

# **CUSTOMER CARE REGISTRY**

**IBM-Project-18658-1659688073**

**TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID0241**

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**RAJALAKSHMI ENGINEERING COLLEGE**

**Chennai – 602105**

# **CUSTOMER CARE REGISTRY**

## **PROJECT REPORT**

### **1.INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. Project Overview**

This Application has been developed 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.

#### **1.2. Purpose**

The purpose of this application is to create an effective solution which requires understanding the true problem and the person who is experiencing it. This application is developed to provide advice and help to the customers by raising tickets. Customer care is more than just delivering the services that customer expect and providing the right technical support. It's about meeting their emotional needs and fostering relationships. To do so, we must treat the customers how they wanted to be treated. We need to listen to each individual's needs and find the best solutions.

### **2. LITERATURE SURVEY**

#### **2.1. Existing System**

The customer's complaint often not documented because the customer services record all complaint manually one by one and the amount of complaint increases day by day. The customer service often answers the same question from different customer. There is no information for the customer about the progress of the complaint and it is difficult to monitor the complaint and report. Cloud-based solution framework, user found it difficult to communicate with customer service representative during faulty experience, and follows traditional way of acquiring and managing data or information.

#### **2.2. References**

1. A Proposed Cloud Based Solution for Customer Satisfaction in Telecommunication Industry, Nurulhuda Mustafa, Lew Sook Ling, Siti Fatimah Abdul Razak, 2019.
2. Using SMS and Web Technology in Mobile Government Information Services Platform Hua Zhang, Fayu Wang 2010.
3. Real World Smart Chatbot for Customer Care using a Software as a Service (SaaS) Architecture Godson Michael D'silva, Sanket Thakare, Sharddha More and Jeril Kuriakose 2017.

4. Virtual Customer Service Agents: Using Social Presence and Personalization to Shape Online Service Encounter Tibert Verhagen, Jaap van Nes, Frans Feldberg, Willemijn van Dolen, Ph.D 2014.
5. Online Complaint Registration System to Municipality A.Prassana, Dr. A.V. Senthil Kumar 2020.
6. Implementation Of 'ASR4CRM': An Automated Speech Enabled Customer Care Service System Aderemi A. Atayero, Charles K. Ayo, Ikhu-Omoregbe Nicholas and Azeta Ambrose 2009.
7. A Blockchain and AutoML Approach for Open and Automated Customer Service Zhi Li, Hanyang Guo, Wai Ming Wang, Yijiang Guan, Ali Vatankhah Barenji, George Q. Huang, Kevin S. McFall, and Xin Chen 2019.
8. Using Authentic Leadership and Mindfulness as Internal Marketing Mechanism for Enhancing Proactive Customer Service Performanc C. M. Wu ,T. J. Chen , Y. D. Lee , T. F. Chen 2016.
9. An Application of SMS Technology for Customer Service Centre Ariff Idris, Abd. Samad Hasan Basari, Nur Hanisah Zubir, 2009.
10. Online Helpdesk Support System for Handling Complaints and Service Cadelina Cassandra, Sugiarto Hartono, Marisa Karsen 2019.

## 2.3 Problem Statement Definition

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. For organizations, and for product and design teams, there can be a number of reasons why a product could fail. But not taking the time to consider a customer's onditions and their current situation could potentially harm your product's future. By working with a problem statement you can make sure you are defining a customer's experience and attempting to transform your product for the better.

### ADMIN

The main role and responsibility of the admin are to take care of the whole process. Starting from Admin login followed by the agent creation and assigning the customer's complaints. Finally, He will be able to track the work assigned to the agent and a notification will be sent to the customer.

### USER

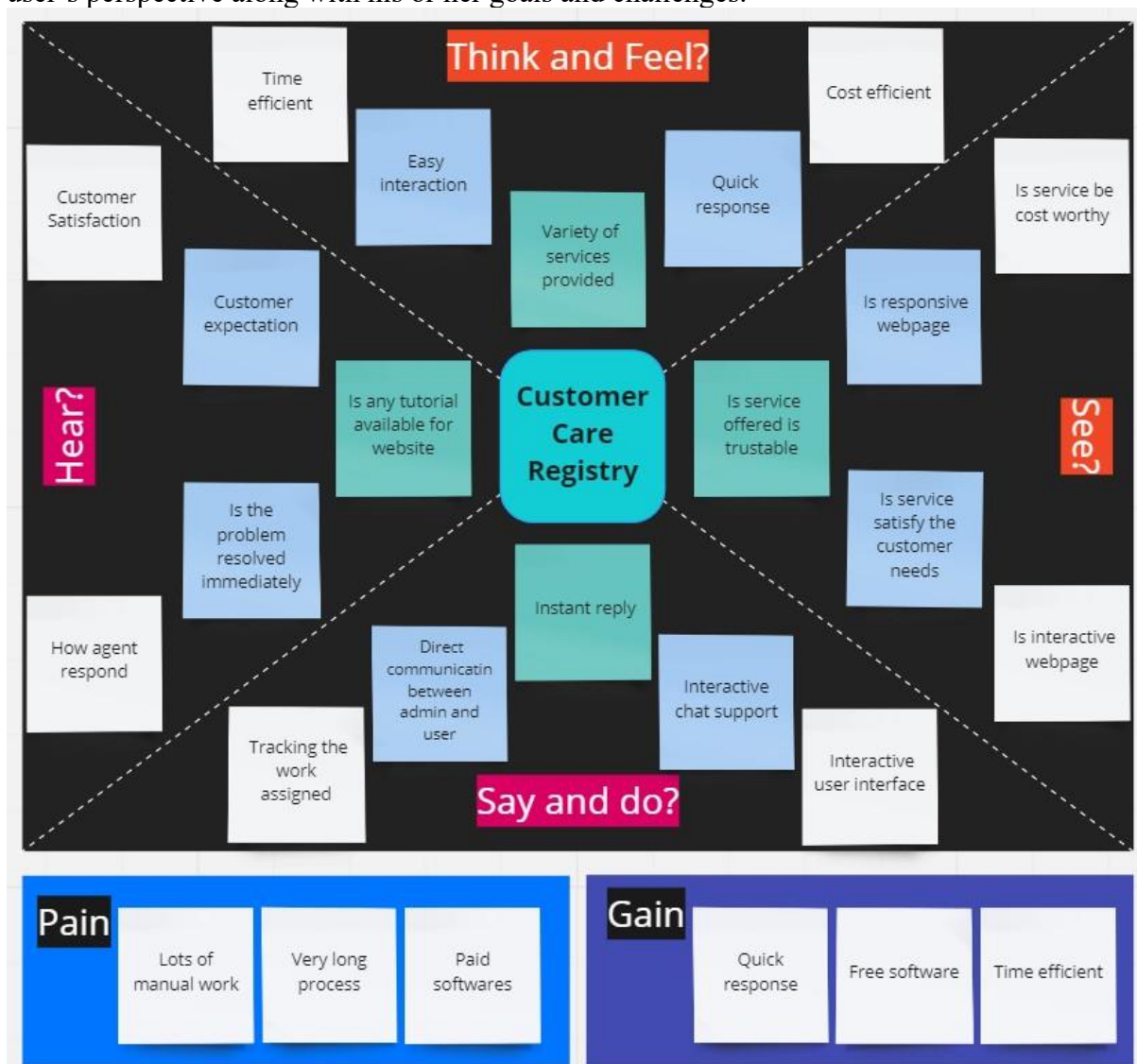
The user can register for an account. After the login, they can create the complaint with a description of the problem they are facing. Each user will be assigned with an agent. The user can view the status of their complaint through email.

## 3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

### 3.1 Empathy Map Canvas


An empathy map is a simple, easy-to-digest visual that captures knowledge about a user's behaviours and attitudes. It is a useful tool to helps teams better understand their users. Creating an effective solution requires understanding the true problem and the person who is

experiencing it. The exercise of creating the map helps participants consider things from the user's perspective along with his or her goals and challenges.






## 3.2 Ideation & Brainstorming

Brainstorming provides a free and open environment that encourages everyone within a team to participate in the creative thinking process that leads to problem solving. Prioritizing volume over value, out-of-the-box ideas are welcome and built upon, and all participants are encouraged to collaborate, helping each other develop a rich amount of creative solutions.




### Brainstorm & idea prioritization


Use this template in your own brainstorming sessions so your team can unleash their imagination and start shaping concepts even if you're not sitting in the same room.

 10 minutes to prepare  
 1 hour to collaborate  
 2-8 people recommended

[Share template feedback](#)

 **Before you collaborate**

A little bit of preparation goes a long way with this session. Here's what you need to do to get going.

 10 minutes

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**A Team gathering**  
Define who should participate in the session and send an invite. Share relevant information or pre-work ahead.


**B Set the goal**  
Think about the problem you'll be focusing on solving in the brainstorming session.

**C Learn how to use the facilitation tools**  
Use the Facilitation Superpowers to run a happy and productive session.

[Open article](#) →

**1** **Define your problem statement**


What problem are you trying to solve? Frame your problem as a How Might We statement. This will be the focus of your brainstorm.

 5 minutes

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#### PROBLEM

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. For organizations, and for product and design teams, there can be a number of reasons why a product could fail. But not taking the time to consider a customer's conditions and their current situation could potentially harm your product's future. By working with a problem statement you can make sure you're defining a customer's experience and attempting to transform your product for the better.



#### Key rules of brainstorming

To run an smooth and productive session

 Stay in topic.	 Encourage wild ideas.
 Defer judgment.	 Listen to others.
 Go for volume.	 If possible, be visual.

2

**Brainstorm**

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

🕒 10 minutes

**TIP**

You can select a sticky note and fill the second portion to suggest ideas for next steps.

**SHARMILA M**

Chat box	Chatbot	Customer support
Feedback	Feedback	Feedback
Feedback	Feedback	Feedback
Feedback	Feedback	Feedback

**SNEHA T**

Feedback	Feedback	Feedback
Feedback	Feedback	Feedback
Feedback	Feedback	Feedback
Feedback	Feedback	Feedback

**TAMILARASAN S**

Feedback	Feedback	Feedback
Feedback	Feedback	Feedback
Feedback	Feedback	Feedback
Feedback	Feedback	Feedback

**SREEVARSHINI S**

Feedback	Feedback	Feedback
Feedback	Feedback	Feedback
Feedback	Feedback	Feedback
Feedback	Feedback	Feedback

3

**Group ideas**

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. In the last 10 minutes, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you can break it up into smaller sub-groups.

