

WEB BASED BROCHURE SYSTEM FOR TAILORING

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**A PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER
SCIENCE, IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE
AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc) DEGREE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BENIN, BENIN CITY.**

FEBRUARY 2021.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this project was carried out by **FOLORUNSHO AGOL SARAH (MISS)** with matriculation number **PSC1311372** under my supervision and it is adequate both in scope and content for the award of the University of Benin Bachelor of Science (B.Sc) degree in computer science.

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Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to almighty God, who gave me the opportunity and grace to carry out this project in this great institution of learning, he has been everything to me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My profound gratitude goes to Almighty God. My special appreciation goes to my supervisor MR S.O.P OLIOMOGBE, who has assisted me immensely in this project work. And also to other highly esteemed lecturers in the Department of Computer Science, MR EFOSA IGHODAN, and the H.O.D DR F. AMADIN, just to mention a few who made my university education a success.

My deepest gratitude goes to my family, especially my dad, MR PATRICK FOLORUNSHO AGOL for always cheering me and never giving up on me you're one in a million.

God bless you all.

APPROVAL

This project work is here by approved by the Department of Computer Science, faculty of physical sciences, University of Benin, Benin City, in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the award of Bachelor of Science Degree (B.Sc) in Computer Science.

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ABSTRACT

The web based brochure system for tailoring is a web based system application designed for the tailor's shop. This project is aimed to automate the tailor's shop which is manually maintained. After the automation this will mean, better services and good keeping of records, data integrity, data security, quick search and also paperless environment. The project has mainly tackled management of information for the customers and in decision making. Every user of the system will have to log into the system using username and password so that security and authentication will be ensured. Once logged in, a customer can make and order. The system administrator is able to manage customer information and also update records.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

Tailoring has been seen as the profession that has been dominated by the unlearned in Nigeria and elsewhere. Traditionally, tailors use the manual system to book in their customers, also the styles are presented in a book catalogue. These clients have to travel to the location of the tailor's shop to get their measurements taken, and make choices of styles from the book catalogue. These measurements are written on paper or books, the catalogue are presented in papers too. This method poses a high threat in terms of security of that information i. e it can get lost, unauthorized people can access the information and data confidentiality and integrity is not maintained.

Tailoring management information system is a system aimed to assist in the management of tailoring activities in a company. The system will provide the advantages of improving productivity by bringing customers close to the tailor. Online services to customers such as: contact and measurement submission to the tailor, which will reduce errors and the load of maintaining bulk data. A catalogue which will make it look professional and also help to showcase the brand. This will ensure availability of the right information, as a tool that will let a user manage access, track and edit information stored, easy storage, access and retrieval.

The study aims at developing a tailoring management information system that would be more effective and efficient than the existing manual system to provide a paperless environment.

Tailoring management information system will solve these problems and automate the tailor shop and enhance accessibility irrespective of geographical locations provided there is access to the internet.

Paper documents have long been used in storing information. However, paper can be costly and, if used excessively, wasteful. It will serve as an electronic cabinet that can be used to organize all paper and digital files.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Currently customers have to walk to the tailor shops to get their measurements taken for the tailoring of their garments and to view styles on a catalogue, the details of the customers are recorded on paper or books and the catalogues are sometimes not presentable because they are torn or outdated. Customers too need to move from their offices to get their measurements taken. This is time consuming and costly. Due to the manual systems in use, the whole process tends to be slow and stressful.

1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The aim is to design and implement a Tailoring Management Information System that will enable efficient record keeping and improved productivity.

The main objectives are;

- To enable customers to send their measurements to their tailors for their clothes to be made.
- To create a catalogue to enable customers pick styles without getting to visit the shop.
- To enable customers send their own style to the tailor by attaching a picture.
- To bring customers that are not within the area close to the tailor.
- To serve as a strategic weapon to gain competitive advantage.
- To provide information about the cost, the fabric type and the type of material to be used.

- To create a data bank for easy access or retrieval of customer details, orders placed and the users who registered to the system.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This project is basically designed to update the tailors shop, the system will eliminate all these manual interventions and increase the speed of the whole process. The tailoring management information system will permit registration and delivery of measurements to the tailor for the next process to follow. It will also make customers have access to an online catalogue to view styles of different kinds. The system provides information about the fabric type the customer wants his/her dress knit from and the type of material to be used. The main users of the system are customers and system administrator. However, online payment has not been achieved, but the customer is expected to pay either via mobile money transfer services through USSD or bank apps, or cash when they come to pick their clothes.

1.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The challenges faced during this research work includes;

1. Time factor
2. Insufficient power supply
3. Poor internet service

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Tailoring management information system will break the geographical barriers and bring the whole process into a quick and easy way to access the tailor. It will automate the traditional tailoring system where papers are used for record keeping into a modern computerized system, this will enhance data retrieval, storage and

security. It will be also cost effective since it will cut down on travelling cost to get your measurements. The clients can access their online tailors 24/7 and at any location, provided they are connected to the internet. Due to the advancement in telecommunication e.g. undersea cabling, internet accessing speed is expected to double as the cost reduces. This will make this system more efficient to use and offer a competitive edge in the market.

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Computer: This is an electronic device that can accept data and information as input, process this data and it has the ability to store this data and also retrieve it for future use.

Data: these are groups of non-random symbols, such as; words, figures, values which represent events and things that have taken place.

Database: this is a collection a related files.

Tailor: This is a person whose occupation is making fitted clothes such as suits, trousers, and jackets, to fit individual customers.

File: These are a collection of records.

Information: This is data that has been processed into a form which is meaningful to the recipient and which is of perceived value in either current or prospective decisions or actions by the recipient.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 HISTORY OF FASHION DESIGN

In the world of fashion design, it refers specifically to the development of the purpose and intentions behind garments, shoes and accessories, and their design and construction. The modern industry, based around firms or fashion houses run by individual designers started in the 19th century with Charles Fredrick Worth who, beginning in 1858 in Paris, was the first designer to have his label sewn into the garments he created (Milbank, Caroline 1985). The first notion of fashion illustrated began with the courts of aristocracy recording information about what they were wearing. French women and dressmakers outside of the court relied on sketches to see what was being worn. The sketches were compiled in books that were reproduced and sold, most notably the *Mercure Galant*.

Fashion designing has evolved into a full-fledged industry today. In the beginning of the 20th century, new developments in fashion took place in Paris first, from where it spread to the rest of the world. New designs of clothes were born in Paris before they found their way to other parts of the world. In other words, Paris emerged as the 'fashion capital'. 'Fashion' during this period was mostly 'haute couture', exclusively designed for individuals.

Towards the mid-20th century, fashion garments began to be mass-produced. The bulk of production increased, and people began to have more choices of garments. Towards the end of the 20th century, fashion awareness among people increased, and they began choosing clothes for themselves based on comfort and their own style, instead of relying on the trends prevailing in the market and, fashion magazines began to feature photography(Stecker, 1996). Another significant change that has come about in the fashion designing industry in recent times is the increased use of computers and technology. A number of software packages have

come up to aid designers in the process of designing as well as other stages in the production of a garment, easily and speedily.

Fashion designing is thus no longer only the designing and creation of a garment, but it is a world in itself involving fashion, design, creativity, technology as well as business.

2.2 ORIGIN OF THE TERM HAUTE COUTURE

Haute couture is high-end fashion that is constructed by hand from start to finish, made from high-quality, expensive, often unusual fabric and sewn with extreme attention to detail and finished by the most experienced and capable sewers—often using time-consuming, hand-executed techniques (The business of fashion,2018).

2.2 WHAT IS A BROCHURE?

A brochure is a common marketing tool used to advertise a service or product offering. It can take the form of a pamphlet or flyer that is used to distribute information about a product. A brochure is an informative paper document for advertising, which can be folded into a template, pamphlet or leaflet. Brochures are promotional documents, primarily used to introduce a company, organization, products or services and inform potential customers or members of the public of the benefits. They are usually distributed inside newspapers, handed out personally or placed in brochure racks in high traffic locations.(Muzaffer Uysal and Daniel Fesenmaier, November 2012). Brochures allow businesses to introduce new products and services to existing customers or increase their reach by advertising to new prospects. They can be handed out in person, mailed, or left at specific businesses that are willing to help you reach their customers.

2.4 VARIETIES OF BROCHURES

Brochure exists in different types which are print brochures and e-brochures.

2.4.1 PRINT BROCHURE

The print brochure also referred to as the traditional brochures are those brochures available on printed paper and they are further classified into different type according to the layout or format of folding and the overall appearance. Traditional paper brochures are colorfully designed for maximum effect, and they usually come in the forms that can be easily picked up and examined.

This type of brochure is commonly used among the Brick-and-mortar (traditional street-side business) that offers products and services to its customers face-to-face in an office or store that the business owns or rents.

Brick-and-mortar stores have found it difficult to compete with mostly web-based businesses like Amazon.com Inc. (AMZN) because the latter usually have lower operating costs and greater flexibility.

However, the importance of the brick-and-mortar model has given credence by several large online e-commerce companies opening physical locations to realize the advantages of traditional retail. It's clear the retail landscape has changed, and the brick-and-mortar stores will have to adapt to the ever-changing technological landscape to avoid becoming the next Sears or Payless.

The brick and mortar store has evolved into the Click and mortar stores which is a type of business model that has both online and offline operations, which typically include a website and a physical store. A click-and-mortar company can offer customers the benefits of fast online transactions and traditional face-to-face service and is thus potentially more

competitive than a traditional "bricks and mortar" type of business, which is offline only. This type of business model is also referred to as clicks and bricks.

Nearly 70% of shoppers use the Internet at some stage of the shopping process to research, compare, or purchase. Recognizing the opportunity, major retailers have developed online channels to complement their physical store channels. In most cases, customers may shop through the store's website, make the purchase online, and either have it shipped or pick it up at a store location (Alexandra Twin, 2019).

1. **GATEFOLD:** These brochures are fairly uncommon, but can have a great impact when used correctly. The reason they are used rarely is their cost. So they are mostly used for high-end marketing. These brochures are made of high quality paper that make them durable and reach the targeted customer/client in good condition. A unique feature of this brochure is its inward folding that makes it very compact and easy to carry around. It features an 8 panel structure with ample space to talk about your products or services, along with complementary images. Gate fold, also known as the Window Fold, the side panels measure half the width of the central panel. The standard brochure size for the gate fold is 8.5" x 11". This fold works great with single product presentations, graphic-heavy designs, menus and creative designs with wide visuals. The limitation of this brochure is that it cannot be used to showcase more than one product.

