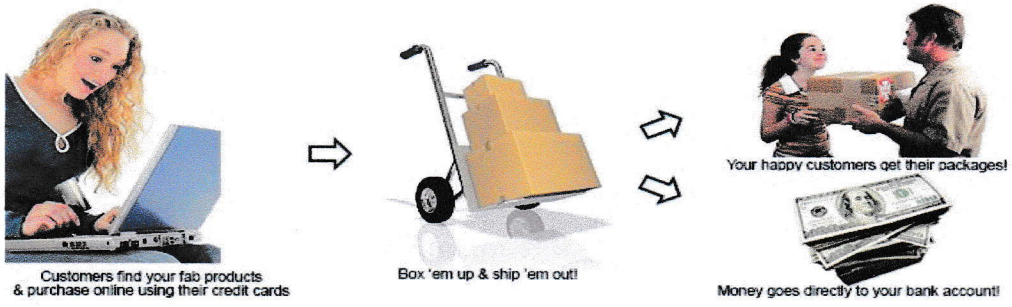

Figure 4.1: Sample of shopping cart

4.2 Features of a good Shopping Cart

There are many types of shopping carts in use in the market integrated with many features. A commercially deployed shopping cart should have at least the following features in the following categories in order to achieve the best results for the business:

4.2.1 Customer Service Perspective

- All orders should be stored in the database
- Customers should be able to search and browse personal order history

- Automated confirmation emails system
- Password reminder for customers
- "Send to friend" section for sharing Newsletter management
- Printable invoices
- Ability to change the order of products on the customer side

4.2.2 Payment Gateways and Methods

- Acceptance of payments in multiple currencies
- Allowing payment via several online payment modules

4.2.3 Sales Analysis and Tracking Comprehensive statistics:

- Number of orders display
- Number of customers display
- Product views display
- Category views display
- Sales by product / best sellers sorting
- Detailed Sales report generation
- Searchable order data
- Printable shipping labels
- Export facility for sales and customer data for use in a spreadsheet Export facility for orders to quick books format

4.2.4 Sales Reporting and Analysis

- Comprehensive Sales reporting options
- Product cost vs. sales price
- Search query reports
- Total sales by payment type

- Total shipping charges
- Best seller reports
- Sales by customer report

4.2.5 Search Engine Friendly

- Pages should easily be indexed by all major search engines
- Define custom META tags for every category
- Auto-generated static HTML catalogue
- Search engine optimization options

4.2.6 Database and Platform Compatibility

- Powered by MySQL database
- Payment processing modules for all major gateways
- Flexible implementation

4.2.7 For recurring Customer Accommodation

- All customer's data should be stored in database
- Greet regular visitors
- Registered customers do not have to enter their data again
- Registered customers should be able edit their profile
- Registered customers should be able to access the history of their orders
- Built-in newsletter engine
- Real-time order tracking for registered customers

4.2.8 Web-based control panel for administration

- Password-protected administrative access
- All changes should be real-time
- Should be able to control the cart from a web browser
- Unlimited number of administrative accounts

4.2.9 Security

- Full HTTPS/SSL support
- Secure HTTPS/SSL administrative access
- Password-protected administrative access
- Encrypted customer data

4.2.10 System Infrastructure

- PHP
- MYSQL Database

Integration of services and applications in the Shopping Cart technology and extending its features could result in the building of more advance systems such as Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) and Customer Relationship Management(CRM)., Enterprise Resource Planning is primarily an integration of business management practices through software, web applications and modern e-business technologies.

Integrating Information Technology as a whole with regular business process reduces huge costs and benefits a corporate house by streamlining the services in many ways.

Similarly, CRM is a system which is built upon various applications and services to handle all customer service activities which includes sales and marketing. A Shopping Cart can work as an honest component of both of these systems.

An advanced Shopping Cart or an integrated e-commerce suite can be developed using some Open Source tools and technologies.

5 REQUIREMENTS

5.1 MYSQL

MySQL is a Database Management System for multi-users and high-performance, which has become the standard in the establishment of database applications on the Web or outside as illustrated in Figure 5.1.

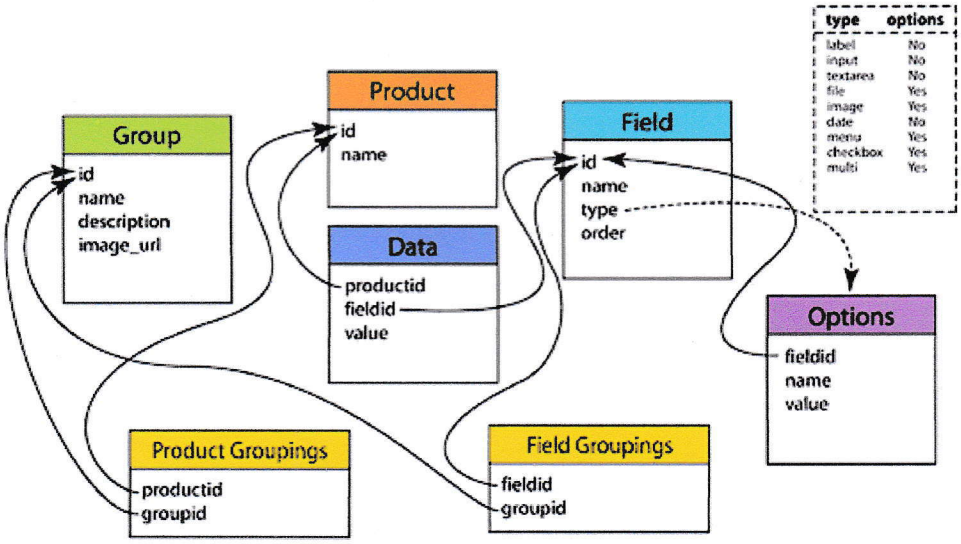

Figure 5.1: MySQL schema

MySQL is designed around three key concepts that are: speed, stability, ease of use and, in addition, it is available under an Open Source license, GUN GPL. But the greatest drawbacks of MySQL is the lack of Stored Procedures and transactions and being Open Source does not necessarily mean that is also free of charge, because an Open Source program can be free once it is limited in small project which do not provide any income. The free version is the least power. The strongest versions must be paid an amount.

