TRAINING REPORT

OF

SIX MONTHS INDUSTRIAL TRAINING, UNDERTAKEN

AT

"SPIC"

IN

"IT DEPARTMENT"

ON

"MATRIMONY PROJECT"

Under the Guidance of:
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Preface

The current report was the result of a training program undertaken at SPIC. The purpose of this training was to acquaint me with the practical application of campus information.

In preparation for Project Report, I received six months of training to get the necessary information about the company. A combination of learning and experience gained from our practical course in the company is presented in this Project Report.

The Project Report begins with the Organization's profile, Introduction to work and work done during the training.

The information presented in this Project Report is available from the organization's website resources and from other websites.

Table Of Content

1.Introduction- Organization

The Society for the Promotion of IT in Chandigarh (SPIC) was established under the auspices of the Department of Information Technology, Chandigarh Administration by implementing various programs of the Administration Department to promote the IT industry in Chandigarh. The Chairperson of the Association is the Advisory Counselor.

1.1 OBJECTIVES

- Promoting the use of Information Technology in the Union Territory of Chandigarh in accordance with the IT policy of the Chandigarh Administration.

- Perform all functions consistent with the IT vision of the Chandigarh Administration as set out in the IT Policy.

- Facilitate the establishment and operation of computerized data processing centers.

- Provide consulting services and provide training in various fields of Information Technology.

- Facilitate the creation of software packages and related materials and turnkey projects / assignments in India and abroad in Information Technology by public and private companies in the Union Territory of Chandigarh to promote the use of Information Technology for the benefit of Chandigarh citizens.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY WAS ESTABLISHED IN MARCH 2000.

Information Technology is an important and highly effective tool where development and progress can be achieved through the co-operation of all sections of society including government and society. Chandigarh administrators are committed to providing a responsive and effective response to the bicubic retention system based on national objectives. Chandigarh is the first city to be organized in the country and still retains its status as one of the best-run cities in the country. Excellent social infrastructure, large green

spaces and combined size make Chandigarh an ideal place to work. The standard of living in the Beautiful City is compared to the world's leading cities.

E-Governance is a very important aspect of the IT policy of Chandigarh management. Management's vision is to create an information-based society, where all Chandigarh citizens will be able to enjoy the benefits of IT in 2005. IT will be used as a means of effective communication between Government and the public so that information exchange and access to government departments can be faster and easier leading to a better standard of living.

1.2 PARK CENTER

Online Activity

Payment of the Bill

Purchase of bus tickets

Payment of taxes

Payment for in-house EMIs

Simplification

Issuance of certificates

Complaining complaints

FIR status

Issuance of old woman, disability cards

1.3 LIST OF SERVICE

Department of Engineering

Fundraising

Complaints Monitoring System

Municipal Organization

Debt collection of water

Booking a space for the MC Community Center

Chandigarh police

Complaint’s registration and follow-up

NOC of Stolen Vehicles

Immigration registration and visa extension

Vehicle challan payment

DC Office

Issuance of Residence Certificate

Issuance of income certificate

Department of Social Development

Issuance of an adult citizen's card

Disability card issuance

Director of Transport

Bus Pass Passion Daily

Passing Problem

Birth and Death Registration Department

Issuance of Birth and Death Certificate

Fees and taxes

Sales and entertainment tax collection

RLA office

Approval of application for a study license

1.4 VISION AND OBJECTIVES

The vision of this project is to create a knowledge-based society by making the most of I.T. as a means of effective communication between Government and the public so that information exchange and access to government departments can be accelerated. The objectives of this project are:

· Provide free one-stop solutions to citizens.

· Reduce the number of citizen contact points and thereby reduce their wasted time.

· Provide a convenient time to access, execute and deliver services.

· Transparency in service delivery.

Project Sampark is the Department of IT (DIT) program to develop, integrate and maintain web portals of various administrative departments by providing a 'One-stop-shop' for 16 G2C services at 8 at the Sampark Center. It not only provides Internet Marketing Promotion through its facilities and a web-approved portal but is also a great source of information distribution.

Prior to this step the average man had to visit several transactions without stopping for long lines and waiting a few days to a few weeks to get the result. Sometimes he had to deal with harassment for not being transparent.

Following the program's the management succeeded in providing a single solution to the e-Sampark facilities as various services, previously available on private islands and sometimes leading to duplication of work, were delivered to these facilities. The processing time has been reduced as the efficiency of the service delivery system has been improved by IT. allowed thus in respect of the removal of long lines and public waiting hours. One solution to stop citizens from overwork, which has led to the elimination of frustration for the average person as they have to deal with more workers. Reduced citizen waste time as many activities are performed at these institutions. Citizen Centric residents with state-of-

the-art facilities, outside central location from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily service except Sunday's Better turnaround on access, processing and delivery

The project is designed in such a way that any citizen service of any emergency can be provided. The decision to make new services available at eSampark facilities is based on a citizen-based survey based on feedback received and a citizen satisfaction survey conducted. Departmental action is also taken and departmental communication is initiated to initiate services. It provides relevant information on audio broadcasts, tracts and notifications. The department is also provided with centralized records to monitor progress and make various MIS reports. From the 11 activities of the 7 departments the project has completed the provision of 16 services through 3 delivery channels without increasing the number of tables from 3 centers (12 spots) to 8 Centers (32 spots). It can also be repeated due to the robustness of the technology involved and the wide range of services it can provide.

2. Introduction of Tasks/Subtasks assigned

In previous tests only database design, flow charts and surveys were performed through the basic registration and login process.

2.1 Module Provided

In module-version1 where all the basic functionality and major project functions are provided

Registering a new User

Login Through the login process the user can also create a basic password for forget fulness.

The profile page behind the user login is redirected to the profile page where the user can get a full view of the profile with basic information.

The profile page also provides other resources as a user can complete a profile by filling out a complete information form. Users can send requests to others and receive requests from others. Users can upload their photo in gallery mode. Users can provide directions to other users.

The link panel here for user interaction will be displayed.

Filters with this help user can search as needed.

Contact page, about page.

Functions Under Module-version1
Detailed Description of Modules

1.) library - in the library all data communication activities are made to be naturally dynamic and can be used anywhere in a project.

2). New user registration - before registering a new user first check the email in the database if the email finds that it will not allow the user to register, here the user provided basic information such as email, phone number, name, date of birth, Gender eetc.to create login credentials. While the user is registering the verification link will be sent to the user to

verify the authorized user. When a user clicks on that post link the value of the user's status will be updated on the first 1 to 0. so the status of the status will be 1 which means the user is currently active and can log in to his profile.

3). Login to the first sign-in function A user with an average data rate will be 1 who can only sign in. Users can sign in with the email they provide at the time of registration and password similar to the one they set up at that time. In case the user forgets the passwords they can click on the link forget the password and otp will be sent to the provided registered email. After filling in the appropriate otp the user will update or set a new password.

4). Profile page - After logging in the user will be redirected to the profile page where great performance or all major activities can be performed by the user. On the profile page users will see the default pic on the basis of male or female or that user can see the details they provided during registration. The profile page is divided into three straight sections. The first part will show all the activities users can do, the second part users can see information about them, and the last third of users can see their contacts if they are friends.

5.) Complete your profile - here, users can provide full details such as family, education, profession, lifestyle etc.

6). Accepted request - this user can view all requests sent by another profile. With the user request friend can accept or delete the request and the user can view the full profile of the profile that sent the request but in private the user cannot see the person's phone call and email.

7.) Submit Request- User can send requests to other profiles by that user and may delay the request.

8.) Enter directions- here the user can provide directions for another user if the reference user creates a profile or register where the reference user will get a point that can be used against the sending request process.

9.) Gallery - where the user can upload images that can be seen via a gallery link where the user can upload the top 5 images. All embedded images will be approved by the

administrator only when the images are displayed to the user of a particular profile which can modify, delete or set the image as default image.

10.) User login will be sent to logs and the session will be destroyed.

3.Proposed System

Web wedding application

The main purpose of the Matrimonial Web Application is to provide Grooms and Couples with the best matchmaking information by exploring opportunities and resources to meet potential partners. Keeping our goal in mind, we have created an online comparison game that will touch the lives of millions of people around the world.

The objectives of the Wedding Web application are:

3.1) The main purpose of this application is to facilitate business alignment using information in the field.

3.2) It assists the user by providing the profiles of the prospective “Bride” or “Bridegroom” and other information about them online.

3.3) Users can get information about their dream life partners in his or her home where he or she agrees.

3.4) This app provides a help that helps those users with a certain level of qualities in mind to make an online marriage easier.

3.5) Since the Internet is the foundation of modern business, our online-based project paves the way for modern business.

Matrimonial Web Application will allow a new user to register and after successful registered users can receive an email confirmation, after completing the user profile registration will be visible to other users.

Matrimonial is a website that will provide a platform for the Bride / Groom to find the perfect match. There are different categories such as registration, partner, search, etc. Therefore, the bride / groom may find their interest in finding a partner. The Bride / Groom can search directly for a partner according to their required terms.

Main Objective:

3.1.1) The main purpose is to provide free delivery of games. Here in the proposed system, it does not charge any user or requires a membership premium.

3.1.2) With the proposed system also provide other services under one roof where users cannot find their similarities but can also book other services such as: hall booking, resorts, food, makeup artist, designers, entertainment etc.

Through this Application, we will provide the following skills:

(1) Control Module.

