

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The 21st century is said to be century of inventions, century of development, century of globalization because no one can end up the day without using any kind of embedded system products. It makes human life very smarter and to feel comfortable. Being a salon client today is inconvenient. The customer have to remember that the customer need to make an appointment, then hope he or she remember during business hours, and finally scramble to find the phone number and take time out of his or her busy day to make the call. This is the experience of countless salon-visitors every day.

SalonBook system is developed to automate all the salon activity. SalonBook has all the necessary functions for salon business and more. People can easily reach through their handheld devices such as mobile phone irrespective of their location. PC is used for storing whole database. If you have social media pages set up, it is handy that the client can make an appointment straight from those pages via an online form. It is salon software with online booking functionality and with many useful features that we can offer for optimizing salon processes, advertising the services, reducing human error, attracting new audiences, and getting more regular clients.

The mission is to consistently bring you the latest styles and ideas, by keeping up with the current trends and constantly educating ourselves about the best practices.

1.2 PROBLEM DOMAIN

The traditional system of salon was manual and insecure because there was no any counting system of customers coming in the salon which creates sometimes major issues. The customer as well as the owner faces the problems. These early systems are

dependent on paperpencil systems for billing purpose that means the records of bills of customer and the workers working in their salon are in written form. The records may get wrong due to anyone's mistake. There is difficulty in maintaining records of all these tasks manually. Hence, proposed system is the best solution of avoiding all these problems. Salon manager are often responsible scheduling staff members, training new front desk workers. Since salon is a service sector, so the success of salon depends on the satisfaction of customer. The business of salon is totally dependent on customer satisfaction. Also being a salon client today is inconvenient as the schedule has become so busy that it is almost impossible to visit salon manually for making an appointment or you have to remember that you need to make an appointment by making call to the salon. After taking an appointment you have to remember the time of the appointment. This is the experience of countless salon-goers every day, even as we move well into the twenty first century. There is a strong, well-articulated need for online hub that connects clients to salons, putting all the information users need in one convenient place, on demand. Equally surprising, many salons today are still using paper and pencil systems to schedule appointments and manage customers where they take appointments and manage customer record on register also the total salary of the workers in the salon and customer details are not properly recorded hence human efforts are more required. And it is very difficult to find out old appointment details in this system. Making report for the salon business is also very tiresome task. The proposed system helps both the customer and owner to maintain the salon records in particular format.

1.3 EXISTING SYSTEM

The idea of the salon book is not a new one. In fact, going back to ancient civilizations, we can see that hairstyles and the people who loved them have been setting fashion trends for thousands of years. The web definition of beauty salon is “an establishment dealing with cosmetic treatments for men and women”.

- Xandaro Scheduling Software [1] Xandaro Scheduling Software main focus is on the appointment function. This software is easy to maneuver. The making of appointments uses images to differentiate employee and it progresses part by part instead of enquiring everything is a page. Xandaro Scheduling Software's user interface is kept simple and direct. This is helpful for those who is not used to making appointment online.
- Unique Salon Software [2] Unique Salon Software is complex software where one will not be able to use the system before reading the user manual. This homepage of this system is unorganized as the buttons are all in different sizes and the arrangements are all packed together. There are 18 buttons in total in the homepage. Unique salon software uses search function in all the modules. It simplifies the retrieval of specific information. So, users can obtain the information faster and easily.
- Advantage Salon Software [3] Advantage Salon software is organized and neat. Menus are displayed vertically on the right side of the page while buttons are placed horizontally on the top of the page. Each interface or Advantage salon software is standardized where buttons and menus are always placed at the same position. This decreased the possibilities of user mistakenly select the wrong menu or button.
- Shears Inc. Salon Management System [4] Shears Inc. Salon Management System is designed based on the observations and analysis done on salon software. Shears Inc. Salon Management System has search function module to allow the users to obtain information quickly. Simple designs are planned so users will not be confused on how to maneuver the system. Appointments module is displayed in calendar style. Planner style appointments display the complete list of appointments that have been recorded.

1.4 REPORT ORGANIZATION

1.4.1 Chapter 1

Chapter 1 contains the introduction of the website, problem in existing website and solution for those problems. Feasibility of the system is also explained here.

1.4.2 Chapter 2

Chapter 2 contains literature survey in which we have visited various forum sites. Literature survey describes the conclusion of our various website references. This conclusion illustrates the various requirement of our project.

1.4.3 Chapter 3

Chapter 3 contains the requirement analysis of our project. It shows the detailed requirements of our project. Use case diagram shows all the functionality of our software. The use case description shows the detailed description of use case. After that there is sequence diagram which is made up with the help of use case diagram. The activity diagram shows the flow of our project.

1.4.4 Chapter 4

Chapter 4 contains design part. Design contains four major areas of concern that is data, architecture, interfaces, and components. In this there is a class diagram which is made up with the help of sequence diagram. After that there is a system data flow diagram similar to the state chart diagram. Data dictionary explain the database of our project. The Extended E-R diagram shows the relationship between different tables of the database.

1.4.5 Chapter 5

In this chapter we have concluded that the new features that the new features that we have added makes this website interactive and user can easily book an appointment.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review or narrative review is a type of review article. A literature review is a scholarly paper, which includes the current knowledge including substantive findings, as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. Literature reviews are secondary sources, and do not report new or original experimental work. Most often associated with academic-oriented literature, such reviews are found in academic journals, and are not to be confused with book reviews that may also appear in the same publication. Literature reviews are a basis for research in nearly every academic field. A narrow-scope literature review may be included as part of a peer-reviewed journal article presenting new research, serving to situate the current study within the body of the relevant literature and to provide context for the reader. In such a case, the review usually precedes the methodology and results sections of the work.

2.1 STUDY OF ADVANTAGE SOFTWARE APPLICATION

Advantage Software is the only complete salon software application that will help you run your salon or spa to increased profits with powerful features appointment book , salon client management , inventory , salon marketing software and salon accounting software. This integrated solution is a complete answer to your needs because your front desk needs like appointment book, cash register functions and client management is integrated with inventory control, payroll, accounts payable and financials! Therefore you save time and money by not having to double enter information into two different systems. For instance all the commission that is automatically calculated for your employees will post over to the payroll program. Also all your sales information will post over to your financial reports including balance sheet and income statements! Advantage is the answer to your computer requirements!

Automating your appointment book with Advantage will help you organize your employee schedules, expedite client check in and check out, and generate concise activity reports! Employee commissions are automatically calculated at check out. Client messages automatically pop up when the client checks in or out. Reordering inventory is also automated with built in purchase orders. You can also print work tickets with client history for your employees to know what to charge and give the best customer service possible! Save time and money with Advantage. Commission calculations, sales reports, client mailings, inventory reordering and financial statements are easy and fast with Advantage.

2.2 STUDY OF NAWAA APPLICATION

Nawaa Application is a web-based salon application with deliver at your door step salon and appointment scheduling functionality. It connects clients, salons, and stylists in an online community allowing users to browse salons and stylists, and book or cancels appointments. Users can also write and read reviews of salons and particular stylists. Nawaa can specify the stylist salon services that work at your home, as well as the services they offer. Nawaa can also book appointments for customers. It fills this void in a way that is on-demand, easy to use, and effective for users and salon managers. This Project uses MySQL and Java to back the interface with strong database functionality. Some of the major use cases include user account registration, login/logout, appointment scheduling, adding stylists and services to a salon account, adding schedules to stylist account, accumulating points in a client account, writing and reading reviews for specified salons and/or services, and Shopkeeper add salons offer for promotions that users can browse and filter. The main objective of Nawaa Application is to save time and complexity of work at saloons and spa. Nawaa application is very much effective website. It is helpful for all people because the uses of this application are very easy. By this you can see all type of hair cut for yourself, parlor work and order according to your need. From this site you can call salon at your

door anytime in Indore. After hosting this web application online we also create mobile app (Android and iOS). Because after few year in between every 10 people mostly 7 people will have one android or iOS available. This application is available for search and books your order anytime and anywhere but book your appointment for service online only and use the mode of payment online. If you need to cancel your order that time the order cancel within 30 minutes from the time when the appointment is confirmed.

2.3 STUDY OF SHEARS INC. SALON MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Shears Inc. Salon Management System is designed based on the observations and analysis done on salon software. Shears Inc. Salon Management System has search function module to allow the users to obtain information quickly. Simple designs are planned so users will not be confused on how to maneuver the system. Appointments module is displayed in calendar style. Planner style appointments displays the complete list of appointments that have been recorded.

Management system is the framework of processes and procedures used to ensure that an organization can fulfill all task required to achieve its objectives. In recent times, most organization will opt to use management system in their daily business task. There are those who still use the non-computerized system as opposed to the computerized management system. The non-computerized system may be effective but it also causes greater task load when implemented. Computerized system makes it easier for users with functions such as searching, automatic calculation, and display of related information with minimal queries. The development of Shears Inc. Salon Management System is to act an alternative to the non-computerized system implemented by Shears Inc. Salon. The system developed will be able to decrease the task load of owner and employees of Shears Inc. Salon. Software Development Life Cycle methodology is used in the development of Shears Inc. Salon Management System. This system is installed in computer device. It runs on local host server and

MySQL is used as the database server. The programming language used in developing Shears Inc. Salon Management System is PHP programming language. Hence, Shears Inc. Salon Management System is an alternative for the salon to manage recording tasks.

2.4 STUDY OF XANDARO SCHEDULING SOFTWARE

Xandaro Scheduling Software [1] main focus is on the appointment function. This software is easy to maneuver. The making of appointments uses images to differentiate employee and it progresses part by part instead of enquiring everything is a page. Xandaro Scheduling Software's user interface is kept simple and direct. This is helpful for those who is not used to making appointment online.

