A PROJECT REPORT ON WEB DEVELOPMENT



UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW BATCH 2018 - 21 BCA 3rd YEAR

SUBMITTED TO:

MR. CHANDRABHAN SINGH

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

SUBMITTED BY:

ROHAN RAO

(180014045039)

FINAL YEAR TRAINING AND PROJECT REPORT ON WEB DEVELOPMENT AT



UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF -

MR. PAVAN K

(SUBJECT MATTER EXPERT)

MR. VIKRAM SHAH

(IIT MADRAS 2007)

CTO, INTERNSHALA

MR. AARTI GANDHI

(SENIOR SOFTWARE ENGINEER)

REPORT PREPARED BY -

MR. ROHAN RAO

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER

APPLICATIONS

UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW

INTERNSHALA TRAININGS

Certificate of Training

Rohan Rao,

Development from 1st June, 2020 to 13th July, 2020. The training consisted of HTML & CSS, Bootstrap, SQL student of University Of Lucknow, has successfully completed a six weeks online training on Web and PHP modules. We wish Rohan all the best for the future.

Sarvesh Agrawal Founder & CEO, Internshala

Date of certification: 2020-06-09

Certificate no.: 8893C142-4C61-F805-004D-C3C880192826

For certificate authentication, please visit https://trainings.internshala.com/verify_certificate

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III ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I offer my sincere thanks and humble regards to INTERNSHALA INTERNSHIP MATCHING AND

TRAININGS, GURGAON, INDIA for imparting us very valuable professional training in BCA.

I pay my gratitude and sincere regards to Mr. Pavan K. my subject matter expert for giving me the cream of his Knowledge. I am thankful to him as he has been a constant source of advice, motivation, and inspiration.

I am also thankful to him for giving his suggestions and encouragement throughout the project work.

I take the opportunity to express my gratitude and thanks to our Computer labs staff and library staff for providing me opportunity to utilize their resources for the completion of the project.

My special thanks to Mr. Neelesh Srivastava for the constant guidance towards preparing this report standard as per the norms and values.

Finally, my thanks and appreciations goes to my college teacher's who irrespective of the situation, always encouraged and supported me to prepare this report.

Rohan Rao (180014045039)

V. OBJECTIVE

- Learn Full stack HTML, CSS, My SQL, PHP development and build an E-Commerce website from INTERNSHALA.
- Understand the principle of creating an effective web page, including an in-depth consideration of information architecture.
- Develop skills in analyzing the usability of a website.
- Understand how to plan and conduct user research related to web usability.
- Learn the language of the web: HTML and CSS.
- Be able to embed social media content into web pages.
- Develop basic programming skills using My SQLi and PHP.

1. INTODUCTION

1.1 Definition:

Web development is the building and maintenance of websites; it's the work that happens behind the scenes to make a website look great, work fast and perform well with a seamless user experience.

Web developers, or 'devs', do this by using a variety of coding languages. The languages they use depends on the types of tasks they are preforming and the platforms on which they are working.

Web development skills are in high demand worldwide and well paid too – making development a great career option. It is one of the easiest accessible higher paid fields as you do not need a traditional university degree to become qualified.

The field of web development is generally broken down into front-end (the user-facing side) and back-end (the server side).

1.2 About web development Training:

The Online Web Development Training by Internshala is a 6-weeks training program in the fields of HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, PHP, and MySQL. In this training program, I have learn multiple web technologies that will enable me to create my own web projects. This training program is created by

Internshala team of experts who

have built Internshala website, Android app and this awesome training platform. I have learn through video tutorials. For a great hands-on learning experience, this training program is packed with assignments, assessment tests, code challenges, quizzes, and exercises. At the end of this training program, I have build an e-commerce website that will work seamlessly across different devices. For doubt clearing, I post my queries on the forum and get answers within 24 hours.

2. ABOUT ORGANIZATION



Internshala is an internship and online training platform, based in Gurgaon, India. Founded by Sarvesh Agrawal, an IIT Madras alumnus, in 2010, the website helps students find internships with organisations in India.

2..1 History

The platform, which was founded in 2010, started out as a WordPress blog that aggregated internships across India and articles on education, technology and skill gap. Internshala launched its online trainings in 2014. As of 2018, the platform had 3.5 million students and 80,000 companies.