(2) User Registration Module

(3) Image upload module

(4) Making an album

(5) Submission of Application

(6) Obtaining an Application

(7) User Login

(8) Enter References

(9) Search Module.

4. Project Planning

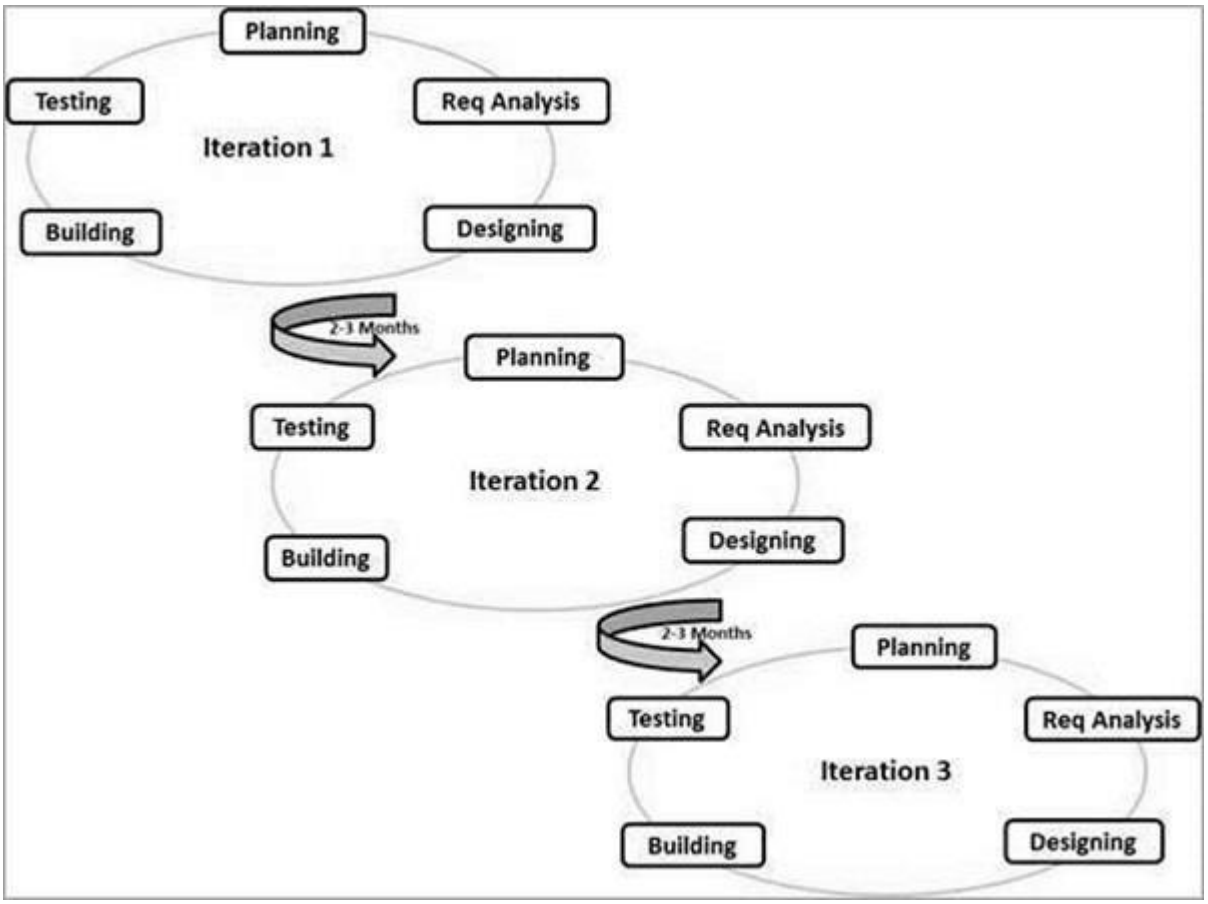
The software engineering process model is selected depending on the type of project and its implementation, the methods and tools to be used, and the controls and distributions required. Our software is based on the Agile Model. This method of software development is described below.

Agile Model:

- Planning
- Needs Analysis
- Design
- Enter the code
- Unit inspections and
- Admission Test

The Agile Model believes that every project needs to be managed differently and the existing methods need to be adjusted to best fit the needs of the project. In Agile, tasks are divided into time boxes (small frames) to deliver specific output features.

A deviation method is taken and the construction of the operating software is delivered after each duplication. Each construction rises according to features; the final design holds all the features a customer ‘s need.



The following are the principles of the Agile Manifesto -

• **People and partnerships** - In Agile development, planning and motivation are important, as are collaborations such as local partnerships and programs.

• **Functional software** - operating software is considered as the best way to communicate with customers to understand their needs, rather than just text.

• **Customer interaction** - As needs can be fully collected at the beginning of a project due to various factors, continuous customer communication is critical to finding the right product needs.

• **Response to change -** Agile development focuses on rapid response to change and continuous improvement.

5. Feasibility Study

Research into the feasibility of a process for evaluating program development opportunities. It is a way of assessing the various needs and availability of financial and technical resources.

Before starting the process's the various parameters should be checked as:

- Is the estimated amount available or not?
- Is the man's ability to use the system present or not?
- Man power trained or not?

All of the above conditions must be met to begin the project. This is why an in-depth analysis of probability is performed.

There are three different ways to test the possibility

1) Economic Corruption

2) Technical Performance

3) Functionality.

Economic Usability:

In economic terms, system cost analysis is performed. The system should only be upgraded if it will revert to the current user of the manual system which can only be priced by purchasing newspapers. In addition if he wants to see the archives of a certain equality he must refer to all the old newspapers. With research reports he should buy another magazine. So instead of buying a magazine the user should go online and with a single click he can find any information he wants. our online news project is passing a test of potential savings.

Technical Performance:

Used to detect existing computer, Hardware and software, adequate weather or additional equipment? Minimum System Requirements may not be costly for a computer user. All the user needs is a proper browser and a built-in net frame for our system to be fully operational.

Operational Performance:

Once the program has been designed there should be a trained and experienced trainer. If they are not trained they should be given training according to the program requirements.

From a user perspective our system works perfectly as it requires certain computer knowledge. Operators only need to add daily prices for various stocks and there is sufficient assurance available so operators do not need any special technical knowledge. our system also succeeds in testing the feasibility of performance.

6. Tools and Technologies Used

Operating System	Windows-10
Language	php
Database	MySQL

PHP

PHP is the server language writing on the server side. used to develop Static websites or Dynamic websites or Web applications. PHP stands for Hypertext Preprocessor, which previously represented Personal Home Pages. PHP scripts can only be translated to a server with PHP installed. Client computers accessing PHP documents require a web browser only. PHP file contains PHP tags and ends with the extension ".php". A script is a set of program commands that are translated at startup.

Writing language is the language that translates texts during practice. Scripts are often installed on other software sites. The purpose of the document is usually to increase the performance or performance of standard program functions. Server-side scripts are translated into the server while client-side scripts are translated through the client application. PHP is a server-side text translated into a server while JavaScript is an example of a client-side text translated by a client browser. Both PHP and JavaScript can be embedded in HTML pages.

PHP means - Personal Home Page, but now represents the repetitive PHP name: Hypertext Specter. PHP code can be embedded in HTML code, or can be used in combination with various web template programs, web content management systems and web frameworks.

Php Syntax

<? Echo “welcome”?>

PHP file can also contain HTML-like tags and custom text like JavaScript.

- HTML is an added benefit when learning PHP Language. You can even learn PHP without knowing HTML but it is recommended that you at least know the basics of HTML.

- DBMS Database Management Programs for database-enabled applications.

- For more advanced themes such as apps that interact with web services, you will need JavaScript and XML.

- PHP is opensource and free.

- Short learning curve compared to other languages such as JSP, ASP etc.

- Large public document

- Most web hosting servers support PHP automatically unlike other languages such as ASP that require IIS. This makes PHP a less expensive option.

- PHP is updated regularly to keep up with the latest technology.

- Another benefit you get from PHP is that it is a server-side scripting language; this means that you only need to install it on the server and on computers the clients requesting resources from the server do not require the installation of PHP; only a web browser is sufficient.

- PHP has built-in support for MySQL collaboration; this does not mean that you cannot use PHP and other data management systems. You can still use PHP with

o Postgres

o Oracle

o MS SQL Server

o ODBC etc.

- PHP is a crossroads; this means that you can apply your application to many operating systems such as Windows, Linux, Mac OS etc.

AJAX

AJAX Introduction AJAX is about updating parts of a web page, without reloading the entire page. What is AJAX? AJAX = Asynchronous JavaScript and XML. AJAX is a way to build fast and dynamic web pages. AJAX allows web pages to be updated automatically by exchanging small amounts of data with the server behind the scenes. This means you may have to refresh portions of a web page, without having to reload the entire page. Standard web pages, (not using AJAX) should reload the entire page if the content changes. Examples of applications that use AJAX tabs: Google Maps, Gmail, YouTube, and Facebook. How AJAX works AJAX based online standards AJAX based online standards, and uses a combination of: XMLHttpRequest object (data exchange according to server) JavaScript / DOM (display / contact information) CSS (embedding data) XML (commonly used as data transfer format)

jQuery

jQuery is a JavaScript library that makes the use of JavaScript easy and convenient. There are many people who still think that jQuery is software that should be installed on a computer or a new programming language, but it is not. In a very fast, heavy and feature- rich library. By using jQuery, you can start many complex applications that would require you to write hundreds of JavaScript lines in one or two lines of code. This will enable coding to be faster and will lead to simpler and cleaner code. However, this does not mean that jQuery replaces JavaScript. It simply enhances engineer productivity with less writing and does more.

