“BOOK STORE”



## GURU NANAK DEV UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, JALANDHAR

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**INTRODUCTION**

Project is constituent of seven words and I have tried my best to give its definition analyzing each word in the following manner:

P-PerfectPlanning

R- Resources

O- Organization

J- Joint Efforts

E- EngineeringSkill

C-Communication

T- Technique

Book Store & Customer Notes:

**Book Store & Customer Notes:-**

Online shopping is the process of buying goods and services from merchants who sell

on the Internet. Since the emergence of the World Wide Web, merchants have sought to sell

their books to people who surf the Internet. Shoppers can visit web stores from the comfort of

their homes and shop as they sit in front of the computer. Consumers buy a variety of items from online stores. In fact, people can purchase just about anything from companies that provide their books online. Books, clothing, household appliances, toys, hardware, software,

and health insurance are just some of the hundreds of books consumers can buy from an online

store.

Also any interested student or customer can upload their notes and anyone can

download notes of any topic.These notes are very beneficial for the students and are helpful in the study .

# OBJECTIVE

My main aim is to design such a book store where customer can visit our site anytime of the

day from anywhere to view the available books, choose any of them.

The administrator will regularly add any new books available to them for sale. The administrator will take books from the reputed publishers and vendors only.

Providing a wide selection of books: The main objective of an online bookstore is to offer customers a vast selection of books that they can browse and purchase from the comfort of their own home. This means having a diverse range of titles, genres, and authors, including both popular and niche books.

Offering competitive pricing: Online bookstores need to offer competitive pricing to attract customers and remain competitive in the market.

Providing a user-friendly platform: A good online bookstore needs to have a user-friendly platform that is easy to navigate, search, and filter. Customers should be able to find what they are looking for quickly and easily, with clear and accurate product descriptions and reviews.

# PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### Modules of Project

There are various modules associate with project. These modules are working in their specific area to lead and complete the project.

Admin

User

There are two modules in this project:-

1. Administrator module
2. User module

### Brief Description Of The Modules:-

**1.Admin Module:-** Administrator has the full authority over the website. He can view all the registered users and have the power to delete them. He can edit the web pages and update them.He has the search capability and he can view all the details of the registered users.

The main capabilities of the admin are:-

* + Admin is the head of the Project.
  + Admin can add Category of Books
  + Admin add the detail of Books.
  + View Booking by customers
  + View all Register User.
  + Response on booking.
  + View Feedback by customers.

2**. UserModule:**- Unregister user can view their website After Login.

# EXISTING AND PROPOSED SYSTEM

## EXISTING SYSTEM:-

The existing system happens to be a non-computerized operating system where all operations are done manually by the shopkeeper carrying paper and to take down the order of the customer.

This leads to mistakes because the shopkeeper might not understand what the customer had ordered. Mistakes are made when taking the orders of the customers.

It leads to lack of understanding between the customers.

## PROPOSED SYSTEM:-

In the proposed system, an online system helps to record customer submitted orders.

To allow the customers to make orders, view orders and make changes before submitting their order and allow them to make payment through Cash.

To prevent interfaces that show customer’s order details.

# TECHNOLOGY USED

**FRONT END**

## 

* **HTML**

HTML was first developed by British physicist Tim Berners-Lee in 1990. HTMl is called Hypertext Markup Language.

Basic HTML Concepts:-

Elements, tags, and attributes are basic concepts in HTML.

HTML element is a main structural unit of a web page. HTML tags are used to define HTML elements, and attributes provide additional information about these elements.

HTML Tags:-

HTML tags are used to structure website content (text, hyperlinks, images, media, etc). Tags are not displayed in the browsers, they only “instruct” browsers how to show the content of the web page.

There are over 100 tags in HTML, and you can find them in our HTML tutorial. HTML tags are written in angle brackets (e.g <html>).

Most of HTML tags comes in pairs, like <p> </p> tags. The first tag in a pair is called the start (opening) tag, and the second tag is the end (closing) tag. The information is written between opening and closing tags.

However, there are unpaired, or empty tags, which only have opening tag. (for ex. <img/>).

