

CHAPTER 1: Introduction

1.1 Project Summary

Our project GUJJU FESTIVAL is an E-commerce website that will sell products related to the Indian festivals. Products that are used in festivals like idols, decoration items, colours, fire crackers, etc will be made available. Besides these, the additional feature of our website is the changing theme. The site theme will change according to the approaching festival.

1.2 Aim and Objectives of the project

The objective of the project is to achieve the goals listed below which will help user interact with the system and make maximum benefit out of it.

- Automatic theme changing
- Easy Management of client profile.
- Client can create wish list.
- Easy sorting of items as per user's requirement
- Easy payment option
- Easy and accurate tracking of to-be-delivered product.
- Reduce Complexity
- Better options that markets
- Easily understandable website for end user
- Customer Satisfaction
- Easy registration and login
- Integration of PayPal.

1.3 Problem Specification and Scope

In the age of e commerce shopping, with the ever growing market of e -commerce site, our project strives to be different in terms the look and feel of the website.

In the beginning, we aim to connect the local business. i.e. we aim to provide services within a certain city.

The future scope implies expanding this site to other cities and states, include their regional festivals and provide their products to any part of the country.

The initial payment will be the “cash on delivery”, but in the future we will try to include other payment modes too.

Administrator:

- Can login as Administrator.
- Can enable notifications for user as per request.
- Can manage complain and feedback.
- Can manage products availability.
- Can generate reports.
- Can maintain the system and update the dates of festivals every year.

Customer:

- Can create codes.
- Can post comment and feedback.

1.4 TECHNOLOGY AND LITERATURERE VIEW

The technologies use to develop “GUJJU FESTIVALS” are as follow:

- WampServer
- PHP
- PHPMyAdmin
- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript
- XML
- Dreamweaver

WampServer :

WampServer is a Windows web development environment. It allows you to create web applications with Apache2, PHP and a MySQL database. It also comes with PHPMyAdmin and SQLiteManager to easily manage your databases. **WampServer** installs automatically (installer), and its usage is very intuitive.

- **PHP:**

PHP (recursive acronym for **PHP**: Hypertext Pre-processor) is a widely-used open source general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML.

- **PHPMyAdmin:**

PHPMyAdmin is a free and open source tool written in PHP intended to handle the administration of MySQL or MariaDB with the use of a web browser. It can perform various tasks such as creating, modifying or deleting databases, tables, fields or rows; executing SQL statements; or managing users and permissions.

Features provided by the program include

- Web interface
- MySQL and MariaDB database management
- ☐ Import data from [CSV](#) and [SQL](#)
- ☐ Export data to various formats: [CSV](#), [SQL](#), [XML](#), [PDF](#) (via the [TCPDF](#) library), ISO/IEC 26300 - OpenDocument Text and Spreadsheet, Word, Excel, [LaTeX](#) and others
- Administering multiple servers
- Creating PDF graphics of the database layout
- Creating complex queries using Query-by-Example (QBE)
- Searching globally in a database or a subset of it
- ☐ Transforming stored data into any format using a set of predefined functions, like displaying [BLOB](#)-data as image or download-link

- Live charts to monitor MySQL server activity like connections, processes, CPU/Memory usage, etc.
- Working with different operating systems
- HTML:

HyperTextMarkup Language (HTML) is the main markup language for displaying web pages and other information that can be displayed in a web browser. HTML is written in the form of HTML enclosed elements consisting of tags in angle brackets (like <html>) within the webpage content. HTML tags mostly come in pairs like <h1> and </h1>. The first tag in the pair is called start tag and the second tag is called end tag.

Filename extension	.html, .htm
Internet media type	text/html
Type code	TEXT
Developed by	World Wide Web Consortium & WHATWG
Type of format	Markup language
Extended to	XHTML

Table 1.1: HTML table

The purpose of a web browser is to read HTML documents and compose them into visible or audible web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page.

HTML elements form the building blocks of all websites. HTML allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. It can embed scripts in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behaviour of HTML WebPages

- CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation semantics (the look and formatting) of a document written in a markup language.

Filename extension	.css
Internet media type	text/css
Developed by	World Wide Web Consortium
Type of format	Style sheet language

Table 1.2: CSS table

CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content (written in HTML or a similar markup language) from document presentation, including elements such as the layout, colours, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple pages to share formatting, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content (such as by allowing for table less web design). CSS can also allow the same markup page to be presented in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or screen reader) and on Braille-based, tactile devices. It can also be used to allow the web page to display differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed.

While the author of a document typically links that document to a CSS style sheet, readers can use a different style sheet, perhaps one on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified.

CSS specifies a priority scheme to determine which style rules apply if more than one rule matches against a particular element. In this so-called cascade, priorities or weights are calculated and assigned to rules, so that the results are predictable.

Prior to CSS, nearly all of the presentational attributes of HTML documents were contained within the HTML markup; all font colors, background styles, element alignments, borders and sizes had to be explicitly described, often repeatedly, within the HTML. CSS allows authors to move much of that information to another file, the style sheet, resulting in considerably simpler HTML.

Headings (h1 elements), sub-headings (h2), sub-sub-headings (h3), etc., are defined structurally using HTML. In print and on the screen, choice of font, size, color and emphasis for these elements is presentational.

- JavaScript:

Java Script is a prototype-based scripting language that is dynamic, weakly typed and has first-class functions. It is a multi-paradigm language, supporting object-oriented, imperative, and functional, programming styles.

Filename extension	.js
Developed by	Netscape Communications Corporation, Mozilla Foundation
Type of format	Scripting language

Table 1.3: JavaScript table

The most common use of JavaScript is to write functions that are embedded in or included from HTML pages and that interact with the Document Object Model (DOM) of the page. Some simple examples of this usage are:

- Loading new page content or submitting data to the server via AJAX without reloading the page.
- Animation of page elements, fading them in and out, resizing them, moving them, etc.
- Interactive content, for example games, and playing audio and video.
- Validating input values of a web form to make sure that they are acceptable before being submitted to the server.
- Transmitting information about the user's reading habits and browsing activities to various websites. Web pages frequently do this for web analytics, ad tracking, personalization or other purposes.
- Unlike the relationship between VBScript and VB, Java script is not a subset of Sun's Java language. The two languages share some common syntax, but Netscape developed use Jscript, not Sun. Jscript is a powerful scripting language. Developers commonly use Jscript to write client-server script because it's the common standard for browser scripting, and not all browsers can run VBScript.

- You don't have limit yourself to Jscript on the client; you can use it on the server as well. To use Jscript on the server, you can change the default ASP.NET language to Jscript by making it run at server.
- JavaScript is a compact, object-based scripting language for developing client and server Internet applications. Netscape Navigator 2.0 interprets JavaScript statements embedded directly in an HTML page, and Live wire enables you to create server-based applications.
- In a client application for Navigator, JavaScript statements embedded in an HTML page can recognize and respond to user events such as mouse clicks, form input, and page navigation. For example, you can write a JavaScript function to
- XML:

Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a markup language that defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable. It is defined in the XML 1.0 Specification produced by the W3C, and several other related specifications, all gratis open standards.

The design goals of XML emphasize simplicity, generality, and usability over the Internet. It is a textual data format with strong support via Unicode for the languages of the world. Although the design of XML focuses on documents, it is widely used for the representation of arbitrary data structures, for example in web services.

