## **CUSTOMER CARE REGISTRY**

### PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree

of

### **BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING**

in

### COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

## SRI KRISHNA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY COIMBATORE

(An Autonomous Institution)



ANNA UNIVERSITY: CHENNAI MAY 2022

### SRI KRISHNA COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)

(Approved by AICTE and Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai)
ACCREDITED BY NAAC WITH "A" GRADE

### **BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE**

Certified that this project report titled **Customer Care Registry** is the bonafide work of **PONNAIAH KARTHIK R M** (19EUCS104), **PRAVEEN KANTH K** (19EUCS109), **SAMUEL WYCLIFFE** (19EUCS117) **PRSANNA J** (19EUCS108) who carried out the project work under my supervision.

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This project report is submitted for the Auto	nomous Project Viva-Voce examination he	d
on		

**INTERNAL EXAMINER** 

**EXTERNAL EXAMINER** 

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### **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Managing Customer Queries is a tedious task as the growth of internet and users across all the fields of customer management is one of the important aspects that companies focus on for better management of customer queries. Customer service is reactive. Customer care and customer service together help create a positive customer experience, or the overall impression a person has when interacting with your company. Both are vital, but there are subtle differences in how they are implemented.

### 1.1 Project overview:

High-quality customer care is proactive. The needs of customers throughout the buyer's journey are anticipated, making customers feel supported. That, in turn, helps create an emotional connection between the customer and the company. Here, the focus is on helping customers solve problems or answer questions before purchase, either in a self-serve fashion or via the customer support team. To achieve the best customer service, your customer service team should address customer needs quickly and with as few customer interactions as possible. customer service is the most impactful driver category for the overall customer experience in B2B companies, eclipsing categories like products and prices. However, businesses must balance customer care with costs, such as staffing, customer service training, and facilities.

### 1.2 Purpose

Customer care registry is vital. Customer care is more than just providing great customer service. It's a proactive approach to providing information, tools, and services to customers at each point they interact with a brand. Customer service is the support you offer your customers both before and after they buy and use your products or services that helps them have an easy and enjoyable experience with you. The customer service team is the face of the organization and the frontline when customers require assistance.

#### **CHAPTER 2**

### LITERATURE SURVEY

### 2.1 Existing Problem

- Managing customer relations is a tedious task.
- Lack of integrated dashboard in the market.
- Tracking of tickets is complex.
- Updates on progress are not available.

### 2.2References

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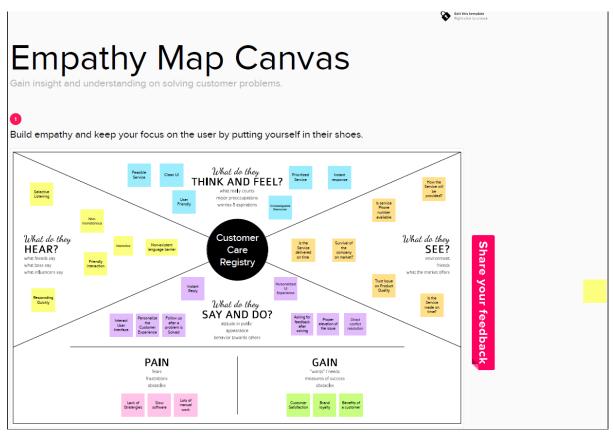
### 2.3 Problem Statement Definition

- The goal is to solve the issues raised by the customer by means of providing domain experts.
- We need to help the customer in processing their complaints. The
  customers can raise the ticket with a detailed description of the
  issue. An Agent will be assigned to the Customer to solve the
  problem. Whenever the agent is assigned to a customer they will be
  notified with an email alert. Customers can view the status of the ticket
  till the service is provided.