HTML Attributes:-

HTML attributes are added to an HTML element to provide additional information about it. For example, if you define an image with <img/> tag, you can use src, height, width attributes to provide information about its source, height, width correspondingly.

Structure of an HTML Document:-

The <!DOCTYPE html> declaration specifies the HTML version used in the document. Every HTML document should start with this declaration so that the browsers can render the page compliant with HTML standards.

There exist several types of <!DOCTYPE> defined for each HTML version.

All the content on the webpage is written between <html> </html> tags. The <html> element is used to give information to the browsers that it is an HTML document.

The <head> element contains metadata (data about the HTML document), character set, document title, styles, etc. This data is not shown to viewers.

The <title> displays the title of the website in the browser tab when the page is loaded. The title is written between <title> </title> tags.

The <body> element contains the content of the webpage (text, images, videos, etc). The content is written between <body> </body>.

Heading elements contain different types of headings. There are six heading levels - <h1>-

<h6>, where <h1> is the most important and <h6> least important tag.

The <p> element contains paragraphs of the text. The content is written between <p> and </p>.

* **CSS**

Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable. CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages. More importantly, CSS enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page.

CSS is easy to learn and understand, but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document.

### CSS Solved a Big Problem

* HTML was NEVER intended to contain tags for formatting a web page!
* HTML was created to **describe the content** of a web page, like:
* <h1>This is a heading</h1>
* <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
* When tags like <font>, and color attributes were added to the HTML 3.2 specification, it started a nightmare for web developers. Development of large websites, where fonts and color information were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process.
* To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS.
* CSS removed the style formatting from the HTML page!

### CSS Syntax

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:

* The selector points to the HTML element you want to style
* The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.
* Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.
* A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces

### Example:-

p {

color: red;

text-align: center;

}

### Advantage:

1. Time Saving
2. make our website attraction looking
3. quickly loading the pages
4. simplyfying the html page.
5. page alignment and positioning. 6.It reduces the file transfer size
6. It increases your website's adaptability means visitors look your sitein your intended way.

### Disadvantage:

* it will be changing the alignment with different browser .
  + Browser compatibility(some style sheet are supported and some not)
* **JAVASCRIPT**

JavaScript (js) is a light-weight object-oriented programming language which is used by several websites for scripting the webpages. It is an interpreted, full-fledged programming language that enables dynamic interactivity on websites when applied to an HTML document. It was introduced in the year 1995 for adding programs to the webpages in the Netscape Navigator browser. Since then, it has been adopted by all other graphical web browsers. With JavaScript, users can build modern web applications to interact directly without reloading the page every time. The traditional website uses js to provide several forms of interactivity and simplicity.

Features of JavaScript

There are following features of JavaScript:

* 1. All popular web browsers support JavaScript as they provide built-in execution environments.
  2. JavaScript follows the syntax and structure of the C programming language. Thus, it is a structured programming language.
  3. JavaScript is an object-oriented programming language that uses prototypes rather than using classes for inheritance.
  4. It is a light-weighted and interpreted language.
  5. It is a case-sensitive language.

Application of JavaScript

JavaScript is used to create interactive websites. It is mainly used for:-

* + - Client-side validation,
    - Dynamic drop-down menus,
    - Displaying date and time,
    - Displaying pop-up windows and dialog boxes (like an alert dialog box, confirm dialog box and prompt dialog box),
    - Displaying clocks etc.
* **BOOTSTRAP**

Bootstrap is the popular HTML, CSS and JavaScript framework for developing a responsive and mobile friendly website.

Our Bootstrap tutorial includes all topics of Bootstrap such as jumbotron, table, button, grid, form, image, alert, wells, container, carousel, panels, glyphicon, badges, labels, progress bar, pagination, pager, list group, dropdown, collapse,tabs, pills, navbar, inputs, modals, tooltip, popover and scrollspy.

* + - Bootstrap is the most popular HTML, CSS and JavaScript framework for developing a responsive and mobile friendly website.
    - It is absolutely free to download and use.
    - It is a front-end framework used for easier and faster web development.
    - It includes HTML and CSS based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, modals, image carousels and many others.
    - It can also use JavaScript plug-ins.
    - It facilitates you to create responsive designs.