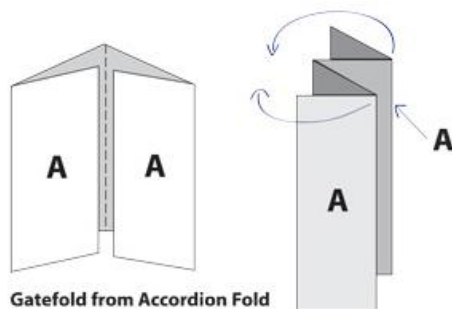


Fig 2.1 gatefold brochure

2. **BI-FOLD:**This type of brochure is mostly used by organizations. As the name implied, it has 2 folds that form 4 panels. There is the front cover, back cover and two internal panels where all the information about products can be presented. There is also an extended version of Bi-Fold brochure which is known as booklet. The booklet looks more like a magazine because it has multiple pages.

The bi-fold also known as half fold, is made up of a single sheet of paper folded into two, the standard brochure size for the half-fold is 8.5” x 11”.

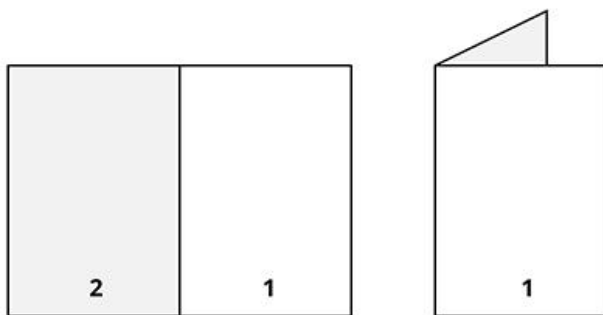


Fig.2.2 Bi-fold brochure

3. **TRI-FOLD:**This is a higher version of bi-fold and it provides you with enough space to present your information as it creates six panels. It has 6 panels to present your information to your target audience. These brochures are among the most common ones that are used by small to large businesses.

The fold in a Tri-Fold Brochure divides one single paper into three. With Tri-Fold, in the normal letter format, you get three sections: outside, inside and both zipped. The standard brochure size for the Tri-Fold brochure is 8.5” x 11”. Other popular sizes are 8.5” x 14”, 11” x 17”; and 11” x 25.5”. This is the best for simple product presentation.

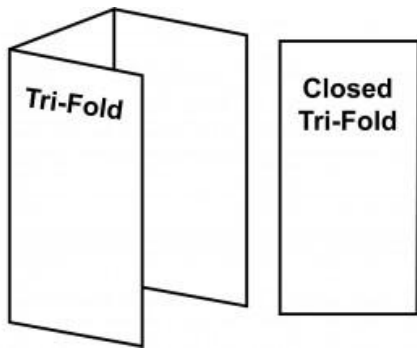


Fig.2.3 tri-fold brochure

4. **Z-FOLD:** This brochure folds like letter ‘Z’ and gets its name from this feature. The Z fold gives an extravagant look to the brochure and will leave the reader thoroughly impressed. It is easy to carry around and ideal to show lists, user guides, and specifications among others. It looks like an accordion (musical instrument) and its advanced version which comes with more folds is called an accordion fold brochure. They allow you represent your selling propositions in great detail, as there are three panels in a Z fold brochure. It is also a good alternative to a tri-fold brochure. The Z fold is also referred to as 3-panel zigzag fold.

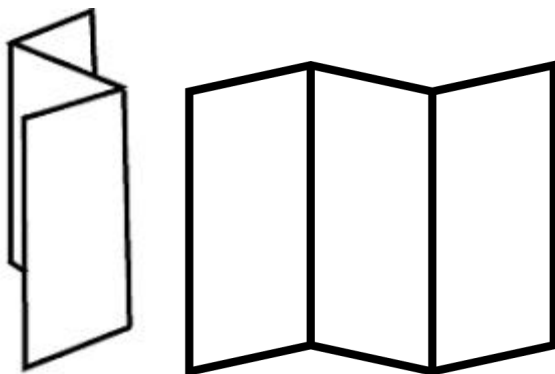


Fig.2.4 Z-fold

5. **FLYER AND LEAFLET:** Flyer or leaflet brochure is usually single page brochures. They are a bit different from the other types of brochures and are mainly used for targeting a really large number of people. The number of pages in a leaflet or a flyer is

just one and hence, it is cheaper to print and can only contain very few information and therefore cannot meet the specification of customers.

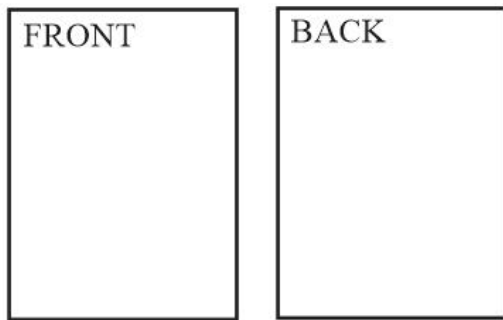


Fig.2.5 flyer brochure

6. **FOLDERS AND INSERTS:** Folders and Inserts brochure is the perfect way to advertise your brand among so many others. These brochures have an additional feature of folders within the brochure. It is useful to store a feedback form, or an enrollment form, in some instances which can be filled on-the-spot by the customer.

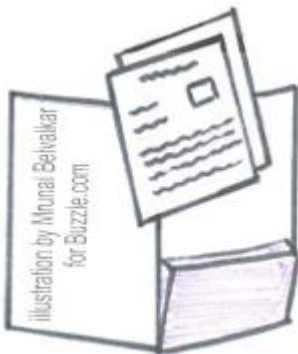


Fig.2.6 folders and inserts brochures

7. **BOOKLET BROCHURES:** Booklet brochures are made of multiple sheets most often saddle-stitched, stapled on the creased edge, or perfect bound like a paperback book, and result in eight or more panels. A booklet can be small and unbound; can come in different shapes, sizes, and number of pages.

2.4.2 E-BROCHURE/DIGITAL BROCHURE

E-brochures or digital brochures are electronic format of brochures. This format has the added benefit of unlimited distribution and cost savings when compared to traditional paper brochures. A digital brochure is a piece of promotional material provided in a digital format for easy reading and distribution. Companies can use digital brochures to reach a larger audience and provide updates on their products and services.

A digital brochure retains the bright colors and tradition of providing a quick informational overview at the same time it also contains detailed discussion of a product. The goal is to rapidly convey information to consumers in a format that will be memorable and satisfactory. The basic overview might be very useful for news organizations and other agencies that want to write up a company and its services. They also can be made available on a website for viewing online or downloading for future reference. Like a paper brochure, the document usually includes contact information so that people can call or email if they have questions or want to make arrangements to do business with the company.

Some companies might maintain a digital brochure as their main web presence. An online presence can be useful for companies that want to come up in search results, such as a deli that wants to attract visitors, but it might not need to be extensive. A digital brochure can provide a happy medium by establishing a web presence without creating significant costs. The company can easily update its brochure when it changes prices, products or services.

Digital brochure production costs can be lower than the costs of paper brochures, because the company does not need to front the costs of printing, although it might choose to utilize both print and digital formats if it feels the need for a paper brochure. The savings might allow the company to spend slightly more on the design of a digital-only brochure; if it has a certain amount budgeted. Another advantage to digital brochures is the ease of updating. Companies

do not need to worry about consumers stumbling upon outdated company information such as old prices or a bad telephone number.

The traditional street-side business also referred to as Brick-and-mortar offers products and services to its customers face-to-face in an office or store that the business owns or rents and have found it difficult to compete with web-based businesses like Amazon.com Inc. (AMZN) because the latter usually have lower operating costs and greater flexibility.

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Fashion Industry has transitioned to becoming digital-centric. Most retailers finally sailed through the first stage in e-commerce retailing by setting up visually appealing online versions of stores, integrating payment gateways and offering efficient delivery logistics.

Technology will make it easy for consumers to go from inspiration to purchase (Rajesh Kumar 2016).

The Internet is most widely used in urban areas of developed countries; however, its availability is growing constantly across the globe, especially in developing countries (Kunz & Gardner, 2007, Walmsley, 2008). From 2000 to 2008, Internet use in Africa grew 1,031.2% in the Latin America/Caribbean area 66.9%, and in the Middle East 1,176.8% while in Europe growth of Internet use for the same period was 266% while in Oceania/Australia Internet use grew 165.1% and in the US only 129.6%. Internet use in Asia, where over half of the world population is located, grew 406.1% in that 8-year period.

According to Custom Tailors and Designers Association-CTDA (2012) At Gaebler, we're seeing a trend in tailor shop startups toward a greater integration of technology with traditional tailoring business activities. While many older shops are hesitant to embrace technology-rich business models, younger entrepreneurs are capturing market share by leveraging technology on multiple fronts:

- **Distance Tailoring.** Distance tailoring allows startups to expand their reach beyond the geographic limitations of the local marketplace. Customers perform their own measurements (with guidance) and place orders online. Although many tailors use this approach to take advantage of cheap labour overseas, it's possible to leverage a distance tailoring framework for a U.S.-based startup.
- **Integrated Backend Solutions.** Tailor shops are like any other SMB in the sense that there are multiple behind-the-scenes business tasks that must be routinely performed. With today's technology, accounting, billing, inventory, shipping and other software solutions can be integrated to create a highly functional and seamless backend system.
- **Social Media Marketing.** Social media resources like Facebook and Twitter allow tailor shop startups to convert satisfied customers to brand advocates. By actively

engaging your customers on these and other sites, you can encourage positive conversations around your products and your brand.

2.5 EVOLUTION OF BROCHURE DESIGN

Over the last century, brochure design has gone through a radical shift. Many factors play into this evolution, but three major changes in technology had a huge part to play: photography, printing, and layout software. Obviously, computers were not put to use for graphic design until the 1980s at the earliest for most designers, with the 1990s being the spike in use for design software. Yet, print and photography equipment were critical to the production of design prior to the 1980s. Even so, brochure printing services and photography equipment saw major improvements over the years, and as such, so did the appearance of brochures. The following collection includes brochure designs from the 1940s until now, and an examination of each. Take a look and notice just how much technology had an impact on trends in brochure design over the years.

