

**ADD TO CART**  
**A PROJECT REPORT**  
*Submitted by*  
**JOSHI KARAN J.(196490316534)**  
**AHALPARA MEET B.(196490316501)**  
*In partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of*  
**DIPLOMA ENGINEERING in**  
**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

*Guided by*

**NITIN SARVAIYA**



**Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic Institute Bhavnagar**  
**Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad**

**March, 2022**

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY AHMEDABAD  
SIR BHAVSINHJI POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE  
BHAVNAGAR**



**Certificate**

This is to certify that Mr.Joshi Karan J. from **Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic Institute, Bhavnagar** College having Enrollment No: 196490316534 has completed **Project Report** having title Add To Cart, in a group consisting of 2 persons under the guidance of the faculty guide Prof.Nitin Sarvaiya.

Institute Guide-UDP

Head of Department

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY AHMEDABAD  
SIR BHAVSINHJI POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE  
BHAVNAGAR**



**Certificate**

This is to certify that Mr.Ahalpara Meet B. from **Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic Institute, Bhavnagar** College having Enrollment No: 196490316501 has completed **Project Report** having title Add To Cart, in a group consisting of 2 persons under the guidance of the faculty guide Prof.Nitin Sarvaiya.

Institute Guide-UDP

Head of Department

## STUDENT INFORMATION SHEET

<b>Name of Student</b>	JOSHI KARAN J.		
	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Father's Name</b>
<b>Enrollment Number</b>	196490316534		
<b>Contact Numbers</b>	<b>Mob:</b> 9998673755	<b>Land Line:</b>	
<b>Email ID</b>	Joshikaran1710@gmail.com		
<b>College Name</b>	Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic Institute, Bhavnagar	<b>College Code:</b> 649	
<b>Branch</b>	Information Technology		<b>Semester :</b> V/VI
<b>Student Team</b>	<b>Name</b>		<b>Enrollment Number</b>
	Ahalpara Meet B.		19649031501
<b>Student Signature</b>			

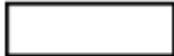
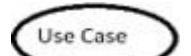
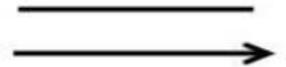
## STUDENT INFORMATION SHEET

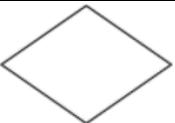
<b>Name of Student</b>	AHALPARA MEET B.		
	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Father's Name</b>
<b>Enrollment Number</b>	196490316501		
<b>Contact Numbers</b>	<b>Mob:</b> 9978298298	<b>Land Line:</b>	
<b>Email ID</b>	Meetahalpara1@gmail.com		
<b>College Name</b>	Sir Bhavsinhji Polytechnic Institute, Bhavnagar		<b>College Code:</b> 649
<b>Branch</b>	Information Technology		<b>Semester :</b> V/VI
<b>Student Team</b>	<b>Name</b>		<b>Enrollment Number</b>
	Joshi Karan J.		19649031534
<b>Student Signature</b>			

## LIST OF TABLES

Sr.no	TABLE NO	TABLE NAME	PAGE NO
1.	Table 2.1	TimeLine Table	25
2.	Table 3.1	Admin Table	41
3.	Table 3.2	Seller Table	41
4.	Table 3.3	Users Table	41
5.	Table 3.4	Contact Table	42
6.	Table 3.5	product Table	42
7.	Table 3.6	Product Order Table	42
8.	Table 5.1	Admin test case	60
9.	Table 5.2	seller test case	61
10.	Table 5.3	Customer test case	61
11.	Table 5.4	Contact test case	63
12.	Table 5.5	product test case	63
13.	Table 5.6	Order test case	64

## LIST OF SYMBOLS

Sr.no	Symbol	Symbols Description
1.		DFD/ External Entity
2.		DFD/ Process
3.		DFD/ Navigation Line
4.		DFD/ Datastore
5.		ER / Rectangle (Entity Set)
6.		ER/ Ellipse (Attribute)
7.		ER/ Diamond (Relationship)
8.		ER/ Link (Link between Entity)
9.		Use Case/ Actor
10.		Use Case/ System Use Case
11.		Use Case/ Relation
12.		Activity/ Starting State
13.		Activity/ Action State

14.		Activity/ Control Flow
15.		Activity/ Decision Node
16.		Activity/ End State

## INDEX

I.	Introduction .....	12
	i. Project Introduction / Profile + Company Profile .....	14
	ii. Purpose .....	15
	iii. Scope .....	15
II.	System Requirement Analysis.....	16
	i.     Current System Study .....	17
	ii.    Weakness of Current System.....	17
	iii.   Problem Identification / Definition.....	18
	iv.    Requirement of New System.....	18
	v.     Feasibility Study .....	18
	a. Technical.....	19
	b. Economical.....	19
	c. Operational.....	19
	d. Schedule (Time Line Chart).....	20
	vi. Development model (Software Process Model) .....	21
	vii. Requirement Validation.....	24
	viii. Tools and Technology / Minimum Hardware and Software Requirements .....	26
	ix. System Architecture .....	27
	x. Data Flow Diagram.....	28
	xi. Use –case Diagram .....	37
	xii. Activity Diagram.....	39
III.	System Design.....	41
	i. Database Design.....	43
	a. Data Dictionary.....	44
	b. Entity-Relationship Diagram.....	46
	ii. GUI Design (Self-Created GUI Screen shot).....	47
IV.	System Development.....	51
	i. Coding Standards.....	52
	ii. Tools Explanation.....	53
V.	Testing.....	56
	i. Testing Strategy.....	57
	ii. Testing Methods.....	59
	iii. Test Cases.....	60

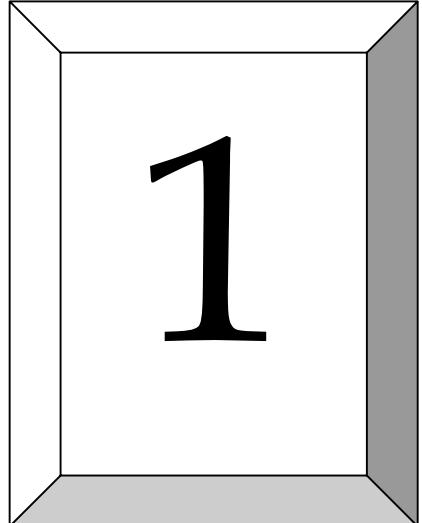
---

VI.Conclusion.....	65
i. Benefits.....	66
ii.Limitations.....	67
iii. Future Enhancements.....	68
Reference.....	69
Appendix .....	70
- User Manual .....	70
- Presentation (ppt) .....	91

## LIST OF FIGURES

Sr.no	NUMBER	FIGURE NAME	PAGE NO
1.	Fig 2.1	Add To Cart TimeLine Chart	20
2.	Fig 2.2	Prototyping Model	21
3.	Fig 2.3	Add To Cart Architecture	27
4.	Fig 2.4	DFD Level 0	28
5.	Fig 2.5	User Level DFD	29
6.	Fig 2.6	DFD Level 2.1	30
7.	Fig 2.7	DFD Level 2.2	31
8.	Fig 2.8	DFD Level 2.3	32
9.	Fig 2.9	DFD Level (1) Admin Side	33
10.	Fig 2.10	DFD Level 2.1	34
11.	Fig 2.11	DFD Level 2.2	35
12.	Fig 2.12	DFD Level 2.3	36

13.	Fig 2.13	Use Case	38
14.	Fig 2.14	Activity Diagram For Admin Side	39
15.	Fig 2.15	Activity Diagram For User Side	40
16	Fig 3.1.1	Entity Relationship Diagram	46
17	Fig 3.2.1	Login page/ register page	47
18	Fig 3.2.2	Mobile Product List	48
19	Fig 3.2.3	Watch Product List	48
20	Fig 3.2.4	Purchase Page	49
21	Fig 3.2.5	Check Out	49
22	Fig 3.2.6	Billing Address	50



1

## Chapter #1 Introduction



- i. Introduction
- ii. Purpose
- iii. Scope

## Abstract

Now a days the life style of the people is different. People feel uncomfortable and time consuming for going crowded markets. So, Add To Cart is a boon as it saves lot of time. Online shopping is a process whereby consumers directly buy goods, services etc. from a seller without an intermediary service over the Internet. Shoppers can visit web stores from the comfort of their house and shop as by sitting in front of the computer. Online stores are usually available 24 hours a day and many consumers have internet access both at work and at home. So it is very convenient for them to shop Online. One of the most enticing factors about online shopping, particularly during holiday season is, it alleviates the need to wait in long lines or search from a store for a particular item. Variety of goods are available in online. So the researcher want to know the preference of the consumers. So fifty respondents were met and data were collected regarding their preference towards shopping online.

## i. INTRODUCTION

In our daily life we are getting busier and busier and we have not time for Going For Bazar and buy new fashion clothes and that's why our Add To Cartwebsite is useful for that.

Sometimes in market or bazar we can't find and choose our new and latest fashion because low range but in this website you can find lots of clothes and fashion.

- While there can be benefits for Customer.
- The staff spends less time on managing Clothes and Customer crowd and can, therefore, use their free time for more Product Production. The Customer can also save time as there is no need for Going the Bazar and Shopping clothes in the middle of their busy schedule.
- Add To Cart make Customer management easier and more efficient. Some online scheduling systems for buying have management of Customer shopping record for give new update about new fashion with only one notification. Which can help for Customer for new idea about they fashion.
- Recording, reporting and analyzing such information helps to efficiently manage billing for Customer. This can reduce the amount of documentation and the time it takes to access physical files.

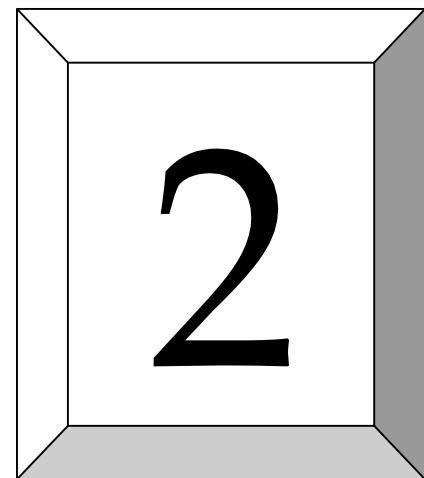
For example, it may be more convenient for a Customer for save there billing and payment slips. Here user can pay money from UPI, Or any online payment method.

## ii. PURPOSE

- In your daily life you can shopping cloths at home. Save your time in your busy life. This website is very useful for shopping clothes and fashionable items.
- Online application systems make customer management easier and more efficient. Some online scheduling systems for appointments also have management for customer recorder and billing.
- Making the workflow perfect, enhancing data reporting and capturing, improving efficiency and time savings, providing the customer with significant convenience and choice.
- Many customer who live in the village who want to new fashion clothes and new update about fashion.
- Sometime we can't shopping from bazaar reason for close shop at many time that's why we cannot buy clothes.
- Add To Cart providers are making use of the latest technology and keeping themselves updated to enhance quality. The online shopping system facility to the future.
- Digital innovation, rising globalization, and changes in consumer spending habits have catapulted the fashion industry into the midst of seismic shifts.

## iii. SCOPE

- Add To Cart Website is based on web application or any platform which can support browser.
- This website free for New Fashion Update.
- This website give first time shopping with bumper discount.
- Purchasing and selling products and services over the internet without the need of going physically to the market is what online shopping all about.
- Online shopping is just like a retail store shopping that we do by going to the market, but it is done through the internet.



## Chapter #2: System Requirement Analysis

- I. Current System Study
- II. Weakness of Current System
- III. Problem Identification/Definition
- IV. Requirement of New System
- V. Feasibility Study
  - i. Technical
  - ii. Economical
  - iii. Operational
  - iv. Schedule (Time Line Chart)
- VI. Development model (Software Process Model)
- VII. Requirement Validation
- VIII. Tools and Technology/Minimum Hardware and Software Requirements
- IX. System Architecture
- X. Data Flow Diagram
- XI. Use-case Diagram
- XII. Activity Diagram

## i. Current System Study

- The world is complex and full of problems to solve. It's probably not surprising, therefore, that problem solving is one of the most sought-after skills.
- If you can break a problem apart, and come up with a solution, your skills will always be needed. One type of problem solving is called systems analysis.
- The first step in solving a problem that involves a system is analyzing that system.
- This involves breaking it down into the parts that make it up, and seeing how those parts work together.
- Sometimes figuring out how a system works can involve turning off parts of the system and seeing what happens, or changing parts of the system and seeing what the result is.
- If you change what goes into a system, how does it change what comes out? Basically, systems analysis involves techniques that allow you to understand how a system works.

## ii. Weakness Of Current System

- **No direct customer-seller interaction.**
- **Some customers prefer buying by reaching personally to the market.**
- **Sometimes, transportation cost increases product cost.**
- **No. of potential customers who can buy through Internet is still not enough.**
- **Security - Long delivery timing.**
- **More shipping cost.**
- **Limitation of products.**

### **iii. Problem Identification / Definition:**

- The basic problems with the existing systems are the non interactive environment they provide to the users.
- . The use of traditional user interfaces which make continuous post backs to the server, each post back makes a call to the server, gets the response and then refreshes the entire web form to display the result. This scenario adds an extra trade off causing a delay in displaying the results
- A search engine that would display the results without allowing the users to further filter the results based on various
- parameters. Use of traditional and non user friendly interfaces that are hard to use too
- This project is a web based shopping system for an existing shop. The project objective is to deliver the online shopping application into web platform. ... It helps buying the products in the shop anywhere through internet by using an device.

### **iv. Requirement of New System**

- In order to maintain an acceptable speed at maximum number of uploads allowed from a particular customer will be any number of users can access the system at any time. Also connections to the servers will be based on the criteria of attributes of the user like his location, and server will be working whole 24X 7 times.

### **v. Feasibility Study**

1. Technical
2. Economical
3. Operational
4. Schedule (Time Line Chart)

## 1. Technical Feasibility

- Technical feasibility involves determining whether a system can actually be constructed to solve the problem at hand. The following points were considered for the project's technical feasibility.
- The required technologies (PHP) existed.
- The database management tool (MySQL) was found technically capable to hold data required to install and use the system.

## 2. Operational Feasibility

- Operational feasibility asks if the system will work when developed and installed. The following points were taken into account for operational feasibility of the proposed system.
- The proposed system causes no harm because it only provides service to the users.
- The system is user friendly so the user can use this system more enthusiastically.
- The system is affordable and has low operational cost because it requires low bandwidth.

## 3. Economic Feasibility

- The economic feasibility of the project can be shown through the following points.
- The tools and technologies used for the system are free for non commercial development purposes.
- Since the system is developed as part of project work ,there is no manual cost to spend for the proposed system. It can be assured that the project proves economically feasible because all the resources are already available.

#### 4. Schedule Feasibility

- Typically, Schedule feasibility means estimating how long the system will take to develop, and if it can be completed in a given time period using some methods like payback period. Schedule feasibility is a measure of how reasonable the project timetable is ,Since the project was conducted according to the project timetable, it was developed and implemented at the given time.

