An Internship Report on

BUILD PG LIFE

Submitted in partial fulfillment of requirements to

Summer Internship (IT-451)

Submitted By

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R. V. R & J. C. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
(Autonomous)

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GUNTUR-522019

BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this internship report "**BUILD PG LIFE**" is the bonafide work of **"SHAIK KARISHMA (Y20IT105)"** who have carried out the work under my supervision, and submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of **INTERNSHIP (IT-451**) during the year 2023-2024

Smt. B. Manasa
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INTERNSHIP CERTIFICATE

INTERNSHALA TRAININGS

Certificate of Training

Shaik Karishma

from R.V.R. & J.C College Of Engineering has successfully completed an 8-week online training on **Web Development**. The training consisted of HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, DBMS, PHP, JS, React, and Final Project modules.

Shaik scored 100% marks in the final assessment and is a top performer in the training.

We wish Shaik all the best for future endeavours.

Sarvesh Agarwal

FOUNDER & CEO, INTERNSHALA

Date of certification: 2023-06-14

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SHAIK KARISHMA (Y20IT105)

Abstract

Web development refers to the creating, building, and maintaining of websites. It includes aspects such as web design, web publishing, web programming, and database management. It is the creation of an application that works over the internet i.e. websites. This report encapsulates my web development internship, conducted on Internshala platform. Throughout this period, I acquired practical knowledge in key web development technologies, including HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP, Bootstrap, and database management. Working independently, I aimed to enhance user experiences and functionality. The report underscores the importance of self-reliance, problem-solving, and continuous self-improvement in the field of web development. My experiences on Web Development have provided invaluable lessons and a solid foundation for my future in this domain.

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1. Introduction

Web development commonly refers, may include Web engineering, Web design, Web content development, client liaison, client side/server-side scripting, Web server and net- work security configuration, and e-commerce development.

The word Web Development is made up of two words, that is:

Web: It refers to websites, web pages or anything that works over the internet.Development: It refers to building the application from scratch.

Web Development can be classified into two ways:

1.Frontend
Development
2.Backend
Development

1. Frontend Development:

The part of a website where the user interacts directly is termed as front end. It is also referred to as the 'client side' of the application.

2. Backend Development:

Backend is the server side of a website. It is part of the website that users cannot see and interact with. It is the portion of software that does not come in direct contact with the users. It is used to store and arrange data.

Front-end developers are responsible for behavior and visuals that run in the user browser. while back-end developers deal with the servers Since the commercialization of a Web.

2.AREAS THAT ARE TRAINED

2.1 HTML

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages. HTML describes the structure of a Web page. HTML consists of a series of elements. HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content.

HTML is the code that is used to structure a web page and its content. For example, content could be structured within a set of paragraphs, a list of bulleted points, or using images and data tables.

2.1.1 Basic concepts of Web Development:

As a web developer, you will need to be able to understand the basics of HTML, CSS,and JavaScript. Additionally, you will need to be familiar with a variety of front-end devel- opment frameworks such as Bootstrap or Foundation. Finally, you will need to be skilled in managing and deploying web applications.

Web development can be broken down into four main steps:

a.Research
b.Design
c.Developm
ent
d.Testing.

2.1.2 Intoduction to HTML

HTML is the standard markup language for creating
Web pagesHTML describes the structure of a Web
page
HTML consists of a series of elements

HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content

HTML elements label pieces of content such as ”this is a heading”, ”this is a paragraph”,”this is a link”, etc.

Features of HTML:

It is easy to learn and easy
to use.It is platform-
independent.
Images, videos, and audio can be added to a
web page.Hypertext can be added to the text.
It is a markup language.

HTML is used to create the structure of web pages and website that are displayed on the Internet. HTML basically contains Tags and Attributes that are used to design the web pages. Also, we can link multiple pages using Hyperlinks.

2.1.3 HTML Tags:

HTML tags are like keywords which defines that how web browser will format and display the content. With the help of tags, a web browser can distinguish between an HTML content and a simple content. HTML tags contain three main parts: opening tag, content and closing tag. But some HTML tags are unclosed tags.

When a web browser reads an HTML document, browser reads it from top to bottom and left to right. HTML tags are used to create HTML documents and render their proper- ties. Each HTML tags have different properties.

An HTML file must have some essential tags so that web browser can differentiate between a simple text and HTML text. You can use as many tags you want as per your code requirement.

2.1.4 Lists,Forms

List:- HTML lists allow web developers to group a set of related items in listsThey are two of list in HTML:

1. Ordered HTML List
2. Unordered HTML List

Ordered HTML List:- An ordered list starts with the 'ol' tag. Each list item starts withthe 'li' tag.

The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

Unordered HTML List:- An unordered list starts with the 'ul' tag. Each list item startswith the 'li' tag.

The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default:

Forms:- An HTML form is used to collect user input. The user input is most often sentto a server for processing.

1. The form Element:- The HTML form element is used to create an HTML form for user input

2. The input Element:- The HTML input element is the most used form element. An input element can be displayed in many ways, depending on the type attribute.

3. Text Fields:- The input type="text" defines a single-line input field for text input.

4. The label Element:- Notice the use of the label element in the example above.

The label tag defines a label for many form elements.

The label element is useful for screen-reader users, because the screen-reader will read out loud the label when the user focuses on the input element.

The label element also helps users who have difficulty clicking on very small regions (such as radio buttons or checkboxes) - because when the user clicks the text within the
¡label¿ element, it toggles the radio button/checkbox.

The for attribute of the label tag should be equal to the id attribute of the input elementto bind them together.

2.2 CSS

CSS Means Cascading Style Sheets

CSS is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML or XML (including XML dialects such as SVG, MathML or XHTML). CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongsideHTML and JavaScript.

2.2.1 Intoduction to CSS:

CSS is the language we use to style a Web page.

a. CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media

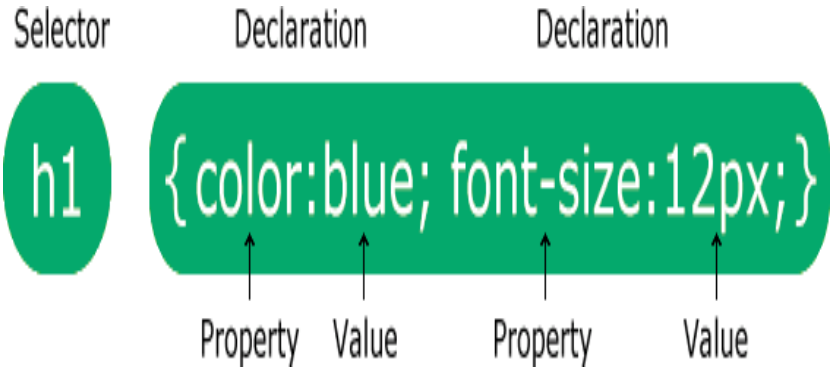
b. CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once

c. External stylesheets are stored in CSS files

CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and varia-tions in display for different devices and screen sizes.

While HTML uses tags, CSS uses rulesets. CSS is easy to learn and understand, but itprovides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document.

A CSS rule consists of a seletor and a declaration block.



2.2.2 CSS Selectors

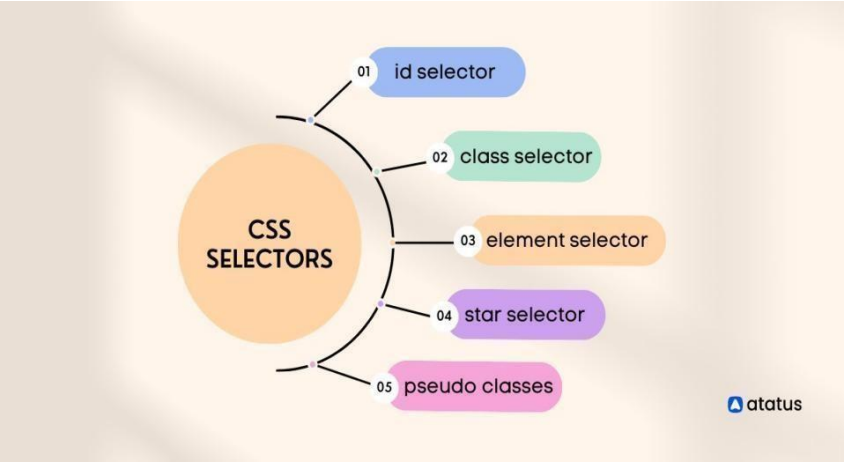
CSS selectors are used to ”find” (or select) the HTML elements you want to style.

