# E-COMMERCE WEBSITE

# E-COMMERCE WEBSITE

## A Project Report

### *Submitted by*

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*in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree*

*of*

## BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

### IN

### COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

### at



**DR. APJ ABDUL KALAM WOMEN'S INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**(AFFILIATED TO LALIT NARAYAN MITHILA UNIVERSITY, DARBHANGA, BIHAR, INDIA)**

# DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the project entitled "E-COMMERCE WEBSITE" submitted for the B. Tech (CSE) degree is original work and the project has not formed the basis for the award of any other degree, diploma, fellowship or any other similar titles.

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**Place:**                                                    **Signature of Student**

**Date:**

# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project titled "E-COMMERCE WEBSITE" is a bona fide work carried out by Anuradha Sona, Arti Kumari, Prerna Priya, Seema Rani, a student of B. Tech (CSE) of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Women's Institute of Technology, Darbhanga (Bihar) affiliated to Lalit Narayan Mithila University, Darbhanga, Bihar (India) during the academic year 2018-22, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology (Computer Science and Engineering) and that the project has not formed the basis for the award previously of any other degree, diploma, fellowship or any other similar title.

**Place:**                                                      **Signature of Guide**

**Date:**

# ABSTRACT

Recently the E-commerce (Electronic-Commerce) platform is playing an important role in some areas; its activities are a subset of e-business activities. E-commerce is basically occur daily when sellers and buyers use the internet to conduct business transactions. Electronic Commerce is process of doing business through computer networks. Unlike traditional commerce that is carried out physically with effort of a person to go & get products, e-commerce has made it easier for human to reduce physical work and to save time. This E-commerce website is representing the Madhubani painting fabrics. Mithila painting is a folk art of Mithila region which represents religion, social scenes and elements of nature. Hand printed fabrics is greatly appreciated by the concessioners of arts and looked upon as slow sustainable fashion items. The main motto of this project will be to aware or attract people towards Mithila's arts, culture and traditions.

The main objective of this E-Commerce portal is to show or represents the Mithila painting fabrics to the users, about Product and details, about cart functionality and contact information. The project is totally static which only represents the various features which are present in the E-Commerce website. The HTML and CSS are used for structure and styling of the pages. And some of the JavaScript components are also used. This project is only focused on making people aware and attract towards the Mithila culture, arts and traditions.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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We take this opportunity to thanks all our lecturers who have directly or indirectly helped in our project. We pay our respects and love to our parents and all other family members for their deep affection and unabated inspiration that keep us really going. At last we would like to thanks our all the staff and friends of Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Women's Institute of Technology for helping us, whenever it required.

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# LIST OF FIGURES

# LIST OF CONTENT

# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Problem definition

We are living in e-century. The Internet and information and communication technologies (ICT) are central growth and productivity. Internet-based technologies and network can increase productivity, decrease costs and open new market opportunities.

Now a days, using the Internet and email to conduct business is not uncommon. However lack of technical and management skills in Information and Communication Technology is a barrier. There is a wide variety of resources available to help you to improve your e-commerce skills.

Mithila Painting mostly depict people and their association with nature and scenes and deities from the ancient epics. Natural objects like the sun, the moon, and religious plants, along with scenes from the royal court and social events like paintings. Mithila painting are familiar to various people but some people don't know about it deeply and some people who belongs to Mithila but due to some reason they don't know or aware about Mithila culture and traditions. There is a wide variety of resources available to help you to know more about the E-Commerce and Mithila Paintings.

Here are some information about the E-commerce and Mithila painting.

## 1.2 E-Commerce

E-commerce means using the Internet and the web for business transactions and/or commercial transactions, which typically involve the exchange of value (e.g., money) across organizational or individual boundaries in return for products and services. Here we focus on digitally enabled commercial transactions among organizations and individuals.

E-business applications turn into e-commerce precisely, when an exchange of value occurs. Digitally enabled transactions include all transactions mediated by digital technology and platform; that is, transactions that occur over the Internet and the web. Hence, e-tailing is a subset of e-commerce, which encapsulates all "commerce" conducted via the Internet. It refers to that part of e-commerce that entails the sale of product merchandise and does not include sale of services, namely railway tickets, airlines tickets and job portals.

## History of E-Commerce

The history of E-commerce begins with the invention of the telephone at the end of last century. EDI (Electronic Data Interchange) is widely viewed as the beginning of ecommerce if we consider ecommerce as the networking of business communities and digitalization of business information. Large organizations have been investing in development of EDI since sixties. It has not gained reasonable acceptance until

eighties. The meaning of electronic commerce has changed over the last 30 years.

Originally, electronic commerce meant the facilitation of commercial transactions electronically, using technology such as Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT). These were both introduced in the late 1970s, allowing businesses to send commercial documents like purchase orders or invoices electronically. The growth and acceptance of credit cards, automated teller machines (ATM) and telephone banking in the 1980s were also forms of electronic commerce. Another form of E-commerce was the airline and railway reservation system.

Online shopping, an important component of electronic commerce was invented by Michael Aldrich in the UK in 1979. The world's first recorded business to business was Thomson Holidays in 1981. The first recorded business to consumer was Gateshead SIS/Tesco in 1984. During the 1980s, online shopping was also used extensively in the UK by auto manufacturers such as Ford, General Motors and Nissan. The systems used the switched public telephone network in dial-up and leased line modes. Although the Internet became popular worldwide around 1994 when the first internet online shopping started, it took about five years to introduce security protocols and DSL allowing continual connection to the Internet. By the end of 2000, many European and American business companies offered their services through the World Wide Web. Since then people began to associate a word "E-commerce" with the ability of purchasing various goods through the Internet using secure protocols and electronic payment services.

## Types of E-Commerce

E-commerce can be categorised into six categories:

**Business-to-Business (B2B)** – B2B e-commerce consists of all kinds of electronic transactions, dealings and business related to the goods and services that are conducted between two companies. This type of e-commerce exists between the producers of a product and the conventional wholesalers who advertise the product to consumers for purchase. So, in this kind of e-commerce the final consumer is not involved and the online transactions only involve the manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers etc.

**Business-to-Consumer (B2C)** – It is the most common form of e-commerce, and it deals with electronic business relationships between businesses and consumers. This kind of e-commerce allows consumers to shop around for the best prices, read customer reviews and find different products that they would not find otherwise in the retail world. This kind of e-commerce is related to the transactions and relationships between businesses and the end customers. Today, we find various online shopping sites and virtual stores on the internet, that sell thousands of products, ranging from computers, fashion items to medicines and other necessities.

**Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C)** – This level of e-commerce consists of all electronic transactions that take place between consumers. This consists of electronic transactions of goods and services between two customers and is mainly conducted through a third party that provides an online platform for these transactions. C2C e-commerce consists of

sites where old items are bought and sold, such as OLX, Quicker etc. Generally, these payment transactions are provided by online platforms (such as Paytm, Google Pay etc), and are conducted through social media networks (such as Facebook, Instagram etc) and websites.

**Consumer-to-Business (C2B)** – In C2B e-commerce, a consumer or an individual makes their goods or services available online for companies to purchase, so, in this kind of e-commerce a complete reversal of the selling and buying process takes place. For example, a graphic designer making a company site or logo or a photographer taking photos for an e-commerce website. This is very relevant for crowd-sourcing projects.

**Business-to-Administration (B2A)** – This e-commerce consists of electronic transactions that takes place companies and bodies of public administration such as government. Therefore, the B2A model is sometimes also referred to as B2G (Business-to-Government). Many processes are becoming optimized through digitalization because of that many administrations and governing bodies are implementing third-party technologies to assist in the process. This involves many services in various areas such as social security, fiscal measures, employment and legal documents.

**Consumer-to-Administration (C2A)** – This e-commerce consists of electronic transactions that takes place between people and bodies of public administration. This relationship allows access for consumers to receive information, make payments, and establish direct communication between the government or administrations and the consumers. Many common C2A transactions may include paying taxes,

fines, or paying tuition to a university.  The main objective of both the B2A and C2A types of eCommerce is to increase flexibility, efficiency, and transparency in public administration.

## 1.3 Mithila/Madhubani Painting

Madhubani painting is one of the many famous Indian art forms. As it is practiced in the Mithila region of Bihar and Nepal, it is called Mithila or Madhubani art. Often characterized by complex geometrical patterns, these paintings are known for representing ritual content for particular occasions, including festivals, religious rituals, etc. The colors used in Madhubani paintings are usually derived from plants and other natural sources. These colors are often bright and pigments like lampblack and ochre are used to create black and brown respectively. Instead of contemporary brushes, objects like twigs, matchsticks and even fingers are used to create the paintings.

**Fig 1.1: Sun Mithila Painting**

## History & Evolution

Madhubani paintings originated in the Mithila region of Bihar. Some of the initial references to the Madhubani painting can be found in the Hindu epic Ramayana when King Janaka, Sita's father, asks his painters to create Madhubani paintings for his daughter's wedding. The knowledge was passed down from generation to generation and the paintings began to adorn the houses of the region. The women of the village practiced these paintings on the walls of their respective home. Their paintings often illustrated their thoughts, hopes and dreams.

Over time, Madhubani paintings became a part of festivities and special events like weddings. Slowly, this art attracted connoisseurs of art as many contemporary Indian artists took the art on global stage. The traditional base of plastered mud wall was soon replaced by handmade paper, cloth and canvas. Since the paintings have been confined to a limited geographical range, the themes as well as the style are more or less, the same.

**Fig 1.2 King and queen worship God**

## Style & Designs

Madhubani paintings were initially practiced by different sects of people and hence the paintings were categorized into five different styles, such as Tantrik, Kohbar, Bharni, Godna, Katchni. But today, these five different styles have been merged by contemporary artists. The themes used in these paintings often revolve around Hindu deities like Krishna, Rama, Lakshmi, Shiva, Durga and Saraswati. Also, heavenly bodies like the Sun and the Moon often form the centrepiece of Madhubani paintings.

One can also find paintings based on the scenes from the royal courts and social events like weddings. The usage of geometrical patterns is pretty much apparent in these paintings. The fact that these complex mathematical patterns were used in Madhubani paintings makes them more intriguing and special.

These paintings are also known for their simplicity, for the brush and colors used are often derived from natural sources. While the paintings are largely made using powdered rice, colors derived from turmeric, pollen, pigments, indigo, various flowers, sandalwood, and leaves of various plants and trees, etc. Also, many natural sources are combined and are processed to obtain the desired colors. The colors are often prepared by the artists themselves. If the artists come across empty spaces even after completing the painting, they usually fill up those empty spaces with the motifs of flowers, animals, birds and geometrical patterns. A double line is usually drawn as the border.

# CHAPTER-2

# WEB TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

## 2.1 HTML

HTML, or Hyper-Text Markup Language, allows web users to create and structure sections, paragraphs, and links using elements, tags, and attributes. However, it's worth noting that HTML is not considered a programming language as it can't create dynamic functionality.

**HTML has a lot of use cases, namely:**

**Web development**. Developers use HTML code to design how a browser displays web page elements, such as text, hyperlinks, and media files.

**Internet navigation**. Users can easily navigate and insert links between related pages and websites as HTML is heavily used to embed hyperlinks.

**Web documentation**. HTML makes it possible to organize and format documents, similarly to Microsoft Word.

It's also worth noting that HTML is now considered an official web standard. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) maintains and develops HTML specifications, along with providing regular updates.

## How does HTML work

HTML documents are files that end with a .html or .htm extension. A web browser reads the HTML file and renders its content so that internet users can view it.

All HTML pages have a series of HTML elements, consisting of a set of tags and attributes. HTML elements are the building blocks of a web page. A tag tells the web browser where an element begins and ends, whereas an attribute describes the characteristics of an element.

The three main parts of an element are:

**Opening tag –** used to state where an element starts to take effect. The tag is wrapped with opening and closing angle brackets. For example, use the start tag <p> to create a paragraph.

**Content –** this is the output that other users see.

**Closing tag –** the same as the opening tag, but with a forward slash before the element name. For example, </p> to end a paragraph.

**Example:-** <p>This is how you add a paragraph in HTML.</p>

Another attribute, the HTML class, is most important for development and programming. The class attribute adds style information that can work on different elements with the same class value.

