Global Sales Data Analytics

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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TEAM ID:PNT2022TMID00352

1.INTRODUCTION

Shopping online is currently the need of the hour. Because of this COVID, it's not easy to walk in a store randomly and buy anything you want. So, try to understand a few things like, Customer Analysis and Product Analysis of this Global Super Store

1.1 Project Overview:

The automated, future analyses supplied by data mining go beyond the analysis of historical events provided by the typically used decision support tools that are retrospective.

1.2PURPOSE:

You can better understand the products that your customers are buying by regularly analysing your sales data, which also gives you the chance to examine why specific consumer behaviours are occurring. Both your lead conversions and lead dropoffs might show patterns.

Data mining techniques, which predict future trends and behaviours, enable firms to make proactive, knowledge-driven decisions.

There are thousands of data points at your disposal. Utilize our user-friendly platform to create, hone, and analyse your audience. track trends. Global Granular Analysis 46 countries. There are 17 million panellists. 40000 data points Create individualised segments.

Sales analytics refers to the processes and technologies used to gather sales data and assess sales effectiveness. Sales managers utilise these indicators to set goals, improve internal processes, and make more accurate predictions.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Existing Problem:

1. There aren't enough leads and the global sales process is simply too drawn out.
2. Leads are unqualified and waste your time on prospects who are the wrong fit.
3. Devoting excessive time to low-value tasks
4. The statement might refer to resource constraints, workflow bottlenecks, or more basic issues like a problem with comprehending a client base.
5. Select the crucial sales KPIs that you require, such as the win rate and average deal size.
6. Use a solution to keep track of this information as leads go through your pipeline, such as Pipe drive's CRM. Put these information in visual dashboards.

2.2 REFERANCES:

1.Han Jiawei, Micheline Kamber and Jian Pei, "Data Mining Concepts and

Techniques" in , MK Publications, 2009.

https://scholar.google.com/scholar?as_q=Data+Mining+Concepts+and+Techniques

2.M. Tennekes and E. de Jonge, "Top-down Data Analysis with Tree maps",

Proceedings of the International Conference on Information Visualization

Theory and Applications (IVAPP' 11), pp. 236-241, March 2011.

https://scholar.google.com/scholar?as_q=Top-down+Data+Analysis+with+TreemapsHYPERLINK "https://scholar.google.com/scholar?as_q=Top-down+Data+Analysis+with+Treemaps&as_occt=title&hl=en&as_sdt=0%2C31" HYPERLINK

3.P. Hoek, "Parallel Arc Diagrams: Visualizing Temporal Interactions", Journal of

Social Structure, vol. 12, 2011.

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2.3 Problem Statement definition:

Businesses, people, and other entities need problem statements to create projects that clearly outline the difficulties their clients are facing.

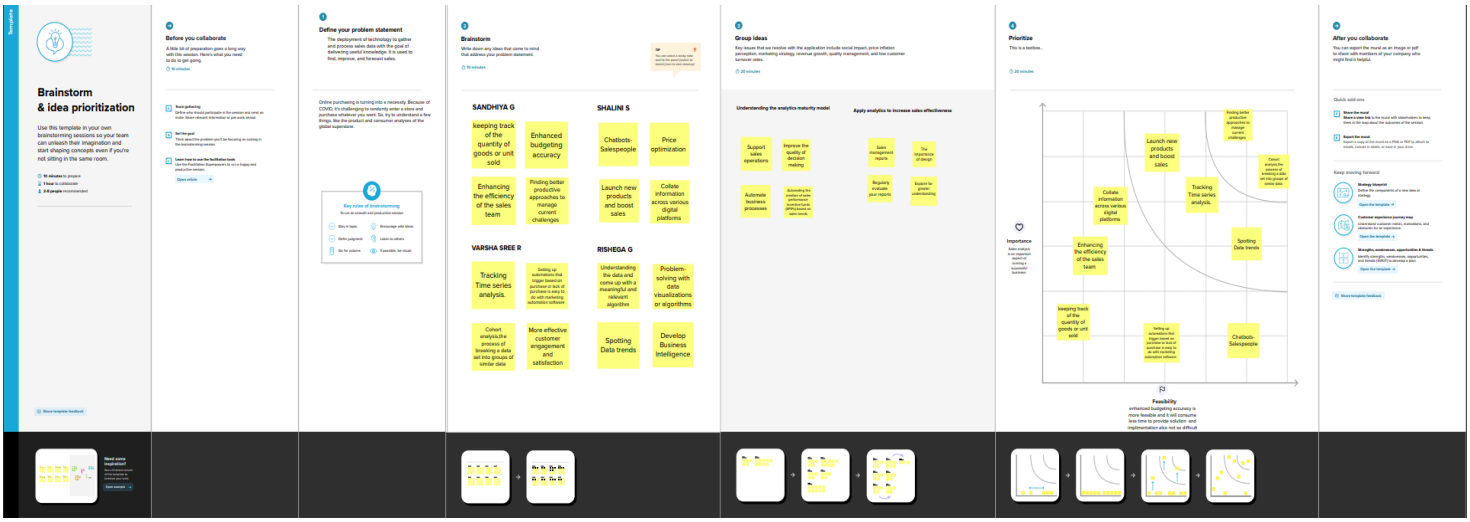
In order to generate insightful conclusions that have a beneficial impact on your bottom line, you must examine the appropriate types of sales data.

Finding weak points and bottlenecks in sales processes is essential for gathering and utilising sales data to further sales objectives.