🕒 20 minutes

**Customer**

Customer satisfaction	Customer expectation	Customer rating	Customer queries
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**TIP**

Add customer needs to sticky notes to make it easier to find, organize, categorize, and discuss your ideas.

**Chat box**

Provide chat box	Live chat	Quick chat response	Interactive chat
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**Services**

Tracking of services	Provides service details	Stores customer details	Stores agent details
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**Feedback**

Customer satisfaction	Customer feedback	Customer rating	Customer review
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**Information & Security**

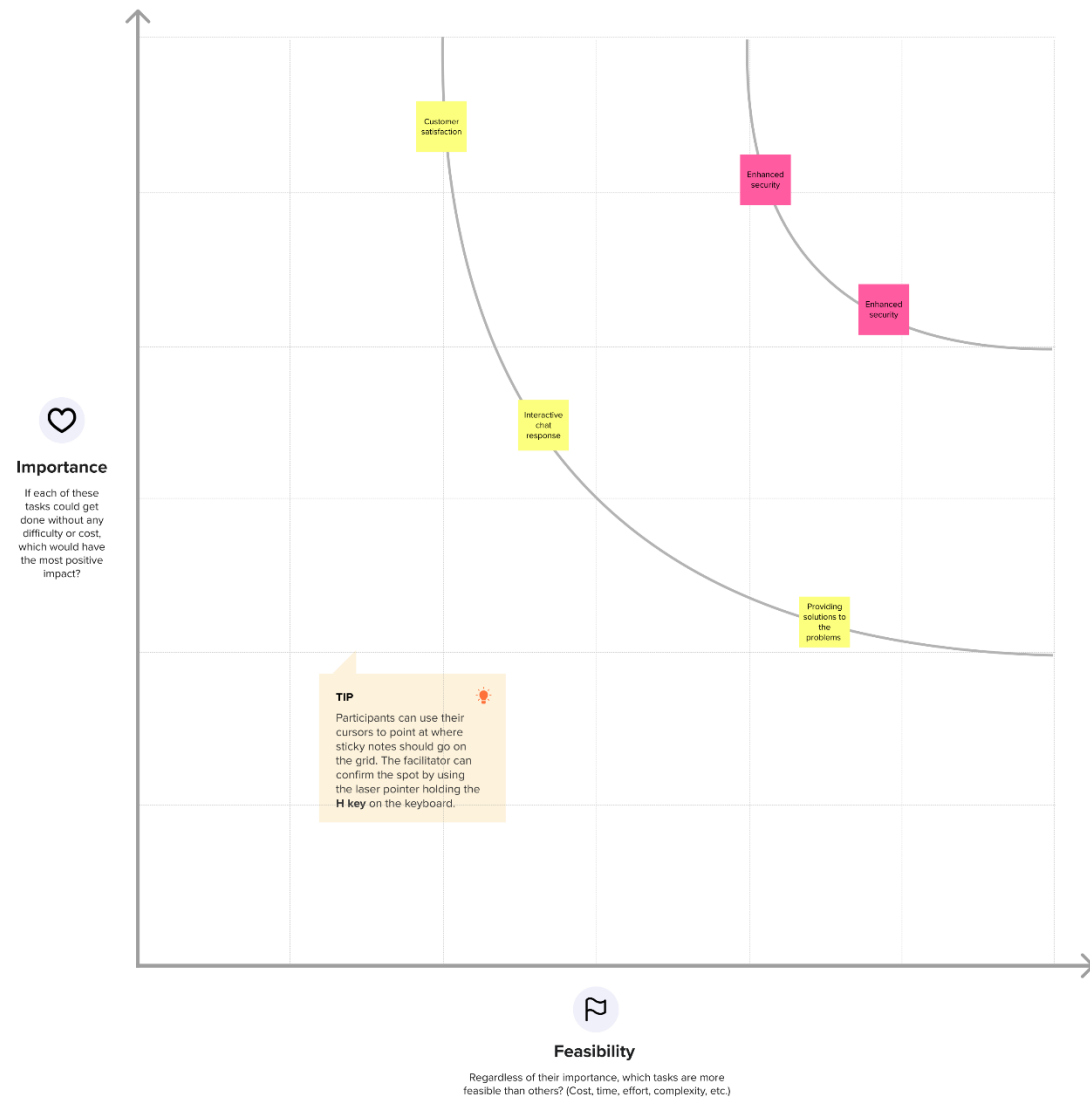
Stores data	Data privacy	Enhanced security	Data protection
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4

### Prioritize

Your team should all be on the same page about what's important moving forward. Place your ideas on this grid to determine which ideas are important and which are feasible.

🕒 20 minutes



### 3.3 Proposed Solution

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Problem phase describes that the 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. For organizations, and for product and design teams, there can be a number of reasons why a product could fail. But not taking the time to consider a customer's conditions and their current situation could potentially harm your product's future. By working with a problem statement you can make sure you are defining a customer's experience and attempting to transform your product for the better. So the problem statement mainly defines to solve customer issues using Cloud Application Development.
2.	Idea / Solution description	Solution phase describes the web application that has been developed 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.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	Customer care registry provides instant reply and the assigned work can be tracked at any time and provides tutorial for website.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	Customer care registry provides direct communication between admin and user and provides variety of services.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	Customer care registry can be linked with industrial organizations to provide customer care support.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	Customer care registry provides an environment which has both time and cost efficient.



## 3.4 Problem Solution fit

Project Title: Customer Care Registry

Project Design Phase-I - Solution Fit Template

Team ID: PNT2022TMID02641

Define CS, fit into CC	<b>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)</b> <span>CS</span> Who is your customer? i.e. working parents of 0-5 y.o. kids	<b>6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS</b> <span>CC</span> What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices of solutions? i.e. spending power, budget, no cash, network connection, available devices	<b>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS</b> <span>AS</span> Which solutions are available to the customers when they face the problem or need to get the job done? What have they tried in the past? What pros & cons do these solutions have? i.e. pen and paper is an alternative to digital <a href="#">notepad.io</a>	Explore AS, differentiate
	1. Customer who have issues and wanted to find solutions for their queries.  2. Any issue raised by the customers can be solved by raising the tickets.	1. This web application is supportable by all devices.  2. If expense exceed the limit, the solution we propose will alert via email feature.	1. By means of direct communication between agent and user. 2. By proper communication. 3. By reading the guidelines properly.	
Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC	<b>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS</b> <span>J&amp;P</span> Which jobs-to-be-done (or problems) do you address for your customers? There could be more than one, explore different sides.	<b>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE</b> <span>RC</span> What is the real reason that this problem exists? What is the back story behind the need to do this job? i.e. customers have to do it because of the change in regulations.	<b>7. BEHAVIOUR</b> <span>BE</span> What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done? i.e. directly related: find the right solar panel installer, calculate usage and benefits; indirectly associated: customers spend free time on volunteering work (i.e. Greenpeace)	Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand RC
	1. This web application provides solutions for the issues the customer is facing. 2. The queries can also be solved by using chatbot.	1. Customers having lack of knowledge about the guidelines for solving the problem. 2. Not understanding answer to the solution.	1. Make sure that the given guidelines are read carefully by the customer. 2. Make sure to provide proper solution for the queries.	
Identify strong TR & EM	<b>3. TRIGGERS</b> <span>TR</span> What triggers customers to act? i.e. seeing their neighbour installing solar panels, reading about a more efficient solution in the news.	<b>10. YOUR SOLUTION</b> <span>SL</span> If you are working on an existing business, write down your current solution first, fill in the canvas, and check how much it fits reality. If you are working on a new business proposition, then keep it blank until you fill in the canvas and come up with a solution that fits within customer limitations.	<b>8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR</b> <span>CH</span> <b>8.1 ONLINE</b> What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from #7	Identify strong TR & EM
	<b>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</b> <span>EM</span> How do customers feel when they face a problem or a job and afterwards? i.e. lost, insecure > confident, in control - use it in your communication strategy & design.		<b>8.2 OFFLINE</b> What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from #7 and use them for customer development.	
	1. The customers must find solution to their issues	1. Our solution is to design a helpdesk using python flask in cloud app development which is useful to solve the customer queries.	1. The overall data of this developed web application is securely stored in cloud database.	
	1. The customer will get satisfied or overwhelmed with the response from the agent		1. Customers must find optimal solution for their issues that they have raised.	

## 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
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email. Confirmation via OTP.
FR-3	User Login	Login via google with Email ID and password.
FR-4	Admin Login	Login via google with Email ID and password.

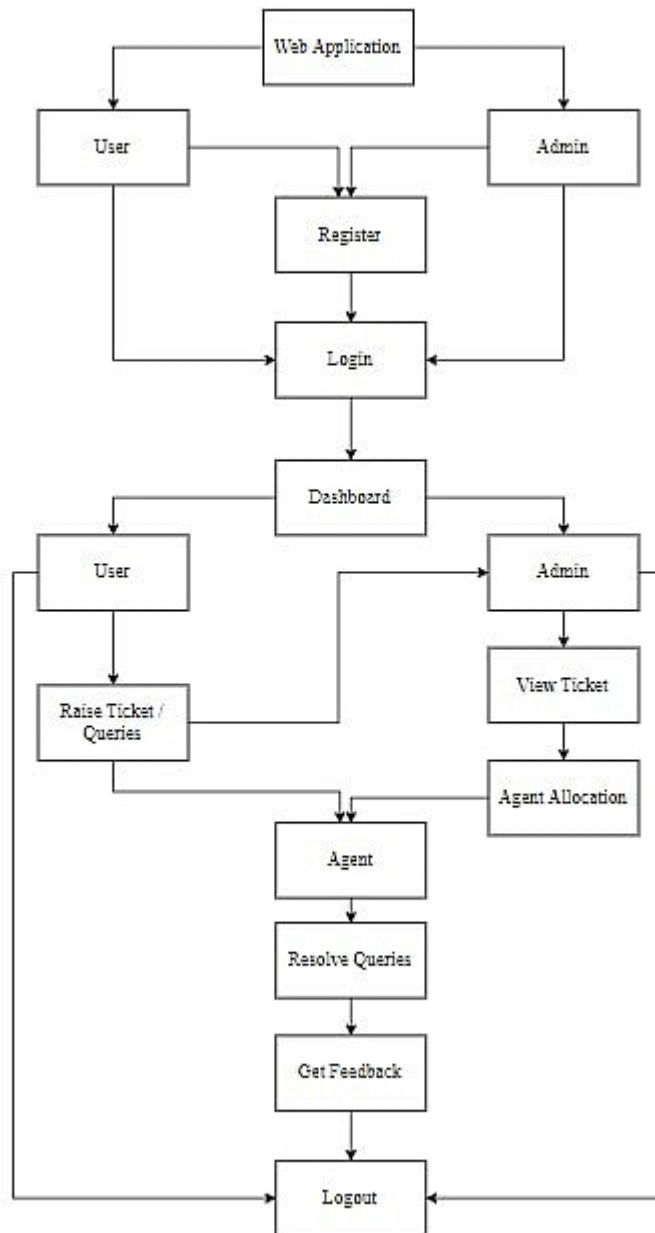
FR-5	Agent Login	Login via google with Email ID and password.
FR-6	User Request	Description of the queries.
FR-7	Agent Replay	Solving the customers queries.