2.2 Partnerships

In August 2016, Telangana's not-for-profit organisation, Telangana Academy for Skill and Knowledge (TASK) partnered with Internshala to help students with internship resources and career servicesIn September 2016, Team Indus, Google XPRIZE shortlisted entity has partnered with Internshala for college

outreach for its initiative, Lab2Moon.

2.3 Awards and recognition

In 2011, the website became a part of NASSCOM 10K Startups. In 2015, Internshala was a finalist in People Matters TechHR 2015 Spotlight Awards under 'Futurism in Recruitment' category.

3. TECHNOLOGY DESCRIPTION

3.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

3.1.1 XAMPP SERVER:

- O XAMPP is a free and open-source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, MariaDB database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages. Since most actual web server deployments use the same components as XAMPP, it makes transitioning from a local test server to a live server possible.
- XAMPP's ease of deployment means a WAMP or LAMP stack can be installed quickly and simply on an operating system by a developer, with the advantage that common add-in applications such as WordPress and Joomla! can also be installed with similar ease using Bitnami. Though it is a heavy app for most of the operating systems even when owing to its less size it takes a load on the processor speed.

3.1.2 NETBEANS:

- NetBeans IDE is a free, open source, integrated development environment (IDE) that enables you to develop desktop, mobile and web applications. The IDE supports application development in various languages, including Java, HTML5, PHP and C++. The IDE provides integrated support for the complete development cycle, from project creation through debugging, profiling and deployment. The IDE runs on Windows, Linux, Mac OS X, and other UNIX-based systems.
- The IDE provides comprehensive support for JDK 7 technologies and the most recent Java enhancements. It is the first IDE that provides support for JDK 7, Java EE 7, and JavaFX 2. The IDE fully supports Java EE using the latest standards for Java, XML, Web services, and SQL and fully supports the GlassFish Server, the reference implementation of Java EE.

3.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

3.2.1 MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

- o 2 GB RAM
- o 10 GB HDD SPACE
- I3 6TH GEN PROCESSOR

4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 PROJECT NAME:

An E-Commerce website

4.2 OBJECTIVE:

Applying Knowledge of HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, My SQLi, and PHP to create an E-Commerce website that works seamlessly on different devices.

4.3 MODULES:

4.3.1 HTML & CSS:

HTML & CSS to build structure of web pages and to style them.

- HTML Introduction
- HTML Page Structure
- Tags and Elements
- Text Formatting
- Attributes
- Hyperlinks
- Cascading Style Sheets
- Box Model
- Colors
- Fonts
- Lists
- Creating Layouts
- Images
- Tables
- Navigation
- Forms
- Miscellaneous

4.3.2 BOOTSTRAP:

Bootstrap is a free and open source front-end development framework for the creation of website and web pages.

- Introduction
- Breakpoints
- Containing elements

- Jumbotron & Glyphicons
- Tables
- Column / Rows
- Navbar
- Images
- Thumbnails
- Forms
- Panels

4.3.3 MY SQLi:

SQL is a programming language that is typically used in relational database or data stream management system.

- Introduction to database
- Introduction to DBMS
- Creating the first database
- DDL
- Alter & Drop
- Foreign Key & Truncate
- DML
- SQL Joins
- Additional SQL features

4.3.4 PHP:

PHP stands for "Hypertext Preprocessor". PHP is an HTML-embedded web scripting language. This means PHP code can be inserted into the HTML of a Web page.

- PHP: Introduction
- Basics
- Functions/Arrays/Strings
- Loops
- Database Connection
- SELECT Query with PHP (Part I)
- SELECT Query with PHP (Part II)
- Form
- Sessions
- Basic security
- Validations with HTML5/PHP

5. DESIGN

5.1 BASIC FORMAT FOR EVERY WEB PAGES:

5.2 HTML & CSS Tags:

5.2.1 BASIC TAGS:

<!DOCTYPE> Defines the document type<html> Defines an HTML document

<head> Contains metadata/information for the document

<title>
 <body>
 <h1> to <h6>
 Defines a title for the document
 Defines the document's body
 Defines HTML headings
 Operines a paragraph
 Inserts a single line break

• <hr> Defines a thematic change in the content

• <!--... Defines a comment

5.2.2 FORMATTING TAGS:

 <sub>
 <sup>
 defines important text
 Defines subscripted text
 defines superscripted text
 defines smaller text
 defines preformatted text

<u> Defines some text that is unarticulated and styled differently

From normal text.