1940s Brochure Design

In these examples of brochures from the 1940s, you can see the dependency upon illustration and hand-drawn fonts. Color selection was limited due to the cost of printing. The top design from Bell Telephone System was progressive in its use of photography and highlighting of the phone plug on the wall, although modern design would put more emphasis as this is easy to miss.

1950s Brochure Design

These 1950s era designs for brochure printing highlight the similarities to the previous decade. But as you can see from the bottom example, some of the photography techniques

and capabilities had improved, making it easier to include photos. These brochure designs still rely heavily upon hand-drawn elements and fonts. You can see a transition to photography in other designs (not shown), making the 1950s one of the transitional periods for brochures.

1960s Brochure Designs

In the 1960s we can see a lot more color. Brochure printing services and techniques took a huge leap in capabilities and plunges in prices. This made the possibility of designs with a lot more color and photos more functional. But throwbacks to older designs were still widely present as well. The Meramec Caverns brochure above is just one example of the level of color photography that was beginning to become popular. The Billboard Magazine design shows how much color was starting to be put on display.

This was definitely the decade for full-color photography to make its debut in mainstream designs. In decades prior, full-color print and photography was certainly possible, but Kodak's introduction of instant color film in 1963 was what made the process so much more convenient and affordable.

1970s Brochure Design

The 1970s saw a huge increase in full-color photography included in designs. As the top design for a golf club shows, illustrations were still around and prominent, but photography and printing were starting to come together to make brochures photo-centric in this era.

This is the last time period prior to desktop publishing software, or the modern brochure design era. The 1970s still required graphic designers to manually layout their concepts and place elements by hand. This meant that some of the design process almost always involved

destructive editing. With the advent of software that allow for near limitless modification of design elements, everything changed.

2.6 MODERN BROCHURE DESIGN

From the 1980s through today, brochure design was and is still created almost exclusively within the realm of computers. That's not to say that concepts and mock-up designs were started with traditional pen and paper. But as soon as computers could aid in the design process, as early as 1983, designers could create multiple, realistic versions of their designs.

As the above examples demonstrate, colors have become more vivid and use of photography is standard in most modern designs. In fact, an entire industry of stock photography has emerged in recent years to provide for various design needs, including designing brochures for printing.

Creativity has never been an issue, but technology has only relatively recently gotten to the point that anything is possible with print design. The advent of instant color film in the early 1960s and desktop publishing software in the 1980s were where the design industry was able to really leverage technology. Even in the last few years, printing services has made cheaper full-color printing possible than ever before, which is why so many small businesses are now able to take part in brochure marketing even in today's digital marketing age.(Alicia Kennedy, Emily Banis Stoehrer, and Jay Calderin, 2013)

Future Fashion Trends

We can all agree to the fact that trends are unpredictable. When things are moving towards *less is more*, we suddenly see them taking a turn towards drama. Also, the fashion cycle reoccurs, for we all have repeated trends from our school and university days, be it the tattoo choker or, mom jeans.

To conclude, while I am not saying that designers need to stop innovating, but no matter what the trend, it is time to change their outlook. Instead of spending a huge amount of money every year on runways and creating garments which most of the time do not even end up in stores for their lack of efficiency, they should shift their focus on ready-to-wear more and create clothing without compromising on the aesthetics. Clothes and designs that are not just affordable and within the reach of the general population, but are functional as well (Smita R.M, 2017)

2.7 FASHION TRENDS IN NIGERIA

Each and every country has its own culture and unique characteristics. Even when it comes to fashion, culture plays a big part.

Nigeria isn't left behind by the current trends that circulate the world. Here are the current trends in the colorful and fun fashion world of Nigeria:

2.7.1 Colour Blocking

Nigerian people, especially the members of the human population, are very much into color blocking which is one of the latest and most attractive fashion trends. Color blocking is simply the combination of many different colors in one outfit. Colors that are most commonly used in the color blocking trend are those that are bright and eye catching.

The fashionable people of Nigeria no longer need to look at the mirror before heading out. It seems like color harmony is out of the scene these days. The color blocking trend has swept Nigeria especially among the young adults and teenagers. Even in many formal gatherings, the Aso Ebi has been taken over by this lively trend. In weddings, the bride will make sure her family members will wear clothes of the same color blocking technique.

2.7.2 Velvet and Knot

Velvet started becoming popular around 2012. Nigeria picked up the trend during the later part of 2013 and the trend did not even wane in popularity even when 2014 started.

The trend is very simple yet makes the wearer look sophisticated. One just needs to wear something made of velvet, for example a dress, combine it with an Ankara and tie a knot somewhere on her waist. Because velvet is very classic and beautiful, it is the kind of fabric that people can wear to special events like weddings and big parties. It has become one of the most popularly used clothes in Aso Ebi. Members of a family can wear velvet dresses of different colors but of the same cut.

2.7.3 Ankara and Lace

Nigeria is known for its people who love to wear colorful and beautiful dresses made with the local fabric called Ankara. This time around it is made more beautiful and fashionable with a little help from another dainty fabric, the lace. These two fabrics are already present in Nigeria for decades but only recently did the idea of combining the two emerge.

Being the pride of the African people, the Ankara fabric has always been present in Aso Ebi clothing. Even the top British luxury fashion house Burberry made an Ankara jacket that was seen on no less than the stylish and quirky Lady Gaga herself. This just proves that Nigeria will never be left behind in the colorful fashion world.

2.7.4 Sequin and Velvet

One of the latest fashion trends in Nigeria is the combination of velvet and sequins. For the past few years, French lace dominated the Aso Ebi attire. It has been a big yet very welcome surprise that the velvet started becoming famous in weddings and formal events.

One of the most famous people I have seen wearing this trend is the Queen of Talk, no other than Oprah. Velvet is a fabric that seems to have a place only at big parties and events like weddings, funerals, awards nights, and the likes so everyone should take advantage of the fact that it is now a big hit in the fashion world. It seems to come round only once in a few decades. I remember it being very popular in the 1990s. Now that the fashion world has given it another chance, you should own at least one piece of clothing in this fabric. The addition of beautiful and stunning sequins to velvet just makes the material sparkle even more and catches the attention of on-lookers.

2.7.5 Peplum

Peplum is a huge hit all over the world these days. Nigeria definitely has almost the same taste as everyone in the planet, but just a bit quirkier. You can see the Aso Ebi worn by women these days. There are peplum skirts, and yes, peplum trousers. Wearing trousers to a wedding? You probably couldn't believe this will become one of the hottest fashion trends in Nigeria but it is. You can see a bunch of women wearing matching peplum trousers in every wedding in Lagos these days.

2.7.6 Oleku

The Oleku style will never go out of fashion. This year it becomes even more popular especially in weddings where family members try to achieve the look for their Aso Ebi. You might have thought the Aso Ebi bug has calmed down but you will be surprised that a lot of Nigeria-based online shops still offer different Aso Ebi styles. By wearing the Aso Ebi families show their unity by wearing some kind of uniform.

The oleku style, one of the most popular Aso Ebi outfits, which was very popular during the 60s up to the 70s, is achieved by pairing an iro of any length with a buba that has sleeves that

fall just between the wearer's wrists and her elbows. These days, people combine the color blocking trend and the oleku style together to make a really awesome look. The buba can also come in different necklines from v-neck to round neck or sequined to embroidered. The iro can also come in different fabrics from aso oke to lace worn over a buba made of damask or the local Ankara fabric.

Nigeria is very well known as a place where fashion is a big part of everyone's lifestyle. Even top designers take inspiration from the culture of Nigeria. The top fashion trends in Nigeria just make it clear that Nigerian people are beautiful and stylish in their own way.

Nigerian people are very trendy and fashion forward. They combine international trends to that of their own style and culture. Here are the latest fashion trends seen in Nigeria's most stylish crowd.

2.8 MEASUREMENTS

Taking accurate body measurements is one of the keys to great fit. Whether you choose to make your pattern block from a commercial fitting pattern or draft it from measurements, having *accurate* measurements is critical to the success of your block (and a well-fitting block is critical to the success of *everything* you make!).

A - Bust - Measure the bust at the fullest part. Measure all around the body (total circumference).

B - Waist - Measure the waist where the body bends. It helps to bend side to side to identify exactly where to measure. You can put an elastic band around the waist to mark the correct placement.

C - Hip - Measure the hips at the fullest part, usually around the seat.

D - High Hip - Measure around the fullest part, about 3 - 4" below the waist. This is helpful when fitting a slim skirt or pants (to get an accurate idea of the shape of the hip, or the belly).

E - Front Waist Length - Start at the shoulder (right next to the base of the neck), and measure to the waist, measuring over the fullest part of the bust.

F - Back Waist Length - Measure from the base of the neck (in the center, not the side), to the center of the waistline.

G - Arm Length - Measure from the top of the arm (find the bone at the shoulder/top of arm) to the wrist (find the bone at the side of the wrist), **WITH THE ELBOW BENT**. It's important to keep the elbow bent to allow for movement when you make a sleeve.

Then draft a block from your own measurements. Then stitch it up, and start fitting!

2.9 ADVANTAGES OF AN E-BROCHURE

There are various advantages of using the new system (e-brochure) which includes:

1. Convenience

Online stores are usually available 24 hours a day, and many consumers have Internet access both at work and at home. You can visit the shop online as long as there is internet access. In contrast, visiting a brick and mortar store requires travel and must take place during business hours.

2. Easy to modify

One of the best things about e-brochure designs is that they can be easily updated. If you need a make a change in it or edit something, you can easily do it.

3. Information and reviews

Online, products are described for sale with text, photos, and multimedia files, whereas in a physical retail store, the actual product and the manufacturer's packaging will be available for direct inspection (which might involve a test drive, fitting, or other experimentation).

Some provide product information to help consumers decide which product to buy.

In a conventional retail store, clerks are generally available to answer questions. Some online stores have real-time chat features, but most rely on e-mails or phone calls to handle customer questions.