To become a JavaScript library, you need to specify jQuery before you can use it. You can target it offline or offline. If your Internet connection is not stable, you can download jQuery from the official website “http://jquery.com/download/” and enter the reference to the required file in your .html or .is file if you plan to use jQuery.If you visit the site, you can find two types of jQuery, jQuery 1.x and jQuery 2.x. While the basic functionality of jQuery remains the same in both versions, it is always best to download the latest version of jQuery. Obviously, the latest version will have improved features.

Under each version, you can find the production version and the upgrade version. These versions are exactly the same when it comes to performance. The only difference is in their performance. If you download both of these files and see the file size, you can find a big difference. Suppose you download the production and development forms of jQuery 2.x; you can find that the file size of the development version is 241 KB and the production version size is only 84 KB. Therefore, if you point to a production version, your page will load faster than you can indicate the type of development.

Suppose you download a jQuery file, say jquery.js, and save it inside the D: \ jQuery folder and you want to add a reference to it from the D: \ MySite \ index.html file, and then within the <head> file index section. html, you should have the following line of code:

```
<script src = "D: \ jQuery \ jquery.js"> </script>
```

HTML

HTML stands for Hyper Text Marking Language. It is used to design web pages using blockchain language. HTML is a combination of Hypertext and Markup languages. Hypertext defines a link between web pages. Markup language is used to describe a text document within a tag that describes the structure of web pages. This language is used for interpreting (computer notes) so that the machine can understand and use the text correctly. Most hardy languages (e.g., HTML) are readable by humans. Language uses tags to describe what deception should be done in a text.

HTML is a markup language used by the browser to manage text, images, and other content, to display in the required format. HTML was created by Tim Berners-Lee in 1991. The first version of HTML was HTML 1.0, but the first standard version was HTML 2.0, published in 1999.

Elements and tags: HTML use’s tags and predefined objects that tell the browser how to display the content properly. Remember to include closing tags. Once uninstalled, the browser uses the tag to open it to the end of the page.

HTML Page Layout: The basic HTML page layout is set out below. Contains key building blocks (i.e., doctype declaration, HTML, title, title, and physical elements) on which all web pages are built.

<DOCTYPE! html>: This is a document type declaration (not a technical tag). Declares the document as HTML text.

CSS

Editing Stylesheets, happily referred to as CSS, is a structured language intended to simplify the process of making web pages look great. CSS lets you apply styles to web pages. Most importantly, CSS enables you to do this without the HTML that makes up each web page. CSS is easy to read and understand, but it provides powerful control over HTML document presentation.

- Time CSS: You can write CSS and re-use the same sheet on multiple HTML pages.

- Easy Maintenance: Making changes around the world just change the style, and everything on all web pages will be automatically updated.

- Search Engines: CSS is considered a pure coding process, meaning search engines will not have to struggle to "read" its content.

Advanced HTML Styles: CSS has many more features than HTML, so you can better view your HTML page when compared to HTML tags.

- Offline Browsing: CSS can keep web applications locally with the help of offline cache. By using this we can view offline websites.

CSS Syntax: CSS has style rules that are translated by the browser and applied to the corresponding objects in your document. The style rule set contains a selector and a declaration.

Picker - h1

Announcement - {color: blue; font size: 12px;}

- The selector identifies the HTML object you want to style.
- Announcement block contains one or more columns separated by colonies.
- Each declaration includes a CSS layout name and value, separated by a colon.
- The CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and the ad blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

CSS selectors

CSS selectors are used to "find" (or select) HTML objects based on their object name, id, category, attribute, and more.

1. THE SEVEROR SELECTORS: Instead of selecting items for a particular type, the universal selector simply matches the name of any type of item

```
* {
  color: # 000000;
}
```

2. THE SELECTOR: The object selector selects objects based on the name of the element. You can select all p items on a page like this (in this case, all p items will be aligned in the middle, in red):

```
p {
   text alignment: center;
   color: red;
}
```

3. BIRTH CHOICE: Suppose you want to apply a rule of thumb to something only if you are sleeping inside something. As given in the following example, the style rule will apply to the em item only if it lies within the ul tag.

ul em {color: # 000000;}

4. CHOICE ID:

- An identifier id uses the HTML object id attribute to select an object.

- The item id must be different within the page, so the id selector is used to select one different item!

- To select an item with a specific id, type the hash character (#), followed by the item's id.

- The style rule below will be applied to an HTML object with id = 'para1':

5. SECTION CHOICE

- The class selector selects items with a specific class attribute.

- To select items with a specific category, write the time letter (.), Followed by the name of the category.

- In the example below, all HTML objects with class = "center" will be red and aligned in the middle:

You can add more than a class selector to something. Consider the following example:

 This category means two categories.

DATABASE MYSQL

Data domain management is the most important part when you have funny data around you. MySQL is one of the most popular relationship information to store and manage your data. In this MySQL blog, you will be going through the following topics:

What is Data & Database?

Suppose a company needs to keep track of the hundreds of employees who work in a company so that all employees can be identified individually. After that, the company collects the details of all those employees. Now, when I say data, I mean that a company collects different pieces of information about something. So, that thing could be a real-world things like humans, or something like a mouse, laptop etc.

Now, if you have such big data, you obviously need a repository, which is a Database. Therefore, you can view the database as a large container, where you can store all the data. But do you think you can handle your data without proper database management? Yes-No obvious! So, let's find out what the Database Management System really is and its various types.

Data Domain Management System and DBMS types

Database Management System (DBMS) is a user-friendly software application, applications and database itself to capture and analyze data. The information stored in the database can be changed, retrieved and deleted, and can be in any form such as strings, numbers, pictures etc.

Types of DBMS

There are 4 types of DBMS, namely Hierarchical, Relational, Network, and Object-Oriented DBMS.

- Hierarchical DBMS: As the name suggests, this type of DBMS has a pre-existing and interactive relationship style. Therefore, it has a tree-like structure, where the nodes represent the records and the tree branches represent the fields.

- Relational DBMS (RDBMS): This type of DBMS, uses a structure that allows users to view and access data in relation to another piece of data in a database.

- Network DBMS: This type of DBMS supports multiple relationships in multiple relationships where multiple member records can be linked.

- Object-focused DBMS: This type of DBMS uses individual software called objects. Each item contains a piece of data, with instructions for actions to be performed with the data.

Structured Query Language (SQL)

SQL is the context of the related data used to access and manage the database. By using SQL, you can add, update or delete data lines, retrieve information subsets, modify information and perform multiple actions. Different SQL subsets are as follows:

- DDL (Data Definition) - Allows you to perform various tasks on a website such as CREATE, ALTER and DELETE objects.

- DML (Language Control Language) - Allows you to access and use data. It helps you to add, update, delete and retrieve data from the database.

- DCL (Data Control Language) - Allows you to control access to the database. Example - Grant or revoke access permissions.

- TCL (Transaction Control Language) - Allows you to handle transaction transactions. Example - Commit, Rollback, save point, Set Transaction.

MySQL and its features

MySQL is an open-source relational management system that works on multiple platforms. It provides multi-user access to support multiple endpoint engines and is supported by Oracle. Therefore, you can purchase a type of trading license from Oracle to receive premium sponsorship services.

The features of MySQL are as follows:

- Ease of Management - Software is easily downloaded and also uses the event editor to schedule tasks automatically.

- Robust Transactional Support - Holds ACID assets (Atomicity, Consistency, Isolate, Durability), and also allows for widespread distribution support.

- Complete Application Development - MySQL has plugin database embedding database for any application. It also supports stored processes, causes, tasks, views and much more in app development.

- High performance

7. Hardware/Software Requirements

Software Requirements:

Name of Components	Specifications
Operating system	Windows, Linux, Any
Language	PHP, HTML, java-script, jQuery, Ajax
Database	MySQL Server
Browser	Any of Chrome, Opera, Mozilla
web server	Xampp server
Software Development kit	PHP 7.1 or above
Scripting language enable	java-script
IDE	Visual Studio code

Hardware requirements:

Processor: Processor (CPU) intelligent regions that respond to and process basic computer-driven instructions. The CPU is considered the most important and critical integrated chip (IC) in a computer, as it is responsible for translating many computer commands. CPUs will perform basic math, logic and I / O tasks, and assign commands to other chips and computer hardware. Required: Intel i3 or higher

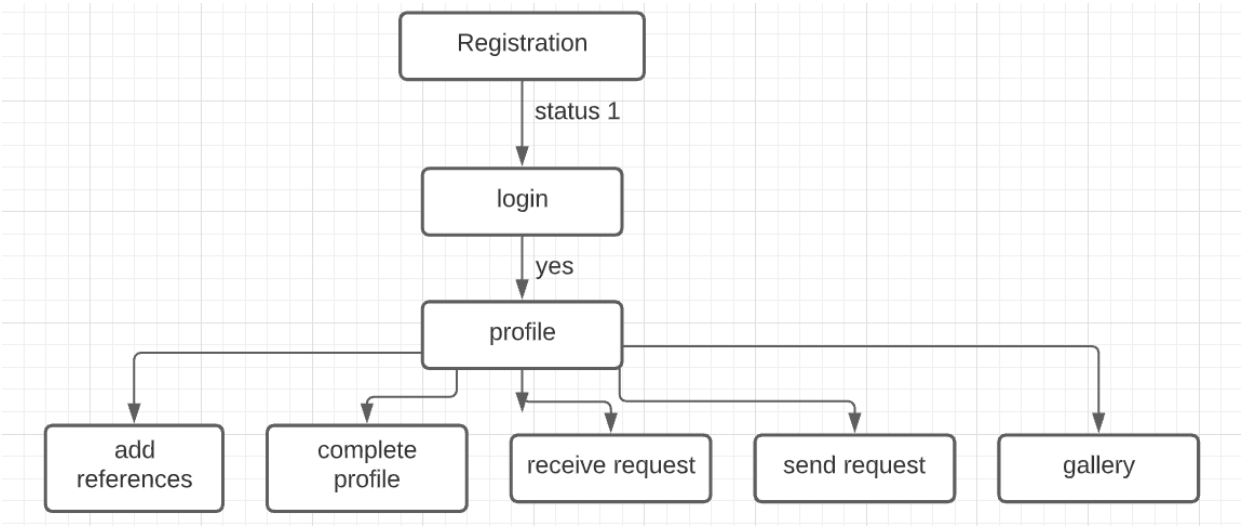
RAM: Random access memory (RAM) is the most popular form of computer memory RAM is considered random access because you can access any memory cell directly if you know the row and column that cuts through that cell.