5.2 PHP

PHP is a programming language and its primary area is the Web applications. What distinguishes it from others programming languages is that it is free and Open Source and

it is the perfect choice for web programmers in the world. According to Vyom Munjal, who is the author of "The Most Popular Web Programming Language", PHP is characterized by the following characteristics.

5.2.1 PHP Characteristics

- **Usability**

PHP is one of the easiest programming languages that dispels all complexities of memory management and word processing in C, on the one hand, and a lot of designs of the Perl programming language, on the other hand. The PHP structure very clear; most of the grammar is taken from both C and Java and Perl for the manufacturing of the programming language. It is easy and smooth without losing any strength in the language.

- **Speed**

PHP is known for its high speed in the implementation of programs, especially in version IV. PHP was originally designed as a nucleus of an interpreter, so that this nucleus can be put in a number of templates or casings to work with different techniques; an interpreter PHP can be run as a CGI, for example. However, the best PHP feature is the possibility of installing an interpreter PHP provider IIS in the form of additional units added to the provider through the functions, ISAPI, and there is another copy of it to ride the provider Apache also in the form of an outdoor unit.

There is also a version intended for integration with the blade equipped with Apache. So that part of the Apache itself which is now the most widely used in Web servers that run on UNIX systems. The blade equipped with Apache gives the best performance when it becomes the interpreter part of the supplier. Therefore, it will be loaded in memory waiting for PHP pages to be translated. It is displayed to visitors directly without additional delay required by the programs such as Perl / CGI for example, which must be running an interpreter Perl with each visit to the page translate the page, and then close

the translator, then call it up again on the second visit, and so on.

Therefore, Apache Blade would make a difference in major sites of high pressure in particular, and the use of PHP Solution is much better.

5.2.2 PHP Features

- **Features**

PHP comes with an interpreter loaded with a vast number of functions ready for use in all areas. There is also a set of functions for processing XML, and other functions for sending and receiving files remotely using the FTP protocol, and there is a set of functions for processing and producing images and Flash files dynamically.

- **Compatibility**

As previously mentioned, although there are plenty of copies of PHP that work in different environments, they all share the nucleus of origin for PHP files, so all the translators PHP behave the same way with regard to the implementation of the scripts. If the script is running on a Windows system with its IIS (Internet Information Server), it should work without the need for any changes. In addition, the changes that have occurred in the previous version exist in the infrastructure of the translator.

- **Security**

PHP provides a lot of advanced features but gives the appropriate ways to set limits on these benefits. The PHP settings file controlled by the site manager can perform the following function controlling the number of contacts allowed to database instance or the maximum size of files sent through the browser, or allowing the use of some features or eliminating their use.

- **Scalability**

Users can expand the interpreter PHP easily by adding features such as the and where that code of the translator is open, changes to obtain the suitable version from the translator can be implemented. In addition, users can also work with additional units mounted on the compiler to increase the

features and functions built-in such as access to databases and processing XML. The PHP development team has already translated the work of this task and the transfer of huge number of libraries written in custom libraries has been added to the interpreter.

5.3 XAMPP

Local server Windows Apache MySQL PHP (XAMPP): PHP requires that server software be running on the computer in order to display these types of files on the Web browser

For this thesis, XAMPP was used as a local server because it is fairly easy to use, very fast when changing versions for testing and more flexible when it comes to development.

6 PROJECT DESIGNS

In order to design a web site, the relational database must be designed first. Conceptual design can be divided into two parts: The data model and the process model. The data model focuses on what data should be stored in the database while the process model deals with how the data is processed. To put this in the context of the relational database, the data model is used to design the relational tables. The process model is used to design the queries that will access and perform operations on those tables.

7 DATABASE DESIGNS

In this section, the basic structure of the tables composing the database for the project are shown along with information about primary and foreign keys.

7.1 Customer Table

SNO	NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	CustomerID	Integer	Primary key for Customer identification
2	Name	Character	
3	Address	Character	
4	City	Character	
5	City	Character	
6	State	Character	
7	Zip	Character	
8	County	Character	

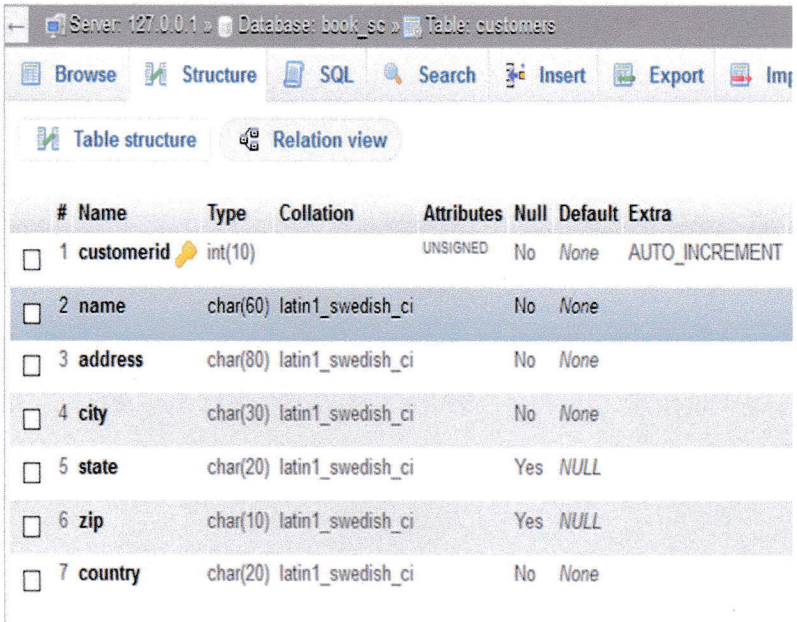

Figure 7.1 Customers Table

7.2 Books Table

SNO	NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	IsbnID	Character	Primary key for Inventory Identification, ISBN of a book
2	Author	Varchar	
3	Title Name	Varchar	
4	Cat ID	Integer	
5	Price	Float	
6	Description	Varchar	