4. **Environmentally safe**

E-brochures are environmentally safe as they prevent the waste of paper as it happens in traditional printing

5. **User friendly format**

E-brochures can be easily viewed and downloaded from website. On the other hand if we talk about the traditional brochure printing, there are certain disadvantages associated with it, such as:

- High cost of materials and prints is involved in printed brochures. Companies have to produce printed brochures in big quantities so they have to spend a lot on printing costs.
- Printed brochures have limited space to specify about a certain product. Customers want to know the detail of the products than just attractive pictures.
- Companies have to pay a lot for the distribution and mailing of printed brochures.
- Printed brochures are not considered to be an environment friendly tool of marketing anymore. Waste of paper and then reproduction makes the environment prone to environment hazards.

Therefore, e-brochures can turn out to be very beneficial for your business since they

CHAPTER THREE

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 ANALYSIS OF AN EXISTING TAILORING MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

The current system was found to be completely manual where data is written on different papers and the manual documentation stored on shelves, and customers had to walk to the tailor's shop to get their measurements taken. Human errors were inevitable since it was paper based and retrieval of records was time consuming as they had to manually locate the records, some of which were lost, thus finding such information, and visiting the tailor's shop was stressful and time consuming.

3.2 WEAKNESS OF THE EXISTING TAILORING MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM

After a thorough investigation of the present system, the following loopholes were identified;

- Duplication of records of the customers.
- The problem of storage of records i.e. records can get lost, damaged books and inability to update a customer's record.
- The customers find it tiresome going through torn and outdated catalogues.
- Information retrieval from sources is not easy.

3.3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This is a description of the methods chosen to achieve the objectives of the proposed system.

The methods that will be applied to achieve the specific objectives are namely; literature

review, oral interviews, system analysis, system design, data modelling. The tools that will be used to implement the system are; MySQL, HTML, PHP.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

The following shows the method used in data collection;

3.4.1 Observation

This technique was used to collect information about how the existing system works and its processes. This involves systematically watching and recording the behaviors and characteristics of operations and processes. I observed that the system's method is time consuming.

3.4.2 Interviews

In this method oral interview was conducted, whereby business owners, suppliers and buyers were interviewed to get a deeper insight of how the system works. In the interview, it was found that the tailor's shop only relied on manual system in the management of their records. The current system is weak, vulnerable and not secured. This method is preferred because it provides a closer contact between the users and the developer hence reducing the probability of the completed system being rejected by users.

3.5 TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

3.5.1 HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

Is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

3.5.2 MySQL (My Structured Query Language)

MySQL is an open source relational database management system (RDBMS) that uses Structured Query Language (SQL), the most popular language for adding, accessing and processing data in a database. MySQL is noted mainly for the speed, reliability, and flexibility. It is fast, robust and scalable relational database management system. MySQL is a true multiuser, multithreaded SQL (structured query language) database server.

3.5.3 PHP (Personal Home Page)

PHP is a server scripting language, and a powerful tool for making dynamic and interactive web pages. The goal of the language is to allow developers to write dynamically. PHP allows interfacing to many different database systems that provides an open source database connectivity standard (ODBC) such as; MySQL, Oracle, Microsoft and others. Other advantages are low cost and availability. PHP is portable across many platforms and is created as an open source.

3.5.4 Apache

The apache web server is the software that responds to client requests by providing resources, such as HTML documents. Apache has other powerful features included in a large set of features, including mod Perl, and many authentication features.

3.5.5 Wamp Server

Stands for "Windows, Apache, MySQL, and PHP." It is often used for web development and internal testing, but may also be used to serve live websites.

The most important part of the WAMP package is Apache (or "Apache HTTP Server") which is used to run the web server within Windows. By running a local Apache web server on a Windows machine, a web developer can test webpages in a web browser without publishing them live on the Internet.

WAMP also includes MySQL and PHP, which are two of the most common technologies used for creating dynamic websites.

3.6 Analysis of the Proposed System

The system will be developed using SDLC (System Development Life Cycle) method. The approach used to develop the system is the waterfall model.

3.6.1 Waterfall Model

This clearly breaks down the project activities into linear sequential phases, where each phase depends on deliverables of the previous one and corresponds to a specialization of tasks. The advantage of the waterfall model is that it identifies the systems requirements long before programming begins, and that it minimizes changes to the requirements as the project proceeds.

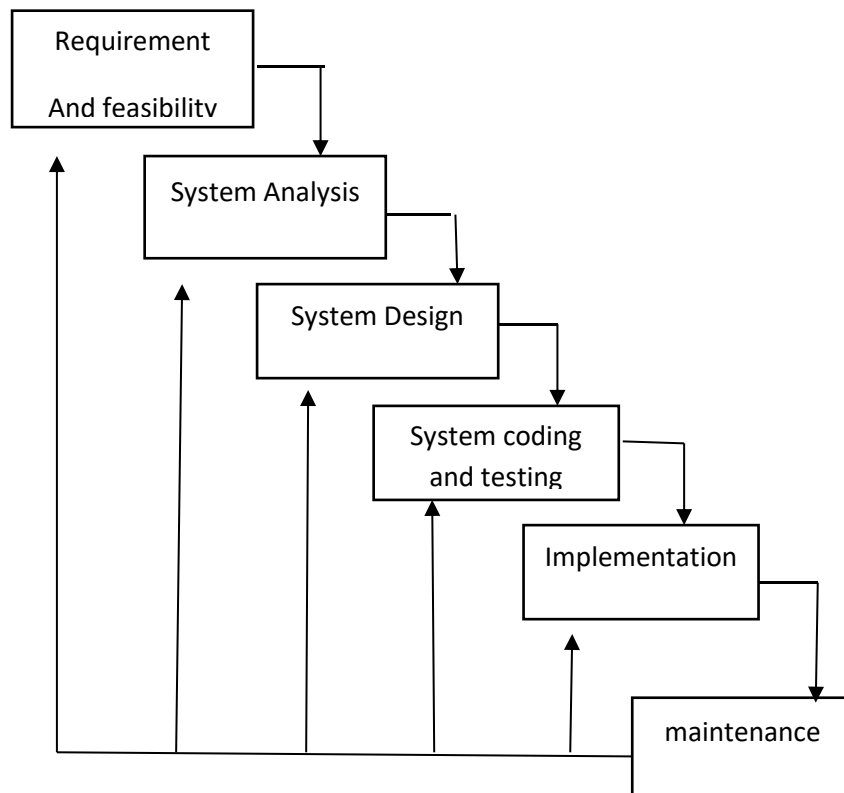


Figure 3.0: Waterfall Model

3.6.2 Significance of the proposed system

The system is expected to be:

- Easy to learn and use
- Improve on the efficiency of information storage and retrieval
- Produce results faster i.e. measurements submission
- Provides attractive interfaces with easy navigation throughout the system.
- Faster, flexible and convenient
- Help increase security i.e. unauthorized access and data recovery.

3.6.3 Weakness of proposed System

The problems associated with the existing manual system, is;

- Virus: this can destroy files by replicating itself in the documents.

3.7 Features of the new system

- Capture customer information, store it and make it available at the time of need.
- Catalogue that shows product details.
- Generate reports accurately and timely
- Measurement submission

3.7.1 Processes involved in the system

The process of the system employs the following modules after careful analysis has been identified, to be presented and the modules are:

1. Administrator
2. Customer
3. Reports
4. Authentication

Administrator: In this module the administrator will have complete control of the system. He/she can add, edit, delete customers, add, edit, delete media files. He can search all the information about a customer, and all the media files present in the system.

Customer: customers who have registered to the system can enter their username and password. They can see their information, they can update their account and add their preferred style to the system.

Reports: This module contains all the information about the reports generated by the admin and the customer registered.

Authentication: This module contains all the information about the authenticated user. Users without his username and password can't enter into the login, if he is an authenticated user, then he can enter to his login.

3.8 Input and Output

The main inputs, outputs and major function of the system are as follows

INPUTS:

1. Admin enters his or her id and password
2. Customer enters his or her id and password

OUTPUTS:

1. Customer receives personal details
2. Admin receives customer's details
3. Displays search results

3.9 Process models used with justification

Access control of data which requires authentication

The following commands specify access control identifiers and they are typically used to authorize and authenticate the user(command codes are shown in parenthesis).

USERNAME (USER) :

The user authentication is that which is required by the server for access to its file system. This command will normally be the first command transmitted by the user after the control connections are made (some servers may require this).

PASSWORD (PASS) :

This command must be immediately preceded by the user name command, and some sites, completes the users access control identification for access control. Since password information is quite sensitive, it is desirable in general to mask it or suppress type out.

3.10 System Design

After the interpretation of data, tables were drawn and the process of data determined, to guide the implementation stage of the project. the tools employed during the methodology stage, were mainly tables, data flow diagram (DFD) and entity relation diagrams (ERD). The design ensures that it only allows authorized users to access the systems information.

3.11 System Architecture

This gives a high level view of the system with the main components of the system and the services they provide and how they communicate. The system is implemented using a three-tier architecture that comprises of user interface, processes management and DBMS as illustrated below

