# 1. INFORMATION GATHERING

# 1.1 Project Profile:-

Sr.no	Title	Detail
1	Group No.	35
2	Project Title	H_SMACHINES ONLINE STORE
3	Front-End Tool	РНР
4	Back-End Tool	MY SQL
5	Project Type	Web Application
6	Duration	July to September
7	Project Team Size	One (1)
8	Submitted By	Padaliya Drashti H.(037000610064)
9	Stream	T.Y.B.C.A. (sem-5)
10	Guided By	Prof. Purvi Abhani
11	Submitted To	Shree V.N. Borad Mahila BCA Collage Joshipura, Junagadh.

### 1.2 Introduction:

#### Title: - H SMACHINES ONLINE STORE

- ➤ Welcome to [H\_SMACHINES STORE], your one-stop online destination for all electric machines. I offer a vast selection of top-quality products, ranging from household appliances to industrial equipment.
- ➤ Our platform aims to provide a seamless and convenient shopping experience, allowing you to browse and purchase electric machines from the comfort of your own home.
- ➤ I prioritize customer satisfaction, ensuring that our products are reliable, efficient, and meet the highest standards of quality.
- ➤ Our team is dedicated to providing exceptional customer service, prompt shipping, and easy returns.

### 1.3 Scope:-

- Any user can Purchasing product over the internet without the need of going physically to the store.
- > Capacity to store and retrieve products.
- ➤ Aims to provide a comprehensive online platform for customers to purchase electric machines and related products.

### 1.4 Objective:-

- ➤ Provide a wide range of electric machines and related products.
- Offer competitive pricing and discounts.
- > Ensure timely and efficient delivery.
- ➤ Achieve high customer satisfaction ratings.
- ➤ Continuously improve and expand product offerings and services.

## 1.5 Advantages:-

- ➤ It makes easy to find the product as per user's need.
- ➤ In it purchase by login user only.
- > It is very comfortable.
- ➤ It is 24 hour available or show every product information when you are there opens this website and gets buy.
- Easy register that provide and show product in which user will be interested.

#### 1.6 Limitation:

- ➤ There are some websites which luck in personal service because they do not come face to face with the buyers.
- If sometimes any error is occurring in this website then buyer can face many problems.
- ➤ User will be able to register, login and buy product over the website.
- > Reliable Internet access is required.

# 1.7 Pages:-

- **♣** Admin Side :-
  - Home/index
  - Add product
  - Add category
  - Add team
  - Add service
  - Add contact
  - View-all
    - View-register
    - View-product
    - View-category
    - View-bill
    - View-feedback
    - View-service
    - View-contact us
  - Logout/login

### **♣** User Side :-

- Home/index
- Shop
- Catalog
  - Laptop
  - Phone
  - Headphone
  - Ear bards
  - Tablet
- Team
- Feedback
- About
- Setting
  - Reset password
  - Delete account
- Single product
- Add to Cart
- View-cart
- Bill
- Order
- PDF download

# 2. REQUIREMENT ANAYLSIS

## 2.1 Tools & Technology:-

#### 2.1.1 PHP:-

- > PHP stands for "Hypertext Pre-Processer". Its original name is "Personal HomePage".
- ➤ PHP is a server-side scripting language and supports many database like.., MYSQL, Informix, Oracle, Generic ODBC, etc.
- ➤ Its HTML embedded scripting language. The goal of the language is to allow web developers to write dynamically generate pages quickly.
- > PHP is an official module of Apache HTTP server.
- > PHP is fully Cross-Platform.
- > By the middle of 1997, PHP was being used on approximately 50,000 sites worldwide.
  - → Advantages of PHP :-
    - > Easy and simple to learn
    - > Extremely flexible
    - Open Source
    - > Powerful library supports
    - > Built-in database connection modules

### 2.1.2 My SQL:-

- MYSQL is the world's most widely used open source relation database management System.
- > It is named after co-founder Michael widenious's daughter
  - → Advantages of My SQL :-
    - Open source
    - Very fast, reliable, and easy to use
    - Ideal for both small and large application
    - Used for web application
    - Runs on a server

#### 2.1.3 Java Script:-

- ➤ Its object oriented language.
- ➤ There doesn't require any special or separate editor for programs to be writer edited or compiled.
- > Java scripting can generate HTML dynamically on the client.
- > Java has no required any other platform because it is platform independent.
- > Java is an interpreted Language.
- > Java is easy to learn
- > Java is designed for simple & small program.
- ➤ Use embedded with HTML

### 2.1.4 CSS:-

- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet
- > CSS is a style languages used for describing the presentation semantics of a document written in a mark-up language
- > CSS is design primarily to enable the separation of document content from document presentation including element
- > CSS used in three format :-
  - 1 Inline
  - 2.Internal
  - 3.External

#### 2.1.5 XAMPP:-

- > XAMPP stand for cross platform apache, MySQL, php and Perl.
- > XAMPP is simple light weight apache server.
- > XAMPP is a offend in both a full and a standard version.

### 2.2 Hardware & Software Requirements:-

#### 2.2.1 Hardware:-

Hardware	Specification
Hard Disk	500 GB
Processor	3030 GHz
RAM	4.00 GB

#### 2.2.2Software:-

Software	Specification
Operating System	MS Windows 10
Tools	Macromedia Dreamweaver
Back - End	MY SQL
System Type	64 bit OS

#### 2.3 User Characteristics:-

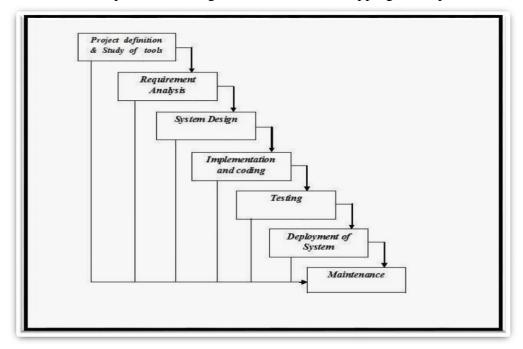
- ➤ User should be comfortable with English language.
- > Basic knowledge about computer.
- > User can update and view his profile.
- ➤ User able to put required information secure user login account.
- > Information about post and airlines.
- ➤ Ability to read and understand English.
- ➤ These users are usually responsible for ensuring that a design is feasible or reliable.

## 3. PROJECT PLANNING

- ➤ I referred the tutorials from Internet with the help of them; I can make project more efficient & more reliable.
- Project planning is part of project management which related to the use of schedules such as Gantt chart to plan and subsequently report progress within the project environment.
- Following this step, the durations for the various tasks necessary to complete the work are listed and grouped in to a work are breakdown structure.
- After collection all data I start make web pages by macromedia.

#### 3.1 Waterfall Model:-

- ➤ The waterfall model was first process model to be introduction it is also referred to as a liner sequential lifecycle model.
- ➤ It is very simple to understand and use in a waterfall model, each phase must be completed be for the next phase can being and there is no overlapping in the phases.



### 3.1.1 Project Definition & Study Tools:-

Our Project is basically used for to do business and provide business for people.

#### 3.1.2 Requirements Analysis:-

➤ The requirements gathering process makes stronger and focused specifically on business activities understanding requirement, an analyst can have clear idea about the nature of the software including function behavior, performance and interface requirements for the system recorded and evacuated with the user.

### 3.1.3 System Design:-

- > Software design shows following four distinct components of a program.
  - 1. Database Design
  - 2. Software Architecture
  - 3. Interface Design
  - 4. Algorithm
- ➤ The process converts requirements into a symbolic representation of the software that can be used for static testing before coding like requirement the design is documented and turns out to be part of the software configuration.

#### 3.1.4 Implementation of Coding:-

➤ The design must be converted into a machine, program the code generation step done this task. If design is performed in a correctly code generation can be done speedy and with more efficiency.

#### 3.1.5 Testing:-

Once code developed program testing can be started. The testing process Covered by static and dynamic way. It also covers structure and functional testing. For quality testing also covers nonfunctional requirements.

### 3.1.6 Deployment of System :-

➤ Once the functional and non-functional testing is done the product deployed in the customer environment or released in to the market.

#### 3.1.7 Maintenance:

> There are some issues which come up in the client environment to fix those issues patches are released maintenance is done to deliver these changes in the customer environment.

## 3.2 Project Scheduling:-

➤ Project scheduling is corned with the techniques that can be employed to manage the activity that need to be undertaken during the development of a project.