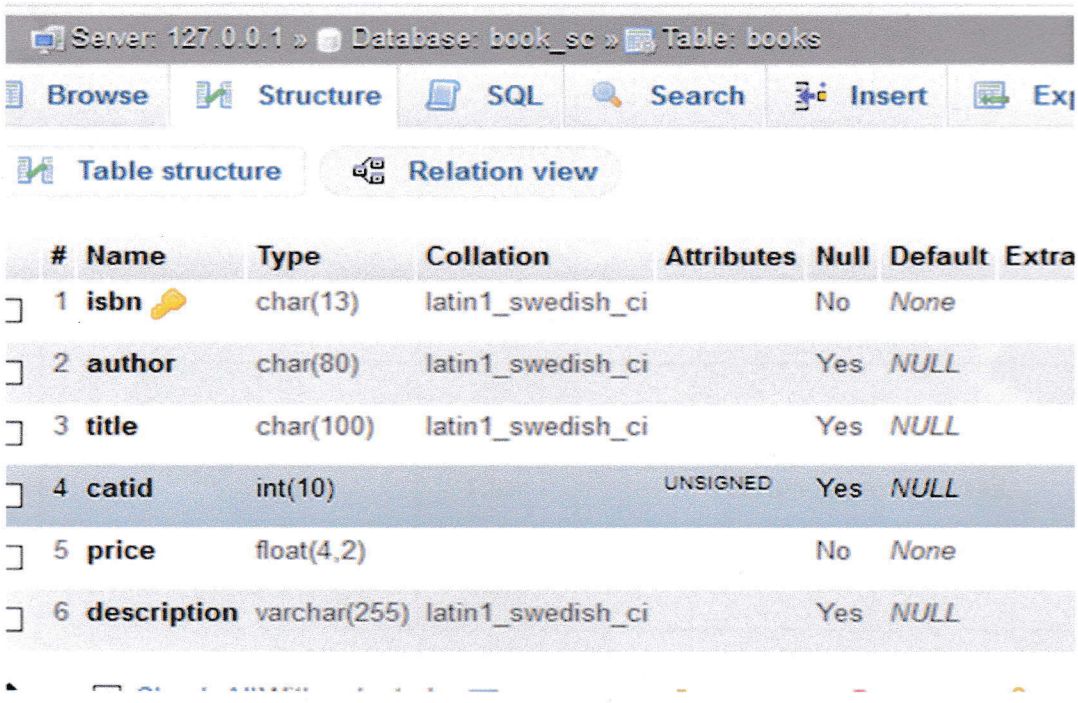

Figure 7.2 Books Table

7.3 Shopping_Cart_Items Table

SNO	NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	ShoppingCartID	Integer	Primary key for Shopping Cart Identification
2	InventoryID	Varchar	Foreign key to Inventory
3	Price	Float	
4	Date	Date	
5	CustomerID	Varchar	Foreign key to Customer
6	Quantity	Integer	

7.4 Order_Details Table

SNO	NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	OrderID	Integer	Primary key for Order identification
2	CustomerID	Char	Foreign key to Customer
3	Receiver's Name	Char	If order is to be sent to other address rather than to the customer, we need that address
4	Address	Char	
5	City	Char	
6	Zip	Integer	
7	State	Char	Foreign key to State Tax
8	Type of Shipping	Char	Foreign key to Shipping Type
9	Date of Purchase	Date	

7.5 Shipping_Type Table

SNO	NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Type of Shipping	Varchar	Primary key to define type of shipping
2	Price	Double	
3	Approximate days for delivery	Integer	

7.6 Credit_Card_Details Table

SNO	NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Credit Username	Varchar	Primary key for Customer Identification
2	Credit Card Number	Varchar	
3	Card Type	Varchar	Master Card, Visa, Discover
4	CVV Number	Integer	Number present on the back of the card for extra security
5	Expiry Date	Date	
6	CustomerID	Varchar	Foreign key to Customer

7.7 Purchase_History Table

SNO	NAME	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	CustomerID	Varchar	Primary key for Customer Identification
2	InventoryID	Varchar	Book purchased by the user
3	Date of Purchase	Date	
4	OrderID	Integer	Foreign key to Order_details
5	Quantity	Integer	
6	Price	Double	

8 PROCESS MODELS

A Process Model tells us about how the data is processed and how the data flows from one table to another to gather the required information. This model consists of the Functional Decomposition Diagram and Data Flow Diagram.

8.1 Functional Decomposition Diagram

A decomposition diagram shows a top-down functional decomposition of a system and exposes the system's structure. The objective of the Functional Decomposition is to break down a system step by step, beginning with the main function of a system and continuing with the interim levels down to the level of elementary functions. The diagram is the starting point for more detailed process diagrams, such as data flow diagrams (DFD). Figure 8 shows the Functional Decomposition Diagram for this project.