## 4.2 Non-Functional requirements

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	<b>Usability</b>	Easily used by everyone, to provide a solution to a problem and our web application is flexible for all type of devices
NFR-2	<b>Security</b>	High end security to track of login authentication.
NFR-3	<b>Reliability</b>	Increased reliability and measure portability.
NFR-4	<b>Performance</b>	Every user is allotted a individual agent by the admin, effective development of web application.
NFR-5	<b>Availability</b>	User can interact with their respective agents 24*7 by following proper user-agent guidelines.
NFR-6	<b>Scalability</b>	Increase in user's request results in increase in allotment of agent therefore data storage also increases.

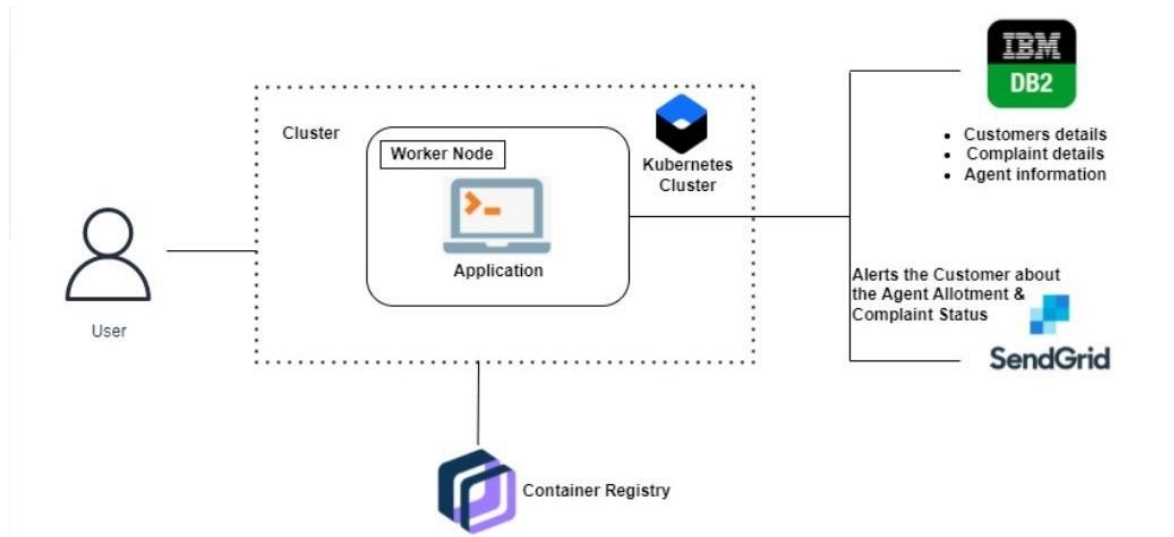
## 5. PROJECT DESIGN

### 5.1 Data Flow Diagrams

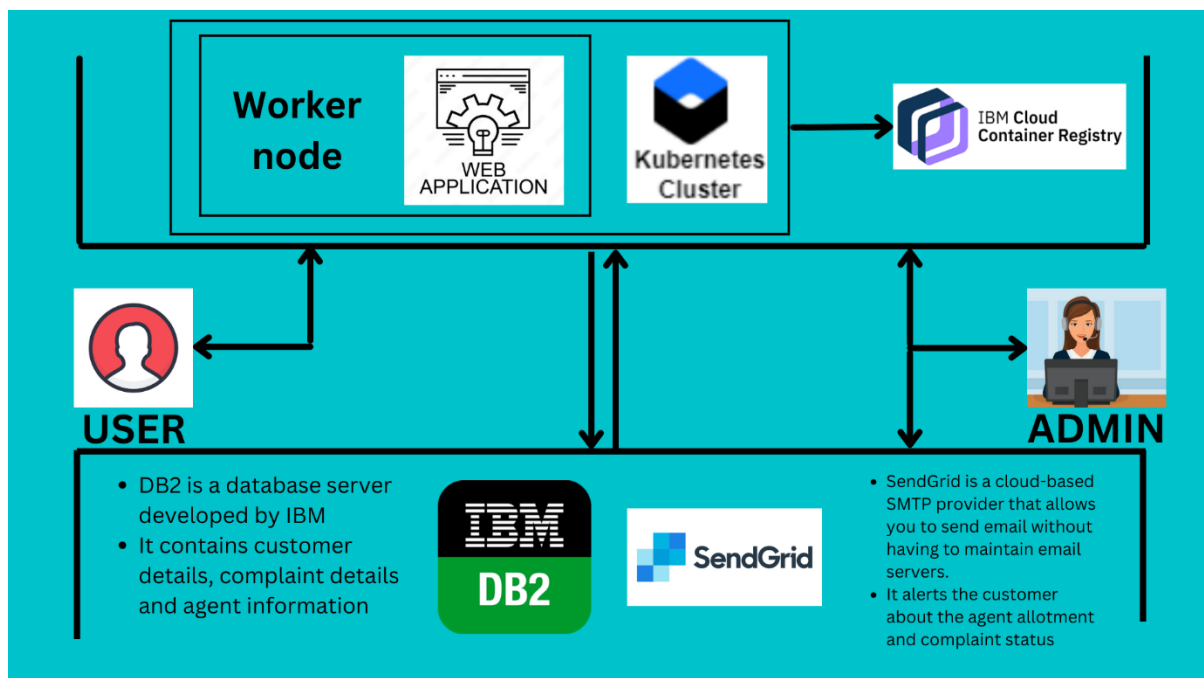


## 5.2 Solution & Technical Architecture

### Solution Architecture



### Technical Architecture:



### 5.3 User Stories

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
Customer (Web or mobile user)	Registration	USN-1	As a customer, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password.	I can register and access my account / dashboard with email and password	High	Sprint-1
		USN-2	As a customer, I can register for the application through Facebook	I can register and access the dashboard with Facebook Login	Low	Sprint-1
		USN-3	As a customer, I can register for the application through Gmail	I can register and access the dashboard with Gmail Login	Medium	Sprint-1
		USN-4	As a customer, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	I can receive confirmation email after registering the application	High	Sprint-1
	Login	USN-5	As a customer, I can log into the application by entering email & password	I can login and access the dashboard with email and password	High	Sprint-1

	Forget password	USN-6	As a customer, I can reset my password if I forgot my old password	I can get access to my dashboard after resetting my password	Medium	Sprint-1
	Dashboard	USN-7	As a customer, I can view all the queries raised by me	I can get all the information needed in my dashboard	Medium	Sprint-2
	Raise ticket	USN-8	As a customer, I can raise the ticket with a detailed description of my issue	I can able to raise my queries	High	Sprint-2
	Ticket details	USN-9	As a customer, I can see the current status of my raised ticket	I can able to view the ticket status at any time	Medium	Sprint-2
	Notification	USN-10	As a customer, I could be receiving the email notification about the agent assigned to me	I can able to track the agent assigned to me	Medium	Sprint-2
Agent (Web or mobile user)	Registration	USN-1	As a agent, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password.	I can register and access my account / dashboard with email and password	High	Sprint-2

		USN-2	As a agent, I can register for the application through Gmail	I can register and access the dashboard with Gmail Login	Medium	Sprint-2
		USN-3	As an agent, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	I can receive confirmation email after registering the application	High	Sprint-2
	Login	USN-4	As an agent, I can log into the application by entering email & password	I can login and access the dashboard with email and password	High	Sprint-3
	Forget password	USN-5	As an agent, I can reset my password if I forgot my old password	I can get access to my dashboard after resetting my password	Medium	Sprint-3
	Dashboard	USN-6	As an agent, I can view all the queries raised by the customers which was assigned to me	I can view all the information and queries raised by the customers	Medium	Sprint-3
	Resolve queries	USN-7	As an agent, I can give efficient solution to the queries raised by customers	I can able to provide precise solution	High	Sprint-3
	Ticket details	USN-8	As an agent, I can see the current status of the ticket raised by customers which was	I can able to view the ticket status at any time	High	Sprint-3

			assigned to me			
Administrator (Web or mobile user)	Registration	USN-1	As an administrator, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password.	I can register and access my account / dashboard with email and password	High	Sprint-3
		USN-2	As an administrator, I can register for the application through Gmail	I can register and access the dashboard with Gmail Login	Medium	Sprint-3
		USN-3	As an administrator, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	I can receive confirmation email after registering the application	High	Sprint-3
	Login	USN-4	As an administrator, I can log into the application by entering email & password	I can login and access the dashboard with email and password	High	Sprint-4
	Forget password	USN-5	As an administrator, I can reset my password if I forgot my old password	I can get access to my dashboard after resetting my password	Medium	Sprint-4



	Dashboard	USN-6	As an administrator, I can view all the queries raised by the customers	I can view all the information and queries raised by the customers	Medium	Sprint-4
	Manage tickets	USN-7	As an administrator, I can able to assign the tickets to the agent raised by customers	I can able to assign raised tickets to the agent	High	Sprint-4
	Ticket details	USN-8	As an administration, I can able to track the work assigned to the agent	I can able to track the ticket status at any time	High	Sprint-4
	Notification	USN-9	As an administrator, I can able to send email notification to the customers about their assigned agents to solve their queries	I can able to send email notification to the customers about their assigned agents	High	Sprint-4