#### 5. Feasibility( Time Line Chart):Schedule :

No.	Task	Timeline
1.	Requirement Elicitation& planning	17 june – 30june
2.	Planning	24 june – 31 july
3.	Problem identification	1 aug -22aug
4.	Feasibility study	23 aug – 30sep
5.	Requirement validation	1 sep -30sep
6.	UML designing	23 sep – 15oct
7.	Coding	1 nov – 29 feb
8.	Testing	1 mar – 21 mar
9.	Deployment	22 mar – 31 mar
10.	Documentation	17 june – 31 mar

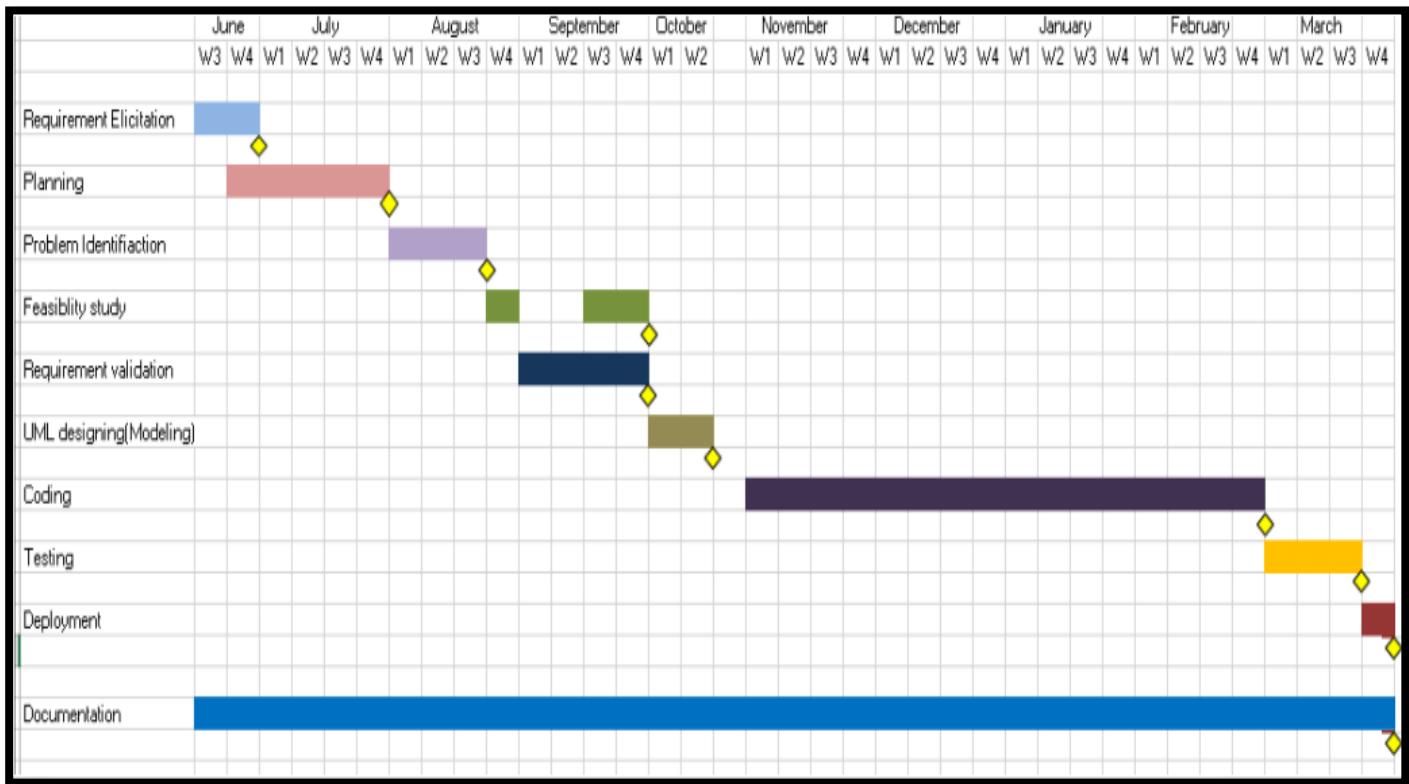


fig: 2.1:[ Add To Cart TimeLine Chart]

## vi. Development model (Software Process Model)

- Prototyping is defined as the process of developing a working replication of a product or system that must be engineered. It offers a small-scale facsimile of the product and is used for obtaining customer feedback as described below:

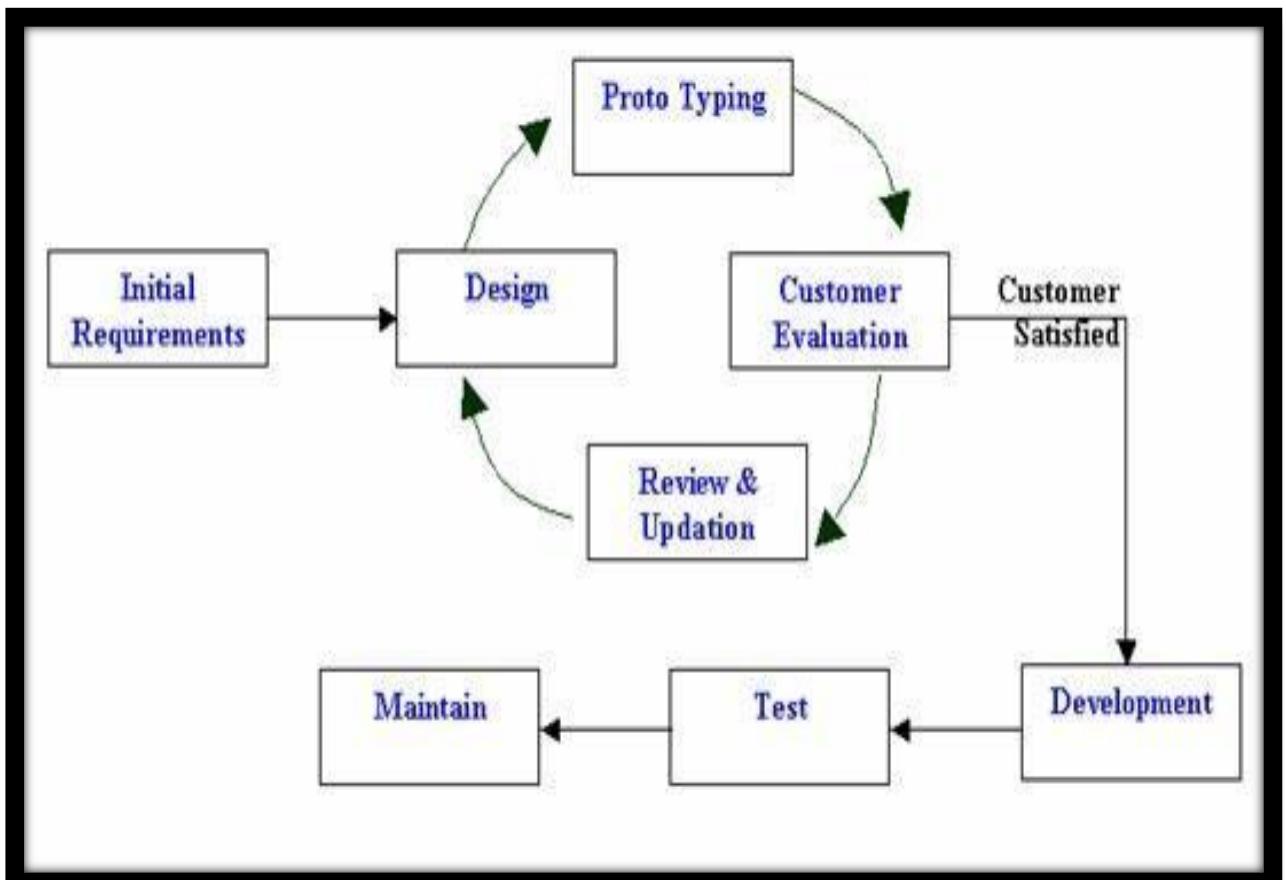


fig 2.2: Prototyping Model

- The Prototyping Model is one of the most popularly used Software Development Life Cycle Models (SDLC models). This model is used when the customers do not know the exact project requirements beforehand.
- The following are the primary phases involved in the development cycle of any prototype model.
- Initial Communication** – In this phase, business analysts and other individuals responsible for collecting the requirements and discussing the need for the product, meet the stakeholders or clients.
- Quick Plan** – Once basic requirements have been discussed, a quick plan of the initial prototype is made.

- **Modelling Quick Design** – User interface part i.e. designing part of the prototype is carried out in this phase.
- **Development of the Prototype** – In this phase, the designed prototype is coded and developed.
- **Deployment, Delivery, and Feedback of the Prototype** – In this phase, the initial prototype is deployed and is accessible to clients for its use. Clients review or evaluate the prototype and they provide their feedback to the requirements gathering and development teams.
- Above mentioned phases keep repeating until the replica of the final product is deployed.
- **Final Product Design, Implementation, Testing, Deployment, and Maintenance** – Once the client finalizes a prototype, based on the prototype, the final product is designed and developed. This developed product is tested by the testing team and if it is ready to go LIVE, the product is deployed and is available for end-user.
- In this model, a prototype of the product is first developed, tested and refined as per customer feedback repeatedly till a final acceptable prototype is achieved which forms the basis for developing the final product.
- In this process model, the system is partially implemented before or during the analysis phase thereby giving the customers an opportunity to see the product early in the life cycle.
- The process starts by interviewing the customers and developing the incomplete high-level paper model.
- This document is used to build the initial prototype supporting only the basic functionality as desired by the customer.
- Once the customer figures out the problems, the prototype is further refined to eliminate them. The process continues until the user approves the prototype and finds the working model to be satisfactory.

 **Why we choose Prototype Model?**

- The prototype provides a vehicle for systems engineers to better understand the environment and the requirements problem being addressed.
- A prototype is a demonstration of what's feasible with existing technology, and where the technical weak spots still exist.
- A prototype is an efficient mechanism for the transfer of design intent from system engineer to the developer.
- A prototype lets the developer meet earlier schedules for the production version.
- A prototype allows for early customer interaction.
- A prototype demonstrates to the customers what is functionally feasible and stretches their imagination, leading to more creative inputs and a more forward-looking system.
- The prototype provides an analysis test bed and a vehicle to validate and evolve system.

## vii. Requirement Validation

- Requirements specification activity is translating the gathered information during the analysis phase into a document that defines a set of requirements.
- Two types of requirements may be included in this document.

### 1. Functional Requirements

Functional requirements define the fundamental actions that must take place in the software in accepting the inputs and in processing and generating the outputs. These are listed as “shall” statements starting with “The system shall....”

- i. **Login Module** – This module is provided for administrator and users such as Product buyer and seller who have registered themselves in the system. These login are provided according to the need of the systems.
  - **Input** – User id and password
  - **Process** – After entering user id and password by user process of validation occur to identify whether user id and password is available in database or not.
  - **Output** – Registered user can access website and can use the services.
- ii. **Administrator Module** – The administrator is provided with password and login-id with which he/she can access the system. Administrator is provided right of maintaining the database, verifies registered users.
  - **Input** – Login id and password.
  - **Process** – Process of validation will occur.
  - **Output** – Administrator will maintain the database and will perform Product seller process.

iii. **Search Module** – In this module we are going to provide facility for Product buyer to search for Products according to their specified categories so that users can search for Products easily.

- **Input**- Initial letter of Product, with the help of keywords and with the help of Brand name.
- **Output**- Information about Products.

iv. **User Module** – As users are the main visitor of site, the following facilities are available through this module.

- Can search the Products according to their need
- Can order online books and pay via credit or atm card or PayPal.
- Can get information about Products.
  
- **Input** – User Id and password
- **Process** – Process of validation will occur.
- **Output** – Only genuine user can access services provided by website.

#### v. **Non-functional Requirements**

##### vi. **Performance Requirement**

vii. The performance of the product mainly depends on the speed of Internet connection. If the user wants hard real time response, then this is definitely not the product to go for.

##### viii. **Safety Requirements**

ix. The electrical connection to the devices is critical and should be done according to the standards to avoid any short circuits.

##### x. **Security Requirements**

xi. We aim to provide high security features like encryption to the user accounts to provide security from illegal hacking and gaining access to the system.

## viii. Tools and Technology / Minimum Hardware and Software Requirement

### 1. Minimum Hardware Requirements

Processor	: Pentium IV and above
Processor speed	: 1.4 GHz Onwards
Cache size	: 512 KB
RAM	: 256 MB(Minimum)
Network card	: Any card can provide a 100mbps speed
Hard disk	: 4 Gb

### 2. Minimum Software Requirements:

- Operating System : Windows xp,7,8,8.1,10
- Web-Technology : PHP
- Front-End : HTML, CSS
- Back-End : MySQL

