

A Mini Project Report on

peTree

T.E. - I.T Engineering

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CERTIFICATE

This to certify that the Mini Project report on Online Doctor Consultation has been submitted by Mitali Chaudhari (20104104), Sakshi Parab (20104059) and Shreyash Ghute (20104051) who are a Bonafede students of A. P. Shah Institute of Technology, Thane, Mumbai, as a partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree in **Information Technology**, during the academic year **2022-23** in the satisfactory manner as per the curriculum laid down by University of Mumbai.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Petree is an online shopping and adoption website for pet adoption centers. It is a one stop online shop for pet adoption. As the older sites do not provide the option for adoption and shopping the pet products at a single site, Petree has come up with a unique solution for it. Here the customers/adopters can get their favorite pet with their grooming products instead of checking various sites which can be more troublesome. We also provide the facility of healthcare for the pets with certified veterinary doctors. The customers can contact with the doctors when needed the checkups and require any consultations. The customer will have to book the appointment with the vet and then reach out to him/her. Petree also provides the option to get trained to be able to adopt and nurture pets. Firstly, a parenting test will be taken on which it will be decided that is the willing adopter is capable for adoption or not. As per the result of the test the adopter he/she will be either given the pets or recommended to get trained. The trainee will have the options to watch plenty of videos and information on the website itself.

In the shopping sections, the customer will get various pet grooming, fashion, toys, beds, cages and many more products. Many products of some renowned company are available for the customers. The products page will be different for every animal you choose. The dog page will have every product that is related to dogs. Customer will have to enter the required page for the product and add the product to the cart. The added products will be added to the cart from where it will be redirected to the payment portal. The customers will have the option for online payment as well as offline payment.

Problem Identified:

- Different sites to adopt and to shop the accessories for pets.
- No proper training and healthcare facilities provided.

Solution Proposed:

peTree itself becomes a solution to the problems identified by providing or being a one stop shop for pet adopters and the buyers of the accessories.

1.1 Purpose

The main purpose of the project is to let ease the process and the troubles that occur when there are different sites to adopt and shop for the pets. This project gives a better solution for the problem discussed.

The target audience of the project is the people adopt the pets and find it difficult to buy the related products of the pets. Also, the projects target the audience who don't find adoptions centers near them.

1.2 Problem Statement

Nowadays pet adopters do not find proper pet adoption centers to adopt pets. Also there are no proper pet accessories stores for the pets. So using this website the pet parents can have a combined adoption center as well as a shopping site for their pets.

1.3 Objectives

1. To build an online pet house which will be user friendly.
2. To provide facilities of veterinarian to the customers who adopt pets from our platform.
3. To give training sessions to the customers who are new to adopt a pet.
4. To let pet lovers, search for fur babies online that they can adopt.
5. To manage all the information about customers and their reviews/feedbacks.
6. To let people, get the pet accessories from renowned companies.
7. Best products with multiple varieties and designs and assurance of the quality.

1.4 Scope

1. Can be useful for potential adopters to find a pet a pet that fits their lifestyle.
2. Can transform pet adoption processes into an easy, fast and convenient way.
3. Can be helpful to the willing pet adopters who don't find adoption centers near them.
4. Can become a time saving hero, being a one-stop shop for adoption as-well-as shopping.
5. Can become a source of employment for many people (pet trainers, Vet. Doctors, online retailers.... etc.)

Chapter 2

Literature Review

Case Study 1:

Research paper published by Jannete Young and Lisel O'Dwyer.

Can pets improve human mental health? Although a comparatively small body of evidence, the consistency of findings cannot be ignored. The review shows that pets do indeed provide a a source of mental wellbeing for many people, usually by offering a significant emotional relationship. Anecdotal experience of the authors and colleagues is that pets and health is a research topic that struggles for credibility and funding, which often results in research using small sample sizes and cross sectional studies. The piecemeal spread of foci supports this supposition. Nevertheless, there is now sufficient evidence for adequate investment in further research, particularly in the mechanisms and the long-term effects of pets in mental health.

Twenty-four articles were identified that focused on animals and mental illness, specifically the intersection of pets /animals and a range of specific mental illness diagnoses. Diagnostic conditions included Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (Beale, 2005), Alzheimer's (Baun & McCabe, 2003) and general descriptions such as 'psychiatric disorders' (Berget, Ekeberg & Braastad, 2008) or 'serious mental illness' (Krupa & Zimolag, 2009). These articles indicate that animal interaction can be beneficial to people with a range of mental illnesses. Wisdom, Saedi and Green (2009) reported that pets provided empathy and 'therapy'; connections to social engagement (also indicated in Krupa & Zimolag, 2009); could serve as substitute 'family'; and supported self-efficacy and empowerment. Their levels of depression and anxiety decreased and sense of competence increased. This improvement was related to engagement in work tasks with the animals. These findings are consistent with Krupa and Zimolag's (2009) occupational science analysis of how caring for a pet can be rehabilitative, particularly for people experiencing a mental illness. Pets can assist people to re-establish structure in everyday life, foster social skills and sociability; and develop confidence, self-worth and a sense of competence. Perhaps most powerfully, homeless young people interviewed by Rew (2000) identified their pets as preventing them from choosing suicide.