3.IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 Empathy Map Canvas

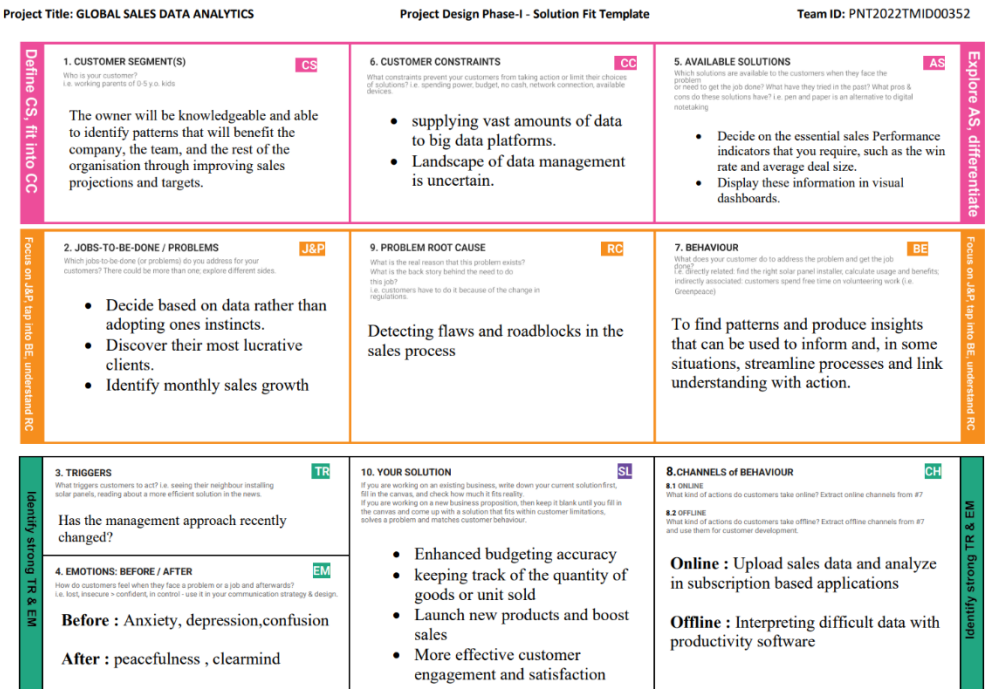
3.2 Ideation & Brainstorming



3.3 Proposed Solution:

S.NO.	PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Online purchasing is turning into a necessity. Because of COVID, it's challenging to randomly enter a store and purchase whatever you want. The deployment of technology to gather and process sales data with the goal of delivering useful knowledge. It is used to find, improve, and forecast sales.
2.	Idea / Solution description	The term "sales analytics" refers to the use of technology to gather and analyse sales data in order to provide technical experience. It is utilised to pinpoint, enhance, and forecast sales. The processed data is looked at in terms of the understanding of sales.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	By giving more varieties in product can improve the sales and also improve profits by providing doorstep delivery.
4.	Social Impact/ Customer Satisfaction	• Optimize sales and marketing • The power to respond to the plans of opponents. • Gaining knowledge about sales at various locations and periods.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	• Enhance the decision-making process with a focus on cost reduction, scale market analysis, and business revenue growth. • The basic model gives the better dashboard analysis
6.	Scalability of the Solution	Using this approach, the varieties in brand may reliable so that the profit can increase in different domains.

3.4 Problem solution fit:



4.Requirement analysis:

4.1 Functional requirement :

FR No.	Functional Requirement(Epic)	Sub Requirement(Story/Sub-Task)
FR-1	User enrollment	Enrollment via Gmail or Google Business
FR-2	User confirmation	Confirmation via Email Confirmation via OTP
FR-3	User Login	Login via email and password
FR-4	User Input	Data must be in proper valid format
FR-5	Data Validation	Data is cleaned and verified for

		duplications
FR-6	End user benefits	Getting higher efficiency and also to know entire data analysis

4.2 Non Functional requirement:

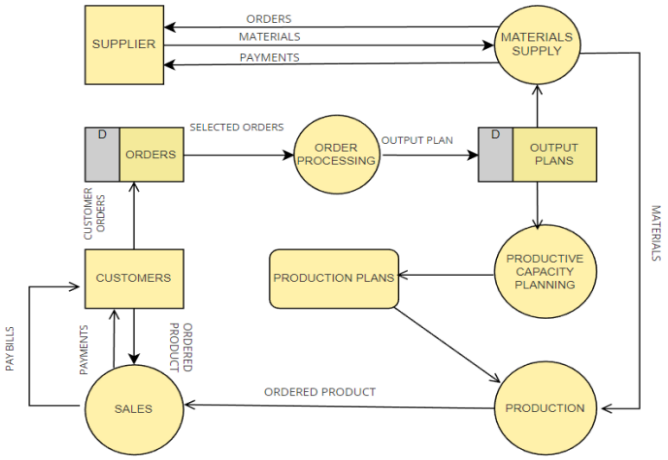
NFR No.	Non Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	Optimized resources and it can be used by everyone
NFR-2	Security	It is securable because it has end to end encryption
NFR-3	Reliability	It has high reliability based on development
NFR-4	Performance	It has high state of performance and efficiency
NFR-5	Availability	It is available in all platforms and websites
NFR-6	Scalability	Ability of hardware and software parallel system's capacity to take advantage of rising computing resource efficiency in the analysis of (extremely) big data sets.