- Dreamweaver:

Adobe Dreamweaver is a proprietary web development tool developed by Adobe Systems. Dreamweaver was created by Macromedia in 1997, and was maintained by them until Macromedia was acquired by Adobe Systems in 2005.

Adobe Dreamweaver is available for OS X and for Windows. Following Adobe's acquisition of the Macromedia product suite, releases of Dreamweaver subsequent to version 8.0 have been more compliant with W3C standards. Recent versions have improved support for Web technologies such as CSS, JavaScript, and various server-side scripting languages and frameworks including ASP (ASP JavaScript, ASP VBScript, ASP.NET C#, ASP.NET VB), ColdFusion, Scriptlet, and PHP

1.5 Materials/ Tools are Required

- Client side :-

- Description of hardware required
- Processor : 2.20 GHz
 - RAM : 8 GB
 - Hard Disk : 1 TB
- List of software required
- Operating System : Windows 7 , 8 or any compatible
- Browser : Chrome or any compatible browser
- Server side :-
 - Hardware
 - Processor : 2.20 GHz
 - RAM : 8 GB
 - Hard disk : 1 TB
 - Software
 - Front End : PHP 5.3.8
 - Back End : MySQL 5.5.16
 - Operating System : Windows XP or any compatible
 - Web Server : Apache Server 2.2.21

CHAPTER 2: Project Management

2.1 Project planning and scheduling

Project planning is a part of project management, which relates to the use of schedules such as Gantt charts to plan and afterwards report progress within the project environment. Initially, the project scope is defined and the adapted methods for a completing the project was determined. Following the step are, the durations for the various tasks necessary to be a completed the work and listed and grouped in a work breakdown structures. The logical responsibility between tasks has been defined using an activity network diagram that enables identification of the analytical path. Float or slack time and the schedule can be calculated using the project management software. Then the necessary resources can be estimated and costs related to each activity can be allocated to every resource, providing the total project cost. At this stage, the project plan has been optimized to an achieve and the analytical balance between resource usage and project duration to accord with the project objectives. Once established and agreed, the plan becomes what is accepted as the baseline. Progress would be measured against the baseline of the whole life of the project. Analyzing progress compared from the baseline is known as earned value management.

- For a successful project, both good project management and good engineering are required. Lack of either one can result in to a project to failure. Without a proper plan or real monitoring and control of the project is possible.
- The basic goal of planning is to look the future, analyze the activities that need done the complete the project successfully and plan the scheduling and resources.
- Project planning is concerned with identifying and measuring the activities, milestones and deliverables produced by a project. Project management involved planning, monitoring, control of the people, process, and the events that occur as software evolves from a preliminary concept to an operational implemented. Software project management is an umbrella activity within software engineering.
- It begins when any technical activity is initially and continues throughout the definition, development, and support of computer software. People must be organized it effective teams, motivated to do high-quality software work, and coordinate to achieve effective communication. The Project must be in an organize manner that enables the software

team to success .A project management activity encircle measurement and metrics, estimation, risk analysis, schedules, tracking, and control. The objective of software project planning is to provide a framework that enables the manager to obtain reasonable estimates, cost, and scheduling. These estimates are made with a limit time frame at the beginning of a software project and should be updated frequently as the project progress.

2.1.1 Project Development Approach and Justification

- There are many project development approach are available like waterfall model, Iterative and Incremental model and Spiral model. But we Choose Spiral model for our project.



Spiral Model:

- The spiral model is a software development process combine elements of both design and prototyping-in-stages, in an effort for combine advantages of a top-down and bottom-up concepts. Also known as the spiral lifecycle model, it is a systems development method used in an information technology.
- This model of development combines the features of the prototype model and the waterfall model. The spiral model is intended for large, expensive and complicate project.
- The spiral model has defined by **Barry Boehm** in his 1986 article "A Spiral Model of Software Development and Enhancement". This model was not first model to discuss about the iterative development.
- The **spiral model** is a risk-driven process **model** generator that is used to guide with m multi stakeholder concurrent engineering of software intensive system it have two main different features one is cyclic approach for incrementally growing a system's degree of defined and implemented while decreasing its degree of risk. The other is a set of ballast point milestones for ensure stakeholder commitment to achievable and mutually satisfactory system solution.
- **Risk Analysis:** In the **risk analysis phase**, a process is undertaken to identify risk and alternate solution. A prototype is produced at the end of the risk analysis phase. If any risk is found during the risk analysis then alternate solutions are suggest and implement.

- **Engineering Phase:** In this phase software is a **develop**, along with a testing at the end of the phase. Hence in this phase the development and testing is done.
- **Evaluation phase:** This phase allows the customer to evaluation the output of the project to date before the project continues to the next spiral.



Steps :

The steps in the spiral model iteration are as follow:-

- The system requirements are define in as much detail as possible. This usually involves interviewing a number of users representing all the external or internal users and other asset of the existing system.
- A basic design is created for the new system. This phase is the most important part of "Spiral Model". In this phase the all possible back-up, which can help in developing a cost effective project are analyze the strategies to use them are decide.
- This phase has been added specially in order to recognized and resolve all possible risks in the project development. If risks indicate any kind of ambiguity in requirements, prototyping can be used to proceed with the available data and find out possible solution in order to deal with the potential changes in the requirements.



Advantages of Spiral model :

- High amount of risk analyze hence, avoidance of Risk is amplify. •

Good for large and mission-critical projects.

- Strong approval and documentation control.
- Additional Functionality can be added in future.
 - Software can produce early in the software life cycle.



Disadvantages of Spiral model:

- **Can** be an costly model to use.
- Risk analyze require highly specified expertise.
- Project's success highly dependent on the risk analysis phase.
 - Doesn't work well for smaller project.

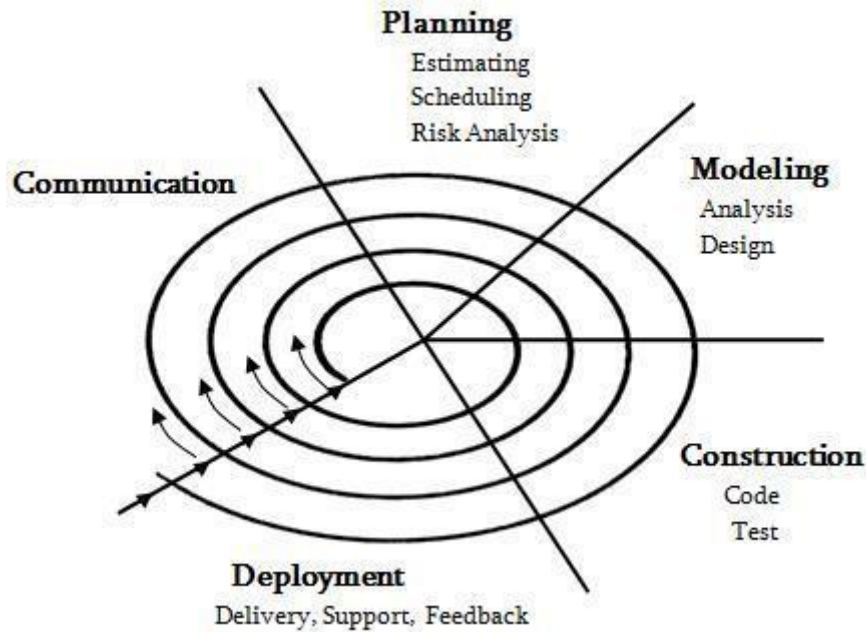


Fig 2.1: Spiral model

- A first prototype of the new system is constructing from the basic design. This is usually a scale-down system, and represents an approximated of the characteristics of the final product.
- A second prototype is evolved by a fourfold procedure evaluated the first prototype in terms of its strength, weakness, and risk & defining the requirement of the second prototype.