## 6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

### 6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation

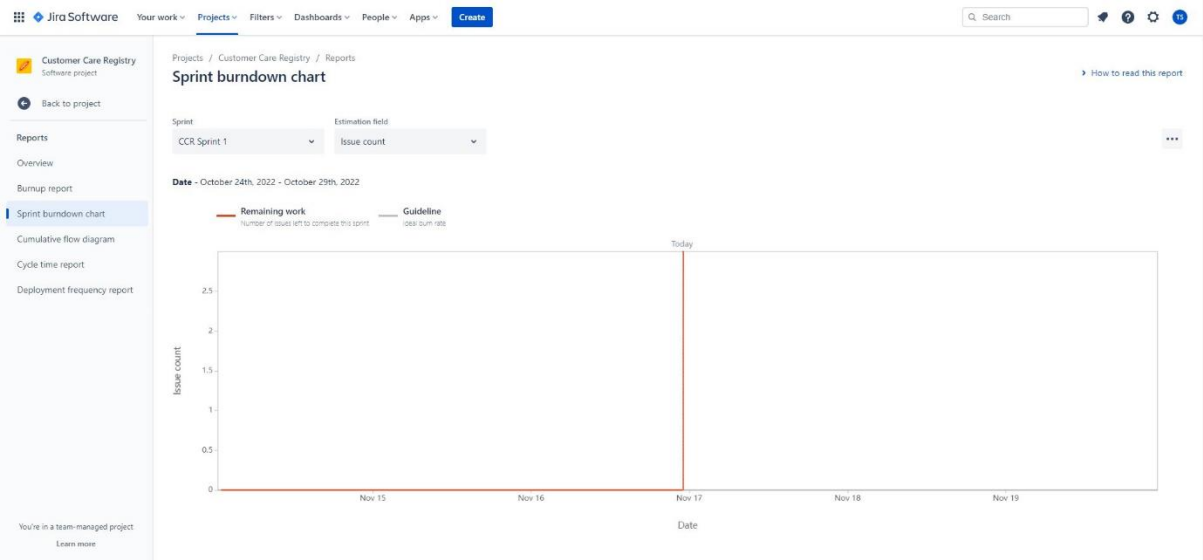
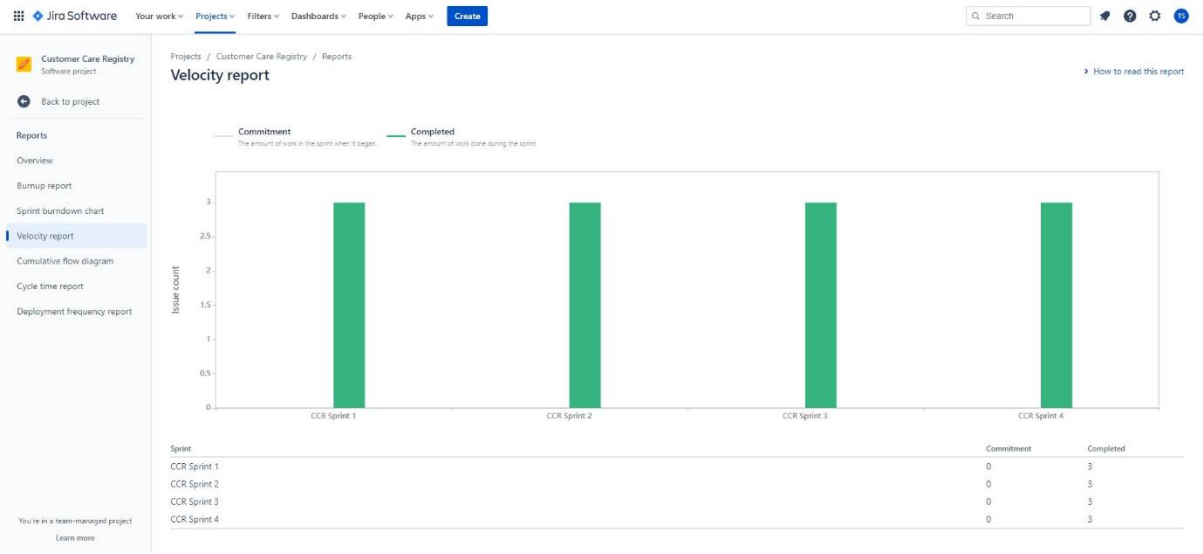
Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	9	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	9	29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	9	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	9	05 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	8	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	8	12 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	6	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	6	19 Nov 2022

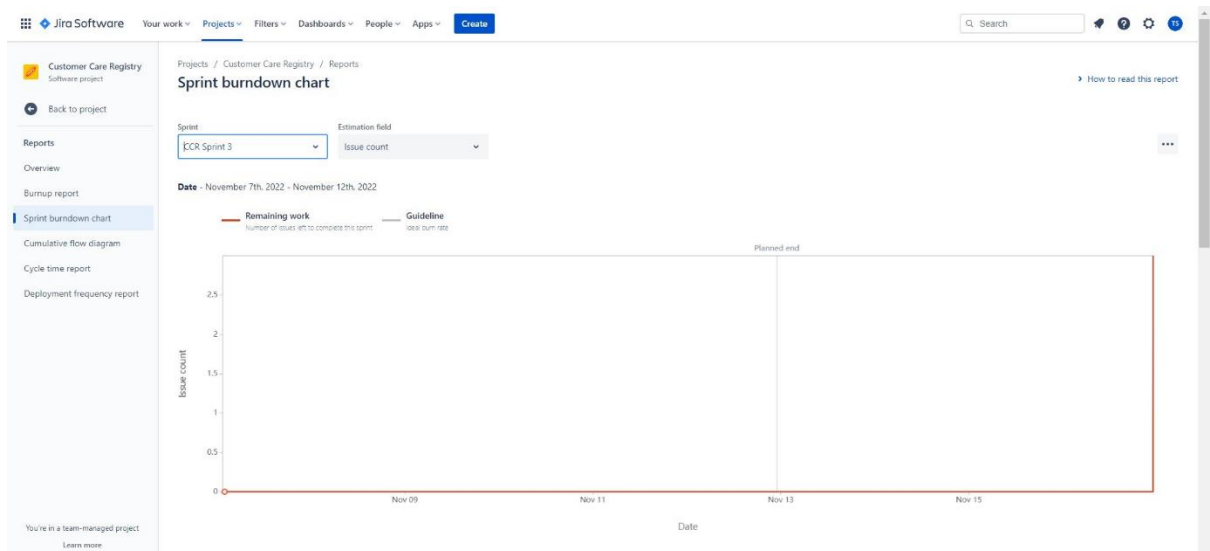
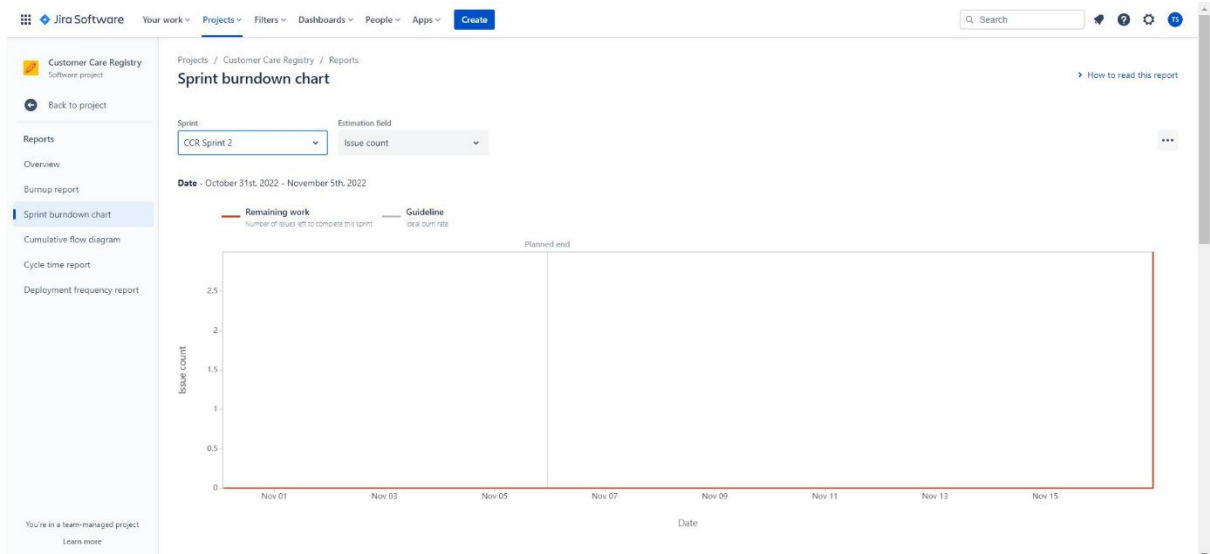
## 6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule

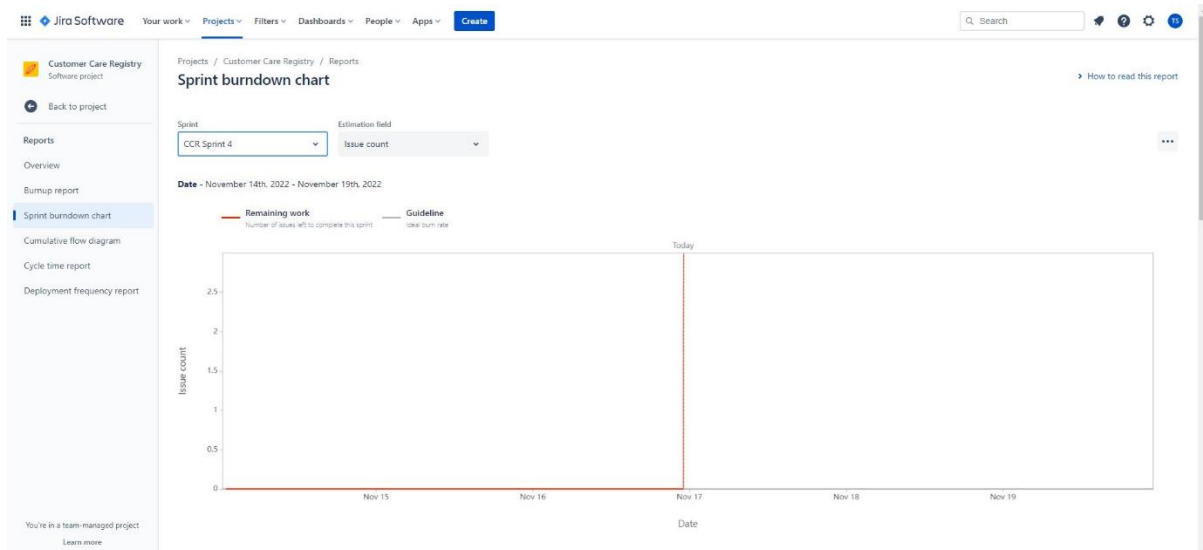
Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint - 1	Registration	USN-1	Registration Page – User, Admin, Agent	3	High	SHARMILA M
	Login	USN-2	Login Page – User, Admin, Agent	3	Medium	SREEVARSHINI S
	Forget password	USN-3	Forgot Password Page – User, Admin, Agent	3	Medium	SNEHA T
Sprint - 2	Dashboard	USN-1	Dashboard – User can raise a ticket with a detailed description of their issue and can view the current status of the raised ticket and can view all the raised tickets	3	High	TAMILARASAN S
		USN-2	Dashboard – Admin can view all the tickets raised by the users and can able to assign the tickets to the agent raised by users and can able to track the work assigned to the agent	3	High	SHARMILA M