## REACT

React, sometimes referred to as a frontend JavaScript framework, is a JavaScript library created by Facebook.React is a tool for building UI components.

**Setting up a React Environment**

If you have npx and Node.js installed, you can create a React application by using create- react-app. If you've previously installed create-react-app globally, it is recommended that you uninstall the package to ensure npx always uses the latest version of create-react-app.

**What is ES6?**

ES6 stands for ECMAScript 6. ECMAScript was created to standardize JavaScript, and ES6 is the 6th version of ECMAScript, it was published in 2015, and is also known as ECMAScript 2015.

### React Components

Components are independent and reusable bits of code. They serve the same purpose as JavaScript functions, but work in isolation and return HTML.

Components come in two types, Class components and Function components.

**What is JSX?**

JSX stands for JavaScript XML.

JSX allows us to write HTML in React.

JSX makes it easier to write and add HTML in React.

**Coding JSX**

JSX allows us to write HTML elements in JavaScript and place them in the DOM without any createElement() and/or appendChild() methods.

JSX converts HTML tags into react elements.

**React Props**

React Props are like function arguments in JavaScript *and* attributes in HTML. To send props into a component, use the same syntax as HTML attributes: const myElement = <Car brand="Ford" />;

* + **React Router** is a standard library for routing in React. It enables the navigation among views of various components in a React Application, allows changing the browser URL, and keeps the UI in sync with the URL.

Let us create a simple application to React to understand how the React Router works. The application will contain three components: home component, about a component, and contact component. We will use React Router to navigate between these components.

**Setting up the React Application:** Create a React application using [create-](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/reactjs-setting-development-environment/)react-app

**BACKEND**

* **MONGODB**

MongoDB is an open-source document database and leading NoSQL database. MongoDB is written in C++. This tutorial will give you great understanding on MongoDB concepts needed to create and deploy a highly scalable and performance-oriented database.

**Why Use MongoDB?**

* + Document Oriented Storage − Data is stored in the form of JSON style documents.
  + Index on any attribute
  + Replication and high availability
  + Auto-Sharding
  + Rich queries
  + Fast in-place updates
  + Professional support by MongoDB

**Advantages of MongoDB over RDBMS**

* + Schema less − MongoDB is a document database in which one collection holds different documents. Number of fields, content and size of the document can differ from one document to another.
  + Structure of a single object is clear.
  + No complex joins.

MongoDB supports many datatypes. Some of them are –

* + - * String − This is the most commonly used datatype to store the data. String in MongoDB must be UTF-8 valid.
      * Integer − This type is used to store a numerical value. Integer can be 32 bit or 64 bit depending upon your server.
      * Boolean − This type is used to store a boolean (true/ false) value.
      * Double − This type is used to store floating point values.
      * Min/ Max keys − This type is used to compare a value against the lowest and highest BSON elements.
      * Arrays − This type is used to store arrays or list or multiple values into one key.
      * Timestamp − ctimestamp. This can be handy for recording when a document has been modified or added.
      * Object − This datatype is used for embedded documents.
      * Null − This type is used to store a Null value.
      * Symbol − This datatype is used identically to a string; however, it's generally reserved for languages that use a specific symbol type.
      * Date − This datatype is used to store the current date or time in UNIX time format. You can specify your own date time by creating object of Date and passing day, month, year into it.
      * Object ID − This datatype is used to store the document’s ID.
      * Binary data − This datatype is used to store binary data.
      * Code − This datatype is used to store JavaScript code into the document.
      * Regular expression − This datatype is used to store regular expression.

The insert() Method

To insert data into MongoDB collection, you need to use MongoDB's insert() or save() method. Syntax

The basic syntax of insert() command is as follows −

db.COLLECTION\_NAME.insert(document)

The find() Method

To query data from MongoDB collection, you need to use MongoDB's find() method.

Syntax

The basic syntax of find() method is as follows −

db.COLLECTION\_NAME.find()

MongoDB Update() Method

The update() method updates the values in the existing document. Syntax

The basic syntax of update() method is as follows −

>db.COLLECTION\_NAME.update(SELECTION\_CRITERIA, UPDATED\_DATA)

**The remove() Method**

MongoDB's remove() method is used to remove a document from the collection. remove() method accepts two parameters. One is deletion criteria and second is justOne flag.