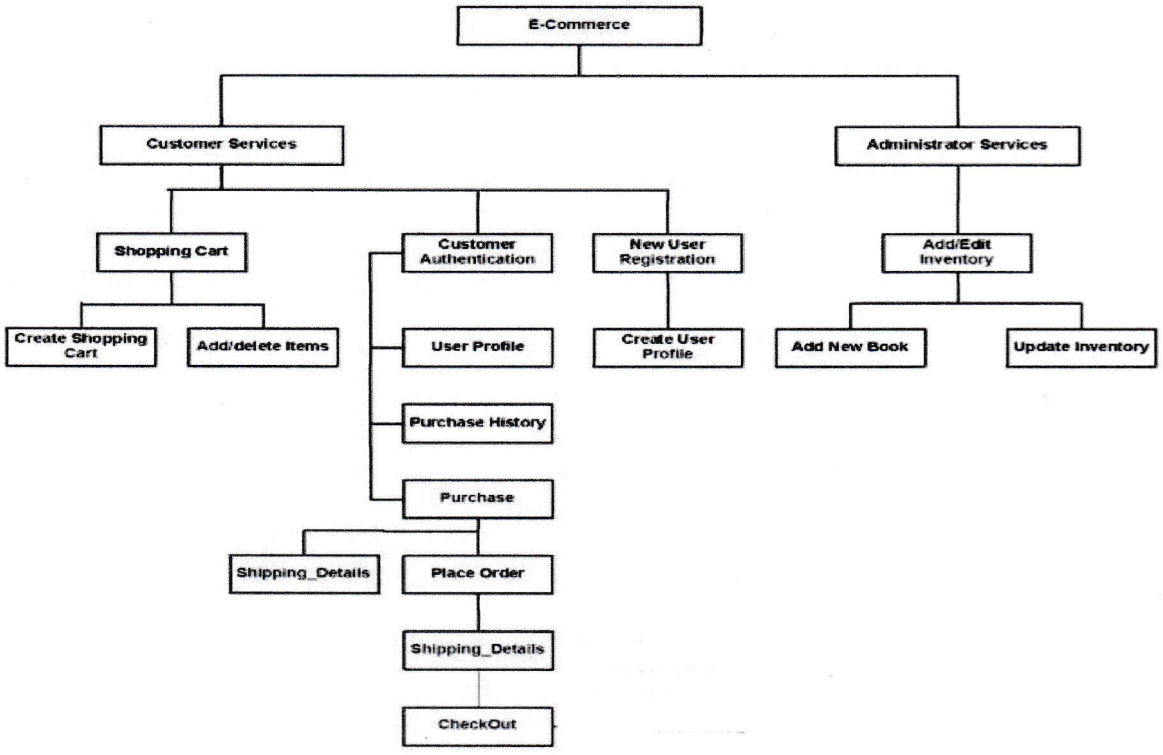

Figure: 8.1: Functional Decomposition Diagram

8.2 Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

Data Flow Diagrams show the flow of data from external entities into the system, and from ne process to another within the system. There are four symbols for drawing a DFD:

1. Rectangles representing external *entities*, which are sources or destinations of data.
2. Ellipses representing *processes*, which take data as input, validate and process it and output it.
3. Arrows representing the *data flows*, which can either, be electronic data or physical items.
4. Open-ended rectangles or a Disk symbol representing *data stores*, including electronic stores such as databases or XML files and physical stores such as filing cabinets or stacks of paper.

Figures 8.3 – 8.9 are the Data Flow Diagrams for the current system. Each process within the system is first shown as a Context Level DFD and later as a Detailed DFD. The Context Level DFD provides a conceptual view of the process and its surrounding input, output and data stores. The Detailed DFD provides a more detailed and comprehensive view of the interaction among the sub-processes within the system.