**HTML page structure:** The basic structure of an HTML page is laid out below. It contains the essential building-block elements (i.e. doctype declaration, HTML, head, title, and body elements) upon which all web pages are created.
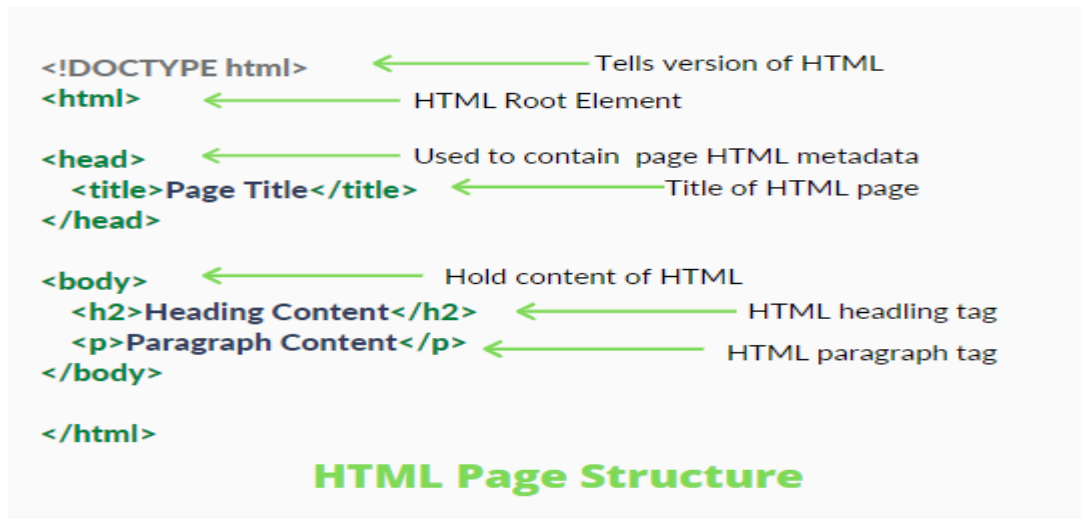


**Fig 2.1 HTML Page Structure**

**<DOCTYPE! html>:** This is the document type declaration (not technically a tag). It declares a document as being an HTML document. The doctype declaration is not case-sensitive.

**<html>:** This is called the HTML root element. All other elements are contained within it.

**<head>:** The head tag contains the "behind the scenes" elements for a webpage. Elements within the head aren't visible on the front-end of a webpage. HTML elements used inside the <head> element include:

**\<style\>**

**\<title\>**

**\<base\>**

**\<noscript\>**

**\<script\>**

**\<meta\>**

**\<link\>**

**\<body\>:** The body tag is used to enclose all the visible content of a webpage. In other words, the body content is what the browser will show on the front-end.

An HTML document can be created using any text editor. Save the text file using .html or .htm . Once saved as an HTML document, the file can be opened as a webpage in the browser.

**HTML Editors :-**

•Notepad

•Atom

•Notepad++

•Sublime text

**HTML Comments: -**

•Comments don't render on the browser.

•Helps to debug our code.

•Types of comment:-

1.Single Line

2.Multiple Line

**HTML Element: -**

•Elements are created using tags.

•It is used to define semantics.

•Basic Structure:-

 <p color="red">This is our paragraph tag</p>

•Contains following things:-

1.Start tag: <p>

2.Attributes: color="red"

3.End tag: </p>

4.Content: This is our paragraph tag

 **Element types:-**

**Block level**

•Takes up full block or width and adds structure in the web page

•Always starts from new line

•Always end before the new line

•Example:    <p> , <div> , <ol>  ,<ul>

**Inline Level:**

•Takes up what is requires and adds meaning to the web page

•Always start from where the previous element ended

•Example:    <span> ,<strong> , <img> ,<a>

**Basic Tags :-**

•Enclosed with <>

•Different tags render different meaning

**1.Title tag**

•Whatever is written this tag  comes up in the web page's tab

•Defines the title of the page

•Syntax: <title> Home</title>

**2. Paragraph tag**

•Defines the paragraph

•Syntax: <p> This is paragraph tag</p>

**List of Self closing tags :-**

 **1.Horizontal tag**

•Stands for horizontal rule

•Dividing the web page

•Syntax: <hr>

 **2.Break tag**

•Stands for break line

•Moving to next line

•Syntax: <br>

1. **Image tag**

   To add images  in the web page

   Syntax: <img src="url">

 **1.Heading  tag**

•<h1> to <h6> are called heading tags

•Defines heading of the page

•H1 represents the most important page in the web page

•H6 represents the least important page in the web page

## 1.Link tag

•HTML links are defined with the <a> tag

•Syntax: <a href="url" ></a>

## 1.List tag

•HTML supports ordered, unordered and definition lists.

## 1.Unordered List

•An unordered list is a list of items. The list items are marked with bullets. Starts with the <ul> tag. Each list items start with the <li> tag.

## 2.Ordered List

•In ordered list , the list items are marked with numbers.

•Starts with the <ol> tag. Each list items start with the <li> tag.

## 3. Definition list

•This is a list of terms and explanation of the terms/

•Starts with <dl> tag.

## 7. Frame tag

•The <frame> tag defines what HTML document to put into each frame

•Example: <frame src="frame_a.html".

## 8. Div and span tag

• Both of these tag are used to group different tag

• Acts like a container

• Effective while styling

• Syntax: <div>…………</div>

• Syntax : <span>……………</span>

• Difference <div> is block level and <span> is inline level.


## 9.  <form> tag

• Forms are required to take  input from the user who visits the website.

• Syntax: <form> Form content </form>

• Some types of input are:-

 **1.Text :-** used to store data.

  Syntax: type="text"

 **2.Button :-** used to include button in the form.

  Syntax: type="button" value="insert- text-here"

 **3.Checkbox :-** to provide ability to check multiple options.

  Syntax: type="checkbox"

**4.Radio Button :-** allows one to choose a single option.

Syntax: type="radio"

**5.Text Area :-** multi-line plain text editing control.

Syntax: <textarea>

**6.Labels :-** add captions for individual items in a form.

Syntax: <label>

**7.Input :-** it defines an HTML form to enter inputs by the used side.

Syntax: <input>

## 2.2 CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. It is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including colours, layout, and fonts, thus making our web pages presentable to the users.

CSS is designed to make style sheets for the web. It is independent of HTML and can be used with any XML-based markup language. Now let's try to break the acronym:

Cascading: Falling of Styles

Style: Adding designs/Styling our HTML tags

Sheets: Writing our style in different documents.

## CSS Editors

Some of the popular editors that are best suited to wire CSS code are as following:

- Atom
- Visual Studio Code
- Brackets
- Espresso(For Mac OS  User)
- Notepad++(Great for HTML & CSS)
- Komodo Edit (Simple)
- Sublime Text (Best Editor)

## CSS Syntax

Selector {

    Property 1 : value;

    Property 2 : value;

    Property 3 : value;

  }

 For example:

  h1

   {

    Color: red;

    Text-align: center;


   }

  #unique

  {

    color: green;

  }

**Selector:** selects the element you want to target

Always remains the same whether we apply internal or external styling .

There are few basic selectors like tags, id's, and classes

All forms this key-value pair

**Keys:** properties(attributes) like color, font-size, background, width, height,etc.

**Value:** values associated with these properties

**How to add CSS:-**

•CSS is added to HTML pages to format the document according to information in the style sheet.

•Three ways to insert CSS:

**1.Inline CSS:** apply CSS on a single line or document.

Example - <p style="color:blue">Hello</p>

**2.Internal CSS:** apply CSS on a single document or page.

It is written inside the style tag within head section of html.