No	Activity	<b>Starting Date</b>	<b>Completion Date</b>
1	Requirement analysis	1 Jul	12 Jul
2	System analysis	13 Jun	20 Jul
3	Project planning & scheduling	21 Jul	27 Jul
4	System design & form design	28 Jul	24 Aug
5	Coding & implementation	25 Aug	14 Sep
6	Testing	15 Sep	28 Sep
7	Documentation	1 Jul	28 Sep

# 3.3 Gantt Chart:-

Task date& name	1 jul to	13 jul to	21jul to	28 jul to	25 aug to	15 sep to	1 jul to
	12 jul	20 jul	27 jul	24 aug	14 Sep	28 sep	28 Sep
Requirement							
analysis							
System analysis		,					
Project planning							
scheduling							
System design							
Implementation &							
coding							
Testing						<b>*</b>	
Documentation							•

## 4. FEASIBILITY STUDY

- ➤ The initial investigation points to the question whether the project is feasible a feasibility is conducted to identity the best system that meets the all the requirements this includes an identification description and evaluation of the proposed system and selection of the best system for the job.
- The requirement of the system is specified with a set of constraints. Such as system objective and the description of the output. If is then duty of the analyst to evaluate the feasibility of the proposed system to generate the above results.

### 4.1Technical Feasibility:-

- ➤ Technical current of technology supports the proposed system. The current setup is sufficient for the processing of the kind tasks.
- Management aggressed to purchase extra devices for latest technology if necessary.
- > The software needed to important and execute the system are already existing.
- ➤ Technical analysis evaluation technical merits of the system at the same time collecting additional information about performance, reliability, maintainability, productivity.

### 4.2 Operational Feasibility:-

- ➤ The proposed system will fulfill the company's quarrymen.
- The proposed system covers all aspect of the current Manual system.
- The human sources required number of staff operationally for the company.
- ➤ Proposed system is helpful for all the users associated with the organization.
- > The decision making process of their will also become faster with the use of data integration, consolidation so it is feasible to implement the system.

## 4.3 Social Feasibility:-

- Social feasibility addresses the influences that a proposed project may have on the social system in the project environment.
- ➤ It should be recognized that workers in certain industries may have certain status system within the society.
- ➤ The ambient social structure may be such that certain categories of workers may be in short supply or non-existent.
- > The stages in social assessment are:-
  - ✓ Develop an effective public plan to involve all potentially affected public.
  - ✓ Scoping to identify the full range of probable social impacts.
  - ✓ Screening to determine the boundaries of the SIA.

## 4.4 Organizational Feasibility:-

- ➤ I have organizational feasibility as meaning whether the new system will fit in to the organization and meet the current goals and objectives.
- ➤ This involves questions such as whether the system has enough support to be implemented successfully whether it brings an excessive amount of change and whether the organization is changing two rapidly to it.
- > Two of important factors in this are:-
  - ✓ The passion that the sole entrepreneur or management team has for the business idea.
  - ✓ The extent to which the management team or sole entrepreneur understand the markets in which the firm will participate.

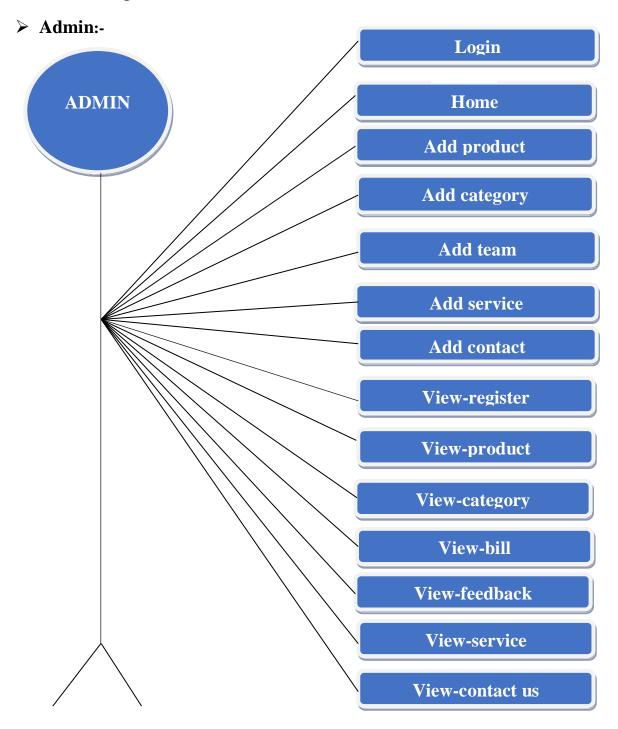
### 4.5 Economic Feasibility:-

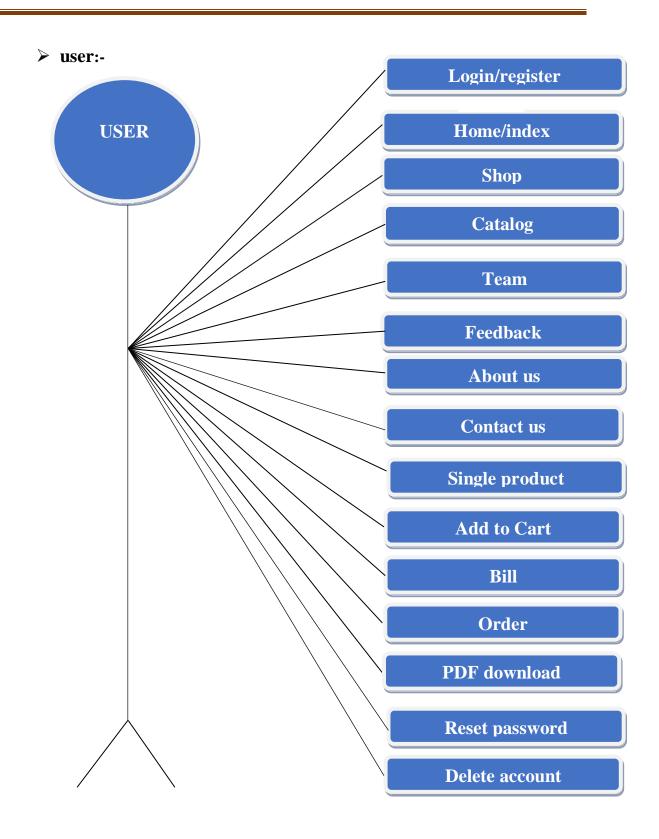
- Economic feasibility is the most important and frequent used method for evaluating the effectiveness of the proposed system.
- ➤ It is very essential the main goal of the proposed system is to have economically better result along with increased efficiency cost benefit analysis is usually performed for the purpose.
- ➤ It is the comparative study of the cost versus the benefit and savings that are expected from the proposed system, since the organization is well equipped with the organization is well equipped with the required hardware the project was found to be economically.
- Cost Estimation:-
  - Working the estimation is given :-
  - 3Months and 3 days = 95 days
  - Hours 1 days = 95 \* 4 = 380 / 24 = 16 days
  - Now, the expense & cost estimation:-

Light Bill	4000
Energy charge	2000
Database design	3000
Coding	2000
Internet connection	2000
Extra activity	5000
Total	Rs.18, 000

# **5. DATABASE DESIGN**

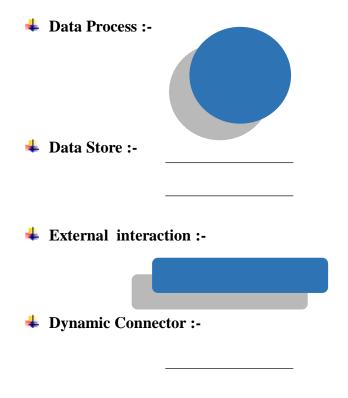
# 5.1 Use case diagram:-





## 5.2 DFD (Data Flow Diagram):-

➤ Data is the life blood of any system. Diagram of flow of data in system and its processing which converts data into valuable information in known as data flow diagram. It will not show logic of the algorithm its shows only flow of the data from the process to the process or from the table or from external source to the external source to the external destination.