* deletion criteria − (Optional) deletion criteria according to documents will be removed.
* justOne − (Optional) if set to true or 1, then remove only one document.

Syntax

Basic syntax of remove() method is as follows −

>db.COLLECTION\_NAME.remove(DELLETION\_CRITTERIA)

## NODE JS

What is Node.js?

* Node.js is an open source server environment
* Node.js is free
* Node.js runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)
* Node.js uses JavaScript on the server.

Features of Node.js

Following are some of the important features that make Node.js the first choice of software architects.

* + **Asynchronous and Event Driven** − All APIs of Node.js library are asynchronous, that is, non-blocking. It essentially means a Node.js based server never waits for an API to return data. The server moves to the next API after calling it and a notification mechanism of Events of Node.js helps the server to get a response from the previous API call.
  + **Very Fast** − Being built on Google Chrome's V8 JavaScript Engine, Node.js library is very fast in code execution.
  + **Single Threaded But Highly Scalable** − Node.js uses a single threaded model with event looping. Event mechanism helps the server to respond in a non-blocking way and makes the server highly scalable as opposed to traditional servers which create limited threads to handle requests. Node.js uses a single threaded program and the same program can provide service to a much larger number of requests than traditional servers like Apache HTTP Server.
  + **No Buffering** − Node.js applications never buffer any data. These applications simply output the data in chunks.

### Node js NPM

Node Package Manager (NPM) provides two main functionalities −

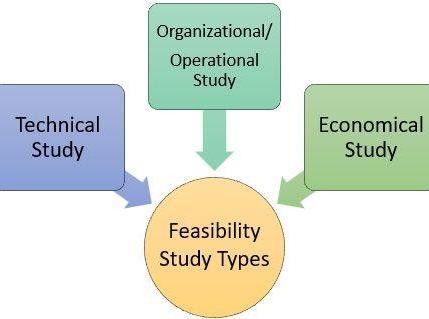
* + - * Online repositories for node.js packages/modules which are searchable on [search.nodejs.org](https://search.nodejs.org/)
      * Command line utility to install Node.js packages, do version management and dependency management of Node.js

**Feasibility Study**

# Feasibility Study

A feasibility study is a preliminary study which investigates the information needs of prospective users and determines the resource requirements, determining the cost effectiveness of various alternatives in the designs of the information system, benefits and feasibility of proposed projects.

The goal of the feasibility study is to evaluate alternative systems to propose the most feasible and desirable systems for development.



### Types of Feasibility:

There are various measures of feasibility that helps to decide whether a particular project is feasible or not. These measures include-

### Technical Feasibility Study -

The technical issues raised during the technical feasibility analysis are:

* Does the necessary technology exist to do what is suggested?
* Does the proposal equipment have the technical capacity to hold the data required to use the new system?
* Will the proposed system & components provide adequate responses to inquiries, regardless of the number or locations of users?
* Can the system be expanded?

The project should be developed such that the necessary functions and performance are achieved within the constraints. The project is developed within latest technology. Through the technology may become obsolete after some period of time, due to the fact that never version of same software supports older versions, the system may still be used. So there are minimal constraints involved with this project. The system has been developed using Java the project is technically feasible for development.

### Operational Feasibility Study -

We have designed front end in XML by getting the information from the end user, which help us in designing the GUI according to the end user’s requirements. The end users can easily understand and expand it in the future.

This includes the following questions:

* Is there sufficient support for the users?
* Will the proposed system cause harm?
* The project would be beneficial because it satisfies the objectives when developed and installed. All behavioral aspects are considered carefully and conclude that the project is behaviorally feasible.

### Economic Feasibility Study -

It involve estimating cost and benefits that can be tangible and intangible because of confusing between the types of costs it is sometimes very difficult to divide the benefits out weight the cost.

The developing system must be justified by cost and benefit. Criteria to ensure that effort is concentrated on project, which will give best, return at the earliest. One of the factors, which affect the development of a new system, is the cost it would require.