		USN-3	Dashboard – Agent can view all the assigned tickets raised by the user and can give efficient solution to the queries raised by users and can able to see the current status of the tickets assigned by admin	3	High	SREEVARSHINI S
Sprint-3	IBM DB2	USN-1	Connect IBM DB2 with python	3	High	SNEHA T
	Watson Assistant	USN-2	Chatbot – User, Admin, Agent	3	Medium	TAMILARASA S
	SendGrid	USN-3	SendGrid enables admin to send emails to the user about the assigned agent to solve the customer queries	2	Medium	SHARMILA M
Sprint-4	Docker image	USN-1	Create docker image for flask app	2	Medium	SREEVARSHINI S
	IBM Container Registry	USN-2	Upload the docker image to the IBM Container Registry	2	Medium	SNEHA T
	Kubernetes	USN-3	Deploy the docker image on Kubernetes cluster	2	Medium	TAMILARASAN S

# 6.3 Reports from JIRA







## 7. CODING & SOLUTIONING (Explain the features added in the project along with code)

### 7.1 Feature 1-Admin assigning an agent to a ticket

Code:

```
@admin.route('/admin/update/<agent_id>/<ticket_id>')
@login_required
def assign(agent_id, ticket_id):
    """
    Assigning an agent to the ticket
    """
    from .views import admin

    if(hasattr(admin, 'email')):
        # query to update the ASSIGNED_TO of a ticket
        assign_agent_query = '''
            UPDATE tickets SET assigned_to = ? WHERE ticket_id = ?
        '''

        stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, assign_agent_query)
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, agent_id)
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 2, ticket_id)

        ibm_db.execute(stmt)

        return "None"

    else:
        # logging out
        return redirect(url_for('blue_print.logout'))
```

**Explanation:**

- User creates a ticket by describing the query
- Admin views the newly created ticket in the dashboard
- In the dropdown given, admin selects an agent
- Once selected, using fetch() the request is sent to the server
- The request URL contains both the Ticket ID and the selected Agent ID
- Using the shown SQL query, the assigned\_to column of the tickets table is set to agent\_id where the ticket\_id column = ticket\_id
- Then, the dashboard of the admin gets refreshed

**7.2 Feature-Customer closing a ticket****Code:**

```
@cust.route('/customer/close/<ticket_id>/')
@login_required
def close(ticket_id):
    """
    Customer can close the ticket
    :param ticket_id ID of the ticket that should be closed
    """
    from .views import customer

    if(hasattr(customer, 'uuid')):
        # query to close the ticket
        close_ticket = '''
            UPDATE tickets SET query_status = ? WHERE ticket_id = ?
        '''

        stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, close_ticket)
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, "CLOSED")
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 2, ticket_id)
        ibm_db.execute(stmt)

        return redirect(url_for('customer.tickets'))

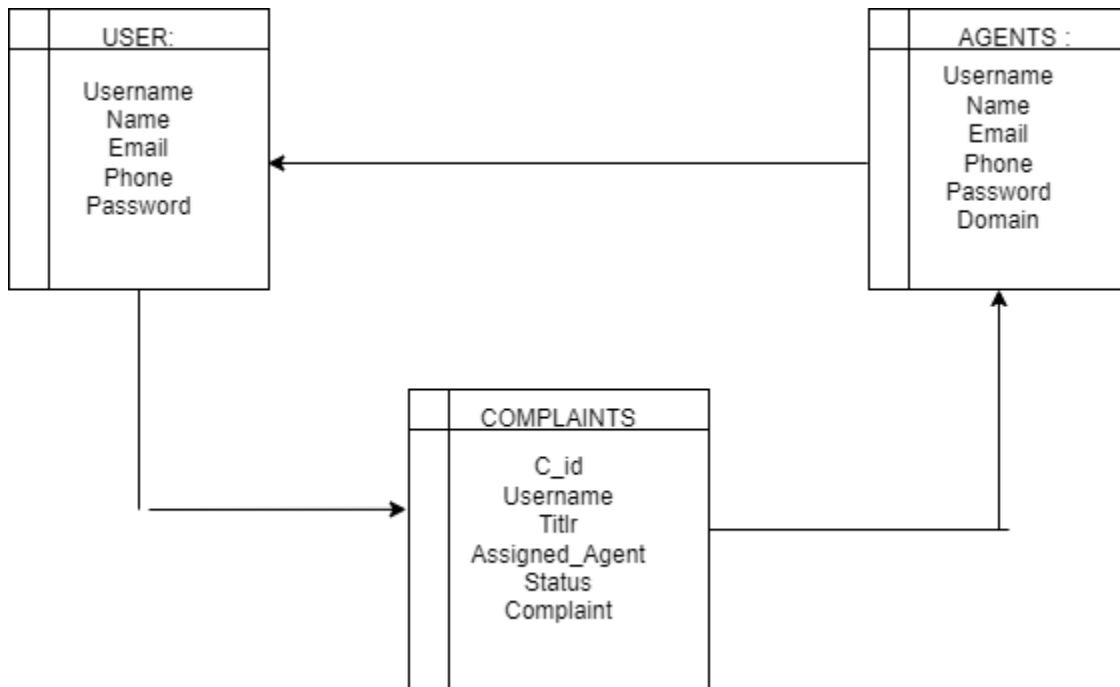
    else:
        # logging out
        return redirect(url_for('blue_print.logout'))
```

**Explanation:**

- User creates a ticket by describing the query
- Admin assigns an agent to this ticket
- The customer and the agent, chat with each other, in the view of clearing the customer's doubts Once the customer is satisfied, the customer decides to close the ticket

- Using fetch() the request is sent to the server. The requested URL contains the Ticket ID
- Using the shown SQL query, the status of the ticket is set to “CLOSED”
- Thus the ticket is closed
- Then the customer gets redirected to the all-tickets page

### 7.3 Database Schema



## 8. TESTING

### 8.1 TEST CASES

The test case is defined as a group of conditions under which a tester determines whether a software application is working as per the customer's requirements or not. Test case designing includes preconditions, case name, input conditions, and expected result. A test case is a first level action and derived from test scenarios. Test case gives detailed information about testing strategy, testing process, preconditions, and expected output. These are executed during the testing process to check whether the software application is performing the task for that it was developed or not. Test case helps the tester in defect reporting by linking defect with test case ID. Detailed test case documentation works as a full proof guard for the testing team because if developer missed something, then it can be caught during execution of these full-proof test cases. To write the test case, we must have the requirements to derive the inputs, and the test scenarios must be written so that we do not miss out on any features for testing. Then we should have the test case template to maintain the uniformity, or every test engineer follows the same approach to prepare the test document.



## 8.2 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

### 1.Purpose of Document

The purpose of this document is to briefly explain the test coverage and open issues of the Customer Care Registry project at the time of the release to User Acceptance.

### 2.Defect Analysis

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

Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Subtotal
By Design	5	0	0	2	7
External	0	2	0	0	2
Fixed	12	11	35	45	103
Not Reproduced	0	5	0	0	5
Skipped	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	17	18	35	47	117

### 3.Test Case Analysis

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

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Client Application	72	0	0	72
Security	7	0	0	7
Exception Reporting	5	0	0	5
Final Report Output	4	0	0	4

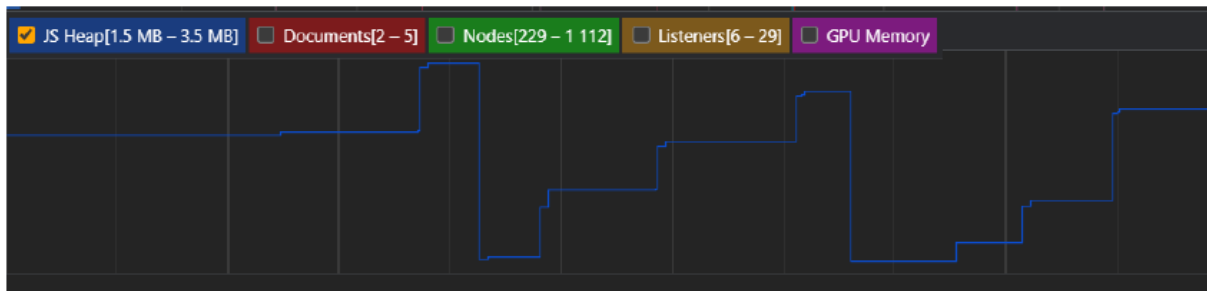
## 9.RESULTS

### 9.1.Performance Metrics

#### CPU usage:

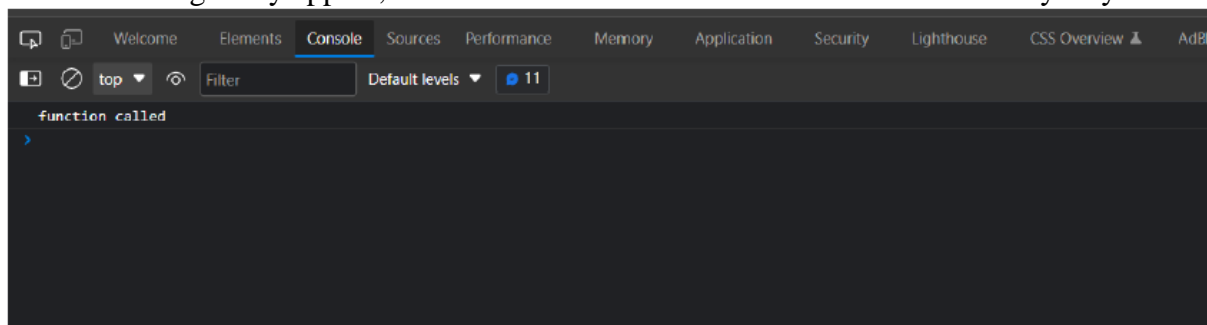
Since all the operations run using Flask is in server-side, the client (browser) need not worry about the CPU usage. Just rendering the page, static contents take place in the client-side.