Example -<style> p{color:blue}</style>

**3.External CSS**: apply CSS on multiple pages or all pages.

Its extension is .css.

Example -p{color:blue}

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

**CSS Comments:-**

•Comments are generally written to explain our code. It is very helpful for the users.

•Comments are single or multiple lines statement and wriiten within /*-------*/.

**CSS Properties:-**

•**CSS Cursor:** define the type of mouse cursor when the mouse pointer is on the element.

•**CSS hover:** the hover selector is for selecting the elements when we move the mouse on them. It is not only limited to the links.

•**CSS Background:** background property is used to define the background effects on element. There are 5 background properties:-

   1.background-color

   2.background-image

   3.background-repeat

   4.background-attachment

   5.background-position

•**CSS Buttons**: In HTML, we use the button tag to create buttons, but by using CSS properties, we can style the buttons.

•**CSS Padding:** define the space between the element content and the element border.

•**CSS Position:** set position for an element. We can position element using top, bottom, left and right properties.

•**CSS Font:** used to control the looks of texts.

Some font attributes are:-

   1.Font color: change the color of the text.

   2.Font family: change the face of the font.

   3.Font size: increase or decrease the size of the font.

   4.Font style: make font bold, italic or underline.

   5.Font variant: creates a small-caps effect.

   6.Font weight: increase or decrease the boldness or lightness of the font.

•**CSS Margin**: define the space around elements. It is completely independent and doesn't have background color.

•**CSS visibility:** used to specify whether an element is visible or not.

•**CSS Border**: used to set the border on an element.

Border properties are:-

    1.border-style

    2.border-color

    3.border-width

    4.border-height

•**CSS border-radius:** sets the rounded borders and provide the rounded corners around an element, tags, or div. It defines the radius of the corners of an element.

•**CSS filter:** set visual effects to text, images, and other aspects of a webpage.

The CSS filter property allow us to access the effects such as color or blur, shifting on the rendering of an element.

•**CSS Outline:** it facilitates us to draw an extra border around an element.

•**CSS Word Wrap:** break the long words and wrap onto the next line. This property is used to prevent overflow.

**CSS Media Query:-**

•It is used to create a responsive web design. It means that view of a web page differs from system to system based on screen or media types.

•It can be used to check many things:

1.Width and height of the viewport

2.Width and height of the device

3.Orientation

4.Resolution

•Syntax: @media not | only mediatype and (expression)

   { //code content

    }

**•Media types in CSS-**

**1.all** : used for all media devices.

**2.print :** used for printer

**3.screen :** used for computer screens, smartphones etc.

**4.speech :** used for screen readers.

**•Features of Media Query:-**

1. **color :** number of bits per color component for output device.

2**. grid :** check whether the device is grid or bitmap.

3. **height :** viewport height.

4**. aspect-ratio :** ratio between width and height of viewport.

5**. color-index :** number of color the device can display.

6. **max-resolution :** maximum resolution of the device.

7. **monochrome :** number of bits per color on a monochrome device.

8. **scan :** scanning of output devices.

9. **update :** how quickly can the output device modify.

10. **width :** viewport width.

## 2.3 JAVASCRIPT

•JavaScript is a light-weighted object-oriented programming language.

•It is used by several websites for scripting the webpages.

•It was introduced in the year 1995 for adding programs to the webpages in the Netscape Navigator browser.

**Features of JavaScript: -**

•All popular web browsers support JavaScript as they provide built-in execution environments.

•JavaScript follows the syntax and structure of the C Programming language.

•It is a weakly typed language, where certain types are implicitly cast.

•It is an object-oriented programming language that uses prototypes rather than using classes for inheritance.

•It is a light-weighted and interpreted language.

•It is a case sensitive language.

•It is supportable by every operating system.

•It provides good control to the users over the web browsers.

**Applications of JavaScript: -**

• Client side validation

• Dynamic drop-down menus

• Displaying date and time

• Displaying pop-up windows and dialogue boxes

• Displaying clocks

**JavaScript Syntax :-**

```
<script>
 document. write("");
</script>
```

**JavaScript toggle :-**

• Toggling the class means if there is no class name assigned to the element, then a class name is assigned to it dynamically or if a certain class is already present, then it can be removed.

• Toggle() method –

First make a template of the HTML file that include a paragraph tag and a button tag.

Example:

```
<style>
  .paragraphClass{
    font-size : 30px;
    color:red;
      }
  #Button{
     margin-top:15px;
      }
      </style>
```

•**Script for toggling**

```
<script>
  function myFunc() {
    var para=document.getElementById("p);
     para.classList.toggle("paragraphClass");
          }
  </script>
```

# CHAPTER-3

## WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Building a well-functioning website is an integral part of a successful business. Developing a website can be hectic and lengthy if ignored the basic process involved. Some of the basic process involved are information gathering, design, content writing and assembly, planning, coding, and review. Here in this report we are going briefly about the topics such as user requirement, design, implementation.

## 3.1 User Requirement

Requirements are needed to complete the project as well as for visualizing the project. Web programming languages or tools for making the websites are the requirements for the construction of the website. There are various tools and technologies that can help to create the website. Choosing of the tools or technologies must be proper because higher level technologies gives the better website. More requirements will give more focus and help with the website. Website requirements tells not only the functions and capabilities that the website must have but also what it allows the user to do.

There are various types of requirements which comes together during the process. Business requirements, functional requirements and user requirements are the categories of website requirements. Business

requirements in the website are often the objectives that the clients are looking forward to solving problem with. Functional requirements are all about what is needed for the development of the website and how the website should operate. Likewise, user requirements in the website development specify the user expectations and their interaction with the website. Website requirements tell what the website should have and how they allow the users to interact with the site.