## ix. System Architecture

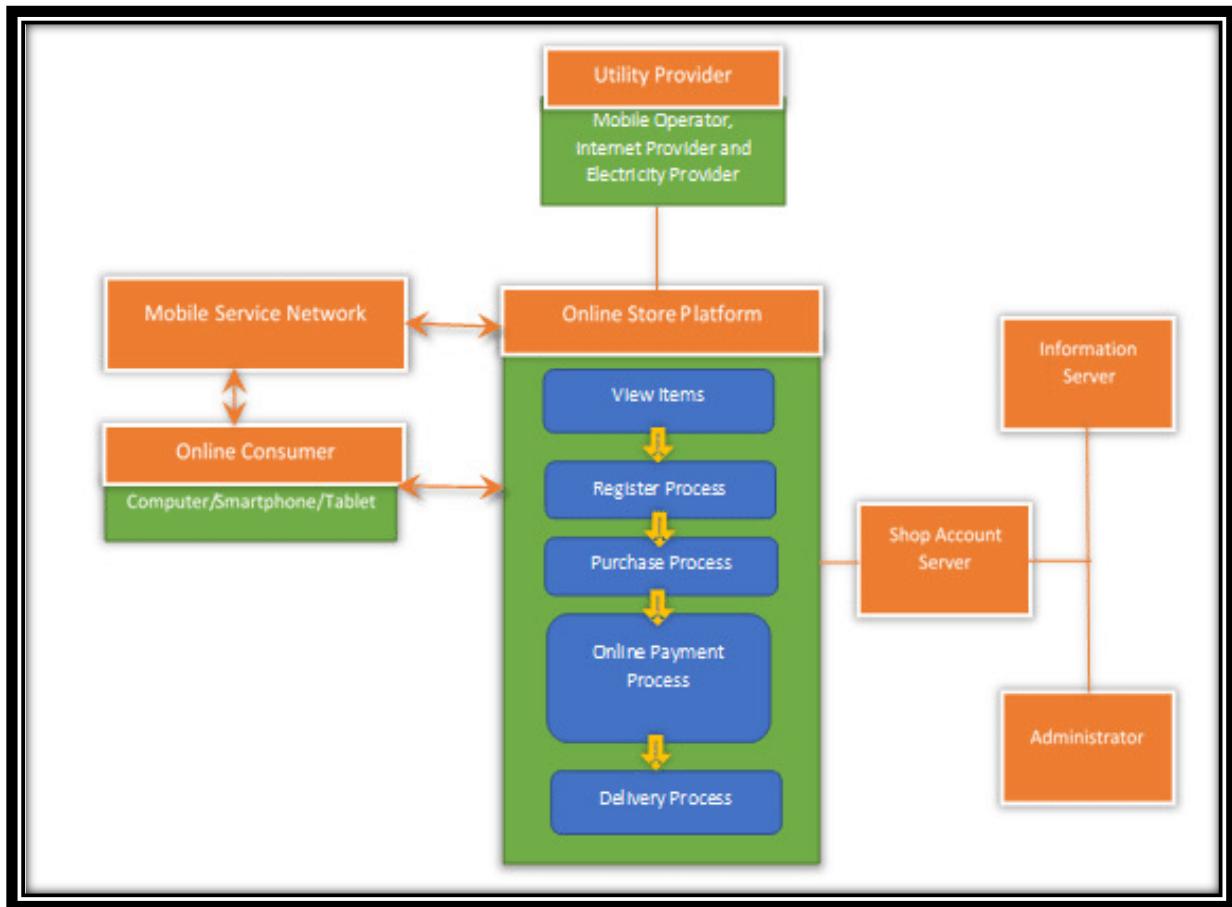


fig 2.3: Add To Cart Architecture

## x. Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

(a) Level 0

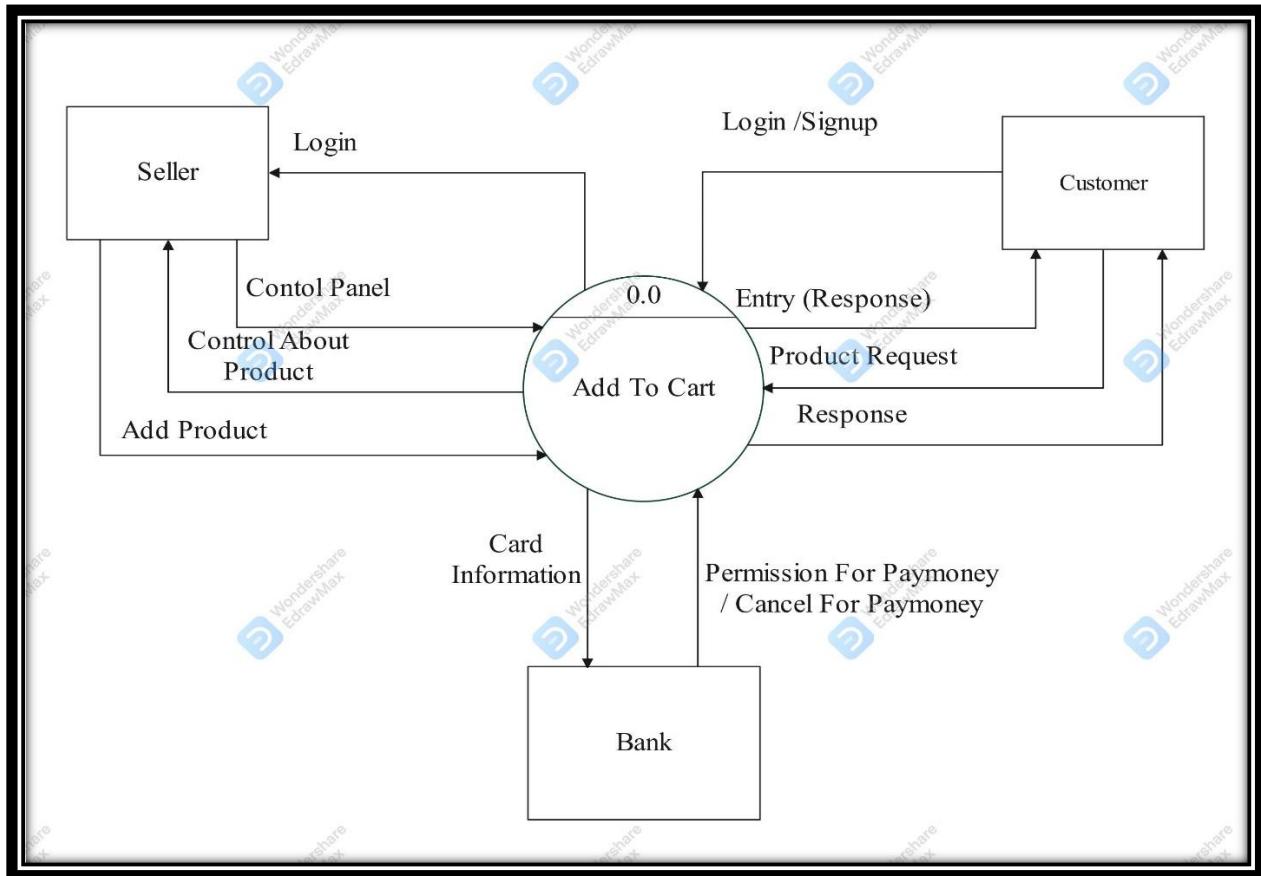


fig 2.4: DFD Level 0

## Level 1 User Level DFD

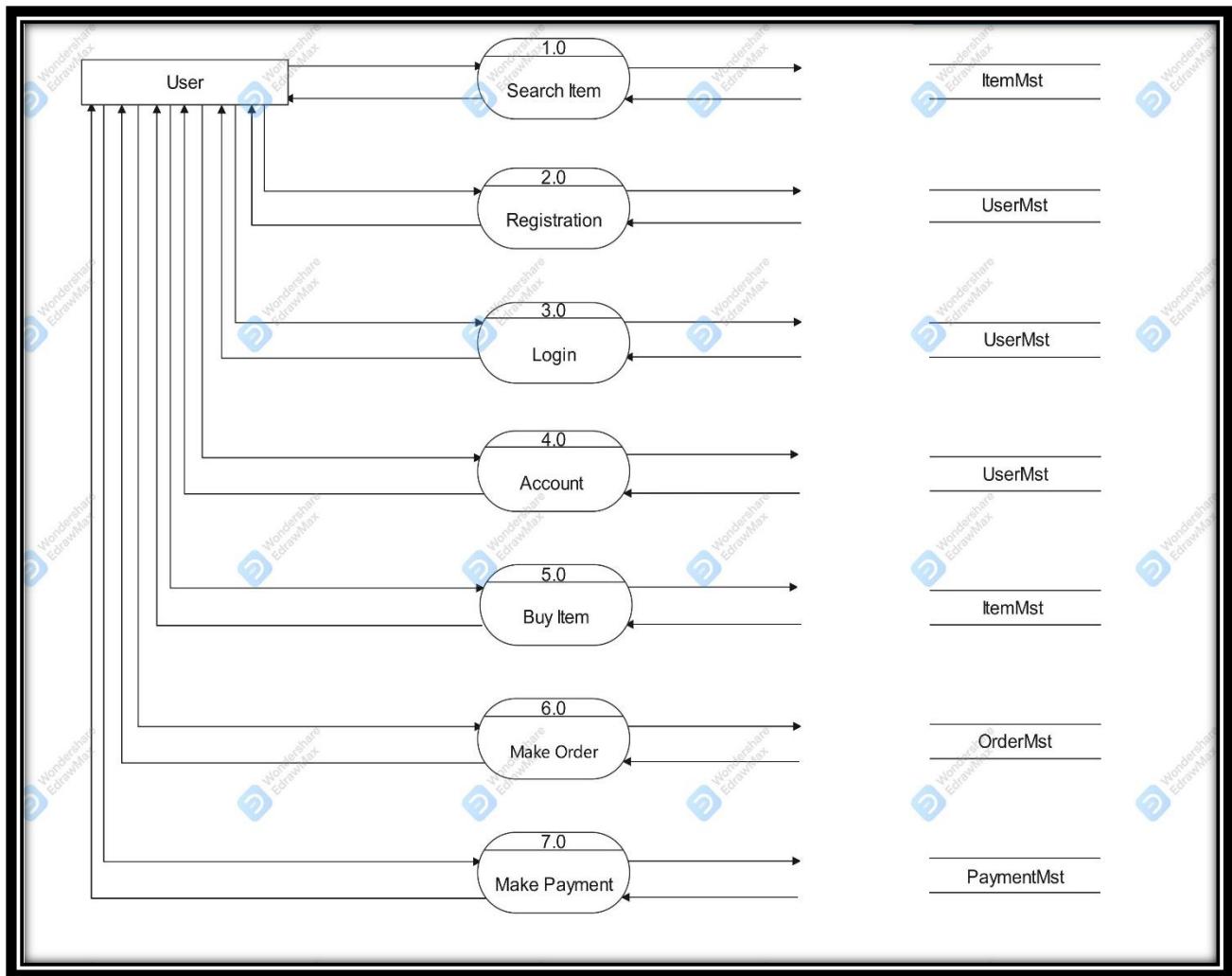


fig 2.5 Level 1 User Level DFD

## DFD level 2.1

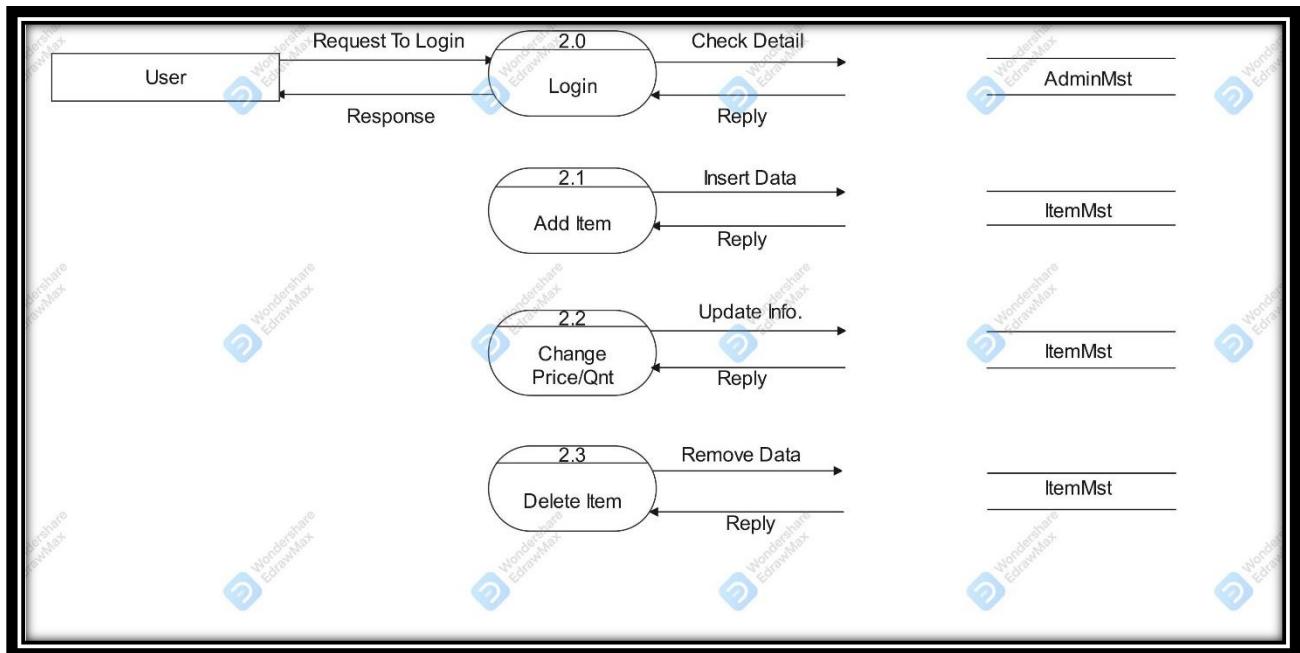


fig 2.6: DFD Level 2.1

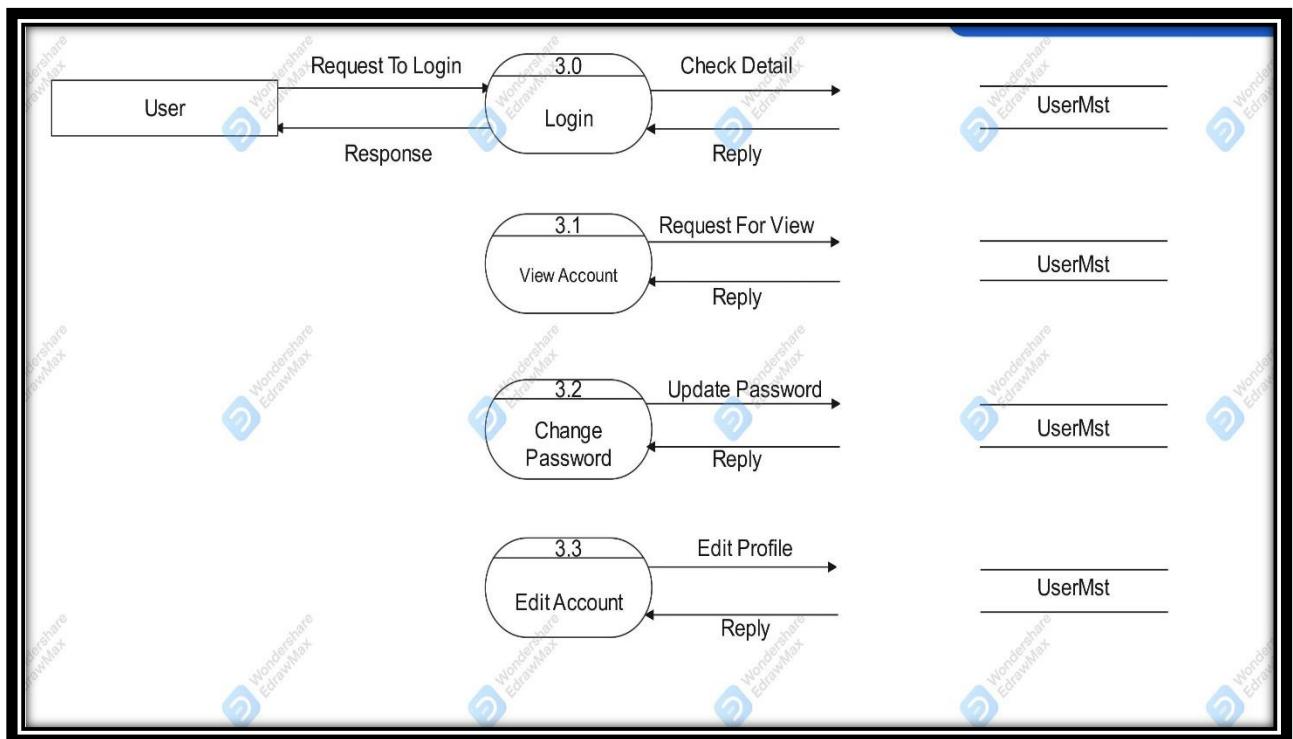
**DFD Level 2.2**

fig 2.7: DFD Level 2.2

### DFD level 2.3

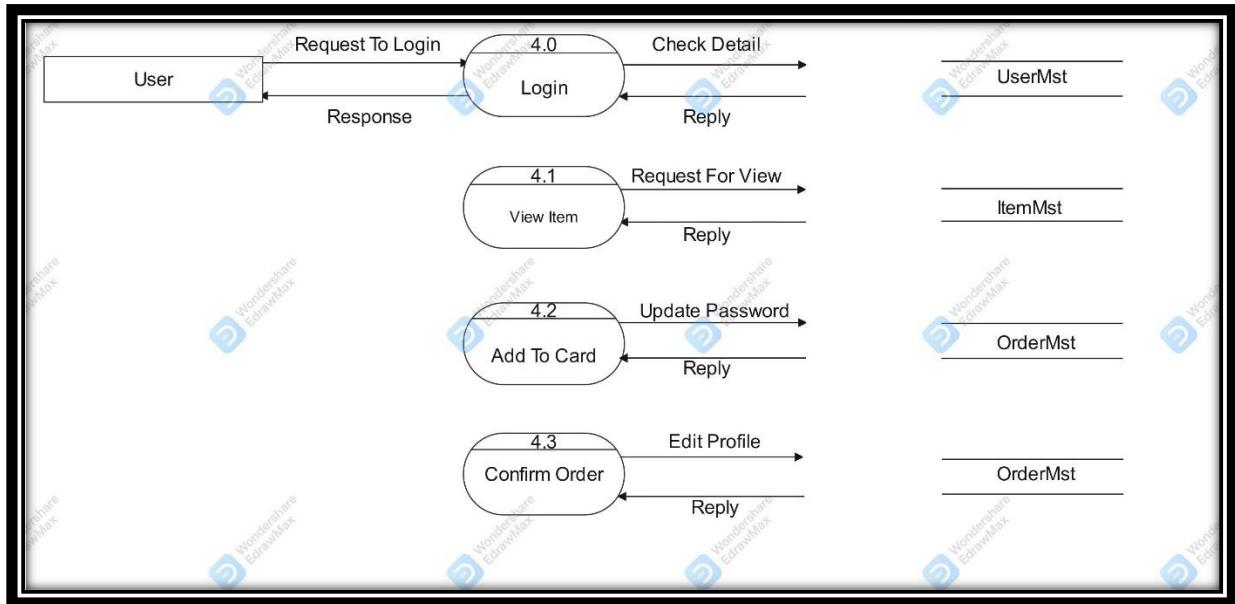


fig 2.8: DFD Level 2.3

## DFD level (1) Admin Side

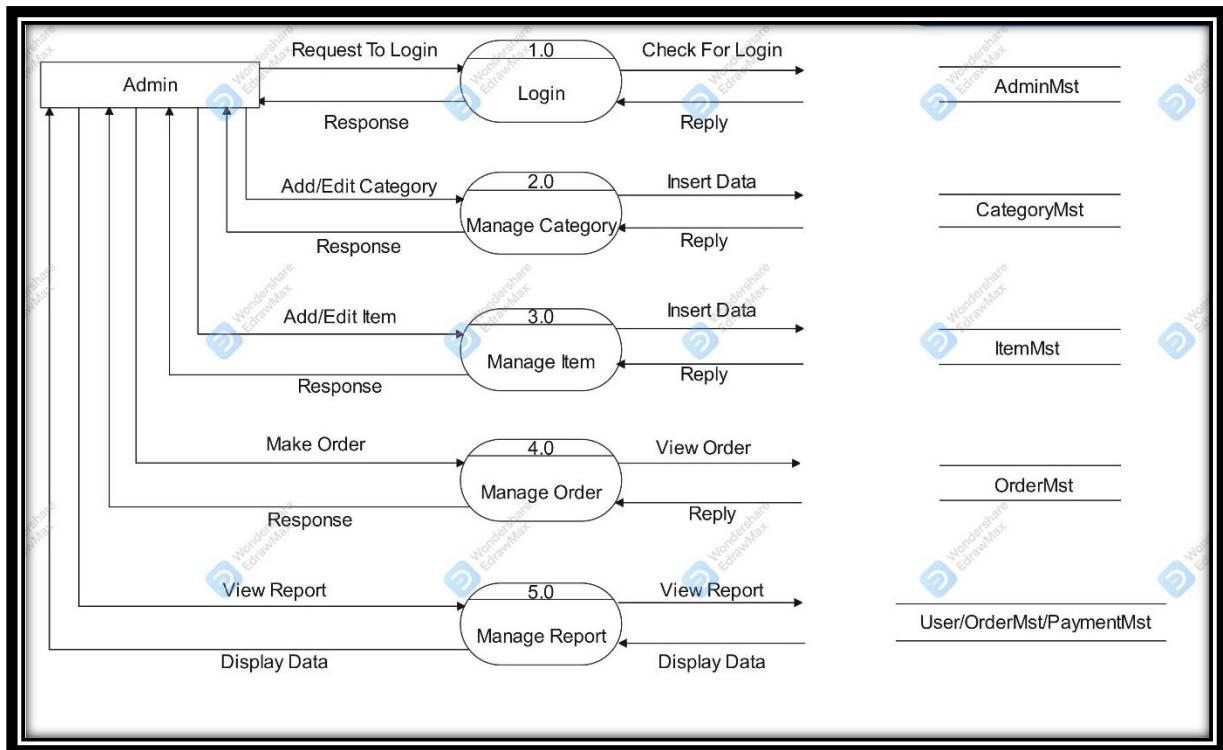


fig 2.9 DFD level (1) Admin Side

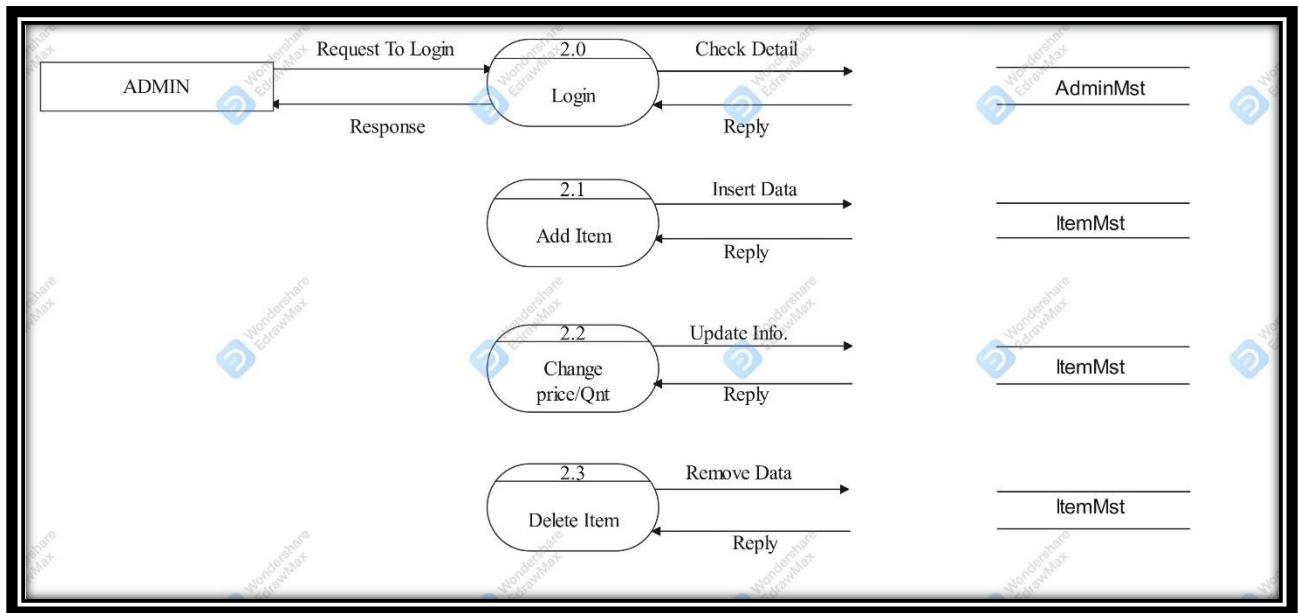
**DFD level 2.1**

Fig 2.10 DFD level 2.1

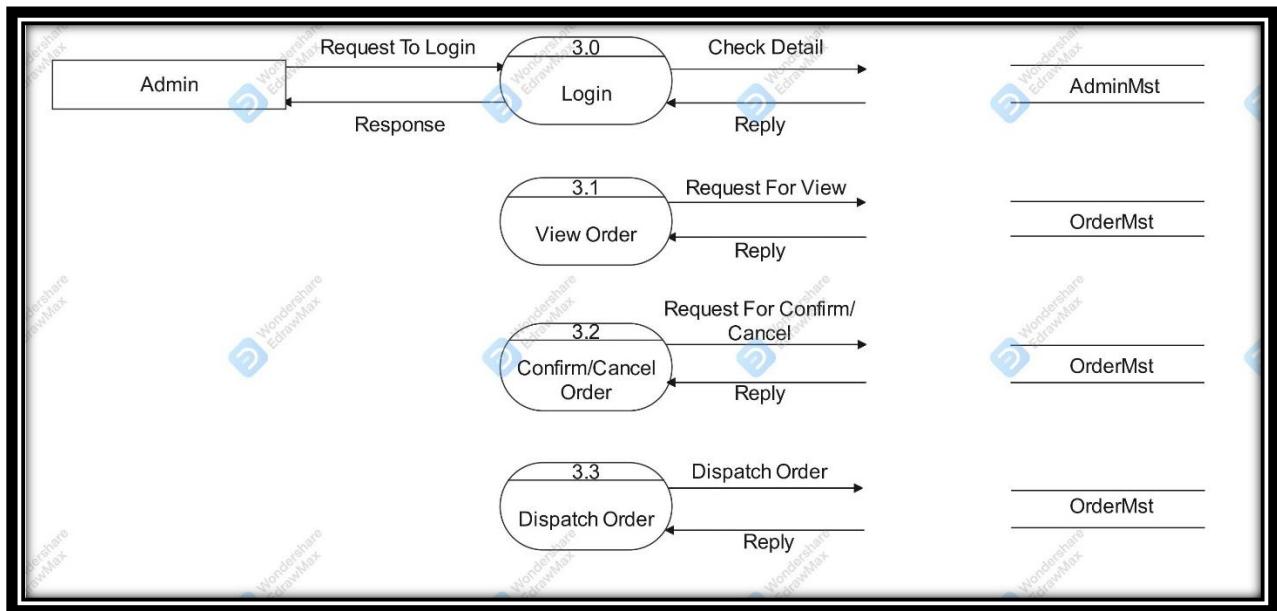
**DFD level 2.2**

Fig 2.11 DFD level 2.2

## DFD level 2.3

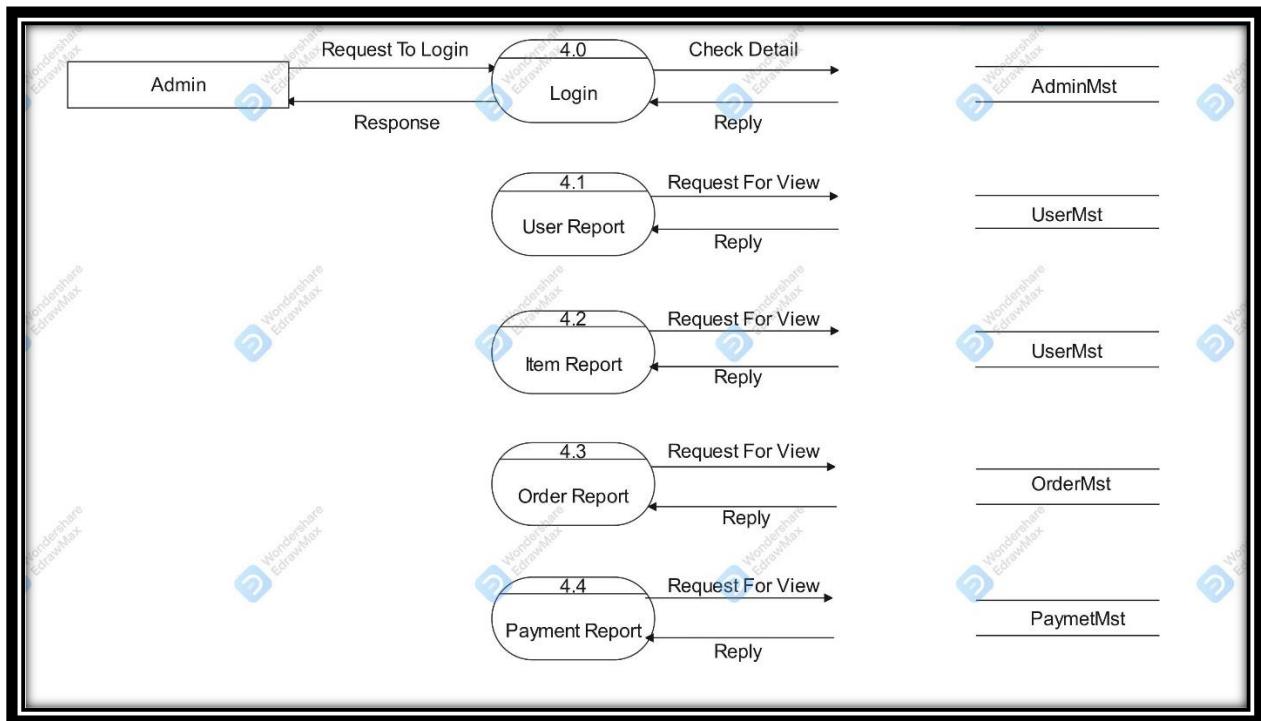


Fig 2.12 DFD level 2.3

## xi. Use-Case Diagram

- In UML, use-case diagrams model the behaviour of a system and help to capture the requirements of the system.
- Use-case diagrams describe the high-level functions and scope of a system.