2.5 STUDY OF UNIQUE SALON SOFTWARE

Unique Salon Software [2] is complex software where one will not be able to use the system before reading the user manual. This homepage of this system is unorganized as the buttons are all in different sizes and the arrangements are all packed together. There are 18 buttons in total in the homepage. Unique salon software uses search function in all the modules. It simplifies the retrieval of specific information. So, users can obtain the information faster and easily.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

System analysis contains information about the whole project. This information includes the intended function of the website, the requirement as dictated by the client as well as information on how this website will be developed. This section contain an overview of the intended users of this website project, the interfaces that will communicate with the website, and the resources required for the development of the website. System analysis is conducted for the purpose of studying a system or its parts in order to identify its objectives. It is a problem solving technique that improves the system and ensures that all the components of the system work efficiently to accomplish their purpose.

3.1 REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

Requirements Analysis is the process of defining the expectations of the users for an application that is to be built or modified. Requirements analysis involves all the tasks that are conducted to identify the needs of different stakeholders. Therefore requirements analysis means to analyze, document, validate and manage software or system requirements. High-quality requirements are documented, actionable, measurable, testable, traceable, helps to identify business opportunities, and are defined to a facilitate system design.

In this we have made use case diagram which shows the overall designing of our project. And use case diagram shows the detailed description of use case. It shows the different modules and functionality of our project. It describes the functional behavior of the system from the user's point of view. After that we have made activity diagram which represent the behavior and flow of system in terms of activities and their precedence constraints. Then we have made sequence diagrams which describe the dynamic behavior between actors and the system and between objects of the system. It is used during requirement analysis to refine use case descriptions into fine additional objects.

3.1.1 Hardware Requirements

Desktop Computer with good internet connection.

RAM- 2GB and above

Memory- 100GB

3.1.2 Software Requirements

Language Used	Python
Framework	Django
Python IDE	PyCharm
Client Side	HTML,CSS,Bootstrap,JavaScript
Database	SQLite

Table 3.1

3.1.3 Functional and Non Functional Requirements

3.1.3.1 Functional Requirements

The functional requirements specify what the product must do. They relate to the actions that the product must carry out in order to satisfy the fundamental reasons for its existence. Think of the functional requirements as the business requirements. That is, if you speak with a user or one of the business people, they will describe the things that the product must do in order to complete some part of their work. Keep in mind that the requirements specification will become a contract of the product to be built. Thus the functional requirements must fully describe the actions that the intended product can perform. I also relate it to a product you might purchase at a store -- if you look at the bullet features list on the back of the box, it is describing the functionality of the product.

- A user shall be able to reserve specific time slots at salons.
- A user shall be able to reserve a specific employee at a specific salon.
- A user shall be able to evaluate the salon.
- A user shall be able to evaluate the employee of the salon.
- A user shall be able to see the available time (schedule) of the employee, reserve a time slot and show their profile in specific salon.
- A user shall be able to do a review by youCam makeup App.
- The system shall be able to create a new account for customer, employee and salon.

Functional requirement of our project are: Registration, login, Giving feedback , Book Appointment ,View Appointment, Cancel Appointment, Manage Services, Manage User etc .

3.1.3.2 Non Functional Requirements

Nonfunctional requirements are the properties that your product must have. Think of these properties as the characteristics or qualities that make the product attractive, or usable, or fast, or reliable. These properties are not required because they are fundamental activities of the product -- activities such as computations, manipulating data, and so on -- but are there because the client wants the fundamental activities to perform in a certain manner. They are not part of the fundamental reason for the product's existence, but are needed to make the product perform in the desired manner.

Nonfunctional requirements do not alter the product's functionality. That is, the functional requirements remain the same no matter what properties you attach to them. The non-functional requirements add functionality to the product -- it takes some amount of pressing to make a product easy to use, or secure, or interactive. However the reason that this functionality is part of the product is to give it the desired characteristics. So you might think of the functional requirements as those that do the work, and the nonfunctional requirements as those that give character to the work.

Nonfunctional requirements make up a significant part of the specification. They are important as the client and user may well judge the product on its non-functional properties. Provided the product meets its required amount of functionality, the nonfunctional properties -- how usable, convenient, inviting and secure it is -- may be the difference between an accepted, well-liked product, and an unused one.

- The application shall use appropriate color for text and background.
- The application shall give the user different options to find salons.
- The application buttons and menus shall perform desired actions.
- The application icon buttons will be consistent with their meaning.
- The application element shall be in a consistent format.

Non functional requirement of our project are : site contain the session so if the user visit website again n again then they have to log in again .Proper connection must be required, reliable etc .

3.2 USE-CASE & USE-CASE DESCRIPTION

3.2.1 USECASE

The purpose of use case diagram is to capture the dynamic aspect of a system. However, this definition is too generic to describe the purpose, as other four diagrams (activity, sequence, collaboration, and Statechart) also have the same purpose. We will look into some specific purpose, which will distinguish it from other four diagrams.

Use case diagrams are used to gather the requirements of a system including internal and external influences. These requirements are mostly design requirements. Hence, when a system is analyzed to gather its functionalities, use cases are prepared and actors are identified.

When the initial task is complete, use case diagrams are modelled to present the outside view.

In brief, the purposes of use case diagrams can be said to be as follows –

- Used to gather the requirements of a system.
- Used to get an outside view of a system.
- Identify the external and internal factors influencing the system.
- Shows the interaction among the requirements is actors.

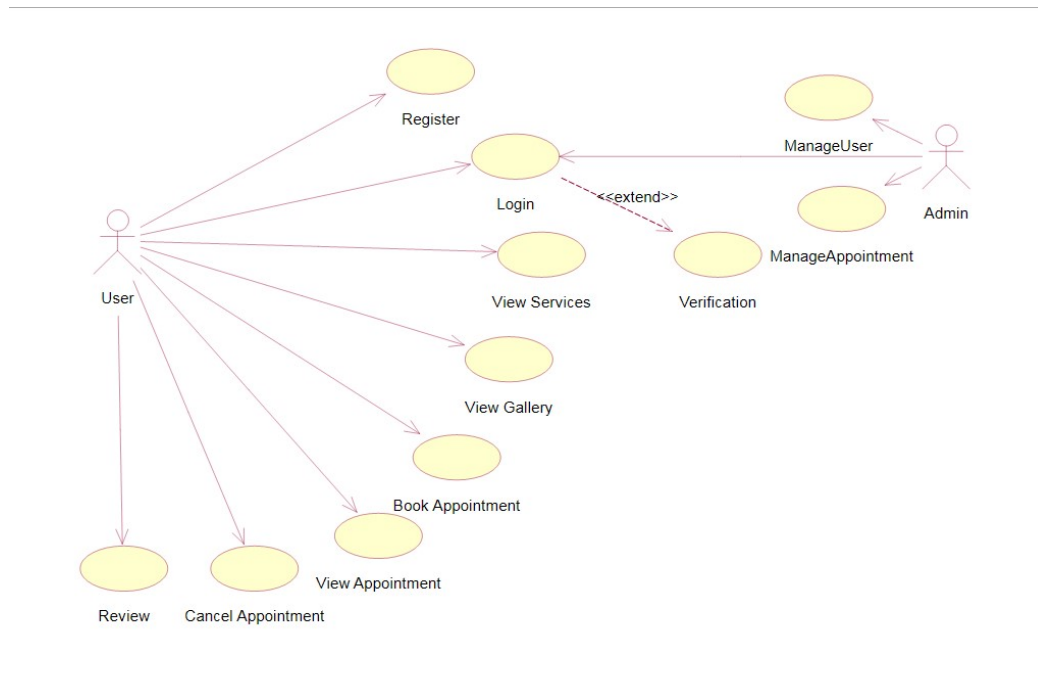


Fig 3.1 Usecase Diagram

3.2.2 USECASE DESCRIPTION

3.2.2.1 REGISTER

3.2.2.1.1 Brief Description

This usecase describes how a user registers within the system.

3.2.2.1.2 Actor Brief Description

Customer

3.2.2.1.3 Preconditions

NONE

3.2.2.1.4 Basic Flow of Events

This usecase starts when the actor wishes to log into the system and has no user account.

1. The system requests to enter all the details of the actor.
2. The actor enters his/her name, username, password, contact number and email id.
3. The system validates the entered fields and store them in the database.

3.2.2.1.5 Alternative Flows

Invalid value entered or blank field.

If the actor enters an invalid value of a particular field, the system displays an error message. The actor can choose to either return to the beginning of the basic flow or cancel the registration.

3.2.2.1.6 Post-conditions

The account is successfully created and the user is redirected to the booking page.

3.2.2.2 LOGIN

3.2.2.2.1 Brief Description

This usecase describes how a user logs into the system.

3.2.2.2.2 Actor Brief Description

Customer, Manager

3.2.2.2.3 Preconditions

The user must be registered.

3.2.2.2.4 Basic Flow of Events

This usecase starts when the actor wishes to log into the system.

1. The system requests the actor to enter the registered username and password.
2. The actor enters his/her username and password.
3. The system validates the entered username and password and logs the actor into the system.

3.2.2.2.5 Alternative Flows

Invalid username or password.

If the actor enters an invalid username or password then, the system displays an error message. The actor can choose to either return to the beginning of the basic flow or cancel the login.

3.2.2.2.6 Post-conditions

The user will be logged on to the website if registered.

3.2.2.3 VIEW SERVICES

3.2.2.3.1 Brief Description

This usecase describes how a user views services.

3.2.2.3.2 Actor Brief Description

Customer, Manager.

3.2.2.3.3 Preconditions

NONE

3.2.2.3.4 Basic Flow of Events

This usecase starts when the actor wishes to view the Services.

1. The customer click on the Services.
2. The modals of services will be displayed.

3.2.2.4 VIEW GALLERY

3.2.2.4.1 Brief Description

This usecase describes how a user views salon gallery.

3.2.2.4.2 Actor Brief Description

Customer, Manager.

3.2.2.4.3 Preconditions

NONE

3.2.2.4.4 Basic Flow of Events

This usecase starts when the actor wishes to view the salon Gallery.

1. The actor selects the make appointment option .
2. A group of images will be displayed.

3.2.2.5 BOOK APPOINTMENT

3.2.2.5.1 Brief Description

This usecase describes how a user can Book Appointment through this system .