8.3 Customer-Browse Context DFD

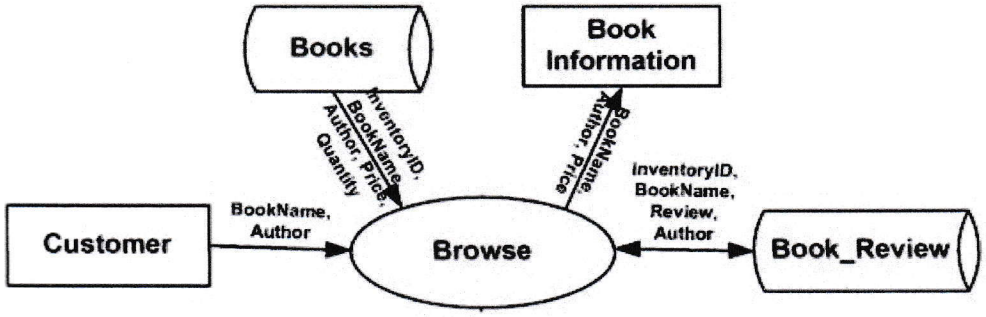

Figure 8.3: Customer - Browse Context DFD

8.4 Customer – Shopping Cart Context DFD

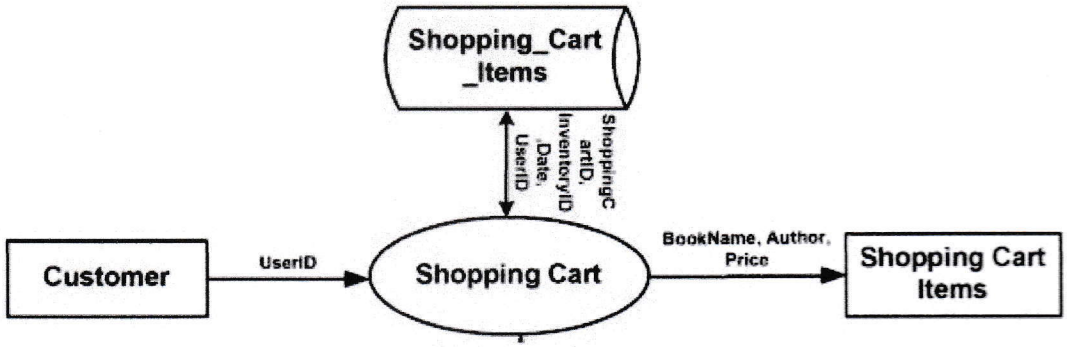

Figure 8.4 Customer – Shopping Cart Context DFD

8.5 Customer – Shopping Cart Detailed DFD

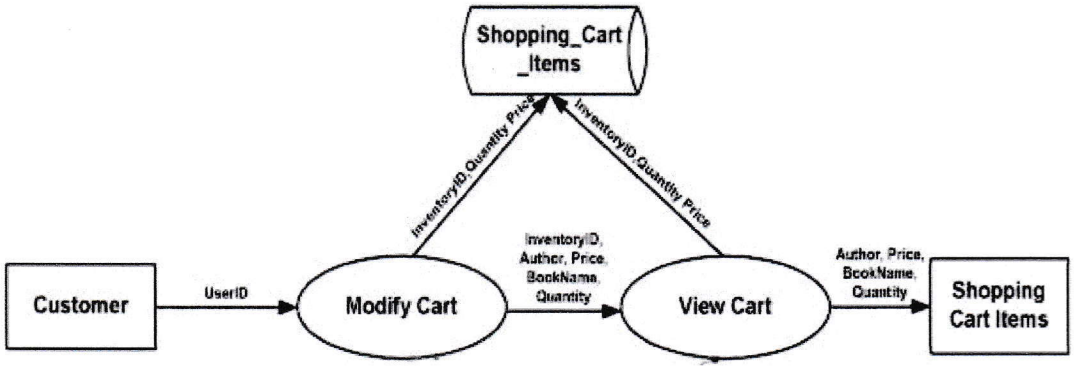

Figure 8.5: Customer - Shopping Cart Detailed DFD

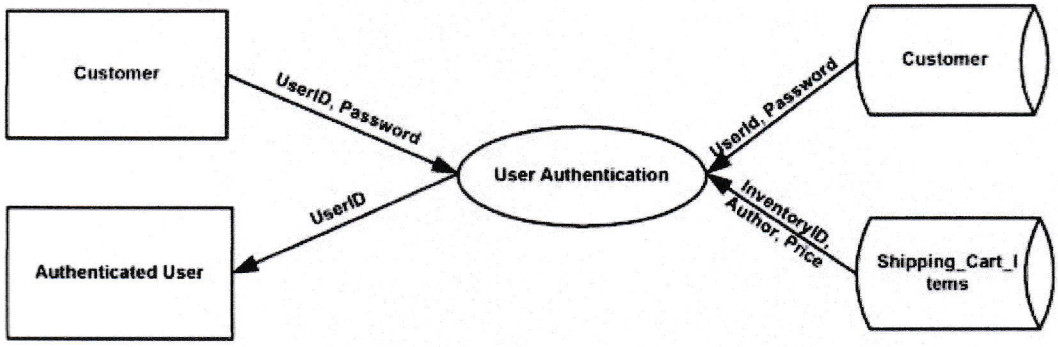

Figure 8.6: Customer - Shopping Cart Detailed DFD

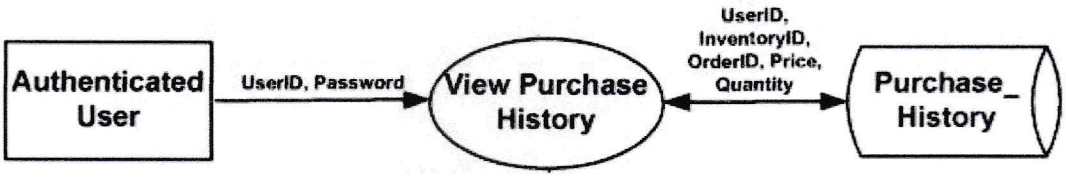

Figure 8.7: Customer - Shopping Cart Detailed DFD

Figure 8.8: Customer – Authentication – User Profile DFD

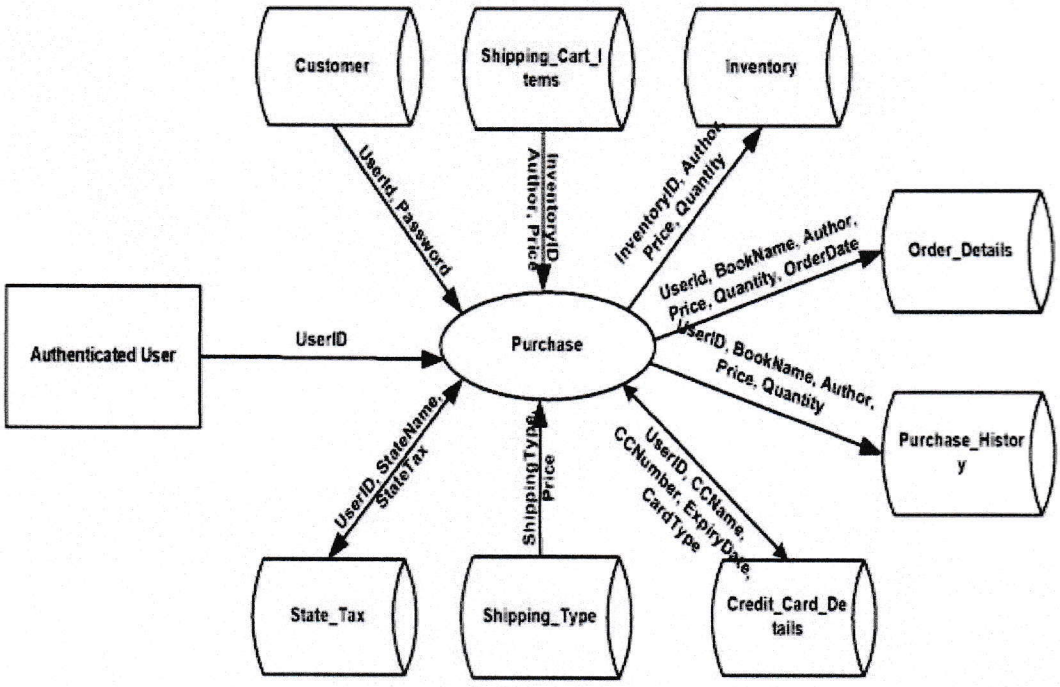

Figure 8.9: Authenticated User-Purchase Context DFD

9 SHOPPING CART TECHNOLOGY PROCESS

9.1 User Interface Design

Before implementing the actual design of the project, a few user interface designs were constructed to visualize the user interaction with the system as they browse for books, create a shopping cart and purchase books. The user interface design will closely follow our Functional Decomposition Diagram. Figures 9.1 – 9.6 show the initial designs of the web pages.

