

Kuvempu University

2016-2017

A PROJECT REPORT ON



“WEB BASED PAYING GUEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM”

Submitted for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of
Bachelor of Computer Application

Submitted by

KAVYA S	BC140717
RASHMI M	BC140735
SUMA H M	BC140740
SUMITHRA S	BC140741
SUSHMA N R	BC140742

Guided By
Dr. V. NARASIMHAMURTHY, MSc, PhD
Associate Professor,
Head of the Department of Computer Science
(Bachelor of Computer Application)
Government of First Grade College

Dept. of Computer Science
Bapuji Nagar, Shivamogga-577201
Karnataka

2016-2017



**GOVERNMENT FIRST GRADE COLLEGE
SHIVAMOGGA**

CERTIFICATE FROM THE PRINCIPAL

This is to certify that the project entitled "**WEB BASED PAYING GUEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" submitted by KAVYA S, RASHMI M, SUMA H M, SUMITHRA S, SUSHMA N R students of BCA under the guidance of **Dr. V.NARASIMHAMURTHY**, Associate Professor H.O.D Of Computer Science, Government First Grade College for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the completion of Degree, Bachelor of Computer Application, Kuvempu University During the Year 2016-2017.

Principal

Prof. NARAYANSWAMY. M.K

Government First Grade College

Shivamogga

Date :

Place: Shivamogga

VALUED on.....11/4/17.....	
Govt. First Grade College	
SHIVAMOGGA	
Department of Computer Science	Practical Examination
B.Sc./B.A.	
Examiners : 1.....	2.....



**GOVERNMENT FIRST GRADE COLLEGE
SHIVAMOGGA**

***CERTIFICATE FROM THE HEAD OF THE
DEPARTMENT***

This is to certify that the project entitled "**WEB BASED PAYING GUEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" submitted by **KAVYA S, RASHMI M, SUMA H M, SUMITHRA S, SUSHMA N R** students of **BCA** under the guidance of **Dr. V.NARASIMHAMURTHY**, Associate Professor H.O.D Of Computer Science, Government First Grade College for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the completion of Degree, Bachelor of Computer Application, Kuvempu University During the Year 2016-2017.

Head of the Department
Dept. of Comp. Science
Govt. First Grade College

Head of the Department
Dr. V. NARASIMHAMURTHY, MSc, PhD
Government First Grade College Shivamogga

Examiners:

1. _____
2. _____

Date:

Place: Shivamogga



**GOVERNMENT FIRST GRADE COLLEGE
SHIVAMOGGA**

CERTIFICATE FROM THE GUIDE

This is to certify that the project entitled "**WEB BASED PAYING GUEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**" submitted by **KAVYA S, RASHMI M, SUMA H M, SUMITHRA S, SUSHMA N R** students of **BCA** under the guidance of **Dr. V.NARASIMHAMURTHY**, Associate Professor H.O.D Of Computer Science, Government First Grade College for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the completion of Degree, Bachelor of Computer Application, Kuvempu University During the Year 2016-2017.


Project Guide

Dr. V. NARASIMHAMURTHY, M.Sc., Phd
Associate Professor,
Head of the Department of BCA
(Bachelor of Computer Application)
Government First Grade College, Shivamogga

Date :

Place: Shivamogga



GOVERNMENT FIRST GRADE COLLEGE
SHIVAMOGGA
DECLARATION

We are hereby declare that the project entitled "WEB BASED PAYING GUEST MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" submitted to Department of Computer Science that has been carried under the Supervision of our guide Dr. V.NARASIMHAMURTHY, Associate Professor H.O.D Of Computer Science, Kuvempu University, as the Partial fulfillment of the requirement of Bachelor of Computer Application And further we certify that this has been previously formed as the award of any degree Diploma of such other similar title.

Project Associates

KAVYA S	BC140717
RASHMI M	BC140735
SUMA H M	BC140740
SUMITHRA S	BC140741
SUSHMA N R	BC140742

Date:

Place: Shivamogga



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank Sri Narayanswamy, Principal, Government First Grade College, Shivamogga for encouraging me and giving all the facilities.

We express our sincere thanks to our HOD Dr. V.Narasimhamurthy, Associate Professor H.O.D. of Computer Science, Government first grade college, Shivamogga for this guidance and assistance in my project.

We heartily thank our internal project guide Dr. V. Narasimhamurthy, Associate Professor H.O.D. of Computer Science, Government first grade college, Shivamogga for this guidance and suggestions during this project work.

We respect and thank all Teaching staffs of Department of Computer Science who helped me in successfully completing the project work.

We are thankful to all fortunate enough to get constant encouragement support from almighty, my parents and friend.

Project Associates

KAVYA S	BC140717
RASHMI M	BC140735
SUMA H M	BC140740
SUMITHRA S	BC140741
SUSHIMA N R	BC140742

Date:

Place: Shivamogga

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Introduction

1.INTRODUCTION

TITLE:

"WEB BASED PAYING GUEST MANAGEMANET SYSTEM"

AIM: Customer satisfaction is the main aim of PAYING GUEST Application.

PROJECT CATEGORY: Web Based Application.

INTRODUCTION:

Paying Guest application is used to provide the user with huge amount of information. This is to facilitate all people who are busy with their works and have no time to get their desired Paying Guest who are away from their home and searching for good accommodation. PG (Paying Guest) itself is becoming an essential part of living. It is a new way to help people meet the need for PGs (Paying Guest). It will benefit the community of students, working people, and therefore the larger community as a whole.

PROJECT:

Paying Guest is an online website that makes the user (common people) to search for the Paying Guest (PG). The PG owners can advertise the PG details by registering into the website. Once the admin verifies the details and authenticate the login, the owners will be able to upload the PG details into the site. The customers can view those details and make use of the information to search for the PGs according to their need.

OBJECTIVE:

Paying Guest is a Customize and user-friendly web application for PG's(paying guest). It has been designed to automate, manage and look after the over-all processing of even very large Paying Guest. It is capable of managing Enquiry details ,Paying Guest Facilities details and etc.. This Web Application helps user and PG owner to save time and money.

PREAMBLE

2. PREAMBLE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION:

PG (Paying Guest) by itself is becoming an essential part of living. There are numerous websites that come up with this domain. There a number of websites that are PG based. Go City is a new way to help people meet the need for PGs (Paying Guest). It will benefit the community of students, working people, and therefore the larger community as a whole.

There are three main objectives to this webpage design:

- ❖ To facilitate the schedule of regular customers, to educate the owners of the PGs about whether or not they are eligible to post their PG details into the website, and for various other users who are in need of PGs during the times of emergency.
- ❖ It also provides a forum where people can discuss about details regarding PGs and various other information.
- ❖ Go City also provides information to the users about the necessary facilities required to search PGs according to their need. This would help them be aware of all the PGs according to their comfort zone by filtering them.
- ❖ By just providing the required details, the user can find the PG from nearby location and view the details by registering in the website where immediately the details will be directly sent to admin.
- ❖ The admin can then verify and make the required authentication. This website helps users to find the PGs faster and it's more convenient and simple to understand and use.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

EXISTING SYSTEM:

- ✓ We cannot directly interact with the PG Owner or warden in the present system.
- ✓ We don't have a clear idea about Paying Guest details in the existing system.
- ✓ No service based applications still.
- ✓ Manually have to search PG's, it is very difficult to search and desired one.