Memory for client-side functions (Javascript) is allocated using heap. It can be either increased based upon the requirement or removed from the heap.



### Errors:

Since all the backend functions are done using flask, any exceptions / errors rising are well-handled. Though they appear, user's interaction with the site is not affected in any way



### Latency and Response time:

It takes less than a second to load a page in the client. From this it is evident that there is low latency

11 requests 238 kB transferred 285 kB resources Finish: 892 ms DOMContentLoaded: 810 ms Load: 905 ms

## 10. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

### ADVANTAGES

- The advantage is you can learn 10 times faster than any other employee who works in any other field. As this role requires System Work, Lots of patience, General knowledge, Good listening skills, Problem Solving Attitude and much more thing. But the best part is you'll get the chance to meet and speak with a new customer ( person ) every day, You can contact 10 to 50 customers a day.
- It will make you a person, a professional person who can easily handle any situation.
- It'll quite easy for you to handle any situation where a customer or anyone is angry or disappointed also you'll learn some new things, will get new contacts..

### DISADVANTAGES

- Customer service representatives to work in irregular schedule.
- Many customer service representatives have significant responsibility within their organization to assist customers and ensure their satisfaction. For some, this may be stressful to try to balance the level of responsibility and the workload.
- Customer service representatives often deal with frequent changes in policies, procedures, products and services.

## 11. CONCLUSION

Customer care, involves the use of basic ethics and any company who wants to have success and grow, needs to remember, that in order to do so, it must begin with establishing a code of ethics in regards to how each employee is to handle the dealing with customers. Customers are at the heart of the company and its growth or decline. Customer care involves, the treatment, care, loyalty, trust the employee should extend to the consumer, as well in life. This concept can be applied to so much more than just customer care. People need to treat others with respect and kindness, people should try to take others into consideration when making any decision. If more people were to practice this policy, chances are the world would be a better, more understanding place for all to exist.

## 12. FUTURE SCOPE

- The shift from a primarily 'cost centre' to primarily 'growth centre' worldview.
- The job desc for a customer service director will focus more on leadership, innovation, and ability to drive company-wide improvement.
- Customer service will shift to become a strategic partner of marketing, sales, and product development. CS will help with direction, project prioritisation, and impact.
- A need for customer service leaders to take a highly strategic seat at the table. They'll need to argue for investment in talent, technology, and innovation.
- A shift in performance metrics. Forget # of resolved tickets. In the future, we'll measure performance based on # of customers saved from the precipice of churn.
- A career in customer service will not be a last resort. Top graduates will prioritise getting an education in strategic customer interaction.
- Focus on ticket deflection will reduce because brands will view each customer interaction as an opportunity to learn, build a relationship, and grow profits. They deserve a well-trained, human touch.

## 13. APPENDIX

### **Flask:**

Flask is a micro web framework written in Python. It is classified as a microframework because it does not require particular tools or libraries.

It has no database abstraction layer, form validation, or any other components where pre-existing third-party libraries provide common functions.

### **JavaScript:**

JavaScript, often abbreviated as JS, is a programming language that is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and CSS.

As of 2022, 98% of websites use JavaScript on the client side for webpage behavior, often incorporating third-party libraries.

### **IBM Cloud:**

IBM cloud computing is a set of cloud computing services for business offered by the information technology company.

### **IBM Kubernetes:**

Kubernetes is an open-source container orchestration system for automating software deployment, scaling, and management

## Source Code

### **bass.html**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<head>

    <link rel="stylesheet" href="static/css/main.css"/>
    {% block head %}
    {% endblock %}

</head>

<body>
    {% block body %}

    {% endblock %}
    <script>
        var coll = document.getElementsByClassName("collapsible");
        var i;

        for (i = 0; i < coll.length; i++) {
            coll[i].addEventListener("click", function () {
                this.classList.toggle("active");
                var content = this.nextElementSibling;
                if (content.style.display === "block") {
                    content.style.display = "none";
                } else {
                    content.style.display = "block";
                }
            });
        }
    </script>

</body>

</html>
```

### **Signup.html**

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}

{% block head %}

<title>
    Sign Up
</title>
{% endblock %}

{% block body %}

<div class="forpadding">
```

```
<!-- for box of the signup form -->
<div class="sign">
  <div>
    <p class="fortitle">
      Register Now!!
    </p>
    <hr>
    <form action="/signup" method="post">
      <div class="forform">
        <div class="textinformleft">
          Username
        </div>
        <div class="textinformright">
          <input type="name" name="username">
        </div>
      </div>
      <div class="forform">
        <div class="textinformleft">
          Name
        </div>
        <div class="textinformright">
          <input type="name" name="name">
        </div>
      </div>
      <div class="forform">
        <div class="textinformleft">
          E - mail
        </div>
        <div class="textinformright">
          <input type="name" name="email">
        </div>
      </div>
      <div class="forform">
        <div class="textinformleft">
          Phone Number
        </div>
        <div class="textinformright">
          <input type="name" name="phn">
        </div>
      </div>
      <div class="forform">
        <div class="textinformleft">
          Password
        </div>
        <div class="textinformright">
          <input type="password" name="pass">
        </div>
      </div>
      <div class="forform">
```

```

        <div class="textinformleft">
            Re - enter Password
        </div>
        <div class="textinformright">
            <input type="password" name="repass">
        </div>
    </div>
    <br>
    <div>
        <button class="forbutton" type="submit"> Sign up >></button>
    </div>
</form>
<br>
<div>
    {{msg}}
</div>
<br>
<div>
    Already have an account? <a href="/login">Sign in</a>
</div>
<br>
</div>

</div>
</div>

```

```
{% endblock %}
```

```
login.html
```

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}
```

```
{% block head %}
```

```
<title>
```

```
    Login
```

```
</title>
```

```
{% endblock %}
```

```
{% block body %}
```

```
<div class="forpadding">
```

```
    <!-- for box of the signup form -->
```

```
    <div class="sign">
```

```
        <div>
```

```
            <p class="fortitle">
```

```
                Sign In
```

```
            </p>
```

```
            <hr>
```

```
            <form action="/login" method="post">
```

```
                <div class="forform">
```

```

        <div class="textinformleft">
            Username
        </div>
        <div class="textinformright">
            <input type="name" name="username">
        </div>
    </div>

    <div class="forform">
        <div class="textinformleft">
            Password
        </div>
        <div class="textinformright">
            <input type="password" name="pass">
        </div>
    </div>

    <br>
    <div>
        <button class="forbutton" type="submit"> Sign In >></button>
    </div>
</form>
<br>

<div>
    New user? <a href="/signup">Sign up</a>
</div>
<br>
</div>

</div>
</div>

```

```
{% endblock % }
```

### **dashboard.html**

```
{% extends 'base.html' % }
```

```
{% block head % }
```

```
<title>
```

```
    Dashboard
```

```
</title>
```

```
{% endblock % }
```

```
{% block body % }
```

```
<!-- things
```

div 1  
welcome jetson, sign out

div 2  
your complaints status

add new complaint -->

<br>

<!-- <br>

{% for i in range(11) %}

{{ i }}

{% endfor %}

<br>

{% for i in complaints %}

{{ i['USERNAME'] }}

<br>

{% for j in i.values() %}

{{ j }}

{% endfor %}

<br>

{% endfor %} -->

<div class="fordashboardtop">

<div class="fordashboardtopelements1">

Welcome {{ name }},

</div>

<div class="fordashboardtopelements2">

<a href="/login"><button class="forbutton">Sign out</button></a>

</div>

</div>

<br>

<div class="outerofdashdetails">

<div class="fordashboarddetails">

<br>

<!-- table of customers complaints -->

<table class="fortable">

<thead>

<th>Complaint ID</th>

<th class="pad">Complaint Detail</th>

<th>Assigned Agent</th>

<th>Status</th>

<th>Solution</th>

</thead>

<tbody>

{% for i in complaints %}

<tr>

<td>



```

        {{ i['C_ID'] }}
    </td>
    <td class="pad">
        {{ i['TITLE'] }}
    </td>
    <td>
        {{ i['ASSIGNED_AGENT'] }}
    </td>
    <td>
        {% if i['STATUS'] == 1 %}
        Completed
        {% elif i['STATUS'] == 0 %}
        Not completed
        {% else %}
        In progress
        {% endif %}
    </td>
    <td>
        {{ i['SOLUTION'] }}
    </td>
</tr>
{% endfor %}
</tbody>

```

```
</table>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<center>
```

```
<div class="fordashboarddetails">
```

```
<button type="button" class="collapsible">Add new complaint + </button>
```

```
<div class="content">
```

```
<br>
```

```
<form action="/addnew" method="post">
```

```
<div class="forform">
```

```
<div class="textinformleft">
```

```
Title
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="textinformright">
```

```
<input type="name" name="title">
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="forform">
```

```
<div class="textinformleft">
```

```
Complaint
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="textinformright">
```

```
<textarea name="des"
```

```
                style="border-radius: 1rem;width: 90%;height: 150%;background-
color: black;color: white;"></textarea>
```

```
            </div>
```

```
        </div>
```

```
        <br>
```

```
        <br>
```

```
        <div>
```

```
            <button class="forbutton" type="submit"> Submit </button>
```

```
        </div>
```

```
    </form>
```

```
    <br>
```

```
</div>
```

```
    </div>
```

```
</center>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
{% endblock % }
```

### **admin.html**

```
{% extends 'base.html' % }
```

```
{% block head % }
```

```
<title>
```

```
    Admin Dashboard
```

```
</title>
```

```
{% endblock % }
```

```
{% block body % }
```

```
<!-- things
```

```
    div 1
```

```
welcome jetson,  sign out
```

```
    div 2
```

```
your complaints status
```

```
add new complaint -->
```

```
<br>
```

```
<!-- <br>
```

```
{% for i in range(11) % }
```

```
    {{ i }}
```

```

{% endfor %}

<br>
{% for i in complaints %}
{{ i['USERNAME'] }}
<br>
{% for j in i.values() %}
    {{ j }}
{% endfor %}
<br>
{% endfor %} -->