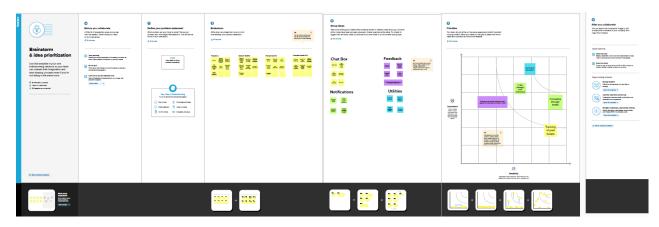
### **CHAPTER 3**

### **IDEATION AND PROPOSED SOLUTION**

### 3.1 Empathy Map Canvas



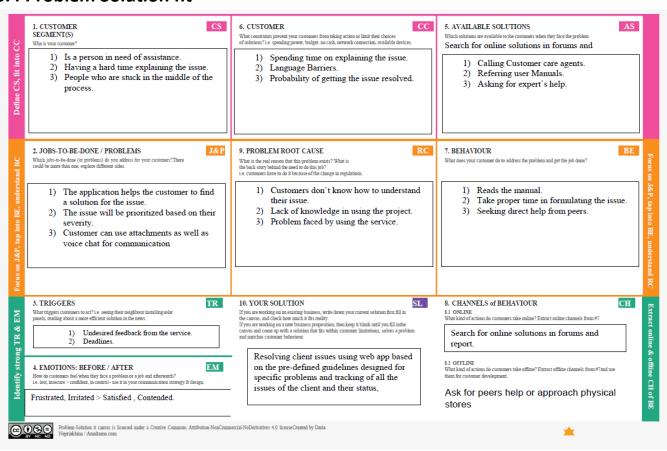
### 3.2 Ideation & Brainstorming



### 3.3 Proposed Solution

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	To Create a Platform which helps Resolve Customer issues using Cloud
2.	Idea / Solution description	The solution involves creating a web app that does proper matchmaking with the right experts based on the issue at hand.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	Webapp bootstrapped with features such as attachments, voice chats, automated chatbot. and lots of QOL features, all present in a single application.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	Tickets get resolved based on the priority which will be useful in solving critical issues.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	Prioritised tickets and support, matching with the right experts, help to generate stable revenue.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	The Project is implemented using cloud so that it is highly scalable and can be used by multiple users based on the requirements.

### 3.4 Problem Solution fit



# CHAPTER 4 REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

## **4.1 Functional requirement**

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through Form
		Registration through Gmail
		Registration through LinkedIN
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email
		Confirmation via OTP
FR-3	User Login	Login via Google Login with Email id and Password
FR-4	Raise Ticket	Description of the issues Contact information
FR-5	Notifications	Updates on tickets through email and in-app
FR-6	Interaction Room	A chatbox to have conversation 1 to 1 with the matched agent, send attachments, voice chat and live transcriptions
FR-7	Feedback	Customer Feedback Form

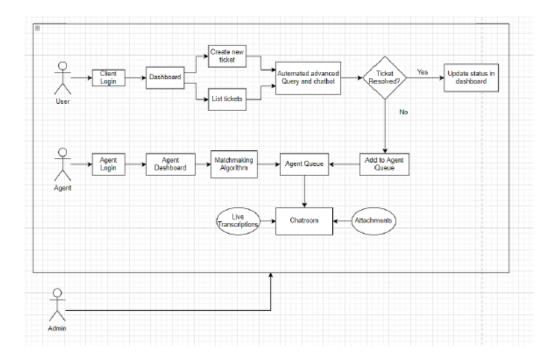
## **4.2 Non-Functional requirements**

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	A personalized Web App with intuitive UI for ease of access
NFR-2	Security	Authentication of accounts and end to end Encryption
NFR-3	Reliability	Reliable servers hosted on cloud and tested project
NFR-4	Performance	Fast latency times, by load balancing and evenly distributing workloads across clusters
NFR-5	Availability	24/7 service
NFR-6	Scalability	Agents scalability as per the number of customers.

## CHAPTER 5 PROJECT DESIGN

### **5.1 Data Flow Diagrams**

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a traditional visual representation of the information flows within a system. A neat and clear DFD can depict the right amount of the system requirement graphically. It shows how data enters and leaves the system, what changes the information, and where data is stored.

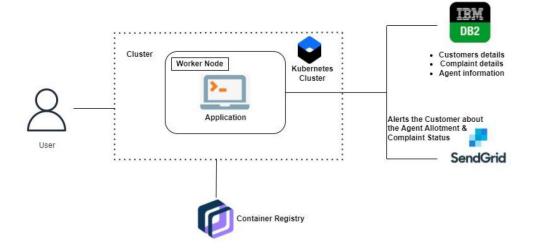


### **5.2 Solution & Technical Architecture**

Solution architecture is a complex process – with many sub-processes – that bridges the gap between business problems and technology solutions. Its goals are to:

- Find the best tech solution to solve existing business problems.
- Describe the structure, characteristics, behavior, and other aspects of the software to project stakeholders.
- Define features, development phases, and solution requirements.