- **2.1.2 Project Plan:**

Task Description	Time Taken	Year
Domain Understanding	July	2016
Requirement gathering and analysis	August	2016
Define Objectives	September	2016
System Design	October	2016
Partial documentation	November, December	2016
Implementation	January, February, March	2017
Testing	April	2017
Final Documentation	May	2017

Table 2.1: Project plan

2.2 Risk Management

Risk management is an extremely important task in all projects and so it is in this project as well. Software is a difficult undertaking. So lots of things can go wrong. It is for this reason that being prepared understanding the risks and taking proactive measure to avoid or manage them is a key element of good Software Project Management.

Recognizing what can go wrong is the first step called Risk identification. Next each risk is analyzed to determine that it will occur and the damage that it will do if it does occur. Once this information is established, risks are ranked, by probability and impact. Finally a plan is developed to manage those risks with high probability.

2.2.1 Risk Identification:

Risk is an inevitable concept of software projects and it mainly concerns future happenings. We want to produce a well working system therefore we have to consider all the possible defects and unexpected conditions. First of all we have to define possible risks and develop a management style for each of them. After a deep investigation we identified the following possible risks of our project.

- The tasks that are planned in the schedule may overflow
- Some team members may not focus on the project deeply.
- A team member may leave the group.
- The team members may not be suitable for group work.
- The motivation of team members may not be sufficient.

2.2.2 Risk Analysis

For the risk management we select the most catastrophic risks of this list and we developed special several strategies in order to handle or block these unexpected situations. According to our risk table the most effective risks are as show below:

Risk	Probabilities	Effects
Website components which should be reused contain defects limit their functionality	Moderate	Serious
Change of requirements which require proposal of major design rework.	High Moderate	Serious Serious
Scheduling slippage: The time required for the development of website is underestimated, so schedule slippage will occur	High	Serious
The size of website is underestimated	High	Tolerable
Power Failure	High	Tolerable

Inexperienced team member	Medium	Tolerable

Table 2.2: Risk type

2.2.3 Risk Planning

A risk plan is a list of all risks that threaten the project, along with a plan to mitigate some or all of those risks. Some people say that uncertainty is the enemy of planning. If there were no uncertainty, then every project plan would be accurate and every project would go off without a hitch. Unfortunately, real life intervenes, usually at the most inconvenient times. The risk plan is an insurance policy against uncertainty.

Into higher the mitigation response is the action plan to eliminate, reduce, or minimize the probability of a risk event occurring and or the impact of the project risk event should it occur. The output from the activity is a Risk Mitigation Plan that contains a set of actions directed at minimizing the potential occurrence or impacts of risks on a project and a Risk Contingency Plan to be activated. For low impact, low probability risks, a mitigation plan may not be prepared, rather these risk items will be monitored to ensure that they do not transpire or evolve risks.

Risk	Plan
Requirement Changes	Derive traceability information to access requirements, Change impact and maximize information hiding.
Schedule risk	To reduce this risk, we are going to complete our project according to our schedule.
Performance	Investigate Database which can effectively process.

Table 2.3: Risk planning

CHAPTER: 3 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

System requirements study involves a clear and thorough understanding of the product to be developed with the view of removing all ambiguities from customer perception.

3.1 User Characteristics

There are two types of users in this application client and admin. Admin can manage application and database and also account of all the processes done in the system. client submit their requirement of product details, login , logout, do payment.

3.2 Hardware and Software Requirements

Requirements	Description
Processors	Pentium 4 or higher
RAM	256 MB or higher
Monitor	800×600 or larger
Hard disk	40 GB or Above

Requirements	Description
Platform	Windows XP/ or Higher with MS-office
Database	PHPMyAdmin
Tool	Dreamweaver
Server	Apache Server 2.2.21

Table 3.2: Software requirements

3.3 Constraint

- **Hardware constraints:**

We have used LAVAREL framework to build the application and for that Minimum 512 MB RAM is required with 800MB of Hard Disk Space with minimum 1 GHz processor. This is one time hardware requirement. Because after hosting the site, client does not need extra hardware specification.

- **Design constraints:**

To avoid duplication in the database we have used primary key as well as some times also used unique key. To establish relationship between columns of multiple tables, we have used foreign key constraints.

- **Reliability:**

This application must be reliable means it should not be crashed during the execution. We have cared properly no to crash the software. We have used unlimited bandwidth to give high performance in the heavy traffic on the application site.

- **Availability:**

We have considered all the basic requirements of the users before developing the site. So we have provided most of the features to be useful in the application, like submit requirements, updation in requirements, analysis of requirements, project management.

- **Security:**

Security is also a prime requirement of any application. For the security purpose we have used Login authentication before using any feature of the application. We have also encrypted the

Gujju Festival

Team Id : 76050

password of the user in the database to make more secure database.

- **Maintainability:**

The application is online when we want to maintain anything we have to put site offline. The maintainability of site will be little bit hard but we have designed the application in a way that it will be easy to maintain the application.

CHAPTER 4: SYSTEM ANALYSIS

4.1 Study of Current Systems

To update any content or any part of site it requires using FTP and changing the content manually.

4.2 Problems and Weakness of Current System

Before the invention of an electronic commerce site or e-commerce website, there was the old fashioned shopping in which the customers used to visit the shop in person to buy their goods. It gave a very limited option to the user to choose in the present items. They had to pay whatever the merchants demanded. the didn't knew about the other markets' prices or ranges. the businessmen too were not able to expand their business beyond a certain area unless they have branches. The scope of the market was very limited.

4.3 Requirements of new System

The e-commerce websites that are already available have a very static kind of site theme.

They do not sell products are used in festivals except for clothes.

To bring creative in our project we have decided to create a website that would change its theme according to the festival.

The products that are necessary in festivals will be sold.

Users get wide range of products sitting at their home. Saves their time.

Vendors can do more business.

4.3.1 Functional Requirement

- User can create account.
- After that user can login and see the products available as per festival
- Admin can approve request and track payment.
- User can pay the amount on delivery
- Easy payment using paypal integration
- User can also return the products if they wish to.

4.3.2 Non-Functional Requirements

- Should work efficiently even on slow internet connections.

- Dynamic contents like success story are expected.
- Secure Database.
- Secure Payments.
- Communication between admin and client.
- Allow returning of products.
- Provide detailed sitemap.
- Provides customer support and feedback facility.
- Customer satisfaction

4.3 Feasibility Study

A feasibility study is a preliminary study undertaken to determine and document a project's viability. The results of this study are used to make a decision whether to proceed with the project, or table it. If it indeed leads to a project being approved, it will - before the real work of the proposed Project starts - be used to ascertain the likelihood of the project's success. It is an analysis of possible alternative solutions to a problem and a recommendation on the best alternative.

Four types of project feasibility have been considered:

- Technical Feasibility
- Economic Feasibility
- Operational Feasibility

4.4.1. Technical Feasibility:

The following factors suffice for considering the given project as Technically Feasible.