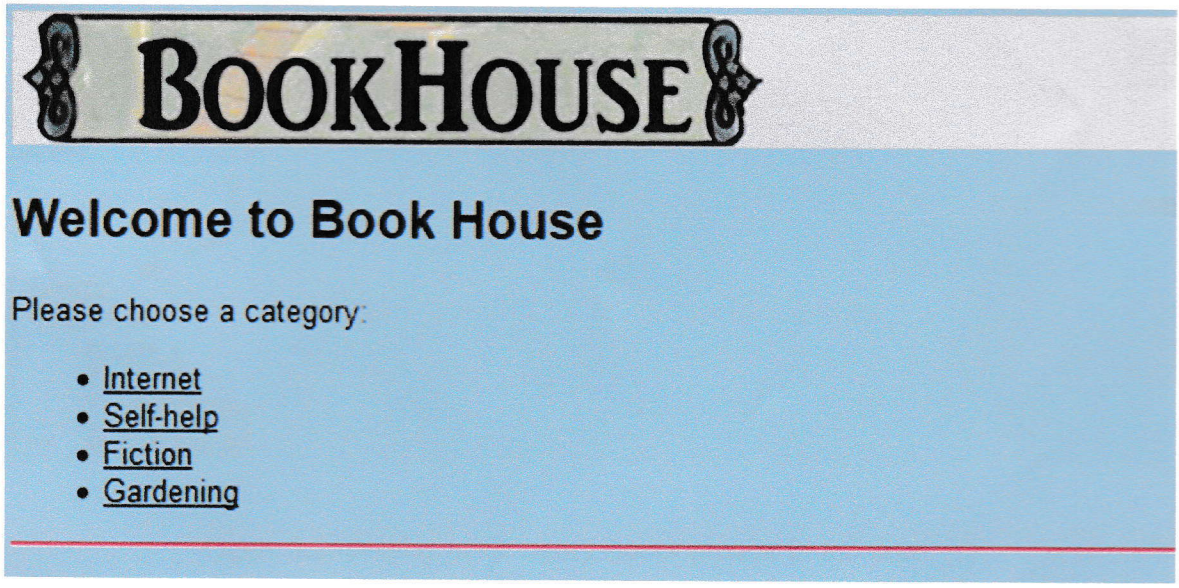

Figure 9.1: Menu

CHOOSE CATEGORY

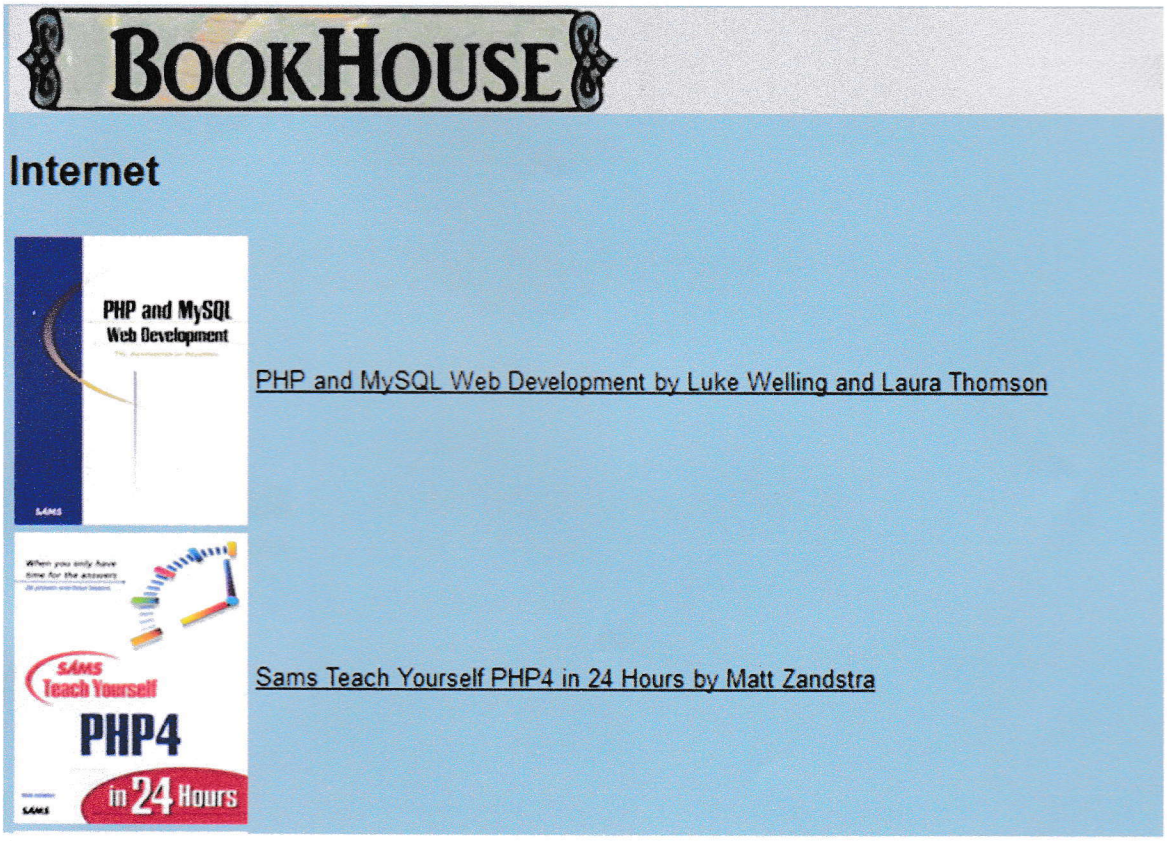

Figure 9.2: Display of Category Books present in the store

BOOK DETAILS

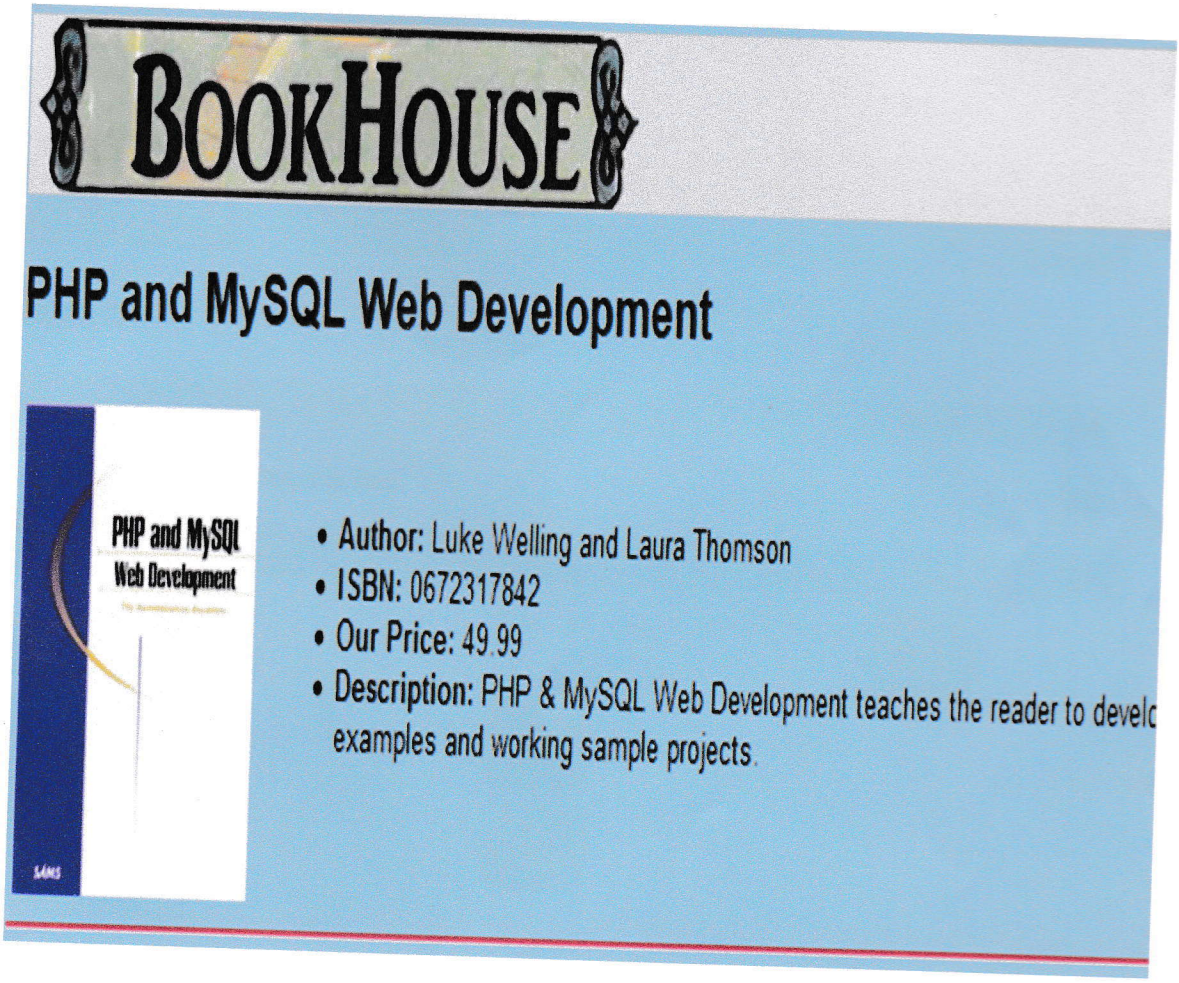

Figure 9.3: Book Details

SHOPPING CART

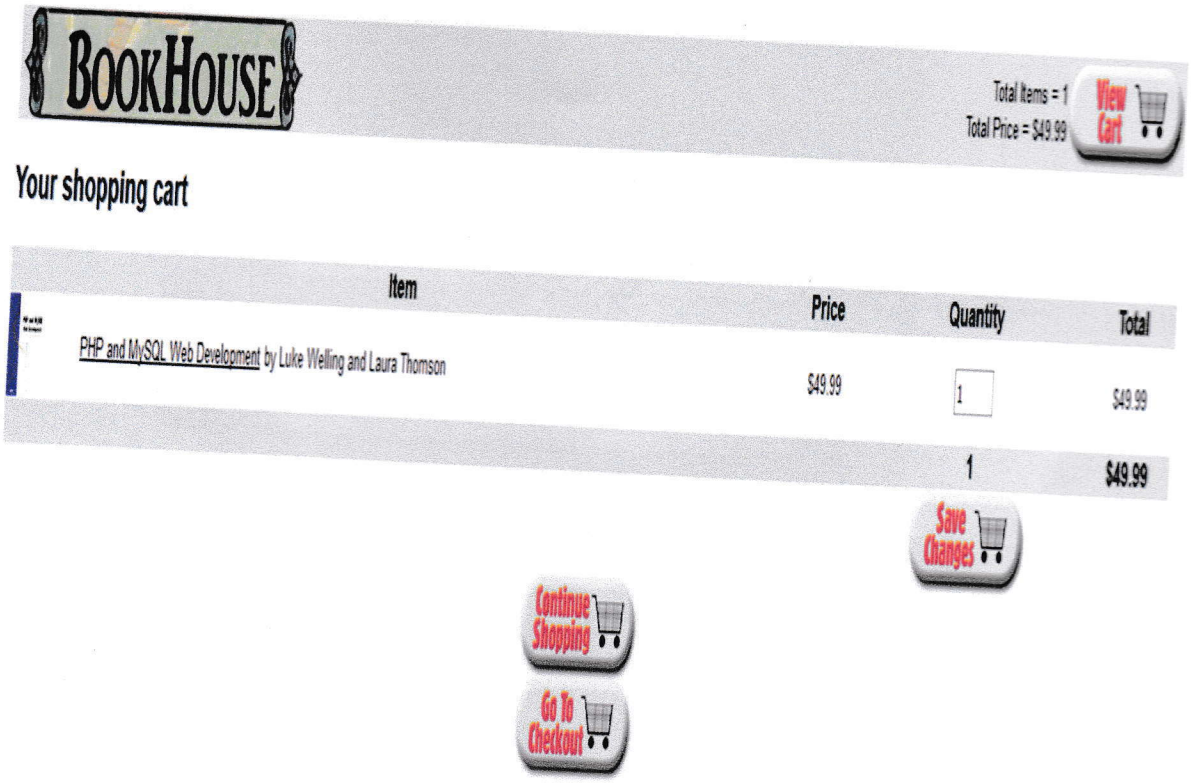

Figure 9.4: Shopping Cart

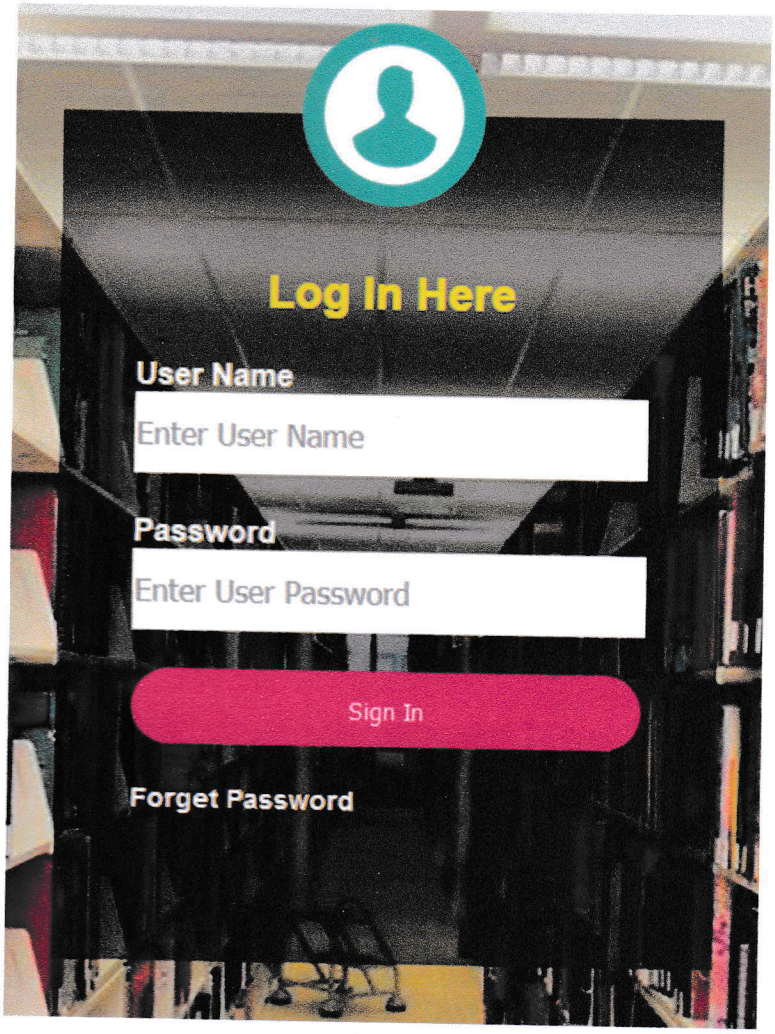

Figure 9.5: Authentication of the Admin

Figure:9.6: Admin view option.

10 DATABASE CONNECTED CODE

```
<? php
$con = mysqli_connect('localhost', 'root', '','book_sc') or die(mysql_error());
   session_start();

?>
```

10.1 Books Insert Code and Image uploaded

```
<? php
include ("header.php");

if(isset($_POST['Sevebtn'])) {
$txtisbn=$_POST['txtisbn'];
$txtauthor=$_POST['txtauthor'];
$txttitle=$_POST['txttitle'];
$txtcatid=$_POST['txtcatid'];
$txtprice=$_POST['txtprice'];
$txtdescription=$_POST['txtdescription'];

$dir = 'images/'basename($_FILES['txtbooks_images'] ['name']);
   if (move_uploaded_file($_FILES['txtbooks_images'] ['tmp_name'], $dir))
   {
         $txtbooks_images=$dir;
   } else {
         $txtbooks_images= "";
   }
         $sql = mysqli_query($con, "INSERT INTO books (isbn, author, title, catid, price,
description) VALUES ('$txtisbn', '$txtauthor', '$txttitle', '$txtcatid', '$txtprice',
'$txtdescription' )");
               if ($sql) {
                     echo "Save Upload Successfully";
               } else {

                     echo "INSERT INTO books (isbn, author, title, catid, price,
description) VALUES ('$txtisbn', '$txtauthor', '$txttitle', '$txtcatid', '$txtprice',
'$txtdescription') ";
   }
}
?>
```

11 INTRODUCTION CSS-3

CSS web design very important. So, we've installed Thesis, and we've figured out how to add custom elements to our layout. Now, it's time to kick the customization into high gear. Let's take a look at some custom styling.