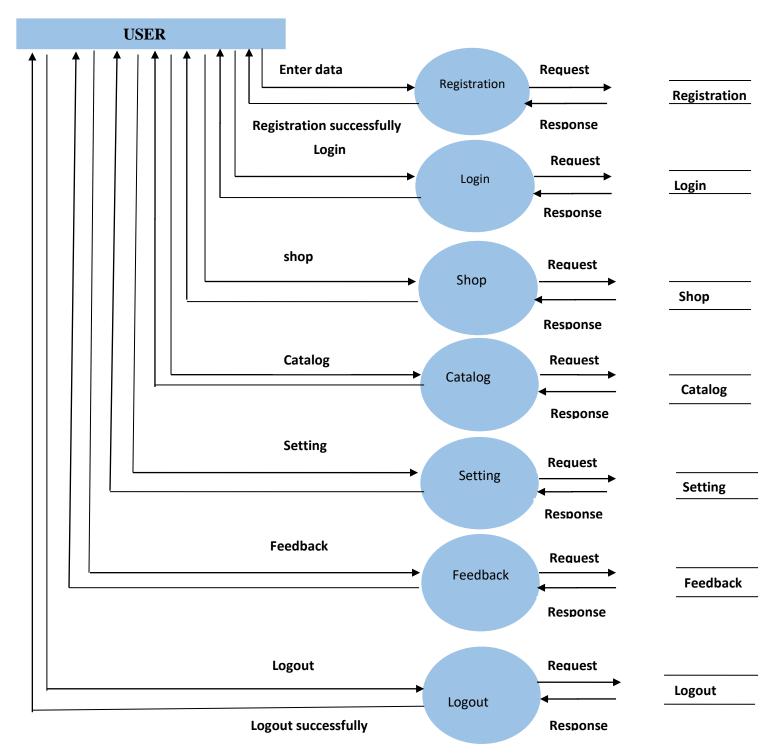


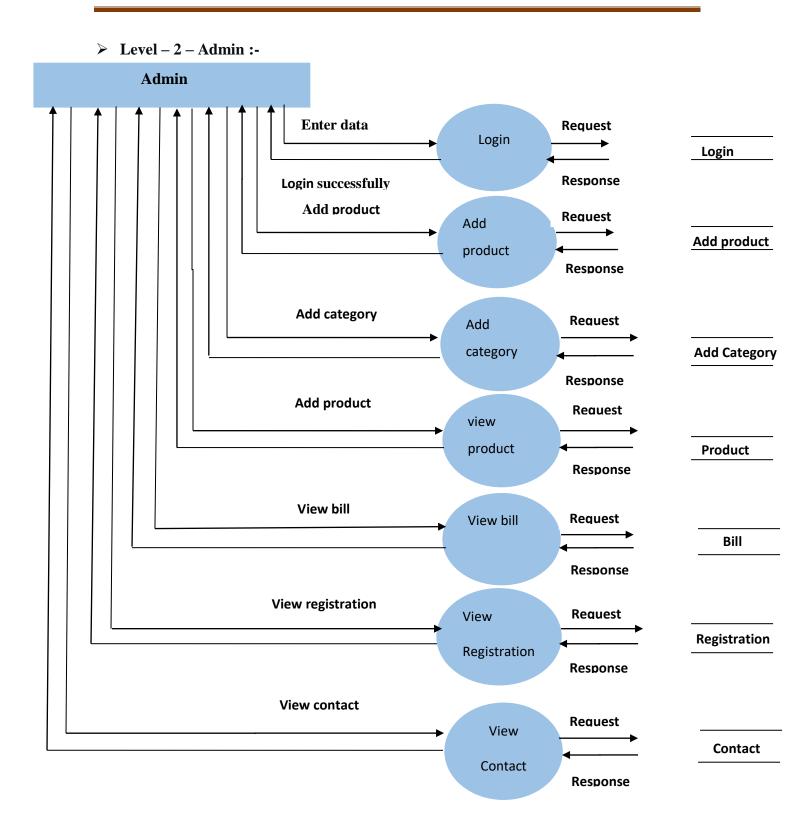
#### 5.2.1 DFD:-

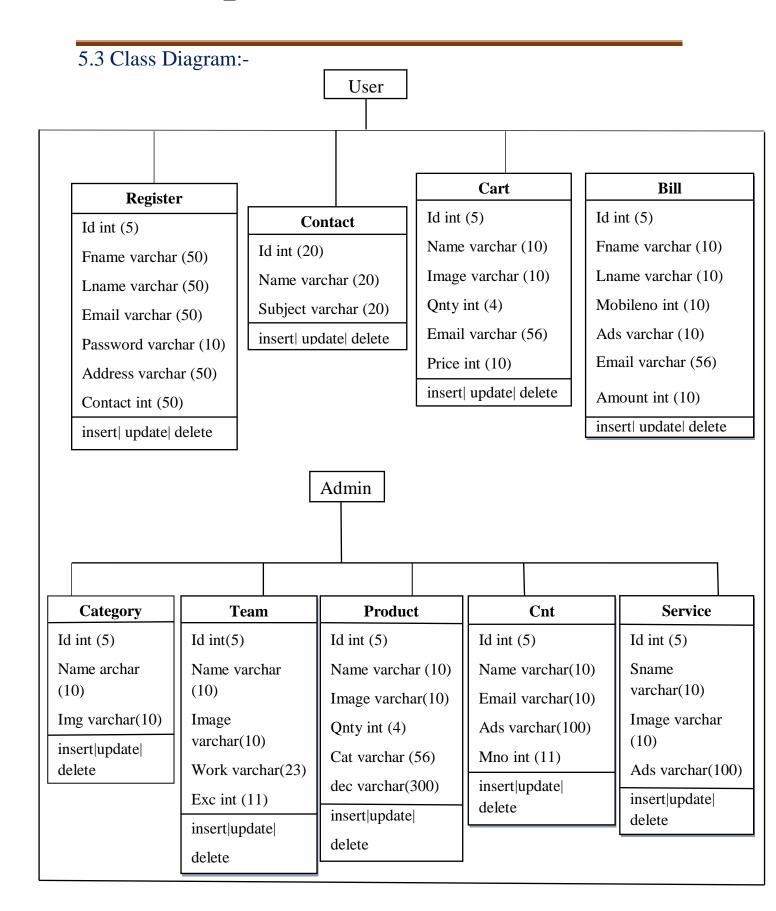
 $\triangleright$  Level – 0:-



#### **▶** Level – 1 –User:-







### 5.4 Data Dictionary:-

- ➤ The Data Dictionary can be specifically defining as an exhaustively organized list of all data elements that are pertinent to the system with precise, rigorous understanding of inputs and outputs and the components of stores along with all the constraints and intermediate calculations.
- ➤ In other words, a data dictionary is a catalogue a repository of element in a system. Here in a data dictionary one can find list of all the elements composing the data flowing through a system. The major elements are data flows, data stores and process. The data dictionary stores the details and description of all these elements.

### **↓** Importance of data dictionary :-

- ✓ To manage the details in large system.
- ✓ To communicate a common meaning for all system elements.
- ✓ To document the features of a system. To facilitate analyst for the details in order to evaluate system requirements
- ✓ Following is the list of Tables which are used in my project. Consider Following Data Dictionary which denotes tables detail.
  - Register
  - Contact
  - product
  - category
  - cart
  - team
  - service
  - cnt
  - bill

# \* Register :-

Field name	Data type
Id	Int (20)
Fname	Varchar (20)
Lname	Varchar (20)
Password	Int (10)
Address	Varchar (100)
Phoneno	Int (10)
Email	Varchar (50)
Role	Varchar (30)

## product:-

Field name	Data type
Id	Int (20)
Pname	Varchar (20)
Image	Varchar (20)
Qnty	Int (10)
Category	Varchar (100)
Dec	Int (10)

## **\*** Category :-

Field name	Data type
Id	Int (10)
Cname	Varchar (20)
Image	Varchar (30)

### **\*** cart :-

Field name	Data type
Id	Int (20)
Pname	Varchar (20)
Image	Varchar (20)
Email	Varchar (10)
Category	Varchar (100)

## service:-

Field name	Data type
Id	Int (20)
Name	Varchar (20)
Image	Varchar (20)
Details	Varchar (100)

### contact:-

Field name	Data type
Id	Int (20)
Name	Varchar (20)
Subject	Varchar (100)
message	Varchar (100)

### **❖** team:-

Field name	Data type
Id	Int (20)
Name	Varchar (20)
Image	Varchar (20)
Work	Varchar (20)
Exp	Int (20)

# 6. DATABASE NORMALIZATION

### **Normalization**:-

- Normalization is the first step to design any database.
- ➤ Normalization is a database design technique which organizes tables in a member that reduces redundancy and dependency of data. There are three types of normalization:- -
  - ✓ 1NF
  - ✓ 2NF
  - ✓ 3NF

### **UN – Normalization:-**

Register	Product	Cart	Bill	Contact	Category	Team	Service	Cnt
Id	id	cid	Id	id	id	id	id	id
fname	name	id	fname	name	cname	name	name	name
lname	qty	name	lname	subject	image	image	image	address
pass	price	qty	email	email		work	details	email
email	desc	img	mobileno	message		exc		
address	cty	price	address					
role		email	amount					

### **♣** 1NF:-

- ✓ 1NF means first Normalization form.
- ✓ There are two rules of 1NF.
- ✓ First create a separate table for each set of related data.
- ✓ Identify each set of related data with a primary key.
- ✓ All attributes are single values and non-repeating.