PROBLEM DEFINITION:

There are very few websites which can facilitate the need for a stay in the PG. People coming from different places to study and to work find it very difficult to search for the PGs to stay. As compared to the other websites like <http://www.payingguestinshivmogga.com> where the website focuses in giving the static information about the PGs, but not the dynamic websites i.e. there is no in-depth details about the PG's all over the Shivamogga. This website gives a detailed information about all the PGs around Shivamogga and also they are all sorted according to the area, so that search can be made easy. Thus allowing the users to search it according to their need. There are no specific research papers or applications on this domain. But there are static websites which does not give a detailed description about this domain. Google Maps- Few websites has maps which can specify current location and guide the users to the specified location where the PGs are located. The PG details gives the information about the available PGs and their facilities like the PG Name, PG location, PG room availability and the price.

The customer gives the feedback about the PG by entering his/her personal details also the customers, while viewing the website can tell a friend about the website by giving their personal details. The image and information about the PG will be directed to his/her friend's email id which is one way to tell people about the PGs.

PROPOSED SYSTEM :

- ✓ This System allows the user to interact directly just by sitting in front of the computer.
- ✓ User has a chance of comparing the details with other and then takes the desired one.
- ✓ Introduced a new service based systems like Address, Room rental and also user can get the facilities details like food, WIFI, TV etc about PG's , Men and Women Hostel in our city.
- ✓ It provides the option for scheduling the PG or Hostel visit and get communicate, so manage the Schedules.
- ✓ Let us know what you need and we'll send you accommodation houses matching your requirements.

There are three steps to be followed in determining the feasibility of the proposed system.

- ✓ The existing resources are capable and can hold all the necessary data.
- ✓ The system is too flexible and it can be expanded further.
- ✓ The Application can give instant responses to enquires.
- ✓ User can get better service.
- ✓ We can provide online payment for the advance payment.
- ✓ We can develop in mobile application.

SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

By implementing this project all people who are busy with their works and have no time to get their desired Paying Guest. We are here to provide you all the best and suitable information user need. This website helps users to find the PGs faster and it's more convenient and simple to understand and use.

- ✓ Paying Guest application will do on time, reliable and trusted service.
- ✓ Paying Guest application will do the best quality work.
- ✓ Customer satisfaction is our aim.
- ✓ New corner can get the information easily.
- ✓ It provide up to date details of the Paying Guest to public.
- ✓ Avoid agents and Middleman.
- ✓ In this Web Application the Pg owner upload his PG photos and his photo for the user and admin identification.
- ✓ User also upload photo for the owner and admin identification.

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Hardware Requirements:-

- Standard PC : Monitor, Mouse, Keyboard
- Processor : Dual Core
- RAM : 512
- Hard Disk : 250GB

Software Requirements:

- Operating System : Windows
- Scripting Language : PHP 5
- Back-End : MYSQL
- Front-End : HTML5 and CSS 3
- Supporting Tools : Dreamweaver
- Type : Web Application.
- Server : XAMPP(cross platform, Apache, MYSQL, PHP)

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION TOOLS USED:

Introduction to PHP:

✓ PHP

PHP is a server-side scripting language designed for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. Originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994, the PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page but it now stands for the recursive acronym Hypertext Preprocessor. PHP code may be embedded into HTML code, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management system and web frameworks.

PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in the web server. The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is open source. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and platform independent. The PHP code is enclosed in special start and end processing instructions `<?php` and `?>` that allow you to jump into and out of "PHP mode". There are three main areas where PHP scripts are used.

➤ Server-side scripting:

- This is the most traditional and main target field for PHP. You need three things to make this work. The PHP parser (CGI or server module), a web server and a web browser.

➤ Command line scripting:

- You can make a PHP script to run it without any server or browser. You only need the PHP parser to use it this way.

- Writing desktop applications: PHP is probably not the very best language to create a desktop application with a graphical user interface, but if you know PHP very well, and would like to use some advanced PHP features in your client-side applications you can also use PHP-GTK to write such programs. You also have the ability to write cross-platform applications this way.

PHP can be used on all major operating systems, including Linux, many Unix variants (including HP-UX, Solaris and OpenBSD), Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X, RISC OS, and

probably others. PHP has also support for most of the web servers today. This includes Apache, IIS, and many others. And this includes any web server that can utilize the FastCGI PHP binary, PHP works as either a module, or as a CGI processor.

What is XAMPP?

First of all XAMPP is an acronym and stands for: X: "Cross" as in it's mean to be read as cross-platform because it can run on many different operating systems which are Windows, Mac OS X: Linux and Solaris.

XAMPP stands for

X: It means a cross-platform because it can run on many different operating systems like Windows, Mac OS, Linux and Solaris.

A: The Apache HTTP Server. This is the web server that is used to run the two programming languages it uses .

M: MYSQL. This is a relational database management system that provides multi-user access to a number of databases.

P: PHP. A Programming language for the creation of dynamic web pages.

P: Perl. A high-level, general-purpose, interpreted, dynamic programming language.

- XAMPP is a free and open source cross-platform web server solution package consisting of the above features. It is a free web server capable of serving dynamic web pages.
- There is little to no configuration that is needed of the various components and includes other such modules such as "OpenSSL" and "phpMyAdmin".
- XAMPP was intended as a development tool to allow website designers and programmers to test their work on their own computer without any access to the internet. In practice, however, XAMPP is sometimes used to actually serve web pages on the World Wide Web. There is also support for creating and manipulating databases in MYSQL.
- Once XAMPP is installed you can use "local host" like a remote host using an FTP client.
- XAMPP consists of the three main things that you need to know when starting web development.

They are:

- ✓ Apache Web Server
- ✓ PHP
- ✓ MYSQL

Apache Web Server:

It is a web server that allows you to host your websites or any other content for that matter. Apache is available for UNIX as well as WINDOWS. Some of the most common server-side languages supported by Apache are - PHP, Python and Perl. It is free of charge.

PHP:

A server-side programming language which is used to produce dynamic web pages. PHP code can be embedded within HTML. It is also free and platform-independent which means that it can be installed on any operating system.

MYSQL:

It is the world's most popular open source database. It is a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) - data and its relationships are stored in the form of tables that can be accessed by the use of MYSQL queries in almost any format that the user wants.

ABOUT SQL

Introduction:

Microsoft® SQL Server™ is used to support businesses in a number of mission-critical database processing functions, including online transaction processing (OLTP) and decision support system (DSS) workloads. The speed with which query results are returned is directly impacted by several key factors related to the:

- **Database**—including the nature of the queries (DSS or OLTP, for example) run against the database, the size and complexity of the database, and the type of processing being performed (such as joins or aggregations);
- **Hardware**—commonly the speed and number of CPUs as well as the amount of memory; more rarely, the number of disks;
- **Software**—the efficiency of the application algorithms used to execute the queries. In this paper, we focus on performance testing in DSS environments. DSS workloads, unlike OLTP, are highly resource intensive (see Table 1). Characterized by long transactions with complex queries (either ad hoc or programmed, as with online analytical processing), DSS queries

touch large amounts of data (often terabytes in size). As a consequence, DSS queries can potentially saturate both system CPUs and disk bandwidth.