Obviously, Thesis ships with some pretty amazing customization tools. You can change colors, add and remove borders, change sidebar layouts, and more. Before you ever get your hands dirty with any CSS/HTML/PHP code, check this video for help with basic customizations using Thesis options.

11.1 Understanding CSS

To help give you a clear idea of what HTML and CSS are we've broken it down. HTML is what web browsers (like Firefox or Internet Explorer) read to find out what is on each page. This is purely the text and images shown on a page. CSS is the design aspect of a web page. Browsers use CSS to determine how the text/images in the HTML should be displayed. In a nutshell HTML is "what you see", and CSS is "how you see it."

You can use the standard Thesis design options to create a professional looking blog in perhaps 15 minutes if you've got the design sense to do so. However, to make your design really stand out, you'll need to go above and beyond the scope of the default Thesis controls and dive into some of this "scary code stuff." Luckily, Thesis makes it easy (notice a developing trend?) to manage all of this stuff.

Thesis comes with a built in editor for your custom.css file and your custom functions .php file. You can access this via the Thesis Options tab in your WordPress admin. Your custom.css file is where you will make all of your style edits to your Thesis design.

11.2 Custom.CSS

So, how in the world does this whole custom.css file work? All of the default styles for Thesis are contained in style.css and layout.css. The < body > tag controls all of the HTML content of your blog from the top of the header down through the bottom of the footer. Thesis adds a "custom" class to the body tag making it body. Custom. Therefore, if you add ". custom" before any CSS code in the custom.CSS file in the custom folder, it will be more specific than the CSS code in the default style sheets and will override anything written in style.css or layout.css that would refer to the same object.