**Example :-**

\* register :-

Field name	Data type	Size
Id	Int	11
Fname	Varchar	20
Lname	Varchar	30
Email	Varchar	30
Mobileno	Varchar	10
Address	Varchar	10
Role	Varchar	50

# **❖** product :-

Field name	Data type	Size
Id	Int	11
Pname	Varchar	20
Category	Varchar	30
Qnty	Int	30
Price	Varchar	10
Dec	Varchar	100

# category:-

Field name	Data type	Size
Id	Int	11
Cname	Varchar	20
Image	Varchar	30

### ❖ cart:-

Field name	Data type	Size
Id	Int	11
Pname	Varchar	20
Category	Varchar	30
Email	Varchar	30
Price	Varchar	10

## ❖ bill:-

Field name	Data type	Size
Id	Int	11
Fname	Varchar	20
Lname	Varchar	30
Email	Varchar	30
Amount	Int	10

## **❖** contact:-

Field name	Data type	Size
Id	Int	11
Name	Varchar	20
Subject	Varchar	30
Message	Varchar	100

### **\*** cnt:-

Field name	Data type	Size
Id	Int	11
Name	Varchar	20
Address	Varchar	30
Mobileno	Int	10
Email	Varchar	20

### service:-

Field name	Data type	Size
Id	Int	11
Name	Varchar	20
Image	Varchar	30
Details	Varchar	100

#### **❖** Team:-

Field name	Data type	Size
Id	Int	11
Name	Varchar	20
Image	Varchar	30
Work	Varchar	10
Exp	Int	10

### **♣** 2NF:--

- > 2NF means second normal form.
- > Create separate table for sets of values that apply to multiple records.
- > Relate the tables with a foreign key.
- > Records should not depend on anything other than a table's primary key. Meet all the requirements the first normal form.
- > Create relationship between this new table and their pre decessors4 through the use of foreign keys.
- Remove subset of data that apply to multiple rows of a tables and place them separate table.

## **O** Example:-

## register :-

Field name	Data type	Size	Constraint
Id	Int	11	Primary Key
Fname	Varchar	20	
Lname	Varchar	30	
Email	Varchar	30	
Mobileno	Varchar	10	
Address	Varchar	10	
Role	Varchar	50	

# product :-

Field name	Data type	Size	Constraint
Id	Int	11	Primary Key
Pname	Varchar	20	
Category	Varchar	30	
Qnty	Int	30	
Price	Varchar	10	
Dec	Varchar	100	

**cart:** 

Field name	Data type	Size	Constraint
Id	Int	11	Primary Key
Pname	Varchar	20	
Category	Varchar	30	
Email	Varchar	30	
Price	Varchar	10	

**→** bill:-

Field name	Data type	Size	Constraint
Id	Int	11	Primary Key
Fname	Varchar	20	
Lname	Varchar	30	
Email	Varchar	30	
Amount	Int	10	

# **→** contact:-

Field name	Data type	Size	Constraint
Id	Int	11	Primary Key
Name	Varchar	20	
Subject	Varchar	30	
Message	Varchar	100	

# **→** category:-

Field name	Data type	Size	Constraint
Id	Int	11	Primary Key
Cname	Varchar	20	
Image	Varchar	30	

# → cnt:-

Field name	Data type	Size	Constraint
Id	Int	11	Primary Key
Name	Varchar	20	
Address	Varchar	30	
Mobileno	Int	10	
Email	Varchar	20	

### **→** service:-

Field name	Data typ	Size	Constraint
Id	Int	11	Primary Key
Name	Varchar	20	
Image	Varchar	30	
Details	Varchar	100	

### **→** Team:-

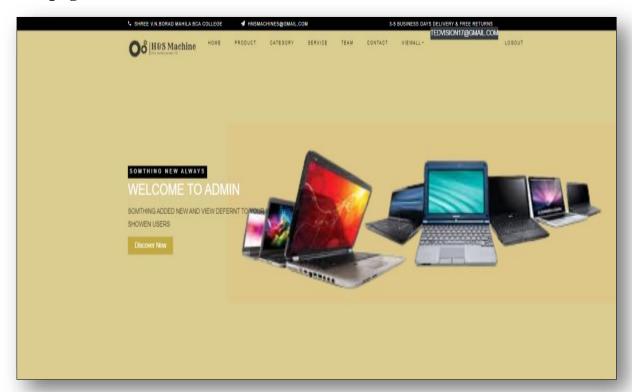
Field name	Data type	Size	Constraint
Id	Int	11	Primary Key
Name	Varchar	20	
Image	Varchar	30	
Work	Varchar	10	
Exp	Int	10	

### **♣** 3 NF:-

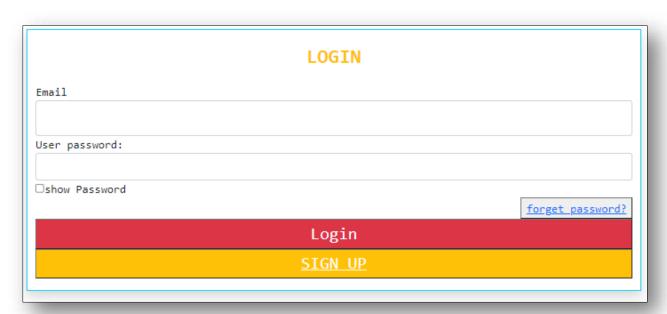
- > 3NF means third normal form.
- Eliminate fields that do not depend on the primary key.
- Each non-primary key attributes must be dependent only on primary key.

# 7. SCREEN SHOT

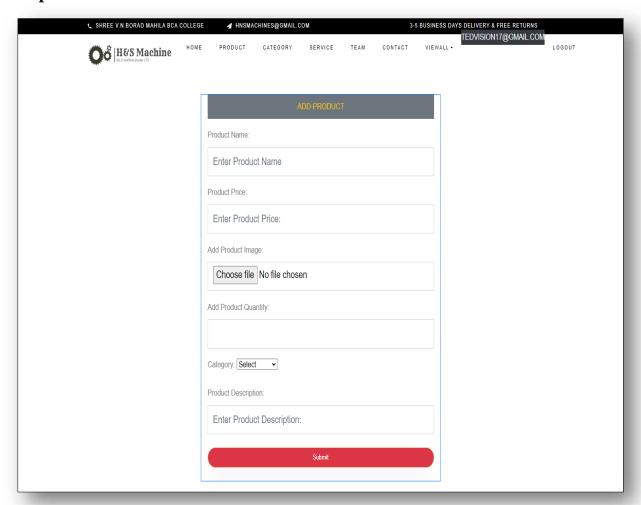
- **→** Admin side:-
- **➤** Index page:-