5.2.3 FORMS AND INPUT:

• <form> Defines an HTML form for user input

<input> Defines an input control

<textarea>
 Defines a multiline input control (text area)

• <button> Defines a clickable button

5.3 BOOTSTRAP TAGS:

5.3.1 LABLES:

• Labels are used to provide additional information about something

5.3.2 BREAKPOINTS:

- Bootstrap classes adds pre-defined CSS properties to HTML elements. Use inspect
 element on the output of the classes to know which are the properties added by the
 bootstrap class. This will help in following ways.
 - This will show the exact CSS properties and media queries responsible for the behaviour of HTML elements.
 - Quiz questions in this module will be dependent on CSS added by bootstrap classes. Check in inspect element, which CSS properties and their values are added by bootstrap.

5.3.3 JUMBOTRON & GLYPHICONS:

- A jumbotron indicates a big box for calling extra attention to some special content or information.
- Glyphicons are icon fonts which you can use in your web projects.

5.3.4 THUMBNAILS:

• A lot of sites need way to layout images, videos, text, etc in a grid and Bootstrap has an easy way to do this with thumbnails. To create thumbnails using Bootstrap –

Add an <a> tag with the class of. thumbnail around an image.

This adds four pixels of padding and a gray border.

On hover, an animated glow outlines the image.

5.3.4 PANELS:

• A panel in bootstrap is a bordered box with some padding around its content.

```
<div class="panel panel-default">
<div class="panel-body">A Basic Panel</div>
</div>
```

5.4 SQL:

5.4.1 DATABASE:

A database in SQL Server is made up of a collection of tables that stores a
specific set of structured data. A table contains a collection of rows, also referred
to as records or tuples, and columns, also referred to as attributes.

5.4.2 DDL:

• **DDL** refers to "Data Definition Language", a subset of **SQL** statements that change the structure of the database schema in some way, typically by creating, deleting, or modifying schema objects such as databases, tables, and views.

5.4.3 ALTER & DROP:

• The SQL ALTER TABLE command is used to add, delete or modify columns in an existing table. You should also use the ALTER TABLE command to add and drop various constraints on an existing table.

SYNTAX:

ALTER TABLE table_name ADD column_name datatype;

DROP is used to delete a whole database or just a table. The DROP statement destroys the objects like an existing database, table, index, or view.

SYNTAX:

DROP TABLE table_name;

5.4.4 FOREIGN KEY & TRUNCATE:

• The result of Truncate quickly removes all data from a table.

SYNTAX:

TRUNCATE TABLE table_name;

A FOREIGN KEY is a key used to link two tables together.

A FOREIGN KEY is a field (or collection of fields) in one table that refers to the PRIMARY KEY in another table.

SYNTAX:

CREATE TABLE Orders (

OrderID int NOT NULL,

OrderNumber int NOT NULL,

PersonID int.

PRIMARY KEY (OrderID),

FOREIGN KEY (PersonID) REFERENCES Persons(PersonID);

5.4.5 DML:

• Data manipulation language (**DML**) statements add, change, and delete Oracle Database table data.

5.4.6 SQL JOINS:

- A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.
- (INNER) JOIN: Returns records that have matching values in both tables.

• LEFT (OUTER) JOIN:

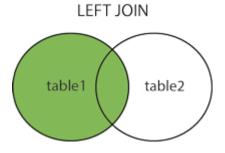
• Returns all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table.

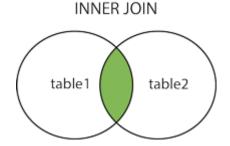
• RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN:

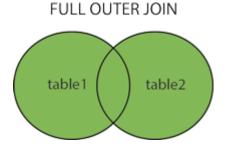
Returns all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table.

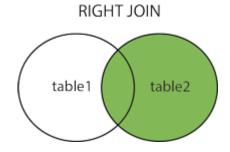
• FULL (OUTER) JOIN:

o Returns all records when there is a match in either left or right table.