For example, if we add the following code to custom.CSS: custom
a {color: #cc0000;}

All of the links will turn red. We're going to use this to demonstrate a couple of CSS customizations that can be accomplished with the Thesis theme. You'll need some basic CSS knowledge; the rest should be straight forward. This really is an amazing way of doing this. It's not unique to Thesis, but it certainly is a great feature.

11.3 Adding a Background Image to the Body

This one is easy! First, we upload our background image to the images folder in our Thesis custom folder. Then, we need to specify that we are referring to the body, so we use "body. Custom" and it really is just one line of CSS code to get this done: body.

custom {background: #fffurl(images/body_bg.gif) repeat-x;}

That should get you off to a good start! I really hope this tutorial has helped to get you started. If you have any questions just fire away in the comments and I'll be glad to answer. Also, if any of this seems intimidating, don't worry! Thesis has one of the best support forums in the business. The community there is amazing and if you have problems, just ask questions and you'll get great answers.

12 FUTURE PLANS

1. Create search option. Through this, the customer can find out his favorite books in a short time.
2. There will be a comment option. By which the customer cannot find their favorite books, then write the name of the book in the request to request.
3. A new book will be sent to those who buy books in advance, which will be sent to them.
4. The new discount of the book will be informed through the software through Massage.
5. New books show as a slide in the Customer page.

13 CONCLUSION

Due to the low time of real life, E-Commerce is one of the main means of finding books in the light of the needs of the people, with a little effort and easy hand. E-commerce software in the real life of many people save time.

14 REFERENCES

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