Feature SQL

- SQL stands for Structured Query Language.
- SQL allows you to access a database.
- SQL is an ANSI standard computer language.
- SQL can execute queries against a database.
- SQL can retrieve data from a database.
- SQL can insert new records in a database.
- SQL can delete records from a database.
- SQL can update records in a database.
- SQL is easy to learn.

SQL language allows us to pose complex questions of a database. It also provides a means of creating databases. SQL very widely use. Many database products supports SQL, this means that if learn how to use SQL you can apply this knowledge to MS Access or SQL Server or to Oracle or Ingress and countless other database.

SQL works with relational database. A relational database stores data in tables. A table consists a list of records.

SQL also as commands to create tables to add records, to delete records and to change the values of fields of existing records; you can commit roll back transaction; you can add and delete fields from existing tables, specify indexes and create views.

SQL allows user to access data in relational database management systems. It also allows user to define the data in a database and manipulate that data. The Structured Query Language (SQL) comprises one of the fundamental building blocks of modern database architecture.

SQL commands can be divided into two main sub languages. The Data Definition Language (DDL) that contains the commands uses to create and destroy databases and database objects. After the database structure is defined with DDL, database administrators and users can utilize can the Data Manipulation Language to insert, retrieve and modify the data contained within it. Database normalization can save storage space and insure the consistency of your data.

ABOUT DREAMWEAVER

Introduction to Dreamweaver

Adobe Dreamweaver is a software application that allows you to create and develop Web sites.

Dreamweaver is considered WYSIWYG (What You See Is What You Get), meaning that when you format your Web page, you see the results of the formatting instead of the mark-ups that are used for formatting. HTML is not WYSIWYG, whereas Microsoft Word is WYSIWYG. However, Dreamweaver allows you to hand code HTML, as well. Dreamweaver also supports CSS and JavaScript as well as other languages including ASP and PHP.

Dreamweaver makes it easy to upload your entire Web site to a Web server. You can also preview your site locally. Dreamweaver also lets you create templates for your Web site that you can use again and again by modifying certain unrestricted areas within the template. Dreamweaver is fairly complex software.

Introduction to CSS (Cascading Style Sheet)

✓ CSS

CSS refers to the Cascading Style Sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in markup language. CSS is designed to enable the separation of document content from document presentation, including elements such as the colors, fonts, and layout.

While most often used to style web pages and interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any kind of XML document. One of the favored features is its ability to allow the sorting of document content written in markup languages (like HTML) from document presentation written in CSS.

CSS can also allow the same mark-up page to be presented in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print. It can also be used to allow the web page to display differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed. CSS is rapidly becoming the preferred method of designing web pages.

CSS specifies a priority scheme to determine which style rules apply if more than one rule matches against a particular element, so it is called as cascade, priorities are calculated and assigned to the rules so that the result are predictable.

Some of the advantages CSS

- Search Engine Optimization And Appearance
- Maintainability and Browser Compatibility

Introduction to HTML(Hyper Text Markup Language)

✓ HTML

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) is the standard markup language used to create web pages. HTML is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of tags enclosed in a angle bracket

HTML can use wide ranges of colors, objects and layouts are very useful for beginners in web designing field. An HTML element forms the building blocks of all websites and allows images and objects to be embedded. It can embed scripts written in languages like JavaScript which affects the behavior of web pages.

HTML tags are used to mark-up HTML elements. These tags are surrounded by the two characters < and >.The surrounding characters are called angle brackets.HTML tags normally come in pairs like and The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag / The text between the start and end tags is the element content.HTML tags are not case sensitive.

HTML tag can be classified into two types:

Physical Tag:

Physical tags on the other hand provide specific instructions on how to display the text they enclose. Physical tags were invented to add style to HTML pages because style sheets

Logical Tag:

Logical tags are designed to describe to the browser. By placing text in between these tags you are telling the browser that the text has some greater importance.

Advantages of HTML:

- First advantage: it is widely used.
- Every browser supports HTML language.
- Easy to learn and used.
- It is by default in every window so you don't need to purchase extra software.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

INTRODUCTION:

Systems analysis is a process of collecting factual data, understand the processes involved, identifying problems and recommending feasible suggestions for improving the system functioning. This involves studying the business processes, gathering operational data, understand the information flow, finding out bottlenecks and evolving solutions for overcoming the weaknesses of the system so as to achieve the organizational goals. System Analysis also includes subdividing of complex process involving the entire system, identification of data store and manual processes. The major objectives of systems analysis are to find answers for each business process: What is being done, How is it being done, Who is doing it, When is he doing it, Why is it being done and How can it be improved? It is more of a thinking process and involves the creative skills of the System Analyst. It attempts to give birth to a new efficient system that satisfies the current needs of the user and has scope for future growth within the organizational constraints. The result of this process is a logical system design. Systems analysis is an iterative process that continues until a preferred and acceptable solution emerges.

PROJECT MODULES:

1. Super Admin Module
2. Tenant or User Module
3. Owner Module
4. Registration Module
 - a. Owner Registration
 - b. User Registration
5. Login Module
 - a. Admin Login
 - b. Owner Login
 - c. User Login
6. Enquiry or Chat Module
7. Schedule Module
8. Search Module

Super Admin:

- Admin can add the details regarding the PG's, Men and Women Hostel and also details of contact persons(Owner of PG's) .
- And also meeting scheduled timing by user will be SMS to PG Owner or Warden, Admin provide up to date details of the PG's to public.
- Admin can give the rent details according to the customer packages. It is the media which creates link between Owner and User.
- Admin provide complete details about food and other facilities to the User or customer.

Tenant or User:

User should register before they login. If the user is registered then they can directly login.

- Tenant /User register with minimal information before they login.
- They can search desired one according to the there requirement.
- User can manage the schedules to visit PG's or Hostel.
- They can enquiry or discuss about the rent, food and other facilities.
- User has the facilities to interact with more than one PG's Owner than user can decide their PG according to their satisfaction.

Owner(PG/Hostel) :

- Owner can registration with the application.
- He can maintains the details about PG's or Hostel like facilities , room rent, advance amount and other service.
- Owner can communication with tenant .
- Check with Meeting scheduled timing.
- Owner login with hi User name and password.
- At Owner registration time they have to provide license, complete facilities and other services details to admin with that owner has to give is permanent mobile number.

Registration:

- Registration is made by both Owner and Tenant/User.
- This module help admin to store details of Owner and User in the database.
- a. Owner Registration:

At Owner registration time they have to provide license, complete facilities and other services details to admin with that owner has to give is permanent mobile number.

a. User Registration

At Tenant User registration time they have to provide information like Name, Email ID, Password, Aadhaar card, reference like name and contact number.