We can divide CSS selectors into five categories:

1. Simple selectors :-select elements based on name, id, class

2. Combinator selectors:-select elements based on a specific relationship between them3.Pseudo-class selectors :-select elements based on a certain state

4.Attribute selectors:-select elements based on an attribute or attribute value



The CSS element Selector:- The element selector selects HTML elements based on theelement name

The CSS id Selector:- The id selector uses the id attribute of an HTML element to selecta specific element.

The id of an element is unique within a page, so the id selector is used to select oneunique element!

To select an element with a specific id, write a hash () character, followed by the id ofthe element.

The CSS class Selector:- The class selector selects HTML elements with a specific classattribute.

To select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by theclass name.

Pseudo-Element Selector:-It is used to style any specific part of the element.

Fo

rExample- It is used to style the first letter or the first line of any element.

Note: We use a double colon(::) in the case of a Pseudo-Element Selector.

2.2.3 Unit: Length,Color

CSS has several different units for expressing a length.

Many CSS properties take ”length” values, such as width, margin, padding, font-size,

et

c.

Length is a number followed by a length unit, such as 10px, 2em, etc. Example:- Set different length values, using px (pixels):

```
h1 font-size:
60px; p font-
size: 25px; line-
height: 50px;
```

A whitespace cannot appear between the number and the unit. However, if the value iszero, the unit can be taken.

For some CSS properties, negative lengths are allowed.There are two types of length units:

1. Absolute
2. Relative.

Absolute Lengths:- The absolute length units are fixed and a length

vary so much. However, they can be used if the output medium is known, such as for printlayout.

Relative Lengths:- Relative length units specify a length relative to another length prop- erty. Relative length units scale better between different rendering medium.

CSS Colors:- Colors are specified using predefined color names, or RGB, HEX, HSL,RGBA, HSLA values.

Types of CSS Colors:

1. CSS Background Color:- You can set the background color for HTML elements2.CSS Text Color:- You can set the color of text
3.CSS Border Color:- You can set the color of borders

CSS Color Values:- In CSS, colors can also be specified using RGB values, HEX values,

HSL values, RGBA values, and HSLA valuesrgb(255, 99, 71)
ff6347

hsl(9, 100, 64)

2.2.4 CSS Properties

A CSS property assign a style or behavior to an HTML element. Include: color, border, margin, font-style, and transform.

Font Property:- The font property is a shorthand

font-weight

font-size/line-
height font-
family

The font-size and font-family values are required. If one of the other values is missing,their default value are used.

he border-image property allows you to specify an image to be used as the border aroundan element.

Border properties:- The border-image property is a shorthand
property for:border-image-source
border-image-
slice border-
image-width
border-image-
outset border-
image-repeat

2.2.5 Display,Position

Display:- The display property specifies the display behavior (the type of rendering box) of an element. In HTML, the default display property value is taken from the HTMLspecifications or from the browser/user default style sheet.

Display is of 4 types:-

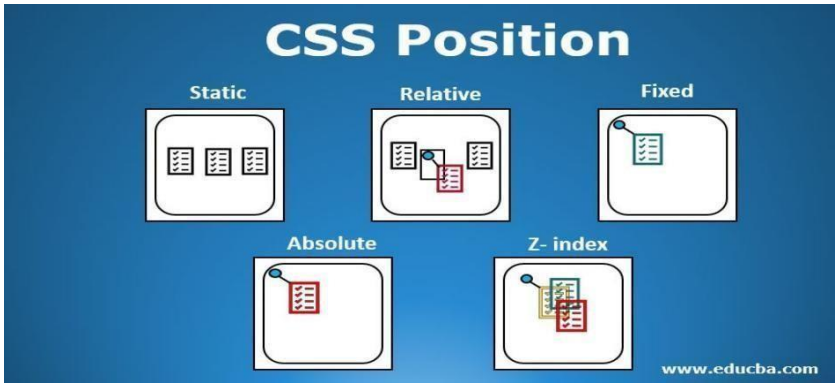
1. Block
2. Inline
3. Inline-Block
4. None.

Block - The element generates a block element box, generating line breaks both before and after the element when in the normal flow. In simple terms, a block-level element will take maximum space that is available and also will form in its own line.

We can not specify the dimensions with an ’inline’ element.

None - Turns off the display of an element so that it has no effect on the layout (the document is rendered as though the element did not exist). All descendant elements also have their display turned off.

Position:- The position property specifies the type of positioning method used for an element



static:- Elements render in order, as they appear in the document flow

Absolute:-The element is positioned relative to its first positioned (not static) ancestorelement

Fixed:-The element is positioned relative to the browser window

Relative:-The element is positioned relative to its normal position, so ”left:20px” adds20 pixels to the element’s LEFT position

2.3 DBMS

DBMS stands for Database Management System.

DBMS is a program used to maintain a relational database. DBMS is the basis for all modern database systems such as MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, and Microsoft Access. DBMS uses SQL queries to access the data in the database.

2.3.1 Intoduction to DBMS

the data efficiently. It is also used to organize the data in the form of a table, schema, views,and reports, etc.

A Database Management System (DBMS) is a software system that is designed to man- age and organize data in a structured manner. It allows users to create, modify, and query a database, as well as manage the security and access controls for that database.

DBMS allows users the following tasks:

1. Data Definition:-It is used for creation, modification, and removal of definition that defines the organization of data in the database.
2. Data Updation:-It is used for the insertion, modification, and deletion of the actual data in the database.
3. Data Retrieval:-It is used to retrieve the data from the database which can be used byapplications for various purposes.
4. User Administration:-It is used for registering and monitoring users, maintain data in- tegrity, enforcing data security, dealing with concurrency control, monitoring performanceand recovering information corrupted by unexpected failure.

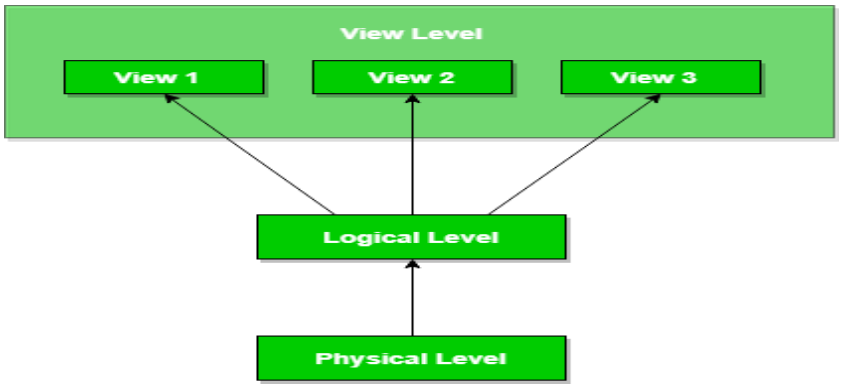
2.3.2 Basic Concepts and Terminologies

Basic concepts in DBMS:-

Database Abstraction:-

A major purpose of a database is to provide the user with only as much information as is required of them. This means that the system does not disclose all the details of the data, rather it hides some details of how the data is stored and maintained.

The complexity of databases is hidden from them which, if necessary, are ordered through multiple levels of abstraction to facilitate their interaction with the system. The different levels of the database are implemented through three layers:



Internal Level(Physical Level):-The lowest level of abstraction, the internal level, is closest to physical storage. It describes how the data is stored concretely on the storage medium.

Conceptual Level:- This level of abstraction describes what data is concretely stored in the database. It also describes the relationships that exist between the data. At this level, databases are described logically in terms of simple data structures. Users at this level are not concerned with how these logical data structures will be implemented at the physical level.

External Level(View Level):- It is the level closest to users and is related to the way thedata is viewed by individual users.

