

Beauty Parlour Administration System for Beauty and Wellness

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Abstract--- An effective network-based system for processing client orders is essential to the success of the Beauty Parlour Management System project. The goal of this project is to address this issue. An administrator can manage client records and monitor orders with the help of the proposed system. He has access to all of the customer's submitted needs. In addition to being able to immediately approve or reject anything, he can also see the reports that he has created. So, it's clear that the project is an honest attempt to provide administrators with a friendly interface that makes their jobs easier. An online platform called a beauty parlour management system handled the scheduling of the appointment. Customers and beauty parlours are linked via an online platform where customers can post and read reviews. The beauty parlour can also help clients schedule appointments. Two panels make up the system. I have two panels: the admin panel and the user panel. After the user schedules a meeting with the parlour administrator, the administrator gives the go-ahead. The database will keep track of all the actions taken while setting an appointment, including selecting the service, day, and time. Salon Book is an appointment scheduling and salon management programme that is accessible through the web. Users are able to search among stylists and salons, as well as schedule or reschedule appointments using this online community. Reviews of salons and individual stylists can also be written and read by users. Salons have the freedom to choose the stylists that work there and the services they provide. Additionally, clients of the salon will be able to schedule appointments and access and print schedules in various formats.

Keywords--- Beauty Parlour, Salon Book, Parlour Administration.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Significance of Problem or Production/Development Need

It is inconvenient to be a client of the salon today. Appointment scheduling is a real pain: first, you have to keep in mind that you need to do it, then cross your fingers that it's during business hours, and then, you have to waste time looking for the number and actually calling [1]. Finding user ratings of nearby hairdressers and salons is such a pain that few people bother to look for them online. Even now, deep in the 21st century, this is what countless salon-goers face daily [2]. A "one-stop-shop" internet hub that links customers with salons and provides all the information they need in one easy location, on demand, is much needed and has been vocalised before [3]. Surprisingly, many salons still use antiquated methods of appointment scheduling and customer management, such as paper and pencil. There is a high potential for expensive human mistake and these systems are extremely inefficient when it comes to sharing and synchronising data. With its user-friendly interface, Salon Book claims to put salons in charge and put an end to reliance on paper-pencil systems.

In addition to serving as an online calendar, Salon Book will also serve as a salon management tool that helps with tasks such as scheduling stylists and services, informing customers about sales, and monitoring customer satisfaction.

1.2 Design Goals

Target Audience

For this project, there are two separate demographics to consider. The project's initial target demographic consists of salon owners and managers [4]. They are going to utilise the salon section of the online platform. The second notable group consists of salon-goers, the majority of whom are women. The client side of the app is where they'll be spending most of their time; it's where they can see reviews and schedule appointments whenever they want.

User Goals and Objectives Use Cases

- User
- Create a new account
- Log in name
- View and Edit Account information
- Make an appointment for:
 - Haircut (Male or female)
 - With us without color

- With or without perm
- With or without straightening
- Specify stylist Beauty salon services

****Allows users to make recurring appointments****

- Cancel an appointment
- View Appointments
- View “My Points”
- View Salon Promotions

Project Features and Functionality

Anyone visiting the Home Page can use the tab menu to browse the by four distinct categories. Users are taken to their dashboard, a central hub for all things relating to the salon, as soon as they log in [5]. They can see their current point total and forthcoming appointments on the dashboard. The JavaScript pull-down menus keep the website organised while offering a plethora of options and data. A comparable dashboard serves as the foundation for all of the aforementioned use cases in salons.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Kuan et al [6] The study recommends using the Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM) and the Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunity-Threat (SWOT) matrix to develop plans for the long-term success of a Malaysian beauty salon. The Internal Factor Evaluation (IFE) and External Factor Evaluation (EFE) Matrixes were developed utilizing input data from a focus group discussion. The focus group approach was utilized to identify the weights and importance of each factor in these matrixes. The relative attractiveness of the plausible alternative strategies produced from the SWOT Matrix was ascertained by utilizing them in the QSPM matrix.

Murgai [7] In our hectic world, on-demand solutions have shown to be a godsend for all. Furthermore, the younger generation, who are more technologically savvy, expects everything to happen instantaneously, anywhere, at any time. Consumers want everything delivered right to their door, including fitness instructors who visit them, plumbing help, appliance repair for electric appliances, and house cleaning and renovation services. Customer needs changed, which led to changes in service delivery methods. On-demand app development arose in response to changing consumer demands and technological advancements. In contrast to scheduled services, on-demand services let users fulfill requests as they arise. It is imperative that demand be met as soon as possible.