The following are some of the important financial questions asked during preliminary investigation:

The costs conduct a full system investigation.

* The cost of the hardware and software.
* The costs conduct a full system investigation.
* The benefits in the form of reduced costs or fewer costly errors.

Since the system is developed as part of project work, there is no manual cost to spend for the proposed system. Also all the resources are already available, it gives an indication that the system is economically possible for development.

### METHODOLOGY /PLANNING OF WORK

The main objectives of our project are:

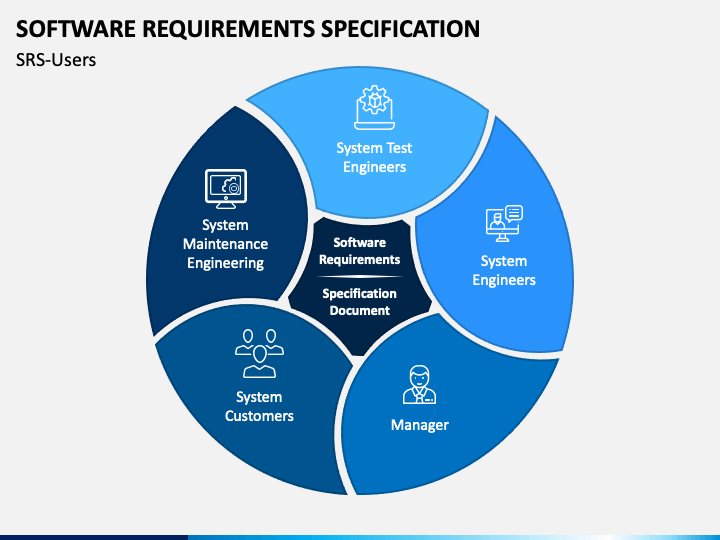
1. Admin checks all records of registered users.
2. Users can store the information like book details, notes etc. 3). Admin can manage thebooks.
3. Users check their booking details.
4. All users can edit and update their personal details. 6). Easy to maintain the record and save their time

**Requirement Analysis:**

**SYSTEM REQUIRENMENT SPECIFICATIONS**

A software requirements specification (SRS) is a comprehensive description of the intended purpose and environment for software under development. The SRS fully describes what the software will do and how it will be expected to perform.

An SRS minimizes the time and effort required by developers to achieve desired goals and also minimizes the development cost. A good SRS defines how an application will interact with system hardware, other programs and human users in a wide variety of real-world situations. Parameters such as operating speed, response time, availability, portability, maintainability, footprint, security and speed of recovery from adverse events are evaluated. Methods of defining an SRS are described by the IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) specification 830-1998.



**Need for SRS:-**

A basic purpose of software requirements specification is to bridge the communication gap between the user & system analyst, SRS is the medium through which the client and user needs are accurately specified; indeed SRS forms the basis of software development.  A good SRS should satisfy all the parties- sometimes very hard to achieve and involves trade off and persuasion.  Another important purpose of developing an SRS is helping the clients to understand their own needs.

A main purpose of the product specification is to define the need of the product’s user. Sometimes, the specification may be a part of a contract sign between the producer and the user. It could also form part of the user manuals. A   user‘s needs are sometimes not clearly understood by the developer. If this is the case, a careful analysis – involving much interaction with the user should be devoted to reaching a clear statement of requirements, in order to avoid possible misunderstandings. Sometimes, at the beginning of a project, even the user has no clear idea of what exactly the desired product is. Think for instance of user interface , a user with no previous experience with computer products may not appreciate the difference  between , say menu driven interaction and a command line interface. Even an exact formation of system functions and performance may be missing an initial description produced by an experienced user.

# HARDWARE & SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Resources are the requirement of the system. It can also be defined as the environment within which a system can work efficiently. In order to implement the proposed system, the following various hardware and software requirements to achieve good performance:

**Hardware Requirements**

Processor: Intel core i3 or above

RAM: 8GB

SSD: 250GB

## Software Requirements

**Front End Tool :** HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT, BOOTSTRAP, REACT

**Back End Tool :** MONGO DB

**Browser :** IE 7.0/Mozilla Firefox 6.0/Cross

**Operating System :** Windows Operating System/Linux