• SYNTAX:

SELECT Orders. OrderID, Customers.CustomerName,Orders.OrderDate FROM Orders
INNER JOIN Customers ON Orders.CustomerID=Customers.CustomerID;

SELECT column_name(s)
 FROM table1
 LEFT JOIN table2
 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;

SELECT column_name(s)
 FROM table1
 RIGHT JOIN table2
 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name;

SELECT column_name(s)
 FROM table1
 FULL OUTER JOIN table2
 ON table1.column_name = table2.column_name
 WHERE condition;

5.5 PHP:

5.5.1 FUNCTIONS/ARRAYS/STRINGS:

The array functions allow you to access and manipulate arrays. Simple and multidimensional arrays are supported. The PHP string functions are part of the PHP core. No installation is required to use these functions.

5.5.2 LOOPS:

Loops are used to execute the same block of code again and again, as long as a certain condition is true.

5.5.3 SELECT QUERY WITH PHP:

After making a SQL query using the SELECT statement, after that we will execute this SQL query through passing it to the PHP mysqli_query () function to retrieve the table data.

7. FUTURE SCOPE

Web Designing has become the primary source for web developers and websites to place their foot in the digital world. Almost every website requires a proper Web Designing candidate which allows it to stand tall for a proper result. Thus, choosing Web Designing as a career option will indeed give great results to any candidate. The scopes of career success with Web Designing are vividly increasing throughout the world and not it has become a major development in India. But to get the best Web Designing career options, you need to undergo a proper Web Designing from a reliable institution. This allows you to learn all about the subjects, the languages involved with it and the creative skills.

7.1 Job Opportunities in Web Designing

7.1.1 . Front End Developer

The job role of a front end developer means to develop the website visually. It is more focused on proper navigation, landing pages, checking the user interface and much more. However, this also means that you can attract a high salary capacity which gives you a great choice in your career. So being a front end developer can be a great option for you.

7.1.2 Back End Developer

The back end developer means that you need to mainly work with the three web languages including HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. The back end developer has a job role to design everything specifically from padding, headers, footers and even structuring the website. Without any proper web designer, a website will never have a proper structure.

7.1.3 Web Application Developer

Being a Web application developer can also be a great career option if you are a web designing expert. Almost most of the websites are not willing to make an additional application which will bring in the exposure for you to get the best results. Being a professional web designer and developing the web application will earn you a lucrative salary opportunity.

7.1.4 Design and Layout Analyst

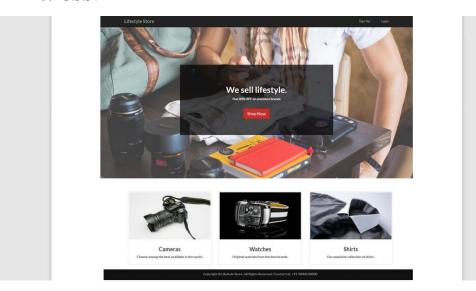
Being a Design and Layout Analyst means that you need to have complete command over the HTML and PHP . The main job role of a Design and Layout Analyst is to figure out a structure on how the website will design and will be implemented on the users. So it is all about creating the structure through HTML and PHP web languages.

7.1.5 UI Designer

Being a UI Designer means that you need to focus completely on the User Interface. It is a technical role that is responsible for presenting product development in many ways. So basically the main responsibility for a UI Designer is to think from the audience's perspectives and build up a website according to it. But for this, you need to understand coding and multiple web languages and know how it all works to design a website.

6. IMPLEMENTATION & TESTING

6.1 HTML & CSS:



(6.1.0)

- 1. Inside the create a div (using tag) with class header assigned to it.
- 2. Class header would contain the following CSS.
- 3. Inside the div with class header, create a div with class inner-header which will free some space on the sides of the header.
- 4. Class inner-header would contain the following CSS.
- 5. Div with class inner-header will contain three div elements.
- 6. First div element will have class logo with content "Lifestyle Store" which will be a link.
- 7. Class logo will contain the following CSS.
- 8. Second div element will have content Sign up and third div element will have content Login with same class header-link to both div elements. Both Signup and login will be links.
- 9. Class header-link will contain the following CSS.
- 10. This marks the end to inner-header div element and header div element. Now, you have made the header of the web page.
- 11. Start div tag with class content.
- 12. Class content will have the following CSS.
- 13. Div element with class content will contain div element with class banner-image.
- 14. Class banner-image will have the following CSS.
- 15. Div element with class banner-image will have one div element with class inner-bannerimage.
- 16. Class inner-banner-image will have the following CSS.