RAM data, on the other hand, can be accessed in any order. Required: Minimum 4GB

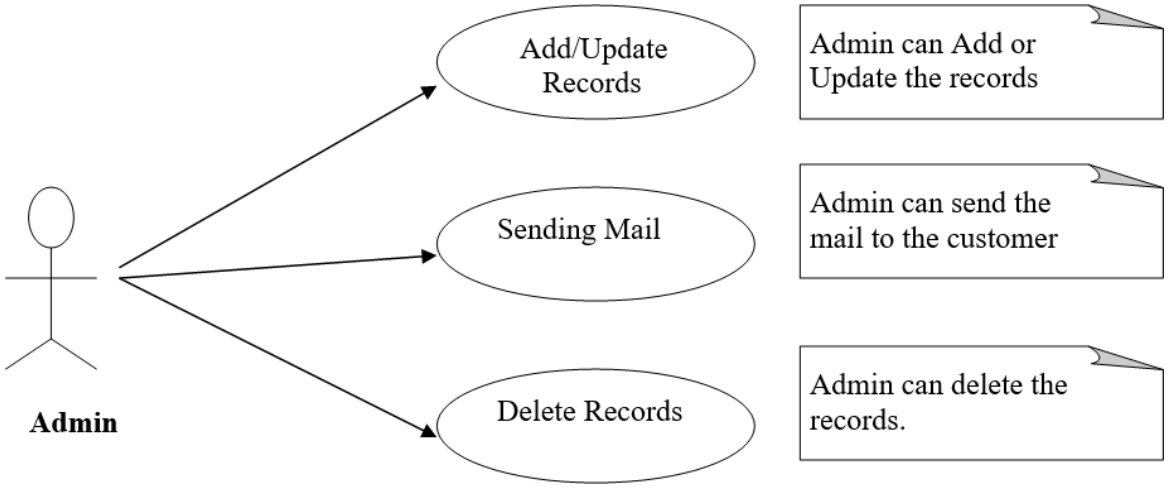
Hard Disk: Hard disk drive (HDD), hard disk, hard drive, or fixed disk is an electromechanical data storage device that uses magnetic storage to store and retrieve digital data using one or more solid containers fast rotating coated with magnetic materials. Required: Minimum 5GB

8. Designs

Data flow Diagrams



Use Case Diagram for Admin:



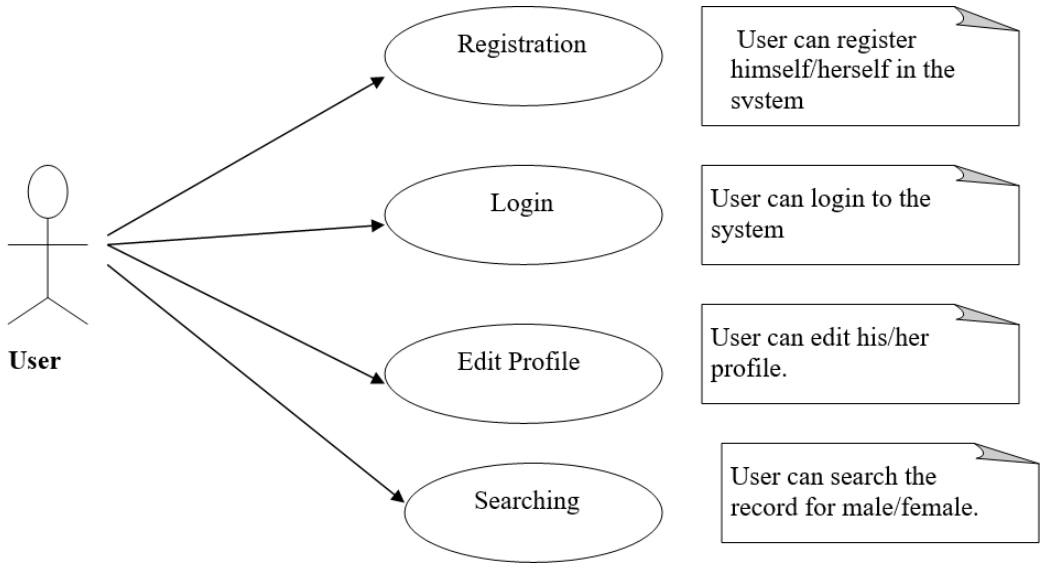
The manager starts this use case. Enables the administrator to validate different processes. You can perform various types of tasks such as editing, updating, deleting, sending email, approving gallery etc.

Basic flow

Managers perform four main tasks such as storing customer information, sending emails to the customer, looking for good matches etc.

Customer details: - The manager keeps information about the customer in the database whenever he / she completes the form.
Posting: -The manager will send an email to the customer according to their requirements for the man / woman. You will also post when new content is introduced in our system.
Add / Update / Delete records: -The administrator can add, update or delete local records.
Approval of shows: -Manage and approve user photos.

Use Case Diagram of Users:

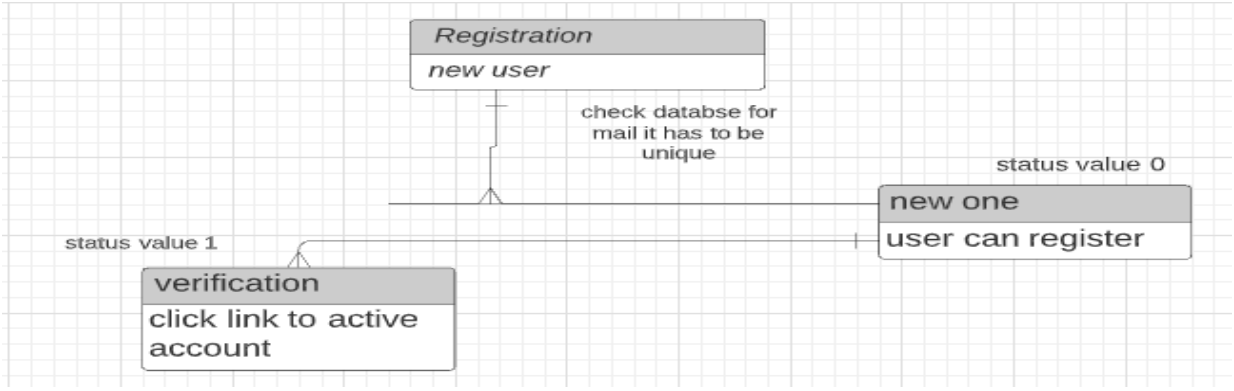


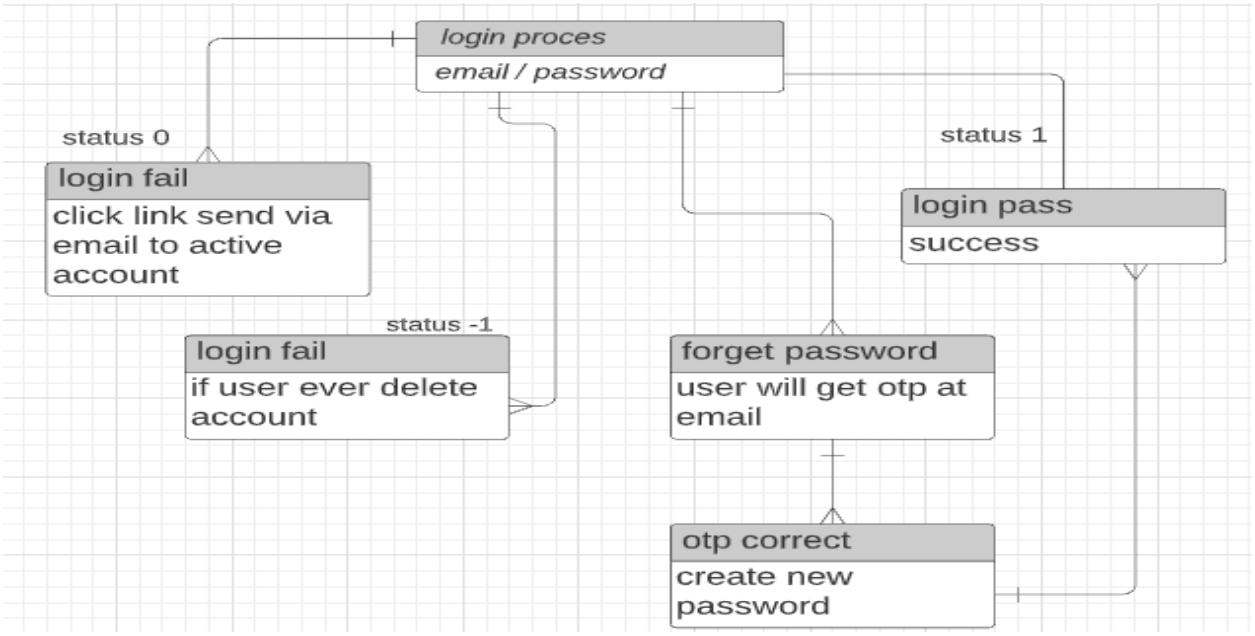
The user can perform many functions on the system such as registration, login. user can also edit profile, a search feature is also available.