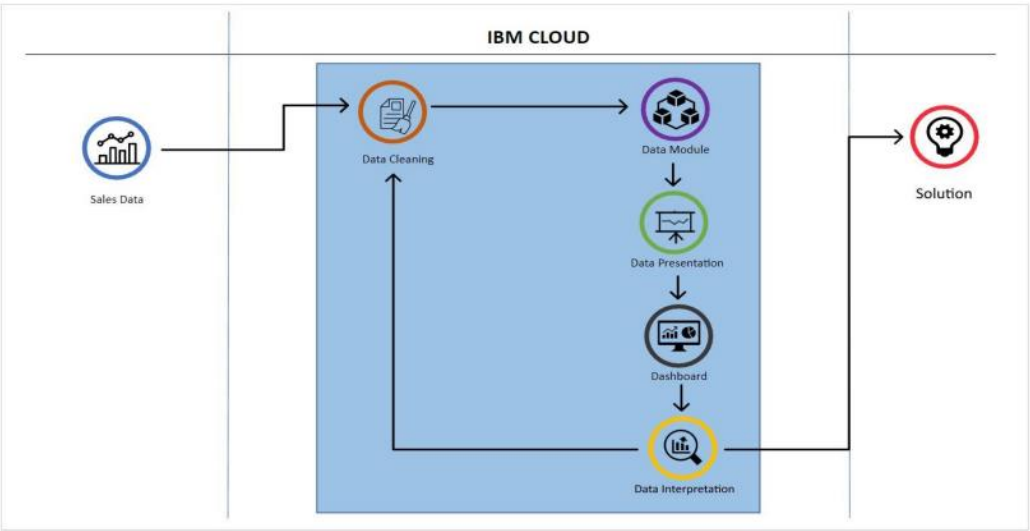
5.Project Design:

5.1.Data Flow Diagram:

5.2 Solution and Technical Architecture:

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM: DFD LEVEL 0





6.Project Planning & Scheduling:

6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
Literature Survey & Information Gathering	Examination of the literature on a chosen project and information gathering using references to technical papers, research publications, etc. connected to the project	10 SEPTEMBER 2022
Prepare Empathy Map	Prepare a list of problem statements and an empathy map canvas to record the user's gains and pains.	20 SEPTEMBER 2022
Ideation	To organise brainstorming sessions and list the top three concepts, then order them according to importance and practicality.	22 SEPTEMBER 2022
Proposed Solution	To draught the paperwork for the suggested solutions, which cover topics like innovation, idea viability, business model, social effect, scalability, etc.	26 SEPTEMBER 2022
Problem Solution Fit	Includes client segmentation, customer restrictions, the problem's underlying cause, and tasks that need to be completed.	05 OCTOBER 2022
Solution Architecture	Architectural diagrams show everything from data collecting to the web application's digit recognition.	05 OCTOBER 2022

Customer Journey	Create a customer journey map to aid in the understanding of how users engage with and utilise the application from beginning to end.	**10 OCTOBER 2022**
Functional Requirement	Document the functional requirements.	**18 OCTOBER 2022**
Data Flow Diagrams	User stories and data flow diagrams are created, and the four sprint phases are presented..	**18 OCTOBER 2022**
Technology Architecture	The roles of technological stacks are specified, and technical flow graphs are made.	**19 OCTOBER 2022**
Prepare Milestone & Activity List	Establish the project's milestones and activities.	**22 OCTOBER 2022**
Sprint Delivery Plan	To create a sprint planning template.	**22 OCTOBER 2022**
Project Development – Delivery of Sprint-1, 2, 3 & 4	Create and submit code that has been tested and is error-free.	**24 OCTOBER 2022 - 19 NOVEMBER 2022**

6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule :

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	User enrollment	USN-1	As a user, I can enroll into my profile using gmail or google business.	2	High	Sandhiya , Shalini, Varsha sree , Rishega
Sprint-1	User confirmation	USN-2	As a user, I can get my authentication via OTP by means of email or mobile number.	1	High	Sandhiya, Shalini, Varsha sree, Rishega
Sprint-1	User Login	USN-3	As a user, I can login my profile by giving email id and password.	2	Low	Sandhiya, Shalini, Varsha sree, Rishega
Sprint-2	User Input	USN-4	As a user, I can give my sales data with the valid format into the cloud.	2	Medium	Sandhiya, Shalini, Varsha sree, Rishega

Sprint-2	Data Validation	USN-5	As a user, I can process my given data and check whether the data is cleaned and orginal (no duplication).	1	High	Sandhiya, Shalini, Varsha sree, Rishega
Sprint-2	End user benefits	USN-6	As a user, I can get my data in high accuracy and gain knowledge about the entire data analysis.	1	High	Sandhiya, Shalini, Varsha sree, Rishega
Sprint-3	Dashboard	USN-7	I can get all my TO DO lists and features at an instant in the dashboard.	4	Medium	Sandhiya, Shalini, Varsha sree, Rishega
Sprint-4	Offline analysis	USN-8	I can get my process my sales data in offline mode also.	4	High	Sandhiya, Shalini, Varsha sree, Rishega
Sprint-4	Overall	USN-9	Identifying profit , loss and demand of a particular product by analysing the entire data via this application.	3	High	Sandhiya, Shalini, Varsha sree, Rishega

Velocity:

We have a 24-day sprint duration, and the velocity of the team is 20 (points per sprint). Let's calculate the team's average velocity (AV) per iteration unit (story points per day)

AV = Sprint Duration / Velocity = 20 / 10 = 2

Burndown Chart :

A burn down chart is a graphical representation of work left to do versus time. It is often used in agile software development methodologies such as Scrum. However, burn down charts can be applied to any project containing measurable progress over time