Provide specifications according to which the solution is defined, managed, and delivered.



### **5.3 User Stories**

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Web user)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password.	I can access my account / dashboard	High	Sprint-1
	Authentication	USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	I can receive confirmation email & click confirm	Medium	Sprint-1
	Login	USN-3	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password	I can view the dashboard	High	Sprint-1
	Dashboard	USN-4	As a customer, I can do manipulation of tickets, checking their status	I can add, remove, edit tickets	High	Sprint-2
	Create new Ticket	USN-5	As a user, we can raise new ticket to solve the problem faced	I can use the chatbot	High	Sprint-2
	Chatbot USN-6		As a user, I can chat with the solutions providing chat solutions based on the description of the issue.	providing list of troubleshooting solutions	Low	Sprint-2
Agent(Web user)	Login	USN-1	As an Agent, I can login with my given credentials from admin	I can access my account / dashboard	High	Sprint-3
	Dashboard	USN-2	As an Agent, I can see the list of tickets assigned to me from the matchmaking algorithm	I can get real-time updates on the status of list of tickets assignment to me	High	Sprint-3
	Ticket Queue	USN-3	As an Agent, I can view the pending tickets and solve them in order of the queue	I can communicate with the client and speak about the tickets and help the client	Medium	Sprint-4
Administrator	Login	USN-1	As an Administrator, I can login using a predefined set of credentials, given to me by the software vendor	I can access my account/dashboard	Medium	Sprint-4
	Manage	USN-2	As an Administrator, I can manage all the tickets raised and the queries solved in the portal with special rights across the functionalities of the web app	I can access all the queries and current process in the dashboard	High	Sprint-4

## CHAPTER 6 PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

### **6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation**

Product Backlog, Sprint Schedule, and Estimation

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	User Panel	USN-1	The user will login into the portal, interact and avail the services present	20	High	PRASANNA J PRAVEEN KANTH K Ponnaiah Karthik R M
Sprint-2	Admin panel	USN-2	The admin's role is to monitor and oversee the status of the portal	20	High	SAMUEL WYCLIFFE J Ponnaiah Karthik R M
Sprint-3	Chat Bot	USN-3	The user can directly talk to Chatbot regarding the services. Get the recommendations based on information provided by the user.	20	High	PRAVEEN KANTH K PRASANNA J
Sprint-4	final delivery	USN-4	Container of applications using docker kubernetes and deployment the application. Create the documentation and final submit the application	20	High	Ponnaiah Karthik R M PRAVEEN KANTH K PRASANNA J SAMUEL WYCLIFFE J

### **6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule :**

Project Tracker, Velocity & Burndown Chart

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	20	7 Days	21 Oct 2022	28 Oct 2022		29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	8 Days	29 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022		04 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	20	7 Days	05 Nov 2022	11 Nov 2022		11 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	5 Days	13 Nov 2022	17 Nov 2022		18 Nov 2022

### **Velocity:**

Velocity is a metric that predicts how much work an Agile software development team can successfully complete within a two-week sprint (or similar time-boxed period). Velocity is a useful planning tool for estimating how fast work can be completed and how long it will take to complete a project Average velocity = Total story points/ No. of iterations = 80/4 = 20