## 3.2 Design

Design of web structure diagram is needed during planning of website development to understand purpose and navigation. Website structured diagram will give clear vision of website from which developer and customer can discuss whether adding or removing some features are necessary or not. Well structure diagram and discussion give focus and main idea to develop good website.
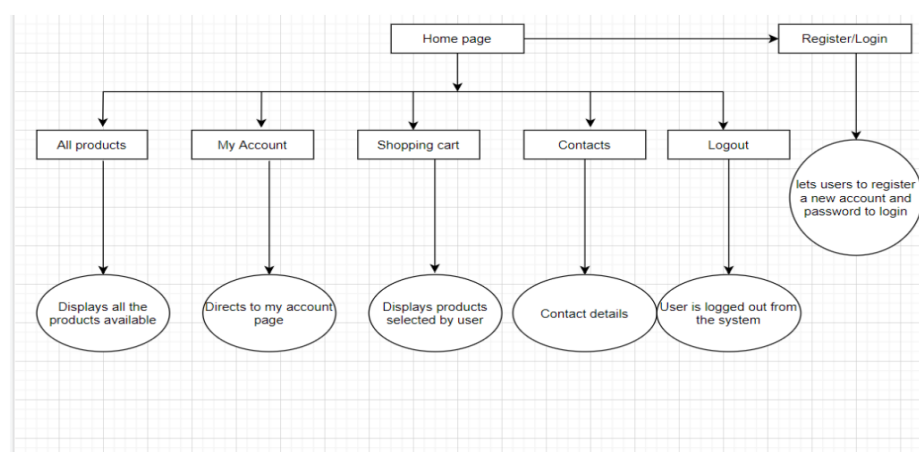


**Fig 3.1 Structure Web diagram**

## 3.3 Implementation

Implementation involves all the practical work done during creating process such as creating webpages, posts, creating navigation bar, side menu and placing the contents. Technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript are used as per the requirement of a website. This part also includes testing, testing of website is done time to time to conform it is running smoothly and in correct form. The website becomes ready to be published once all the steps described above are executed for the development of a website.

# CHAPTER -4

# RESULTS/OUTPUTS

Anyone can view E-Commerce portal (Mithila Store) and available products, but every user must login by his/her Username and password in order to purchase or order products. Unregistered members can register by navigating to Account page. Only admin will have access to modify roles by default developer can only be an "Admin". Once user register site, his default role will be User.

Mithila Store Page details:

- ➢ Home Page
- ➢ Product Page
- ➢ Product-details page
- ➢ Contact Us Page
- ➢ Account Page
- ➢ Cart Page

## 4.1 HOME PAGE

The Home Screen will consist of screen were one can browse through the products which we have on our website. Home page is categorized in many parts like header, featured categories, featured products, latest product, offer, testimonial, brands, footer. In header part the header of the page is defined like menu bar logo of the our website and some pictures and some contents. In featured categories part have some featured product which is best selling product and also very good for according to the brands and quality of products. In featured products add some product with their all information like brands , quality, price rating etc… In the latest product part have present the latest product of Mithila Store which is recently come

in market and very demandable between the customers. In the offer part we declare Mithila Store offer which is

Smart Band 4. After that in the testimonial part the testimony of the some user of Mithila Store is declared and lastly the footer part is declare in which the logo of website, some links and copyright of the website is declared. Mithila Store is a lifestyle e-commerce web application, which retails various fashion and lifestyle's products.
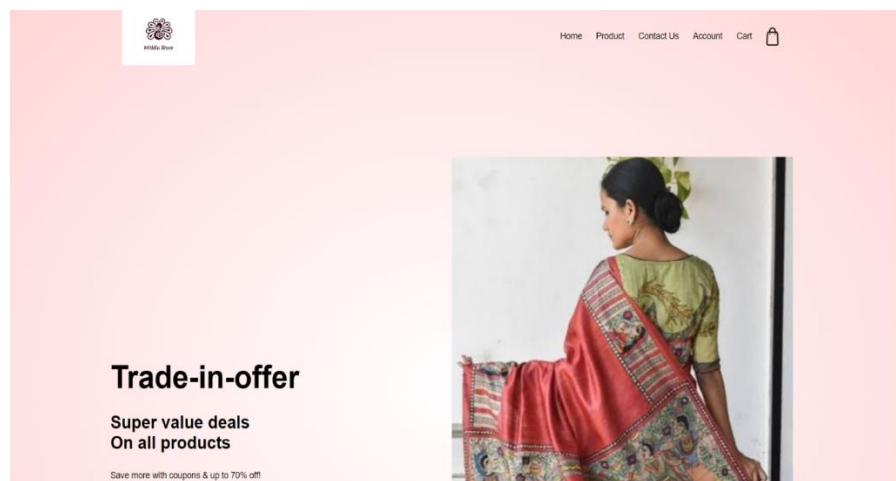


**Fig 4.1 Home Page**

## 4.2 PRODUCT PAGE

Product page is the second page of our website, in this page the information of the all product in briefly described. Also in this add any other product and to go the product details page we can jump to this page.

Product page have all about the product also it have the option to the user to sort the product according their likes like sort by price, sort by popularity, sort by rating etc… In this page the customer select their product according their requirement and buy them also here the various type of option is available for the user to buy the product.
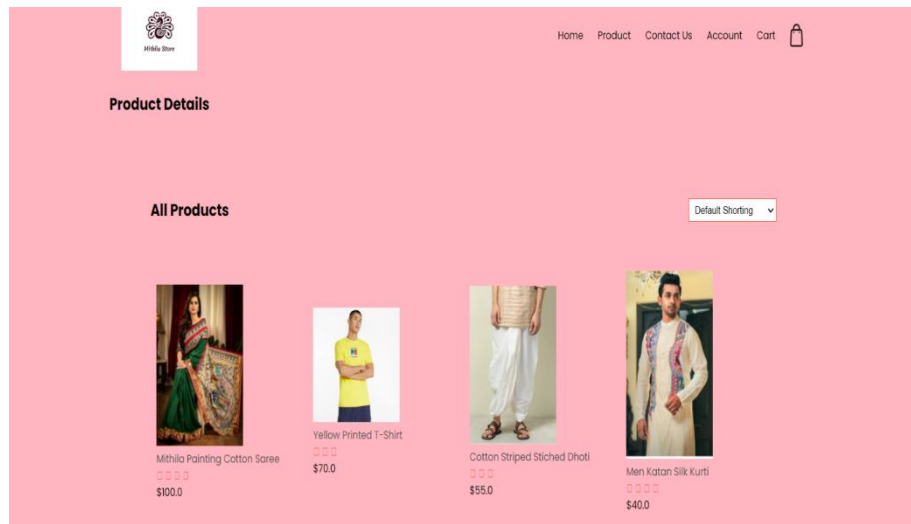
**Fig 4.2 Product Page**