<div class="fordashboardtop">
    <div class="fordashboardtopelements1">
        Welcome Admin,
    </div>
    <div class="fordashboardtopelements2">
        <a href="/login"><button class="forbutton">Sign out</button></a>
    </div>

</div>
<br>
<div class="outerofdashdetails">

    <div class="fordashboarddetails">
        <br>
        <!-- table of customers complaints -->
        <table class="fortable">
            <thead>
            </thead>
            <tbody>
                <tr>
                    <td class="pad">
                        <a href="/agents">Agent Details</a>
                    </td>
                    <td class="pad">
                        <a href="/tickets">Customer Ticket Details</a>
                    </td>
                </tr>
            </tbody>

        </table>

        <br>

    </div>

</div>

{% endblock %}

```

## agent.html

```
{% extends 'base.html' %}
{% block head %}
```

```
<title>
    Dashboard
</title>
```

```
{% endblock %}
```

```
{% block body %}
```

```
<!-- things
```

```
    div 1
welcome jetson, sign out
```

```
    div 2
your complaints status
```

```
add new complaint -->
<br>
<!-- <br>
{% for i in range(11) %}
    {{ i }}
{% endfor %}
```

```
<br>
{% for i in complaints %}
    {{ i['USERNAME'] }}
<br>
{% for j in i.values() %}
    {{ j }}
{% endfor %}
<br>
{% endfor %} -->
```

```
<div class="fordashboardtop">
    <div class="fordashboardtopelements1">
        Welcome Admin,
    </div>
    <div class="fordashboardtopelements2">
        <a href="/login"><button class="forbutton">Sign out</button></a>
    </div>
```

```

</div>
<br>
<div class="outerofdashdetails">

  <div class="fordashboarddetails">
    <br>
    <!-- table of customers complaints -->
    <table class="fortable">
      <thead>
        <th class="pad">Name</th>
        <th>Username</th>
        <th>Email</th>
        <th>Phone</th>
        <th>Domain</th>
        <th>Status</th>
      </thead>
      <tbody>
        {% for i in agents %}
        <tr>
          <td class="pad">
            {{ i['NAME'] }}
          </td>
          <td class="pad">
            {{ i['USERNAME'] }}
          </td>
          <td>
            {{ i['EMAIL'] }}
          </td>
          <td>
            {{ i['PHN'] }}
          </td>
          <td>
            {{ i['DOMAIN'] }}
          </td>
          <td>
            {% if i['STATUS'] == 1 %}
            Assigned to job
            {% elif i['STATUS'] == 0 %}
            not Available
            {% else %}
            Available
            {% endif %}
          </td>
        </tr>
        {% endfor %}
      </tbody>
    </table>

    <br>

```

<center>

<div class="fordashboarddetails">

<button type="button" class="collapsible">Add new agent **+** </button>

<div class="content">

<br>

<form action="/addnewagent" method="post">

<div class="forform">

<div class="textinformleft">

Username

</div>

<div class="textinformright">

<input type="name" name="username">

</div>

</div>

<div class="forform">

<div class="textinformleft">

Name

</div>

<div class="textinformright">

<input type="name" name="name">

</div>

</div>

<div class="forform">

<div class="textinformleft">

Email

</div>

<div class="textinformright">

<input type="name" name="email">

</div>

</div>

<div class="forform">

<div class="textinformleft">

Phone

</div>

<div class="textinformright">

<input type="name" name="phone">

</div>

</div>

<div class="forform">

<div class="textinformleft">

Domain

</div>

<div class="textinformright">

<input type="name" name="domain">

</div>

</div>

<div class="forform">

<div class="textinformleft">

```

        Password
    </div>
    <div class="textinformright">
        <input type="password" name="password">
    </div>
</div>

<br>
<br>
<div>
    <button class="forbutton" type="submit"> Submit </button>
</div>
</form>
<br>
</div>

</div>
</center>
</div>

</div>

{% endblock %}
tickets.html
{% extends 'base.html' %}

{% block head %}

<title>
    Agent Dashboard
</title>

{% endblock %}

{% block body %}

<!-- things

    div 1
welcome jetson,  sign out

    div 2

```

your complaints status

add new complaint -->

<br>

<!-- <br>

{% for i in range(11) %}

  {{ i }}

{% endfor %}

<br>

{% for i in complaints %}

  {{ i['USERNAME'] }}

<br>

{% for j in i.values() %}

  {{ j }}

{% endfor %}

<br>

{% endfor %} -->

<div class="fordashboardtop">

  <div class="fordashboardtopelements1">

    Welcome Admin,

  </div>

  <div class="fordashboardtopelements2">

    <a href="/login"><button class="forbutton">Sign out</button></a>

  </div>

</div>

<br>

<div class="outerofdashdetails">

  <div class="fordashboarddetails">

    <br>

    <!-- table of customers complaints -->

    <table class="fortable">

      <thead>

        <th>Complaint ID</th>

        <th class="pad">Username</th>

        <th>Title</th>

        <th>Complaint</th>

        <th>Solution</th>

        <th>Status</th>

      </thead>

      <tbody>

        {% for i in complaints %}

          <tr>

            <td>{{ i['C\_ID'] }}</td>

            <td class="pad">

              {{ i['USERNAME'] }}

            </td>



```

        <td>
            {{ i['TITLE'] }}
        </td>
        <td>
            {{ i['COMPLAINT'] }}
        </td>
        <td>
            {{ i['SOLUTION'] }}
        </td>
        <td>
            {% if i['STATUS'] == 1 %}
            Completed
            {% else %}
            Not Completed
            {% endif %}
        </td>
    </tr>
    {% endfor %}
</tbody>

</table>

<br>
<center>

    <div class="fordashboarddetails">

        <button type="button" class="collapsible">Assign an agent ⚡ </button>
        <div class="content">
            <br>
            <form action="/assignagent" method="post">
                <div class="forform">
                    <div class="textinformleft">
                        Complaint ID
                    </div>
                    <div class="textinformright">
                        <input type="text" name="ccid">
                    </div>
                </div>
                <div class="forform">
                    <div class="textinformleft">
                        <label for="agent">Choose an agent:</label>
                    </div>
                    <div class="textinformright">
                        <select name="agent" id="agent">
                            {% for i in freeagents %}
                                <option value={{ i['USERNAME'] }}>{{ i['USERNAME']
}}</option>
                            {% endfor %}
                        </select>

```

```
        </div>
    </div>

    <br>
    <br>
    <div>
        <button class="forbutton" type="submit"> Submit </button>
    </div>
</form>
<br>
</div>
```

```
    </div>
</center>
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
{% endblock % }
agentsdash.html
{% extends 'base.html' % }
```

```
{% block head % }
```

```
<title>
    Agent Dashboard
</title>
```

```
{% endblock % }
```

```
{% block body % }
```

```
<!-- things
```

```
    div 1
welcome jetson,  sign out
```

```
    div 2
your complaints status
```

```
add new complaint -->
<br>
<!-- <br>
{% for i in range(11) % }
```

```

    {{ i }}
{% endfor %}

<br>
{% for i in complaints %}
    {{ i['USERNAME'] }}
<br>
{% for j in i.values() %}
    {{ j }}
{% endfor %}
<br>
{% endfor %} -->

<div class="fordashboardtop">
    <div class="fordashboardtopelements1">
        Welcome {{ name }},
    </div>
    <div class="fordashboardtopelements2">
        <a href="/login"><button class="forbutton">Sign out</button></a>
    </div>

</div>
<br>
<div class="outerofdashdetails">

    <div class="fordashboarddetails">
        <br>
        <!-- table of customers complaints -->
        <table class="fortable">
            <thead>
                <th>Complaint ID</th>
                <th class="pad">Username</th>
                <th>Title</th>
                <th>Complaint</th>
                <th>Solution</th>
                <th>Status</th>
            </thead>
            <tbody>
                {% for i in complaints %}
                <tr>
                    <td class="pad">
                        {{ i['C_ID'] }}
                    </td>
                    <td class="pad">
                        {{ i['USERNAME'] }}
                    </td>
                    <td>
                        {{ i['TITLE'] }}
                    </td>
                    <td>

```

```

        {{ i['COMPLAINT'] }}
    </td>
    <td>
        {{ i['SOLUTION'] }}
    </td>
    <td>
        {% if i['STATUS'] == 1 %}
        Completed
        {% else %}
        Not Completed
        {% endif %}
    </td>
</tr>
{% endfor %}
</tbody>

```

```
</table>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<center>
```

```
<div class="fordashboarddetails">
```

```
<button type="button" class="collapsible">Solve an Issue ⚡ </button>
```

```
<div class="content">
```

```
<br>
```

```
<form action="/updatecomplaint" method="post">
```

```
<div class="forform">
```

```
<div class="textinformleft">
```

```
Complaint ID
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="textinformright">
```

```
<input type="text" name="cid">
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="forform">
```

```
<div class="textinformleft">
```

```
Solution
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="textinformright">
```

```
<input type="text" name="solution">
```

```
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<button class="forbutton" type="submit"> Submit </button>
```

```
</div>
```

```
</form>
```

```
<br>
</div>
```

```
</div>
</center>
</div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
{% endblock %}
```

```
main.css
```

```
.sign {
    border-radius: 1rem;
    background-color: lightblue;
    text-align: center;
    padding: 1%;
}
```

```
.fortitle {
    font-size: medium;
    font-weight: 500;
    font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;
    padding: 5px;
}
```

```
.forp {
    font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

```
.textinformleft {
    text-align: left;
    padding-left: 5%;
    width: 50%;
    border-radius: 1rem;
    font-size: medium;
    font-weight: 500;
    font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

```
.textinformright {
    width: 50%;
    padding-right: 10px;
    border-radius: 1rem;
    font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

```
.textinformright2 {
    width: 100%;
    text-align: center;
    padding-right: 10px;
```

```
border-radius: 1rem;
font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;
}

input {
border-radius: 1rem;
color: white;
background-color: black;
padding-left: 15px;
}

input:focus {
border-color: yellow;
}

.forform {
display: flex;
padding: 15px;
border-radius: 1rem;
}

.forpadding {
padding-top: 5%;
padding-left: 25%;
padding-right: 25%;
}

body {
background-image: url('/static/images/background.jpg');
background-repeat: no-repeat;
background-size: 1540px 715px;
/* background-color: black; */
/* background-image: url('F:\Own\IBM project\Sample2\static\css\bg.png'); */
}

.forbutton {
background-color: black;
color: white;
border-radius: 1rem;
padding: 7px;
font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;
}

button:hover {
background-color: white;
color: black;
box-shadow: white;
cursor: pointer;
}
```

```
/* for dashboard */
```

```
.fordashboardtop {  
  border-radius: 1rem;  
  display: flex;  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