- The system developed in PHP language which is well known and today we can easily get the technical help of PHP language from the internet.
- The system development in PHP language is specified by client.
- We have used this technology and similar types of tools that can be useful to develop this system.

4.4.2. Economic Feasibility:

Economic feasibility is very important in development of the software for any company. Because it gives an idea, whether the project going to be developed can be completed at a cost affordable both by the client and developer. The availability of the required hardware and software used to develop our project makes it economically very feasible. Also the company is having all the other required resources needed for the project hence the project is feasible with respect to economy.

4.4.3 Operational Feasibility:

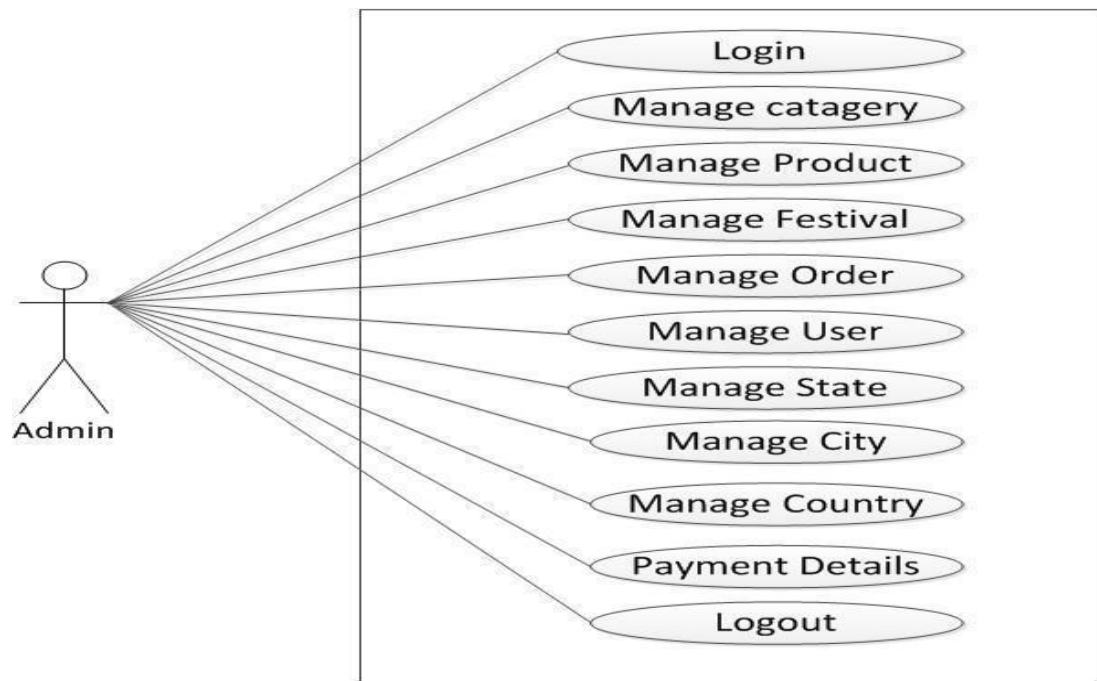
Proposed System is beneficial only if they are turned into Information Systems that will meet the organization's operating requirements. This test of feasibility asks if the system will work when it is developed and deployed. Are there any major barriers to implementation? The following factors suffice for considering the given project as operational Feasible.

As the System is going to be developed at the place where it is going to be implemented, the track of the operations related to the software is constantly monitored by them and sufficient support is available.