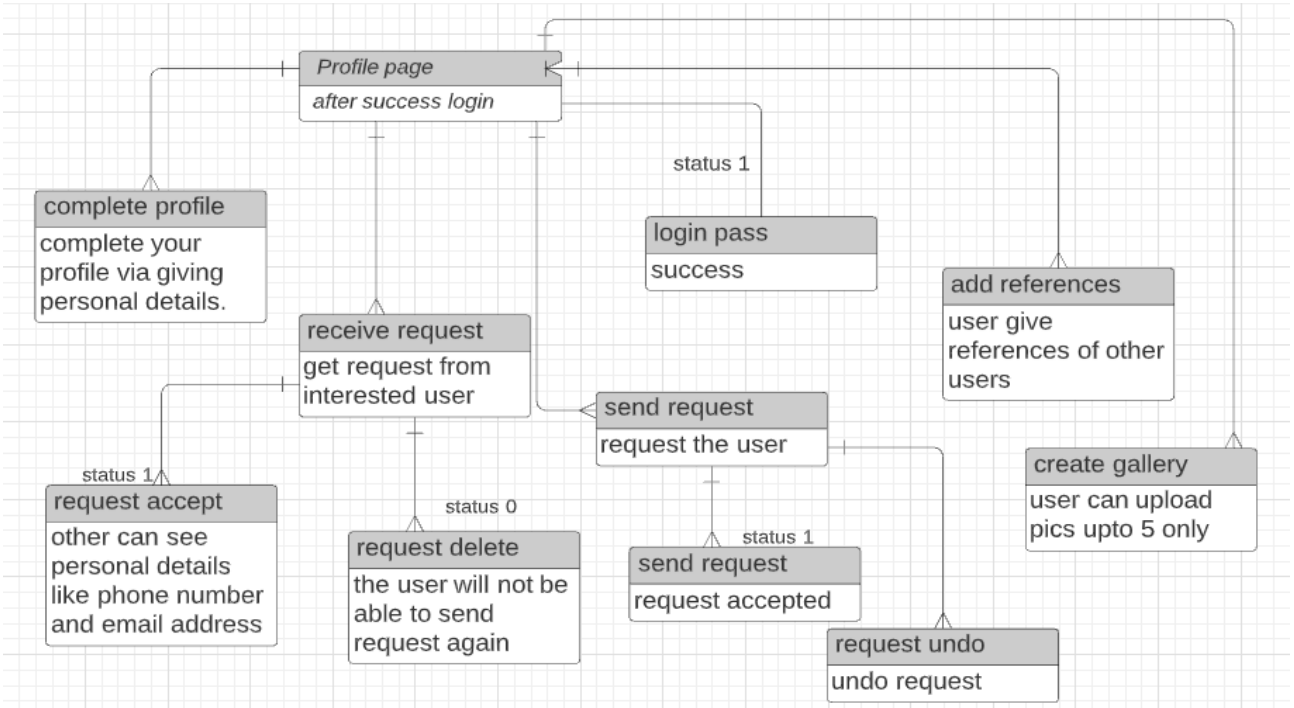
Registration: -Before using this program the user must register on the system. He must fill out a form and enter his details in the database.

Sign in: -Existing users provide their user id and password to access their accounts. If they log in successfully they can edit or update their accounts.

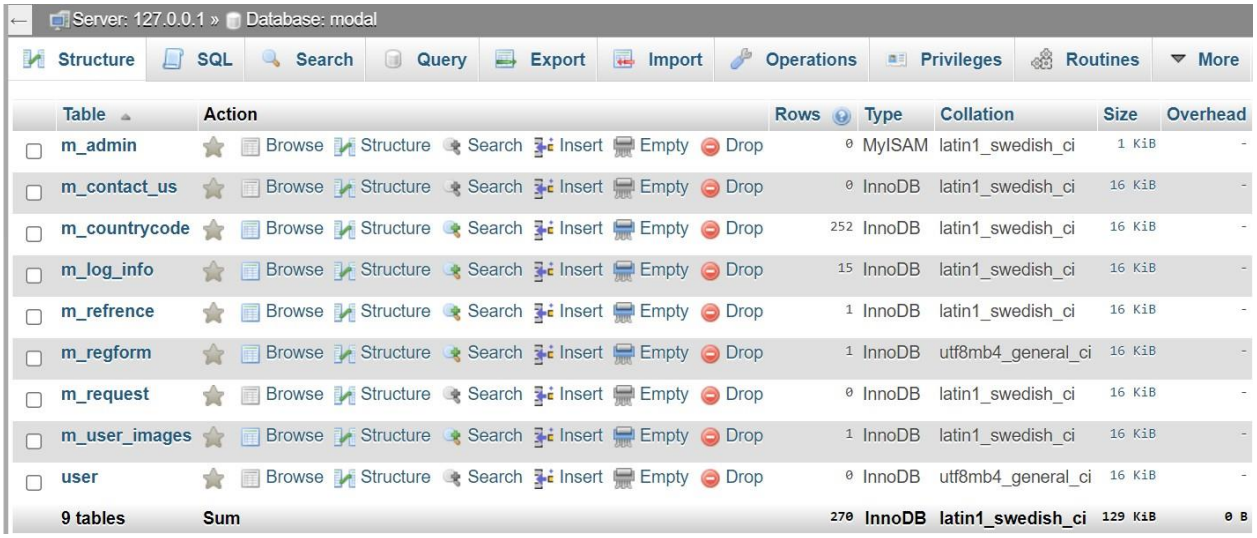
Edit profile: -The user can also edit his or her private profile in the system but must first sign in to the system.




login proces
email / password
status 0
login fail
click link send via email to active account
status 1
login pass
success
status -1
login fail
if user ever delete account
forget password
user will get otp at email
otp correct
create new password


Profile page
after success login
complete profile
complete your profile via giving personal details.
status 1
login pass
success
add references
user give references of other users
receive request
get request from interested user
send request
request the user
create gallery
user can upload pics upto 5 only
status 1
request accept
other can see personal details like phone number and email address
status 0
request delete
the user will not be able to send request again
status 1
send request
request accepted
request undo
undo request