- These diagrams also identify the interactions between the system and its actors.
- The use cases and actors in use-case diagrams describe what the system does and how the actors use it, but not how the system operates internally.
- Use-case diagrams illustrate and define the context and requirements of either an entire system or the important parts of the system.
- You can model a complex system with a single use-case diagram or create many use-case diagrams to model the components of the system.
- The use case diagram for “Add of Cart” shows how the user can access different modules of the application. The user has to first login. Later user can use the different operation of the application.

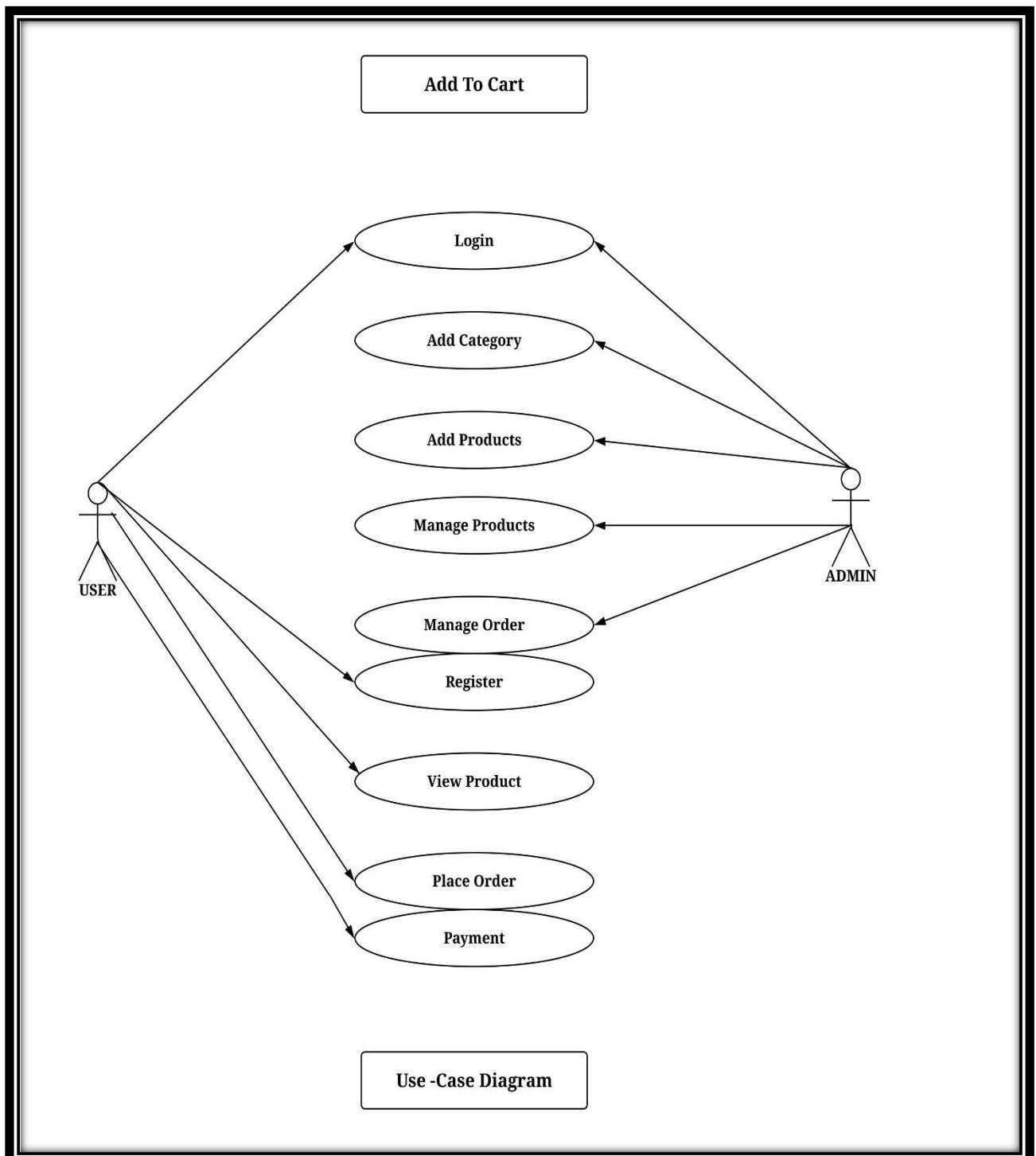


fig 2.13: Use Case

## xii. Activity Diagram For Admin Side

- Activity diagram is basically a flowchart to represent the flow from one activity to another activity. The activity can be described as an operation of the system.
- The control flow is drawn from one operation to another. This flow can be sequential, branched, or concurrent. Activity diagrams deal with all type of flowcontrol by using different elements such as fork, join, etc.