1. Database Schema: It is a design of the database. Or we can say that it is a skeleton ofthe database that is used to represent the structure, types of data will be stored in the rows and columns, constraints, relationships between the tables.
2. Data Constraints: In a database, sometimes we put some restrictions on the table thatwhat type of data can be stored in one or more columns of the table, it can be done by usingconstraints. Constraints are defined while we are creating a table.
3. Data dictionary or Metadata: Metadata is known as the data about the data. Or we can say that the database schema along with different types of constraints on the data is stored by DBMS in the dictionary is known as metadata.
4. Database instance: In a database, a database instance is used to define the completedatabase environment and its components. Or we can say that it is a set of memory structures and background processes that are used to access the database files.

5. Query: In a database, a query is used to access data from the databas

2.3.3 SQL Quries

SQL Stands for Structured Qurey Language

Types of SQL Queries SQL queries may be divided into two broad types:SELECT Query
ACTION Query

SELECT Query:- The SELECT Query in DBMS is used primarily to retrieve informa- tion from a database or to search for a particular record within a database. It is also used to filter entries in a database. The select query displays data in a tabular format in SQL butmayalso be used to display data in graphical or pictorial formats using other languages like GraphQL, etc.

SELECT Queries in SQL consist of a number of clauses like SELECT, FROM, WHERE, HAVING, GROUP BY, DISTINCT, JOIN, etc. These clauses help us specify certain con-ditions that may be used to select particular entries from a database.

Example:-

```
SELECT Age, Gender FROM
Employees where FirstName =
'Ryan'
AND LastName = 'Wilson';
```

Action Query:- The Action Query in DBMS is used to perform certain operations on the database such as insertion, deletion, modification, alteration, etc. Action queries are used to change the database in one way or another.

Action Queries in SQL consist of commands like CREATE, DROP, ALTER, TRUN- CATE, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, etc. These commands are used to create SQL tablesand make changes to the tables.

Example for insert:-

```
INSERT INTO Employees(129,"Reyah","Amor",24,"Female");
```

Example for update:-

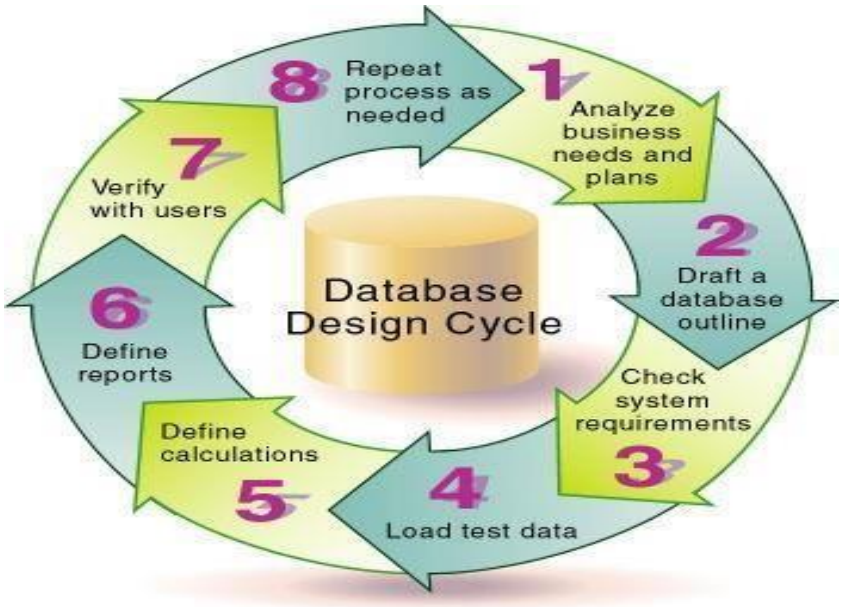
UPDATE Employees SET Age=27 WHERE EmpID=102;SELECT * FROM Employees;

Example for delete:-

DELETE FROM Employees WHERE FirstName=”Ryan”;
SELECT * FROM Employees;

2.3.4 Designing a Database

Database design is the organization of data according to a database model. The designer determines what data must be stored and how the data elements interrelate. With this in- formation, they can begin to fit the data to the database model. A database management system manages the data accordingly.



The main objectives behind database designing are to produce physical and logical de- sign models of the proposed database system. To elaborate this, the logical model is primar- ily concentrated on the requirements of data and the considerations must be made in terms of monolithic considerations and hence the stored physical data must be stored independentof the physical conditions. On the other hand, the physical

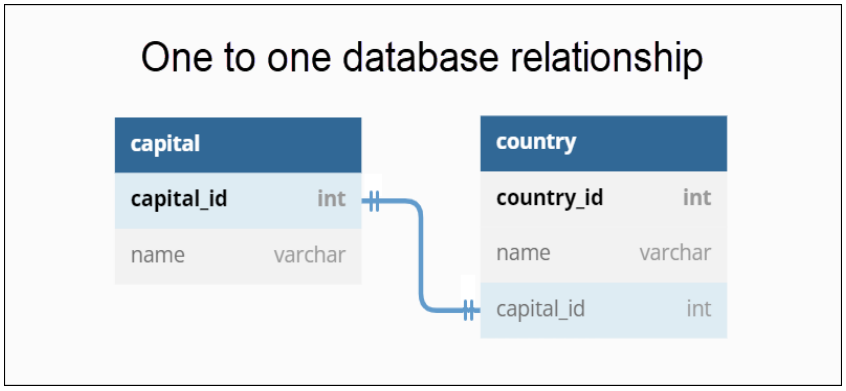
dia using hardware resources and software systems such as Database Management System(DBMS).

2.3.5 Database Relationship

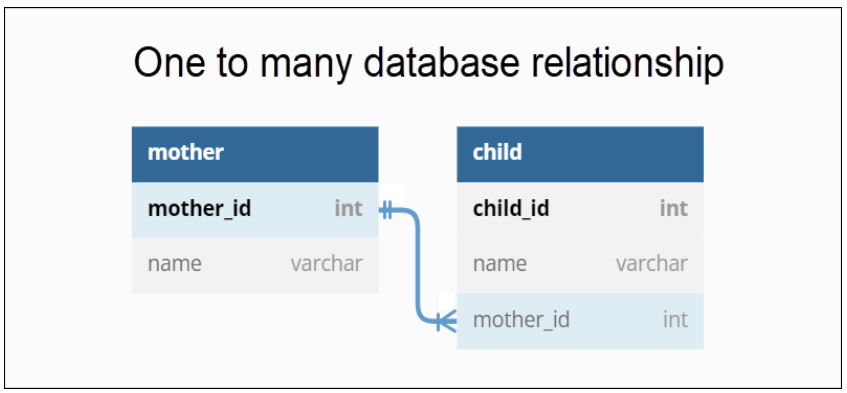
Database relationships are associations between tables that are created using join state- ments to retrieve data. The following table describes the database relationships. Table

There are 3 main types of relationship in a database:

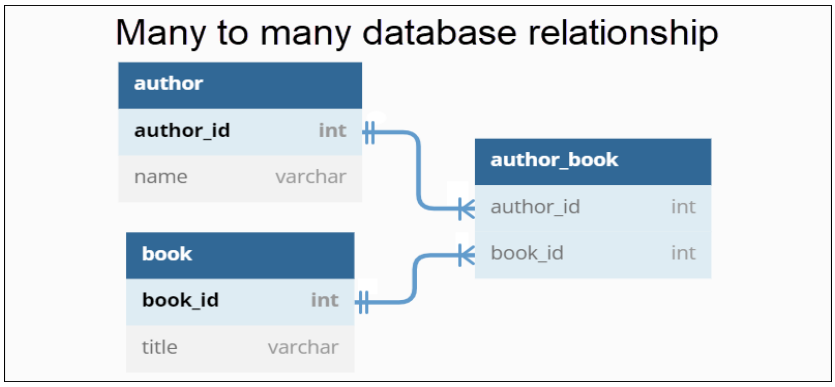
1. one-to-one:-



2. one-to-many:-



3many-to-many.



2.4 PHP

PHP stands for Hypertext Preprocessor

It is a inbuilt function which checks whether a constant is exists or not, in other words,defined or not.