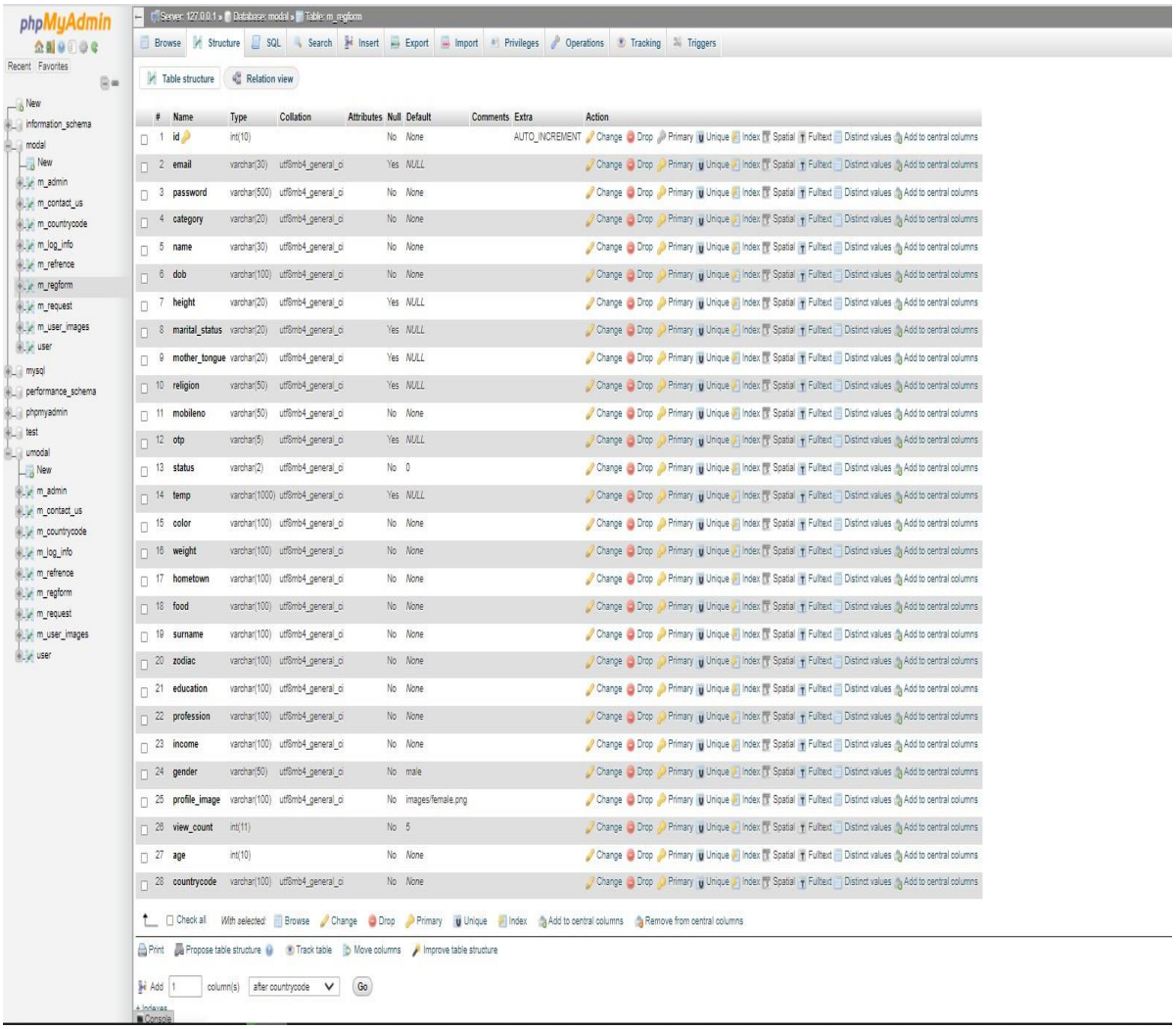
Database Schema



1

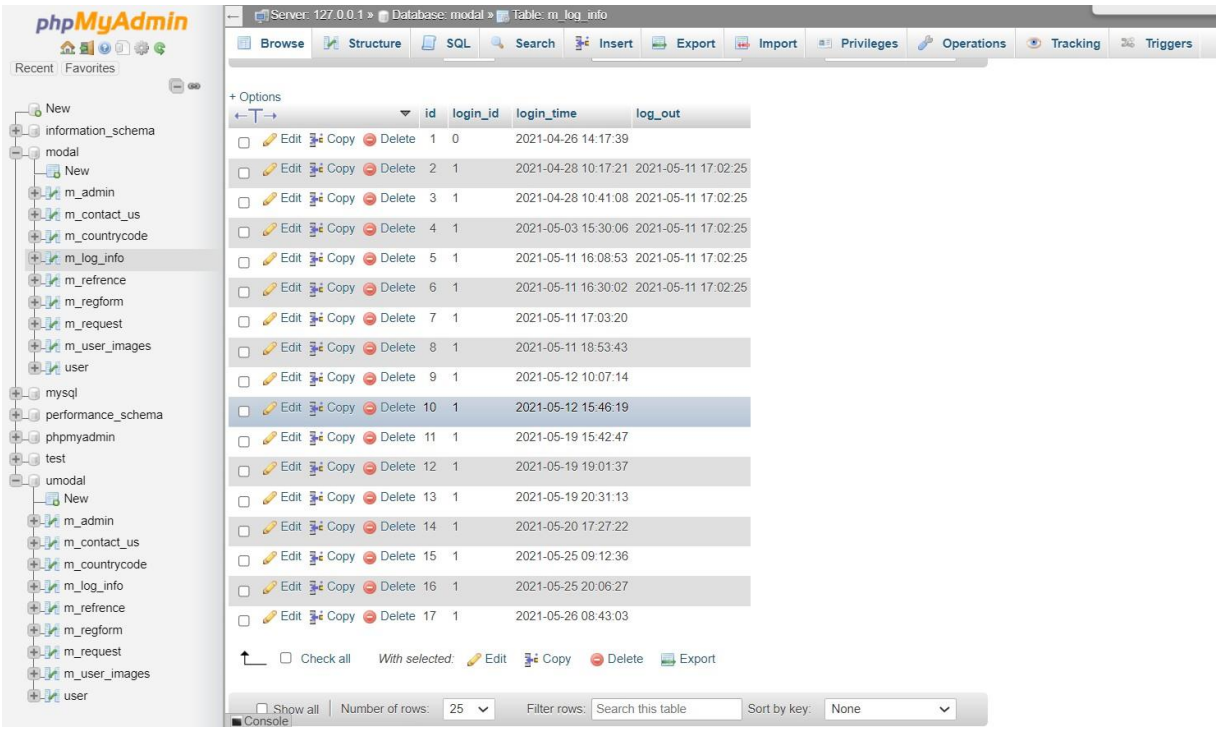
This above snapshot no 1 contains all the database tables that are needed to store user data. Like:

- m_admin: this table is used to store admins information.
- m_contact_us: this table is for user's feedback to us.
- m_countrycode: this table holds the data of all countries code with country names and states name.
- m_log_info: this table stores the information of user that where user login and logout.
- m_refrences: this table holds that information for the user's whose information is provided by the profile holder's.
- m_reform: this table hold all the information about the person who has made his profile.
- m_request: this tables contains the information of users like whose request to whose.
- m_user_images: this table contains the images that are uploaded by the user.
- User: this table contains which kind a user is.



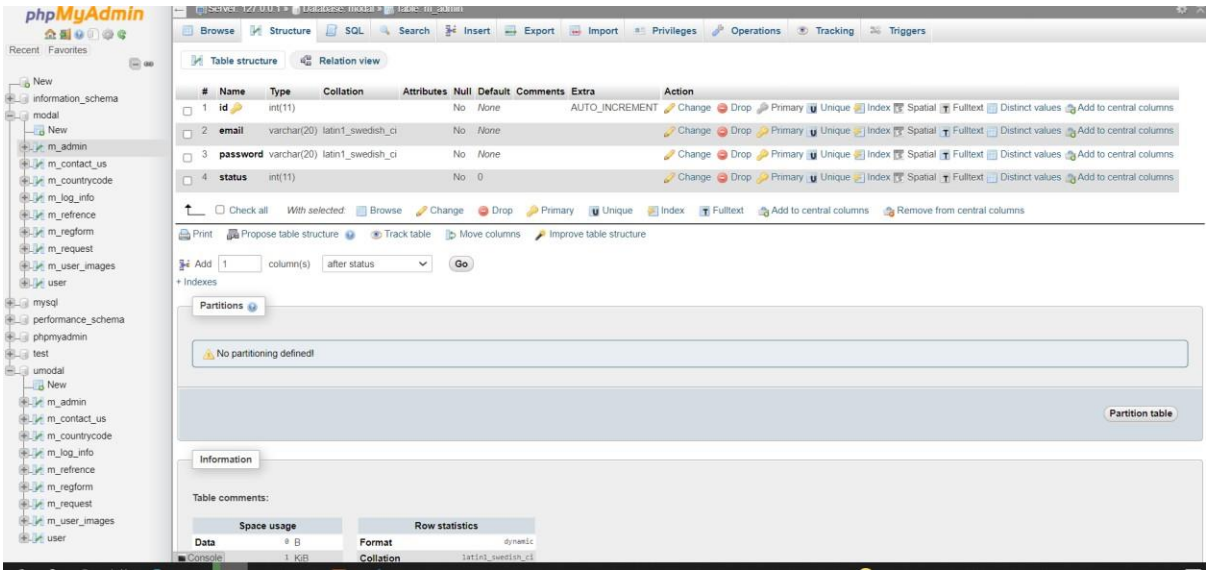
2

This above table no 2 shows the structure of m_regform table that shows the detailed description about each entity that which constraints are used and its datatype etc.



3

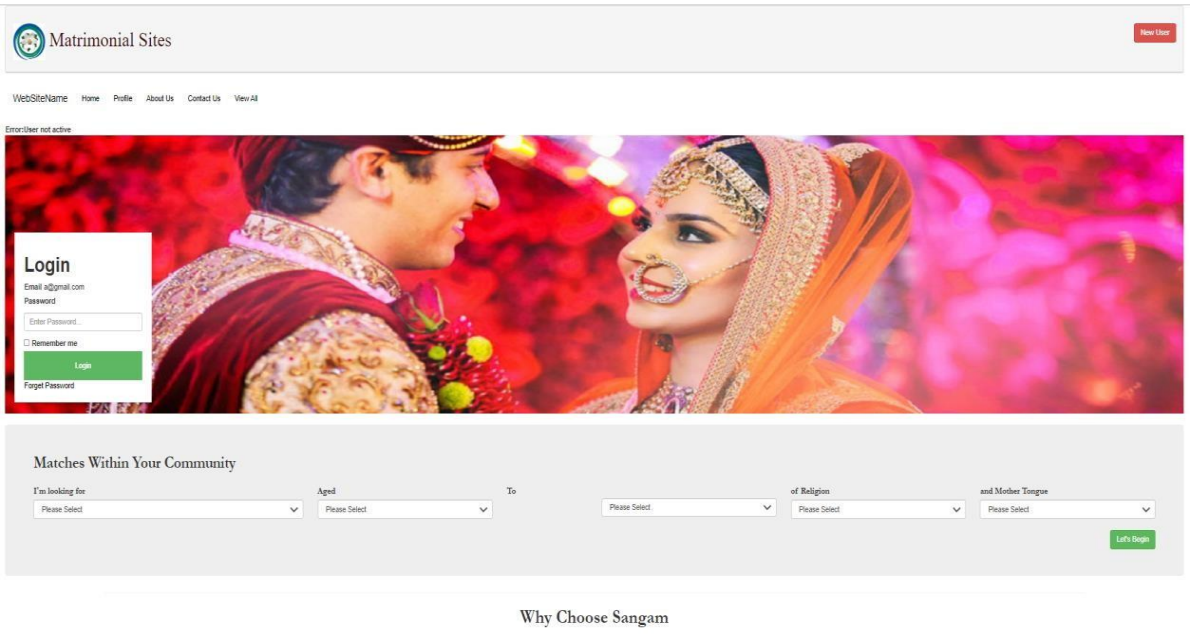
This above table no 3 shows the structure of m_log_info table that shows the detailed description about each entity that which constraints are used and its datatype etc.