Honan et al [8] Social-ecological model content analysis of open-ended questions revealed concerns about the health and safety of workers both now and in the future. These concerns included financial strain from lockdowns and the long-term sustainability of their business, employees' reluctance to return to work, uncertainty about the pandemic's trajectory, disagreements over appropriate safety and health procedures, and personal or family health and well-being (including stress and/or anxiety). The survey's

results show that lawmakers did not provide small firms with clear advice during the epidemic, and the rules and regulations that were passed tended to be either financial or health and safety-related, but rarely both. With little to no assistance, businesses frequently improvised and made potentially life-changing judgments. Future cost-effective small business pandemic preparedness programs can be informed by this analysis.

Anjali Anwar et al [9] In the context of home service platforms in Bangalore, this article examines the ways in which female gig workers in the beauty industry experience and are impacted by algorithmic and bureaucratic management methods common in the gig economy. We discover that platform control has a wide range of effects on people's lives outside of the workplace. Platform control methods enable women workers to negotiate their identities and sense of agency through visibility. However, despite these subversions, the socio-cultural logic that limits women's life in India is not fundamentally altered by being on a platform. These strategies sustain power imbalances between the platform and the worker, as well as entrench them between customers and labor.

Lavuri et al [10] To guarantee a sustainable orientation of buyers toward organic products, the mediating role of trust and attitude is critical. The results indicate that: (a) consumers' attitudes toward luxury organic beauty products are positively influenced by green advertisements, green brand image, and perceived consumer effectiveness; (b) consumers' attitudes are not influenced by LOHAS consumption tendency; (c) consumers' attitudes are significantly impacted negatively by trust; and (d) consumers' attitudes also influence their intention to purchase luxury organic beauty products. The findings have important ramifications for our comprehension of the premium organic beauty products industry in India as well as for businesses looking to innovate in the way they sell their organic makeup. Additionally, the report urges authorities to give emerging organic beauty entrepreneurs the required incentives.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

Word and Excel documents from Microsoft have been their go-to for keeping track of daily activities. They have individual Excel files for each salon that document the materials and equipment used on a daily basis. In addition, they are summarising their daily income in a new Word file every day. The owner can obtain a good picture of the salon's revenue and expenditures once he visits the establishment, gathers the necessary paperwork, and does some basic math. Using this approach is risky since it is unreliable, inadequate, and inadequate. They do not have a suitable system to meet their needs, even if they use computers and printers.

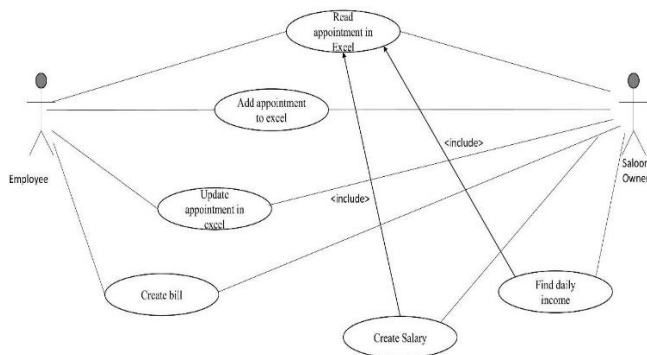


Figure 1 - Use Case Diagram for Current Manual System

Weaknesses of Current Manual System

When carried out further analysis of current manual system some weaknesses were identified as follows,

- No proper way to manage customers' appointments.
- No proper plan for restock the salon items and equipment.
- Cannot analysis there historical data to make predictions.
- No data backup option.
- Very often these files get attack by computer virus and lost information.
- Anyone can access these files and salon's confidential details not protect from unauthorized access.
- Do not have employee details management system.
- Took more time to preparing bill.

Feasibility Study

In order to find out how likely it is to improve the current system or create an entirely new one, a feasibility study is conducted. Getting a bird's-eye view of the issue and a ballpark estimate of whether alternative workable solutions exist is helpful.

Needs for Feasibility Study

The feasibility study is needed for following things:-

- Answer the questions whether a new system is to be installed or not?
- Determine the potential of the existing system.
- Improve the existing system.
- Know what should be embedded in the new system.
- Define the problems and objectives involved.
- Avoid costly repairs at later stage when system is implemented.
- Avoid crash implementation of the new system.

The Feasibility Study is Divided into Three Parts

- Technical feasibility
- Econimac feasibility
- Operational feasibility
- Technical Feasibility

It is possible to build the proposed system using current technologies or not. Databases will be SQL Server 2000/2005, and ASP.NET with C# will be used to create the proposed system. The company already has servers running

Windows XP and Windows 2000, together with Internet Information Server (IIS) and databases. The beauty parlor's proposed system can be easily developed and implemented using the available hardware and software.