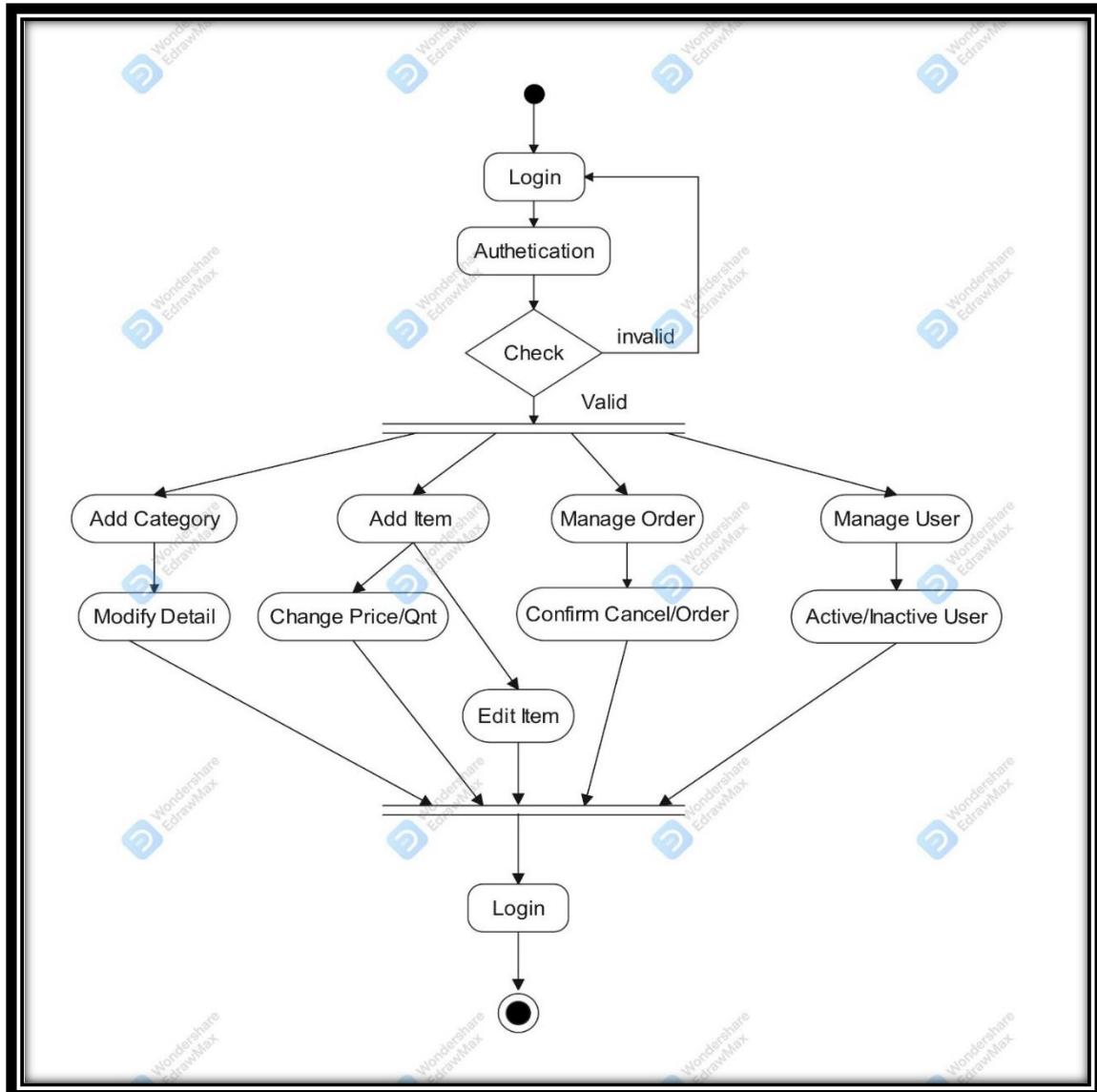


fig 2.14: Activity Diagram For Admin Side

- Activity Diagram For Admin Side

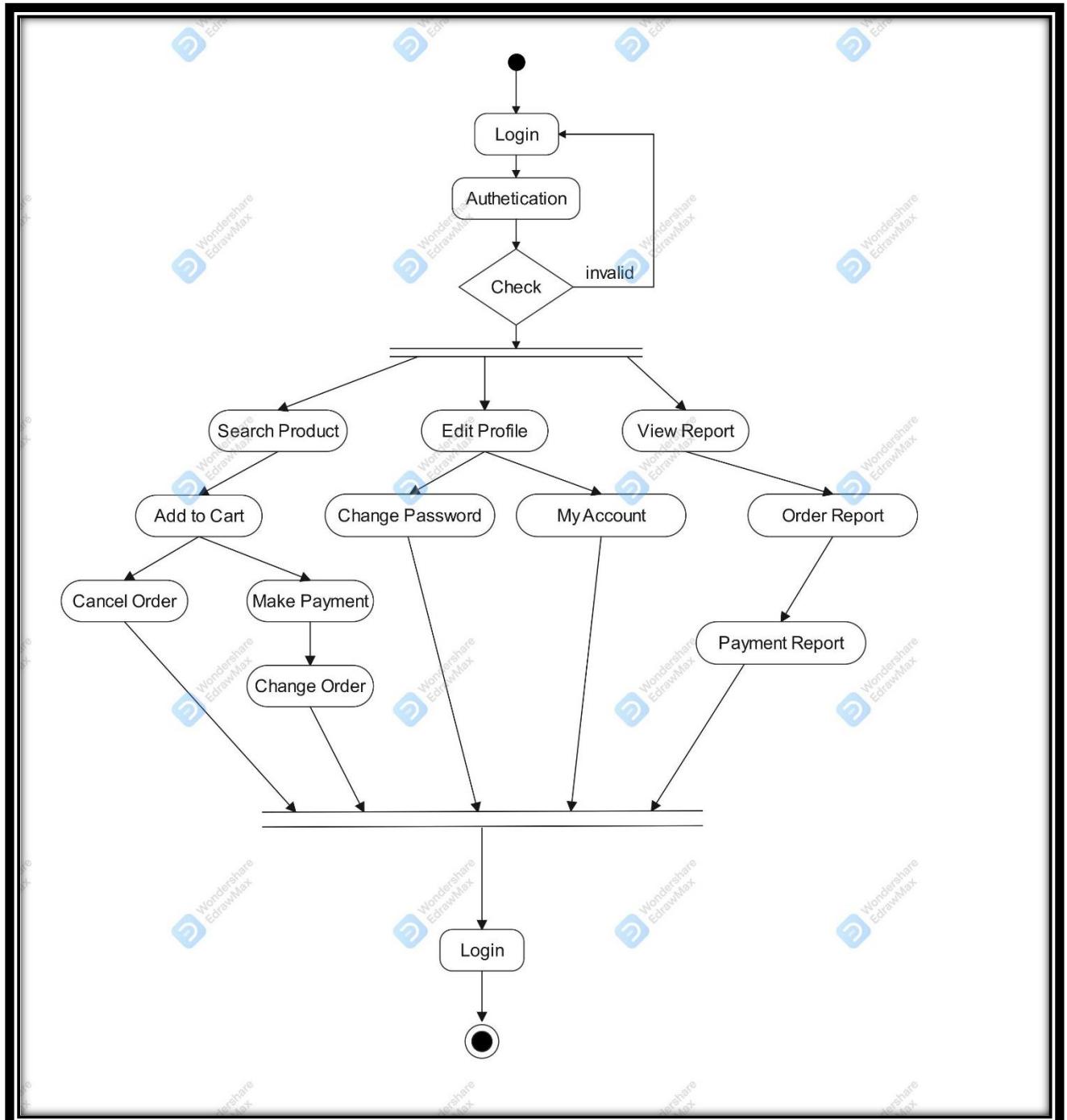
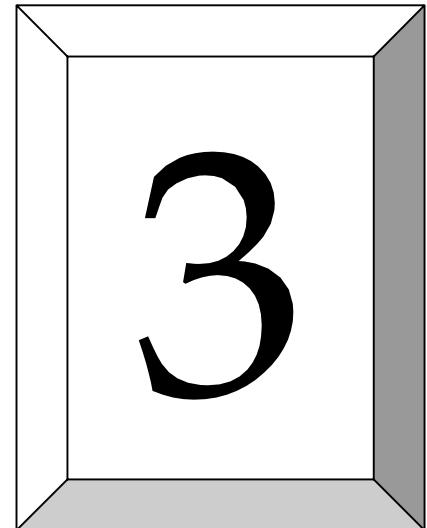


fig 2.15: Activity Diagram For User Side



## **Chapter #3: System Design**

- i. Database Design**
  - a. Data Dictionary**
  - b. Entity-  
Relation-  
Ship  
Diagram**
- ii. GUI Design  
(Self- Created GUI  
Screen shot)**

### i. Database Design

- 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 information, they can begin to fit the data to the database model.

#### a. Data Dictionary

- Data dictionary is a main method for analysing the data flows and data stores of data-oriented systems.
- The data dictionary is a reference work of data about data (metadata).
- It collects, coordinates, and confirms what a specific data term means to different people in the organization.

#### I. Data dictionary contains:

- Data flow
- Data structures
- Elements
- Data stores
- **Benefits of data dictionary:**
  - Improved documentation and control
  - Consistency in data use
  - Easier data analysis
  - Reduced data redundancy
  - Simpler programming
  - The enforcement of standards
  - Better means of estimating
  - The effect of change

## 3.1 Database Design

### 3.1.1 Database Design

#### i. admin:

Sr No.	Field name	Data type	Field length	Constraint	Description
1	a_id	Int	100	Primary Key	Admin ID, Auto generated
2	name	Varchar	255	Not Null	Admin Name
3	email	Varchar	255	Not Null	Admin email
4	mob	Int	100	Not Null	Admin mobile
5	pass	Varchar	255	Not Null	Admin password
6	c_pass	Varchar	255	Not Null	Admin confirm password

Table 3.1: Admin Table

#### ii. seller:

Sr No.	Field name	Data type	Field length	Constraint	Description
1	s_id	Int	100	Primary Key	Seller ID, Auto generated
2	name	Varchar	255	Not Null	Seller Name
3	email	Varchar	255	Not Null	Seller email
4	mob	Int	100	Not Null	Seller mobile
5	pass	Varchar	255	Not Null	Seller password
6	sc_pass	Varchar	255	Not Null	Seller confirm password
7	aadharcard	Varchar	255	Not Null	Seller Aadhar card No.
8	license	Varchar	255	Not Null	Seller License No

Table 3.2: Seller Table

#### iii. users:

Sr No.	Field name	Data type	Field length	Constraint	Description
1	u_id	Int	100	Primary Key	User ID, Auto generated
2	name	Varchar	255	Not Null	User Name
3	email	Varchar	255	Not Null	User email
4	mob	Int	100	Not Null	User mobile
5	pass	Varchar	255	Not Null	User password
6	c_pass	Varchar	255	Not Null	User confirm password
7	birthday	Varchar	255	Not Null	User DOB

Table 3.3: Users Table

**iv. contact:**

Sr No.	Field name	Data type	Field length	Constraint	Description
1	c_id	Int	100	Primary Key	Contact ID, Auto generated
2	name	Varchar	255	Not Null	Contact Name
3	email	Varchar	255	Not Null	Contact email
4	mob	Int	100	Not Null	Contact mobile
5	message	Varchar	255	Not Null	Message to sent

Table 3.4: Contact Table

**v. product:**

Sr No.	Field name	Data type	Field length	Constraint	Description
1	Pro_Id	Int	11	Primary Key	Pro_ID, Auto generated
2	price	Int	11	Not Null	Pro_Price
3	Pro_Name	Varchar	40	Not Null	Pro_Name
4	Pro_code	Varchar	40	Not Null	Pro_Scientific Name
5	Pro_Category	Varchar	40	Not Null	Pro_disease category
6	quantity	Int	100	Not Null	Pro_quantity

Table 3.5: product Table

**vi. product\_order:**

Sr No.	Field name	Data type	Field length	Constraint	Description
1	o_Id	Int	100	Primary Key	Pro_ID, Auto generated
2	u_name	Varchar	255	Not Null	User name
3	u_mobile	Int	100	Not Null	User mobile
4	Pro_Name	Varchar	255	Not Null	Pro_Name
5	Pro_Price	Int	100	Not Null	Pro Price
6	Pro_quantity	Int	100	Not Null	Pro_quantity
7	total	Int	100	Not Null	Total amount
8	region	Varchar	255	Not Null	Region
9	uaddress	Int	11	Not Null	Address

Table 3.6: product\_order Table

### 3.1.1 Entity Relationship Diagram

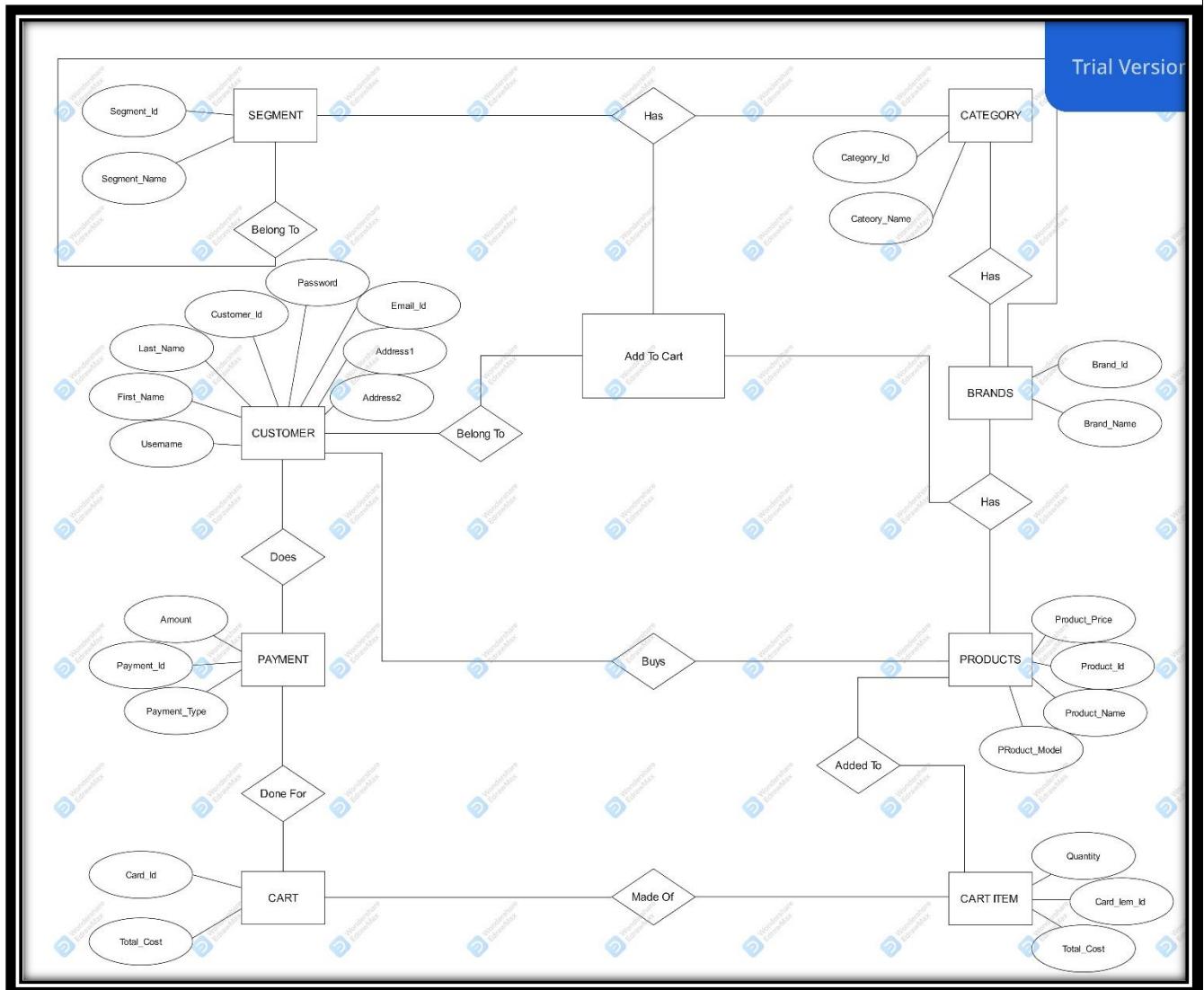


Fig 3.1.1 Entity Relationship Diagram

## ii.GUI Design

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/wordpress/login/`. The page has a dark header bar with a shopping cart icon and navigation links for HOME, ABOUT US, CONTACT US, PRODUCTS, and LOGIN. Below the header, a breadcrumb trail shows `HOME > SHOP > MY ACCOUNT`. The main content area is divided into two sections: 'Login' on the left and 'Register' on the right. The 'Login' section contains fields for 'Username or email address \*' and 'Password \*', both with required asterisks. It includes a 'Remember me' checkbox, a 'Forgot Password?' link, and a large black 'LOGIN' button. The 'Register' section contains fields for 'First Name \*' and 'Last Name \*', both with required asterisks. It also has a field for 'Email address \*'. A note below the email field states: 'A password will be sent to your email address.' Another note at the bottom of the register section says: 'Your personal data will be used to support your experience throughout this website, to manage access to your account, and for other purposes described in our [privacy policy](#)'. A large black 'REGISTER' button is located at the bottom of the register section.