Homelessness is a major threat to human health and wellness (Wright, 2010). Homeless people have some of the poorest health outcomes in the developed world (Wright, 2010). The relationship is symbiotic - poor mental health often leads to homelessness, which in

turn exacerbates and contributes to poor mental health. This body of literature is smaller than that on pets and domestic violence but has some of the clearest indicators on how mental wellbeing could be enhanced through including pet-awareness as a mental health promotion approach.

Conclusion:

Human-pet relationships occur across nationalities, ethnicities, social positions and generations. It is a spontaneous un-coerced human activity. Individual and collective drivers towards pet ownership already exist and do not need to be generated. Very broadly the evidence reviewed indicates a place for increasing pet-awareness in mental health awareness and promotion. Pets are a significant provider of mental wellbeing for some people, in particular some in highly vulnerable population groups such as the homeless and some elderly people.

Case Study 2:

Case study by students of Australian University.

Unwanted pets are a major concern in Australia and many other countries, with shelters under pressure to accommodate them. This study assessed the degree of satisfaction among individuals whom had adopted a cat or a dog from the Animal Welfare League South Australia (AWL). The survey also assessed the adopted animals' health, behavior and interactions with children and other pets residing in the household. A cross-sectional survey was completed by contacting individuals who had adopted an animal by telephone, with questions relating to satisfaction with the adopted pet. Descriptive analyses, ordinal and logistic regression, chi squared, Mann-Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis tests were conducted to determine variables related to adoption satisfaction. A total of 107 canine surveys and 168 feline surveys were included in the study. Undesirable behaviours were present in 53.3% of the dogs and 14.3% of the cats. Dogs with a behaviour problem after adoption spent significantly less time in the shelter versus dogs without a behaviour problem. Using a score out of 5, owners were very satisfied overall with their adopted cat ($M = 4.9, SD = 0.3$) or dog ($M = 4.8, SD = 0.5$), despite the presence of undesirable behaviours. These findings suggest adopters have realistic expectations of their newly adopted pet, although further research is needed to investigate the factors influencing adopter satisfaction. Assessing levels of adoption satisfaction is central to anticipating the outcome of prospective adoptions.

Chapter 3

Proposed System

1. peTree is one stop online shop for pets' adoption and their products.
2. This platform gives the training to the parents virtually as well as physically (if requested).
3. Various options of selecting pets from a variety of breeds.
4. Parenting Test & training.
5. Veterinarian services & other health cares.
6. Pet Essentials like grooming, toys, beds, food, clothes, bowls and feeders etc.
7. Services like Pet Day-care, Vaccination, etc. are provided collaborating with other websites.

3.1 Features and Functionality

- **Detailed Information:** All the information about the pets and the required accessories will be displayed before the customer.
- **User-friendly Website:** We have made this website better and user friendly so pet parents will not face any issue.
- **Healthcare and Training Facilities:** The adopters will have the Veterinary Doctors service free for the first five appointments. The new adopters will also have special training sessions for them.

Chapter 4

Requirement Analysis

Functional requirements

- System must be able to verify and validate information.
- The system must encrypt the password of the user to provide security.
- Username and password will be used for login after user registration is confirmed.