#### **Burndown Chart:**

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



### 6.3 Reports from JIRA

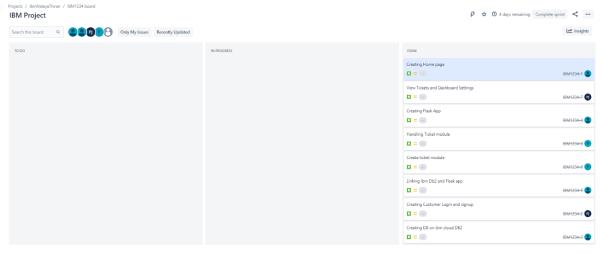


Figure 6.1 Sprint Dashboard

# CHAPTER 7 CODING & SOLUTIONING

### **7.1 Feature 1**

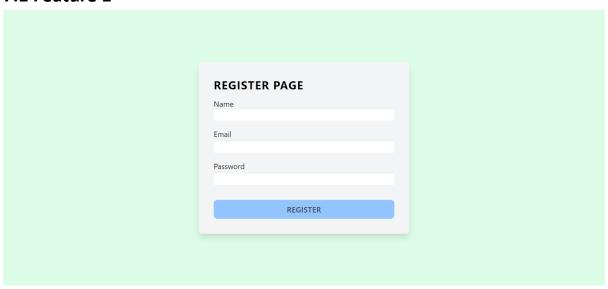


Figure 7.1 Customer Registration page

### 7.2 Feature 2

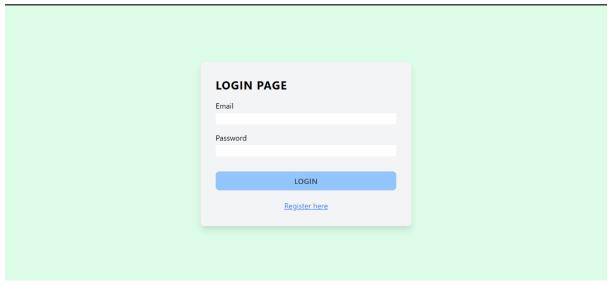


Figure 7.2 Customer Login page

### 7.3 Feature 3



Figure 7.3 Customer Dashboard

### 7.4 Feature 4

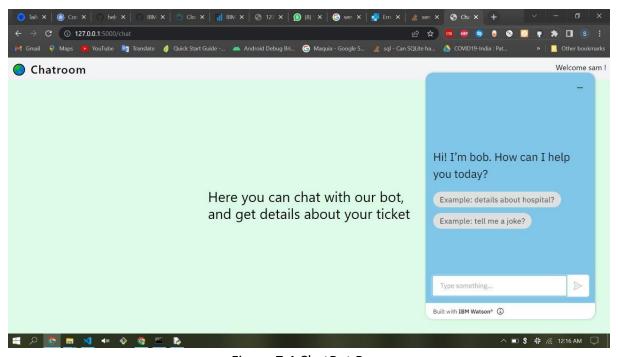


Figure 7.4 ChatBot Page

### 7.5 Feature 5

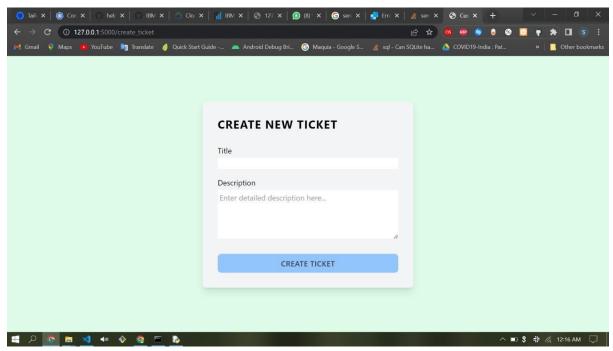


Figure 7.1 New Ticket Page

### **CHAPTER 8**

### **TESTING**

### **8.1 TEST CASES**

- 1. Login button click with wrong credentials entered.
- 2. Signup with wrong form data entered.
- 3. Entering home page with logged out session.
- 4. Creating Ticket without content.

### **8.2 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING**

s.n o	Test Cas e id	Feature Type	componen t	Test descriptio n	Input test Data	Actual output	Expected output	remark s
1	ΓC – RG 01	Functiona I	Register page	register for the applicatio n by entering email, password	test@gmail.co <u>m</u> ****	Registratio n successful	Registratio n successful	pass
2	ΓC – SI 01	Functiona I	Login page	log into the applicatio n by entering email & password	test@gmail.co <u>m</u> ****	Login successful	Login successful	pass

3	TC – ST 01	UI	Dashboard page	view my history of tickets of the user		All the tickets are displayed	All the tickets are displayed	pass
4	ΓC – SI 02	Functiona I	Dashboard	can logout		Go to sign page	Sign in page displayed	pass
5	TC – ST 02	Functiona I	Create Ticket page	create new ticket	Ticket Title Ticket description	Ticket created	Ticket created	pass
6	ГС – ST 03	Functiona I	Dashboard page	can delete ticket		Ticket deleted	Ticket deleted	pass
7	TC – ST 04	Functiona I	Home page	can use chatbot		chatBot initiated	chatBot initiated	pass
8	TC – ST 05	Functiona I	Tickets page	updates on tickets is being sent to email		email received successfully	email received successfully	pass