Login:

- Once the PG's or Hostel Owner and PG's or Hostel User are registered with application.
- They can Login if super Admin Approved.
- Here, Admin act as the verifier in both from User side and Owner side also.
- When the admin approve user and owner for registration after that the owner will get the permission to present his PG's details and the user can select PG's and can view the complete facilities and other services also.
- a. **Admin Login:** In this web application admin also Login with his username and password to login to this own page.
- b. **Owner Login:** In this web application owner also Login with his username and password to login to this PG homepage. Owner can perform some action in his profile that are changing password, can view user list, can reply for user chatting request etc..
- c. **User Login:** In this web application also Login with his Emailid and password to login to this homepage. User can perform some action in his profile that are changing password, can search PG's, can send chatting request to the Owner etc..

Enquiry or Chat:

- In this module both the owner and the user can enquiry each other.
- Owner can enquire about user with help of his Aadhaar card, and reference details is correct then Owner can give the user to stay in his PG or Hostel.
- By interacting with Owner the User will get some clarity about PG's and can discuss about the rent also.
- In this Module the Owner and User can chat each other .
- It's safe to User and Owner that their contact are viewable only for registered User and Owner.

Schedule:

- Schedule module is used by both Owner and User.
- The Owner and User manage the Schedules and confirm their schedules with Owner and vice versa.
- You can now directly contact person without any hesitation, And no more searching for best PG's, Men and Women Hostels
- Schedules are decided by interacting with each other through contact number.
- In the time of registration the Owner and User details are stored in the database so after Login to join the PG we have to interact with PG Owner's.

Search:

- In this module the User will search for his desired PG's by giving city name, category, Price etc..
- In this module the User can search the address of the Paying Guest which they have selected and registered.
- User have a option in search form that he can fill any two field in form and can search for a PG's.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

Once the define a problem you have to analyze whether this is feasible or not., because all possible solution are not feasible and feasible one is not always possible .the detailed study is carried out to check the work ability of proposed system. a feasibility study is a Test of system proposed regarding to its work ability, impact on the organization ability to meet user needs and effective use of resources .thus when a new application is proposed it normally goes through a feasibility study before it is approved for development.

Thus during feasibility analysis for this project, following primary areas of interest are to be considered. Investigating the existing system in the area under investigation and generating ideas about a new system does this.

Technical Feasibility

Study of resources availability, which may effect the ability to achieve an acceptable system. This evaluation determines whether the technology need for the proposed system in available or not.

The technical feasibility is frequently the most difficult area to encounter at this stage. It is essential that the process of analysis and definition be conducted in parallel with an assessment to technical feasibility. It centers on the existing computer system (Hardware/software etc) and what extent it can support the proposed system.

Economical Feasibility

Economic justification is generally the "bottom line" consideration for most system. Economical justification includes a broad range of concerns that include cost-benefit analysis. IT Department will develop the proposed system. The system will be developed and operated in the existing Hardware and Software infrastructure. So there is no need for procuring additional hardware and software for the system.

The proposed system will give the minute information; as a result, the performance is improved which in turn may be expected to provide increased benefits. The employees will be trained in using and operating the system, thus eliminating the need of recruiting employees. Thus the project is economically eliminating the need of recruiting employees, thus the project is economically feasible for the development of the company.

Motivational Feasibility

An evaluation of the probability that the company is sufficiently motivated to support the development and implementation of the application with necessary participation, resource and training etc.

The company has its own IT department has already produced and is going to produce many software packages to be used in each department. The interest and support shown by the user of organization during system study seem to reflect all possible support in this regard. So from behavioral aspect the new system is supposed to have efficient support from the company.

Schedule Feasibility

An evaluation of the time, which is to be taken in the development of the project. The time schedule required for the development of this project is very important since more development time affects machine time, cost and cause delay in the development of other system. So the project is concerned should be complete within fixed schedule time as far as academic exercise to complete within a fixed schedule time.

DETAILED SYSTEM DESIGN:

Based on the user requirements and the detailed analysis of the existing system, the new system must be designed. This is the phase of system designing. It is the most crucial phase in the developments of a system. The logical system design arrived at as a result of systems analysis is converted into physical system design. Normally, the design proceeds in two stages:

1. Preliminary or General Design
2. Structured or Detailed Design

Preliminary or General Design: In the preliminary or general design, the features of the new system are specified. The costs of implementing these features and the benefits to be derived are estimated. If the project is still considered to be feasible, we move to the detailed

Designstage. Structured or Detailed Design: In the detailed design stage, computer Oriented work begins in earnest. At this stage, the design of the system becomes more structured. Structure design is a blueprint of a computer system solution to a given problem having the same components and inter-relationships among the same components

As the original problem. Input, output, databases, forms, codification schemes and processing specifications are drawn up in detail. In the design stage, the programming language and the hardware and software platform in which the new system will run are

Also decided. There are several tools and techniques used for describing the system

Design of the system. These tools and techniques are:

1. Flowchart
2. Data flow diagram (DFD)
3. Data dictionary
4. Structured English
5. Decision table
6. Decision tree

Each of the above tools for designing will be discussed in detailed in the next lesson.

The system design involves:

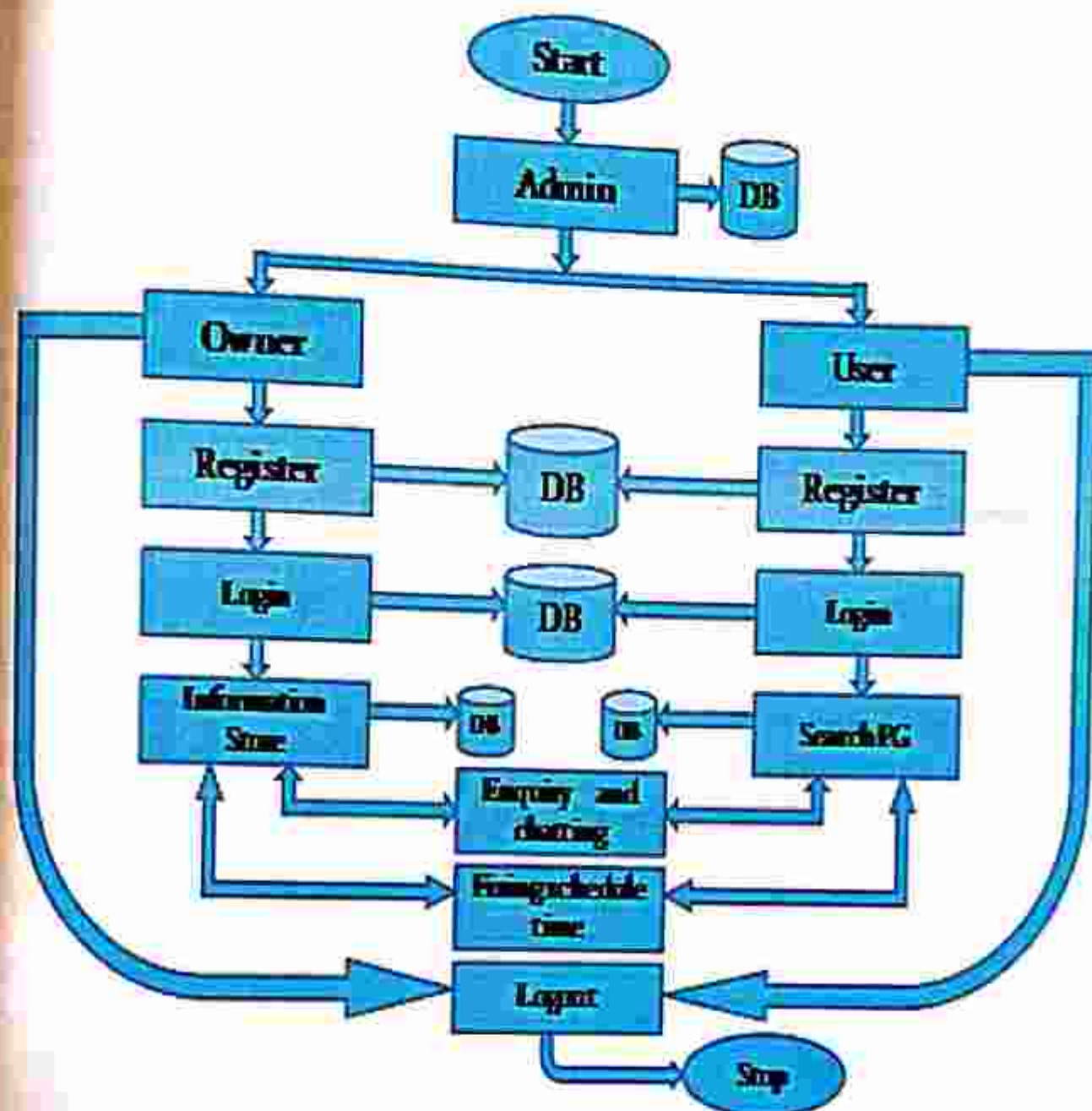
- i. Defining precisely the required system output
- ii. Determining the data requirement for producing the output
- iii. Determining the medium and format of files and databases