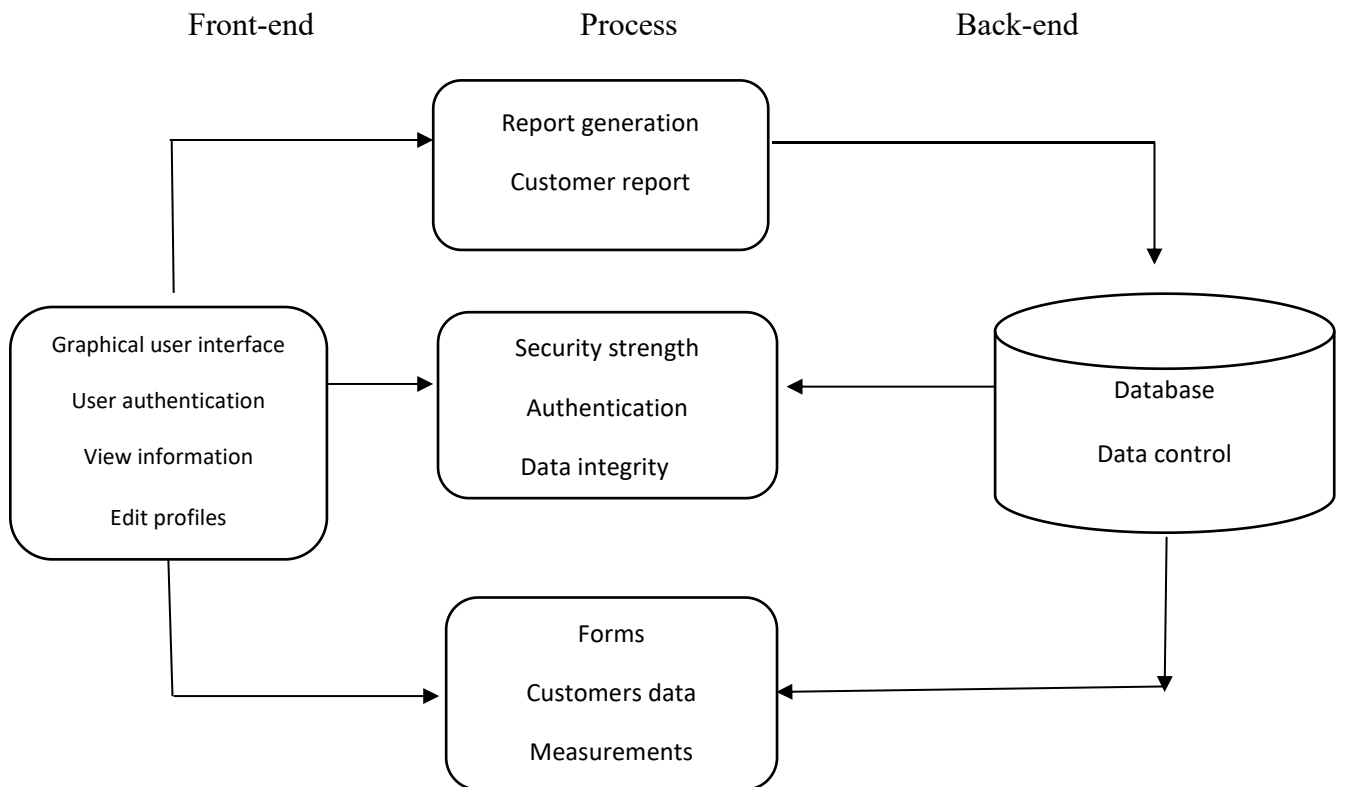


Fig 3.1

3.12 Entity Relationship Diagram

Entity relationship diagram is a specialized graphic, that illustrates the interrelationship between entities in a database. Here diagrams are used to represent different types of information.

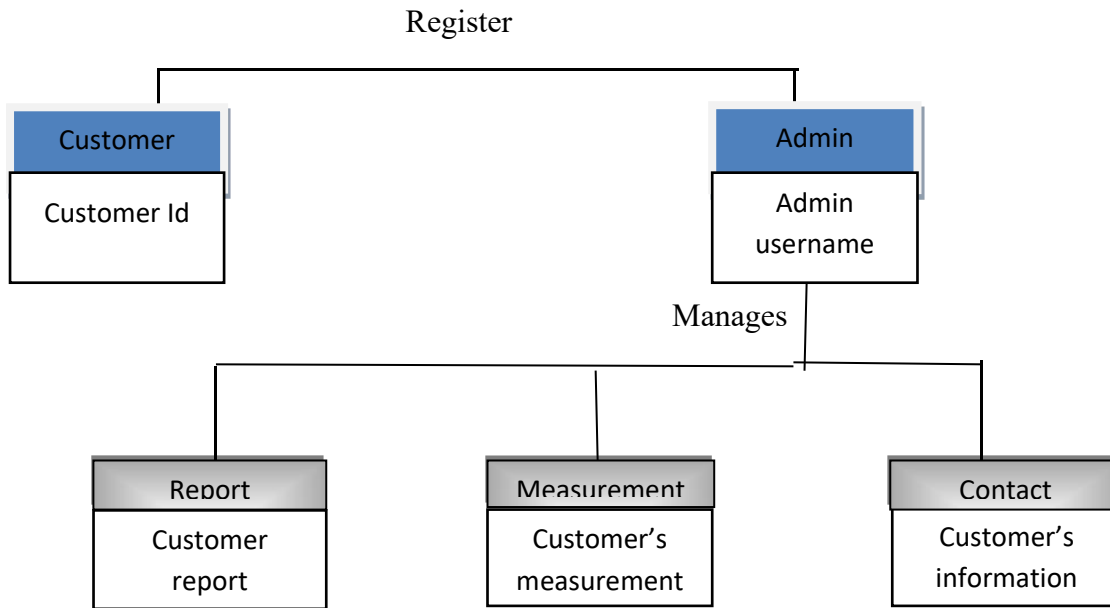
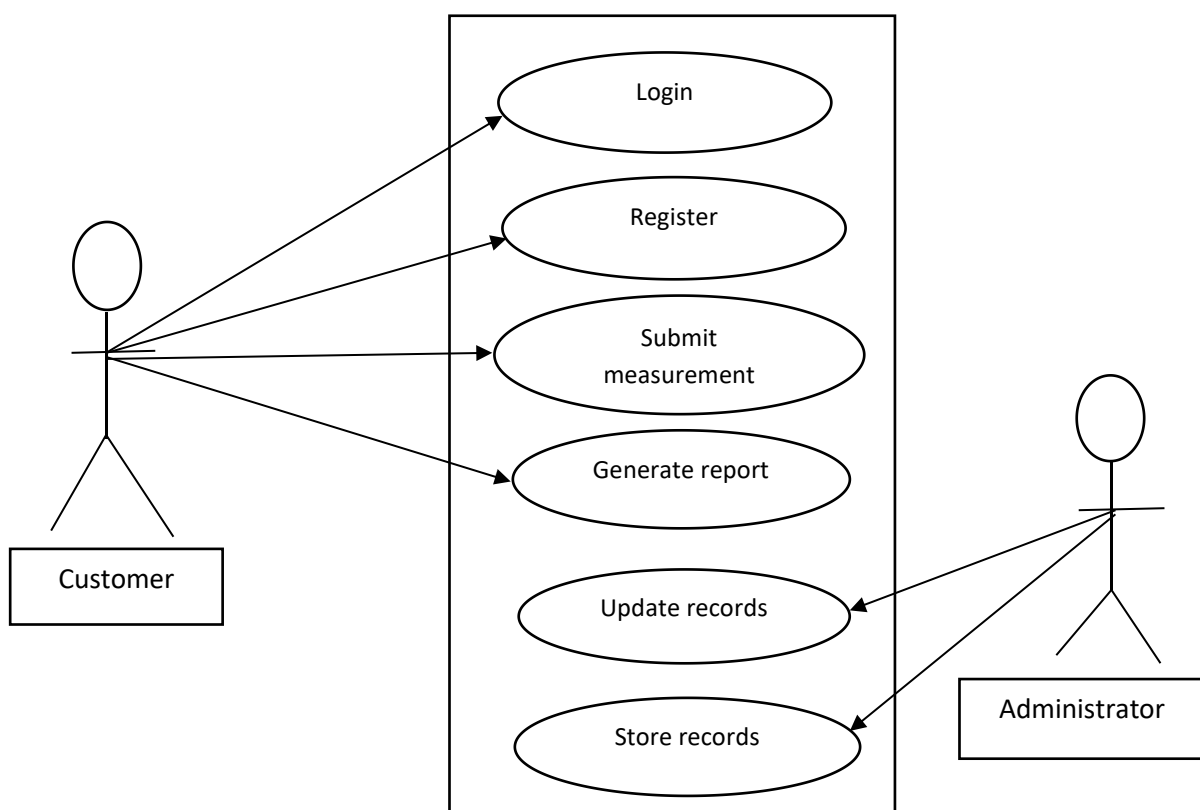


Fig. 3.2

3.13 Used Case Model Diagram



CHAPTER FOUR

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION AND DOCUMENTATION

4.1 JUSTIFICATION AND PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE USED

4.1.1 HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

HTML was used because, it runs with every web browser. It is an open source language and it's free. It also comes with a consistent markup and it's easily integrable with backend languages such as PHP.

4.1.2 PHP (Hypertext pre-processor)

PHP was used because, it creates interaction with many different database languages in the system including MySQL which makes the creation of the system much easier. PHP also creates a very good online documentation framework of functions in place for the system. Both PHP and MySQL are compatible with an apache server which is also free license and is platform independent.

4.1.3 MySQL (Structured query language)

MySQL was used for the purpose of web database. It can be used to store anything from a single record to an entire inventory of available products. In association with a scripting language such as PHP, it possible to create websites which can interact with MySQL database to rapidly display categorized and searchable information to a user.

4.1.4 Apache web server

The apache web server was used because it responds to client requests by providing resources, such as HTML documents. And also its authentication feature.

4.1.5 Wamp

Wamp was also used on this project because it gives full, easy and quick access to the above named tools and so it must be installed before you can access to the tools.

4.2 SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

The requirements are both of hardware and of software.

4.2.1 Hardware Requirements

1. Processor speed ; minimum of 1.5GHz processor speed or higher
2. Memory ; a minimum of 128mb RAM or higher
3. Hard disk space; a minimum of 40GB or higher (including 20GB for database management system)
4. Screen display of resolution; 800x600 colours or higher colour- 16bit recommended

4.2.2 Software Requirement

The following are the software requirements;

1. Operating system; windows XP, windows 7, windows 8 or higher version
2. Database management system; MySQL
3. Runtime environment; Apache server version 3.1.0.3

4.2.3 User requirement and specification

For effective use of the system, it is important users are fully involved and are given the opportunity to participate as much as possible. This rectifies the problem associated with change of management, the users getting accustomed to using the way of doing things as opposed to the traditional system of brochure and record management.

4.2.4 Functional Requirement Specification

The following are the functionality of the new system;

1. The system should authenticate the user of the system

2. The system should only allow administrators to delete records from the database

4.2.5 Non Functional requirements specification

1. The system should verify and validate all user input and users must be notified in case of errors detected in the course of using the system.
2. The system should allow room for expansion
3. The system should have high performance and reliability level

4.3 How to use the system

4.3.1 Login form for different users

For flexible use of the system, the user has to login to the system and only authorized users with the right username and password has the rights to access the services he or she intends to view. When a wrong username and password is used the system rejects access to the services. The system can only save measurements when you're registered as a user. (See appendix II)

4.3.2 System administration homepage

After a successful login into the system by the admin, the admin can add, edit and delete products or users and the admin has access to view and manage the system, update products and customers details. (See appendix II).