Economic Feasibility

A cost-benefit analysis compares the initial investment in a skin care system with the money or other benefit that will be received in the end. Considerations such as cost-benefit analysis, development resource costs, and long-term company income strategies are all part of economic justification.

The necessary hardware to deploy the beauty parlor's suggested system is already in place within the organisation. There is no need to invest in a new Internet connection for the beauty shop since the organisation already has a satellite link and many servers. Therefore, there is no need for the Spa salon Organisation to spend any more money.

Operational Feasibility

Whether or not the beauty parlour system can be created and installed with few problems is the question this feasibility test seeks to answer. The technical staff is well-versed in the beauty parlour tools, so all users need to know is how to access and navigate the site. Therefore, the system is considered to be operationally practicable.

Requirement Gathering

At the centre of any software development life cycle is requirement collecting. User requirements are used to build the system. Making a quality product becomes challenging in the absence of this. Interviews and group discussions will play a pivotal role in gathering requirements for this project.

Following requirement gathering techniques were used gather their requirements.

1. **Interview user:** It can gain a good picture of the ongoing manual process by conducting interviews. Conducting interviews with consumers at varying levels might provide valuable insights into their unique demands.
2. **Observation:** Observation refers to the process of studying consumers in their actual environments. Analysts can learn a lot about a process's flow, awkward stages, pain spots, and enhancement opportunities just by watching users. There are two types of observation: passive and active. If you need feedback on a prototype in order to improve requirements, passive observation is the way to go. If you want to understand an existing business process, active observation is the way to go. You can find out about criteria that aren't explicitly stated using either method.
3. **Document Analysis:** The manual system's books, bills, and other papers must be analysed before the system can be built. By doing so, you can learn the ins and outs of the business procedure.
4. **Prototyping:** In this business process, prototyping is the last requirement gathering strategy utilised for

analysis. A prototype is a built, functional system that has been shown to users in order to gather their requirements and suggestions for improvements. When the user is unsure of the system, prototyping can be helpful.

3.1 Requirement Analysis

In order to determine what each user's function should be in the proposed system, requirements are thoroughly examined after collecting them from the system owner and users. In this instance, the analysis was made easier with the use of use case diagrams. The use cases and corresponding user roles, both internal and external, can be more easily identified with the help of a use case diagram.

Identified Critical User roles of the system

- Owner
- Salon Admin
- Employees
- Customers

Functional Requirements

1. **Booking Dashboard**– Manage booking very easily without having mistaken on booking of the already schedule in system.
2. **Online Bookings** – Allow customers to schedule their appointments online.
3. **Manage Branches (Salons)** – Allow salon owner to manage all the salons' information within one place.
4. **Manage stock of products and equipment** – allow owner to maintain stock without runout the item or products.
5. **Manage Billing** – Avoiding calculation of billing by human hand make it easy user and reliable to customer.
6. **Manage Employee** - It is very easy to access employee details because all the data of the employees who are working in the salons are stored in the database. But only authorized persons can view employee details.
7. **Manage Authentication** – Improve reliability of the system and the protect confidentiality of patients' by manage access to system
8. **Manage Services**– Authorized person can manage services according salons

3.2 Detailed System

At this point in the process, the new system's context diagram, Data Flow Diagram (DFD), and Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) are born out of the system definition, process modelling, and data modelling that will be utilised.

System Flowchart

A system flowchart is a graphical representation of an algorithm or process that uses arrows to depict the relative positions of different types of boxes representing the various steps. A problem can be solved step-by-step using this diagrammatic representation. The arrows connecting the boxes show the flow of control, while the boxes indicate

process actions. Flowcharts have many practical applications in the analysis, planning, documentation, and management of programmes and processes. The flowchart makes use of several symbols to depict the process, input, output, decision, and connectors.