- iv. Devising processing methods and use of software to produce output
- v. Determine the methods of data capture and data input
- vi. Designing Input forms
- vii. Designing Codification Schemes
- viii. Detailed manual procedures
- ix. Documenting the Design

Data Flow Diagram:

Level 1





Methodology

For User:

When user enters to the web page, the user is directed to respective homepage. From that page user is provided with many options such as Home, Events, Gallery, Request, Feedback and Contact Us. If user selects Events, user redirects to events page where the user is provided the different events which can be done by organization. If user selects Gallery, user redirects to gallery page where the user is provided the images of the events. If user selects Request, user redirects to request page where the user is provided the request form where the user can request the organization for events. If user selects Feedback, user redirects to feedback page where the user is provided the comment form where the user can comment on events.

If user selects Contact Us, user redirects to contact page where the user is provided the information about the address of the organization, contact number and email address.

For Admin:

Admin have the option to access the request form and comment form by selecting Contact Us, there is a link to for admin and the admin has to give password and can access the requests and comments and also can delete the unwanted comments.

DATABASE TABLE:

- Owner details table
- User details table

1.Owner details table

#	Name	Type	C
1	id	int(11)	
2	pgname	varchar(250)	
3	pglicenceno	varchar(12)	
4	category	char(40)	
5	roomrent	varchar(50)	
6	rooms	char(5)	
7	facilities	varchar(200)	
8	paymentmode	varchar(30)	
9	address	text	
10	city	varchar(70)	
11	landmark	text	
12	mobilenr	char(15)	
13	emailid	varchar(60)	
14	condition	varchar(256)	
15	username	varchar(150)	
16	password	varchar(12)	
17	photo	varchar(50)	
18	pgphoto	varchar(200)	

2.User details table:

#	Name	Type
1	id	int(11)
2	firstname	varchar(256)
3	lastname	varchar(12)
4	gender	char(10)
5	city	varchar(50)
6	emailid	varchar(60)
7	address	text
8	photo	varchar(50)
9	mobilenr	varchar(12)
10	aadhaarcardno	varchar(12)
11	password	varchar(12)

CODING

CODINGRegistration Page

```

<?php
session_start();
ini_set('error_reporting',0);
$conn = mysqli_connect('localhost','root','','db_admin');
/*multi select*/
if($_POST['register']!='')
{
    $var1="";
    $facilities=$_POST['facilities'];
    //print_r($facilities);
    $var2="";
    $paymentmode=$_POST['paymentmode'];
    //print_r($facilities);
    foreach($paymentmode as $var3)
    {
        $var2.=", ".$var3;
    }
    /* upload photo */
    echo $var1;
    $id=$_POST['id'];
    $pgname=$_POST['pgname'];
    $pglicenceno=$_POST['pglicenceno'];
    $category=$_POST['category'];
    $roomrent=$_POST['roomrent'];
    $rooms=$_POST['rooms'];$address=$_POST['address'];
    $city=$_POST['city'];
    $landmark=$_POST['landmark'];
    $mobilenos=$_POST['mobilenos'];
    $emailid=$_POST['emailid'];
    $condition=$_POST['condition'];
    $username=$_POST['username'];
    $password=$_POST['password'];
    $photo=$_FILES['photo']['name'];
    $target_photo="photos/".$photo;
    //for upload pg owner photo
    move_uploaded_file($_FILES['photo']['tmp_name'],$target_photo);
    $pgphoto=$_FILES['pgphoto']['name'];
    $target_photo="photos/".$pgphoto;
    move_uploaded_file($_FILES['pgphoto']['tmp_name'],$target_photo);
    $sql="insert into tbl_owner values('','$pgname','$pglicenceno','$category','$roomrent',
    '$rooms','$facilities','$var2','$address','$city','$landmark','$mobilenos','$emailid','$c
    ondition','$username','$password','$photo','$pgphoto')";

```

```

    $('#query').Scroll.Scroll();
    $('#query').affected_rows.Scroll();
}

<script>alert("Owner Registration Done")</script>;

</script>

<doctype html>

<html>
<head>
<title>Web Based Paying Guest Management system</title>
<link href="css/bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="all" />
<!-- Query (means try for Bootstrap's JavaScript plugins) -->
<script src="js/jquery.min.js"></script>
<!-- Custom Theme files -->
<script src="js/scripts.js"></script>
<link href="css/styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
</head>
<body>
<div class="header">
<div class="container">
<div class="logo">
<a href="index.php">Owner Register</a></div>
</div>
<div class="top-nav">
<div class="right-icons">
<a href="login.php"><i class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></i> Login</a></div>
</div>
<div class="clear"></div>
<link href="css/popup-box.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="all"/>
<script src="js/jquery.magnific-popup.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
<div class="clear"></div>
</div>
<div class="banner-boring">
<div class="container">