- 17. Start a div element inside the div element with class inner-banner-image with class banner_content. 18. Class banner_content will have the following CSS.
- 19. Add H1 tag inside this div element with content "We sell lifestyle.".
- 20. Add p tag with content "Flat 40% OFF on premium brands".
- 21. Add a link after p tag. Link will contain class button.
- 22. Class button will have the following CSS.
- 23. Close all the div elements till the div element with class banner_image. Now, you have made the banner.
- 24. After writing the above HTML and CSS code, your page should look like this:
- 25. Start a div element with class container. This class will enclose the images and their div elements.
- 26. Class container will contain the following CSS.
- 27. Start a div element inside the container div element with class items.
- 28. Class items will have the following CSS.
- 29. Start the anchor tag. All the next HTML elements will be inside the anchor tag.
- 30. Start the image tag. Class thumbnail is assigned to img tag.
- 31. Class thumbnail will contain the following CSS.
- 32. Start a div element after image tag with class caption.
- 33. Class caption will contain the following CSS.
- 34. Add H2 tag with content "Watches" and paragraph tag with content "Original watches from the best brands.".
- 35. Close the caption div element, anchor tag and items tag. The HTML code will be:
- 36. Replicate this div element with class items and HTML content inside it two times. IT will create three div elements. Change the content and paragraph for other two elements.
- 37. Close the container div element and content div element.
- 38. After writing the above HTML and CSS code, your page should look like this:
- 39. Start the footer tag.
- 40. Footer element will have the following CSS.
- 41. Start a div element with the class container. This class is already used before.
- 42. Add a paragraph tag with content in center. Content is "Copyright © Lifestyle Store. All Rights Reserved | Contact Us: +91 90000 00000".
- 43. Close the container div element, footer tag.
- 44. Close the body tag and HTML tag. 45. Hence, your web page is ready.

6.2 BOOTSTRAP:

| Lifestyle Store | ≜ Sign Up ◆ ⊃ Login |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Using Bootstrap form classes create a signup to SIGN UP | orm like this : |
| Name | |
| Email | |
| Password | |
| Contact | |
| City | |
| Address | |
| Submit | |
| | |

(6.2.0)

6.2.1 INDEX PAGE:

- 1. Create this page again in Bootstrap to make it responsive.
- 2. Create a fixed navigation bar using the Bootstrap navbar classes like this.
- 3. This is a collapsing navbar, include the navigation options to login and signup pages.
- 4. Link the signup option to signup.html
- 5. Link the login option to login.html
- 6. Add a background image below the navbar, declare a div with id banner_image assigned to it. In the CSS file, using id banner_image as a selector, write the style statements with the following properties: a. padding-top: 75px; b. padding-bottom: 50px; c. text-align: center; d. color: #f8f8f8; e. background: url (./img/intro-bg_1.jpg) no-repeat center center; f. background-size: cover;
- 7. On the background image, add a link to products.html page. This link should look like a button, for adding the link:
 - a. Create a div inside the and assign it Bootstrap container class like this.
 - b. Inside the container div create another div and assign it an id cbanner contentD.
 - c. In the style.css file write the styling to the banner_content with the following properties:

i. position: relative;

ii. padding-top: 6%;

iii. padding-bottom: 6%;

iv. margin-top: 12%;

v. margin-bottom: 12%;

vi. background-color: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.7);

vii. max-width: 660px;

d. Inside the, create a link with products.html assigned to the href, with text Shop Now and class=btn btn-danger btn-lg active assigned to the anchor tag.