4

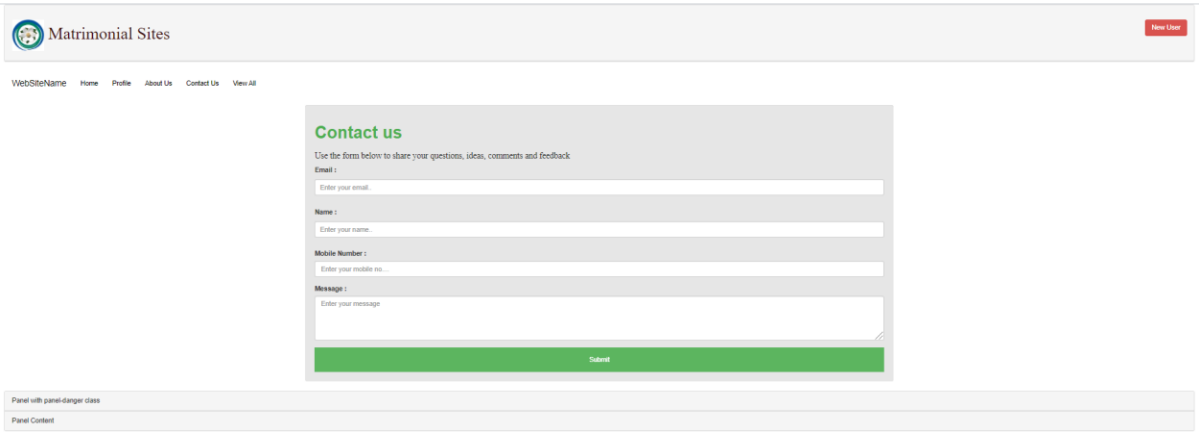
This above table no 4 shows the structure of m_regform table that shows the detailed description about each entity that which constraints are used and its datatype etc.

Interface



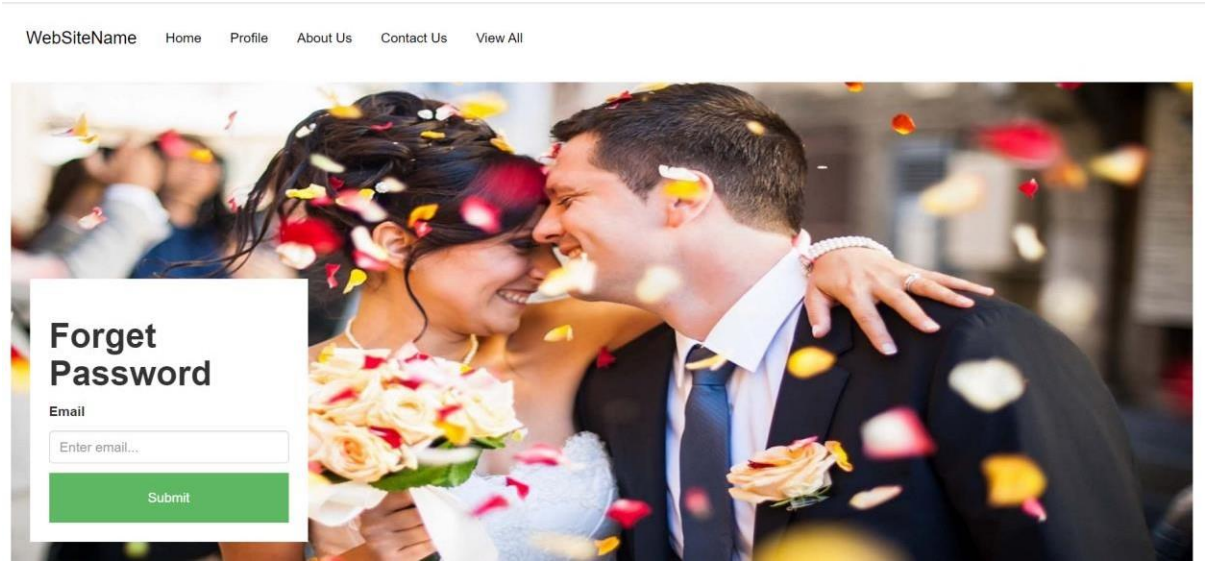
1

This above snapshot no. 1 is the landing page of the web-application which contains login window, registration for new user and also the navbar where we can explore more about web-application.



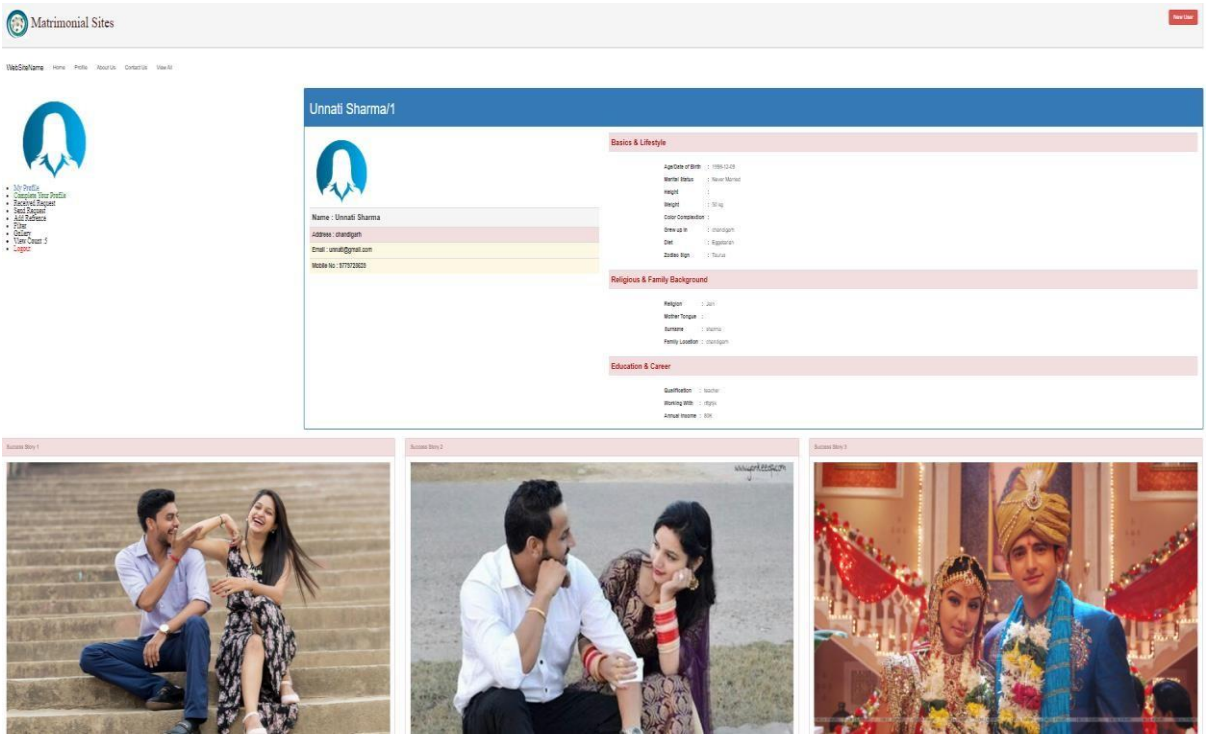
2

This above snapshot no. 2 is the contact us page of the web-application where user can give us feed back or can ask for any queries.