3.2.2.5.2 Actor Brief Description

Customer

3.2.2.5.3 Preconditions

The user must be registered and logged into the system.

3.2.2.5.4 Basic Flow of Events

This usecase starts when the actor wishes to book appointment.

1. The system requests to enter date and type of service.
2. The actor enters date and service type.
3. The system validates the entered fields and store them in the database.

3.2.2.5.5 Post-conditions

The user will be redirected to View Appointments Page.

3.2.2.6 VIEW APPOINTMENTS

3.2.2.6.1 Brief Description

This usecase describes how a user can view the appointments through this system .

3.2.2.6.2 Actor Brief Description

Customer

3.2.2.6.3 Preconditions

The user must be registered and logged into the system.

3.2.2.6.4 Basic Flow of Events

This usecase starts when the actor wishes to view booked appointments.

1. The actor requests to display the booked appointments.
2. The system displays all those appointments which the user has booked.

3.2.2.6.5 Post-conditions

NONE

3.2.2.7 CANCEL APPOINTMENTS

3.2.2.7.1 Brief Description

This usecase describes how a user can cancel appointments through this system .

3.2.2.7.2 Actor Brief Description

Customer

3.2.2.7.3 Preconditions

The user must be registered and logged into the system.

3.2.2.7.4 Basic Flow of Events

This usecase starts when the actor wishes to Cancel Appointment

1. The actor requests to Cancel the appointment.
2. The system displays the list of appointments and a delete option beside it.
3. The actor clicks on the delete option for the particular appointments.

3.2.2.7.5 Post-conditions

Pop-up message of cancel appointment is displayed and Database is updated.

3.2.2.8 MANAGE USERS AND APPOINTMENTS

3.2.2.8.1 Brief Description

This usecase describes how the manager manages the customers.

3.2.2.8.2 Actor Brief Description

Manager

3.2.2.8.3 Preconditions

The actor must be logged into the system.

3.2.2.8.4 Basic Flow of Events

This usecase starts when the actor wants to manage the registered customers.

1. The system requests to specify the function he/she would like to perform.
2. Once the actor provides the required information, one of the sub-flows is executed.

Actor can Manage User (view or delete)

Actor can Manage Appointments (view or delete)

Actor can View Review (view or delete)

3.2.2.8.5 Alternative Flows

NONE

3.2.2.8.6 Post-conditions

After removing a user, it's record will be successfully deleted from the database and a message will pop up.

3.2.2.9 REVIEW

3.2.2.9.1 Brief Description

This usecase describes how the customer can give the review.

3.2.2.9.2 Actor Brief Description

Customer, Manager

3.2.2.9.3 Preconditions

The actor must be logged into the system.

3.2.2.9.4 Basic Flow of Events

This usecase starts when the actor wants to give or view review.

1. The system requests to specify the function he/she would like to perform.
2. Once the actor provides the required information, one of the sub-flows is executed.

Customer can Give the review.

Manager can View the review.

3.3 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

Activity diagram is another important diagram in UML to describe the dynamic aspects of the system.

Activity diagram is basically a flowchart to represent the flow from one activity to another activity. The activity can be described as an operation of the system.

The control flow is drawn from one operation to another. This flow can be sequential, branched, or concurrent. Activity diagrams deal with all type of flow control by using different elements such as fork, join, etc

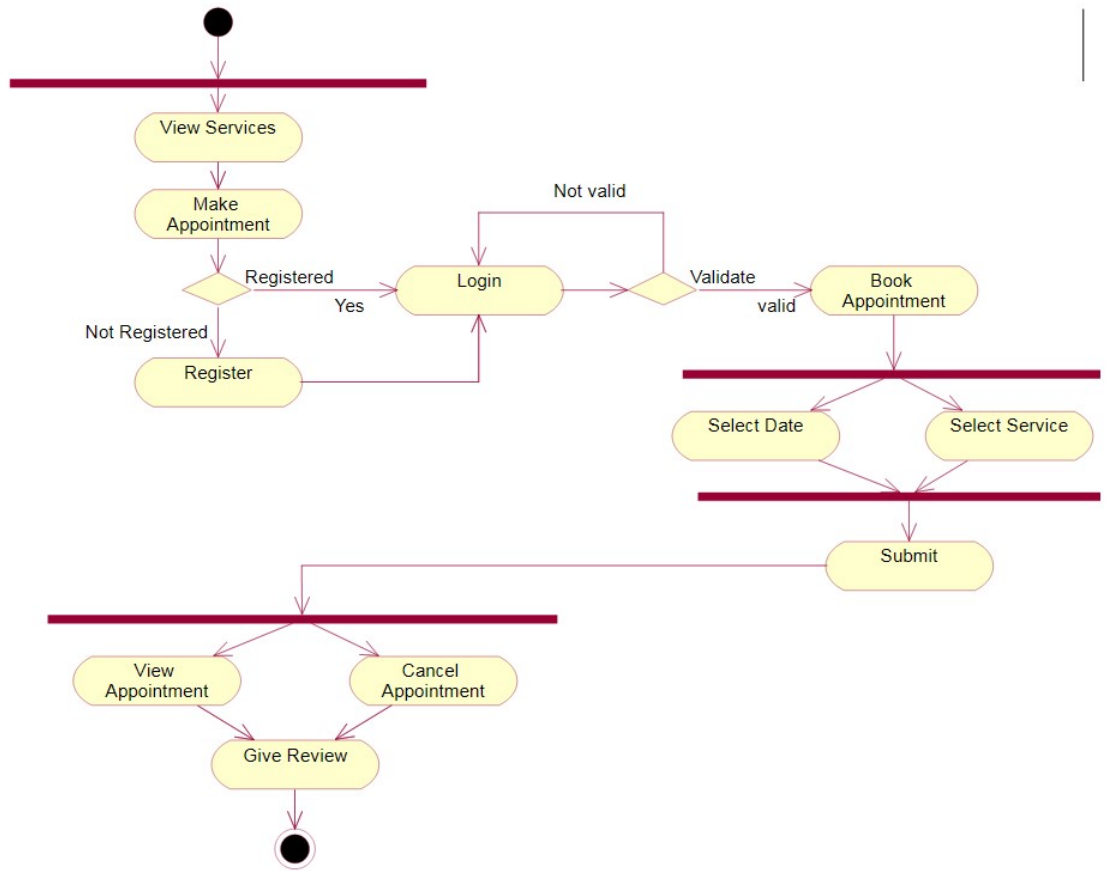


Fig 3.2 Activity Diagram

3.4 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

A sequence diagram simply depicts interaction between objects in a sequential order i.e. the order in which these interactions take place. We can also use the terms event diagrams or event scenarios to refer to a sequence diagram. Sequence diagrams describe how and in what order the objects in a system function. These diagrams are widely used by businessmen and software developers to document and understand requirements for new and existing systems.