- 8. Add a footer to this page, with text Copyright © Lifestyle Store. All Rights Reserved and Contact Us: +91 90000 00000Đ
 - **a.** Inside the tag, create a div with class container assigned to it. Use center tag to add the content inside the footer tag.
 - **b.** In the index.css write the styling for the footer with the following properties:

i. padding: 10px 0;

ii. background-color: #101010;

iii. color: #9d9d9d;

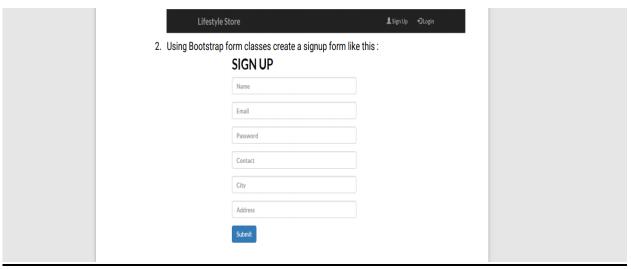
iv. bottom: 0;

v. width: 100%;

6.2.2 LOGIN PAGE:

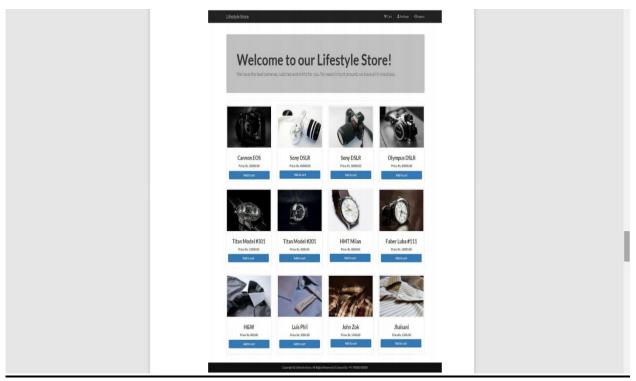
- 1. Create a fixed navigation bar using the Bootstrap navbar classes like this.
- 2. This is a collapsing navbar, include the navigation options to login and signup pages. a. Link the signup option to signup.html b. Link the login option to login.html
- 3. Create a login form like this.
 - a. Create a Bootstrap primary panel with header and footer.
 - b. Inside the panel body, add text Login to make a purchase in a paragraph tag with class text-warning assigned to it.
 - c. Below the text content, create a login form with email and password fields using Bootstrap form classes form-group and form-control.
 - d. Add a button below the email and password field using Bootstrap button classes btn and btn-primary.
 - e. Add Don't have an account? Register in the panel footer using the class panel-footer.
- 4. Add the footer at the end of the page.

6.2.3 1SIGNUP PAGE:



- 1. Create a header and add navigation links to signup (signup.html) and login page (login.html)
- 2. Using Bootstrap form classes create a signup form like this:
- 3. Add a footer below the form. When you're done, the signup page should look like this:

6.2.4 PRODUCTS PAGE:



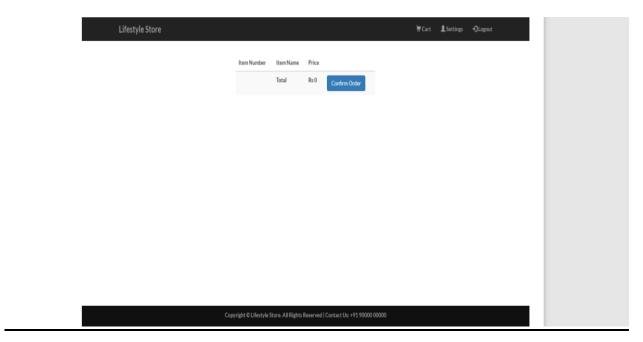
(6.4.0)

Create post login products page. The post login web page is divided into three sections:

- 1. Header with navigation links to cart, settings and logout.
- 2. Content
- 3. Footer
- 1. Create an after login fixed header navigation bar using the Bootstrap navbar classes like this.
- 2. This is a collapsing navbar, include the navigation options to cart, settings and logout. a. Link the cart option to cart.html b. Link the settings option to setting.html c. Link the logout option to logout.html
- 3. Create a div and assign class container to it.
- 4. Inside the div with class container, create another and assign class jumbotron. Inside this div, add the text "Welcome to our Lifestyle Store!" in a tag and add text "We have the best cameras, watches and shirts for you. No need to hunt around, we have all in one place." in a tag.
- 5. Create a row adding cameras, assign class text-center to the row.