```
.fordashboardtopelements1 {  
  font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;  
  width: 90%;  
  font-size: large;  
  padding: 2%;  
}
```

```
.fordashboardtopelements2 {  
  width: 10%;  
  padding-top: 1%;  
  padding-bottom: 1%;  
}
```

```
.fordashboarddetails {  
  padding: 2%;  
  border-radius: 1rem;  
  background-color: rgb(102, 150, 184);  
}
```

```
.outerofdashdetails {  
  /* padding-top: 2%; */  
  padding-left: 5%;  
  padding-right: 5%;  
}
```

```
.fortable {  
  width: 100%;  
  padding: 1%;  
  text-align: center;  
  font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;  
}
```

```
.pad {  
  padding: 7px;  
}
```

```
.forbutton2 {  
  background-color: black;  
  color: white;  
  border-radius: 1rem;
```

```
padding: 7px;
width: 200%;
font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

```
.foraddbutton{
/* width: 30%; */
background-color: black;
color: white;
border-radius: 1rem;
padding: 7px;
font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;
}
```

```
.collapsible {
background-color: black;
color: white;
border-radius: 1rem;
padding: 7px;
width: 30%;
font-family: 'Franklin Gothic Medium', 'Arial Narrow', Arial, sans-serif;
/* background-color: #777; */
/* color: white; */
cursor: pointer;
/* padding: 18px; */
/* width: 100%; */
/* border: none;
text-align: left; */
/* outline: none;
font-size: 15px; */
}
```

```
.collapsible:hover {
background-color: white;
}
```

```
.content {
/* padding: 0 18px; */
display: none;
border-radius: 1rem;
background-color: rgb(89, 131, 160);
width: 50%;
/* overflow: hidden; */
/* background-color: #f1f1f1; */
}
```

### **app.py**

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



```

app = Flask(__name__)
# for connection
# conn= ""

app.secret_key = 'a'
print("Trying to connect...")
conn=ibm_db.connect("DATABASE=bludb;HOSTNAME=ea286ace-86c7-4d5b-8580-3fbfa46b1c66.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud;PORT=31505;SECURITY=SSL;SSLServerCertificate=DigiCertGlobalRootCA.crt;UID=rrv63214;PWD=tZj4yo9dMQNoZ9d3",",")
print("connected..")

```

```

@app.route('/signup', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def signup():
    global userid
    msg = ""
    if request.method == 'POST':
        username = request.form['username']
        name = request.form['name']
        email = request.form['email']
        phn = request.form['phn']
        password = request.form['pass']
        repass = request.form['repass']
        print("inside checking")
        print(name)
        if len(username) == 0 or len(name) == 0 or len(email) == 0 or len(phn) == 0 or len(password) == 0 or len(repass) == 0:
            msg = "Form is not filled completely!!"
            print(msg)
            return render_template('signup.html', msg=msg)
        elif password != repass:
            msg = "Password is not matched"
            print(msg)
            return render_template('signup.html', msg=msg)
        elif not re.match(r'[a-z]+', username):
            msg = 'Username can contain only small letters and numbers'
            print(msg)
            return render_template('signup.html', msg=msg)
        elif not re.match(r'^[a-z]+@[a-z]+\.[a-z]+', email):
            msg = 'Invalid email'
            print(msg)
            return render_template('signup.html', msg=msg)
        elif not re.match(r'[A-Za-z]+', name):
            msg = "Enter valid name"
            print(msg)
            return render_template('signup.html', msg=msg)
        elif not re.match(r'[0-9]+', phn):
            msg = "Enter valid phone number"
            print(msg)

```

```

        return render_template('signup.html', msg=msg)

    sql = "select * from users where username = ?"
    stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
    ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, username)
    ibm_db.execute(stmt)
    account = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
    print(account)
    if account:
        msg = 'Account already exists'
    else:
        userid = username
        insert_sql = "insert into users values(?,?,?,?,?)"
        prep_stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, insert_sql)
        ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 1, username)
        ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 2, name)
        ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 3, email)
        ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 4, phn)
        ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 5, password)
        ibm_db.execute(prepare_stmt)
        print("success")
        msg = "successfully signed up"
    return render_template('dashboard.html', msg=msg, name=name)
else:
    return render_template('signup.html')

@app.route('/dashboard')
def dashboard():
    return render_template('dashboard.html')

@app.route('/')
def base():
    return redirect(url_for('login'))

@app.route('/login', methods=["GET", "POST"])
def login():
    global userid
    msg = ""
    if request.method == 'POST':
        username = request.form['username']
        userid = username
        password = request.form['pass']
        if userid == 'admin' and password == 'admin':
            print("its admin")
            return render_template('admin.html')
        else:
            sql = "select * from agents where username = ? and password = ?"
            stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
            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']
    userid = account['USERNAME']
    session['username'] = account['USERNAME']
    msg = 'logged in successfully'

    # for getting complaints details
    sql = "select * from complaints where assigned_agent = ?"
    complaints = []
    stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
    ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, username)
    ibm_db.execute(stmt)
    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
    while dictionary != False:
        complaints.append(dictionary)
        dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
    print(complaints)
    return render_template('agentdash.html', name=account['USERNAME'],
complaints=complaints)

sql = "select * from users where username = ? and password = ?"
stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
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']
    userid = account['USERNAME']
    session['username'] = account['USERNAME']
    msg = 'logged in successfully'

    # for getting complaints details
    sql = "select * from complaints where username = ?"
    complaints = []
    stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
    ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, username)
    ibm_db.execute(stmt)
    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
    while dictionary != False:
        # print "The ID is : ", dictionary["EMPNO"]
        # print "The Name is : ", dictionary[1]
        complaints.append(dictionary)

```

```

        dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)

    print(complaints)
    return render_template('dashboard.html', name=account['USERNAME'],
complaints=complaints)
    else:
        msg = 'Incorrect user credentials'
        return render_template('dashboard.html', msg=msg)
    else:
        return render_template('login.html')

@app.route('/addnew', methods=["GET", "POST"])
def add():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        title = request.form['title']
        des = request.form['des']
        try:
            sql = "insert into complaints(username,title,complaint) values(?,?,?)"
            stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
            ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, userid)
            ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 2, title)
            ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 3, des)
            ibm_db.execute(stmt)
        except:
            print(userid)
            print(title)
            print(des)
            print("cant insert")
        sql = "select * from complaints where username = ?"
        complaints = []
        stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, userid)
        ibm_db.execute(stmt)
        dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
        while dictionary != False:
            # print "The ID is : ", dictionary["EMPNO"]
            # print "The Name is : ", dictionary[1]
            complaints.append(dictionary)
            dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
        print(complaints)
        return render_template('dashboard.html', name=userid, complaints=complaints)

@app.route('/agents')
def agents():
    sql = "select * from agents"
    agents = []
    stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
    ibm_db.execute(stmt)

```

```

dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
while dictionary != False:
    agents.append(dictionary)
    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
return render_template('agents.html', agents=agents)

```

```

@app.route('/addnewagent', methods=["GET", "POST"])
def addagent():

```

```

    if request.method == 'POST':
        username = request.form['username']
        name = request.form['name']
        email = request.form['email']
        phone = request.form['phone']
        domain = request.form['domain']
        password = request.form['password']
        try:
            sql = "insert into agents values(?,?,?,?,?,2)"
            stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
            ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, username)
            ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 2, name)
            ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 3, email)
            ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 4, phone)
            ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 5, password)
            ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 6, domain)
            ibm_db.execute(stmt)
        except:
            print("cant insert")
        sql = "select * from agents"
        agents = []
        stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
        ibm_db.execute(stmt)
        dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
        while dictionary != False:
            agents.append(dictionary)
            dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)

```

```

    return render_template('agents.html', agents=agents)

```

```

@app.route('/updatecomplaint', methods=["GET", "POST"])
def updatecomplaint():

```

```

    if request.method == 'POST':
        cid = request.form['cid']
        solution = request.form['solution']
        try:
            sql = "update complaints set solution=?,status=1 where c_id = ? and assigned_agent=?"
            stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
            ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, solution)

```

```

        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 2, cid)
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 3, userid)
        ibm_db.execute(stmt)
        sql = "update agents set status =3 where username=?"
        stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, userid)
        ibm_db.execute(stmt)
    except:
        print("cant insert")
    sql = "select * from complaints where assigned_agent = ?"
    complaints = []
    stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
    ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, userid)
    ibm_db.execute(stmt)
    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
    while dictionary != False:
        complaints.append(dictionary)
        dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
    # print(complaints)
    return render_template('agentdash.html', name=userid, complaints=complaints)

```

```

@app.route('/tickets')
def tickets():
    sql = "select * from complaints"
    complaints = []
    stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
    ibm_db.execute(stmt)
    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
    while dictionary != False:
        complaints.append(dictionary)
        dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)

    sql = "select username from agents where status <> 1"
    freeagents = []
    stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
    ibm_db.execute(stmt)
    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
    while dictionary != False:
        freeagents.append(dictionary)
        dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
    print(freeagents)
    return render_template('tickets.html', complaints=complaints, freeagents=freeagents)

```

```

@app.route('/assignagent', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def assignagent():
    if request.method == "POST":
        ccid = request.form['ccid']
        agent = request.form['agent']

```

```

print(ccid)
print(agent)
try:
    sql = "update complaints set assigned_agent =? where c_id = ?"
    stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
    ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, agent)
    ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 2, ccid)
    ibm_db.execute(stmt)
    sql = "update agents set status =1 where username = ?"
    stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
    ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, userid)
    ibm_db.execute(stmt)
except:
    print("cant update")
    return redirect(url_for('tickets'))

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0', port=5000, debug=True)

```

### **Dockerfile**

```

FROM python:3.10.6
WORKDIR /app
COPY requirements.txt ./
RUN pip install -r requirements.txt
COPY . .
EXPOSE 5000
CMD ["python", "./app.py"]

```

### **requirements**

```

flask
ibm_db

```

### **GitHub & Project Demo Link**

**GitHub Link** - <https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-18658-1659688073>

**Project Demo Link**- <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1B52ze4h7106NaB0wM-5kz1WUzTfR1Imn/view?usp=drivesdk>