Fig 3.2 .1 Login page/ register page

## Shopping Page :

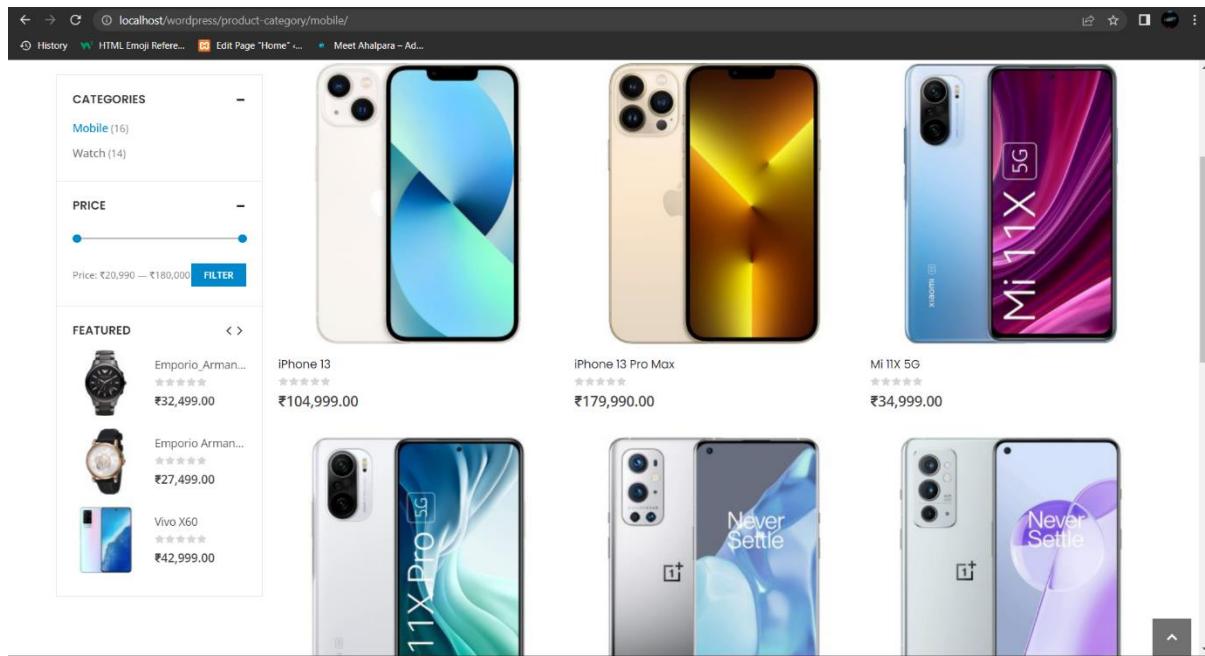


Table 3.2.2 :Mobile Product List

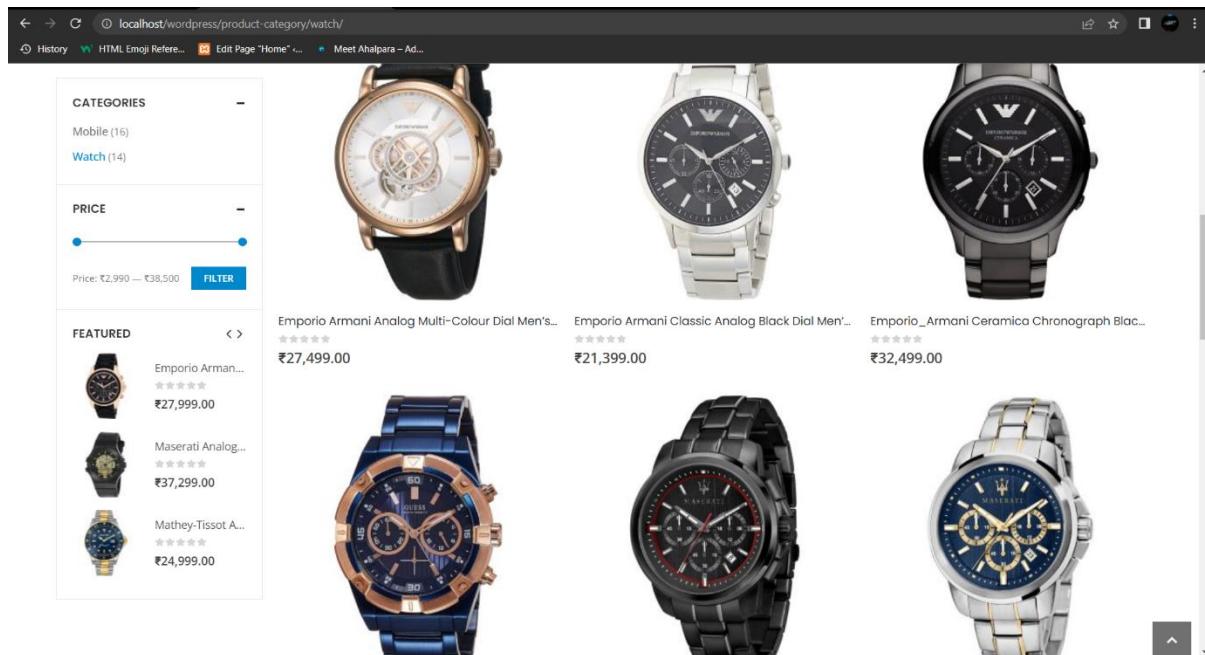


Fig 3.2.3 Watch Product List

## Purchase Page:

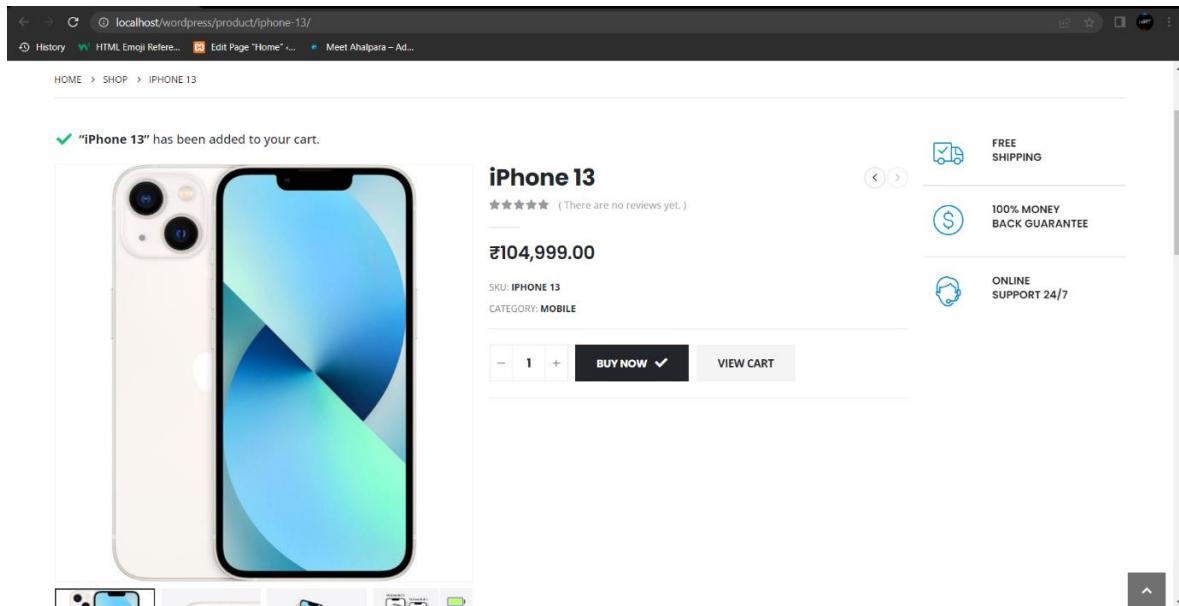


Fig 3.2.4 Purchase Page

## Checkout Page:

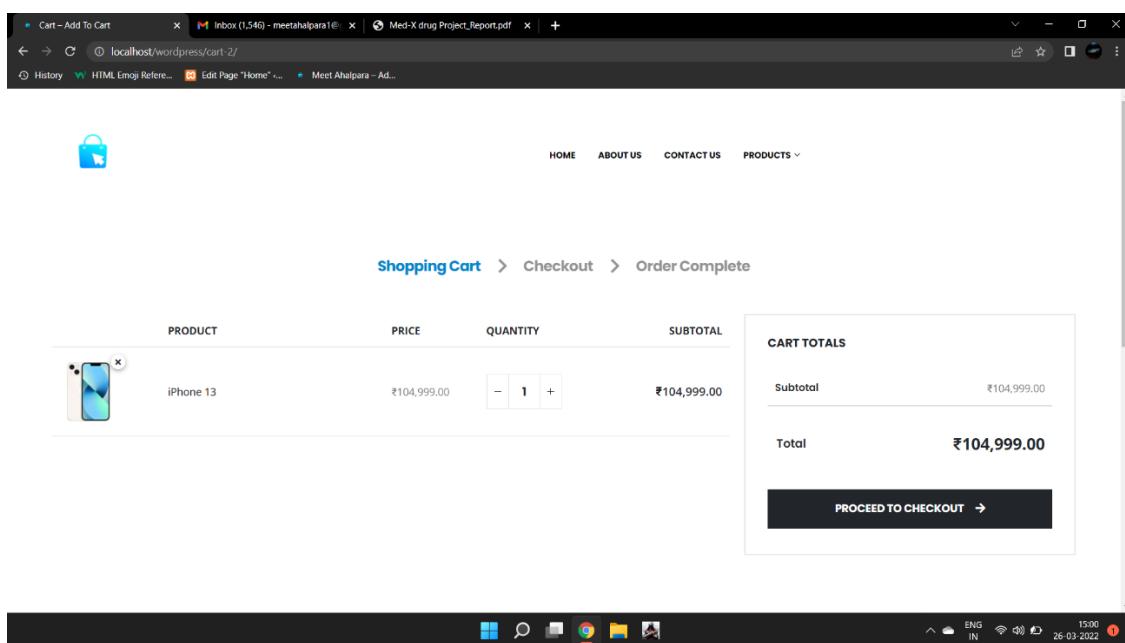


Fig3.2.5 Checkout Page

## Billing Address:

The screenshot shows a billing address form on a WordPress checkout page. The URL in the browser is `localhost/wordpress/checkout-2/`. The page title is "Checkout". The breadcrumb navigation shows "Shopping Cart > Checkout > Order Complete".

**Billing details**

- First name: [Input field]
- Last name: [Input field]
- Company name (optional): [Input field]
- Country / Region: India
- Street address:
  - House number and street name: [Input field]
  - Apartment, suite, unit, etc. (optional): [Input field]
- Town / City: [Input field]
- State: Gujarat
- PIN: [Input field]
- Phone: [Input field]
- Email address: [Input field]

**YOUR ORDER**

Product	₹104,999.00
iPhone 13 × 1	₹104,999.00

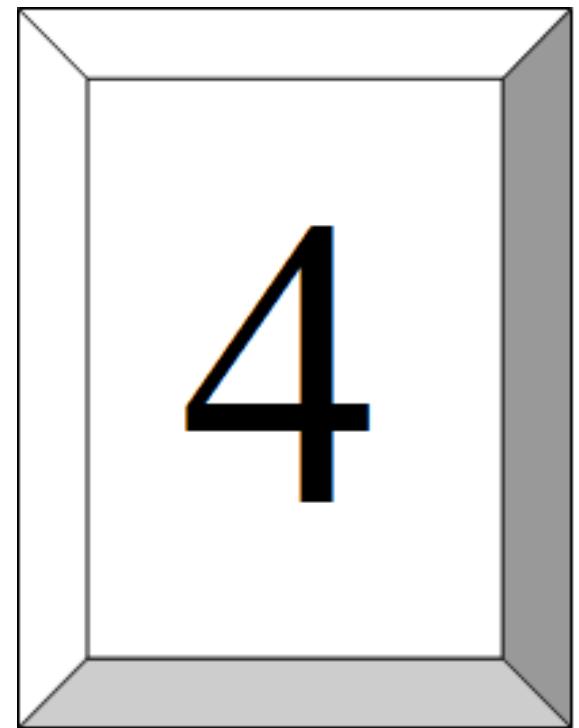
**Payment methods**

- Cash on delivery  
Pay with cash upon delivery.

Your personal data will be used to process your order, support your experience throughout this website, and for other purposes described in our [privacy policy](#).

**PLACE ORDER**

Fig 3.2.6 Billing Address



## **Chapter #4: System Development**



**i.Coding Standards**

**ii.Tools Explantion**

### i. Coding Standards:

- Coding standard is required because there may be many developers working on different modules so if they will start inventing their own standards then source will become very un-manageable and it will become difficult to maintain that source code in future.
- Here are several reasons why to use coding specifications –
  - Your peer programmers must understand the code you produce. A coding standard acts as the blueprint for all the team to decipher the code.
  - Simplicity and clarity achieved by consistent coding saves you from common mistakes.
  - If you revise your code after some time, then it becomes easy to understand that code.
  - Its industry standard to follow a standard to be more quality in software.
- There are few guidelines which can be followed while coding in PHP.
  - **Indenting and Line Length** – Use an indent of 4 spaces and don't use any tab because different computers use different setting for tab. It is recommended to keep lines at approximately 75-85 characters long for better code readability.
  - **Control Structures** – These include if, for, while, switch, etc. Control statements should have one space between the control keyword and opening parenthesis, to distinguish them from function calls. You are strongly encouraged to always use curly braces even in situations where they are technically optional.
  - **Function Calls** – Functions should be called with no spaces between the function name, the opening parenthesis, and the first parameter; spaces between commas and each parameter, and no space between the last parameter, the closing parenthesis, and the semicolon.
  - **Comments** – C style comments (`/* */`) and standard C++ comments (`//`) are both fine. Use of Perl/shell style comments (#) is discouraged.
  - **PHP Code Tags** – Always use `<?php ?>` to delimit PHP code, not the `<? ?>` shorthand. This is required for PHP compliance and is also the most portable way to include PHP code on differing operating systems and setups.
- Variable Names –
  - Use all lower-case letters
  - Use '\_' as the word separator.
  - Global variables should be prepended with a 'g'.

- Global constants should be all caps with '\_' separators.
- Static variables may be prepended with 's'.
- **Make Functions Re-entrant** – Functions should not keep static variables that prevent a function from being re-entrant.
- **Alignment of Declaration Blocks** – Block of declarations should be aligned.
- **One Statement Per Line** – There should be only one statement per line unless the statements are very closely related
- **Short Methods or Functions** – Methods should limit themselves to a single page of code.
- There could be many more points which should be considered while writing your PHP program. Over all intention should be to be consistent throughout of the code programming and it will be possible only when you will follow any coding standard.

## ii. Tools Explanation:

### Visual Studio Code:

- Visual Studio Code is a source-code editor made by Microsoft for Windows, Linux and macOS.
- Features include support for debugging, syntax highlighting, intelligent code completion, snippets, code refactoring, and embedded Git.
- Users can change the theme, keyboard shortcuts, preferences, and install extensions that add additional functionality.
- In the Stack Overflow 2021 Developer Survey, Visual Studio Code was ranked the most popular developer environment tool, with 70% of 82,000 respondents reporting that they use it.
- Instead of a project system, it allows users to open one or more directories, which can then be saved in workspaces for future reuse.
- This allows it to operate as a language-agnostic code editor for any language.
- It supports several programming languages and a set of features that differ per language. Unwanted files and folders can be excluded from the project tree via the settings.
- Many Visual Studio Code features are not exposed through menus or the user interface but can be accessed via the command palette.
- Visual Studio Code can be extended via extensions, available through a central repository.
- This includes additions to the editor and language support.
- A notable feature is the ability to create extensions that add support for new languages, themes, and debuggers, perform static code analysis, and add code linters using the Language Server Protocol.

 **MySQL:**

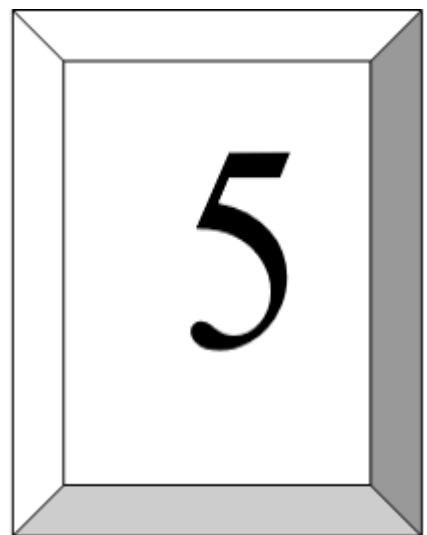
- MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS).
- Its name is a combination of "My", the name of co-founder Michael Widenius's daughter and "SQL", the abbreviation for Structured Query Language.
- A relational database organizes data into one or more data tables in which data types may be related to each other; these relations help structure the data. SQL is a language programmer use to create, modify and extract data from the relational database, as well as control user access to the database.
- In addition to relational databases and SQL, an RDBMS like MySQL works with an operating system to implement a relational database in a computer's storage system, manages users, allows for network access and facilitates testing database integrity and creation of backups.
- MySQL is free and open-source software under the terms of the GNU General Public License and is also available under a variety of proprietary licenses.
- MySQL has stand-alone clients that allow users to interact directly with a MySQL database using SQL, but more often, MySQL is used with other programs to implement applications that need relational database capability.
- MySQL is a component of the LAMP web application software stack (and others), which is an acronym for Linux, Apache, MySQL, Perl/PHP/Python.

 **XAMPP Server:**

- XAMPP is an abbreviation where X stands for Cross-Platform, A stands for Apache, M stands for MYSQL, and the Ps stand for PHP and Perl, respectively.
- It is an open-source package of web solutions that includes Apache distribution for many servers and command-line executables along with modules such as Apache server, MariaDB, PHP, and Perl.
- XAMPP helps a local host or server to test its website and clients via computers and laptops before releasing it to the main server.
- It is a platform that furnishes a suitable environment to test and verify the working of projects based on Apache, Perl, MySQL database, and PHP through the system of the host itself.
- Among these technologies, Perl is a programming language used for web development, PHP is a backend scripting language, and MariaDB is the most widely used database developed by MySQL.
- **Apache:** It is an HTTP cross-platform web server. It is used worldwide for delivering web content. The server application has made free for installation and used for the community of developers under the aegis of Apache Software Foundation. The remote server of Apache delivers the

requested files, images, and other documents to the user.

- **PHP:** It is the backend scripting language primarily used for web development. PHP allows users to create dynamic websites and applications. It can be installed on every platform and supports a variety of database management systems. It was implemented using C language. PHP stands for **Hypertext Processor**. It is said to be derived from Personal Home Page tools, which explains its simplicity and functionality.
- **phpMyAdmin:** It is a tool used for dealing with MariaDB. Its version 4.0.4 is currently being used in XAMPP. Administration of DBMS is its main role.