4.3.3 Database of web based brochure system imported in php My Admin

This system cannot run unless Wamp server is installed in the machine (laptop or computer) then the system database is created and imported from where it is saved to php My Admin. (See appendix II)

CHAPER FIVE

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 SUMMARY

Web based brochure system for tailoring provides the solution to managing customer's measurements, in turn, breaching the distance between the tailor and customer. The online catalogue offers a variety of products with captivating images, it can draw people in and really sell the business to vistors. The user record management system offers a number of benefits to the user, where the user can store, view and data entered. Security issues is properly taken care of by the system, with the use of user name and password to login which coordinates the level of authentication with different users.

5.2 CONCLUSION

The core reason for the establishment of a web based brochure system for tailoring is to enable a secured, fast and more efficient means of storage, retrieval and updating of customers record, in a convenient, fair and timely manner of interaction. Therefore the IT used by whoever uses the system should support the core objective of the system if it is to remain relevant. A lot still needs to be done in the IT department in order to make available technology effective. This may involve training of the staffs on how to enter right and relevant data into the system and the management to keep updating the hardware and software requirements of the system.

5.3 RECOMMENDATION

Training of all the members of the staff in the tailor shop to have a good knowledge of the system will be a priority. This being a new system, some members of the staff's management

will get threatened that automation will replace their jobs. I would recommend that management of the tailor shops educates the staff on how this system will operate and how it will supplement their efforts i.e. customers will only visit them during clothes collection. For the efficiency of the system, users of the system needs to be thoroughly educated about the operations of the system especially on how to register, give their details and make orders. They should also know how to login using username and password which should be kept confidential.

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APPENDIX I

System Coding

Code For The Home Page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<link rel="stylesheet" href="{{ asset('css/app.css') }}">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

<link          rel="stylesheet"          href="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/font-
awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">

<!-- CSRF Token -->

<meta name="csrf-token" content="{{ csrf_token() }}">

<title>Product::{{ $product->product_name }}</title>

<style>

.fa {

padding: 20px;

font-size: 30px;

width: 70px;

text-align: center;

text-decoration: none;

margin: 5px 2px;

border-radius: 50px

}

.fa:hover {

opacity: 0.7;
```

```
}  
.fa-facebook {  
background: #3B5998;  
color: white;  
}  
.fa-twitter {  
background: #55ACEE;  
color: white;  
}  
.fa-instagram {  
background: #dd4b39;  
color: white;  
}  
/* Darker background on mouse-over */  
.btn:hover {  
background-color:blue;  
}  
.dropbtn {  
background-color:darkturquoise ;  
color: white;  
padding: 16px;  
font-size: 16px;  
border: none;  
cursor: pointer;  
float: right;
```

```

}

.droptbn:hover, .droptbn:focus {
background-color: #2980b9;
}

.dropdown {
position: relative;
display: inline-block;
}

.dropdown-content {
display: none;
position: absolute;
background-color: #f1f1f1;
min-width: 160px;
overflow: auto;
box-shadow: 0px 8px 16px 0px rgba(0,0,0,0.2);
z-index: 1;
}

.dropdown-content a {
color: black;
padding: 12px 16px;
text-decoration: none;
display: block;
}

.dropdown a:hover {background-color: #ddd;}

.show {display: block;}

```

```
.footer {  
position:relative;  
left: 0;  
bottom: 0;  
width: 100%;  
background-color: darkturquoise;  
color: black;  
text-align: center;  
}  
* {  
box-sizing: border-box;  
}  
body {  
background-color: white;  
padding: 30px;  
font-family: verdana;  
}  
/* Center website */  
.main {  
max-width: 1000px;  
margin: auto;  
}  
h1 {  
font-size: 50px;  
word-break: break-all;
```

```

color: darkturquoise;

text-align: center;

text-shadow:darkslategrey 3px 2px;

font-size: 70px;

}

/* Large rounded green border */

hr.new5 {

border: 2px solid darkturquoise;

border-radius: 25px;

}

p {

font-size: 20px;

color: black;

font-style: bold;

}

.row {

margin: 4px -8px;

}

/* Add padding BETWEEN each column */

.row,

.row > .column {

padding: 8px;

}

/* Create four equal columns that floats next to each other */

.column {

```

```
float: left;

width: 25%; }

/* Clear floats after rows */

.row:after {

content: "";

display: table;

clear: both; }

/* Content */

.content {

background-color: white;

padding: 10px;

}

/* Responsive layout - makes a two column-layout instead of four columns */

@media screen and (max-width: 900px) {

.column {

width: 50%; }

}

/* Responsive layout - makes the two columns stack on top of each other instead of next to

each other */

@media screen and (max-width: 600px) {

.column {

width: 100%; }

}

.bg {

background: url("images/wallpaper1.jpg");
```

```
background-size: cover;
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-position: center;
height: 1000px; }
img{
vertical-align: middle;
width: relative;
margin-left: auto;
margin-right: auto;
height: auto;
border: 0;
display: block;
opacity: 0,1 }
.mySlides {
display: none;
}
/* Slideshow container */
.slideshow-container {
max-width: 1000px;
position: relative;
margin: auto;
}
/* Caption text */
.text {
```

```
color: #f2f2f2;
```

```
font-size: 15px;
padding: 8px 12px;
position: absolute;
bottom: 8px;
width: 100%;
text-align: center;}

.active {
background-color: #717171; }

/* Fading animation */

.fade {
  -webkit-animation-name: fade;
  -webkit-animation-duration: 1.5s;
animation-name: fade;
animation-duration: 1.5s; }

@-webkit-keyframes fade {
from {opacity: .4}
to {opacity: 1}
}

@keyframes fade {
from {opacity: .4}
to {opacity: 1}
}

/* On smaller screens, decrease text size */

@media only screen and (max-width: 300px) {
  .text {font-size: 11px} }
```

```
#dd {
display: inline-block;
position: relative; }
#dd-content {
display: none;
position: absolute;
min-width: 160px;
}
#dd-content a {
padding: 12px 16px;
display: block;
}
#dd-content a:hover{
background: #f1f1f1;
}
#dd:hover #dd-content {
display: block;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div id="app">
<!-- Logo -->
<div class="logo">
<a href="#">
```

```

<h1 class="mb-0 site-logo">
</a>
</div>
<!--menu button-->
<div class="dropdown-hover right">
<button onclick="myFunction()" class="dropbtn"><i>Menu</i></button>
<div id="myDropdown" class="dropdown-content"
style="right: 0">
<a href="{{ url('/') }}">Home</a>
<a class="btn btn-outline-light" href="#" @mouseover="hover =
true" ><b>Categories</b></a>
<hr />
<div v-if="hover" @mouseleave="hover = false">
@foreach($categories as $category)
<a href="{{ url('/pages/product', $category->id) }}">{{ $category->name }}</a>
@endforeach
</div>
<hr/>
<a href="{{ url('/pages/take-measurement') }}">Measurement</a>
<a href="{{ url('/about') }}">About</a>
@if(!auth()->check())
<a href="{{ route('login') }}">Login</a>
<a href="{{ route('register') }}">Sign-up</a>
@else <a href="{{ url('users/dashboard') }}">Dashboard</a>

```

```

<a href="" onclick="event.preventDefault();
document.getElementById('logout-form').submit();">Logout</a>

<form id="logout-form" action="{{ route('logout') }}" method="POST" style="display:
none;">

    @csrf
</form>

@endif
</div>

</div>

<script>

/* When the user clicks on the button,toggle between hiding and showing the dropdown
content */

function myFunction() {

document.getElementById("myDropdown").classList.toggle("show");

}

// Close the dropdown if the user clicks outside of it
window.onclick = function(event) {

if (!event.target.matches('.dropbtn')) {

var dropdowns = document.getElementsByClassName("dropdown-content");

var i;

for (i = 0; i < dropdowns.length; i++) {

var openDropdown = dropdowns[i];

if (openDropdown.classList.contains('show')) {

openDropdown.classList.remove('show');

}

}

}

```

```

}
}
}
</script>
<!-- MAIN (Center website) -->
<div class="main">
<h1>SARA COUTURE</h1>
<hr class="new5">
<br>
@include('flash::message')
<!-- Portfolio Gallery Grid -->
<h2 style="color: darkturquoise;">
  {{ $category->name }}
</h2>
<div class="row">
<div class="col-md-8">
<div class="card">
<div class="card-header">
<h4 style="color: darkturquoise;">
  {{ $product->product_name }}
</h4>
</div>
<div class="card-body">

<hr>

```

```

<p>
<b>Product Price: </b>#{{ $product->price}}
</p>
<hr>
<p>
<b>Product Description: </b> {{ $product->description}}
</p>
<hr>
<p>
<b>Contact info: </b> {{ $product->phone_no}}
</p>
</div>
<div class="card-footer">
<button class="btn btn-outline-secondary" @click="showForm">Take
Measurement</button>
</div>
</div>
<br>
<div class="card" v-if="click">
<div class="card-header">
<h2 style="color: darkturquoise;">Take Your Measurement Here...</h2>
</div>
<div class="card-body">
<form action="{{ url('/pages/measurements') }}" method="POST">
    @csrf

```

```
<input type="hidden" value="{{ $product->image }}" name="image">
<div class="form-row">
<div class="form-group col-md-6">
<label for="inputState">Fabric</label>
<select id="inputState" name="fabric" class="form-control" required>
<option selected>Choose Type of fabric</option>
<option>Cotton</option>
<option>Silk</option>
<option>Stretchy</option>
<option>Chiffon</option>
<option>Crepe</option><option value="ankara">Ankara</option>
</select>
</div>
<div class="form-group col-md-6">
<label for="inputState">Quantity</label>
<select id="inputState" name="quantity" class="form-control" required>
<option selected>Choose...</option>
<option>1yard</option>
<option>2yards</option>
<option>3yards</option>
<option>4yards</option>
</select>
</div>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
```