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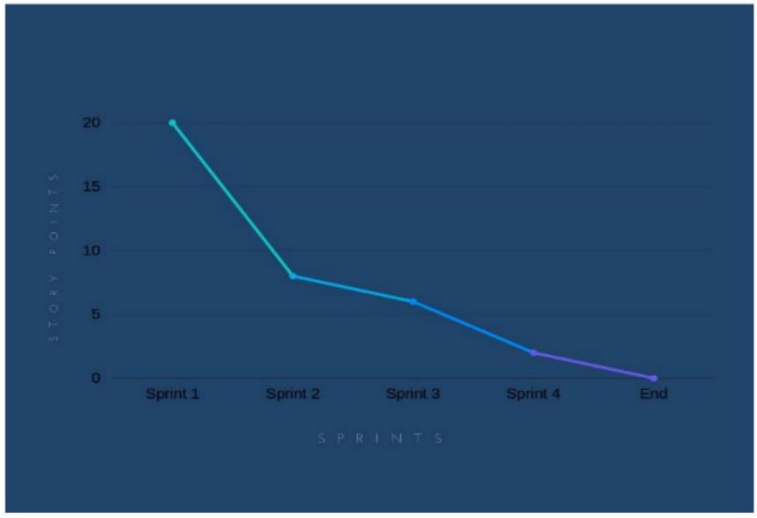
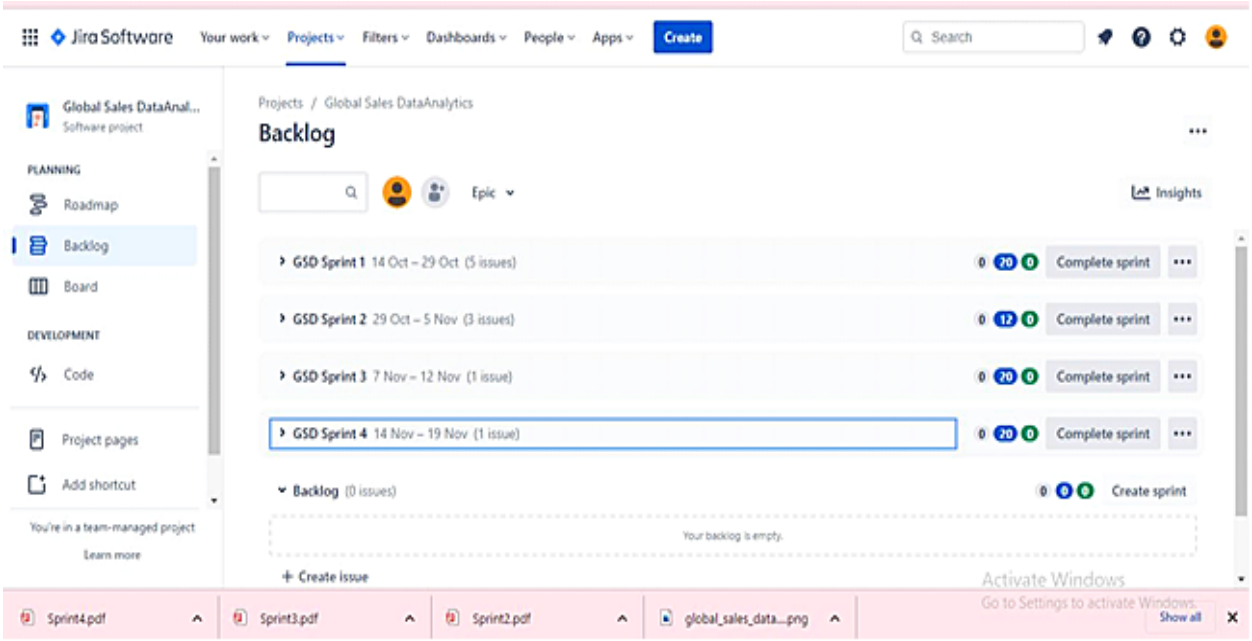
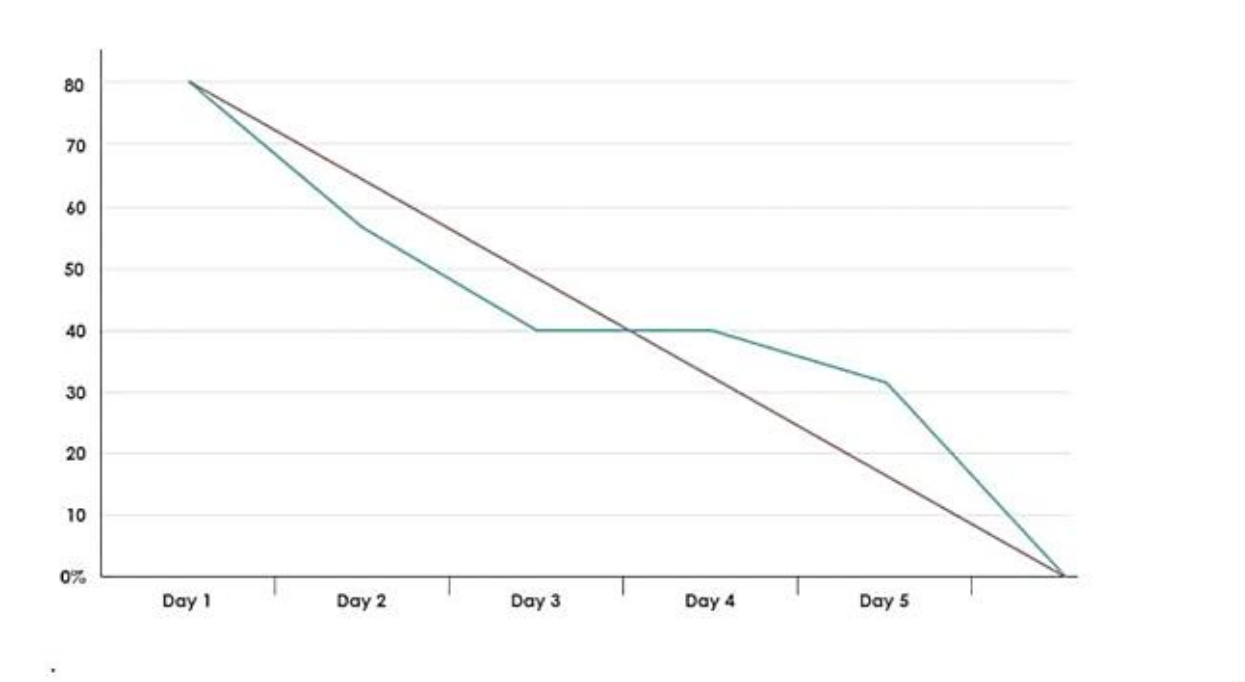