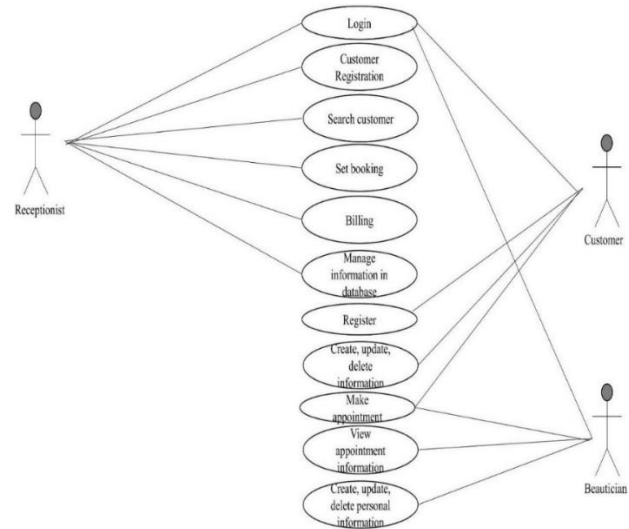


Figure 2 - System Flow Chart

3.3 Modules in the System

1. **Appointment Management:** This module allows salon staff to schedule and manage appointments for clients. It may include features such as online booking, calendar management, and reminders.
2. **Customer Management:** This module helps in maintaining customer records, including contact details, preferences, history of services, and purchase history. It may also include features for loyalty programs and customer feedback.
3. **Staff Management:** This module handles employee-related tasks, such as managing staff schedules, tracking attendance, and assigning services to specific staff members. It may also include features for managing commissions and payroll.
4. **Inventory Management:** This module tracks and manages the inventory of beauty products, equipment, and supplies. It allows salon owners to keep track of stock levels, place orders, and manage suppliers.
5. **Point of Sale (POS):** The POS module handles all aspects of sales transactions, including billing, payment processing, and issuing invoices or receipts. It may also integrate with inventory management to update stock levels automatically.
6. **Services and Packages:** This module allows salon owners to define and manage the list of services offered, including their descriptions, prices, and duration. It may also include features for creating and managing service packages or promotions.
7. **Reporting and Analytics:** This module provides various reports and analytics to help salon owners analyse the performance of their business. It may

include reports on sales, appointments, staff performance, and inventory status.

8. **Marketing and Campaign Management:** This module helps in managing marketing activities and promotional campaigns. It may include features for sending email or SMS notifications, managing customer loyalty programs, and tracking marketing campaign effectiveness.
9. **Salon Accounting:** This module handles financial aspects, such as invoicing, expense tracking, and generating financial reports. It may integrate with other modules like POS and payroll to maintain accurate financial records.
10. **Salon Website and Online Presence:** Some beauty parlor management systems may include modules for managing the salon's website, online bookings, and social media presence.

3.4 Data Flow Diagrams

One way to visually portray the transformations and flows of data from input to output is via a data flow diagram. Increasing levels of information flow and functional details are represented by the DFD's partitioning. Data Dictionary explains everything from the operations to the data store and data flow.

Levels of DFD

Any system's processes can be adequately shown by a single data flow diagram, regardless of how complicated the business system is. A context analysis diagram provides a high-level overview of an organization's systems. After being detonated into DFD.

They are represented by:

Level-0: System Input/Output

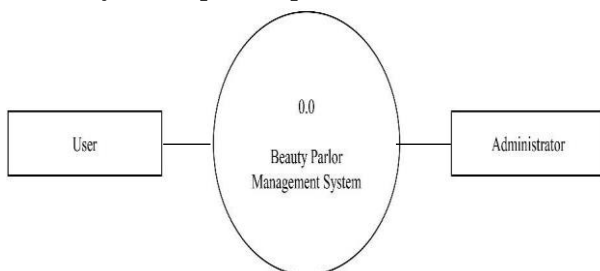


Figure 3 - System Input/ Output

Level-1: Subsystem Level Dataflow Functional

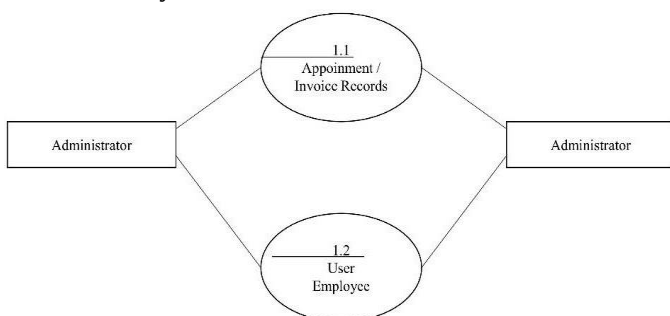


Figure 4 - Subsystem Level

Level-2: File Level Detail Data Flow

The input and output data shown should be consistent from one level to the next.