```

<label for="inputState">Length</label>
<select id="inputState" name="length" class="form-control" required="required">
<option selected required>Choose...</option>
<option>Full Length</option>
<option>Half Length</option>
</select>
</div>
<div class="row">
<div class="form-group col-md-6">
<label for="inputAddress2">Bust Size</label>
<input type="text" name="bust_size" class="form-control" id="inputAddress2"
placeholder="Your Bust size..." required>
</div>
<div class="form-group col-md-6">
<label for="inputCity">Shoulder Size</label>
<input type="text" name="shoulder_size" class="form-control" placeholder="Your Shoulder
Size here..." id="inputCity" required>
</div>
</div>
<div class="form-row">
<div class="form-group col-md-6">
<label for="inputAddress2">Sleeve Length</label>
<input type="text" name="sleeve_length" class="form-control" id="inputAddress2"
placeholder="Your Sleeve length ..." required>
</div>

```

```

<div class="form-group col-md-6">
<label for="inputAddress2">Round Curve</label>
<input type="text" name="round_curve" class="form-control" id="inputAddress2"
placeholder="Your round curve size..." required>
</div>
</div>
<input type="hidden" value="{{ $product->product_name }}" name="product_name"
required>
<button type="submit" class="btn btn-outline-primary">Send</button>
<button class="btn btn-outline-dark" @click="closeForm">Cancel</button>
</form>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="col-md-4">
<div class="card">
<div class="card-header">
<h3 style="color: darkturquoise;">Latest Products</h3>
</div>
<div class="card-body">
@foreach($items as $item)
<p>
<a href="{{ url('/single', $item->id) }}">
{{ $item->product_name }} </a>
</p><hr>

```

```

        @endforeach

</div>

</div>

<br />

<div class="card">

<div class="card-header">

<h3 style="color: darkturquoise;">Products Category</h3>

</div>

<div class="card-body">

@foreach($categories as $category)

<p>

<a href="{{ url('/pages/product', $category->id) }}">

        {{ $category->name }}

</a>

</p><hr>

        @endforeach

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<!-- END MAIN -->

</div>

</div>

<script>

var slideIndex = 1;

```

```

showSlides();

function showSlides() {

var i;

var slides = document.getElementsByClassName("mySlides");

var dots = document.getElementsByClassName("dot");

for (i = 0; i < slides.length; i++) {

slides[i].style.display = "none";

}

slideIndex++;

if (slideIndex > slides.length) {slideIndex = 1}

for (i = 0; i < dots.length; i++) {

dots[i].className = dots[i].className.replace(" active", "");

}

slides[slideIndex-1].style.display = "block";

dots[slideIndex-1].className += " active";

setTimeout(showSlides, 2000); // Change image every 2 seconds

}

</script>

<!-- END GRID -->

</div>

<!-- END MAIN -->

</div>

<div class="footer">

<br>follow us on:

<!-- Add font awesome icons -->

```

```
<a href="https://www.facebook.com/Sarachoko" class="fa fa-facebook"></a>
```

```
<a href="https://twitter.com/SarahAgol" class="fa fa-twitter"></a>
```

```
<a href="https://www.instagram.com/sarachoko/" class="fa fa-instagram"></a>
```

```
<address>
```

```
<p>68, Wire Road Benin city | Tel: +2348162269823 | sarachoko@ymail.com</p>
```

```
</address>
```

```
<P>
```

```
HOURS<br>
```

```
Monday-Fridays:9am-6pm<br>
```

```
</P>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<script src="{{ asset('js/app.js') }}"></script>
```

```
<script>
```

```
var app = new Vue({
```

```
el: '#app',
```

```
data: {
```

```
click: false,
```

```
hover: false
```

```
},
```

```
methods: {
```

```
showForm() {
```

```
    this.click = true },
```

```
closeForm() {
```

```
    this.click = false
```

```

        }
    }
});
</script>
</body>
</html>

```

Codes for login and connect with sql

```

<?php include('db.php'); ?>
<?php date_default_timezone_set('Asia/Manila'); ?>
<?php
    $jim = new User();
    $p = isset($_GET['p']) ? $_GET['p'] : null;
if($p == 'deliver'){
    $jim->deliver();
}else if($p == 'paid'){
    $jim->paid();
}else if($p == 'delete'){
    $jim->delete();
}
class User {
function getunpaidorders($email){
    $q = "SELECT * FROM tailor.userorder where email='$email' AND
status='unconfirmed' order by dateOrdered desc";
    $result = mysql_query($q);
return $result;

```

```

    }

function getdeliveredorders($email){

    $q = "SELECT * FROM tailor.userorder where email='$email' AND
status='delivered' order by dateDelivered desc";

    $result = mysql_query($q);

return $result;

    }

function getpaidorders($email){

    $q = "SELECT * FROM tailor.userorder where email='$email' AND
status='confirmed' order by dateDelivered desc";

    $result = mysql_query($q);

return $result;

    }

function getorder(){

    $id = $_GET['id'];

    $q = "SELECT * FROM tailor.userorder where id=$id";

    $result = mysql_query($q);

return $result;

    }

function deliver(){

    $date = date('m/d/y h:i:s A');

    $id = $_GET['id'];

    $q = "UPDATE tailor.userorder set dateDelivered='$date', status='delivered' where
id=$id";

```

```

mysql_query($q);

return true;

    }

function paid(){

    $id = $_GET['id'];

    $date = date('m/d/y h:i:s A');

    $q = "UPDATE tailor.userorder set dateDelivered='$date', status='confirmed' where
id=$id";

mysql_query($q);

return true;

    }

}

?>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

<link href="css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">

<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/font-awesome.min.css">

<link href="css/main.css" rel="stylesheet">

<link href="css/responsive.css" rel="stylesheet">

    <link href="css/style.css" rel="stylesheet">

<title>Login</title>

<style>

.footer > .fa {

```

```

        <div class="col-sm-4 col-sm-offset-1">
            <div class="login-form"><!--login form-->
                <div class="error"></div>
                    <h2>User Login</h2>
                    <form                action="processlogin.php"
method="post">
<input type="text" name="username" placeholder="username" id="username" required/>
<input  type="password"  name="password"  placeholder="password"  id="password"
required/>
                    <input  type="submit"  id="submit"
class="medium gray button" value="Login" style="height: 34px; margin-left: 15px; width:
191px;    padding: 5px; border: 3px double rgb(204, 204, 204);" />
</form>
                </div><!--/login form-->
            </div>
        </div>
    </section>
<!-- END MAIN -->
</div>
<div class="footer">
<br>follow us on:
<!-- Add font awesome icons -->
<a href="https://www.facebook.com/Sarachoko" class="fa fa-facebook"></a>
<a href="https://twitter.com/SarahAgol" class="fa fa-twitter"></a>
<a href="https://www.instagram.com/sarachoko/" class="fafa-instagram"></a>

```

```
<address>
```

```
<p>68, Wire Road Benin city | Tel: +2348162269823 | sarachoko@ymail.com</p>
```

```
</address>
```

```
<P>
```

```
    HOURS<br>
```

```
    Monday-Fridays:9am-6pm<br>
```

```
</P>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<script src="js/jquery.js"></script>
```

```
    <script src="js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
```

```
<scriptsrc="js/main.js"></script>
```

```
<script type="text/javascript">
```

```
$(function() {
```

```
$(".delbutton").click(function(){
```

```
//Save the link in a variable called element
```

```
var element = $(this);
```

```
//Find the id of the link that was clicked
```

```
var del_id = element.attr("id");
```

```
//Built a url to send
```

```
var info = 'id=' + del_id;
```

```
if(confirm("Sure you want to delete this update? There is NO undo!"))
```

```
    { $.ajax({
```

```
type: "GET",
```

```
url: "deletprod.php",
```

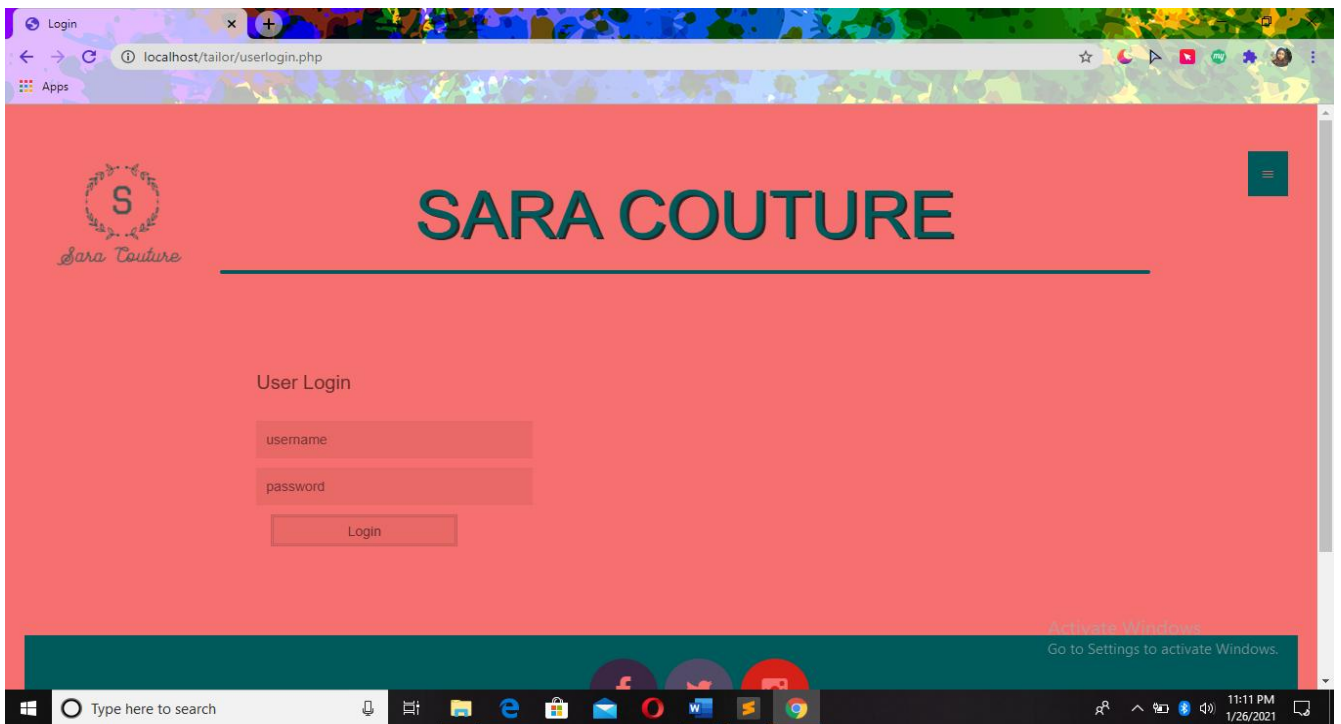
```
data: info,
```