## 4.3 PRODUCT-DETAILS PAGE: -

In Product-Details Page the detail of every product in briefly describe each and every information of the product is described here, like the price, rating, quality etc…. Also, in this page customer can buy the product according their choice like size, color, quantity etc…. This page is mainly defining the product information and this is very important for any website.
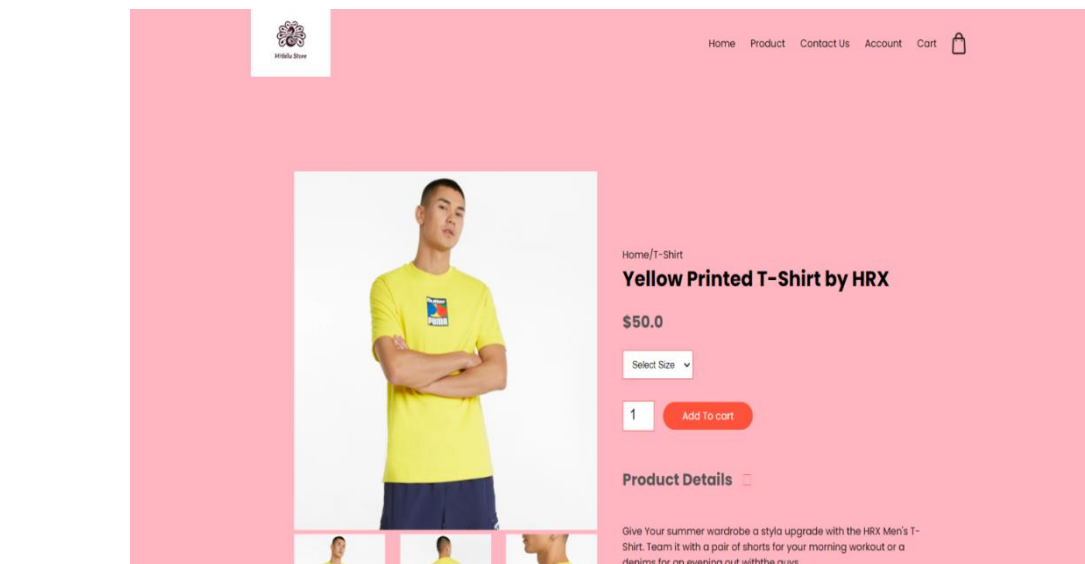


**Fig 4.3 Product-Details Page**

## 4.4 CONTACT US PAGE

Visitors and Registered users can contact website owners or administrators from here. And give their statement/opinion about the website to the owner of the website. This is very useful or a good way to know the fair opinion of the user for website. And with the help of this opinion the owner of the website can modify their website. Also it is very helpful and a best initiation for improve the performance and efficiency of the website. To contact with the owner of the website the customer use their Name, E-mail, Phone number and subject the in the message section user write their message for the administrator of the website. In the user's point of view this is also very useful because in some situation when the user have any problem or any question about the website, then the user write their message there and send the owner of the website.



**Fig 4.4 Contact Us Page**

## 4.5 ACCOUNT PAGE

Registering user into system is always a smart and systematic approach to database. For a website to be user friendly it must have user friendly registration system which is simple and clear to users visiting. In this project, the registration form is very simple which contains Name, E-mail address and password. Users are compulsory required to fill the Name, e-mail address and password. Users can not have accounts from one e-mail id. If e-mail is already registered then the user required to login the page. After the users completes successful registration of their details on the website, they can login on the website with correct email address and password given while registering. Upon entering incorrect email address or a password the login is not complete it give the error message. Forgot password option is made available if in case any user finds it hard to remember their e-mail id and password. The Account page as follows.
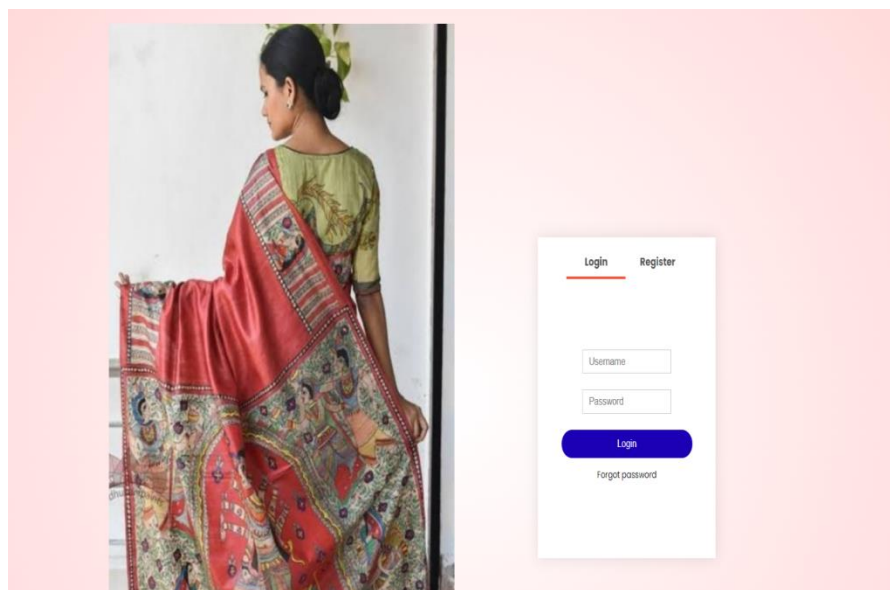


**Fig 4.5 Account Page**

## 4.6 CART PAGE

Shopping cart in internet is not much different then shopping cart in real world. It is a function that enables users to make a purchase of product or services. Having a well-made shopping cart is extremely important as it acts as the bridge between shopping and buying. In this Project, users can add and remove products from cart as per their need. Continue home page will redirect customer to main page where can search for more products.
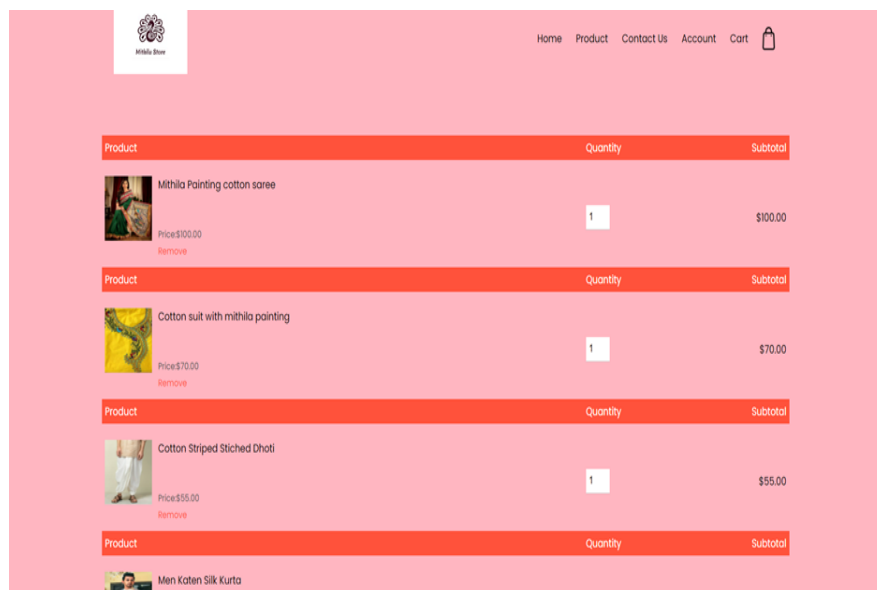


**Fig 4.6 Cart Page**

# CHAPTER-5


# CONCLUSION


E-commerce business has replaced traditional shop of buying and selling product. Development of technology made rapid growth of online business. Demand of online purchasing is rapidly increasing. From business point of view E-commerce had created a lot of opportunity to fresh starter as they can startup business with low cost no need of physical store, they just need to have one online website where they showcase their products and services. E-commerce business need modern attractive web design, effective marketing with quality product and good customer service to be successful. The internet has become a major resource in modern business, thus electronic shopping has gained significance not only from the entrepreneur's but also from the customer's point of view. For the entrepreneur, electronic shopping generates new business opportunities and for the customer, it makes comparative shopping possible.