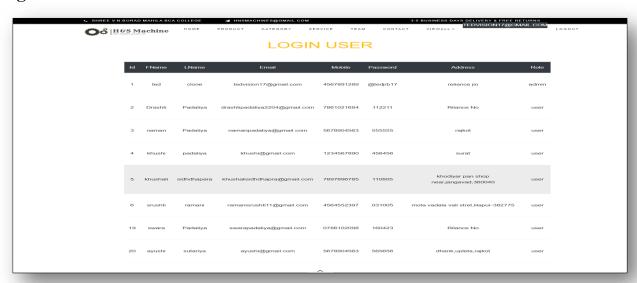
## ➤ Admin Login :-



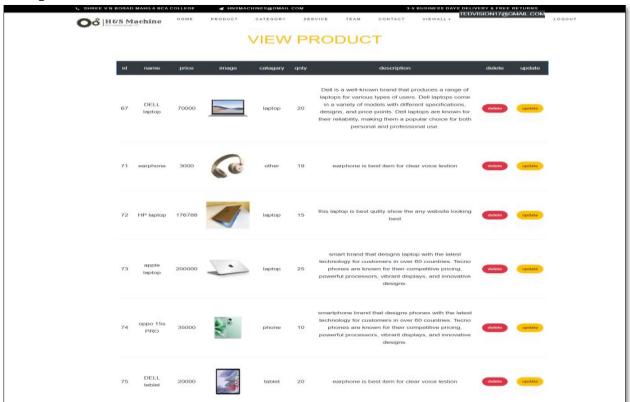
# > Add product:-



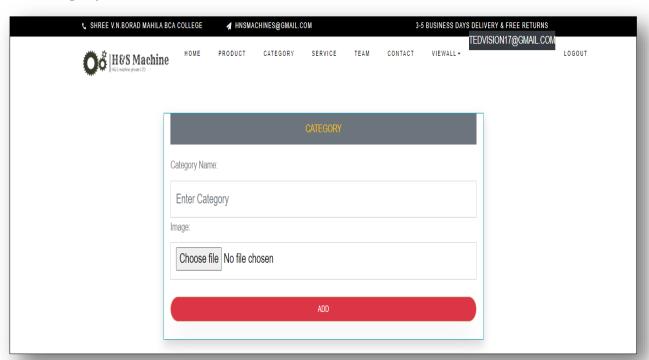
## > Registered User :-



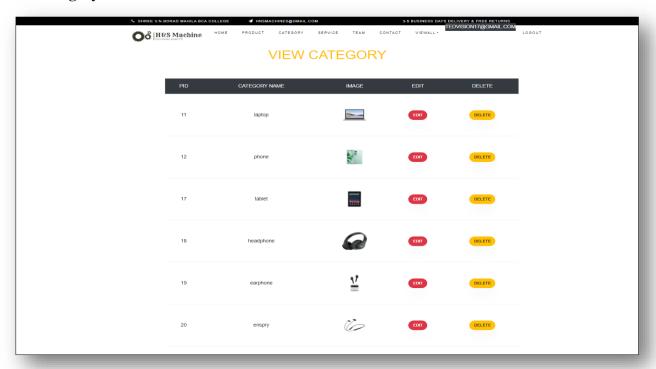
### > view product:-



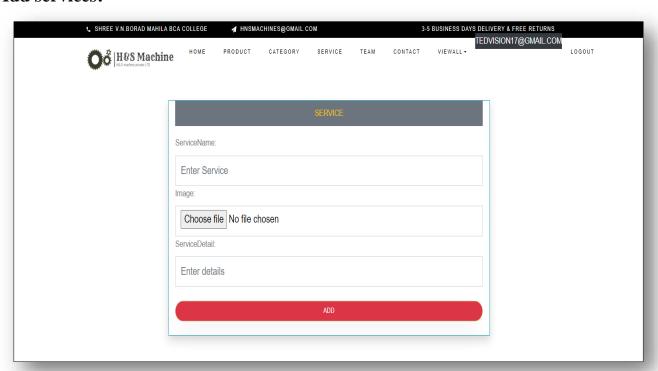
### > Add Category:-



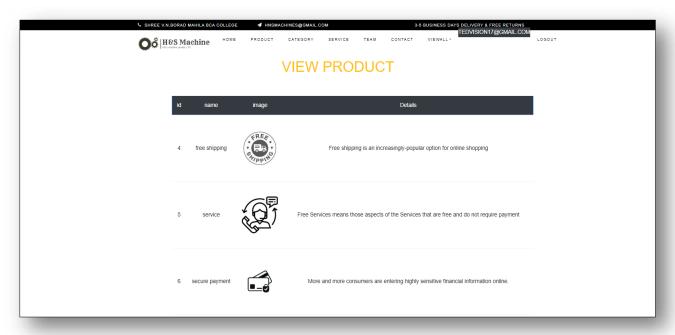
## View Category:-



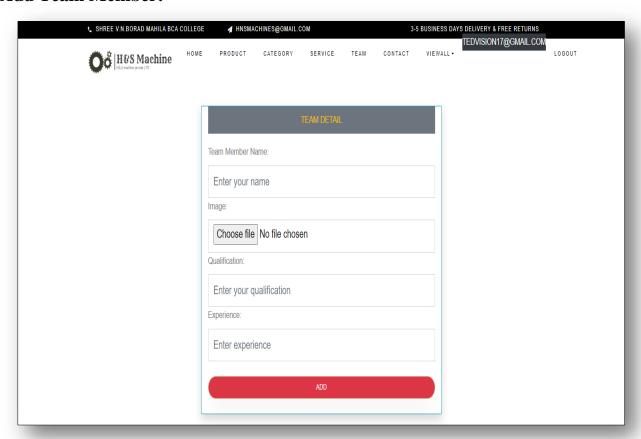
#### > Add services:-



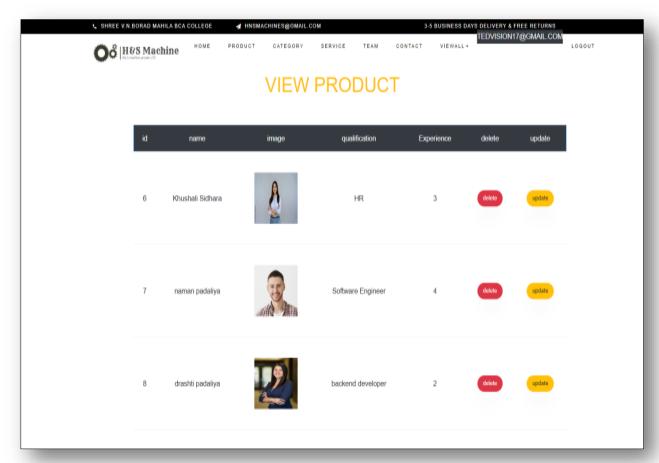
### **➤ View Service :-**



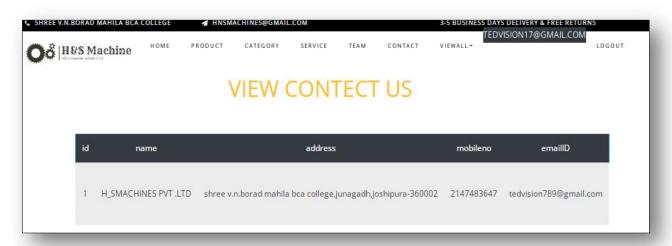
### > Add Team Member:-



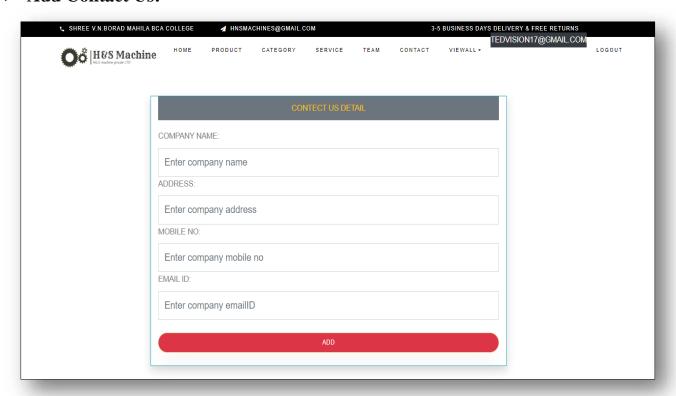
### View Team Member:-



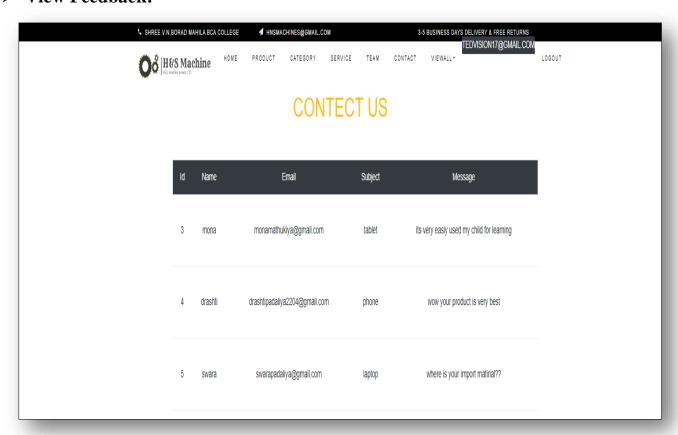
#### > View Contact Us:-



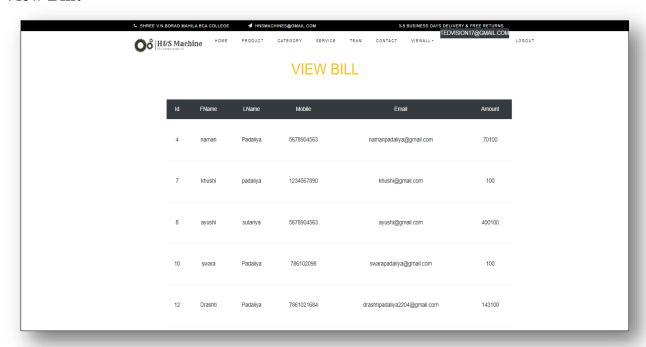
### > Add Contact Us:-



#### > View Feedback:-



# ➤ View Bill:-

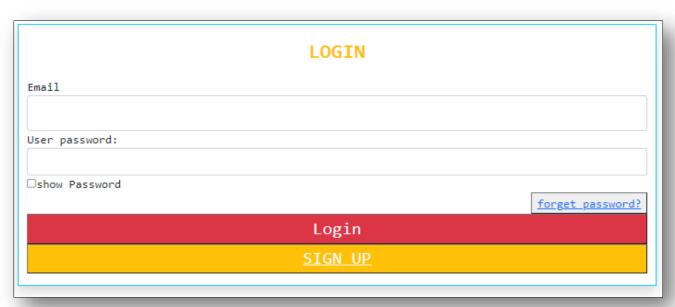


## **→ USER:-**

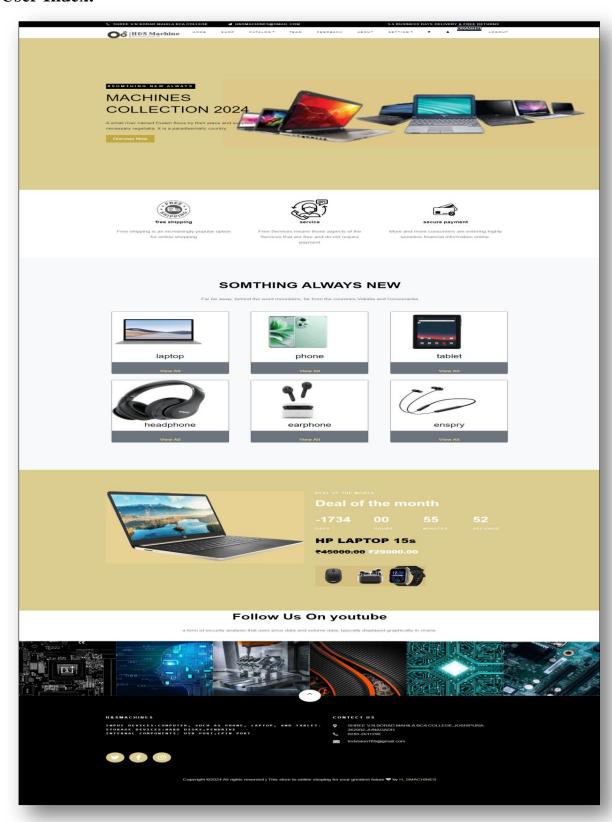
**➤** User Sign Up:-



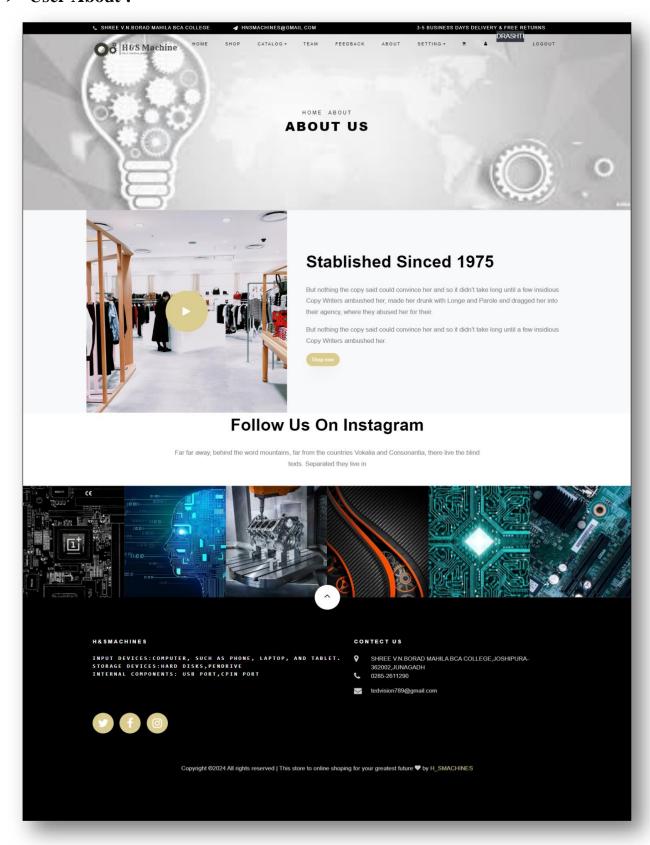
➤ User Sign In :-