## CHAPTER 9 RESULTS

#### 9.1 PERFORMANCE METRICS

1. Hours worked: 50 hours

2. Stick to Timelines: 100%

3. Consistency of the product: 75%

4. Efficiency of the product: 80%

5. Quality of the product: 85%

## CHAPTER 10 ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

### **Advantages**

- To get expertise solutions for customer issues and complaints.
- Makes it easy for customers to do business with you.
- Less prone to errors due to expert guidance.
- Effective sharing of information
- Prevention of unnecessary searches to find people and make them understand the issue in hand, for a solution.
- Saves time, by providing expert guidance in a single port
- Automation of ticket status, progress and report generation, makes it easy for customers to get a high-level overview of the given solution.

### Disadvantages

### Time and cooperation requirement

The customer is required to cooperate with the agent after creating the ticket. Any discrepancies or inactiveness from the customer side leads to further delaying the issue. At the worst cases, sometimes, not converging to a proper solution.

### **Data Safety**

Data security is a big challenge that needs to be taken care of during the development phase of the application. Data storage is usually the target of hackers. This endangers the safety of customer data. Organisations are very much concerned about the safety of customers' personal data. For this, all CRM applications must meet the requirement for data security and be HIPAA compliant before they can be deployed for public services.

## CHAPTER 11 CONCLUSION

Cloud computing is the delivery of different services through the Internet. It is a popular option for people and businesses for a number of reasons including cost savings, increased productivity, speed and efficiency, performance, and security. Cloud-based storage makes it possible to save files to a remote database and retrieve them on demand. It takes all the heavy lifting involved in crunching and processing data away from the device you carry around or sit and work at. It also moves all of that work to huge computer clusters far away in cyberspace. The Internet becomes the cloud, and voilà—your data, work, and applications are available from any device with which you can connect to the Internet, anywhere in the world.

We've integrated automated mailing systems, and made a highly scalable application.

## CHAPTER 12 FUTURE SCOPE

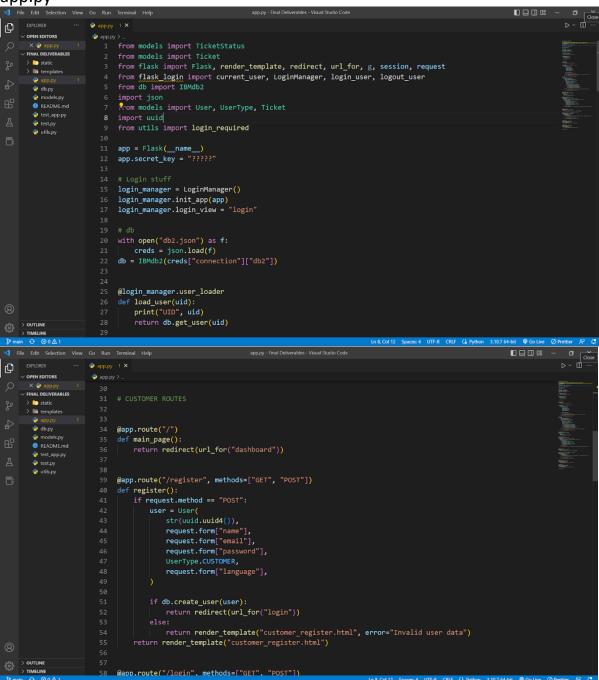
Cloud computing has grown into a major paradigm in the tech world. It enables ubiquitous and simple on-demand access to shared computing resources via configurable Internet services.

Countries around the world have started to invest more capital in CRM infrastructure, Customer relation enhancement, Better customer support. The market is growing and will continue to expand, given the benefits of business improvements due to good customer support. Customer relations is now considered as one of the important business acumens. It is the most looked after field by many business professionals who are planning to improve the market share. As the technology is evolving there are a lot of new features added on continuous intervals is one of the promising fields of the future.