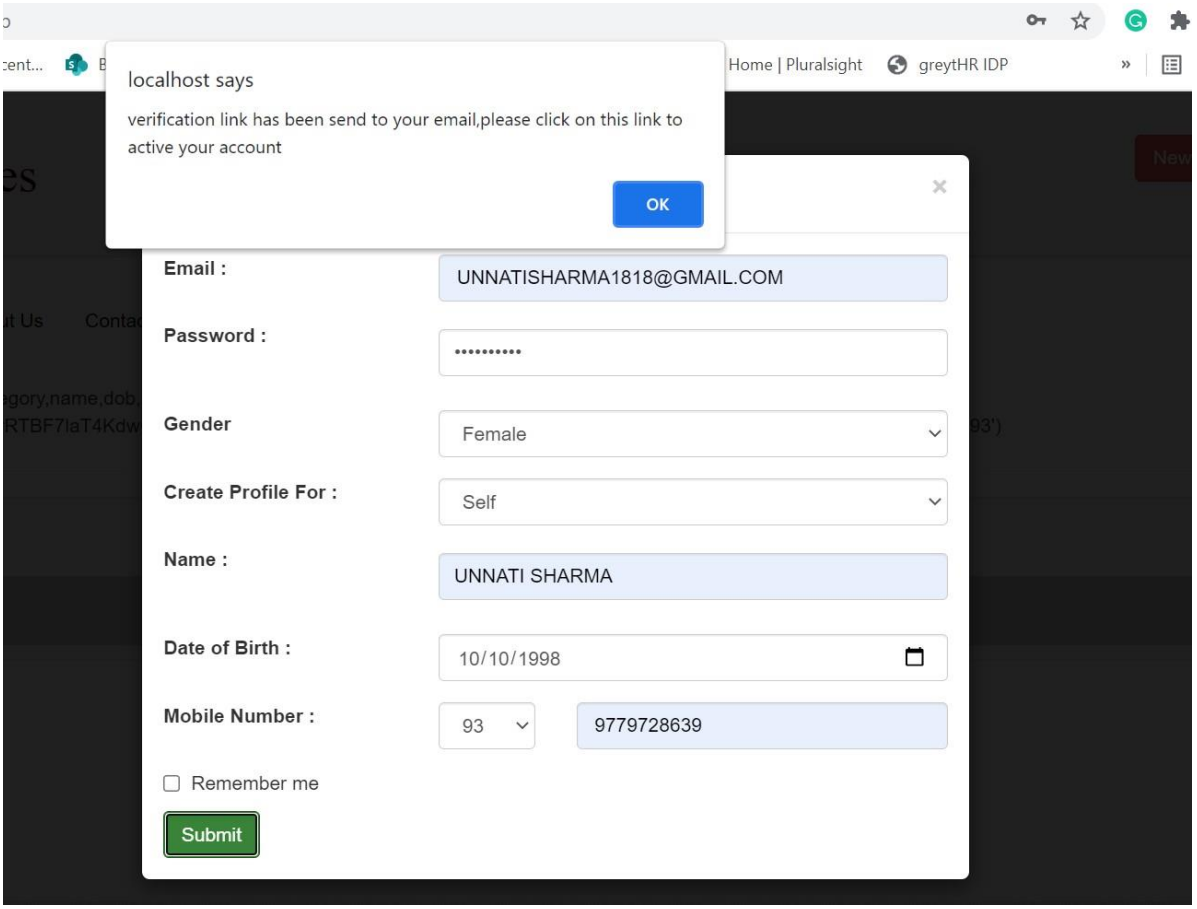
3

This above snapshot no. 3 is the forget password page of the web-application which contains email of the user to change the password after giving correct email then user will get otp after filling correct otp user can change jis/her password.



4

This above snapshot no. 4 shows the profile page with all user's basic information and also shows some pictures of the success weddings.



5

This above snapshot no. 5 shows the registration window which contains information like email, password, gender, profile for, name, date of birth, mobile number.

9. Detailed Description of New Functionalities Added

1). Profile page - After logging in the user will be redirected to the profile page where great performance or all major activities can be performed by the user. On the profile page users will see the default pic on the basis of male or female or that user can see the details they provided during registration. The profile page is divided into three straight sections. The first part will show all the activities users can do, the second part users can see information about them, and the last third of users can see their contacts if they are friends.

2.) Complete your profile - here, users can provide full details like family, education, profession, lifestyle etc.

3). Accepted request - this user can view all requests sent by another profile.

With the user request friend can accept or delete the request and the user can view the full profile of the profile that sent the request but in private the user cannot see the person's phone call and email.

4.) Submit Request- User can send requests to other profiles by that user and may delay the request.

5.) Enter directions- here the user can provide directions for another user if the reference user creates a profile or register where the reference user will get a point that can be used against the sending request process.

6.) Gallery - where the user can upload images that can be seen via the gallery link where the user can upload the top 5 images. All embedded images will be approved by the administrator only when the images are displayed to the user of a particular profile which can modify, delete or set the image as default image.

7.) User login will be sent to logs and the session is terminated.

10.Testing Levels

Methods of Testing

The experiment reveals an unsettling complexity of software engineering functions, an engineer trying to build software from an invisible concept to a portable product. Now comes the test. The engineer did a series of experimental cases designed to "dismantle" the software that was built. Infection, testing is one step in the process of software that can be viewed (psychologically, at least) as more harmful than constructive.

Test Models: -

There are different test models. On the basis of test methods there are two types of tests:

1. Black box test.
2. White box test

Black box checks are used to show that software functions are valid, that inputs are well received and output is well-produced, and that the reliability of external data is maintained.

A white box test is used to check process details. It explores sensible approaches to the experimental case. It can also look at situations, barriers used in software coding. It assumes that the constraints work better than the specified boundary value.

WHITE BOOKS:

The white box test is sometimes called a glass-box test, it is a form of testing cases that uses the structure of the design process to conduct a test case. We always think that there is no need to make or test loops and conditions. And so many mistakes have been made. Using the white box test methods, we tested that; All independent methods within the work have been done at least once.

All rational decisions on their part are true and false. The A11's drawbacks work well in their boundary values and under their specified conditions.

In our writing we check that all loops really work in each module. One way to test the white box is to test the basic method. It consists of two part’s, one is a flow graph notation and

the second is a complex of bicycles. In the flow of the flow diagrams we examine the logical flow control. By using the weight of the cyclo-meter we find the complexity of the structure of our project.

BLACK TEST-BOX:

The black box test focuses on software performance requirements. That black box test gives the software developer to drive the installation settings that will take full advantage of all the operating system requirements. Black box checking is not an alternative to white box checking methods. Instead, it is a consistent method that may find a different error category than the white box methods.

We use it in our writing to find errors in the following categories:

- Wrong or non-existent activities
- Interface errors
- Database errors
- Performance errors
- Start and finish errors.

Unlike the white box tests, which are performed at the beginning of the testing process, the black box test tends to be used with the latest testing phases. Because black box testing deliberately ignores the control structure, attention is focused on the knowledge base.
Using black box techniques, we obtain a set of test cases that meet the following criteria Test cases reduce, by more than one count, the number of additional test cases should be designed to achieve reasonable testing.

Level 1 - Create Test Other related test cases ensure that recipients receive the Relevant Development Release Document and other construction related information (pull point, etc.). The purpose is to determine if further testing is possible. If any level 1 test case fails, the construction is returned to the untested developer.

Level 2 - Smoke Testing: The purpose is to determine if further testing is possible. These test cases should emphasize the scope rather than the depth. All components should be touched, and all major components should be briefly tested by the Smoke Test. If any level 2 test case fails, the construction is returned to the untested developer.

Level 2a - Disruption Reduction Test: All bugs that were "Open" during the previous build, but marked as "Fixed, Needs Re-Testing" for current construction under test, will need to be reversed, or re-tested. Once the smoke testing is complete, all resolved bugs need to be remedied. It should take between 5 minutes to 1 hour to get rid of most bugs.

Level 3 - Critical Methodology: Critical Path test cases should pass at the end of every 2-3 construction test cycles. They do not need to be tested in every drop, but should be tested at least once per milestone. Therefore, Critical Path test cases should all be performed at least once during the Iteration cycle, as well as during the final release cycle.

Level 4 - General Test: Test conditions that need to be performed at least once during the entire test cycle in this release. These cases are conducted once, and are not repeated as probation cases at previous levels. Practical Testing and Detailed Design Test (Functional Spec and Design Spec Cases, respectively). This can be repeated several times in each Milestone Testing Cycle (Iteration, Final Release, etc.).

Common test cases usually include input, data, GUI, and other test locations.

Level 5 - Suggested Test: These Test Cases may be good to do, but they may be removed due to time constraints.

Disruption reduction Mistake Reduction will be the middle employer in all stages of testing. When the Severity 1 bug fails to go back, the adopter test team should also issue an email immediately to the upgrade. The Test Leader will be responsible for monitoring and reporting on product development and management in the form of retrospective testing.

Content Test: Errors in Web application content may be minor errors such as minor typing errors such as incorrect information, incorrect editing or validation of layout rules. Content testing attempts to discover this and many other problems before the user encounters them.

Objectives of Content Testing. There are three types of objectives.

- Detect syntactic errors in text-based documents, graphic representations and other media.
- Detecting semantic errors in any content object represented as navigation, too
- Identifying errors in the organization or content creation presented to the end user

Data Test: Modern Web App does much more than just present static content. In many parts of the app, the Web application interface and complex data management system and build a powerful real-time content object using database-generated data.

Web Application Database Testing is complex with various features.

1) An actual customer request for information is rarely presented in a form that can be included in a data management system.

2) The database may be remote from the server that hosts the Web application.

3) RAW data obtained from a website should be transferred to a Web application server and formatted correctly for the next client transfer.

4) Powerful content items should be transferred to the client in a manner that can be shown to the end user.

Test Cases

Test Case No.	1
Test Case Action	Check's system behavior when credentials provided by the user are correct.
Input	In the Login page users enter correct credentials in respected text fields.
Expected output	User profile page.
Pass/Fail	Pass

Test Case No.	2
Test Case Action	Check system behavior when credentials provided by the user are not correct.
Input	If the user enters in-correct credentials in respected text fields of register pages.
Expected output	Email password mismatch message
Pass/Fail	Pass

Test Case No.	3
Test Case Action	Check system behavior when credentials provided by the user are correct.
Input	In the quick search page, the user enters required information for quick search.

Expected output	Display results according to the information given by the user.
Pass/Fail	Pass

Test Case No.	4
Test Case Action	Check system behavior when credentials provided by the user are correct.
Input	In the search page the user selects the correct category and city.
Expected output	Display results according to the information given by the user.
Pass/Fail	Pass

11.Conclusion

It has helped us in gaining valuable information on the web page design principle, here I have learnt about all the steps of developing a software and keenly work on every step to understand it's fundamentals, handling the user interface in powerful way to access the various pages across the application. More than anything this project has given us great satisfaction in having designed an application, which processes information from user to the other user and vice-versa, As well to the administration. And in one place, which saves precious time and transfers the user's needs into a software solution.

12.Bibliography

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