2.4.1 Introduction to PHP

1. PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language
2.PHP scripts are executed on the server
3.PHP is free to download and use

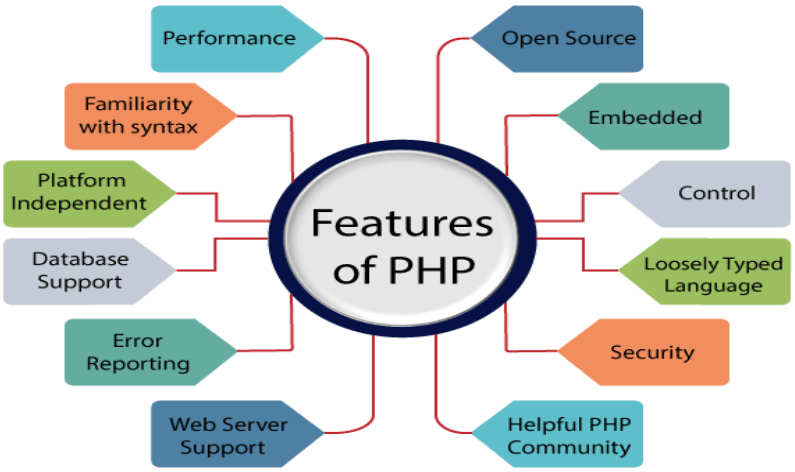
PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code it is executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML.PHP files have extension ".php"

PHP can generate dynamic page content

PHP can create, open, read, write, delete, and close files on the serverPHP can collect form data
PHP can send and receive cookies

PHP can add, delete, modify data in your databasePHP can be used to control user-access
PHP can encrypt data

With PHP you are not limited to output HTML. You can output images or PDF filesYou can also output any text, such as XHTML and XML.Features of PHP:



2.4.2 Conditional Statements

Very often when you write code, you want to perform different actions for differentconditions. You can use conditional statements in your code to do this.

In PHP we have the following conditional statements:

if statement - executes some code if one condition is true

if...else statement - executes some code if a condition is true and another code if thatcondition is false

if...elseif...else statement - executes different codes for more than two conditions nested if:The nested if statement contains the if block inside another if block. The inner
if statement executes only when specified condition in outer if statement is true. switch statement - selects one of many blocks of code to be executed

The if Statement:- The if statement executes some code if one condition is true.Syntax:-

if (condition)

code to be executed if condition is true;

The if...else Statement:- The if...else statement executes some code if a condition is trueand another code if that condition is false.

Syntax:-if (condition)

code to be executed if condition
is true;else
code to be executed if condition is false;

The if...elseif...else Statement:- The if...elseif...else statement executes different codesfor more than two conditions.

Syntax:-

if (condition)

code to be executed if this condition
is true;elseif (condition)
code to be executed if first condition is false
and thiscondition is true;
else

code to be executed if all conditions are false;

nested-if statement:The nested if statement contains the if block inside another if block. The inner if statement executes only when specified condition in outer if statement is true.

synatx:-

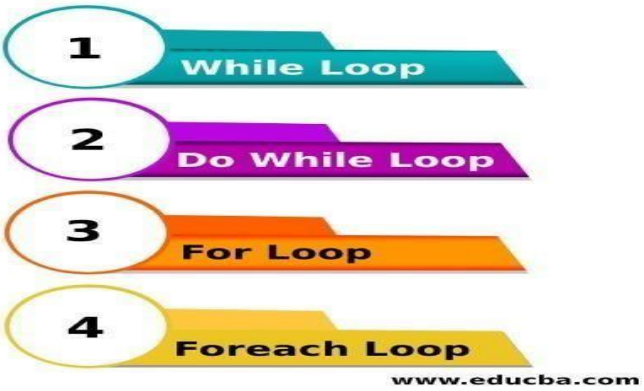
if (condition)

//code to be executed if
condition is trueif (condition)
//code to be executed if condition is true

2.4.3 Loops,Arrays,strings

Loops:-Loops are used to execute the same block of code again and again, as long as acertain condition is true.

In PHP, we have the following loop types:



while - loops through a block of code as long as the specified condition is true

Syntax:-

while (condition is true) code to be executed;

do...while - loops through a block of code once, and then repeats the loop as long as thespecified condition is true

Syntax:
-do
code to be executed; while (condition is true);

for loop:- loops through a block of code a specified number of timesSyntax:-
for (init counter; test counter; increment counter) code to be executed for each iteration;

foreach - loops through a block of code for each element in an arraySyntax:-
foreach (*arrayas*value)code to be executed;

Arrays:- In PHP, the array() function is used to carray:

In PHP, there are three types of arrays:

1. Indexed arrays - Arrays with a numeric index
There are two ways to create indexed arrays:
The index can be assigned automatically (index always starts at 0),or the index can be assigned manually

2. Associative arrays - Arrays with named keys

3. Multidimensional arrays - Arrays containing one or more arrays

PHP supports multidimensional arrays that are two, three, four, five, or more levels .However, arrays more than three levels deep are hard to manage for most people.

The dimension of an array indicates the number of indices you need to select an element.1.For a two-dimensional array you need two indices to select an element
2.For a three-dimensional array you need three indices to select an element

Strings:-

A string is a sequence of characters, like ”Hello world!”.

PHP String Functions In this chapter we will look at some commonly used functions tomanipulate strings.
strlen() - Return the Length of a String

The PHP strlen() function returns the length of a string.

2.5 JS

JS Stands for JavaScript

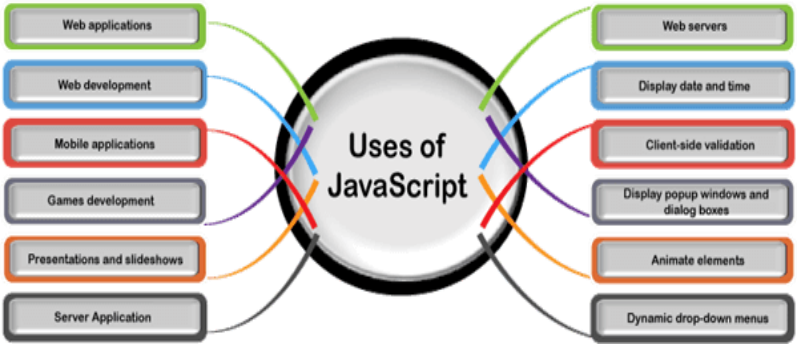
JS is a cross-platform, object-oriented programming language used by developers to make web pages interactive. It allows developers to create dynamically updating content, use animations, pop-up menus, clickable buttons, control multimedia.javaScript is a text-based programming language used both on the client-side and server- side that allows you to make web pages interactive. Where HTML and CSS are languages

that give structure and style to web pages, JavaScript gives web pages interactive elementsthat engage a user.

2.5.1 Introduction to JS

JavaScript is a scripting or programming language that allows you to implement com- plex features on web pages — every time a web page does more than just sit there and display static information for you to look at — displaying timely content updates, interac- tive maps, animated 2D/3D graphics, scrolling video jukeboxes

Uses of JavaScript:



JavaScript is mainly used for web-based applications and web browsers. But JavaScript is also used beyond the Web in software, servers, and embedded hardware controls. Here are some basic things JavaScript is used for:

1. Adding interactive behavior to web pages:- JavaScript allows users to interact with web pages. There are almost no limits to the things you can do with JavaScript on a web page – these are just a few examples:

Show or hide more information with the click of a button Change the color of a button when the mouse hovers over it Slide through a carousel of images on the homepage Zooming in or zooming out on an image

Displaying a timer or count-down on a websitePlaying audio and video on apage

Using a drop-down hamburger menu

2. Creating web and mobile apps:- Developers can use various JavaScript frameworks for developing and building web and mobile apps. JavaScript frameworks are collections of JavaScript code libraries that provide developers with pre-written code to use for routineprogramming features and tasks—literally a framework to build websites or web applica- tions around.

3. Building web servers and developing server applications Beyond websites and apps, developers can also use JavaScript to build simple web servers and develop the back-end infrastructure using Node.

4. Game development:- Of course, you can also use JavaScript to create browser games.These are great ways for beginning developers to practice their JavaScript skills.