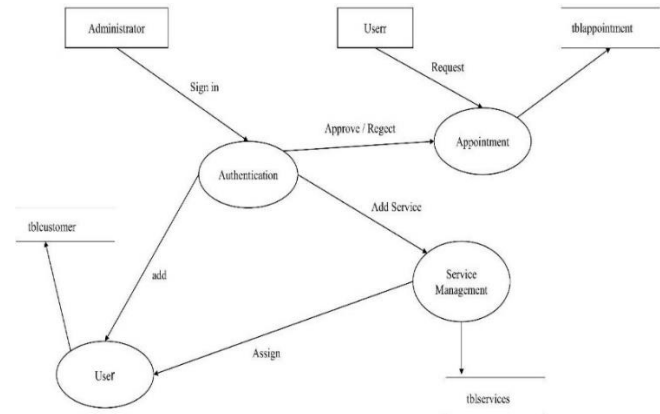


Figure 5 - File Level

3.5 Entity Relationship Diagrams

One type of data model that can be used to describe the information or data parts of a business domain or its process needs in an abstract way that can be used to implement in a database like a relational database is an entity-relationship model, or ER model. Entities (items) and the interactions between them are the primary components of ER models [8]. An increasingly vital component of any information system is a database. Data modelling is the process by which database design is accomplished.

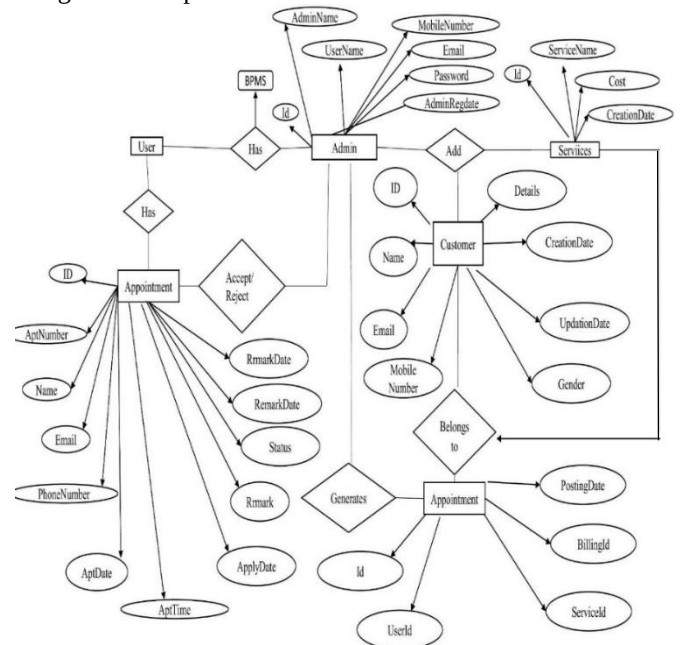


Figure 6 - Entity Relationship Diagram

IV. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

System study refers to the process of analysing and understanding the existing system or workflow of the beauty parlour. This analysis is conducted to identify areas of improvement, streamline processes, and identify requirements for a more efficient and effective management

system. The system study is a critical step in identifying opportunities for enhancing the beautyparlour management system, leading to improved customer satisfaction, optimized workflows, and increased efficiency in the day-to-day operations.

4.1 Background Study

A background study of a beauty parlour management system involves examining the historical context, current state, and challenges faced by beauty parlours in managing their operations efficiently. It aims to understand the need for a management system and the potential benefits it can bring.

Frontend Development

Frontend development, also known as client-side development, refers to the process of creating and implementing the user interface (UI) and user experience (UX) of a software application or website. It involves designing and building the visible parts of the application that users interact with directly. It is responsible for translating the design concepts and requirements into functional, interactive, and visually appealing interfaces.

C# Language

The C# programming language encompasses multiple paradigms, including imperative, declarative, functional, generic, object-oriented (class-based), and component-oriented programming. It is pronounced as see sharp. Both Ecma (ECMA-334) and ISO (ISO/IEC 23270:2006) recognised it as a standard after it was created by Microsoft as part of its .NET programme. The Common Language Infrastructure was responsible for creating several programming languages, one of which is C#. Objective-C (C#) is an object-oriented programming language that aims to be modern, simple, and general-purpose. Anders Hejlsberg heads up the development team. Visual Studio 2017 and the most current version, C#7.0, were both launched in 2017.

Microsoft Visual Studio

As an IDE, Microsoft Visual Studio helps developers create and manage projects. Programmes for the Windows superfamily of operating systems, websites, apps, and services on the web are all built using it. Windows API, Windows Forms, Windows Presentation Foundation, Windows Store, and Microsoft Silverlight are some of the Microsoft software development platforms that Visual Studio makes use of. Managed code and native code are both outputs it is capable of. Visual Studio's code editor and debugger can handle almost every programming language, to varied degrees, as long as a language-specific service is available. Visual Studio supports multiple languages. C, C++, and C++/CLI (via Visual C++), VB.NET (through Visual Basic.NET), C# (through Visual C#), and F# (as of Visual Studio 2010) are all languages that come pre-installed. Additional language support, including that for M, Python, and Ruby, is accessible through independently installed language services. Furthermore, it is compatible with XML/XSLT, HTML/XHTML, JavaScript, and CSS.