Software requirements

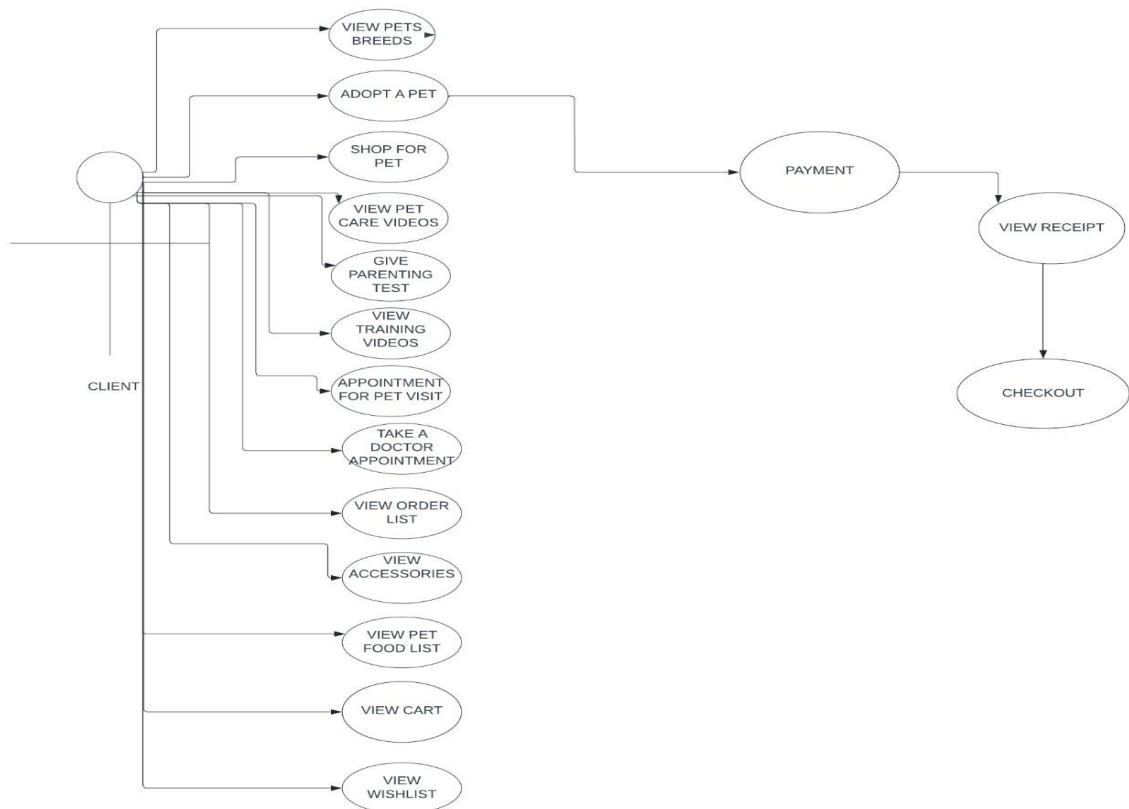
- **Network Connectivity**

The system must have a good internet connectivity in order to access the website.

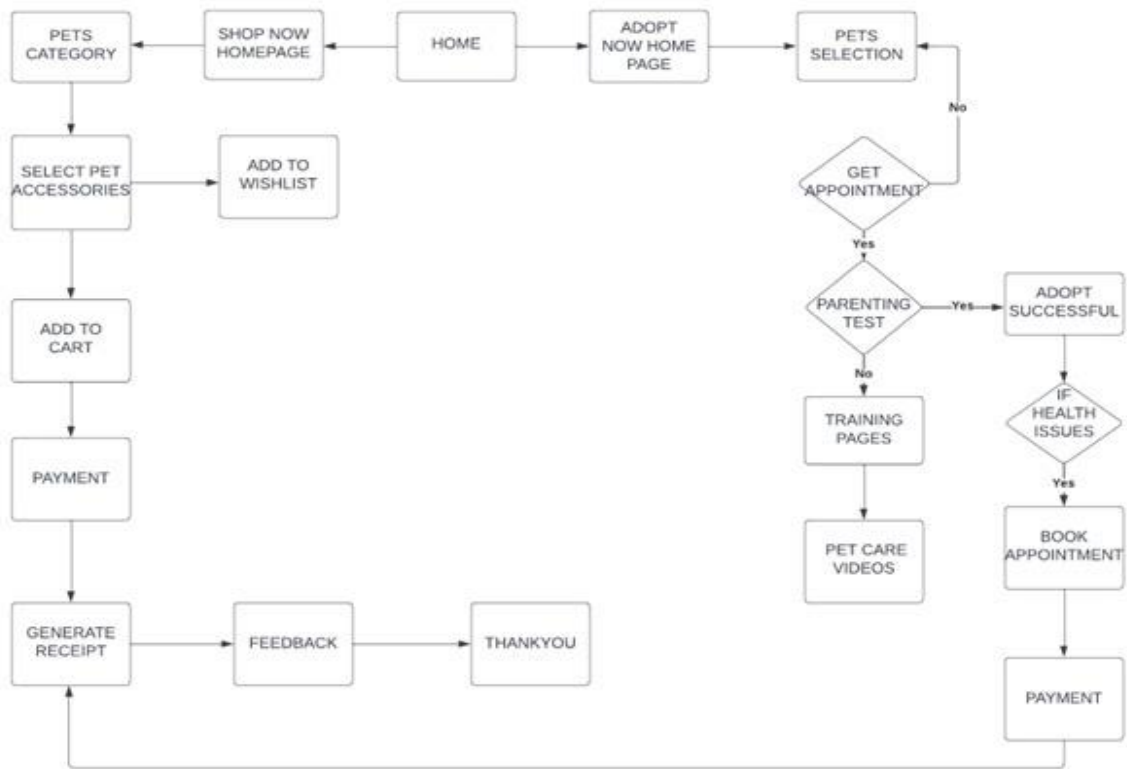
Chapter 5

Project Design

5 a. Use Case Diagram



5 b. Block Diagram



Chapter 6

Technical Specification

Development: VS Code

VS Code also known as Visual Studio Code is a source code editor made by Microsoft for Windows, Linux, MacOS. It has various features such as Debugging, Syntax highlighting, extension, intelligent code completion.