2.5.2 Functions,Arrays,Strings

Defining functions:-

Function declarations:- A function definition (also called a function declaration, or func- tion statement) consists of the function keyword, followed by:

The name of the function.

A list of parameters to the function, enclosed in parentheses and separated by commas. The JavaScript statements that define the function, enclosed in curly braces

For example, the following code defines a simple function named square:function square(number)
return number * number;

The function square takes one parameter, called number. The function consists of one statement that says to return the parameter of the function (that is, number) multiplied by itself. The return statement specifies the value returned by the function, which is number *number.

Arrays:- An array is a special variable, which can hold more than one value:

const cars = [”Saab”, ”Volvo”, ”BMW”];

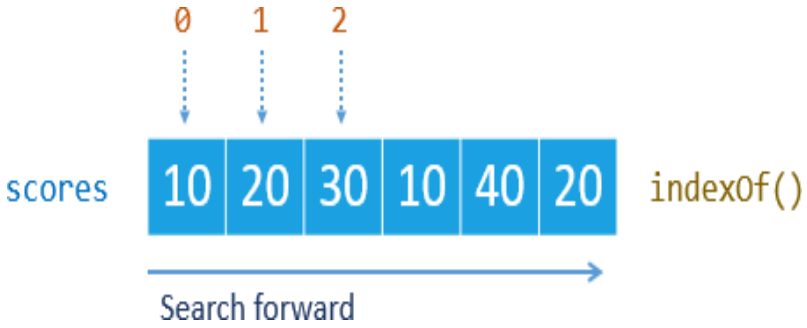
JavaScript Array Methods

Array length ,Array toString() ,Array pop() ,Array push() ,Array shift() ,Array unshift()

,Array join() ,Array delete() ,Array concat() ,Array flat() ,Array splice() ,Array slice()

JavaScript Array indexOf() The indexOf() method searches an array for an elementvalue and returns its position.

The first item has position 0, the second item has position 1, and so on.



2.6 Bootstrap

Bootstrap is a free, open source front-end development framework for the creation of web- sites and web apps. Designed to enable responsive development of mobile-first websites, Bootstrap provides a collection of syntax for template designs.

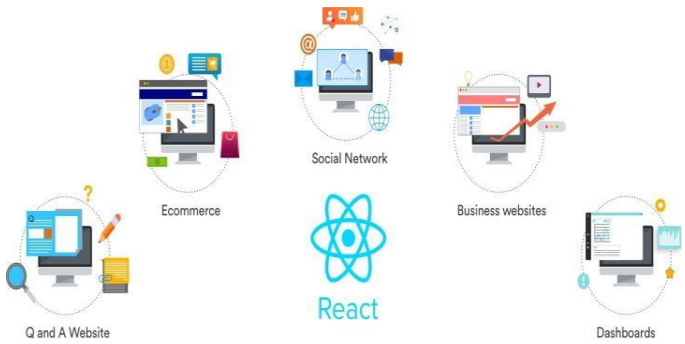
Benefits of Bootstrap:

2.7 React

React is a JavaScript-based UI development library. Although React is a library rather than a language, it is widely used in web development. The library first appeared in May 2013 and is now one of the most commonly used frontend libraries for web development.

”React’s primary role in an application is to handle the view layer of that application just like the V in a model-view-controller (MVC) pattern by providing the best and most efficient rendering execution. Rather than dealing with the whole user interface as a single unit, React.js encourages developers to separate these complex UIs into individual reusable components that form the building blocks of the whole UI. In doing so, the ReactJS frame- work combines the speed and efficiency of JavaScript with a more efficient method of ma- nipulating the DOM to render web pages faster and create highly dynamic and responsive web applications.” https://blog.hubspot.com/website/react-js

Uses of React in Web Development:



3.PROJECT

A PG and hostel management system/software can automate many administrative tasks, such as billing, room allocation and inventory management. This automation can save you time and effort, enabling you to focus on other aspects of your business.

How to run?

Open xampp, start Apache and MySQL
Click on Admin in MySQL
Now in database, create and insert values in table
Save HTML, CSS, JavaScript, PHP files in a folder named 'Pglife'
Now open and run web browser with ip address/folder name/
Ex:127.0.0.1/PGlife

1. The home page:-

a. Search bar, where user can enter city name(in any case), and PGs listed in that city(if exists in database), will be shown as list.
b. Contains main cities in the form of circular sections, clicking upon which user can get the list of pgs existing in that city.

2. The PG list page:-

a. Shows the list of all the PGs and their main features in the selected city, in the form of beautiful cards.
b. Filter bar, using which the PGs can be sorted according to rent and rating, in ascending or descending order.
c. User can see here which PG is being marked interested by how many users, to know popularity.
d. After logging in, user can mark any PG(s) as interested, from the list itself, by clicking on the heart icon.
e. The heart icon toggles style in terms of fill color, when alternatively clicked to like or dislike the pg. Based upon click, interested user's number remains updated dynamically.

3. The PG details page:-

a. In the property list page, if any user clicks on "View" button, that pg's entire details is being displayed in the PG details page.
b. Images of the selected PG is being viewed at top front as a beautiful carousel.
c. The page shows all the details such as amenities, testimonials, address of the PG neatly.
d. User can see the selected PG is being marked interested by how many users, to know popularity.
e. After logging in, user can mark any PG(s) as interested, from the list itself, by clicking on the heart icon.
f. The heart icon toggles style in terms of fill color, when alternatively clicked to like or dislike the pg. Based upon click, interested user's number remains updated dynamically.

4. The dashboard:-

a. Appears only for the logged in users.

b. Shows the account details of the logged in users.
c. Below profile details, there is a section for Interested properties, which shows the cards of those PGs which the logged in user marked interested, accross any city.
d. From this list, user can click the heart icon on any PG card, to remove that PG from interested list, and that specific page section gets dynamically changed according to user's action.

5. The Navbar:-

a. Contains brand name.
b. If NOT logged in, it shows option to Signup and Login.
c. If logged in, it shows option to got to Dashboard and Logout. Also, it displays the user's first name who is being logged in currently, by using SESSION.
d. Totally responsive toggler navbar.

6. The Breadcrumb:-

a. Beautify shows the relative location of the user in the web app.
b. Contains hyperlinks to easily navigate back and forth an endpoint.