3.4.1 Register

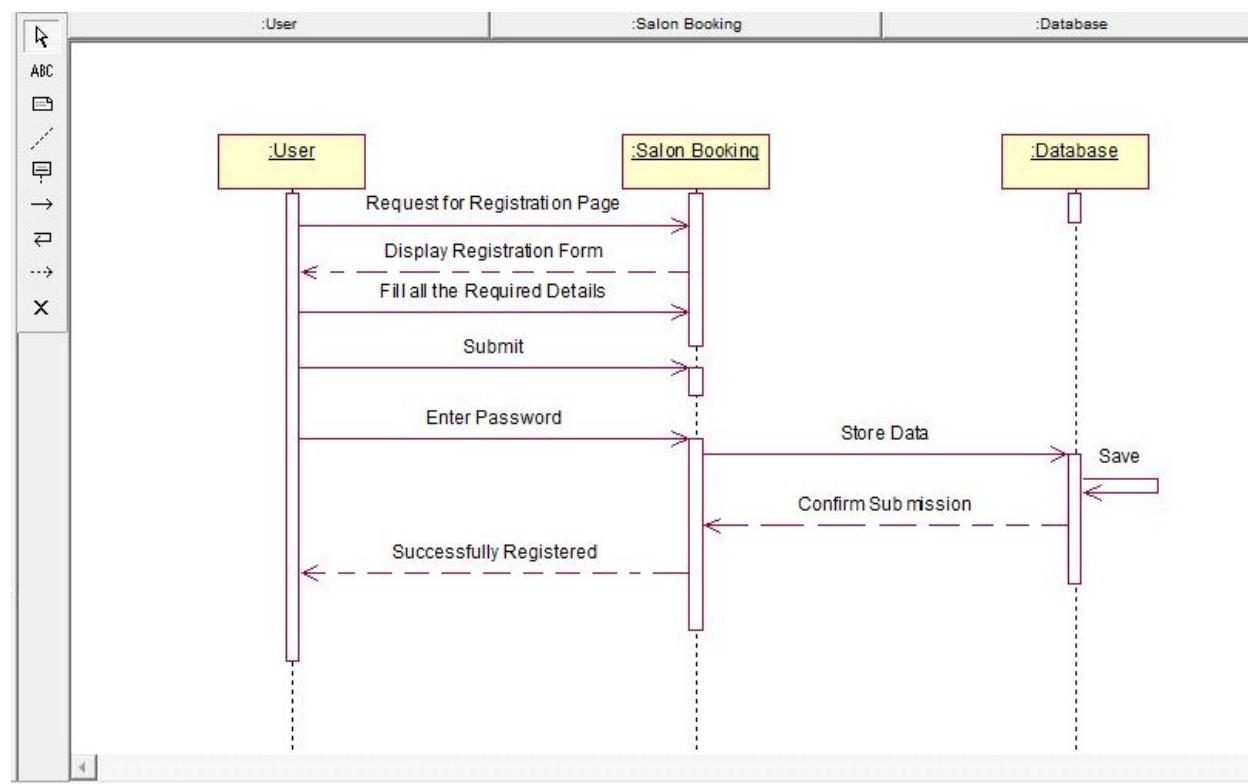


Fig 3.3 Sequence Diagram for Registration

3.4.2 Login

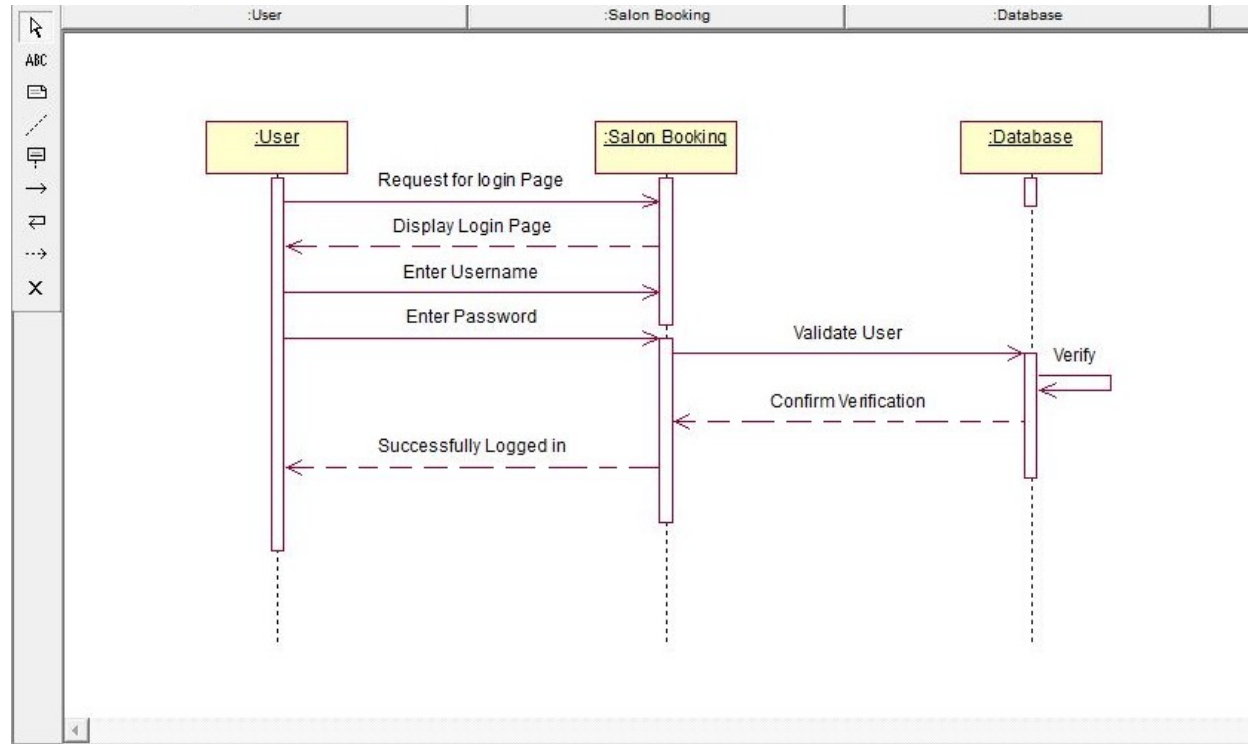


Fig 3.4 Sequence Diagram for Login

3.4.3 Make Appointment

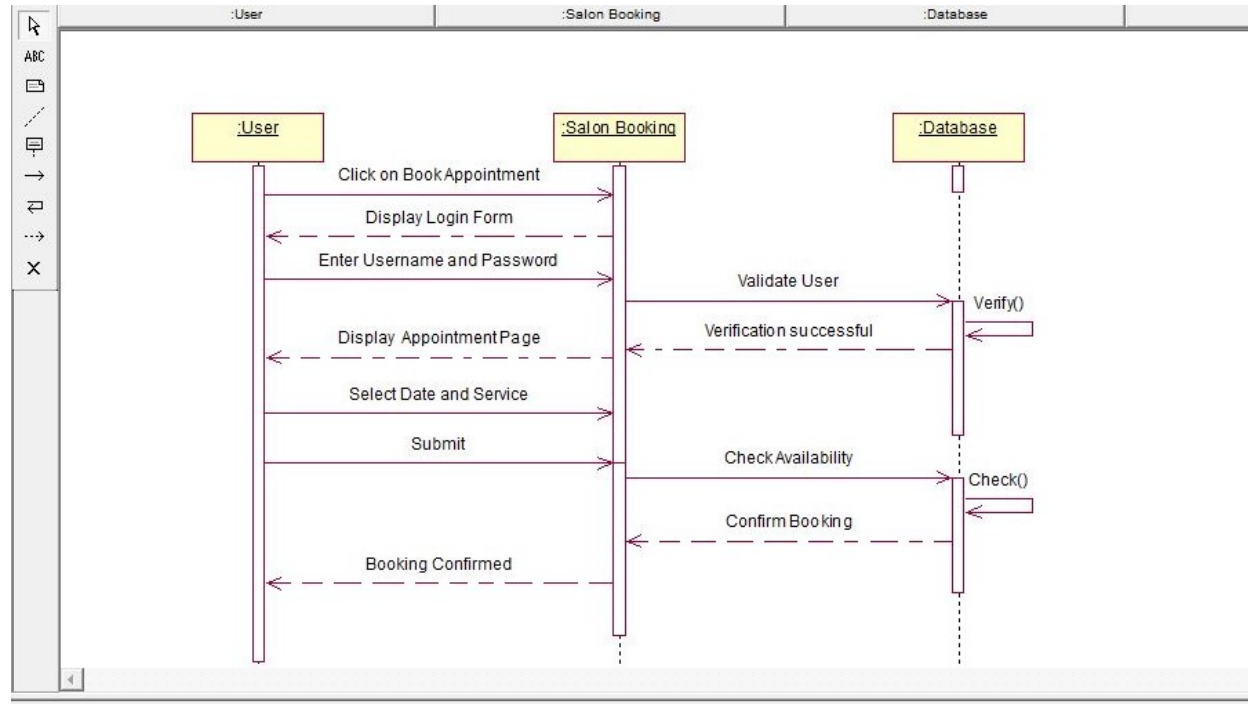


Fig 3.5 Sequence Diagram for Booking Appointment

3.4.4 View Appointment

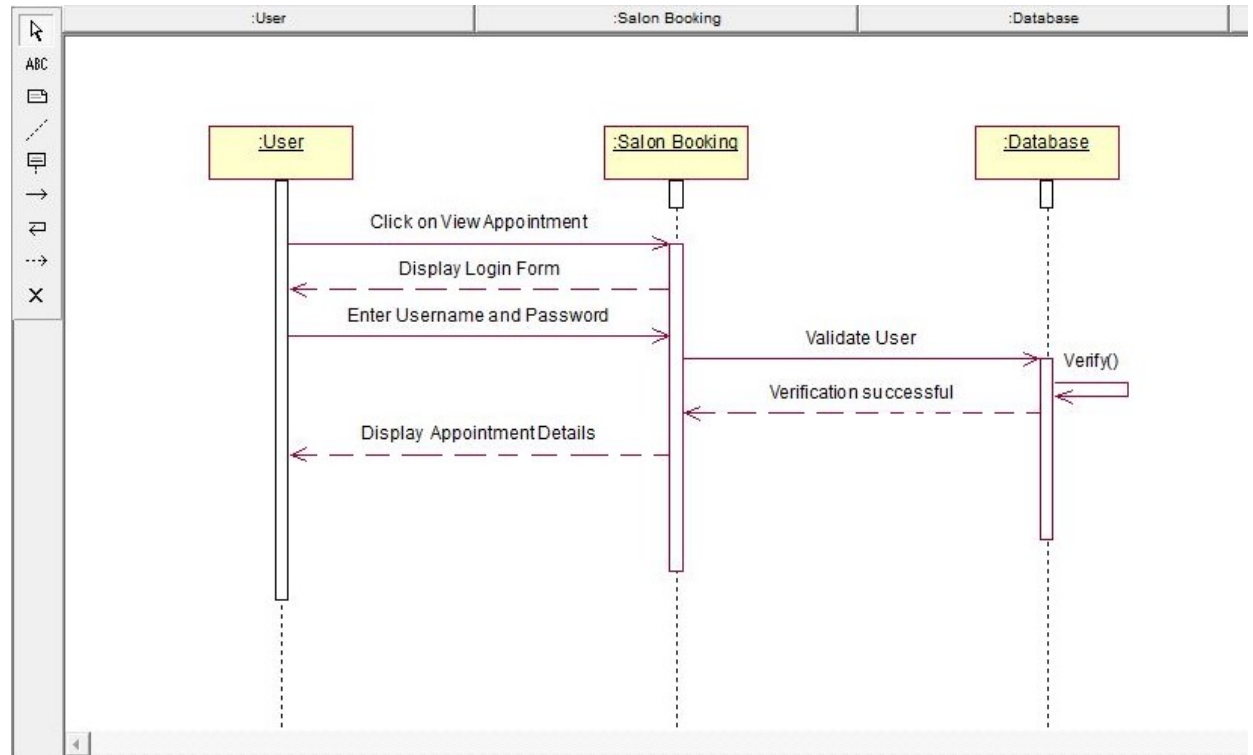


Fig 3.6 Sequence Diagram for Viewing Appointment

3.4.5 Cancel Appointment

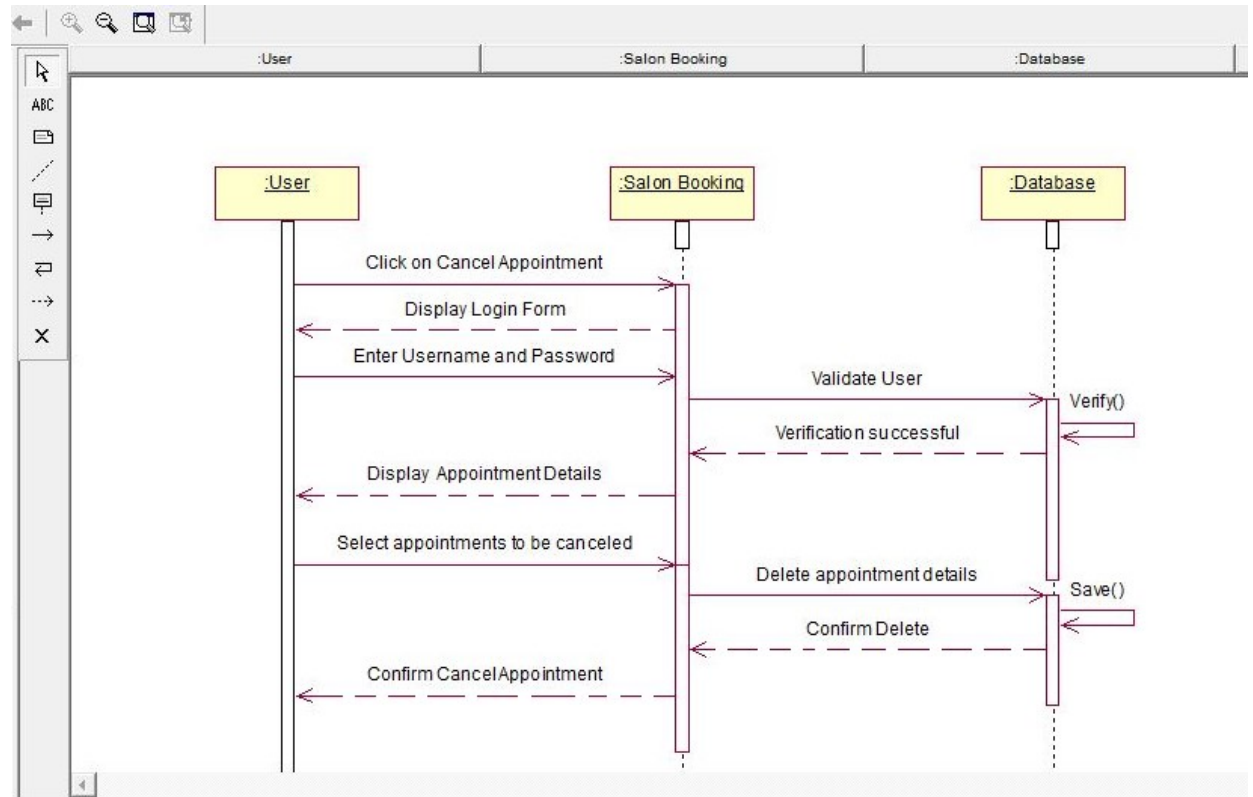


Fig 3.7 Sequence Diagram for Appointment Cancellation

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM DESIGN AND OVERVIEW

4.1 CLASS DIAGRAM

Class diagram is a static diagram. It represents the static view of an application. Class diagram is not only used for visualizing, describing, and documenting different aspects of a system but also for constructing executable code of the software application. Class diagram shows a collection of classes, interfaces, associations, collaborations, and constraints. It is also known as a structural diagram.

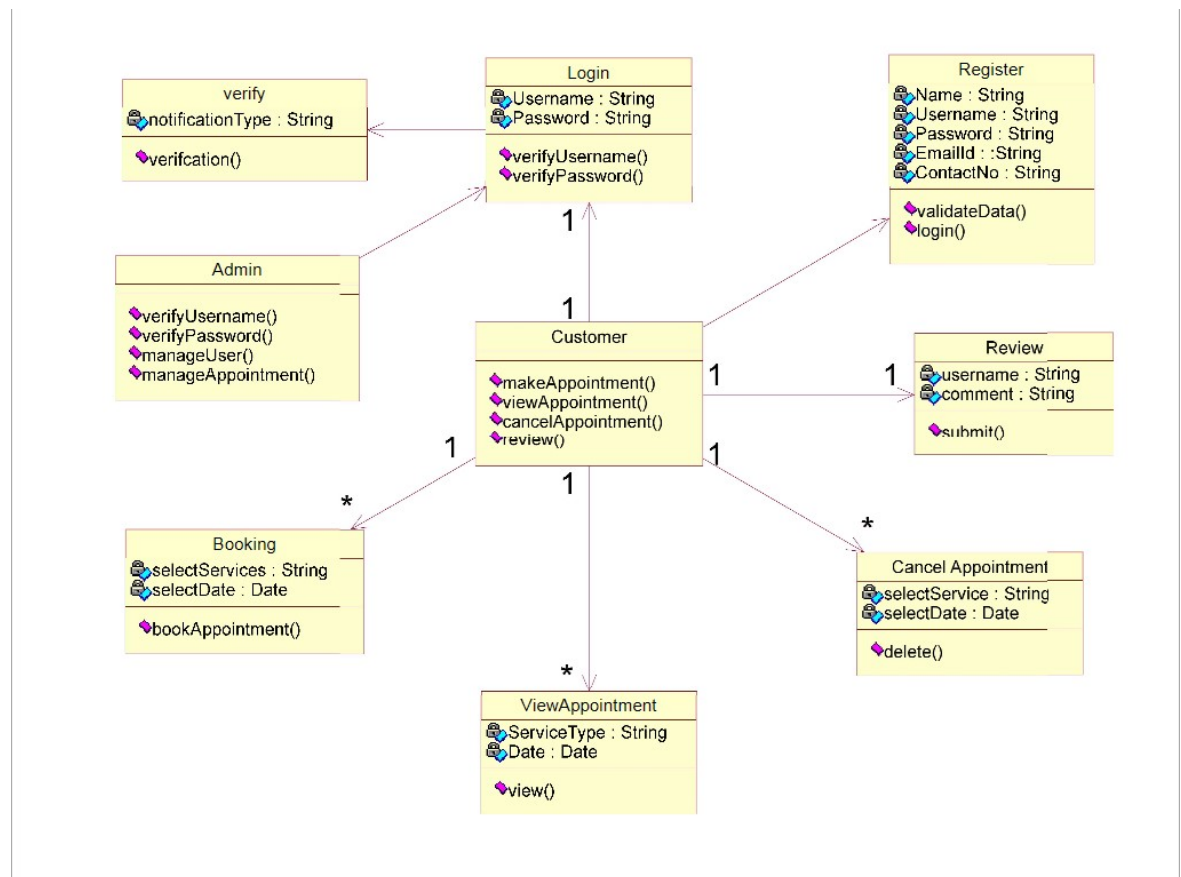


Fig 4.1 Class Diagram

4.2 EXTENDED E-R DIAGRAM