Frontend: Html, CSS, JavaScript

As a web developer, the three main languages we use to build websites are HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. JavaScript is the programming language, we use HTML to structure the site, and we use CSS to design and layout the web page. These days, CSS has become more than just a design language, though. You can actually implement animations and smooth transitions with just CSS.

OS: Windows

Windows is a graphical operating system developed by Microsoft. It allows users to view and store files, run the software, play games, watch videos, and provides a way to connect to the internet. It was released for both home computing and professional works.

Backend: PHP, MySQL

With PHP, you can connect to and manipulate databases. MySQL is the most popular database system used with PHP. PHP combined with MySQL are cross-platform (you can develop in Windows and serve on a Unix platform). The data in a MySQL database are stored in tables. A table is a collection of related data, and it consists of columns and rows. Databases are useful for storing information categorically.

Chapter 7

Project Scheduling

Date		Progress
21/07/2022 25/07/2022	to	Implementing of the Login and Registration page.
26/07/2022 31/07/2022	to	Implementing of the Home page.
05/08/2022 06/08/2022	to	Testing the Login and the Home page.
06/08/2022 12/08/2022	to	Designing the GUI for the separate pages of the pets and shopping site.
16/08/2022 18/08/2022	to	Designing GUI for the Parenting Test and Doctors Appointment pages.
22/08/2022 25/08/2022	to	Designing GUI for Shopping website.
01/09/2022 12/09/2022	to	Connecting all the Pages.