## Chapter #5: Testing

- - i. Testing Strategy
  - ii. Testing Methods
  - iii. Test Cases

### i. Testing Strategy:

- Testing is the stage of implementation, which is aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before live operation commences.
- The logical design and physical design are thoroughly and continually examined on paper to ensure that they will work when implemented.
- Thus, the system test in implementation was a confirmation that all is correct and an opportunity to show the users that the system works.
- Testing of the online classified system was performed in three stages which are as follows:
  - i. Unit Testing
  - ii. Integration Testing
  - iii. System Testing

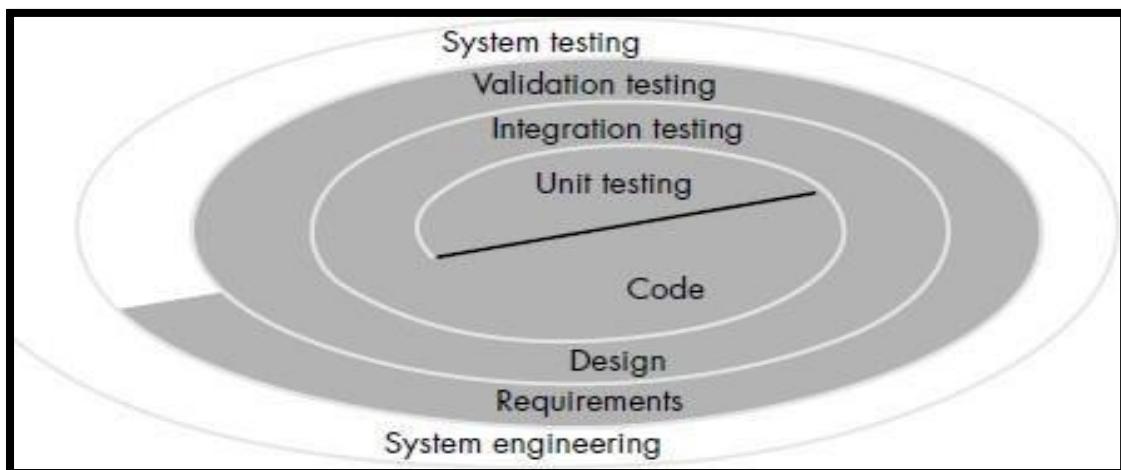


fig: 5.1 [Testing Strategy]

**I. Unit Testing:** Unit testing is undertaken when a module has been coded and successfully reviewed. This can be done by two methods:

- a) Black Box testing
- b) Equivalence Class Partitioning

**a) Black Box Testing** - Test cases are designed from an examination of the input/output values only and no knowledge of designing or coding is required. The following are the two main approaches of designing black-box test cases.

**b) Equivalence Class Partitioning** - The domain of input values to a program is partitioned into a set of equivalence classes. This partitioning is done in such a way that the behaviour of the program is like every boundary value analysis. Boundary value analysis leads to selection of the test cases at the boundaries of different equivalence classes. Testing done by: Team Member In our project particularly, first we create the

login form & then by running the form we conclude & tested that whether it runs properly or not. So, such a way we perform the Unit Testing & in this way we have done the testing to all the forms.

**II . Integration Testing:** During integration testing different modules of the system are integrated using integration plan. The integration plan specifies the steps and the order in which modules are combined to realize the full system.

Purpose:

- To test whether the module performs its intended task.
- Once all the modules have been integrated and tested, system testing can start.
- o In this project the Login module, Candidate & Recruiter registration module, edit candidate & recruiter module, List ad module were integrated & tested that the system is running properly or not. Thus, with the following way we performed Integration Testing.

**II. Validation Testing:**

- o Validation testing is the process of ensuring if the tested and developed software satisfies the client/user needs.
- o All the critical functionalities of an application must be tested here.
- o During the validation testing, there should not be even a single miss on the requirements asked by the user.
- o It is basically checking of developed program based on the requirement specifications.

**III. System Testing:** System tests are designed to validate a fully developed system with a view to assuring that it meets its requirements. There are three types of system testing which are as follows:

**a) Alpha Testing:** - The initial testing of a computer program or system under actual usage conditions, it can be done in-house by the vendor, or outside by a customer or third-party tester.

- Acceptance Testing performed by the customer in a controlled environment at the developer's site. The software used by the customer in a setting approximating the target environment with the developer observing and recording errors and usage problems.

**b) Beta Testing:** Beta Testing is done after alpha testing. The main purpose of Beta Testing is as follows: -

- Testing done by the potential or existing users, customers and end users at the external site without developers' involvement is known as beta

testing.

- It is operation testing i.e. it tests if the software satisfies the business or operational needs of the customers and end users.
- Beta Testing is done for external acceptance testing of COTS (Commercial off the Shelf) software.

## II -Testing Methods.

### BlackBox-

#### Testing

- Black-box testing, also called behavioural testing, focuses on the functional requirements of the software.
- Black-box testing is a software testing method that analyses the functionality of a software or application without knowing much about the internal structure or design of the item that is being tested and compares the input value with the output value.
- It gives abstraction from code and focuses on testing effort on the software system behaviour.
- Black-box testing can be performed by evaluating specification and requirement, choosing valid inputs, output determination, test case execution, output comparison etc.
- This testing occurs throughout the software development and testing life cycle i.e in Unit, Integration, Validation and system.
- Black-box testing attempts to find errors in the following categories:
  - Incorrect or missing functions.
  - Interface errors.
  - Errors in data structures or external database access.
  - Behaviour or performance errors.
  - Initialization and termination errors.

### White Box Testing -

- White-box testing analyse the internal structure. They used data structures, internal design, code structure and the working of the software rather than just the functionality as in black box testing.
- White box testing is also known as glass box testing or clear box testing or structural testing.
- In this type of testing, the code is visible to the tester. It focuses primarily on verifying the flow of inputs and outputs through the application, improving design, strengthening security.
- To conduct white box testing, knowledge of underlying programming language is essential.

- White box testing does not facilitate testing communication among modules.
- Using white-box testing methods, the software engineer can derive test cases that....
  - Guarantee that all independent paths within a module have been exercised at least once.
  - Exercise all logical decisions on their true and false sides.
  - Execute all loops at their boundaries and within their operational bounds.
  - Exercise internal data structures to ensure their validity.

### iii. Test Cases:

- Test case is the smallest unit of the testing plan. Which includes a description of necessary actions and parameters to achieve and verify the expected behaviour of a function or the part of tested software

#### ➤ Case 1:

<b>Pre-condition:</b> Admin has Name, Email-id, mobile number, password.						
<b>Dependencies: -</b>						
Step	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status (pass/fail)	Notes
1.	Navigate to registration activity		Admin should be able to login.	Admin gets message of login successfully.	Pass	
2.	Enter name	Admin				
3.	Enter email ID	admin@gmail.com				
4.	Enter Mobile_number	9788768459				
5.	Enter password	123456				
6.	Enter Confirm password	123456				

<b>Post-condition:</b> Admin only have login option and details are stored in database.	
--	--

Table 5.1: Admin Test Case

➤ Case 2:

<b>Pre-condition:</b> Seller has Name, Email-id, mobile number, password.						
<b>Dependencies: -</b>						
Step	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status (pass/fail)	Notes
1.	Navigate to registration activity		Sellers should be able to login.	Seller gets message of login successfully .	Pass	
2.	Enter name	Kothari sellers				
3.	Enter email ID	ks@gmail.com				
4.	Enter Mobile_number	9728768459				
5.	Enter password	123456				
6.	Enter Confirm Password	123456				
7.	Enter License	30/UP/BA/Q-2007				
<b>Post-condition:</b> Seller is validating to registered in the system.						

Table 5.2:SellerTest Case

➤ Case:3

<b>Pre-condition:</b> Customer has Name, Email-id, mobile number, password.						
<b>Dependencies: -</b>						
Step	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status (pass/fail)	Notes
1.	Navigate to registration activity		Customer should be able to login.	Customer gets message of login successfully .	Pass	
2.	Enter name	Nick				
3.	Enter email ID	nick12@gmail.com				
4.	Enter Mobile_number	8728768459				
5.	Enter password	123456				
6.	Enter Confirm Password	123456				
7.	Birthdate	14/7/2001				
8.	Click On Submit					

<b>Post-condition:</b> Customer is registered in the system.	
---	--

Table 5.3:Cstomer Test Case

**Case:4**

<b>Pre-condition:</b> Contact has name, e-mail, mobile, address.						
<b>Dependencies: Contact Us is requested to admin.</b>						
Step	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status (pass/fail)	Notes
1.	Navigate to Contact Us		Customer can contact to admin by contact us page.	After contact us submit, aleart box will show submitted successfully	Pass	
2.	Enter name	Nick				
3.	Enter E-mail	nick14@gmail.com				
4.	Enter mobile	8878676545				
5.	Enter Address	vartej				
6.	Click on submit					

<b>Post-condition:</b> Admin can see the Contact us Page.						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 5.4 Contact Test Case

➤ **Case:5**

<b>Pre-condition:</b> Product has product_name, _, _product rating, product color , price.						
<b>Dependencies: Seller can add medicine and view stock.</b>						
Step	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status (pass/fail)	Notes
1.	Navigate to Add product		Seller can add medicine and manage stock	After add product, it will show the added product in the stock	Pass	
2.	Enter product_name	Vivo v21 5g				
4.	Product rating	4.5/5				
5.	Product color	Black				
6.	Product quantity	900g				
7.	Price	25,00				
8.	Click on Add					

<b>Post-condition:</b> Admin can see the added product stock.						
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

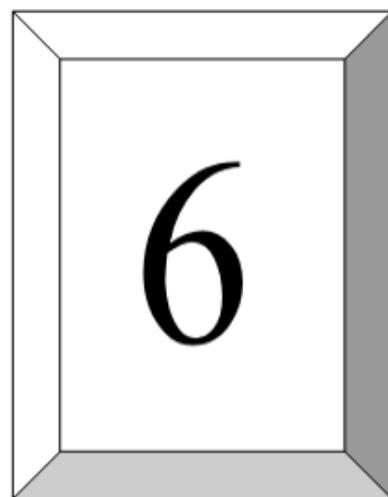
Table 5.5:Product Test Case

➤ Case6:

<b>Pre-condition:</b> Order of product has uname, umobile, pro-name, pro-price, pro-Qnty, region, uaddress,total. <b>Dependencies:</b> Customer done the order by giving their details.						
Step	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status (pass/fail)	Notes
1.	Navigate to order product		Customer make payment and order confirm	By confirming an order, it will show alert box for thanks ordering!	Pass	
2.	Enter user name	nick				
3.	Enter user mobile number	8878675699				
4.	Enter pro-name	Vivo v21 5g				
5.	Enter pro-price	25,0 00				
6.	Enter pro-quantity	1				
7.	Enter region	Gujarat				
8.	Enter user address	RTO				
9.	total	2500 0				
10.	Click on Order Confirm					

**Post-condition:**  
 Once add to cart then payment and order is placed.

Table 5.6:order Test Case



## **Chapter#6: Conclusion**

- 
- i. Benefits**
  - ii. Limitations**
  - iii. Future Enhancements**

## i.Benifits

The convenience of online shopping

Customers can purchase items from the comfort of their own homes or workplace. Shopping is made easier and convenient for the customer through the internet. It is also easy to cancel the transactions.

### Why shop Online

- Saves time and efforts.
- The convenience of shopping at home.
- Wide variety/range of products are available.
- Good discounts / lower prices.
- Get detailed information about the product.
- We can compare various models/brands.

### No pressure shopping

- Generally, in physical stores, the sales representatives try to influence the buyers to buy the product. While in online shopping, you're free to do as you will.

### Online shopping saves time

- Customers do not have to stand in queues in cash counters to pay for the products that have been purchased by them. They can shop from their home or workplace and do not have to spend time travelling.

### Comparisons

- There is a wide range of products online. The sellers display all the stuff they've got. This enables the buyers to choose from a variety of models after comparing the finish, features, and price of the products on display.

### Availability

- The mall is open on 365 x 24 x 7. So, time does not act as a barrier, wherever the vendor and buyers are.

### Online tracking

- Online consumers can track the order status and delivery status tracking of shipping is also available.

### Online shopping saves money

- To attract customers to shop online, e-retailers and marketers offer discounts to the customers as they have cut down on real estate and maintenance cost the sellers won't back out in giving huge discounts.

## ii.Limitations

- One of the biggest disadvantages of online shopping is that this shopping the product is a delay in delivery sometimes.
- Lack of interactivity in online shopping.
- You cannot bargain.
- Lack of pf significant discount in an online shop.
- You have to lack touch and feel merchandise in online shopping. In addition, we can not touch the product.
- Lack of shopping experience.
- Sometimes returning the product.
- Online shoppers do not get to take benefits of seasonal statewide tax-free shopping events.
- Frauds in online shopping.
- Sometimes hidden the cost and shipping charges.
- Restocking and shipping costs are often charged on return.
- Online shoppers do not have the ability to physically inspect or try on the item being considered for purchase.
- Item ordered online are sometimes back-ordered, but shoppers may not find out until weeks later. Additionally, this is particularly problematic when buying gifts.
- Online shoppers often do not have a person to talk to when dealing with a problem.

### iii. Future Enhancement

- Before we launch into the future and scope of eCommerce in India, let us first understand what is e-commerce. To put it simply, electronic commerce refers to the purchase and sale of goods online or via the internet.
- Sellers make websites where they display images of their products with price and description. Shoppers who buy the products have multiple payment options like COD, e-wallet, net banking, credit card, and so on.
- Online sellers have the responsibility of shipping the product to the buyer and ensuring safe and timely delivery.
- There are different models of E-Commerce:
- B2C – Business to consumer; this refers to the sale of goods to the end-user directly
- B2B – a business that sells to another business; for example, office equipment, wholesalers, construction equipment sellers.
- B2G – Businesses that sell or deal only with Government organizations.
- C2B – this is when a customer creates something that adds value to a business, and the business consumes it. The best example is positive customer reviews.
- Today with the high penetration of the internet and mobile devices – currently there are about 776.45 million internet connections in India – it has also become very easy to buy and sell online.