An entity relationship diagram (ERD) shows the relationships of entity sets stored in a database. An entity in this context is an object, a component of data. An entity set is a collection of similar entities. These entities can have attributes that define its properties. By defining the entities, their attributes, and showing the relationships between them, an ER diagram illustrates the logical structure of databases. ER diagrams are used to sketch out the design of a database.

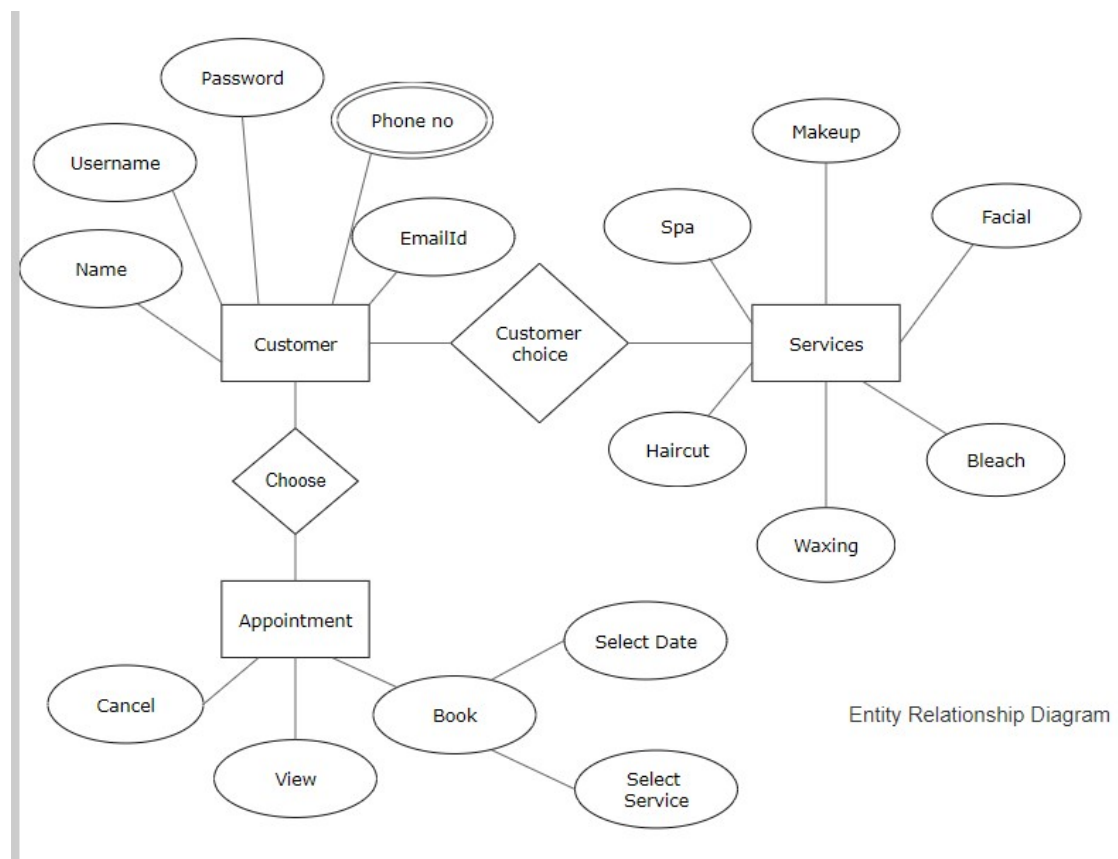


Fig 4.2 E-R Diagram

4.3 SYSTEM DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A data flow diagram (DFD) maps out the flow of information for any process or system. It uses defined symbols like rectangles, circles and arrows, plus short text labels, to show data inputs, outputs, storage points and the routes between each destination. Data flowcharts can range from simple, even hand-drawn process overviews, to in-depth, multi-level DFDs that dig progressively deeper into how the data is handled. They can be used to analyze an existing system or model a new one. Like all the best diagrams and charts, a DFD can often visually “say” things that would be hard to explain in words. That’s why DFDs remain so popular after all these years. While they work well for data flow software and systems, they are less applicable nowadays to visualizing interactive, real-time or database-oriented software or systems.