```



```

</div class="clearfix"> </div>
<script type="text/javascript">
$(function() {
  var menu_ul = $('menu > li > ul'),
      menu_a = $('menu > li > a');
  menu_ul.hide();
  menu_a.click(function(e) {
    e.preventDefault();
    if(!$(this).hasClass('active')) {
      menu_a.removeClass('active');
      menu_ul.filter(':visible').slideUp('normal');
      $(this).addClass('active').next().stop(true,true).slideDown('normal');
    } else {
      $(this).removeClass('active');
      $(this).next().stop(true,true).slideUp('normal');
    }
  });
});
</script>
</div>
</div>
<div class="banner-bottom-top">
<div class="container">
<div class="bottom-header">
<div class="header-bottom">
<div class="bottom-head">
<a href="index.php"><div class="buy-media"><i class="loan"> </i><h6>Home</h6></div></a>
</div>
<div class="bottom-head">
<a href="about.php"><div class="buy-media"><i class="rent"> </i><h6>About Us</h6></div></a>
</div>
<div class="bottom-head">
<a href="pg.php"><div class="buy-media"><i class="apart"> </i><h6>PG's</h6></div></a>
</div>
<div class="bottom-head">
<a href="search.php"><div class="buy-media"><i class="sell"> </i><h6>Search</h6></div></a>
</div>
<div class="bottom-head">
<a href="contact.php"><div class="buy-media"><i class="deal"> </i><h6>Contact US</h6></div></a>
</div>
<div class="clearfix"> </div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="login-right">
<div class="container">

```

```

<h3>Owner Register</h3>
<div class="login-top">
<div class="form-info">
<form action="" method="post" enctype="multipart/form-data">
<input type="text" placeholder="Paying Guest Name" required="" name="pgname">
<input type="text" placeholder="Paying Guest Licence no." required="" name="pglicenceno">
<select name="category">
<option>Select category</option>
<?php
echo $select="select * from tbl_category";
$select=mysqli_query($con,$select);
?>
<?php
while($row=mysqli_fetch_object($select))
{?>
<option type="checkbox" value="<?php echo $row->category;?>"><?php echo $row->category;?></option>
<?php ?>
</select>
<select name="roomrent">
<option>Select room rent</option>
<option>RS.2000-3000</option>
<option>RS.3000-5000</option>
<option>RS.5000-7000</option>
<option>RS.7000-9000</option>
<option>RS.9000-12000</option>
</select>
<input type="text" placeholder="No of rooms" required="" name="rooms">
<textarea name="facilities" cols="40" class="form-control" placeholder="Facilities"></textarea><br>
<select name="paymentmode[]" multiple>
<option>select payment mode</option>
<?php echo $select="select * from tbl_payment";
$select=mysqli_query($con,$select);
?>
<?php
while($row=mysqli_fetch_object($select))
{?>
<option value="<?php echo $row->payment;?>"><?php echo $row->payment;?></option><?php ?>
</select>
<div class="form-group">
<textarea name="address" placeholder="Address" rows="3" cols="40" style="margin:0px; width:565px;
height:72px;" class="form-control"></textarea>
</div>
<select name="city">
<option>select city</option>
<?php

```

```

echo $select = "select * from tbl_city";
$select1 = mysqli_query($conn, $select)
?>
<?php while($row = mysqli_fetch_object($select1)) {?>
<option value="<?php echo $row->city;?>"><?php echo $row->city;?></option>
<?php }?>
</select>
<input type="text" placeholder="Landmark" required="" name="landmark">
<input type="text" placeholder="Mobile no. " required="" name="mobilen" maxlength="10" minlength="10"
onkeypress="return isNumber(event)">
<input type="email" placeholder="Email ID" name="emailid" style="width: 564px; height: 38px;
padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #eee;"><br><br>
<div class="form-group">
<textarea name="condition" cols="40" rows="3"
style="margin: 0px; width: 565px; height: 72px; border: 1px solid #eee; padding: 10px;" placeholder="Conditions and
Restrictions" columns="8"></textarea>
</div>
<input type="text" placeholder="User Name " required="" name="username">
<input type="password" placeholder="Password" name="password" minLength="6" maxLength="10"
id="password">
<input type="password" placeholder="Confirm Password" name="cpassword" minLength="6" maxLength="10"
id="cpassword">
<label class="hvr-sweep-to-right">Owner Photo </label>
<input type="file" name="photo" value="Upload photo">
<br><br>
<label class="hvr-sweep-to-right">PG Photo
</label>
<input type="file" name="pgphoto" value="Upload photo"><br><br>
<label class="hvr-sweep-to-right">
<input type="submit" name="register" value="Register">
</label>
</form>
<p>Already have a Paying Guest account? <a href="login.php">Login</a></p>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<!--contact-->
<!--footer-->
<div class="footer-bottom">
<div class="container">
<div class="col-md-4 footer-logo">
<h2><a href="index.php">PAYING GUEST</a></h2>
</div>
<div class="col-md-8 footer-class">

```


<p>2017 Paying guest. All Rights Reserved | Design by Step In Technologies </p> </p>

</div>

<div class="clearfix"> </div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

<!--footer-->

<script>

function IsNumber(evt) {

 evt = (evt) ? evt : window.event;

 var charCode = (evt.which) ? evt.which : evt.keyCode;

 if (charCode > 31 && (charCode < 48 || charCode > 57)) {

 return false;

 }

 return true;

}

</script>

</body>

</html>

Login Page:

<?php

session_start(); //session start

\$con = mysqli_connect('localhost','root','','db_admin');

if(isset(\$_POST['submit']))

{

 \$emailid=\$_POST['emailid'];

 \$password=\$_POST['password'];

 \$user_type=\$_POST['user_type'];

 if(\$user_type=='user')

 {

 \$select = "select * from tbl_user where emailid = '".\$_POST['emailid']."' and password =

 ".\$_POST['password']."'";

 \$select1 = mysqli_query(\$con,\$select);

 if(mysqli_affected_rows(\$con)==1)

 {

 \$_SESSION['user_session'] = \$_POST['emailid'];

 header("location:user/userprofile.php");

 }

 }

}

```

else if($user_type=="owner")
{
    $select1 = "select * from tbl_owner where username = '$_POST[emailid]'" and
    password = "$_POST[password]";
    $select2 = mysqli_query($con,$select1);
    if(mysqli_affected_rows($con)>0)
    {
        $_SESSION['owner_session'] = $_POST['emailid'];
        header("location:owner/profile.php");
    }
}
}
}

<?
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>Web Based Paying Guest Management system</title>
<link href="css/bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="all" />
<!-- jQuery (necessary for Bootstrap's JavaScript plugins) -->
<script src="js/jquery.min.js"></script>
<!-- Custom Theme files -->
<!-- menu -->
<script src="js/scripts.js"></script>
<link href="css/styles.css" rel="stylesheet">
<!--/menu-->
<!--theme style-->
<link href="css/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="all" />
<script type="application/x-javascript"> addEventListener("load", function() { setTimeout
(hideURLbar, 0); }, false); function hideURLbar(){ window.scrollTo(0,1); } </script>
</head>
<body>
<div class="header">
<div class="container">
<!--logo-->
<div class="logo">
<h1><a href="index.php">LOGIN</a></h1>
</div>
<!--/logo-->
<div class="top-nav">
<ul class="right-icons">
<li><a href="login.php"><i class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"><i>Login</i></li>