## User Index:-



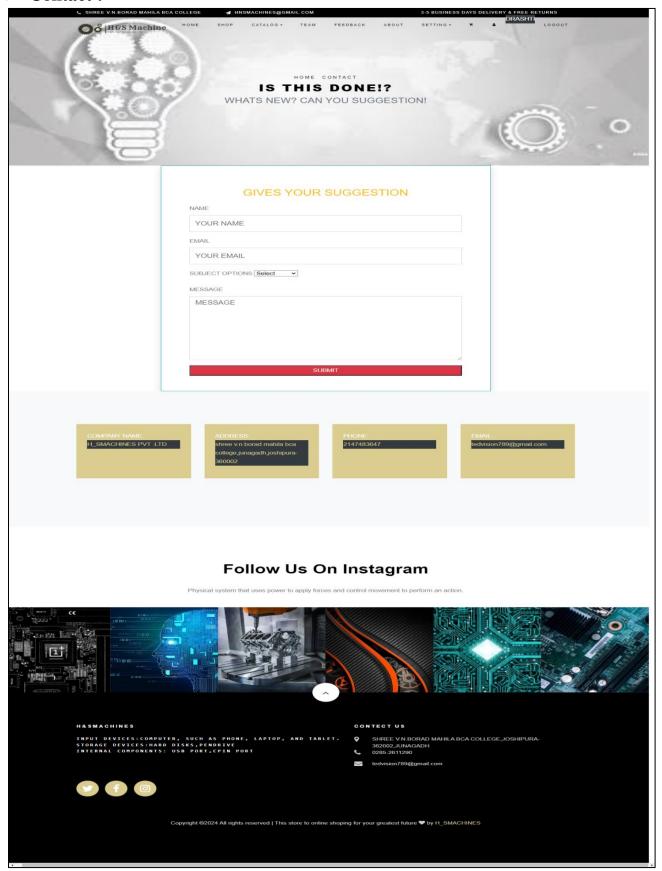
## **➤** User About :-



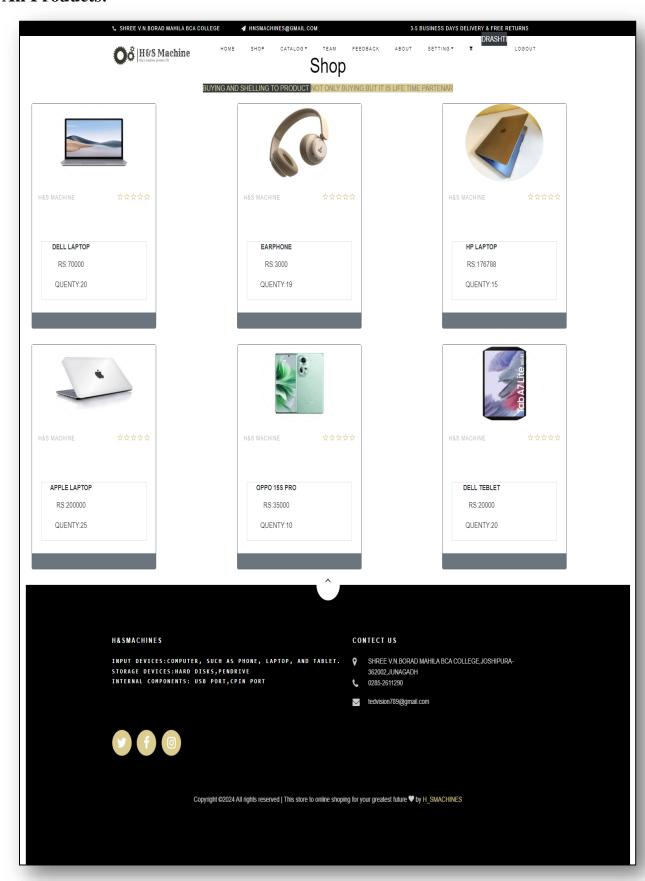
## > Team:-



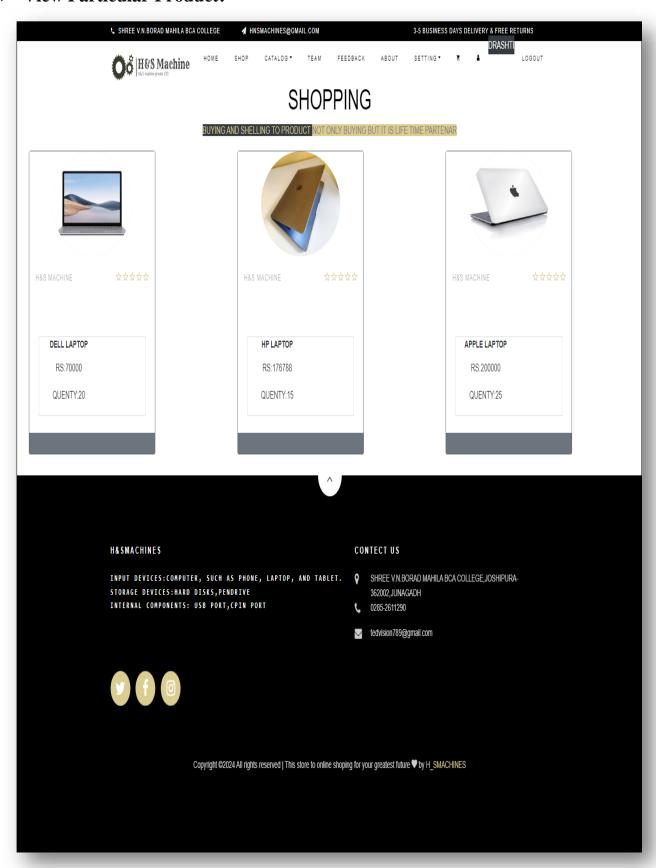
## > Contact:-



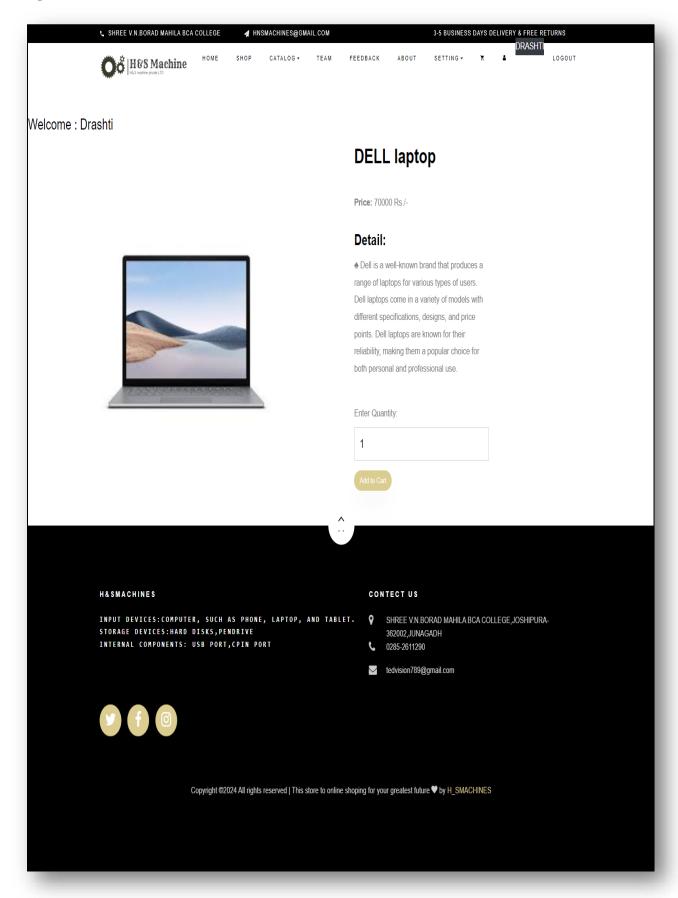
## > All Products:-



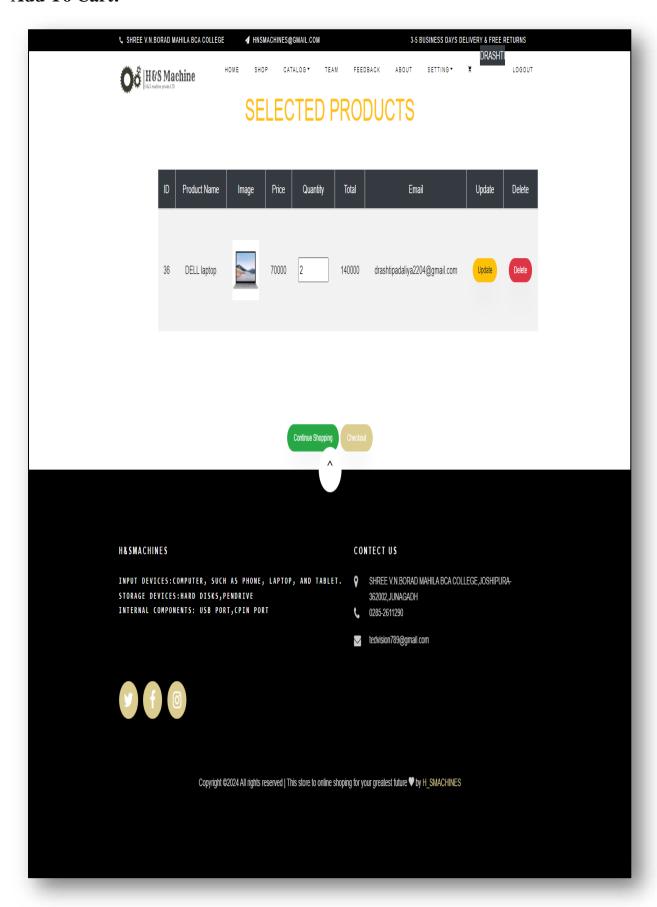
### **➤** View Particular Product:-



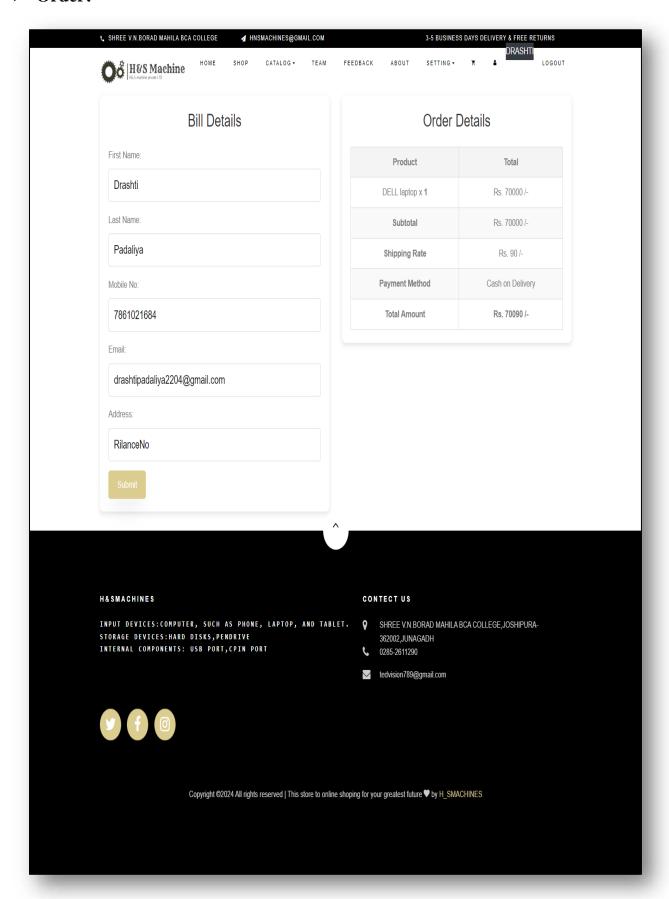
## > Single Product:-



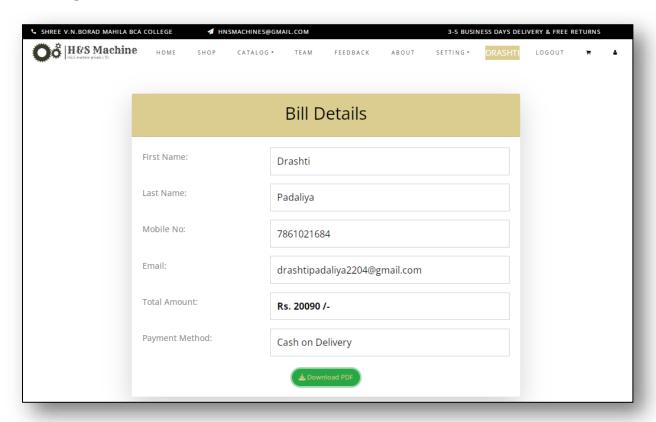
### > Add To Cart:-



### > Order:-



# **➢** Billing:-



### > PDF download:-



```
➤ User Log In :-
   <?php
   session_start();
   include "config.php";
   if(isset($_POST["submit"]))
   { $email=$_POST["email"];
    $pass=$_POST["pass"];
    $qry="SELECT * from register where email='$email' AND password='$pass'";
    $a=mysqli_query($con,$qry);
    $r=mysqli_fetch_array($a);
   if(r>0)
        $e='tedvision17@gmail.com';
      $p='@tedjrb17';
   if($email==$e && $pass==$p)
       {
              $_SESSION['admin']=$_POST['email'];
             //$_SESSION['unm']=$r['fname'];