4.3.1 DFD Level 0

It is also called a Context Diagram. It’s a basic overview of the whole system or process being analyzed or modeled. It’s designed to be an at-a-glance view, showing the system as a single high-level process, with its relationship to external entities. It should be easily understood by a wide audience, including stakeholders, business analysts, data analysts and developers.

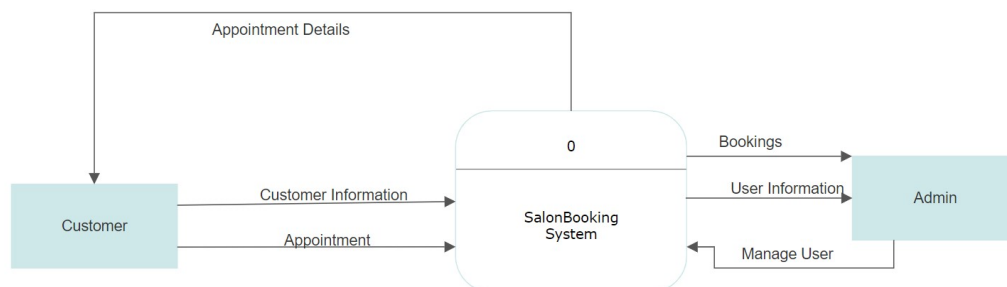


Fig 4.3 Level 0 DFD

4.3.2 DFD Level 1

It provides a more detailed breakout of pieces of the Context Level Diagram. You will highlight the main functions carried out by the system, as you break down the high-level process of the Context Diagram into its sub processes..

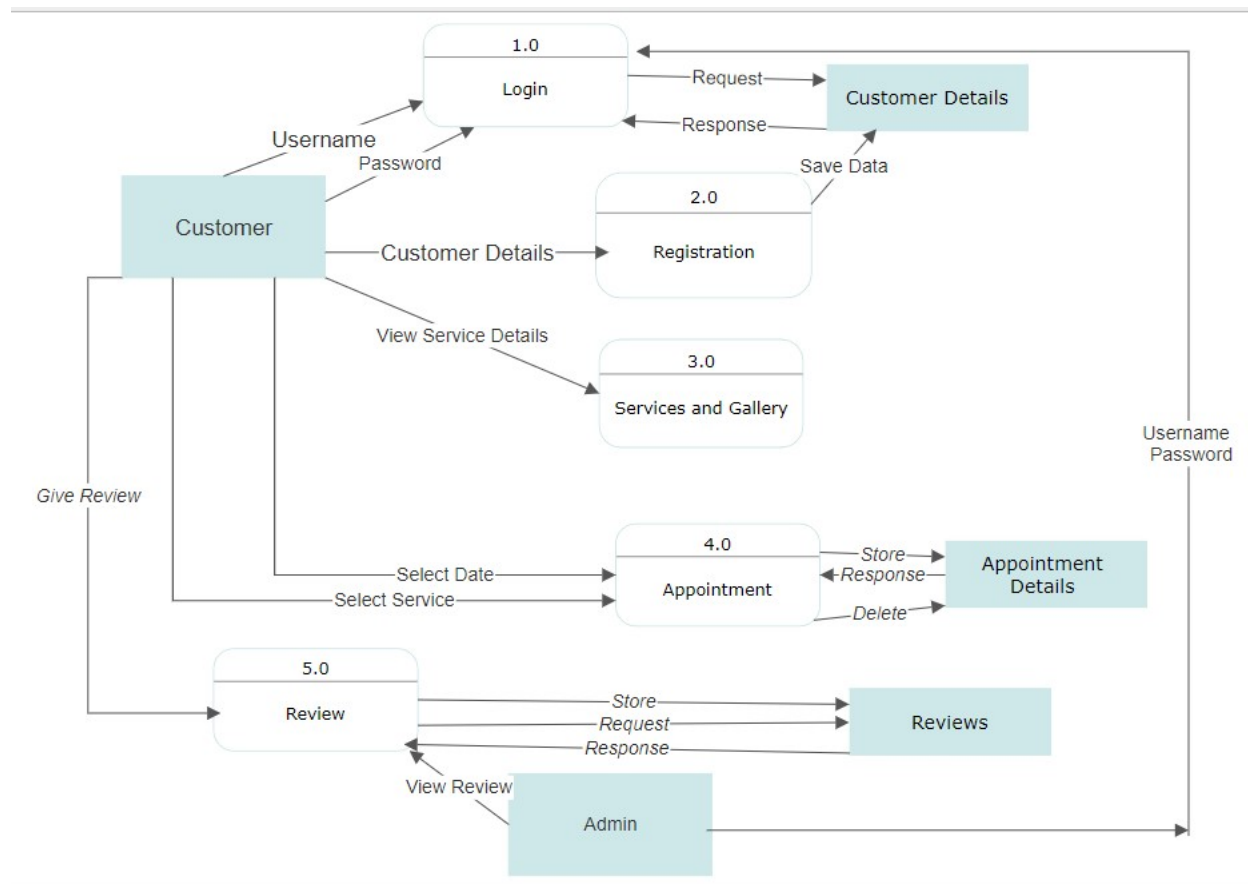


Fig 4.4 Level 1 DFD

4.3.3 DFD Level 2

Then goes one step deeper into parts of Level 1. It may require more text to reach the necessary level of detail about the system's functioning.

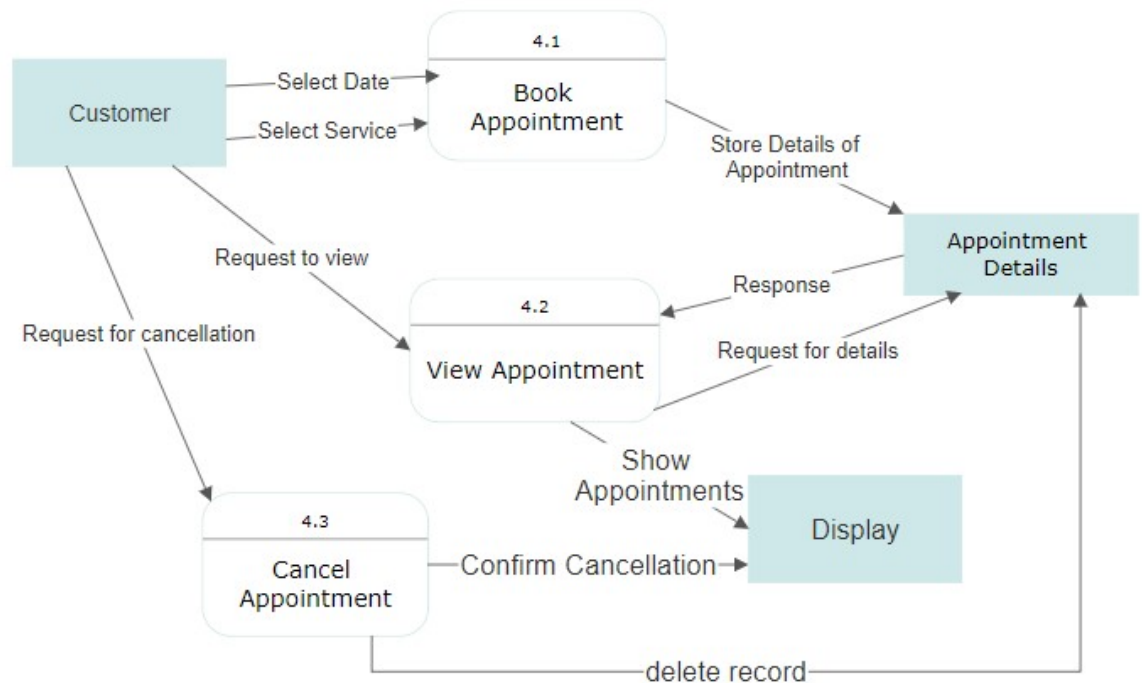


Fig 4.5 Level 2 DFD

4.4 System Data Base Structure/File Structure

4.4.1 Registration

Fields	Data Type	Default	Key
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Name	char(100)	NULL	
Username	varchar(100)	NULL	
Password	varchar(100)	NULL	
Email-Id	emailid	NULL	Primary Key
Contact No.	varchar(50)	NULL	

Table 4.1

4.4.2 Appointment Booking

Fields	Data Type	Default	Key
Email-Id	emailid	NULL	Foreign Key
Date	Date	NULL	
Service	varchar(100)	NULL	

Table 4.2

4.4.3 Review

Fields	Data Type	Default
Username	varchar(100)	NULL
Message	varchar(300)	NULL

Table 4.3

4.4.4 Login

Fields	Data Type	Default
Username	varchar(100)	NULL
Password	varchar(300)	NULL

Table 4.4

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

5.1 TESTING STRATEGY ADOPTED

As there are 2 types of testing strategies namely Black Box testing and White Box testing and both kind of these testing was performed in software as per the requirement.

5.1.1 BLACK BOX TESTING

The Black Box Approach is a testing method in which test data is derived from the specified functional requirements without regard to the final program structure. It is also termed data driven, input/output driven or requirement based testing because only the functionality of software module is of concern. Black box testing also mainly refers to functional testing. It is a testing method focused on executing functions and examination of their input and output data. The tester treats the software under test as a black box means only the input's, output's and specification are visible and the functionality is determined by observing the output's to corresponding input's. In this testing various input's are exercised and the output's are compared against specification to validate the correctness. All test cases are derived from the specification. No implementation details of the code are considered.