There is a free "Express" version of Visual Studio available from Microsoft. Students can get their hands on commercial versions of Visual Studio and a few older versions for free through Microsoft's DreamSpark programme.

Visual Code

Windows, Linux, and macOS users can all benefit from Microsoft's Visual Studio Code, a source code editor. Some of the features it offers are the ability to debug, highlight syntax, intelligently complete code, provide snippets, and rework code. It also has incorporated Git control. The user can also alter the editor's appearance, including its theme, keyboard shortcuts, and preferences. Even though the official distribution is licenced under a proprietary model, it is free and open-source software. Electron is the foundation of Visual Studio Code. It's a framework for deploying Node.js desktop apps that use the Blink layout engine. The software utilises the same editor component (codenamed "Monaco") used in Visual Studio Team Services (previously called Visual Studio Online), rather than Atom, albeit using the Electron architecture.

4.2 Backend Development

Backend development refers to the process of building and maintaining the server-side of a web application or software. It involves handling the logic, databases, and server-related functionalities that are not visible to users but are essential for the application's functioning. Backend developers are responsible for ensuring that the application's backend operates smoothly and efficiently, providing the necessary data and services to the frontend (user interface) and other components.

SQL Server 2012

For large-scale business applications, Microsoft offers SQL Server 2012, an RDBMS. Structured Query Language (SQL) is a common programming language for retrieving and changing data from databases. SQL Server 2012, like its predecessors, has a set of extensions to improve SQL.

The following are some of the new features introduced by Microsoft SQL Server 2012, which replaces SQL Server 2008 R2.

- **Column Store indexes:** Read-only indexes that group data, streamlining the processing of large data warehouse queries.
- **Support for Windows Server Core:** This is a stripped-down version that places a far lower demand on computer resources than a full install does.
- **Power View:** Makes it possible to generate mash-ups of business intelligence (BI) reports.
- **Enhanced Auditing:** Users can customize their audit logs to accommodate a wide range of events with greater flexibility than was previously possible.
- **Always On:** Users can fail over multiple databases and read secondary copies, enhancing disaster recovery (DR) operations.

- **Distributed Replay:** A workload can be taken from a production server and played on another server to test it under realistic conditions before deploying it.

Website and Database

Sir Tim Berners-Lee developed and introduced the first website on August 6, 1991. It was a straightforward text-based website that offered details about the World Wide Web initiative and how to utilize hypertext links. At this point, the internet revolution and the modern website were both born. In terms of design, usability, and the technologies employed in their development, websites have undergone a tremendous amount of change since that time. Today, websites are an essential to our digital environment, fulfilling various functions and giving users access to data, services, and online experiences. The use of databases for website construction increased due to the internet's and websites' advent in the early 1990s. Websites first used databases to store and retrieve dynamic content, user data, and other information required for interactive functioning.

Functions of Websites

- **Information Dissemination:** Websites are primarily used to provide information about a company, organization, product, service, or individual. They act as digital brochures or portfolios, offering details about the entity's background, history, offerings, and contact information.
- **Branding and Marketing:** Websites serve as a crucial component of a brand's online presence. They promote brand identity, showcase products or services, and engage visitors through compelling visuals and content.
- **Communication and Customer Support:** Websites often offer channels for communication, such as contact forms, live chat, or support tickets, allowing users to get in touch with the business for inquiries or assistance.
- **Content Publishing:** Websites serve as platforms for content publishing, such as blogs, articles, news updates, and multimedia content, helping to engage and educate the audience.
- **Lead Generation:** Many websites include lead generation forms, prompting visitors to sign up for newsletters, free trials, or promotional offers, enabling businesses to capture potential customers' information.
- **E-Commerce (for static websites):** In some cases, websites offer simple e-commerce functionality, allowing customers to make purchases directly through the site. However, dedicated web applications are more common for comprehensive e-commerce platforms.

Functions of Web Applications

- **Task Execution:** Web applications are interactive and transactional, enabling users to perform specific

tasks, such as submitting forms, managing accounts, or conducting online transactions.

- **Data Processing:** Web applications process and manipulate data in real-time, providing dynamic responses based on user inputs or database interactions.
- **Complex Functionality:** Web applications can deliver complex functionalities that go beyond static content, such as calculators, data visualizations, interactive maps, or personalized user experiences.
- **User Authentication and Authorization:** Web applications often incorporate user authentication systems, allowing secure access to personalized content and data based on user roles and permissions.
- **Collaboration and Social Interaction:** Some web applications facilitate collaboration among users, enabling them to share content, work on projects together, or interact through social features.
- **E-Commerce (for dynamic websites):** Web applications are commonly used for comprehensive e-commerce platforms, providing features like product catalogs, shopping carts, payment gateways, and order processing.