- 6. Inside the row create a div and assign classes col-md-3 col-sm-6 to this div. Inside this div, add an image thumbnail with caption and button to create an item listing.
 - a. Using the images of the camera items provided in the img folder create image thumbnails for 4 item listings for cameras.
 - b. Using the images of watches and shirts, create similar item listings Note: Use a separate row for watches and shirts.
- 7. Add the footer at the end of the page.

6.2.5 CART PAGE:



(6.5.0)

- 1. Create an after login fixed header navigation bar.
- 2. Create a table with 4 columns and 3 rows. The table has "Item Number, Item Name, Price" as table headers. Add a link to the success.html page inside the 3rd row, 4th column and assign classes "btn btn-primary" to the tag.
- 3. Add the footer at the end of the page.

6.2.6 SETTINGS PAGE:

The settings page is used to update a user's password. This is how the settings page should look like:

6.2.7 SUCCESS PAGE:

It should contain the message:

- 1. Display success message: Your order is confirmed. Thank you for shopping with us. Click here to purchase any other item.
- 2.Click here in the success message will be a link to products.php page.

6.3 MY SQL:

Create the database and the tables to store the user data. This document contains information about the database and tables that you need to create.

- 1. Create a database called store, this database contains the following tables: a. items: This table contains the item information such as its id, name and price. b. users: This table contains the user specific information such as name, email id, password, contact number, city and address. c. users_items: This table stores the information about the item orders by the users. Columns are id, user_id, items_id and status.
- 2. Create following tables:

Items: Consists of 3 columns with pid as the primary key (to identify items uniquely) and has the following table structure:

Users: Consists of 7 columns with id as the primary key and has the following table **structure:**

users_items: Consists of 4 columns and has the following table structure:

6.4 PHP:

To include php, you need to change the extension of web pages to php. So, change .html to. php. In this way, web pages will be converted into php.

- Create a new folder named includes.
- Create footer.php file. Keep the footer code inside the file. Footer is present in all the web pages. We will include this code inside all the web page using include statement.
- Create header.php file inside includes folder. There are two bootstrap navbar we have used in bootstrap assignment. One is for logged in users, which includes cart, settings, and logout option. Second for logged out users or new users which includes signup and login links. Combine this in one header.

6.4.1 Logic:

Session variable will be declared after login or signup. I.e. we can use session to control which links will be shown to which user. We will create email and user_id session variables for logged in users. The code of header.php file will be:

The difference of links is in navbar-right. If isset(\$_SESSION['email'] is true, then the user is logged in. So cart, settings and logout links will be shown. If session is not set, then signup and login links will be shown. As navbar is included in all the web pages, we will add this code in all web pages using include statement.

6.4.2 Common.php:

Create common.php file inside includes folder which will contain connection variable and session_start() function. We will use require statement to add this file code into all web pages.

6.4.3 Index.php:

- Use require statement and add common.php file in the first line of the code.
- Index page can be visited by logged out users only. Add the condition that if session variable email is set, redirect the user to products.php page using header function. Code will be like:
- Inside the body tag, remove navbar code. Start the php tag and include header.php file and then close the php tag.
- Remove the footer code. Include footer.php.

6.4.4 Login.php:

- Add common.php file.
- Login page can be visited only by logged out users.
- To login form, add method POST and action

6.4.5 Login_submit.php page:

• Include footer.php in the end. Login submit.php

- Add common.php file.
- Store the login form data into variables.
- Use mysqli real escape string function for security.
- Use MD5 function for password value.
- Write the select query to fetch id and email from the users where email and password are the values entered by the user in the login form.
- If mysqli_num_rows == 0, then there is no user with the email and password in the users table.
- Else use mysqli fetch array.
- Initialize email and user_id session variables.
- User header function to redirect the user to products.php page.

6.4.6 Signup Page:

- Add common.php file.
- This page will not be visited by logged in users i.e. if the session is set, redirect the user to **products.php page.**
- Remove header and footer code, include php files for the same.
- Use HTML5 validations for the form fields.
- Form data will be send to signup_script.php page using POST method.

6.4.7 Signup_script.php:

- Add common.php file.
- Use backend validations.
- Use the select query to fetch id of the user whose email is the email entered by the user in the signup form. This means we do not allow duplicate entry of emails.
- If mysqli num rows > 0, show error that email id already exists.
- Else write the insert query to insert the new user.
- After mysqli_query function, use mysqli_insert_id(\$con) function to get the primary key of the new user inserted.
- Initialize session variable as we have done after successful login.
- Redirect the user to products.php page using header function.