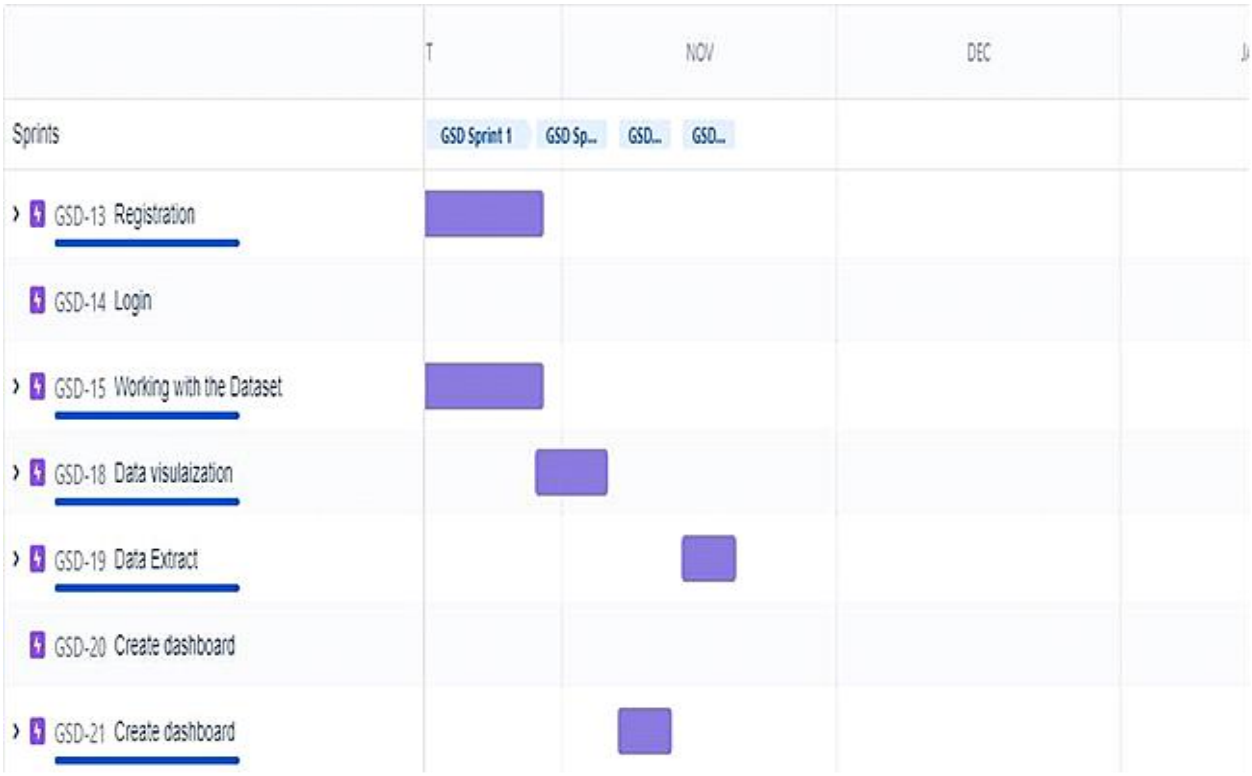
6.3 Reports from JIRA :



Burndown chart :



Road Map:



7.Coding & Solution:

7.1 Feature 1

Sales – Analysis:

This is an analysis of the sales data with particular focus given to how promotions and advertising translate into sales, in terms of both units sold and sales dollars.

Different types of Sales Analysis

- Furniture company sales analysis HTML file
- Cereal Company Sales Analysis HTML file
- Financial Statement Analysis PDF file

Analysis using R Shiny Dashboard

- Furniture company sales Dashboard R Shiny app

Steps for Cereal Company Sales Analysis

1. Download the Raw Data
2. Analysis code R file
3. Final Analysis R file

Steps for Furniture company sales analysis

1. Download the Raw Data
2. Analysis code R file
3. Dashboard Code HTML file
4. Final Dashboard PDF file
5. Final Analysis HTML file