Both websites and web applications play crucial roles in modern digital interactions, with websites primarily focused on information dissemination and branding, while web applications offer interactive, dynamic, and transactional experiences for users. The line between the two is sometimes blurred as many websites incorporate elements of interactivity and functionality through web applications.

Importance of Websites and Web Application

The digital world of today is significantly influenced by websites and web applications. They are practical marketing tools for companies, enabling them to build an online presence, connect with customers worldwide, and highlight their goods and services. Online transactions are made possible by e-commerce websites, increasing business potential. Increasing output, streamlining procedures, and promoting teamwork are all benefits of web apps. Additionally, websites work as venues for communication, allowing for customer involvement, assistance, and engagement. Websites and online apps also facilitate effective data management, analytics, and insights, giving organizations the ability to make wise decisions. Websites and web applications are crucial for development and success in a society becoming increasingly dependent on digital connectivity.

4.3 Software Requirements

Hardware and Software Requirements

Hardware and software configuration for the implementation environment is as follows,

Software Requirements

- Microsoft Windows 7 or above operating system

- Microsoft .NET framework 4.5
- MS SQL 2012
- IIS (Internet Information Services) 8.5

Hardware Requirements

- Intel Core i3 or above Processor
- 4Gb above Physical Memory for better perform 250GB above HDD

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Table Designs

The data are stored in the Table format. They can be accessed using SQL Query language.

SQL Language

SQL (Structured Query Language) is a powerful and standardized programming language used for managing relational databases. It provides a straightforward and efficient way to interact with databases, enabling users to define, manipulate, and retrieve data effortlessly. SQL is essential for data-driven applications and plays a crucial role in various industries, including finance, healthcare, e-commerce, and more.

SQL is a declarative language, meaning users specify what they want to achieve, and the database management system handles the actual implementation details. This characteristic makes SQL highly accessible to both beginners and experienced developers, as it abstracts the complexities of data management.

Overall, SQL's simplicity, versatility, and universality have made it the go-to language for managing relational databases. Its ability to retrieve, manipulate, and define data empowers businesses and developers to build sophisticated applications, handle vast amounts of data, and make informed decisions based on the insights gained from the database. SQL remains a fundamental skill for data professionals and developers alike, driving efficiency and innovation across various industries.

5.2 Table Structure

Database Design

There has to be a database for storing and retrieving system data. A component of system design is the database's design. In the analysis phase, we discovered the data structures and data items that will be stored. They are organised and assembled to plan the system for storing and retrieving data. Data saved in a database is linked and designed to be as redundant as possible so that it can serve multiple users efficiently. In the grand scheme of things, we want to make database access simple, fast, cheap, and versatile for the user. Linkages are created between the data points, and superfluous data points are eliminated. In order to achieve internal consistency, minimum redundancy, and maximum stability in data, normalisation is performed. This guarantees Keeping data storage needs to a minimum, reducing the likelihood of data discrepancies, and making

changes as easy as possible. The appropriate database will be developed using the MS Access database. The BPMS, or Beauty Parlour Management System, has six MySQL tables within it:

- tbladmin table Structure: This table 1 store the admin personal and login details

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID	int(4)			No	None		Auto_INCREMENT
2	AdminName	char(50)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
3	UserName	char(50)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
4	MobileNumber	bigint(10)			Yes	NULL		
5	Email	Varchar(200)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
6	Password	Varchar(200)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
7	AdminRegdate	timestamp			Yes	Current_timestamp()		

- tblappointment table Structure: This table 2 store the user appointment details.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	ApptNumber	varchar(80)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
3	Name	Varchar(120)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
4	Email	Varchar(120)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
5	PhoneNumber	Bigint(11)			Yes	NULL		
6	ApptDate	Varchar(120)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
7	ApptTime	Varchar(120)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
8	Services	Varchar(120)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	Null		
9	ApplyDate	timestamp			Yes	Current_timestamp()		
10	Remark	Varchar(120)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	None		

- tblservices table Structure: This table 3 store the services details.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID	int(10)			No	None		Auto_INCREMENT
2	ServiceName	varchar(200)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
3	Cost	int(10)			Yes	NULL		
4	CreationDate	timestamp			Yes	Current_timestamp()		

- tblcustomerstable Structure: This table 4 store the customer details.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID	int(10)			No	None		Auto_INCREMENT
2	Name	varchar(120)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
3	Email	varchar(200)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
4	MobileNumber	bigint(11)			Yes	NULL		
5	Gender	enum('Female', 'Male', 'Transgender')	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
6	Details	mediumtext	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
7	CreationDate	timestamp			Yes	Current_timestamp()		
8	UpdationDate	timestamp			Yes	NULL		ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