   echo"<script>alert('welcome admin'); location.href='admin/index.php';</script>";
       }
      else
                     $_SESSION['PID']=$r['pid'];
              $_SESSION['UID']=$r['id'];
              $_SESSION['lname']=$r['lname'];
              $_SESSION['uname']=$r['fname'];
              $_SESSION['umn']=$r['mobile'];
             $_SESSION['pwd']=$r['password'];
              $_SESSION['ars']=$r['address'];
        $_SESSION['user']=$r['email'];
      echo"<script>alert('loginsuccess'); location.href='fpage.php';</script>";}}
   else
    { echo"<script>alert('Please Enter valid Email and Password');</script>";
    }
}?>
```

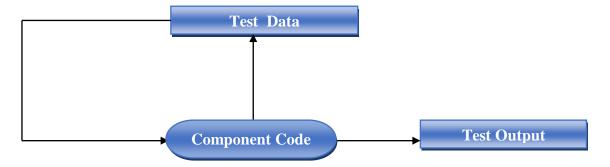
### 8. SOFTWARE TESTING

- > Software testing in values the executing of a software component or system component of evaluates one or more properties of interest.
- ➤ Meet the requirements that guided its design the development. Responds correctly to all kinds of inputs. Perform its function whether on acceptable time. Is sufficiently usable.