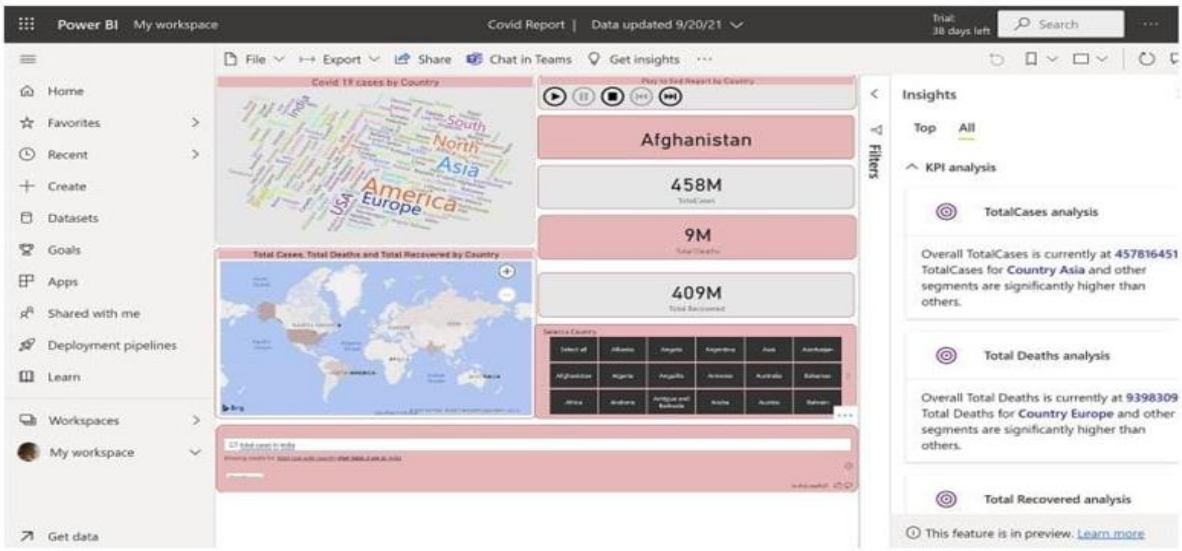
fearture-1:

Step 1: Understand the Business

Step 2: Get Your Data

Step 3: Explore and Clean Your Data

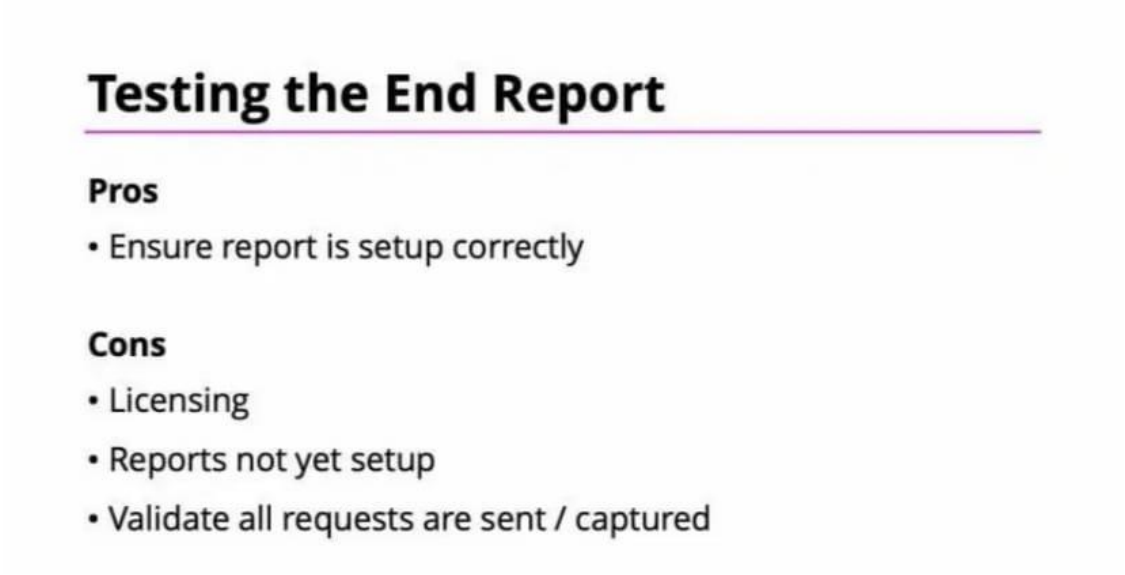
Step 4: Enrich Your Datasets



8.Testing : 8.1 Test cases:

A	B	C	D	E	F
				Date	03/Nov/22
				Team ID	PNT2022TMID32235
				Project Name	Global Sales Data Analytics
				Maximum Marks	4 marks
st case ID	Feature Type	Component	Test Scenario	Pre-Requisite	Steps To Execute
Page_TC_001	Functional	Home Page	Verify user is able to see the Login/ Signup popup when user clicked on My account button	Nil	1.Enter URL and click go 2.Click on My Account dropdow 3.Verify login/Singup popup dis or not
Page_TC_002	UI	Home Page	Verify the UI elements in Login/Signup popup	Nil	1.Enter URL and click go 2.Click on My Account dropdow 3.Verify login/Singup popup wit UI elements: a.email text box b.password text box c.Login button d.New customer? Create accou e.Last password? Recovery pas link
Page_TC_003	Functional	Home page	Verify user is able to log into application with Valid credentials	Nil	1.Enter URL(https://shopenzer.c and click go 2.Click on My Account dropdow 3.Enter Valid username/email i text box 4.Enter valid password in passv box 5.Click on login button
Page_TC_004	Functional	Login page	Verify user is able to log into application with InValid credentials	Nil	1.Enter URL(https://shopenzer.c and click go 2.Click on My Account dropdow 3.Enter InValid username/email text box 4.Enter valid password in passv box 5.Click on login button
Page_TC_004	Functional	Login page	Verify user is able to log into application with InValid credentials	Nil	1.Enter URL(https://shopenzer.c and click go 2.Click on My Account dropdow 3.Enter Valid username/email i text box 4.Enter Invalid password in pas text box 5.Click on login button
Page_TC_005	Functional	Login page	Verify user is able to log into application with InValid credentials	Nil	1.Enter URL(https://shopenzer.c and click go 2.Click on My Account dropdow 3.Enter InValid username/email text box 4.Enter Invalid password in pas text box 5.Click on login button

TESTING



8.2 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

Copying and pasting screenshots of test results into Word or Excel is very time-consuming and prone to human error. Optimize your UAT testing with automated documentation, workflow and defect management. The right tool will help you with exploratory testing and be able to document tests using a recorder for playback as needed, accelerating the process and reducing the back-and-forth between the software development and testing teams.