## CHAPTER13 APPENDIX

#### **Source Code**

app.py



```
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57
     X → app.py

➤ FINAL DELIVERABLES

> ■ static

> ■ templates
                               58 @app.route("/login", methods=["GET", "POST"])
                                      def login():
         app.py
                                             email = request.form["email"]
                                               password = request.form["password"]
         models.py
README.md
test_app.py
test.py
                                                user = db.validate_user(email, password)
                                                if user:
                                                   login_user(user, remember=True)
          utils.py
                                                     session["user"] = user
user.role = UserType(int(user.role))
                                                     print("login", user)
# TODO use the next parameter
                                                      if current_user.role == UserType.CUSTOMER:
                                                     return redirect(url_for("dashboard"))
elif current_user.role == UserType.AGENT:
                                                      return redirect(url_for("agent_dashboard"))
elif current_user.role == UserType.ADMIN:
    return redirect(url_for("admin_dashboard"))
                                                     return render_template("customer_login.html", error="Invalid credentials")
                                                return render template("customer login.html")
                                     @app.route("/logout")
@login_required(UserType.CUSTOMER)
                                     def logout():
> OUTLINE > TIMELINE
                                                                                                                           Ln 8, Col 12 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF ( Python 3.10.7 64-bit
                                                                                                                                                                                          Closs
O
                        90 @app.route("/dashboard")
91 @login_required(UserType.CUSTOMER)
     V FINAL DELIVERABLES
                                     def dashboard():
         app.pydb.pymodels.pyREADME.md
                                           tickets = db.get_tickets_for_user(current_user)
                                           ticket_stats = {"open": 0, "closed": 0, "assigned": 0, "total": 0} for ticket in tickets:
                                              ticket in tickets:
ticket_stats["total"] += 1
if ticket.status == TicketStatus.OPEN:
    ticket_stats["open"] += 1
elif ticket.status == TicketStatus.CLOSED:
         dtils.py
                                                  ticket_stats["closed"] += 1
                                              elif ticket.status == TicketStatus.IN_PROGRESS:
                                                     ticket_stats["assigned"] += 1
                                          return render_template(
                                                 "customer_dashboard.html", user=current_user, tickets=tickets, ticket_stats=ticket_stats
                                     @app.route("/chat")
                                     @login_required(UserType.CUSTOMER)
                                          return render_template("chatroom.html", user=current_user)
                                     @app.route("/create_ticket", methods=["GET", "POST"])
@login_required(UserType.CUSTOMER)
                                     def create_ticket():
                                                                                                                           Ln 8, Col 12 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 CRLF ( } Python 3.10.7 64-bit @ Go Live ⊘ Pre
```

```
app.py - Final Deliverables - Visual Studio Code
                            apppy 1 X
apppy 2
apppy 2
if uer create_cicket();

118     if request.method == "POST":

4h create_ticket();

Ð

    ★ ② app.py
    ★ Inal Deliverables
    ★ static
    ★ in templates
                                             db.create_ticket(
                                                       Ticket.from_request(current_user, request.form["title"], request.form["description"])
         app.py
db.py
models.py
README.md
test_app.py
test_py
                                                return redirect(url_for("dashboard"))
                                               return render_template("create_ticket.html")
         utils.py
                              128 @app.route("/agent_dashboard")
129 @login_required(UserType.AGENT)
                                     def agent_dashboard():
                                          return render_template("agent_dashboard.html")
                              135 @app.route("/admin_dashboard")
136 @login_required(UserType.ADMIN)
137 def admin_dashboard():
                                          return render_template("admin_dashboard.html")
                               141 app.run(debug=True)
> OUTLINE > TIMELINE
```

### models.py

```
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### utils.py

### db.py

```
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test\_app.py

customer dashboard.html

```
commun.y
div class="text-bold tracking-wide">Tickets Assigned</div:
    class="text-semibold text-gray-500 tracking wider">
    {{ticket_stats.assigned}}
      scope="col" class="py-3 px-6">Ticket IO

cth scope="col" class="py-3 px-6">Title

cth scope="col" class="py-3 px-6">Status

Ticket ID

Title

        class="py-4 px-6 font-medium text-gray-900 whitespace-nowrap"
     {{ticket.status.name}}
   {% endfor %}
```

GitHub Project Link: <a href="mailto:lBM-Project-15570-1659600692">lBM-Project-15570-1659600692</a>

Project Demo Link: Youtube\_Link