Chapter 8

Implementation

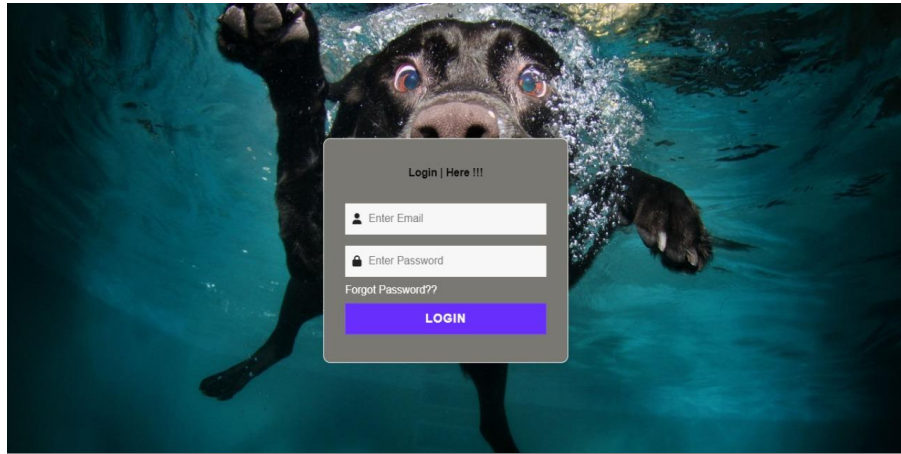


Fig1: Login Page

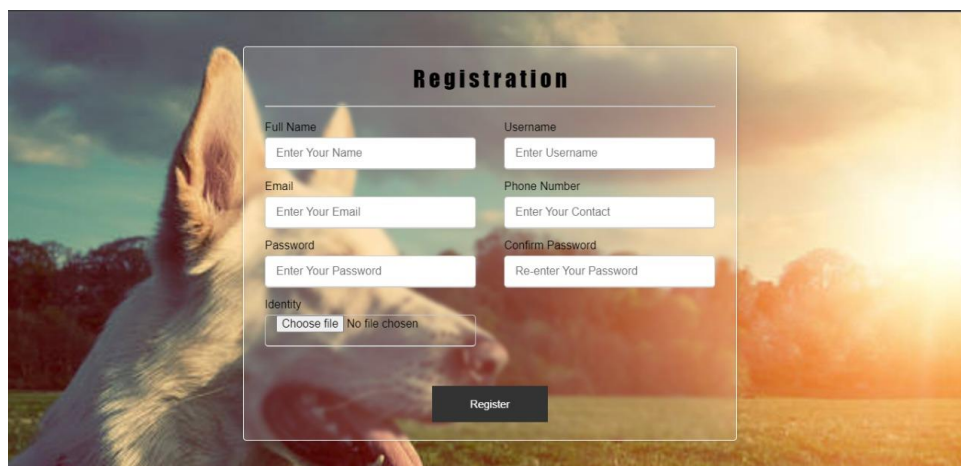


Fig2: Registration Page

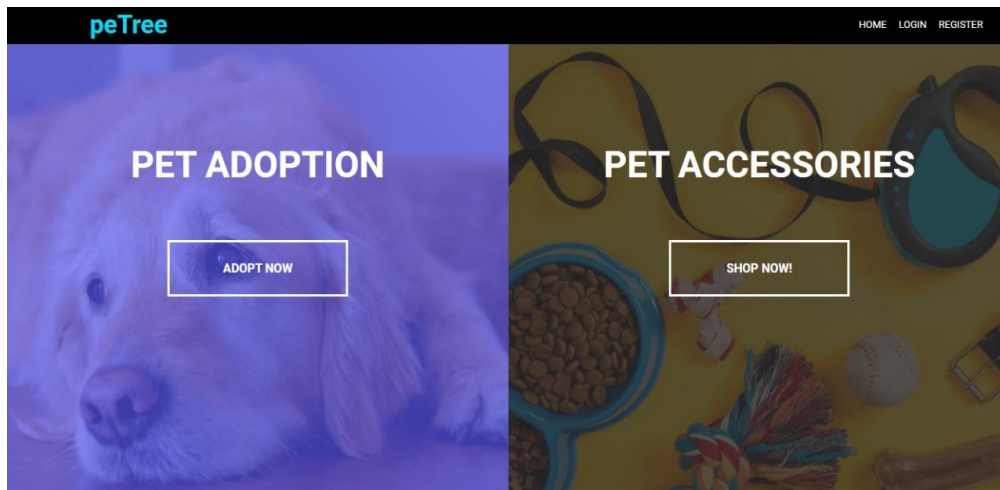


Fig3: Home Page

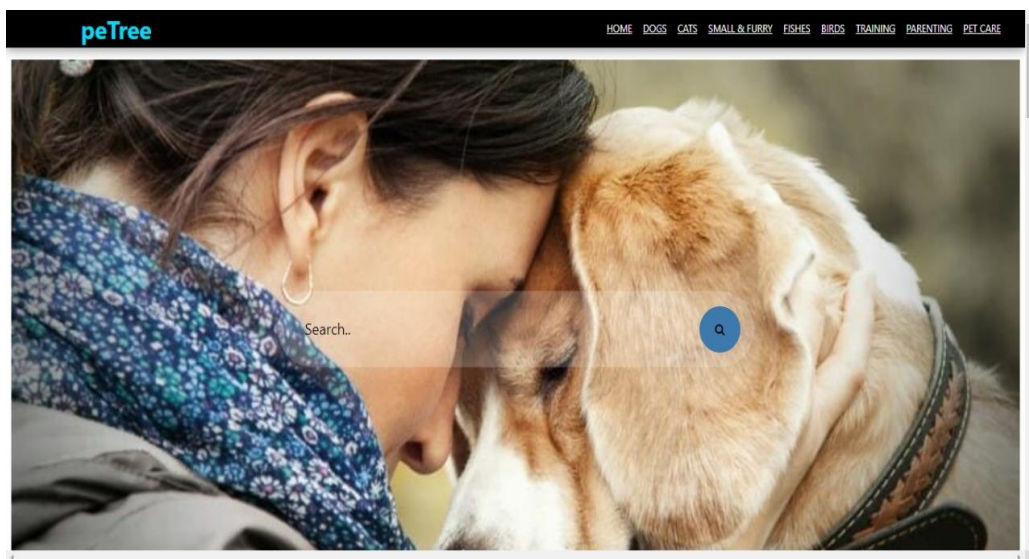


Fig4: Adoption Home Page

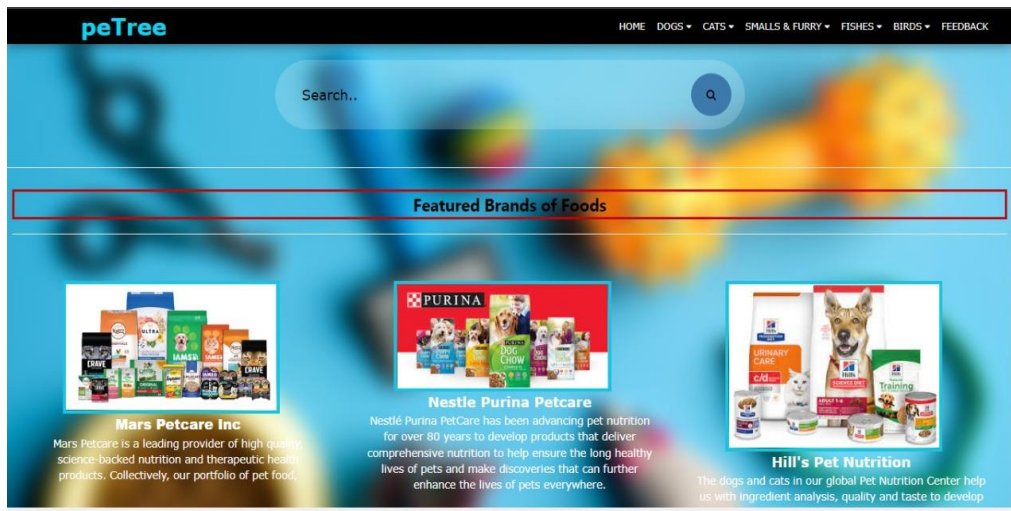


Fig5: Commercial Site Home Page