- **tblinvoiceable** Structure: This table 5 store the customer invoice details.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	Id	int(11)			No	None		Auto_INCREMENT
2	Userld	int(11)			Yes	NULL		
3	ServiceId	int(11)			Yes	NULL		
4	BillingId	int(11)			Yes	NULL		
5	PostingDate	timestamp			Yes	Current_timestamp()		

- **tblpagetable** Structure: This table 6 store the pages information.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID	int(10)			No	None		Auto_INCREMENT
2	PageType	varchar(200)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
3	PageTitle	mediumtext	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
4	PageDescription	mediumtext	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
5	Email	varchar(200)	Latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
6	MobileNumbers	bigint(10)			Yes	NULL		
7	UpdateDate	date			Yes	NULL		
8	Timing	Varchar(200)	Latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		

Output

Input Screen Login Page

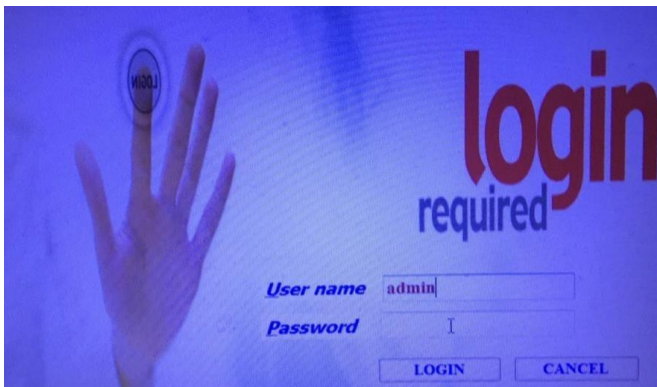


Figure 7 - Login Page

Dashboard

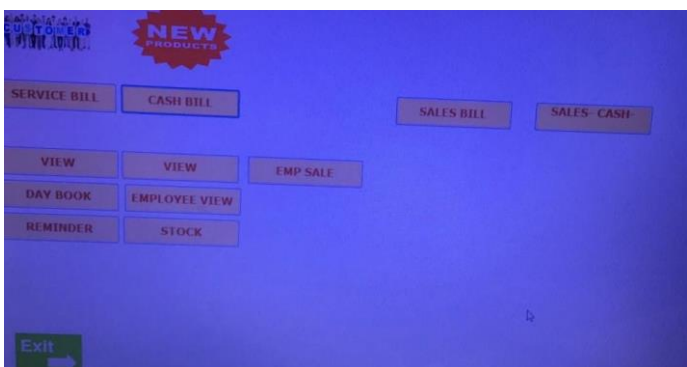


Figure 8 - Dashboard

Customer Add



Figure 9 - Customer ADD

Customer Delete

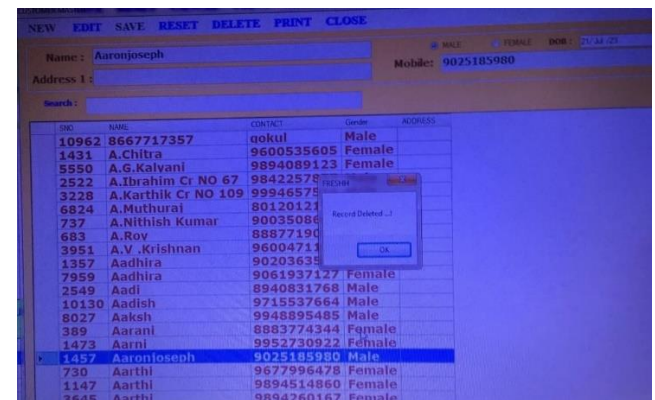


Figure 10 - Delete Customer

5.3 Report

Bill



Figure 11 - Bill

VI. CONCLUSION

As a result of the high expectations of client firms, the demand for web apps is steadily rising in the software sector. Therefore, our learning experience was enhanced by an effort to automate an office programme. Our understanding of system development as a sequential process has grown, and we have become better at taking an analytical approach to problems; as a result, we have come to value the SDLC model for its ability to break down the otherwise overwhelming process of system development into more manageable parts. Truly, it was an invaluable educational opportunity.

VII. FUTURE SCOPE

Since it is not targeted towards a specific organisation, the project's scope is broad. The goal of this project is to provide generic software that any company can use. In addition, it offers its clients a service. In addition, the programme will supply a mountain of summary statistics. Almost all of the functions of an online booking are included in this web application. Online customer support and chat with the website administrator will be implemented in the future.

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