```

```

</div>
</div>
<div class="clearfix"></div>
<!--popup box-->
<link href="css/popup-box.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="all"/>
<script src="js/jquery.magnific-popup.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
<script>
$(document).ready(function() {
    $('#popup-with-zoom-anim').magnificPopup({
        type: 'image',
        fixed: false,
        fixedBgPos: true, overflowY: 'auto',
        closeOn: 'click',
        preloader: false,
        midClick: true,
        removeDelay: 100, mainClass: 'my-mfp-zoom-in'
    });
});
</script>
</div>
<div class="clearfix"></div>
</div>
</div>
<!-->
<div class="banner-buying">
<div class="container">
<div class="clearfix"></div>
<!--initiate accordion-->
<script type="text/javascript">
$(function() {
    var menu_ul = $('menu > li > ul' menu_a = $('menu > li > a');
    menu_ul.hide();
    menu_a.click(function(e) {
        e.preventDefault();
        if(!$(this).hasClass('active')) {
            menu_a.removeClass('active');
            menu_ul.filter(':visible').slideUp('normal');
            $(this).addClass('active').next().stop(true,true).slideDown('normal');
        } else {
            $(this).removeClass('active');
            $(this).next().stop(true,true).slideUp('normal');
        }
    });
});
</script>

```



```

</ul>
</div>
<div class="clearfix"> </div>
<!-- pop-up-box -->
<link href="css/popup-box.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" media="all"/>
<script src="js/jquery.magnific-popup.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
<script>
$(document).ready(function() {
  $('#popup-with-zoom-anim').magnificPopup({
    type: 'inline',
    fixedContentPos: false,
    fixedBgPos: true, overflowY: 'auto',
    closeBtnInside: true,
    preloader: false,
    midClick: true,
    removalDelay: 300, mainClass: 'my-mfp-zoom-in'
  });
});
</script>
</div>
<div class="clearfix"> </div>
</div>
</div>
<!--//-->
<div class="banner-buying">
<div class="container">
<div class="clearfix"> </div>
<!--initiate accordion-->
<script type="text/javascript">
$(function() {
var menu_ul = $('#menu > li > ul') menu_a = $('#menu > li > a');
menu_ul.hide();
menu_a.click(function(e) {
  e.preventDefault();
  if(!$(this).hasClass('active')) {
    menu_a.removeClass('active');
    menu_ul.filter(':visible').slideUp('normal');
    $(this).addClass('active').next().stop(true,true).slideDown('normal');
  } else {
    $(this).removeClass('active');
    $(this).next().stop(true,true).slideUp('normal');
  }
});
});
</script>

```

```

</div>
</div>
<div class="header-bottom">
<div class="banner-bottom-top">
<div class="container">
<div class="position:header">
<div class="header-bottom">
<div class="bottom-head">
<a href="index.php">
<div class="buy-media">
<i class="icon"> </i>
<h6>Home</h6>
</div>
</div>
<div class="bottom-head">
<a href="about.php">
<div class="buy-media">
<i class="icon"> </i>
<h6>About Us</h6>
</div>
</div>
<div class="bottom-head">
<a href="pg.php">
<div class="buy-media">
<i class="icon"> </i>
<h6>PG's</h6>
</div>
</div>
<div class="bottom-head">
<a href="search.php">
<div class="buy-media">
<i class="icon"> </i>
<h6>Search</h6>
</div>
</div>
<div class="bottom-head">
<a href="contact.php">
<div class="buy-media">
<i class="icon"> </i>
<h6>Contact US</h6>
</div>

```

```

</div>
</div>
<div class="clearfix"></div>
</div></div>
</div></div>
<div header=>
<div contact=>
<div class="login-right">
<div class="container">
<h3>Login</h3>
<div class="login-top">
<div class="login-icons">
</div>
<div class="form-info">
<form action="" method="post">
<input type="text" class="text" placeholder="Email Address" required="" name="emailid">
<input type="password" placeholder="Password" required="" name="password">
<select name="user_type">
<option value="user">User</option>
<option value="owner">Owner</option>
</select>
<label class="hvt-sweep-to-right">
<input type="submit" value="submit" name="submit">
</label>
</form>
</div>
<div class="create">
<h4>New To Paying Guest</h4>
<a class="hvt-sweep-to-right" href="ownerregister.php">Owner Registration</a>
<a class="hvt-sweep-to-right" href="userregister.php">User Registration</a>
</div>
<div class="clearfix"></div>
</div>
<div class="form-info">
<center>
<div class="create"><!-->
<label class="hvt-sweep-to-right">
<input type="submit" href="forgot.php" value="forgot password?"> </label>
<!--></div><-->
</center>
</div></div>
</div></div>
<div class="footer-bottom">
<div class="container">
<div class="col-end-4 footer-logo">
<h2><a href="index.php">PAYING GUEST</a></h2>

```



```

</div>
<div class="col-md-8 footer-class">
<p>© 2017 Paying guest. All Rights Reserved | Design by <a href="http://stepintech.com" target="_blank">Step. In
Technologies</a></p>
</div>
<div class="clearfix"></div>
</div></div></div>
</body>
</html>

```

TESTING

TESTING

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub-assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product. It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

TYPES OF TESTS

Unit testing:

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application. It is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

Integration testing:

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfactory, as shown by successful unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

Functional test:

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

Functional testing is on the following items:

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| Valid Input | : | identified classes of valid input must be accepted. |
| Invalid Input | : | identified classes of invalid input must be rejected. |
| Functions | : | identified functions must be exercised. |
| Output | : | identified classes of application outputs must be exercised. |
| Systems/Procedures | : | interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked. |

Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successive processes must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined.

System Test:

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

White Box Testing:

White Box Testing is a testing in which in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level.

Black Box Testing:

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the software under test is treated, as a black box .you cannot "see" into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works.

SAMPLE TEST CASES**Registration page:****1. Owner Registration:**

| SLNo | Step Descript | Expected Results | Status |
|------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Username, Emailid, Password, | Cannot left blank, | Successful |
| 2. | Email Id | Invalid Email Id | Successful |
| 3. | Mobile no | Only numbers to be entered | Successful |
| 4 | Pgname | Allow the Character only. | Successful |

Table: Owner Registration Test case

2. User Registration

| Sl.No | Step Descript | Expected Results | Status |
|-------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| 1. | Username, Emailid, Password, | Cannot left blank, | Successful |
| 2. | Email Id | Invalid Email Id | Successful |
| 3. | Mobile no, Aadhaar card no | Only numbers to be entered | Successful |
| 4 | First Name, Last Name | Allow the Character only. | Successful |

Table: User Registration Test case

Login page:**1. Owner Login**

| SLNo | Step Descript | Expected Results | Status |
|------|------------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. | Username and Password, | Cannot left blank, | Successful |
| 2. | Username | Invalid Email Id | Successful |
| 3. | Password | Invalid Password | Successful |

Table: Owner Login Test case

2. User Login


| SlNo | Step Descript | Expected Results | Status |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. | Emailid and Password. | Cannot left blank. | Successful |
| 2. | Username(email id) | Invalid Email Id | Successful |
| 3. | Password | Invalid Password | Successful |


Table: User Login Test case

SNAPSHOTS

USER REGISTRATION PAGE:

User Register


[Login](#)



Home

About Us

PG's

Search

Contact US

User Register

First Name

Last Name

Gender:
☐ Male
☐ Female

password

Email Address

Address

Mobile no

Admission Card no

Payment ID

Confirm Password

User photo

Choose File

No file chosen

Register

Already have a Paying Guest account? [Login](#)

2. LOGIN PAGE:

Paying Guest



The screenshot shows the login page for 'Paying Guest'. At the top, there is a green header with the word 'LOGIN' on the left and a 'Login' link on the right. Below the header is a banner image of a modern living room. Underneath the banner is a navigation bar with five icons and labels: 'Home', 'About Us', 'PG's', 'Gallery', and 'Contact Us'. The main content area is titled 'Login' in a large, bold font. Below the title are two input fields for 'Email Address' and 'Password', each with a small 'x' icon to clear the field. A 'Login' button is positioned below these fields. Below the button, there is a link for 'New To Paying Guest' and two buttons for 'Home Registration' and 'Guest Registration'. At the bottom, there is a 'Forgot password?' link.