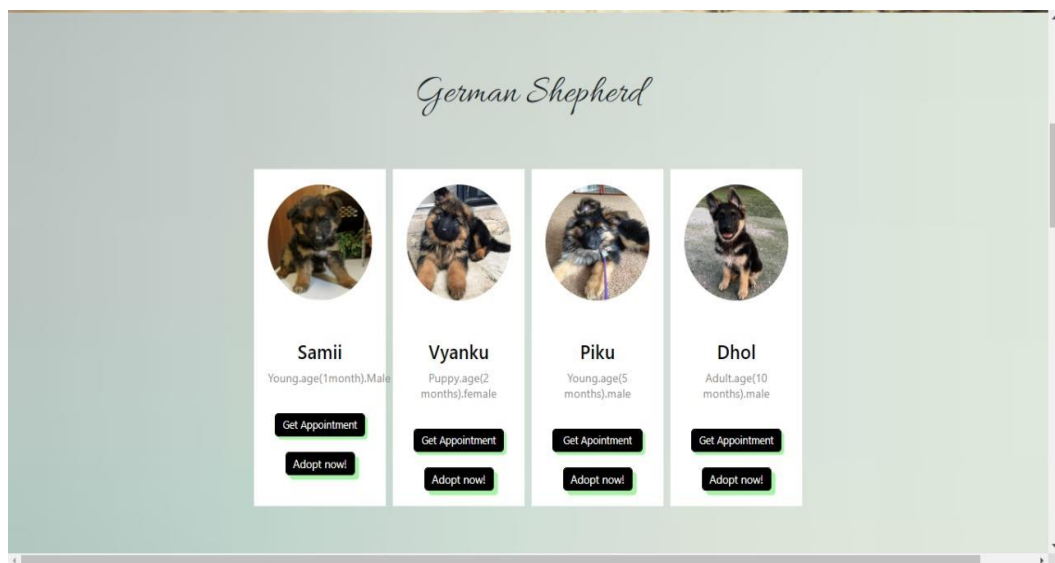


Fig6: Adoption Page for Dogs

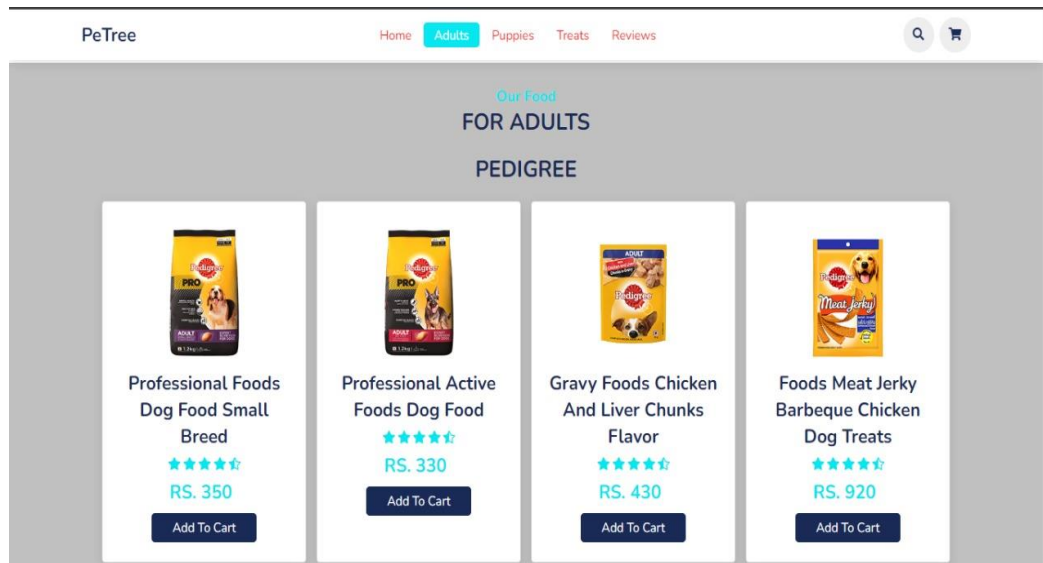


Fig7: Variety of products for pets

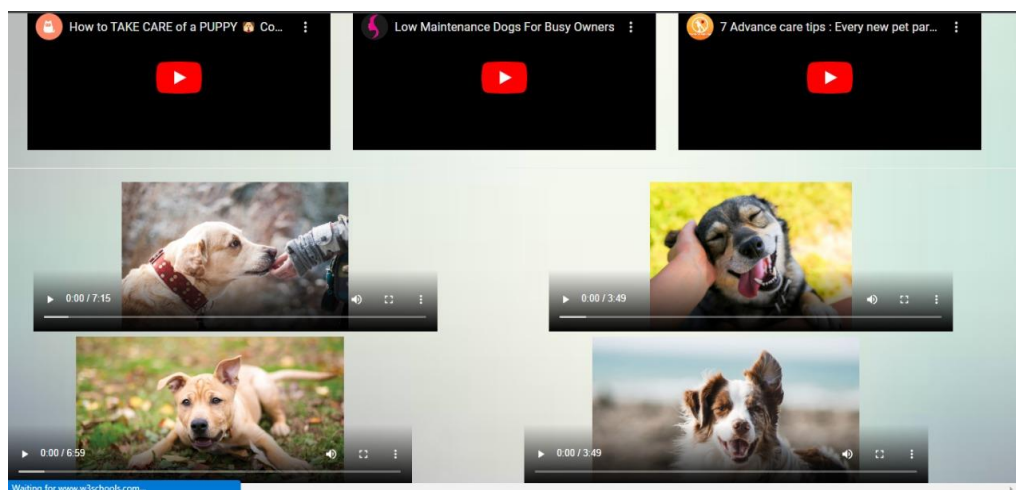


Fig8: Healthcare videos

PARENTING-TEST

Q1. Do you currently have pets? Are they good with other animals?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Q2. Have you had this type of animal before?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Q3. Will everyone in your home welcome an animal?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Q4. Do you or any of your family members have health issues that may be affected by a pet?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Q5. Do you have enough space inside and outside your home?
☐ Yes ☐ No