5.1.2 WHITE BOX TESTING

It is a test case design method that uses the control structure of the procedural design to derive test cases using white box testing method the software engineer can derive test cases that

- Guarantee that all independent paths within a module have been exercised at least once.

- Exercise all logical decisions on their true and false side.
- Execute all loops their boundaries and within their operational bounce.
- Exercise internal data structure to ensure their validity.

5.2 SYSTEM TESTING

System testing of hardware and software is testing conducted a complete, integrated system to evaluate the system complies with its specified requirements. System testing falls within the scope of black box testing and as such should require the knowledge of the inner side of the code or logic. System testing is performed on the entire system in the context of a functional requirement specification or a System Requirement Specification (SRS).

5.3 TEST CASES

A Test Cases is a set of conditions or variables under which a tester will determine whether a system under test satisfies requirements or works correctly.

The process of developing test cases can also help find problems in the requirements or design of an application.

MODULE:LOGIN MODULE	TEST CASE NO:01
---------------------	-----------------

FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATION: Login**TEST OBJECTIVE:** To check whether the entered details are valid or invalid.**TEST DATA:** Different data for different fields.

Step No.	Steps carried out	Test Data	Expected Results	Actual Results
1.	Press Login button without entering any details		Should Display Warning Message “Required Field”	Redirect to next Page
2.	Valid Username and Invalid Password Entered	Username and Password	Should Display Error Message “Invalid User”	Redirect to next Page
3.	Invalid Username and Valid Password Entered	Username and Password	Should Display Error Message “Invalid User”	Redirect to next Page
4.	Invalid Username and Invalid Password Entered	Username and Password	Should Display Error Message “Invalid User”	Redirect to next Page
5.	Valid Username and Valid Password Entered	Username and Password	Redirect to next Page	Redirect to next Page

Table 5.1

MODULE:REGISTER MODULE			TEST CASE NO:02	
FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATION: REGISTER				
TEST OBJECTIVE: To check whether the entered details are valid or invalid.				
TEST DATA: Different data for different fields.				
Step No.	Steps carried out	Test Data	Expected Results	Actual Results
1.	Press Register button without entering any details		Should Display Warning Message “Required Field”	Redirect to login Page
2.	Entered invalid Mobile Number	To=”00000000”	Should Display Error Message “Please Enter Valid Mobile No.”	Redirect to login Page
3.	Entered Invalid EmailId	To=”abc@gimal.com”	Should Display Error Message “Please Enter Valid EmailId”	Redirect to login Page
4.	Press Register without filling all the fields		Should Display Warning Message “Please Enter all the required fields”	Redirect to login Page
5.	All the fields Entered Correct		Redirect to login Page	Redirect to login Page

Table 5.2

MODULE:BOOK APPOINTMENT MODULE			TEST CASE NO:03	
FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATION: Appointment Booking				
TEST OBJECTIVE: To check whether the entered details are valid or invalid.				
TEST DATA: Different data for different fields.				
Step No.	Steps carried out	Test Data	Expected Results	Actual Results
1.	Press Submit button without entering any details		Should Display Warning Message “Required Field”	Redirect to booking Page
2.	Press submit button without entering service field		Should Display Warning Message “Required Field”	Redirect to booking Page
3.	Valid Date and Service Entered		Redirect to booking Page	Redirect to booking Page

Table 5.3

MODULE:REVIEW MODULE			TEST CASE NO:04	
FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATION: Review				
TEST OBJECTIVE: To check whether the entered details are valid or invalid.				
TEST DATA: Different data for different fields.				
Step No.	Steps carried out	Test Data	Expected Results	Actual Results
1.	Press Submit button without entering any details		Should Display Warning Message “Required Field”	Store message in Database
2.	Invalid Username	Username	Should Display Error Message “Invalid User”	Store message in Database
3.	Valid Username but message field is empty		Should Display Error Message “Please Fill out this Field”	Store message in Database
4.	Valid Details		Store message in Database	Store message in Database

Table 5.4

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURESCOPE

6.1 CONCLUSION

The proposed system seems to be far better and efficient in terms of technology and integration point of view. Application is easy to use, time saving and efficient to give service to the clients of salon. The system is useful to both owner and customer which is electronics storage of all required data. The system is real time system which does not require human efforts in calculating bills and maintain customer details. The security in salon management system has been maintained. For users authentications, the password system is been implemented.

- The final deliverable will be a functioning web application for making salon appointments online
- Provides Information regarding the beauty salon no of services.
- Provides online appointment scheduling functionality, writing and reading reviews for specified stylist and/or services.
- System include user account registration, login/logout, appointment scheduling, schedule viewing, adding services to a salon account, and creating temporal salon promotions that users can browse and filter.

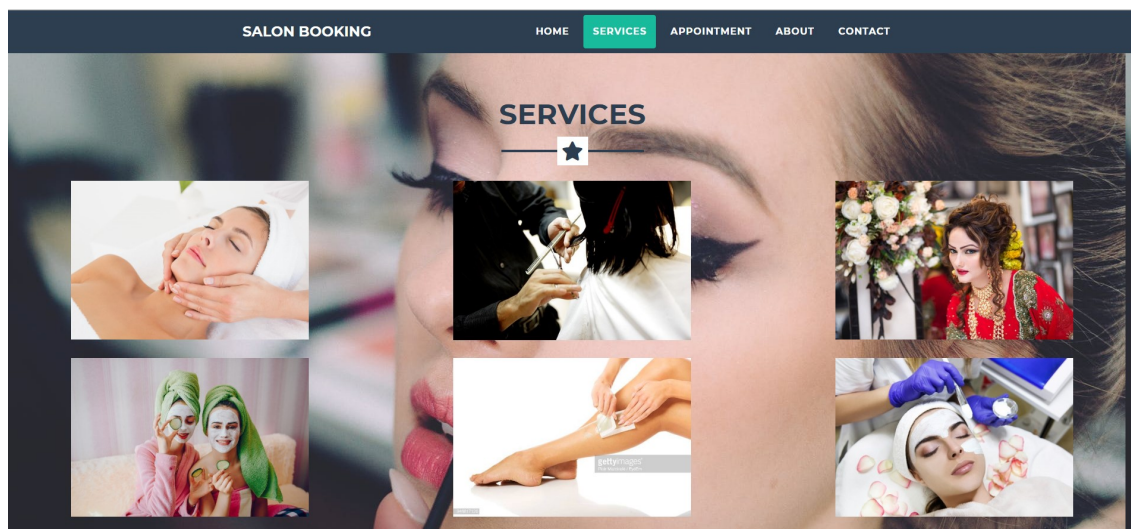
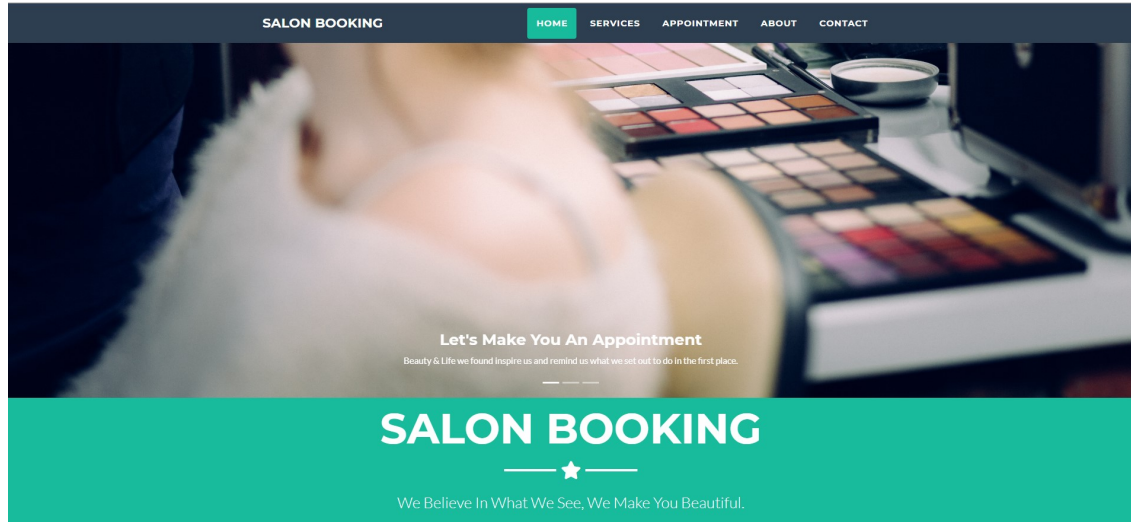
6.2 FUTURE SCOPE

- In future we can add transaction system to the website.
- Instead of keyboard, touch screen can be implemented.
- The security in salon management system can be maintained by using small camera.
- Availability of stylist can be checked.

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SCREENSHOTS





FACIAL



Facials are treatments that involve cleansing, scrubbing, steaming, application of masks, peeling, nourishing and massaging the delicate facial skin. They help to get rid of the dull and flaky dead cells of upper most layer of the skin. The massage on the other hand, improves blood circulation, clears away clogged filthy pores and rehydrates the skin. Certain facials emphasize on curing specific issues such as pimple and acne, dark circles and puffiness beneath the eyes, anti ageing etc., while others focus on the overall health of the facial skin.