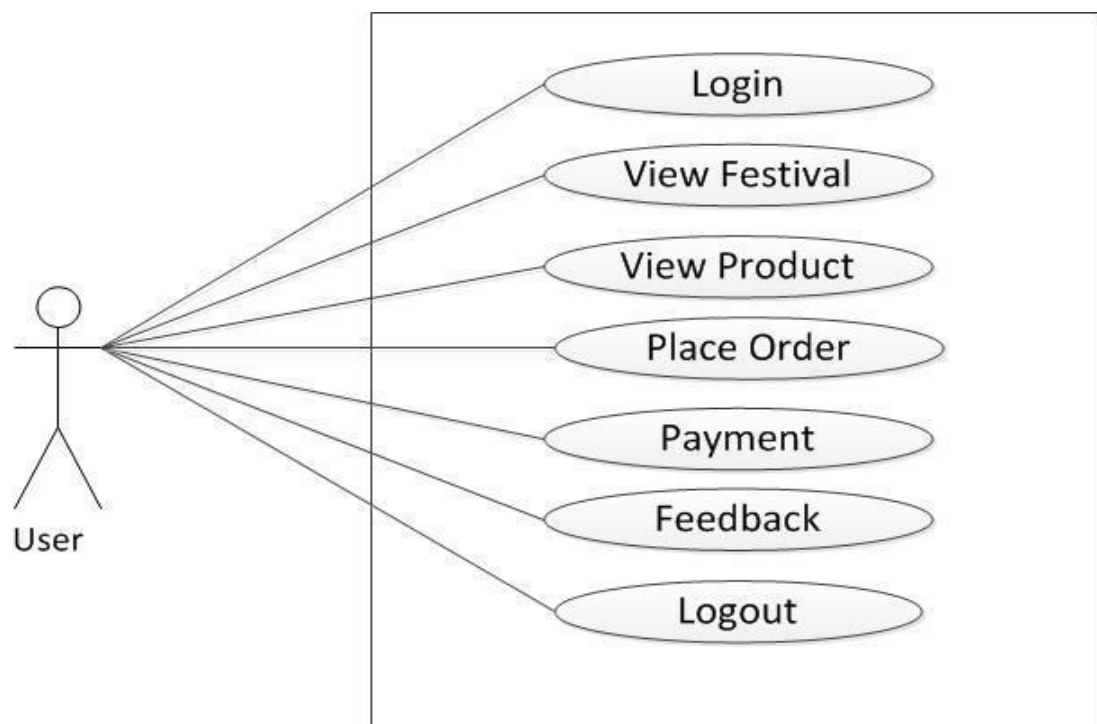
CHAPTER 5: System Design

5.1 Function of System

Fig 5.1.1: Use case



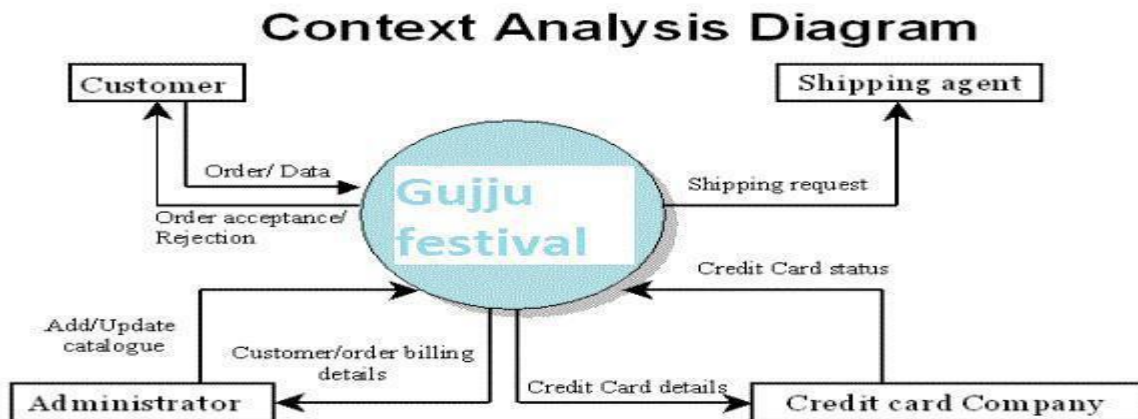
Use Case Diagram Of Admin



Use Case Diagram Of User

5.5.2 Data Flow Diagrams

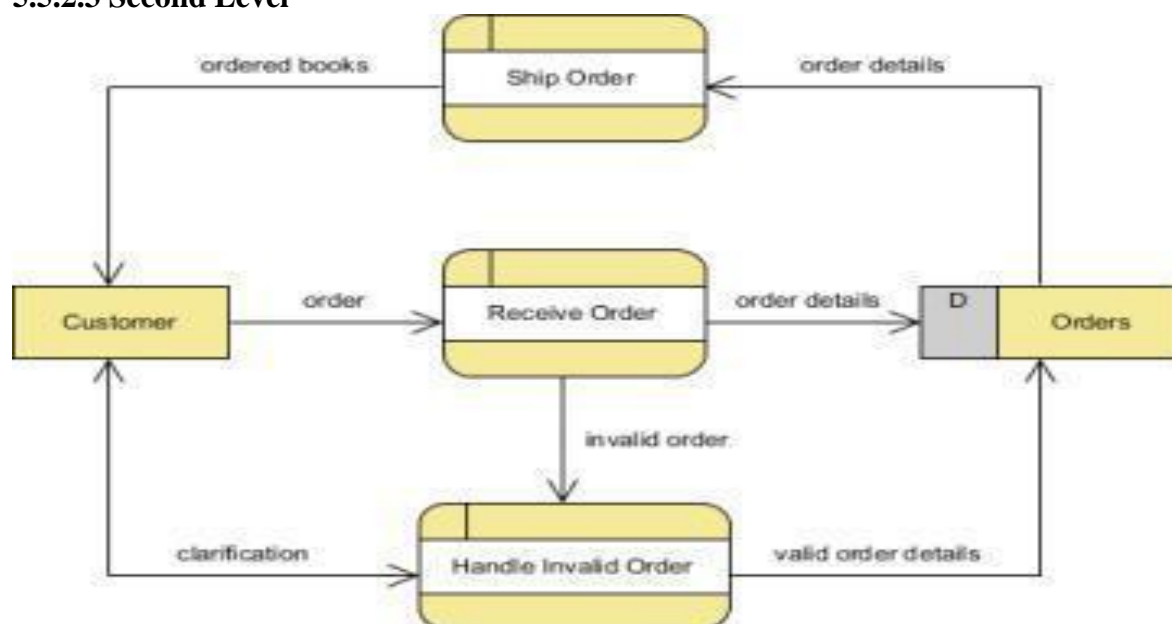
5.5.2.1 Context Level



5.5.2.2 First Level



5.5.2.3 Second Level



5.5.3 CLASS DIAGRAM

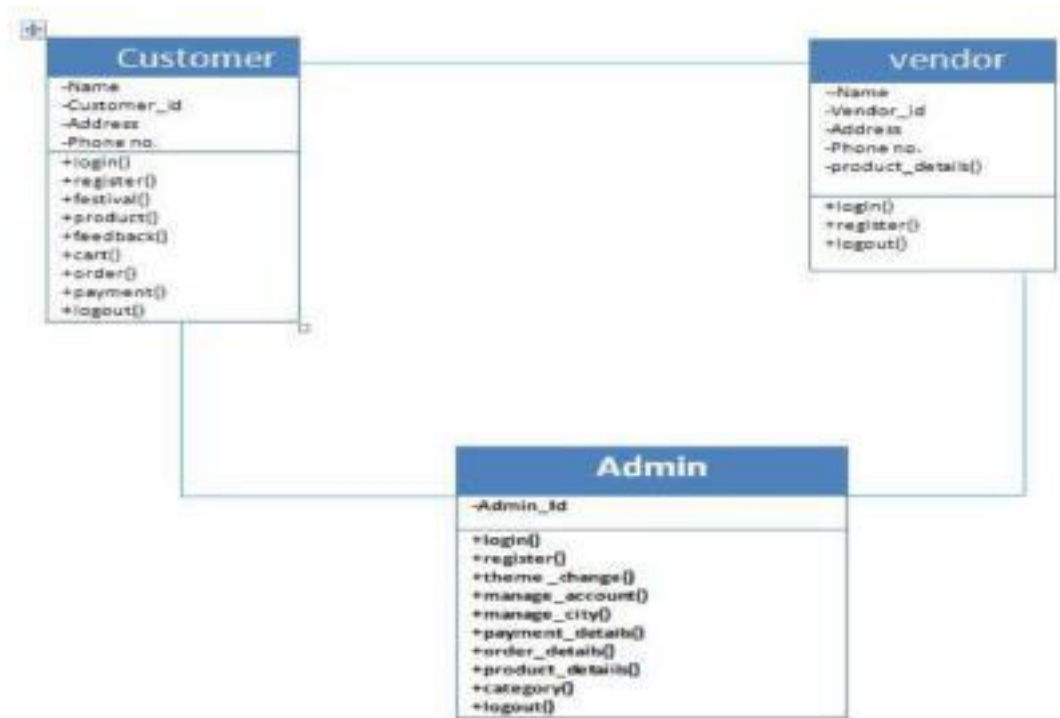
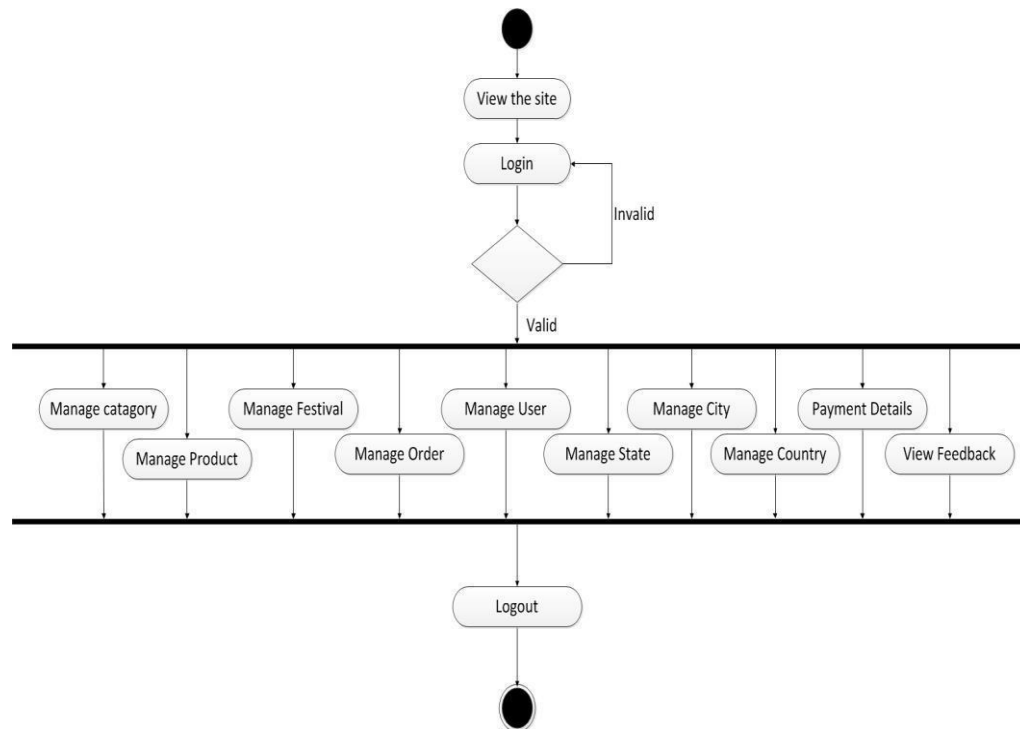
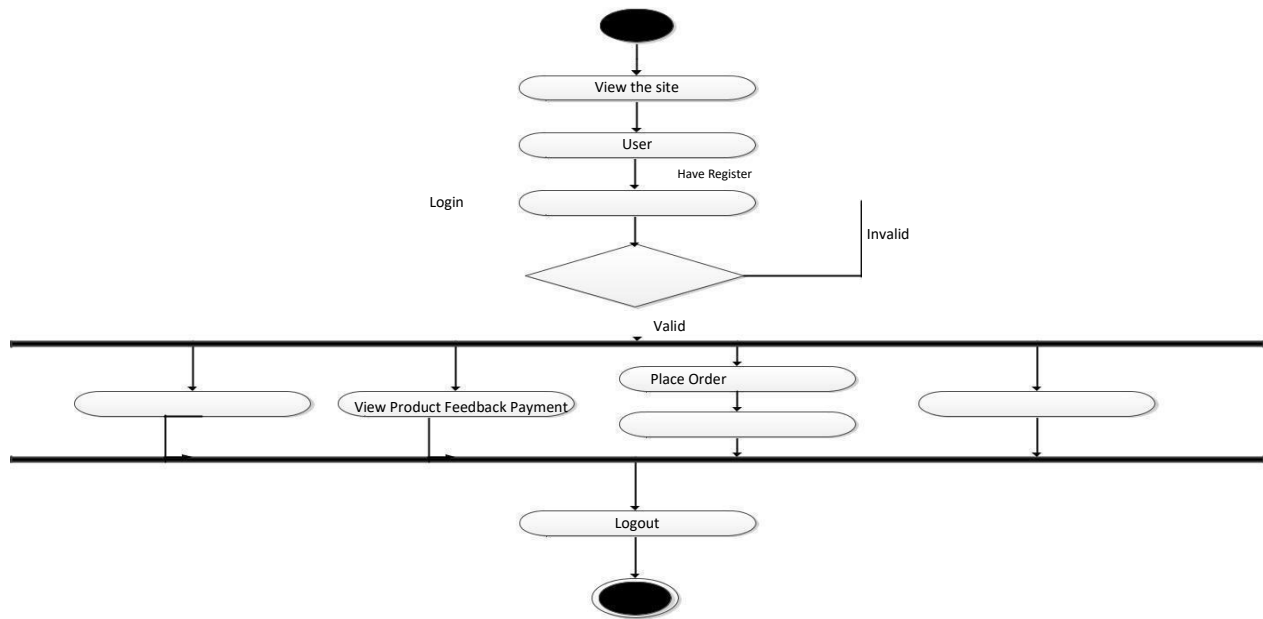