The main purpose of this project was learning development of E-commerce website with html, CSS and JavaScript. Planning for making website was hardest part. Development of E-commerce website is often hard if one does not have proper knowledge where to start. Planning gives more focus and clear path to create website Developer has used different web tools and technology to create website. With proper plan and implementation developer create E-commerce website names Mithila Store which online stores of Mithila panting/Madhubani panting clothes, handloom etc… products where customer convenience. Customer can create account, easily access 24/7, choose variety of Mithila panting products, compare prices and finally order product. This will help to save time and effort of customers. Project will be modified in future with adding PayPal payment system and other new technologies as per necessity. A good shopping cart design must be accompanied with user-friendly shopping cart application logic. It should be convenient for the customer to view the contents of their

cart and to be able to remove or add items to their cart. The shopping cart application described in this project provides a number of features that are designed to make the customer more comfortable.

In conclusion, this was about the development of E-commerce Mithila Store website. We get good knowledge of E-commerce website, web tools and technologies which will be very useful in further study and working life.

# CHAPTER-6

# REFERENCES

- https://in.search.yahoo.com/search?fr=mcafee&type=E210IN885G91645&p=geeksforgeeks
- Shelly, B, 2012. Web Design Introductory,p.27. Web templets and other Technologies. Accessed 24 February 2020
- https://www.w3schools.com/
- https://r.search.yahoo.com/cbclk2/
- https://www.google-fonts.com/
- https://www.youtube.com/
- https://tutorialspoint.com/
- https://r.search.yahoo.com/

# CHAPTER-7

# APPENDICES

## Coding of the project:-

**Home Page code-**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

  <meta charset="UTF-8">

  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

  <title>MithilaStore | Ecommerce Website Design</title>

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

  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/font-awesome/4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">

  <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/@fortawesome/fontawesome-free@5.15.4/css/fontawesome.min.css">


</head>

<body>
```

```html
<div class="header">
   <div class="container">
      <div class="navbar">
         <div class="logo">
            <img src="images/logo.jpg.jpg" width="125px">
         </div>
         <nav>
            <ul id="MenuItems">
               <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
               <li><a href="product.html">Product</a></li>
               <li><a href="contact us.html">Contact Us</a></li>
               <li><a href="account.html">Account</a></li>
               <li><a href="cart.html">Cart</a></li>
            </ul>
         </nav>
         <img src="images/cart.png" width="30px" height="30px">
         <img src="images/menu.webp" class="menu-icon" onclick="menutoggle()">
      </div>
      <div class="row">
         <div class="col-2">
         <h3>Trade-in-offer</h3>
         <h1>Super value deals<br>On all products</h1>
         <br>
```

```html
        <p>Save more with coupons & up to 70% off!</p>

        <a href="" class="btn">Explore Now &#8594;</a>

        </div>

        <div class="col-2">

          <img src="images/feature.jpg">

        </div>

      </div>

   </div>

</div>

<div class="categories">

   <div class="small-container">

     <div class="row">

        <div class="col-3">

          <img src="images/f1.jpg">

        </div>

        <div class="col-3">

          <img src="images/f2.jpg">

        </div>

        <div class="col-3">

          <img src="images/f3.jpg">

        </div>

     </div>

   </div>
```

```html
</div>
<div  class="small-container">
  <h2 class="title">Featured Products</h2>
  <div class="row">
    <div class="col-4">
      <img src="images/p1.jpg" >
      <h4>Mithila Painting Cotton Saree</h4>
      <div class="rating">
        <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>
        <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>
        <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>
        <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>
        <i class="fa fa-star-o" ></i>
      </div>
       <p>$100.0</p>
    </div>
    <div class="col-4">
      <img src="images/p2.jpg" >
      <h4>Cotton Suit with Mithila Painting</h4>
      <div class="rating">
        <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>
        <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>
        <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>
        <i class="fa fa-star-o" ></i>
```

```
            <i class="fa fa-star-o" ></i>

        </div>

        <p>$70.0</p>

      </div>
```

…………

**Product Page code-**

```
<div  class="small-container">

  <div class="row row-2">

    <h2>All Products</h2>

    <select >

      <option>Default Shorting</option>

      <option>Short by price</option>

      <option>Short by popularity</option>

      <option>Short by rating</option>

      <option>Short by sale</option>

    </select>

  </div>

  <div class="row">

    <div class="col-4">

      <img src="images/p1.jpg" >

      <h4>Mithila Painting Cotton Saree</h4>
```

```html
    <div class="rating">

      <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>

      <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>

      <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>

      <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>

      <i class="fa fa-star-o" ></i>

    </div>

     <p>$100.0</p>

  </div>

  <div class="col-4">

    <img src="images/Men'sT-shirt.webp" >

    <h4>Yellow Printed T-Shirt</h4>

    <div class="rating">

      <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>

      <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>

      <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>

      <i class="fa fa-star-o" ></i>

      <i class="fa fa-star-o" ></i>

    </div>

     <p>$70.0</p>

  </div>
```

………………

**Product-Details Page code-**

```html
<div class="small-container single-product">
    <div class="row">
        <div class="col-2">
            <img              src="images/Men'sT-shirt.webp"
width="100%" id="ProductImg">

            <div class="small-img-row">
                <div class="small-img-col">
                    <img          src="images/Men'sT-shirt.webp"
width="100%" class="small-img">
                </div>
                <div class="small-img-col">
                    <img      src="images/Men's--T-shirt1.webp"
width="100%" class="small-img">
                </div>
                <div class="small-img-col">
                    <img      src="images/Men's--T-shirt2.webp"
width="100%" class="small-img">
                </div>
            </div>
        </div>
        <div class="col-2">
            <p>Home/T-Shirt</p>
            <h1>Yellow Printed T-Shirt by HRX</h1>
            <h4>$50.0</h4>
            <select >
                <option>Select Size</option>
                <option>XXL</option>
                <option>XL</option>
                <option>Large</option>
                <option>Medium</option>
                <option>Small</option>
            </select>
            <input type="number" value="1">
            <a href="" class="btn">Add To cart</a>
```