Acceptance Testing
UAT Execution & Report Submission

Date	03 November 2022
Team ID	PNT2022TMIDxxxxxx
Project Name	Project - Global Sales Data Analytics
Maximum Marks	4 Marks

1. Purpose of Document

The purpose of this document is to briefly explain the test coverage and open issues of the [Global sales data analytics] project at the time of the release to User Acceptance Testing (UAT).

2. Defect Analysis

This report shows the number of resolved or closed bugs at each severity level, and how they were resolved

Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Subtotal
By Design	9	3	2	3	18
Duplicate	1	0	3	0	4
External	2	3	0	1	6
Fixed	10	2	4	18	36
Not Reproduced	0	0	1	0	1
Skipped	0	0	1	1	2
Won't Fix	0	4	2	1	7
Totals	22	12	13	24	74

3. Test Case Analysis

This report shows the number of test cases that have passed, failed, and untested

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Print Engine	7	1	0	6
Client Application	49	2	1	46
Security	2	0	0	2

Outsource Shipping	2	0	0	2
Exception Reporting	7	0	0	7
Final Report Output	6	0	0	6
Version Control	2	0	0	2

9.RESULTS

9.1 PERFORMANCE Metrics:

The analysis covered the period from 2012 to 2015, with conversion to the Brazilian currency Real BRL (R$). Some results:

• The US was the country with the highest profit.

• The country that presented the biggest loss in sales was Turkey.

• There was greater demand for Superstore products to be shipped via the standard mode.

• The Technology Category presented better results in Profit and Sales.

• The Retail segment performed better for all the years evaluated.

10.ADVANTAGES

1. Cost efficiency
2. Receive full-scale services
3. Maximize presentation
4. Save time

DISADVANTAGES

1. Risk of choosing the wrong provider

2. Lack of on-site support
3. Less control
4. Data security

11.CONCLUSION

By implementing this analytics solution, the company brought their competitive and sales data reporting in-house, cut costs and increased the accuracy of their reporting and analysis. As the company moves forward with this new solution, their sales reporting costs will most likely be reduced by 50 to 70%. They are now able to analyze raw data themselves, respond more quickly to changes in market trends and perform root cause analysis to determine those shifts in the market. By securing quicker access to their data with the new solution, the company was also able to reduce the risk associated with delayed responses to changes in their markets.With the new solution, the company can now process sales reports faster than the outsourced solution, reducing turnaround time between 50% to 60%. The reporting needs of the company have been streamlined, consolidating over 10reports into the centralized dashboard solution. The company's competitive analysis group is also able to more quickly respond to internal data requests given they have the ability to pull the information themselves. With this quicker response, the company is better able to react to changes in the market and predict opportunities for its sales force.The business also experienced an increase in the overall understanding of their sales data throughout the organization. The company now has great flexibility in the presentation of their sales and competitive data, while also being able to integrate sales data with other key data points for the organization.

12.FUTURE SCOPE

Sales analytics refers to the use of technology to collect and use sales data to derive actionable insights. It is used to identify, optimize, and forecast sales. It uses different metrics and KPIs to plan an efficient sales model that generates higher revenue for the business.

13.APPENDIX

SOURCE CODE :

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, url_for, session
import ibm_db
import re

app = Flask(_name_)

hostname = '2f3279a5-73d1-4859-88f0-a6c3e6b4b907.c3n41cmd0nqnrk39u98g.databases.appdomain.cloud'
uid = 'hmf80902'
pwd = 'oHzpnV88erkd09'
driver = "{IBM DB2 ODBC DRIVER}"
db_name = 'bludb'
port = '30756'
protocol = 'TCPIP'
cert = "C:/Users/Prithiarun/Desktop/IBM/TEST/certi.crt"
dsn = (
    "DATABASE ={0};"
    "HOSTNAME ={1};"
    "PORT ={2};"
    "UID ={3};"
    "SECURITY=SSL;"
```

```
    "PROTOCOL={4};"
    "PWD ={6};"
).format(db_name, hostname, port, uid, protocol, cert, pwd)
connection = ibm_db.connect(dsn, "", "")
print(dsn)
# query = "SELECT username FROM USER1 WHERE username=?"
# stmt = ibm_db.prepare(connection, query)
# ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, username)
# ibm_db.execute(stmt)
# username = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
# print(username)
try:
    conn = ibm_db.connect(dsn,"", "")
    print("connected to database")
except:
    print("unable to connect")
server = ibm_db.server_info(conn)
print("DBSNAME: ", server.DBMS_NAME)
print("DBMS_VER: ", server.DBMS_VER)
print("DBNAME: ", server.DB_NAME)

app.secret_key = 'a'
```

```
@app.route('/', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
@app.route('/register', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def register():
    msg = " "
    if request.method == 'POST':
        username = request.form['username']
        email_id = request.form['email_id']
        phone_no = request.form['phone_no']
        password = request.form['password']
        query = "SELECT * FROM USER1 WHERE username=?;"
        stmt = ibm_db.prepare(connection, query)
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, username)
        ibm_db.execute(stmt)
        account = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
        if (account):

            msg = "Account already exists!"
            return render_template('register.html', msg=msg)
        # elif not re.match(r'[^@]+@[^@]+\.[^@]+', email_id):
        #     msg = "Invalid email addres"
        # elif not re.match(r'[A-Za-z0-9+', username):
        #     msg = "Name must contain only characters and numbers"
        else:
```