Fig 5.1.4: Activity Diagram

A. For admin



B. For user



5.2 Data modelling

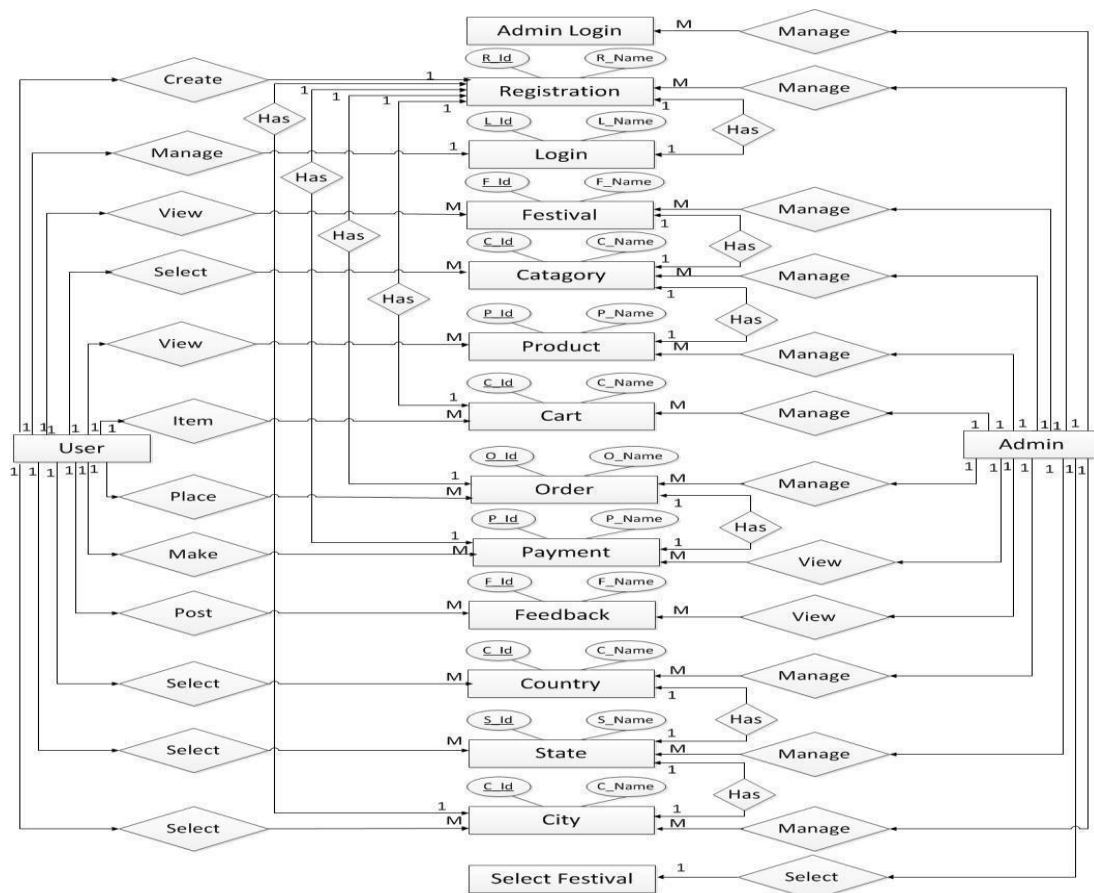


Fig 5.2.1: ER Diagram

.3 Data dictionary

1) Table Name: - Admin

Primary Key: - Admin_Id

Description: - The table is used for storing the Admin information

Sr no.	Field name	Data type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Admin Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Admin Id
2	Username	Varchar	255	Unique Key and not null	Admin username
3	Password	Varchar	255	Not null	Admin password

2) Table Name: - User Registration

Primary Key: - Registration Id

Description: - The table is used for storing the User Registration details

Sr no.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Registration Id	Int	9	Primary Key	User Registration Id
2	Email Id	Varchar	255	Unique Key	User email Id
3	Contact No	Varchar	255		User Contact Id
4	Password	Varchar	255		User Password
5	Address	Text			User's address
6	Country Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Country Id
7	State Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	State Id
8	City Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	City Id