```
success: function(){
    }
});

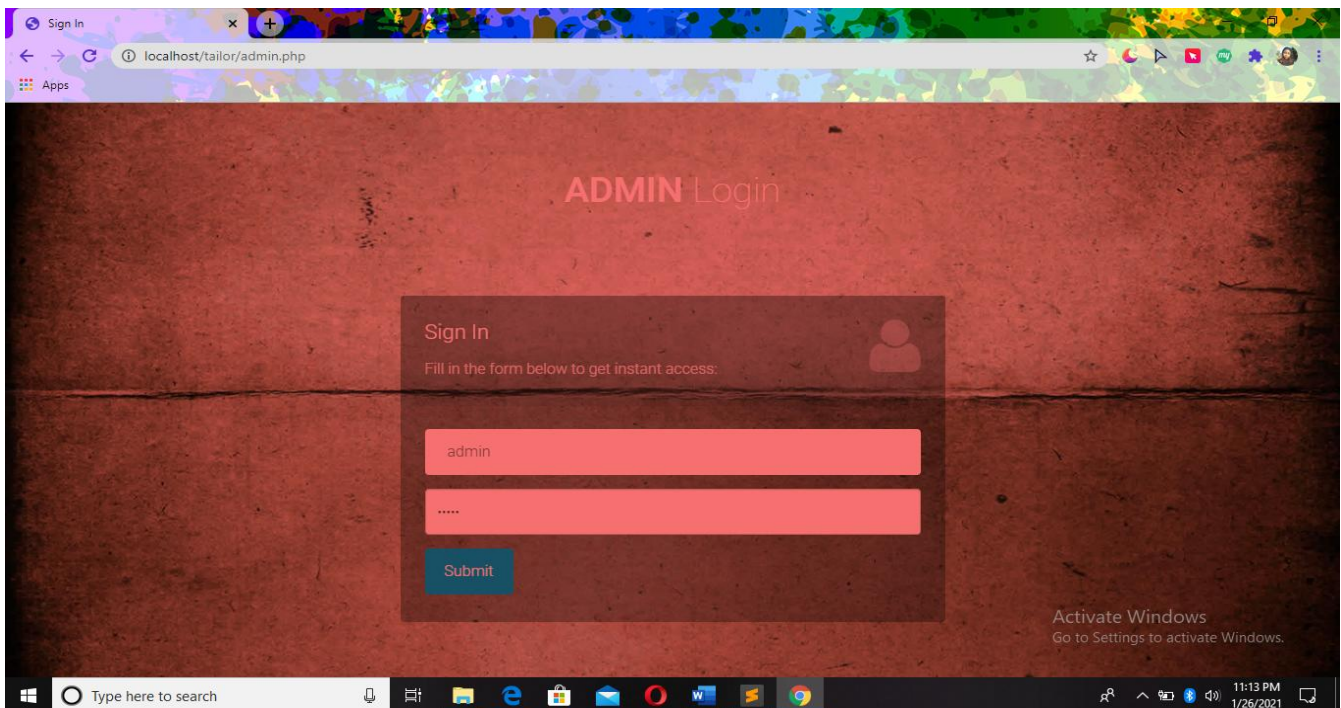
$(this).parents(".record").animate({ backgroundColor: "#fbc7c7" }, "fast")
    .animate({ opacity: "hide" }, "slow");
}
return false;
});
});
</script>
<script src="js/script.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
```

APPENDIX II

SCREEN SHOT OF THE SYSTEM

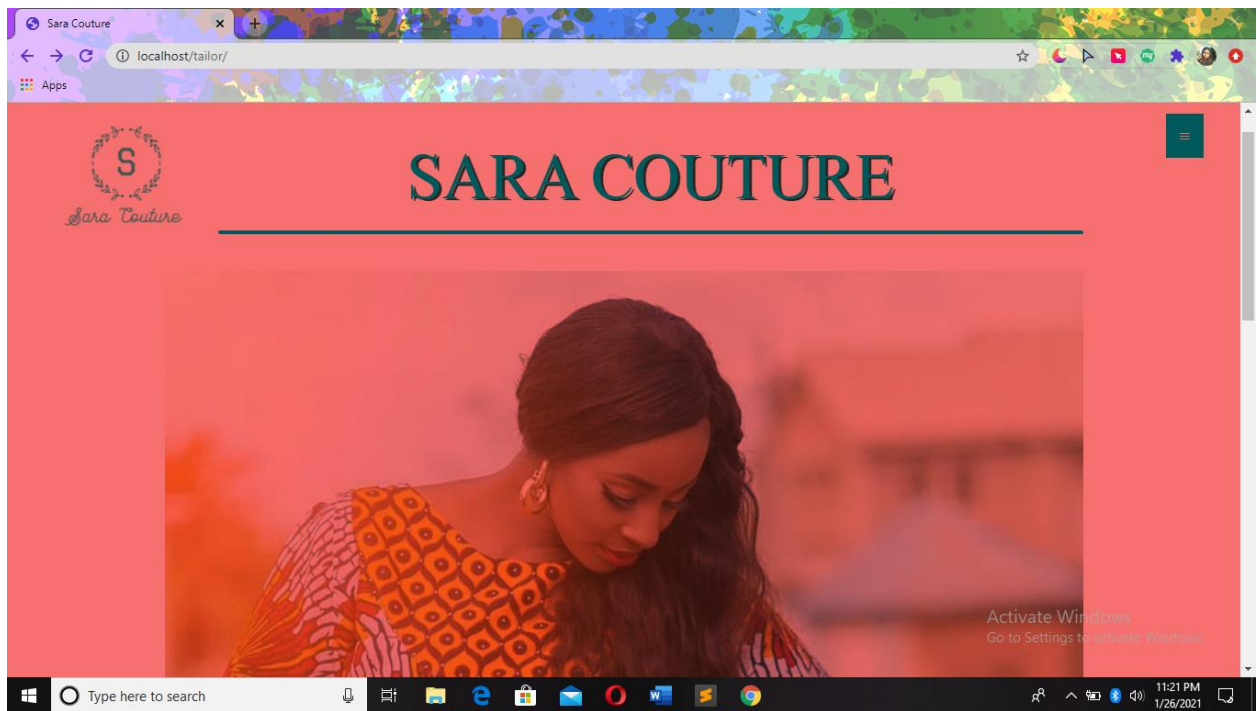


The Login Interface of the system

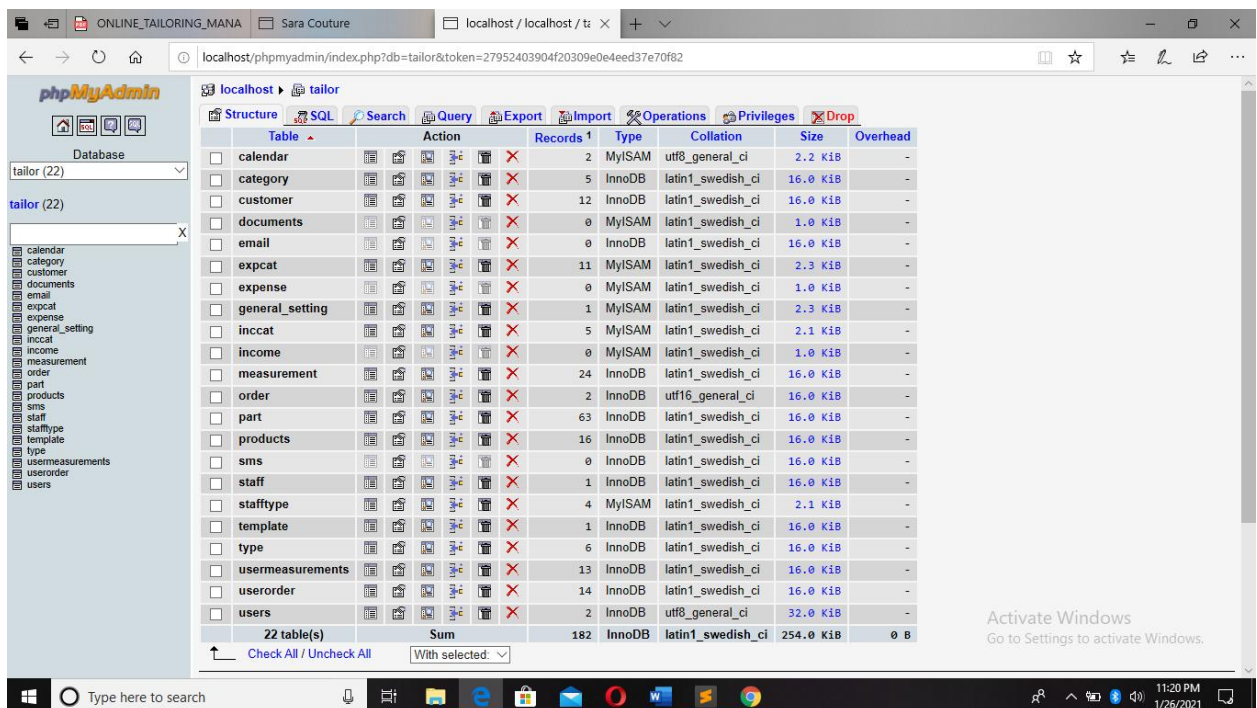


Admin homepage

User's Homepage



Database of web based brochure system for tailoring



Catalogue for products

The screenshot displays a web browser window with the URL `localhost/tailor/category.php?filter=Jackets`. The website header features the "SARA COUTURE" logo in a large, bold, teal font. Below the header, a section titled "JACKETS" in orange text lists three products:

- Embroidered Denim Jacket**: Price 32500, Category: Jackets, with a "View Details" button.
- Quilted Jacket**: Price 34500, Category: Jackets, with a "View Details" button.
- Puffer Jacket**: Price 45000, Category: Jackets, with a "View Details" button.

Each product is accompanied by a photograph of a model wearing the jacket. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows search bar, taskbar icons for various applications, and the system tray with the date and time: 11:25 PM, 1/26/2021. An "Activate Windows" watermark is visible in the bottom right corner of the webpage.