Fig8: Parenting Test for new adopters

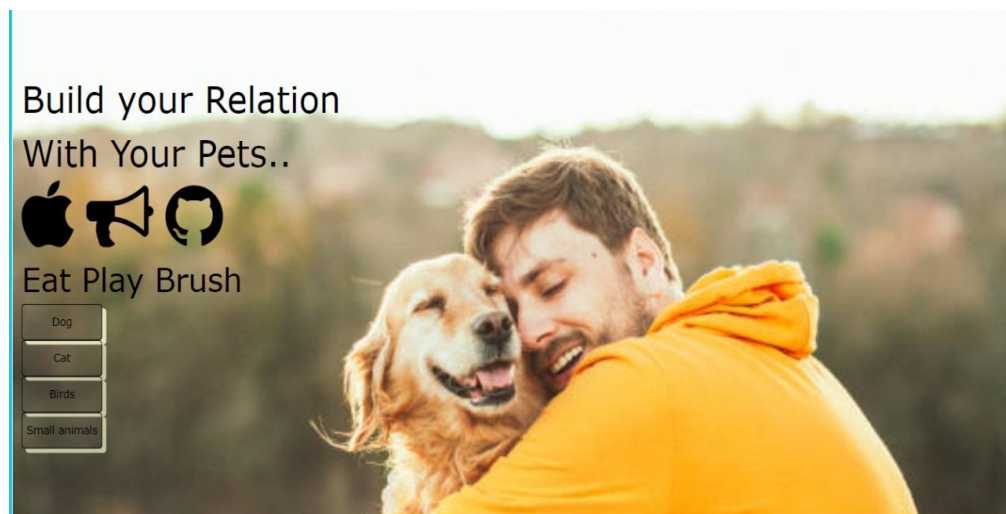


Fig10: Training sessions for pets

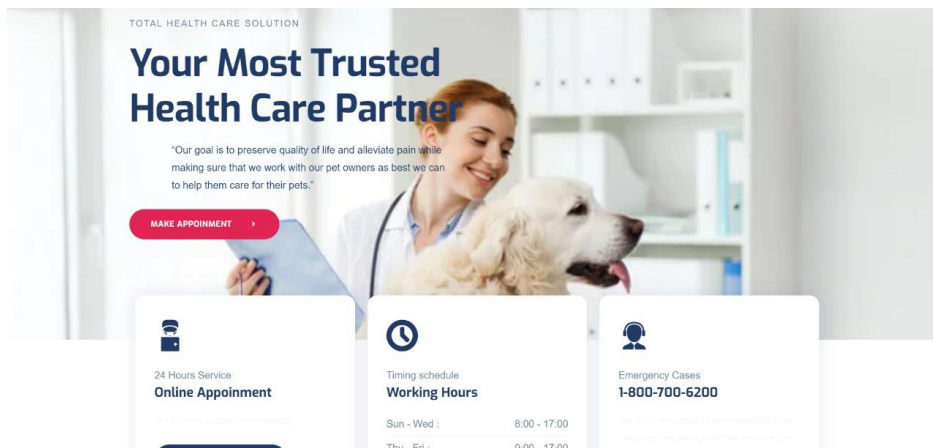


Fig11: Doctors Page

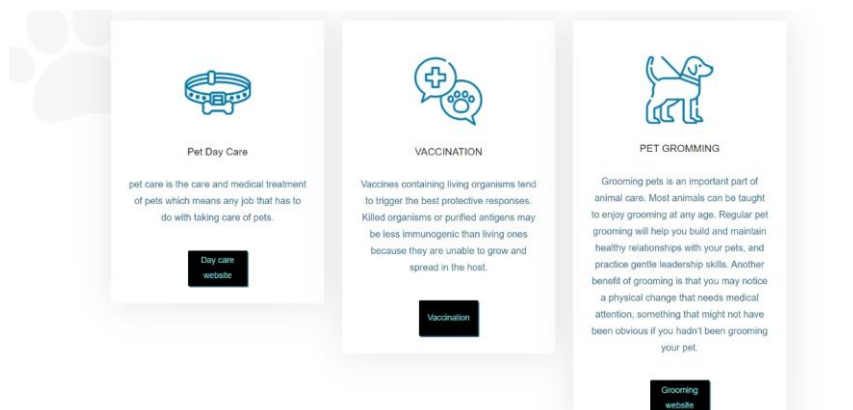


Fig 12: Service Page

Chapter 9

Conclusion and Discussion

The human-animal bond is a mutually beneficial and dynamic relationship between people and animals that is influenced by behaviors essential to the health and wellbeing of both. This includes, among other things, emotional, psychological, and physical interactions of people, animals, and the environment. The veterinarian's role in the human-animal bond is to maximize the potentials of this relationship between people and animals. It is easy to overlook the human-animal bond as a one-way street. Pets need their owners to meet their basic needs of food, water, shelter, and welfare. But, humans can gain a different kind of wellbeing from their companion animals. Research shows that pets can lower blood pressure, reduce stress, raise blood oxytocin levels, and, in some cases, may reduce direct pain. The human-animal bond can be observed in a variety of settings. Working animals, especially, are known for their relationships with their human handlers. Emotional support, therapy, and service animals provide comfort, offer security, and perform daily tasks to help their owners through life. Animals can be an important part of the healing process for people who experience abuse or trauma including veterans who have served during wartime. Animals can provide other services, too. Some farmers station peacocks to watch over their land and livestock. Law enforcement depends on canines to track and capture suspects and identify bombs and narcotics. The US Navy's combat dolphins detect underwater mines and the presence of enemy swimmers, while the Marines have used mules in a variety of missions by transporting weapons, ammunition, and other supplies through difficult terrains.

As the human-animal bond has evolved throughout time, it makes sense to think that it will continue to develop as the relationships people share with different animals also change. The health benefits of owning companion animals and interacting with different types of working animals are making major impacts in the lives of many people. As this bond continues to strengthen, newer areas of health focus, such as grieving the loss of a companion animal, will continue to gain traction. The same is true for production animals. As veterinarians and researchers continue to learn more about animal welfare and health standards, and as the agricultural industry shifts, new research and protocols will be instituted that optimize these relationships between humans and livestock. This is especially true within the context of One Health, a concept that describes the wellness of humans, animals, and the environment as permanently tied together. While much of the past and current conversation regarding One Health centres on zoonotic disease and animal reservoirs, smaller companion animals and the role they play in physical, mental, and societal health is becoming more topical. As scientists continue to gain more knowledge about the health benefits of the human-animal bond, that bond may continue to change.

Chapter 10

References

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2. Australian Institute Of Health and Welfare(2018),Follow-up survey of pet parents.
3. Kidd A. and Kidd R,(1994),Benefits and liabilities of pets for the homeless.