3) Table Name: - Login

Primary Key: - Login Id

Description: - The table is used for storing the User Login details

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Login Id	Int	9	Primary Key	User Login id
2	Email Id	Varchar	255	Unique Key	User email id
3	Password	Varchar	255		User password

4) Table Name: - Country

Primary Key: - Country Id

Description: - The table is used for storing the Country details

Sr no.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Country Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Country Id
2	Country Name	Varchar	255	Unique Key	Country name

5) Table Name: - State

Primary Key: - State Id

Description: - The table is used for storing the State details

Sr no.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	State Id	Int	9	Primary Key	State Id
2	State Name	Varchar	255	Unique Key	State Name
3	Country Name	Varchar	255	foreign Key	Country name

6) Table Name: - City

Primary Key: - City Id

Description: - The table is used for storing the City details

Sr no.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	City Id	Int	9	Primary Key	City Id
2	City Name	Varchar	255	Unique Key	City Name
3	State Id	Varchar	255	Foreign Key	State Id

7) Table Name: - Product

Primary Key: - Product Id

Description: - The table is used for storing the Product details

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Product Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Product Id
2	Product code	Int	9	Unique Key	Product code
3	Product name	Varchar	255		Product name
4	Description	Text			Description
5	Price	Int	9		Price
6	Photo	Varchar	255		Photo
7	Stock	Int	9		Stock
8	Category Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Category Id
9	Sub category Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Sub category Id
10	Feedback Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Feedback Id

8) Table Name: - Contact Us

Primary Key: - Contact Id

Description: - The table is used for storing the Contact details

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Contact Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Contact Id
2	Name	Varchar	255	Unique Key	Name
3	Email Id	Varchar	255		Email Id
4	Subject	Varchar	255		Subject
5	Message	Text			Message

9) Table Name: - Feedback**Primary Key: -** feedback Id**Description: -** The table is used for storing the feedback details

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Feedback Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Feedback Id
2	Name	Varchar	255	Unique key	Name
3	Email Id	Varchar	255		Email Id
4	Subject	Varchar	255		Subject
5	Message	Text			Message

10) Table Name: - Cart**Primary Key: -** Cart Id**Description: -** The table is used for storing the Cart details

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Cart Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Cart Id
2	Product Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Product Id
3	Login Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Login Id
4	Quantity	Int	9	Foreign Key	Quantity
5	Price	Int	9	Foreign Key	Price
6	Total	Int	9		Total

11) Table Name: - Order**Primary Key: -** Order Id**Description: -** The table is used for storing the Cart details

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Order Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Order Id
2	Login Id	Int	9	Unique Key	Login Id
3	Total Amount	Int	9		Total Amount
4	Order Date	Int	9		Order Date
5	Product Item	Varchar	255		Product Item

12) Table Name: - Festival**Primary Key: - Festival Id****Description: - The table is used for storing the Festival details**

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Festival Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Festival id
2	Festival name	Varchar	255	Unique Key	Festival name

13) Table Name: - Category**Primary Key: - Category Id****Description: - The table is used for storing the Category details**

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Category Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Category Id
2	Name	Varchar	255	Unique Key	Category Name
3	Festival Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Festival Id

14) Table Name: - Subcategory**Primary Key: - Subcategory Id****Description: - The table is used for storing the Subcategory details**

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Subcategory Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Subcategory Id
2	Subcategory name	Varchar	255	Unique Key	Subcategory name
3	Category Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Category Id
4	Festival Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Festival Id

15) Table Name: - Order Detail**Primary Key: - Detail Id****Description: - The table is used for storing the Order details**

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Detail Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Detail Id
2	Order Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Order Id
3	Product Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Product Id
4	Quantity	Int	9	Foreign Key	Quantity
5	Price	Int	9		Price

16) Table Name: - Slider**Primary Key: - Slider Id****Description: - The table is used for storing the Slider details**

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
--------	------------	-----------	------	------------	-------------

1	Slider Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Slider Id
2	Photo	Varchar	255	Unique Key	Photo
3	Festival Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Festival Id

17) Table Name: - Background

Primary Key: - Background Id

Description: - The table is used for storing the background details

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Background Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Background Id
2	Background code	Int	9	Unique Key	Background code

18) Table Name: - Header

Primary Key: - Header Id

Description: - The table is used for storing the Header details

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Header Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Header Id
2	Header Color	Varchar	255	Unique Key	Header Color
3	Festival Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Festival Id

19) Table Name: - Menu

Primary Key: - Menu Id

Description: - The table is used for storing the Menu details

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Menu Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Menu Id
2	Menu Color	Varchar	255	Unique Key	Menu Color

20) Table Name: - Footer

Primary Key: - Footer Id

Description: - The table is used for storing the Footer details

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Footer Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Footer Id
2	Footer Color	Varchar	255	Unique Key	Footer Color
3	Festival Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Festival Id

21) Table Name: - Product Directory

Gujju Festival

Team Id : 76050

Primary Key: - Product Directory Id**Description:** - The table is used for storing the Product Directory details

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Product Directory Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Product Directory Id
2	Product Directory Color	Int	9	Unique Key	Product Directory Color
3	Festival Id	Varchar	255	Foreign Key	Festival Id

22) Table Name: - Social Media**Primary Key:** - Social Media Id**Description:** - The table is used for storing the Social Media details

Sr No.	Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
1	Social Media Id	Int	9	Primary Key	Social Media Id
2	Festival Id	Int	9	Foreign Key	Festival Id
3	Facebook Icon	Varchar	255		Facebook Icon
4	Twitter Icon	Varchar	255		Twitter Icon
5	Google+ Icon	Varchar	255		Google+ Icon

Appendix

Periodic Progress Reports (PPR)

[ADD NEW PERIODIC PROGRESS REPORT \(PPR\)](#)

Note : You have to submit PPR in chronological order only. For e.g. you cannot submit 4th PPR, until you submit First PPR, Second PPR and Third PPR.

Submitted/Saved PPR

Sr. No	PPR	Status	Time Interval	Comment by Internal Guide	Attachment	Action
1	First PPR	Reviewed	-	good	-	View
2	Second PPR	Reviewed	17 days, 1 hours	good	Download	View
3	Third PPR	Reviewed	4 days, 22 hours	-	-	View
4	Forth PPR	Reviewed	0 days, 0 hours	-	-	View

- Rule :**
1. Every student has to submit Periodic Progress Report (PPR) Individually (Not in Team).
 2. All students are permitted to fill Periodic Progress Reports (PPRs), without any days/dates barrier. All students MUST have to fill minimum FOUR PPRs.
 3. Each Student has to submit minimum four PPRs.
 4. **Once Students submits PPR, their respective guide (Internal AND/OR External) must have to make comment on it.**
 5. Students have to take photocopy of submitted PPRs (having comments from their respective guides) and have to attach it with the final project report.

Patent search and Analysis Report (PSAR)

Project Name: Gujju Festival
Team ID: 57151

Note : You have to submit PSAR in chronological order only. For e.g. you cannot submit 5th PSAR, until you submit First PSAR, Second PSAR, Third PSAR and Fourth PSAR.

Sr. No	Title of Invention	Patent No.	Application No.	Status	Comment by Internal Guide	All Comments	Update PSAR	View	Download
1	Gujju Festival	US 7,124,098 B2	10/265,614	Reviewed	good	View		View	Download
2	Online Shopping	US 20130085807A1	13/645,111	Reviewed		View		View	Download
3	METHOD TO ENABLE CONSUMERS TO MAKE PURCHASES AT E-COMMERCE WEBSITES USING THEIR MOBILE NUMBER	US 20160180321A1	14/573116	Reviewed		View		View	Download
4	Online shopping system	US 6,336,100 B1	09/015442	Reviewed		View		View	Download
5	Rule-based transferable shopping basket for online purchases	US 8,583,507 B2	13/654121	Reviewed		View		View	Download

© Gujarat Technological University. All Rights Reserved.