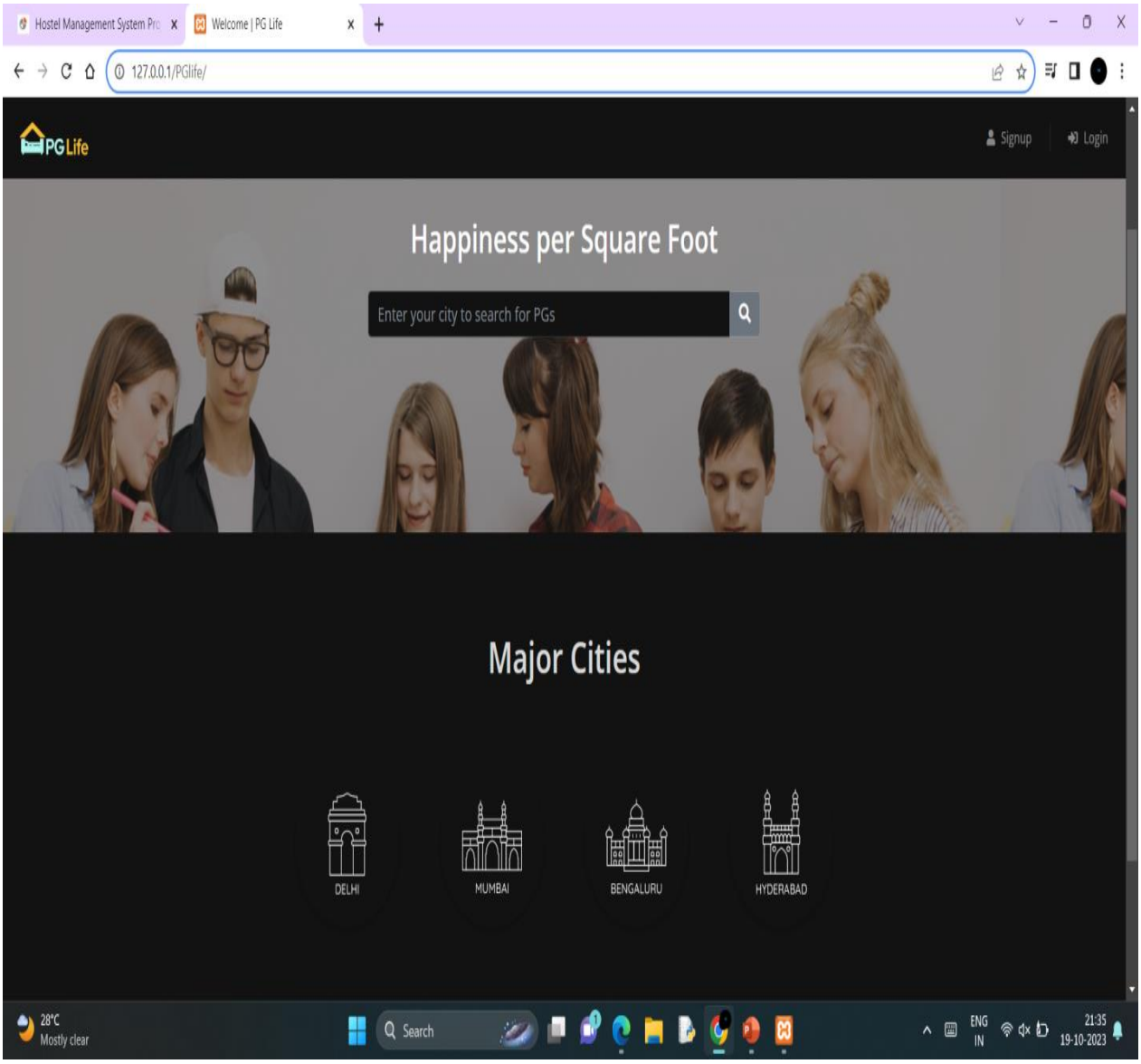
7. The Footer:-

a. Shows the list(containg hyperlinks) to show the list of PGs in the most popular cities.
b. Displays copywright information.

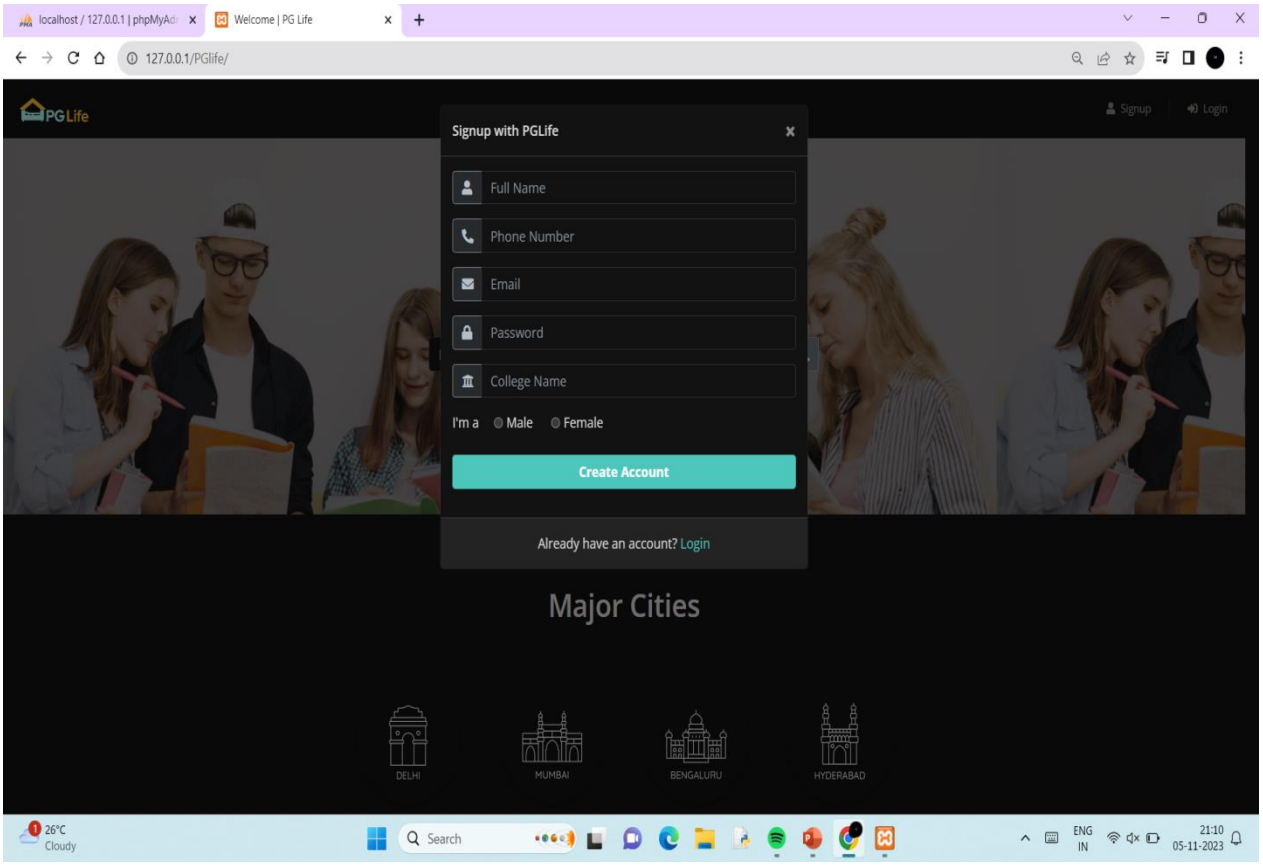
8. Entire web app can be surfed without logging in for user's ease and attraction for new users. Only certain features such as dashboard, and marking interested are available upon log in.
9. Through the entire web app, each and every excetion is handled well using custom codes and UI, such that they are easily managed, and user can get to know the fault.

- Following are the outputs for the project “build pg life”