Close

SALON BOOKING

HOME

SERVICES

APPOINTMENT

ABOUT

CONTACT

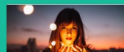
MAKE AN APPOINTMENT

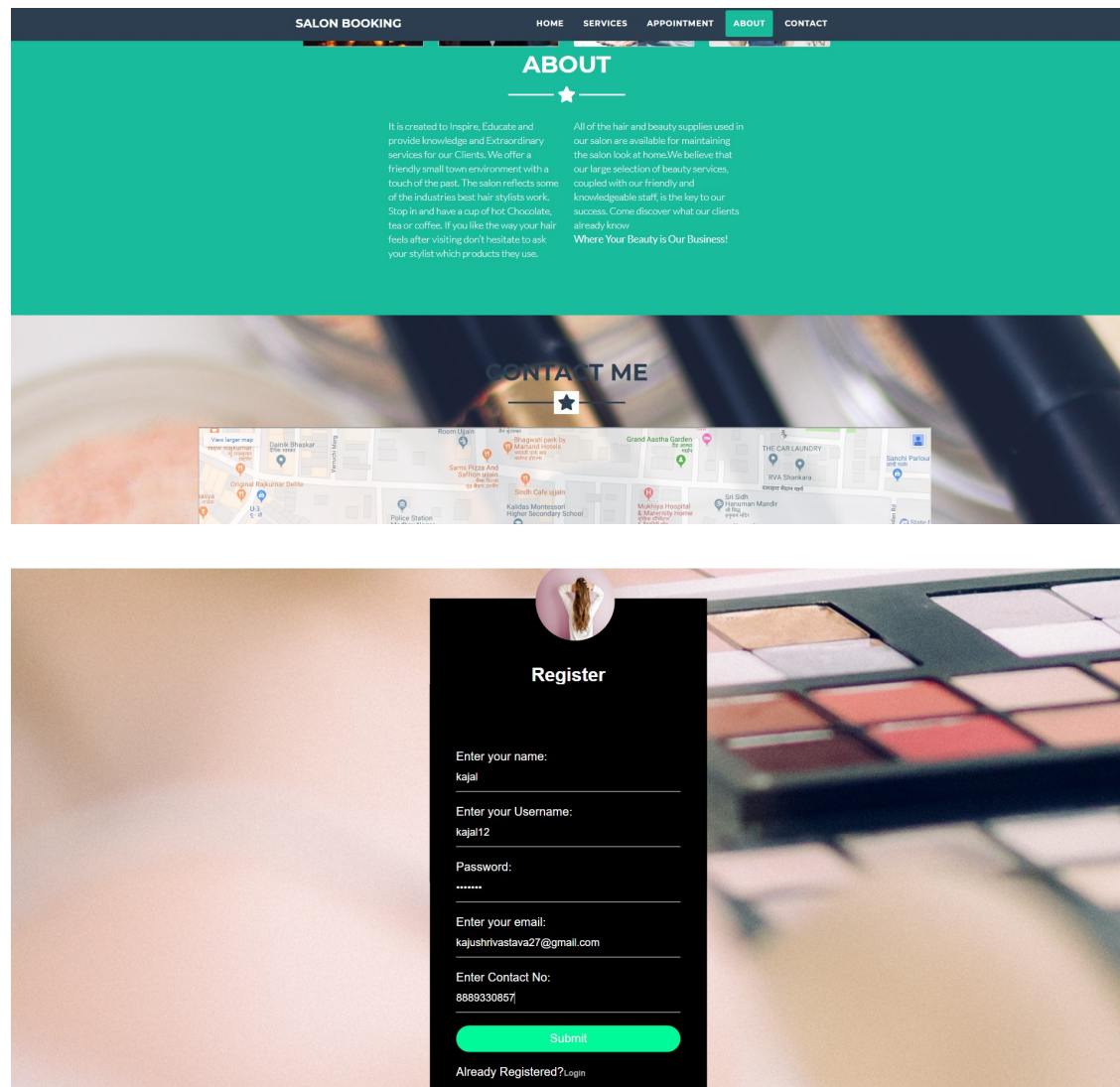


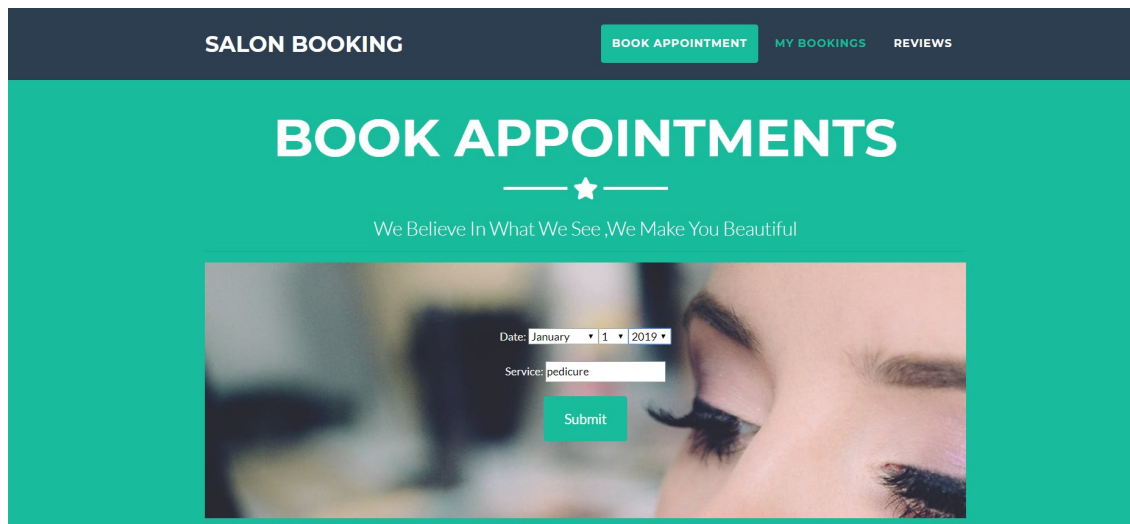
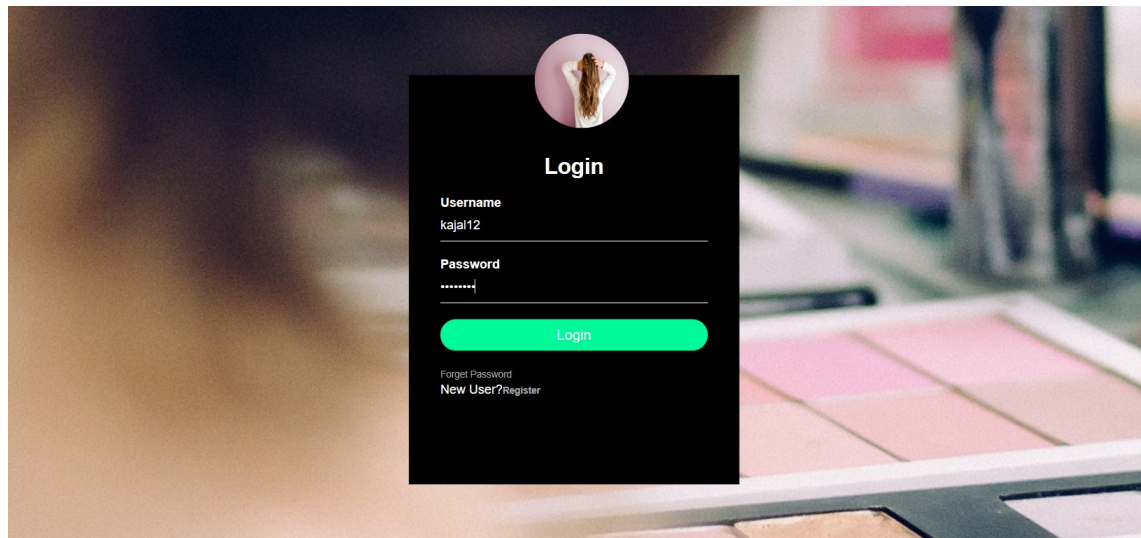
Book Appointment

View Appointment

Cancel Appointment







SALON BOOKING

BOOK APPOINTMENTMY BOOKINGSREVIEWS

MY BOOKINGS

Date	Services	Cancel Booking
April 5, 2019	haircut	Delete
April 26, 2019	Waxing	Delete
April 25, 2019	haircut	Delete
April 18, 2019	makeup	Delete
April 30, 2019	Hairspa	Delete
April 11, 2019	makeup	Delete
Jan. 1, 2019	bleach	Delete
April 20, 2019	facial	Delete
April 20, 2019	facial	Delete

SALON BOOKING

BOOK APPOINTMENTMY BOOKINGSREVIEWS

REVIEWS

Email Address

Message

Send

Admin Dashboard

Username:

kajal

Password:

.....

Log in

Admin Dashboard

WELCOME, KAJAL. [VIEW SITE](#) / [CHANGE PASSWORD](#) / [LOG OUT](#)

Site administration

AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION

Groups

[+ Add](#) [Change](#)

Users

[+ Add](#) [Change](#)

CRM

Book appointments

[+ Add](#) [Change](#)

Contacts

[+ Add](#) [Change](#)

Give reviews

[+ Add](#) [Change](#)

Recent actions

My actions

facial

Book appointment

Waxing

Book appointment

Hairspa

Book appointment

Hairspa

Book appointment

haircut

Book appointment

makeup

Book appointment

makeup

Book appointment

makeup

Book appointment

makeup

Book appointment

makeup

Book appointment

Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Mahakal Institute of Technology, Ujjain
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Admin Dashboard

WELCOME, RAJAL / VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT

Home > Frm > Book appointments

Select book appointment to change

ADD BOOK APPOINTMENT +

Action: Go 0 of 8 selected

<input type="checkbox"/>	BOOK APPOINTMENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	facial
<input type="checkbox"/>	bleach
<input type="checkbox"/>	makeup
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hairspa
<input type="checkbox"/>	makeup
<input type="checkbox"/>	haircut
<input type="checkbox"/>	Waxing
<input type="checkbox"/>	haircut

8 book appointments

Admin Dashboard

Home > Frm > Book appointments > makeup

Change book appointment

Date:

2019-04-18

Today | 

Note: You are 5.5 hours ahead of server time.

Service:

makeup

Delete

Home › Frm › Contacts

✓ The contact "Kajal" was changed successfully.

Select contact to change

Action: 0 of 4 selected

☐ CONTACT

☐ jiya

☐ anjali

☐ aditi

☐ Kajal

4 contacts

Admin Dashboard

[Home](#) › [Frm](#) › [Contacts](#) › Kajal

Change contact

Name:

Username:

Password:

Email:

Contact:

[Delete](#)