Design Engineering- Canvas Activity

1. Empathy Canvas

Design For GUJJU FESTIVAL.
Date 28/09/2018

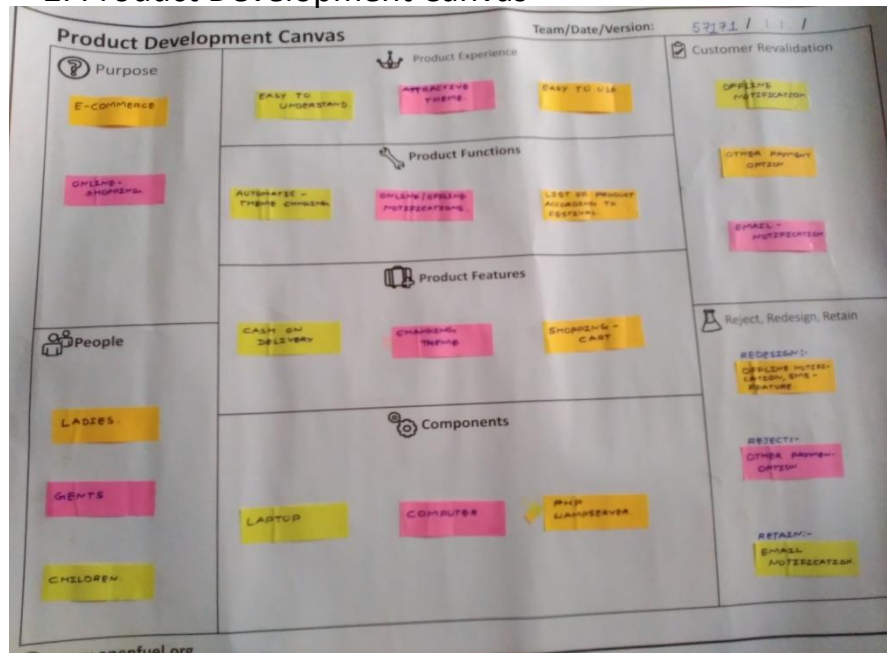
Design By ANKITA DHORATIYA (330240107018)
ESHA KAR (330240107016)
ANUSHKA GANDHI (330240107014)

Version 0.1

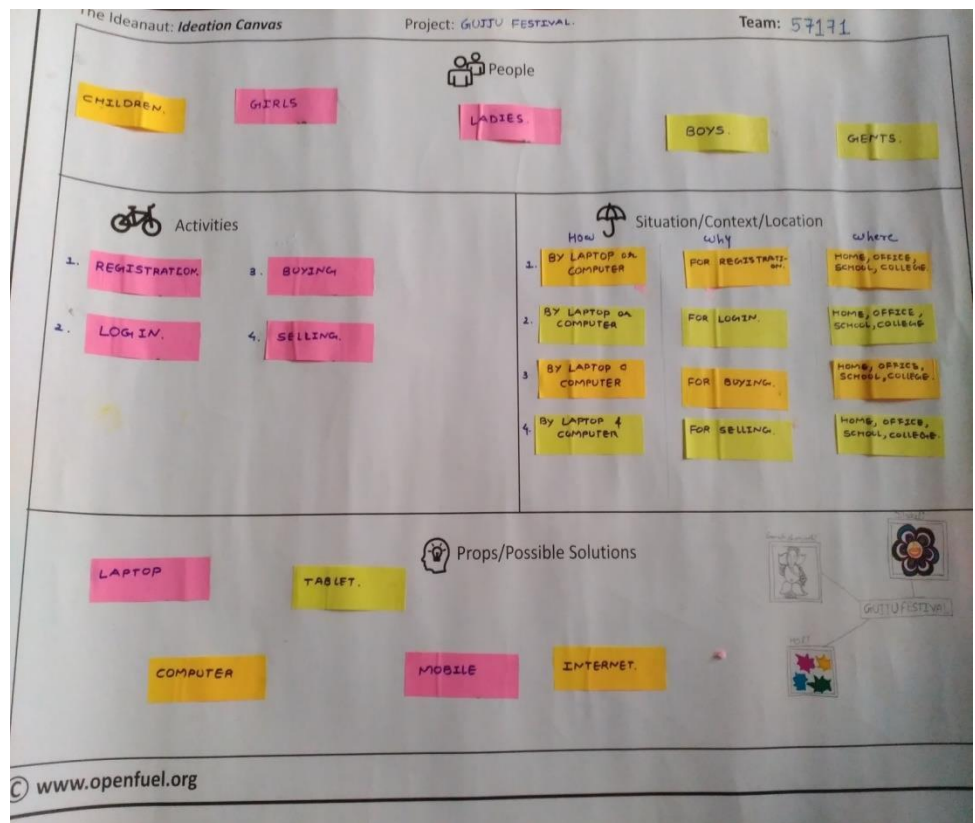
USER	STAKEHOLDERS
VENDOR CUSTOMER	CHILDREN LADIES GENTS
ACTIVITIES	
SELLING BUYING	WINDOW SHOPPING PAYMENT ADMINISTRATIVE
STORY BOARDING	
<p>HAPPY One Family is lived in Nadiad city of Gujarat State. One of the member is working in the one of the Central Government PSU in a good position. Now the employee got promotion to next higher level and according to PSU's Promotion Policy, employee has to transfer to another city. Employee and his wife's family transferred to Ahmedabad city. The family is excited.</p>	
<p>HAPPY My friend name is Ravi. He got married last year. Yesterday, was the Ravi's marriage anniversary. On the occasion to marriage anniversary, He arranged a small function at night at his home. He invited all friends including me. In function there was a musical program. All enjoyed the musical program after that all took a dinner and after the dinner all the friends leave. Ravi's home. Ravi was very happy.</p>	
<p>SAD After the second next day of transfer to Ahmedabad, One of the family member got heavy sickness due to accident. They need emergency treatment, but as they are new in city, they haven't made contact and also knowledge of nearest good hospital. So they got trouble to find hospital immediately.</p>	
<p>SAD After the few hours of complication function. My friend Ravi got stomach pain and that time no medical store or hospital facility available. He needs some home treatment but due to the lack of knowledge of treatment for stomach pain at home he was to suffer from pain till the next morning.</p>	

© www.openfuel.org

2. Product Development Canvas



3. Ideation Canvas



4. AEIOU Summary

AEIOU Summary :		Group ID : 57171	Date :	Version :
Domain Name				
Environment :	Interactions :	Objects :		
NOISY - ENVIRONMENT	CUSTOMERS	WORKERS		
HOT - CLIMATE	BUSINESSMEN	COMPUTERS		
BUSY	E-COMMERCE EXPERT	SHOP ITEMS		
		CUSTOMERS		
Activities :	Users:			
REGISTRATION	SELLING	GIRLS		
		OLD PEOPLE		
LOG-IN	BUYING	LADIES		
		GENTS		
WINDOW SHOPPING		CHILDREN		
		BOYS		

Project title

Team id