```
            query = "INSERT INTO USER1 values(?,?,?,?)"
            stmt = ibm_db.prepare(connection, query)
            ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, username)
            ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 2, email_id)
            ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 3, phone_no)
            ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 4, password)
            ibm_db.execute(stmt)
            msg = 'You have successfully Logged In!!'
            return render_template('login.html', msg=msg)
    else:
        msg = 'PLEASE FILL OUT OF THE FORM'
        return render_template('register.html', msg=msg)


@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    global userid
    msg = ' '
    if request.method == "POST":
        username = request.form['username']
        password = request.form['password']
        query = "select * from user1 where username=? and password=?"
        stmt = ibm_db.prepare(connection, query)
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, username)
```

```
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 2, password)
        ibm_db.execute(stmt)
        account = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
        print(account)
        if account:
            session['Loggedin'] = True
            session['id'] = account['USERNAME']
            session['username'] = account['USERNAME']
            msg = 'Logged in Successfully'
            return render_template('welcome.html', msg=msg,
username=str.upper(username))
        else:
            msg = 'Incorrect Username or Password'
            return render_template('login.html', msg=msg)
    else:
        msg = 'PLEASE FILL OUT OF THE FORM'
        return render_template('login.html', msg=msg)


@app.route('/welcome', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def welcome():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        username = request.form['username']
        print(username)
```

```
        return render_template('welcome.html', username=username)
    else:
        return render_template('welcome.html', username=username)


if "main" == _name_:
        app.run()
```

LOGIN PAGE:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@4.6.1/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css">
  <script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/jquery@3.6.0/dist/jquery.slim.min.js"></script>
  <script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/popper.js@1.16.1/dist/umd/popper.min.js"></scri
pt>
  <script
src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@4.6.1/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js">
</script>
```

```
  <title>About</title>
  <style>
    *{
      margin:0px;
      box-sizing: border-box;
    }
    body{
      font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
      margin: 0;
      background: #8e9eab;  /* fallback for old browsers */
      background: -webkit-linear-gradient(to right, #eef2f3, #8e9eab);  /* Chrome 10-25, Safari 5.1-6 */
      background: linear-gradient(to right, #eef2f3, #8e9eab); /* W3C, IE 10+/ Edge, Firefox 16+, Chrome 26+, Opera 12+, Safari 7+ */

    }
    #about{
      margin-top: 50px;
    }
    h1{
      font-size: 60px;
    }
    p{
      font-size: 20px;
```

```
    }
    #cards{
      padding: 30px
    }
    .column{
      padding: 30px;
    }
    .card{
      border: none;
      box-shadow: rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.24) 0px 3px 8px;
    }
    button{
      margin-left: 100px;
      margin-top: 50px;
    }
    #home-btn{
      margin-top: 50px;
      margin-left: 100px;
      padding:10px 30px;
      font-size: 30px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

```
<body>



  <a href="index.html" class="btn btn-dark stretched-link" id="home-
btn">Home</a>

<div class="container-fluid" id="about">

    <h1>ABOUT US </h1>

    <p>Who are we and what we do.</p>

    <p>Resize the browser window to see that this page is responsive by the
way.</p>

  </div>


  <h2 style="text-align:center">Our Team</h2>

  <div class="container-fluid" id="cards">

  <div class="row">

    <div class="column">

      <div class="card" style="width:400px;">

        <img class="card-img-top" src="{{url_for('static', filename='avatar2.jpg')}}"
alt="Card image" style="width:100%"/>


        <div class="card-body">

          <h4 class="card-title">G.SANDHIYA</h4>

          <h5 class="title">Team Leader</h5><br>

          <p class="card-text">ECE<br>LEADING THE TASK.<br></p><br>
```

```
        <p>sandhiya05062002@gmail.com</p><br>
        <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary stretched-link">See Profile</a>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
  <div class="column">
    <div class="card" style="width:400px">
      <img class="card-img-top" src="{{url_for('static', filename='avatar2.jpg')}}" alt="Card image" style="width:100%"/>
      <div class="card-body">
        <h4 class="card-title">R.VARSHASREE</h4>
        <h5 class="title">Team Member 1</h5><br>
        <p class="card-text">ECE<br>Does data visulaizations.<br></p><br>
        <p>varshasree2001@gmail.com</p><br>
        <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary stretched-link">See Profile</a>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>



  <div class="column">
    <div class="card" style="width:400px">
      <img class="card-img-top" src="{{url_for('static', filename='avatar2.jpg')}}" alt="Card image" style="width:100%">
```

```
      <div class="card-body">
        <h4 class="card-title">S.SHALINI</h4>
        <h5 class="title">Team Member 2</h5><br>
        <p class="card-text">ECE.<br>Does back end tasks.<br></p><br>
        <p>shalinitkm02@gmail.com</p><br>
        <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary stretched-link">See Profile</a>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>


  <div class="column">
    <div class="card" style="width:400px">
      <img class="card-img-top" src="{{url_for('static', filename='avatar2.jpg')}}" alt="Card image" style="width:100%">
      <div class="card-body">
        <h4 class="card-title">G.RISHEGA</h4>
        <h5 class="title">Team Member 3</h5><br>
        <p class="card-text">ECE.<br>Manages storage and data.</p><br>
        <p>rishegaganesan11@gmail.com</p><br>
        <a href="#" class="btn btn-primary stretched-link">See Profile</a>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
```

```
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

GITHUB : https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-12816-1659494178

PROJECT DEMO LINK:

https://youtu.be/k3IWbfrZxnM