## 8.1 Types of Testing:-

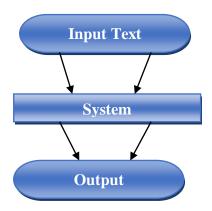
- ✓ Black Box Testing
- ✓ Validation Testing
- ✓ White Box Testing

### 8.1.1White Box Testing:-



- As per our project, I have used white box testing model because independent paths of PHP file and loop are the cornerstones of the vast majority of all algorithms implemented in the software.
- ➤ White box testing sometime called glass box testing, where test data are derived from direct examination of the code to be tested.
- For glass box testing the test case cannot be determined until the code has actually been written both of these testing techniques have advantages and disadvantages, but when combined, they help to ensure thorough testing of the product.

### 8.1.2 Black Box Testing:-



- ➤ It takes an external perspective of the test object to derive test cases. These tests can be functional or non-functional, though usually functional.
- > The test designer selects valid and invalid input and determines the correct output.
  - Interface errors.
  - Errors data structures or external data base access.
  - Behavior or performance errors.
  - Initialization and termination error.

### 8.1.3 Validation Testing:-

➤ In validation testing, the software is assembling as a package. Validation testing is completely associated with requirement satisfaction of customers. According to this test, project is tested and found to be satisfactory for functional characteristic, behavioral characteristics and performance requirement.

### 8.1.4Alpha:-

- ➤ Alpha is the first letter of the Greek alphabet. In the system of Greek numerals, it has value of 1. It was derived from the Phoenician letter alpha.
- Letter's that arose from alpha include the Latin A and Cyrillic letter A. in English, the noun" Alpha" is used as a synonym for "beginning", or" first", Reflecting its Greek roots.

#### 8.1.5 Beta:-

➤ Beta is the second latter or the Greek alphabet. In system of Greek numerals has valued has of 2. In ancient Greek, beta represented the voiced bilabial plosive. In modem Greek it represents the voice labiodentals fricative. Letters that arose from beta include the roman letter (B) and Cyrillic letter (5) and (B).

## 8.1.6 Manually:-

➤ I have done manual testing for over project all the web pages validation, redirection, navigation are manually test by us.

## 8.2 Test Strategy:-

- A test strategy is an outline that describes testing approach of the software development cycle. it is created to inform project manages, testers, and developers about some key issues of the testing objective, methods of testing new functions, total time and resources required for the project, and the testing environment.
- > Design document describe the functionality of the software to be enabled in the upcoming release's corresponding test strategy should be created to test the new feature sets.

### 8.3 Test Case:-

- A test case is a set of conditions or variable under which a tester will determine whether a system under test satisfies requirements or works correctly. The process of developing test case can also help find problems in the requirements or design of an application.
  - ✓ Formal test case
  - ✓ Informal test case
  - ✓ Typical written test cases
  - ✓ Error Handling

#### 8.3.1 Formal Test Case:

- The formal test case is order to fully test that all the requirements of an application are met, there must be at least two test cases for each requirement positive test and one negative test.
- ➤ If a requirement has sub-requirements, each requirement must haveat least two test cases.
- A formal test-case is characterized by a known input and by an expected output, which is worked out before the test is executed.

#### 8.3.2 Informal Test Case:-

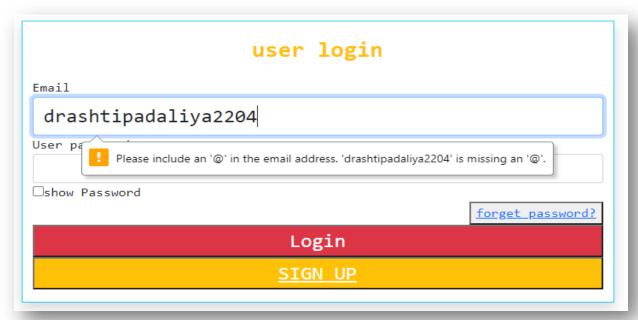
- Information is valuable because it can affect behavior, decision, or an outcome.
- For example, if a manager is told her company's net profit decreased in the past month, he may use this information as a reason to cut financial spending for the next month.
- A piece of information is considered valueless if, after receiving it, things remain unchanged. For a technical definition of information see information theory.

## 8.3.3 Typical Written Case:-

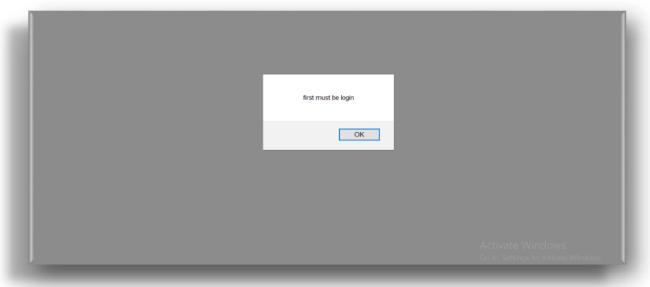
- A test case is usually a single step, or occasionally a sequence of steps, to test the correct behavior/functionally, features of an application. An expected result or expected outcome is usually given.
- A written test case should also contain a place for the actual result. The larger test case may also contain prerequisite states or steps, and descriptions.
- ➤ These steps can be stored in a word processor document, spreadsheet, database or other common repository.

## 8.4Error Handling:-

- **♣** ERROR 1:- Validation Error
- ♣ SOLUTION :- Except Valid email id



- **♣** ERROR 2:- Login Error
- **♣** <u>SOLUTION</u>:- Only authenticate person and logged person can access our site.



## 9. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

- ➤ Project implementation for an online store specializing in software machines such as laptops, phones, tablets, and headphones details the systematic execution of the activities outlined in the business plan.
- ➤ This complex endeavor requires seamless coordination among various functions, including website development, inventory management, and customer service. Effective team oversight is essential to ensure that all tasks align with the project's objectives and budget.
- > Communication strategies must also be established to engage potential customers and promote products effectively.

### 9.1 User to function:

➤ A user define function is a programmed routine that has its parameters set by the user of the user of the system.

#### 9.1.1Admin:-

- Admin is the heart of any application. In this project admin can view and manage all the details about the institute.
- ➤ The most important facility is to manage the input validation.
- Another thing is that, material update, delete by the admin and add tricks so user cannot make any change in profile details. This makes the database secure and reliable.

#### 9.1.2 User:-

- ➤ User an individual who uses as computer. This includes expert programmer as well as novice.
- An end user is any individual who runs an application program. User can login in the application with user id, password given after the registration.

# 9.2 security features:-

- > Security is an important aspect of any software components, without reasonable level of security, the availability, the reliability and safety may be compromised if external attack causes some damage to the system.
- As our application web-based so network security is an aspect which should be provided by the servers where the application is deployed.
- ➤ User name and password should not accessible by any other user. Only administrator can delete users.
- > Session is created as the user login and session is checked in all the modules. Session destroyed after the user logout to application.

## 10. LIMITATION AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

### 10.1 Limitation:-

- Marketing efforts may struggle to effectively reach target audiences amidst evolving digital trends, and ensuring compliance with regulations related to e-commerce and consumer protection adds another layer of complexity.
- > Technical issues, such as website downtime and the integration of secure payment systems, can hinder the shopping experience.
- Lastly, providing robust customer support for technical inquiries is vital, but it must be balanced against the costs of delivering high-quality service. Together, these limitations highlight the need for careful planning and strategic solutions to create a successful online store.

### 10.2 Enhancements:-

- ➤ In future I will add GPS system (Global Poisoning System code).
- ➤ In Future I will add GPS system that user choose their location.
- ➤ In future I will add bidders and users rating system for provide more facilities to all users.
- In future I can make all language independent so that User can easily access it.

# 11. CONCLUSION

- ➤ Online H\_S machines online store site manages all software products by which user are login. In this site provide database can be maintained by the H\_Smachines store. This site is providing all India's machines.
- ➤ In this site only registered users can buy on the products and after the user can buying on the any products.
- After only registered user can fill up their details. Then conformation that they are ready to purchase product. This is very easy to use it is very less time consuming.

## 12. BIBILOGRAPHIES

## ➤ Reference Book:-

- > "PHP Objects, Patterns, and Practice" by Mika Schwartz
- > "PHP and MySQL Web Development" by Luke Welling and Laura Thomson
- ➤ "Learning PHP, MySQL & JavaScript" by Robin Nixon

# ➤ Programming PHP:-

### **Website:-**

- ✓ <a href="https://www.w3schools.com/">https://www.w3schools.com/</a>
- ✓ www.tutorialspoint.com/
- ✓ <a href="https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/">https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/</a>
- ✓ <a href="https://getbootstrap.com/">https://getbootstrap.com/</a>