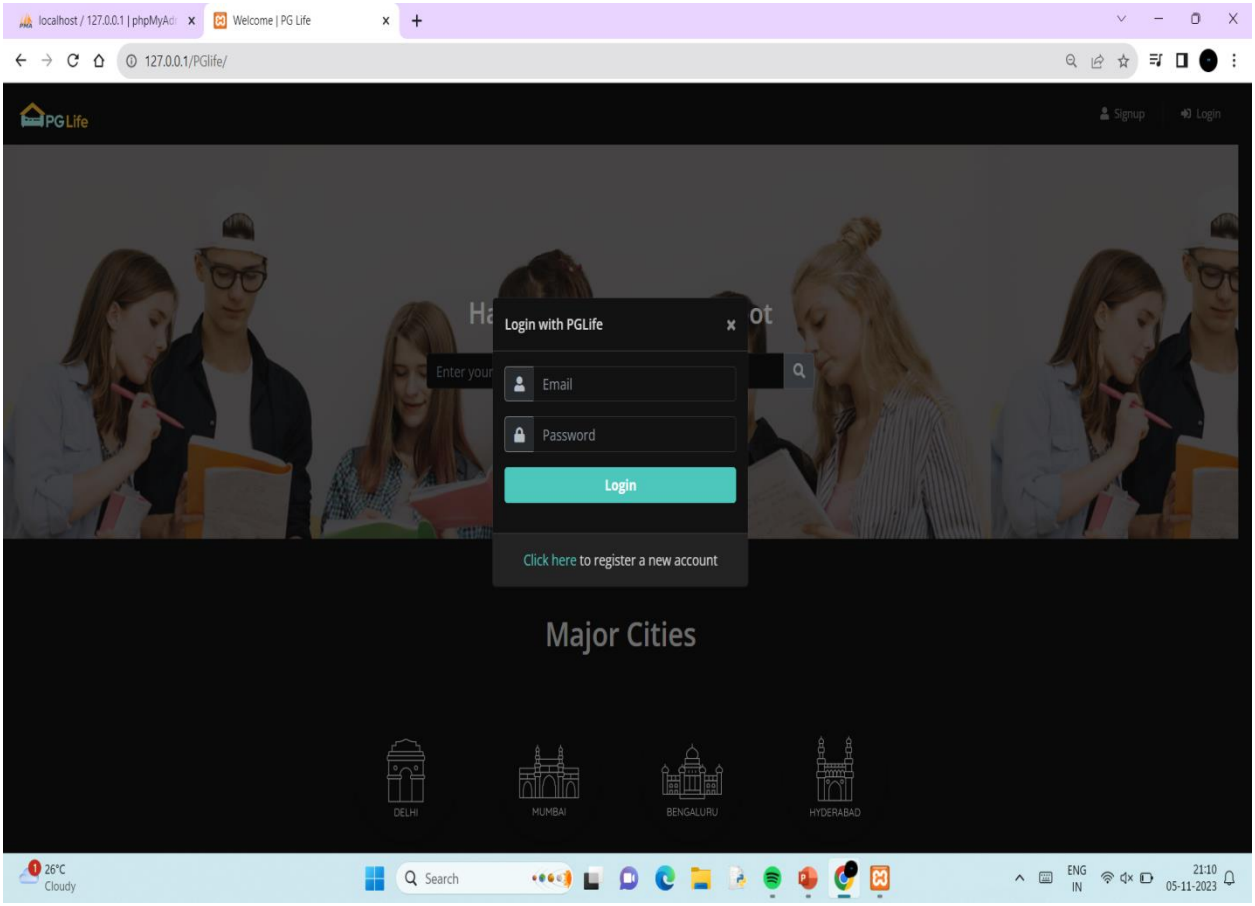
1. Home Page


Hostel Management System Pro
Welcome | PG Life
127.0.0.1/PGlife/
PGLife
Signup
Login
Happiness per Square Foot
Enter your city to search for PGs
Major Cities
DELHI
MUMBAI
BENGALURU
HYDERABAD
28°C
Mostly clear
Search
ENG
IN
21:35
19-10-2023