PAYING GUEST

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3. ADMIN LOGIN PAGE

Login



The screenshot shows the admin login page. It features a white box with a black border. Inside the box, the text 'SIGN IN' is centered at the top. Below it are two input fields: 'Admin Name' and 'Password'. At the bottom of the box is a blue button with the word 'SUBMIT' in white capital letters.

3. OWNER LIST PAGE:

3. Owner List Page

Admin

Dashboard

Owner List

City

Facilities

Category

Payment

Owner List

User List

| # | Full Name | Owner Name | Mobile no | Address | Room No | Photo | Status | Gender |
|---|-----------|------------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|---|--------|--------|
| 1 | Subash | Subash | 9866157192 | 815, Amruteshwar Temple | 815-200-7770 |  | Active | Male |
| 2 | Subash | Subash | 9866157192 | 815, Amruteshwar Temple | 815-200-7770 |  | Active | Male |
| 3 | Subash | Subash | 9866157192 | 815, Amruteshwar Temple | 815-200-7770 |  | Active | Male |

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4. USER LIST PAGE

Admin

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User List

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User List

| # | Full Name | Mobile no | Address | Room No | Photo | Status | Gender |
|---|-----------|------------|-------------------------|--------------|---|--------|--------|
| 1 | Subash | 9866157192 | 815, Amruteshwar Temple | 815-200-7770 |  | Active | Male |
| 2 | Subash | 9866157192 | 815, Amruteshwar Temple | 815-200-7770 |  | Active | Male |
| 3 | Subash | 9866157192 | 815, Amruteshwar Temple | 815-200-7770 |  | Active | Male |
| 4 | Subash | 9866157192 | 815, Amruteshwar Temple | 815-200-7770 |  | Active | Male |
| 5 | Subash | 9866157192 | 815, Amruteshwar Temple | 815-200-7770 |  | Active | Male |

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6. ENQUIRY OR CHAT PAGE


[Home](#)
[About Us](#)
[Contact Us](#)
[FAQs](#)
[Privacy Policy](#)


Owner

 Dashboard

 Profile

 User List

 Change Password

 Enquiries Or Chat List

 Logout

Enquiries Or Chat

| # | User Name | Date | Message | Reply | Action |
|---|---------------------------|------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------|
| 1 | raajulabhi.8000@gmail.com | 2017-03-25 | hello, im looking for PG | no reply | Reply |
| 2 | Sudhacharya199@gmail.com | 2017-04-03 | we are looking for PG | no reply | Reply |
| 3 | Sudhacharya129@gmail.com | 2017-04-04 | hi | no reply | Reply |

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7. ENQUIRY REPLAY PAGE

Owner

 Dashboard

 Profile

 User List

 Change Password

 Enquiries Or Chat List

 Logout

Enquiries Or Chat Replay

[Reply](#)

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HOME PAGE



Most Popular



ADITYA SATYASH
BGM PG
Mobile No. 9448230000



ARUNODAYA
BGM PG
Mobile No. 9481280078



SANJAY
BGM PG
Mobile No. 9448451229

Services

24hrs hot water, Wi-Fi connectivity, Separate curboards with lockers, Parking and security.



24HRS HOT WATER

24hrs hot water facility is available in all PGs. We have installed solar water heaters in all PGs to provide hot water 24/7.



WI-FI CONNECTIVITY

Wi-Fi connectivity is available in all PGs. We have installed Wi-Fi routers in all PGs to provide internet access to all PGs.



SEPRATE CURBOARDS WITH LOCKERS

Each PG has separate curboards with lockers for all PGs. We have installed lockers in all PGs to provide secure storage for all PGs.



PARKING AND SECURITY

We have installed parking facilities in all PGs. We have also installed security cameras in all PGs to ensure the safety of all PGs.

Gallery



Uthaya
BGM PG

RS 10000

[See Details](#)



Owsh
BGM PG

RS 10000

[See Details](#)



Sagarade
BGM PG

RS 9000

[See Details](#)



Sanjay
BGM PG

RS 4500

[See Details](#)

PAYING GUEST

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5. OWNER PAGE**Owner**

Dashboard

Profile

User List

Change Password

Endured Or Out List

Logout

Profile**Samara**

#220,annamalai,ahmoga



| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| PG Name: | Samara |
| PG License no.: | 12,755438 |
| Category: | women |
| Room Rent: | RS.2000-3000 |
| No of Rooms: | 25 |
| Facilities: | Security guards, WiFi |
| Payment Mode: | cash,online |
| Address: | #220,annamalai,ahmoga |
| City: | ahmoga |
| Mobile no: | 9256237790 |
| Email id: | sushma box1795@gmail.com |
| Conditions and Restrictions: | pg gate close at 7.30pm |
| User name: | sushma |

10 USER PAGE



User Profile

Logout



Change Password



Search



Enquiries or Chat

Profile



sushma acharya

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| First Name: | sushma |
| Last Name: | acharya |
| Gender: | female |
| City: | Shimoga |
| Email id: | Sushmaacharya1996@gmail.com |
| Address: | shimoga |
| Mobile no: | 7760221346 |
| Aadhaar Card no: | 765432109876 |

PAYING GUEST

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CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

Introducing the Paying Guest Application to Shivamogga. User can get the relevant information about the accommodation details like PG's, Hostel. This also helps for the new comers for the city. They can get satisfied details about PG's, Men and Women Hostel. In order to fulfill the needs of users this system has been introduced. We can see lot of changes in the system. The data what users are providing will not be revealed to any other user and it will be secure. In most of the above application database is not used and data cannot be saved.

Although there are different websites available for different age group people but Paying Guest is one application which can be used by everyone. Kids, pregnant women or women wants to conceive, teens, old can use this application. Above mentioned applications does not have any dietician where user can consult but in Paying Guest user can consult the dietician and can ask for diet plan according to their problem. The data what users are providing will not be revealed to any other user and it will be secure. In most of the above application database is not used and data cannot be saved.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

- Message notification to the respective phones regarding transactions can be added.
- Transaction modes can be extended with more options.
- Android is an open source mobile operating system that combine and builds upon components of the many really different open supply comes. So we can build our Paying Guest application in future.
- We can develop an application for users.

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THANK YOU



THANK YOU