```html
        <h4>Product Details <i class="fa fa-indent" ></i></h4>  <!--symbol--->
            <br>
            <p>Give Your summer wardrobe a styla upgrade with the HRX Men's T-Shirt. Team it with a pair of shorts for your morning workout or a denims for an evening out withthe guys </p>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
<div class="small-container">

        <div class="row row-2">
          <h2>Related Products</h2>
          <p>View More</p>
        </div>
     </div>

    <div class="row">
      <div class="col-4">
        <img src="images/l1.jpg" >
        <h4>Hand Painted Tusar Silk Saree</h4>
        <div class="rating">
          <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>
          <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>
          <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>
          <i class="fa fa-star" ></i>
          <i class="fa fa-star-o" ></i>
        </div>
        <p>$80.0</p>
      </div>
      ………………………
```

**Contact Us Page code-**

```
<div class="container">
        <h1>Connect With Us</h1>
        <p>We would love to respond to your
queries and help you succeed. <br>Feel free to
get in touch with us.</p>
        <div class="Contact-box">
            <div class="Contact-left">
                <h3>Send          your
request</h3>
                <form>
                    <div     class="input-
row">
                    <div class="input-group">

    <label>Name</label>
    <input type="text" placeholder="Marry">
                            </div>
    <div class="input-group">

    <label>Phone</label>
    <input type="text" placeholder="+1 412 520
3231">
    </div>
</div>
<div class="input-row">

    <div class="input-group">

        <label>EMail</label>
<input type="email" placeholder="abc@gmail.com">
```

```html
            </div>
        <div class="input-group">

            <label>Subject</label>
            <input    type="text"    placeholder="Product-
demo">
                                </div>
                            </div>

            <label>Message</label>
        <textarea        rows="5"        placeholder="Your
Message"></textarea>

        <button type="submit">Send</button>
                        </form>
                    </div>
                    <div class="Contact-right">
                    <h3>Reach Us</h3>
                    <table>
                        <tr>
        <td>Email</td>

        <td>contactus@example.com</td>
                            </tr>
                            <tr>
                                <td>Phone</td>
                                <td>+1   0123   456
789</td>
                            </tr>
                            <tr>
                                <td>Address</td>
        <td>LaxmiSagar Darbhanga<br></t</table>
        ………………………..
```

**Account Page Code-**

```html
<div class="account-page">

    <div class="container">

        <div class="row">

            <div class="col-2">

    <img src="images/feature.jpg"
width="100%">

            </div>

            <div class="col-2">

                <div class="form-
container">

        <div class=form-buttom>

<span onclick="login()">Login</span>

                            <span
onclick="register()">Register</span>

                                <hr
id="Indicator">

                        </div>

                        <form
id="LoginForm">

  <input type="text" placeholder="Username">

   <input type="password"
placeholder="Password">

 <button type="submit"
class=button>Login</button>

            <a href="">Forgot password</a>

    </form>

 <form id=RegForm>
```

```html
            <input type="text" placeholder="Username">

            <input type="email" placeholder="Email">

            <input type="password"
placeholder="Password">

            <button type="submit"
class=button>Register</button>

              </form>

            </div>

           </div>

          </div>

          ……………………
```

**Cart Page Code-**

```html
            <div class="small- container cart-page">

               <table>

                 <tr>

                     <th>Product</th>

                     <th>Quantity</th>

                     <th>Subtotal</th>

                 </tr>

                 <tr>

                   <td>

                   <div class="cart-info">

                       <img src="images/p1.jpg">

                       <div>
```

```html
            <p>Mithila Painting cotton saree</p>

            <small>Price:$100.00</small>

            <br>

            <a href="">Remove</a>

          </div>

        </div>

      </td>

      <td><input                        type="number"
value="1"></td>

      <td> $100.00</td>

  </tr>

  <tr>

      <th>Product</th>

      <th>Quantity</th>

      <th>Subtotal</th>

    </tr>

    <tr>

      <td>

      <div class="cart-info">

        <img src="images/p2.jpg">

        <div>

          <p>Cotton      suit     with     mithila
painting</p>

            <small>Price:$70.00</small>

            <br>
```

```html
        <a href="">Remove</a>
      </div>
    </div>
  </td>
  <td><input                    type="number"
value="1"></td>
  <td> $70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>Product</th>
  <th>Quantity</th>
  <th>Subtotal</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>
  <div class="cart-info">
    <img src="images/p3.jpg">
    <div>
      <p>Cotton Striped Stiched Dhoti</p>
      <small>Price:$55.00</small>
      <br>
      <a href="">Remove</a>
    </div>
  </div>
```

```html
      </td>

        <td><input                    type="number"
value="1"></td>

        <td> $55.00</td>

    </tr>

    <tr>

        <th>Product</th>

        <th>Quantity</th>

        <th>Subtotal</th>

      </tr>

      <tr>

        <td>

......................
```

**Style code for every Page-**

```css
*{
   margin: 0;
   padding: 0;
   box-sizing: border-box;
}
body{
   font-family: 'Poppins', sans-serif;
}
```

```css
.navbar{
    display: flex;
    align-items: center;
    padding: 20px;
}
nav{
    flex: 1;
    text-align: right;
}
nav ul{
    display: inline-block;
    list-style: none;
}
nav ul li{
    display: inline-block;
    margin-right: 20px;
}
a{
    text-decoration: none;
    color: black;
}
p{
    color: black;
}
```

```css
.container{
    max-width: 1300px;
    margin: auto;
    padding-left: 25px;
    padding-right: 25px;
}
.row{
    display: flex;
    align-items: center;
    flex-wrap: wrap;
    justify-content: space-around;
}
.col-2{
    flex-basis: 50%;
    min-width: 300px;
}
.col-2 img{
    max-width: 100%;  /*----image size---*/
    padding: 50px 0;

}
.col-2 h3{
    font-size: 50px;
    line-height: 60px;
```

```css
      margin: 25px 0;

}

.btn{

   display: inline-block;

   background: #ff523b;

   color: #fff;

   padding: 8px 30px;

   margin: 30px 0;

   border-radius: 30px;

   transition: background 0.5s;

}

.btn:hover{

   background:#563434;

}

.header{

   background: radial-gradient(#fff,#ffd6d6);

}

.header .row{

   margin-top: 70px;


}

.categories{

   margin: 70px 0;

}
```

```css
.col-3{

    flex-basis: 30%;

    min-width: 250px;

    margin-bottom: 30px;

}

.col-3 img{

    width: 100%;  /*-----second line image---*/

}

.small-container{



 max-width: 1080px;

    margin: auto;

    padding-left:25px ;
```