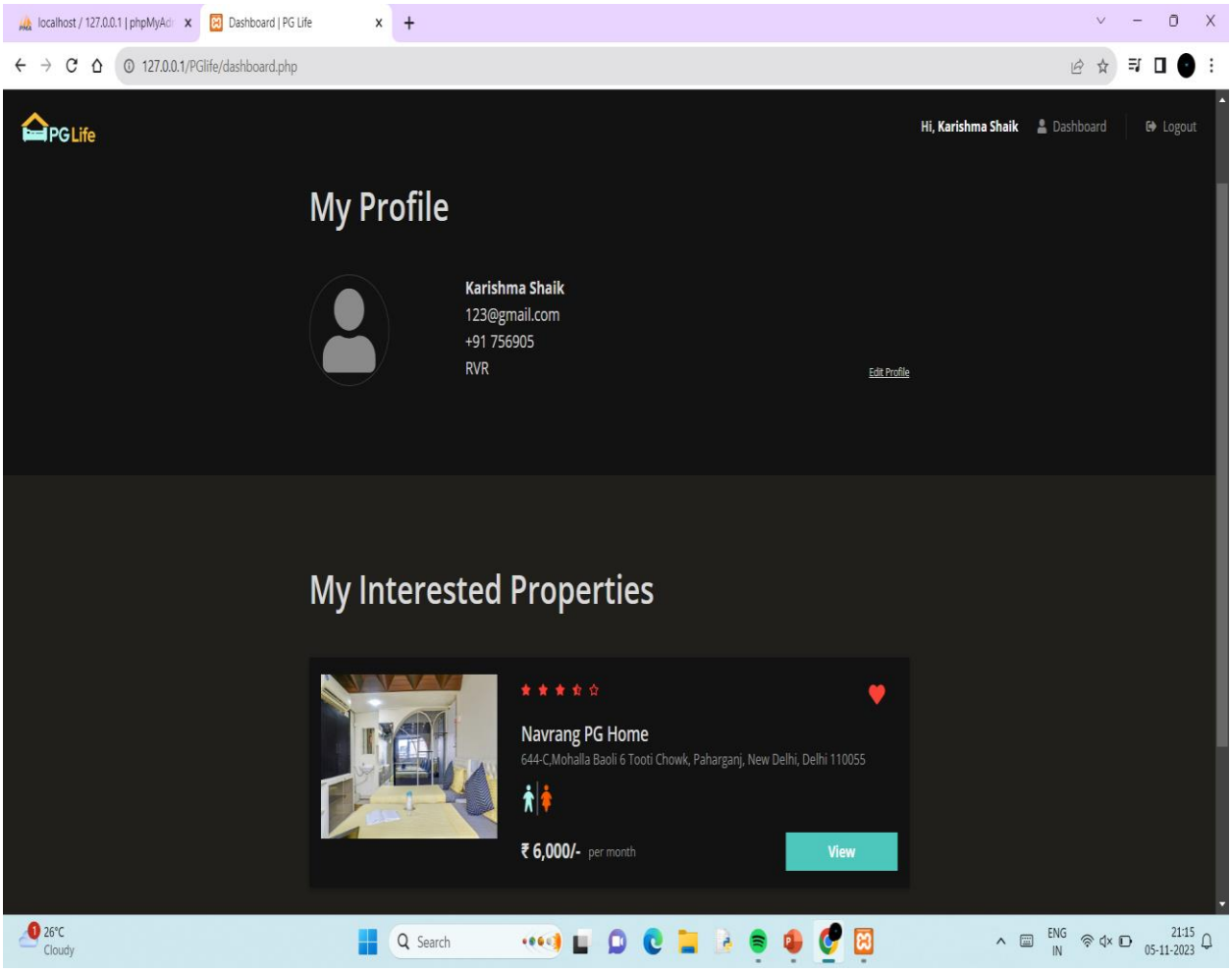
2. **Signup with PGLife**



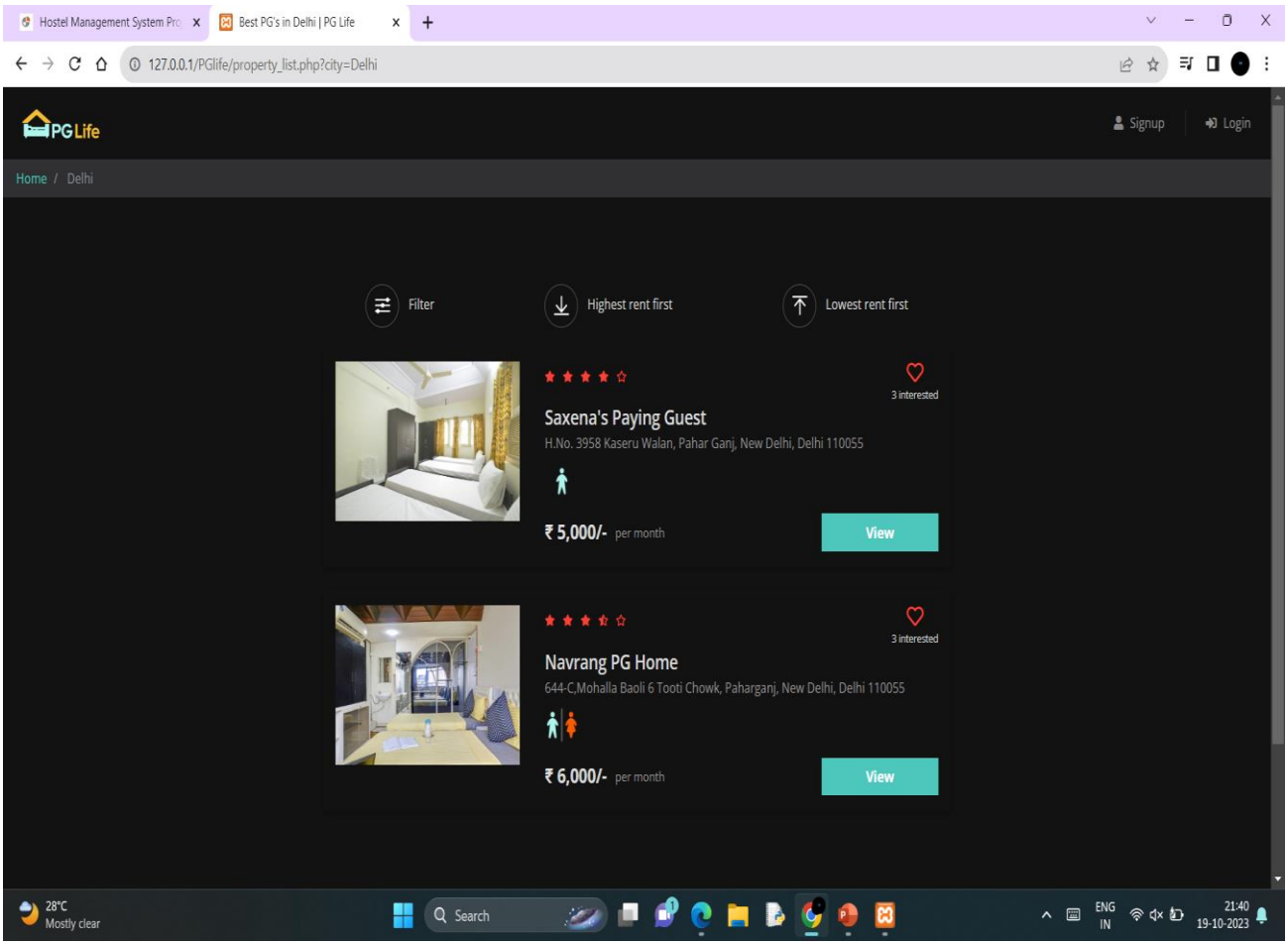
3. **Login Page**


localhost / 127.0.0.1 | phpMyAd
Welcome | PG Life
127.0.0.1/PGlife/
PG Life
Signup
Login
Login with PGLife
Email
Password
Login
Click here to register a new account
Major Cities
DELHI
MUMBAI
BENGALURU
HYDERABAD
26°C
Cloudy
Search
ENG
IN
21:10
05-11-2023

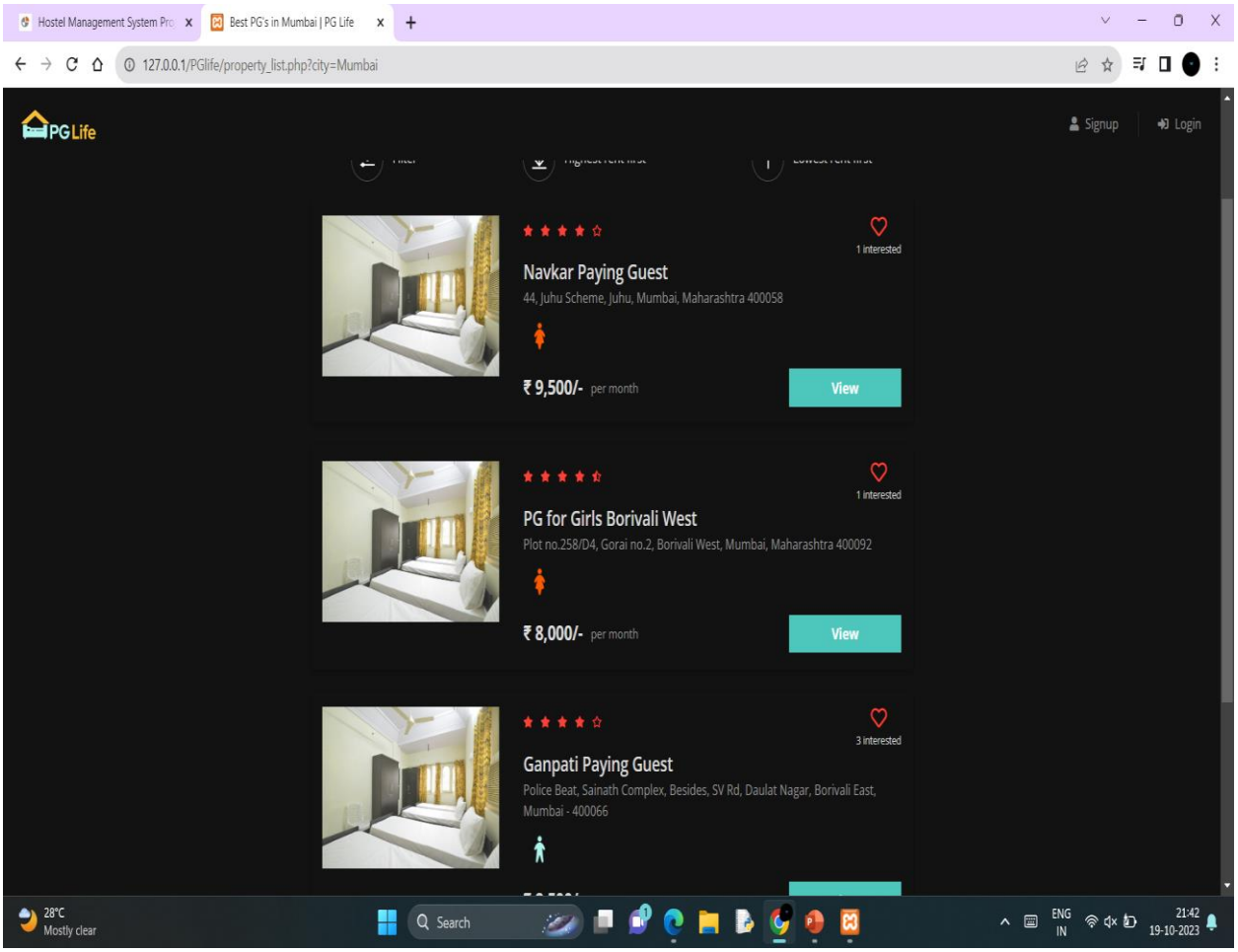
4. DashBoard


localhost / 127.0.0.1 | phpMyAdmin
Dashboard | PG Life
127.0.0.1/PGlife/dashboard.php
PGLife
Hi, Karishma Shaik
Dashboard
Logout
My Profile
Karishma Shaik
123@gmail.com
+91 756905
RVR
Edit Profile
My Interested Properties
Navrang PG Home
644-C,Mohalla Baoli 6 Tooti Chowk, Paharganj, New Delhi, Delhi 110055
₹ 6,000/- per month
View
26°C
Cloudy
Search
ENG
IN
21:15
05-11-2023

5. PG in Delhi


Hostel Management System Pro
Best PG's in Delhi | PG Life
127.0.0.1/PGlife/property_list.php?city=Delhi
PG Life
Signup
Login
Home / Delhi
Filter
Highest rent first
Lowest rent first
3 interested
Saxena's Paying Guest
H.No. 3958 Kaseru Walan, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi, Delhi 110055
₹ 5,000/- per month
View
3 interested
Navrang PG Home
644-C,Mohalla Baoli 6 Tooti Chowk, Paharganj, New Delhi, Delhi 110055
₹ 6,000/- per month
View
28°C
Mostly clear
Search
ENG
IN
21:40
19-10-2023

6. PG in Mumbai



4.Conclusion

The work experiences I encountered during the internship allowed me to develop [specific skills]. I think I still require to work on my [mention other skills]. But, the overall experience was positive, and everything I learned would be useful in my future career in this field. This internship has been an excellent and rewarding experience .This for sure will path to one's IT career .I can conclude that there have been a lot I have learnt from mywork.

References

1.Textbooks

a. Web Design With HTML, CSS, JavaScript and jQuery Set
b. JavaScript: The Definitive Guide
c. Eloquent JavaScript
d. Learn JavaScript VISUALLY With Interactive Exercises
e. Secrets of the JavaScript Ninja
f. Road To React: Your Journey To Master React.js in JavaScript
g. Fullstack Vue: The Complete Guide to Vue.js
h. Learning PHP, MySQL & JavaScript: With jQuery, CSS & HTML5
i. PHP and MySQL for Dynamic Web Sites: Visual QuickPro Guide
j. PHP Objects, Patterns, and Practice
k. Don't Make Me Think, Revisited: A Common Sense Approach to Web Usability
l. The Joy of PHP Programming: A Beginner's Guide – by Alan Forbes
m. Database Systems: The complete book

2.Web Links

a. https://www.w3schools.com/whatis/
b. https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/web-development/
c. https://www.wpbeginner.com/