6.4.8 Check-if-added.php inside includes folder:

- Make a function check_if_added_to_cart(\$item_id). This function will get user_id from the session.
- Include common.php file inside the function.
- This function will take user id and items id and will check whether there is an entry in users_products table with status 'Added to cart'.

- This means the user has already added this product to the cart.
- If mysqli_num_rows >= 1, then return 1. Else return 0.
- This web page will just contain this function.
- This function will be used in products.php page.

6.4.9 Products Page:

- Add common.php file.
- Remove navbar code. Include header.php code.
- Include Check-if-added.php page also after including header.php page.
- Now we will change the buy now button code for every item.
- Let us start with the first item.
- Start the PHP tag after paragraph tag which include price for Cannon EOS.
- For logged out users, we will show button with Add to cart value with href="login.php".
- For logged in users, button will be disabled if a particular item is already added to cart by the user. Else show the link to add the item to the cart.
- Else, use another if else condition inside it.
- If condition is, call check_if_added_to_cart(1). For this item, item id is 1. If this function returns 1, add a button which is disabled and contains text Added to cart. Else show the button with href="cart-add.php?id=1" and text Add to cart.
- We have hardcoded the link. Href attribute will contain cart-add.php?id=1. This id=1 is for first item. For second item id=2 and so on.
- The final button code will be
- This code will be same for every item except the item id's.

6.4.10 Cart-add.php:

- This page will receive one id in GET method.
- Add common.php file.
- Write the insert query to add items id (from url) and user id from the session and status would be Added to cart.
- After mysqli_query function, use header function to redirect the user to products.php page. Cart page:
- Add common.php.
- Add validation, only logged in users can visit this page.
- Use header.php and footer.php
- Get user id from the session.
- Select all the items from users_products of particular user. Use inner join to get the product details of the items added to cart by the user.

- If mysqli num rows ==0, show message that "Add items to the cart first!".
- In else part, use while loop.
- In while loop, initialize a variable sum inside the loop and add the price of the items when the loop iterates.
- Initialize id variable inside the loop and append all id's of the items separated by comma.
- Display all the items added to cart by the user.
- Add a link in front of each item Remove.
- Inside single quotes, use {} symbol around the variable to make them count as a variable.
- Last row will be out of the while loop which will contain total and a link to success page with id variable initialized will be passed as GET function.

6.4.11 Cart-remove.php:

- Add common.php file.
- In URL, use the id and user id is in session.
- Use delete query to delete the row with user id and items id.
- Redirect the user to cart.php page after successful deletion.

6.4.12 Success.php:

- Add common.php file.
- If email session is not set, redirect the user to index.php page.
- For all item id's present in url, change the status to confirmed including user id in where clause.
- Display success message: Your order is confirmed. Thank you for shopping with us. Click here to purchase any other item.
- Click here in the success message will be a link to products.php page.

6.4.13 Settings.php:

- Add common.php file.
- If email session is not set, redirect the user to index.php page.
- Make a form with action settings_script.php and method POST. Form will have the fields: old password, new password, retype new password.

6.4.14 Settings_script.php:

- Add common.php file.
- If email session is not set, redirect the user to index.php page.
- Add backend validations. Hint: you can check with strlen function that whether the length of new password and retype new password fields is same. If not, show an error.
- Use select query to fetch the password stored in the database.
- If password matches, write the update query.

| | • If not, redirect the user to settings.php page with the error message. |
|-------|--|
| .4.15 | Logout.php page: |
| | • Start session. |
| | • If email session is not set, redirect the user to index.php page. |
| | • Use Session_destroy function. |
| | • Redirect the user to index.php page. |
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8. CONCLUSION

- We want to conclude that Web Designing and Web Developing services are used in every kinds of business. Even small scale business will grow to large extent after creating their business website.
- The standard tools used for creating the website will ensure that things such as navigation, menus and layout confirm to current practices with which every web user is familiar with.
- For Building a website we must use right tools and resources.
- There are huge opportunities available for the students who want to work in this field. Many private and public organizations hire web designer for their online work and website development.