 **References:**

<https://1000projects.org/?s=online+shopping+project>

<https://www.bartleby.com/essay/A-Report-On-Online-Shopping-FKFF4UQXGKDX>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online\\_shopping](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_shopping)

<https://www.phptpoint.com/projects/online-shopping/>

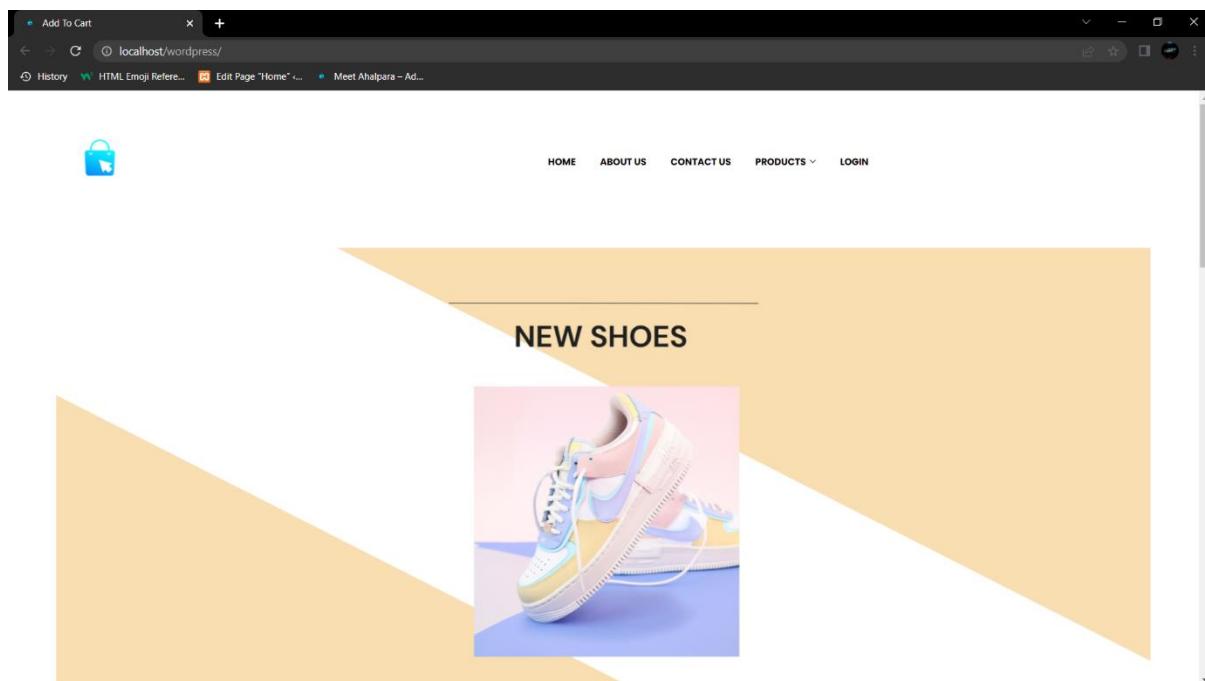
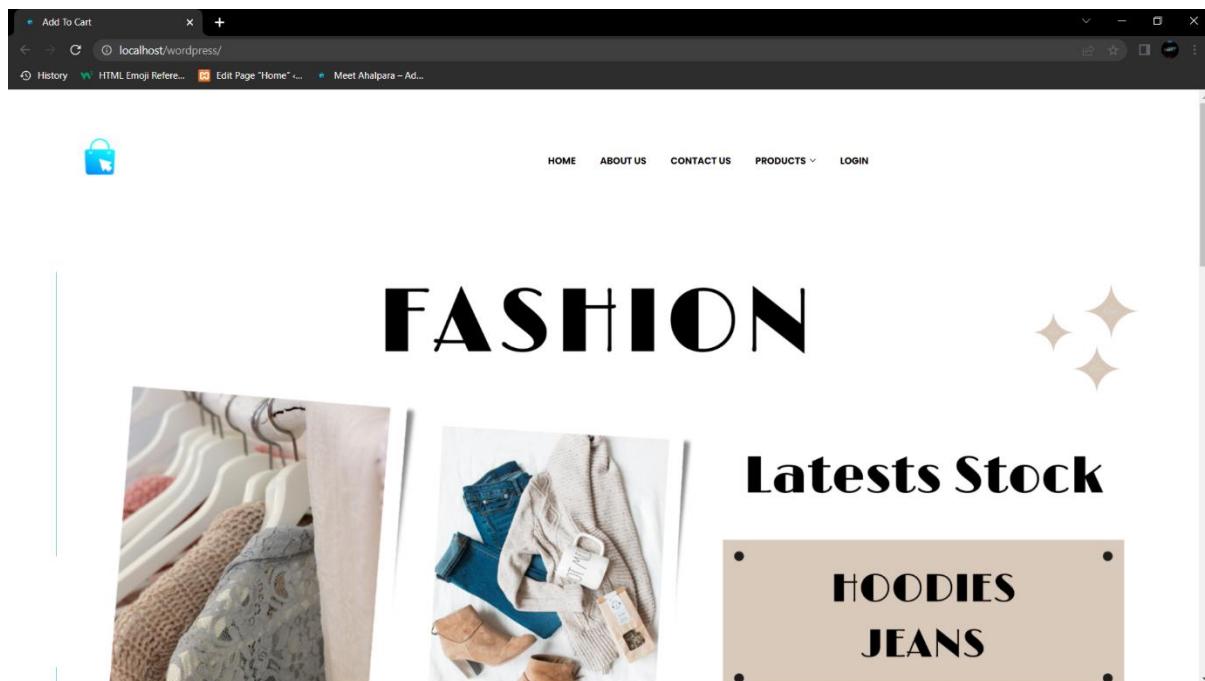
<https://www.assignmenthelp.net/online-project-help>

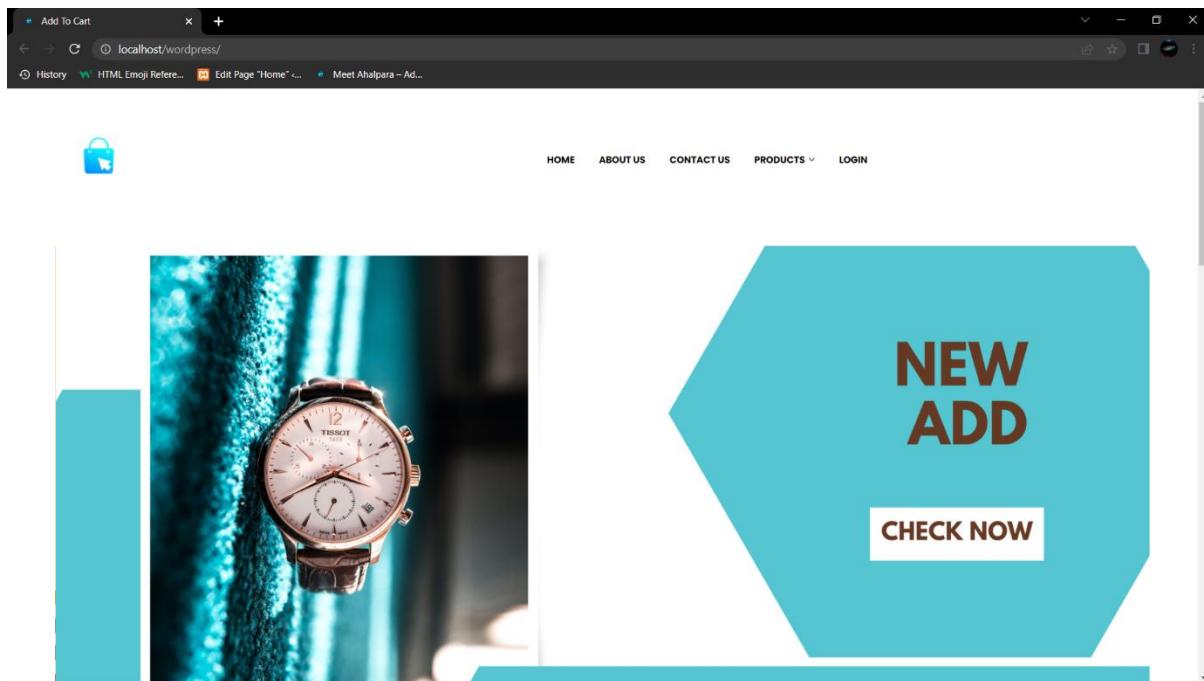
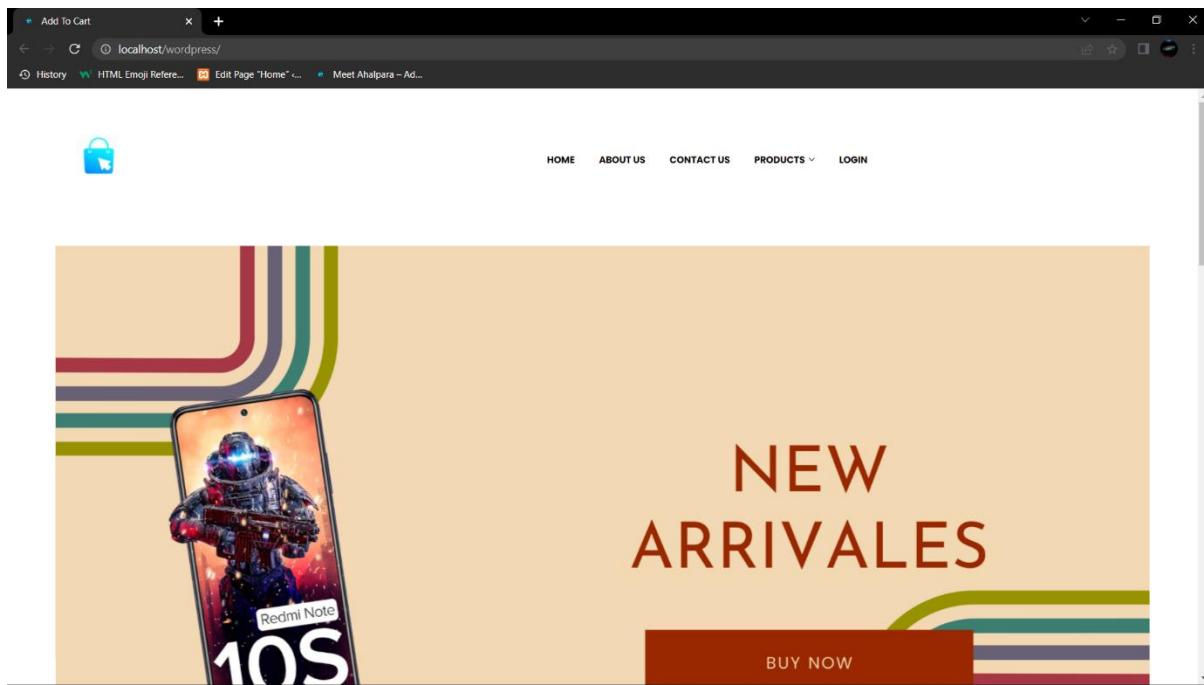
## Appendix

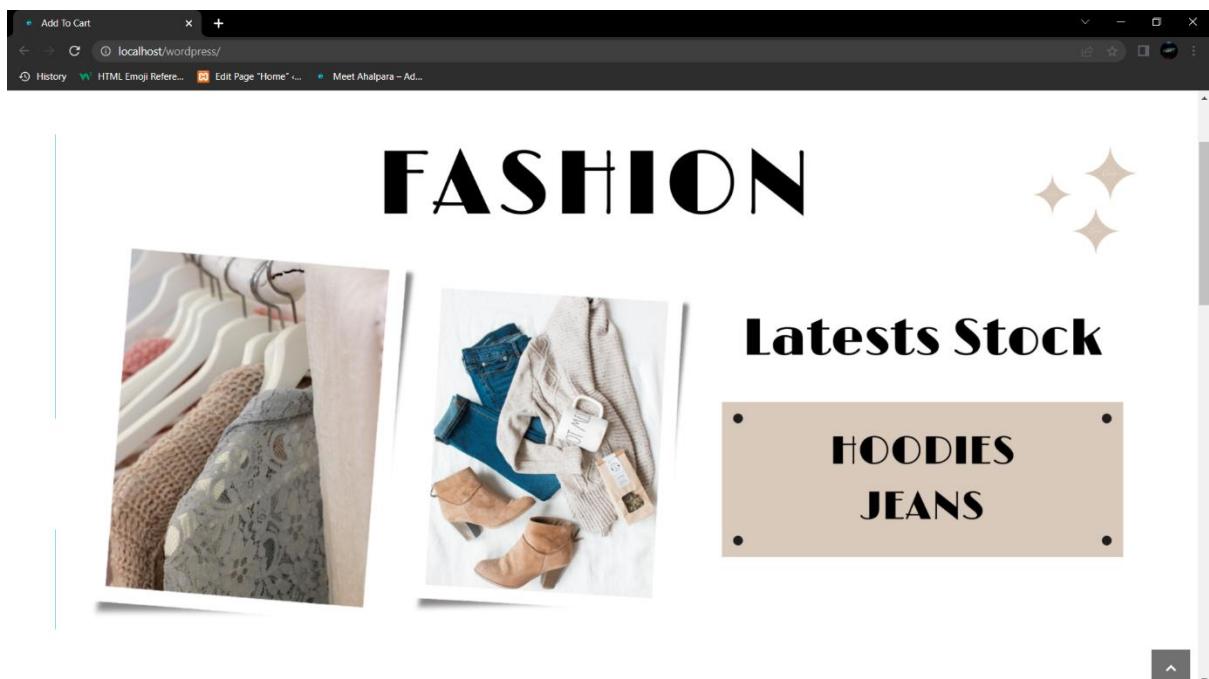
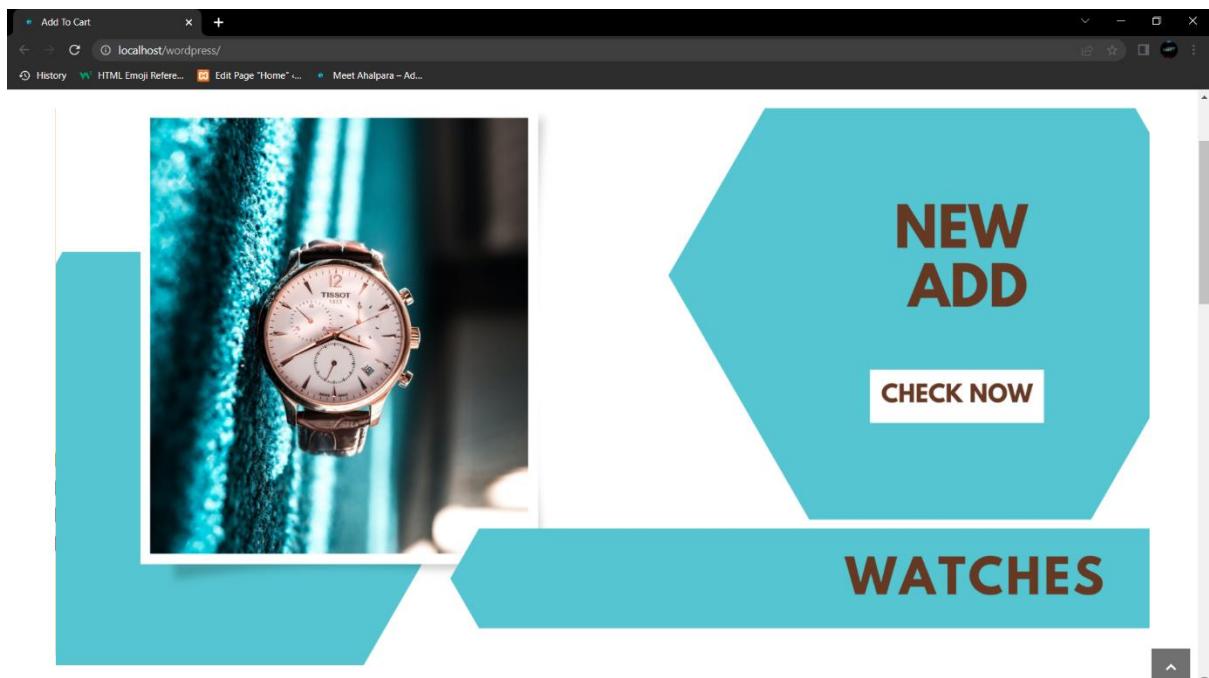
### User Manual:

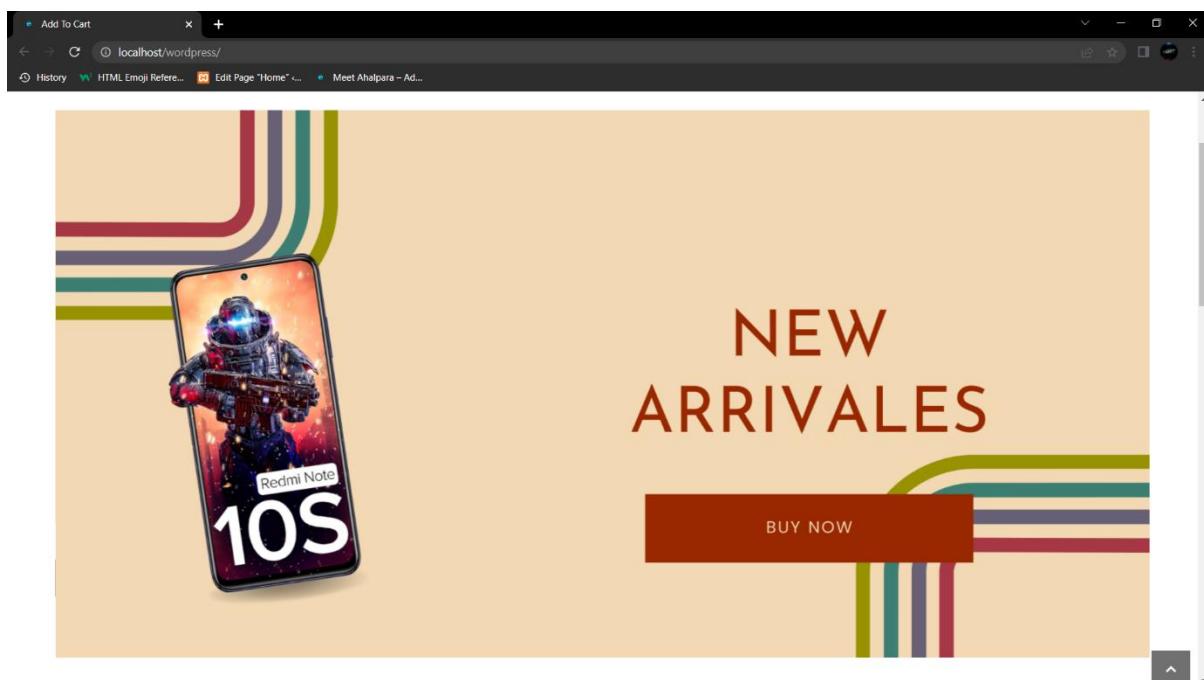
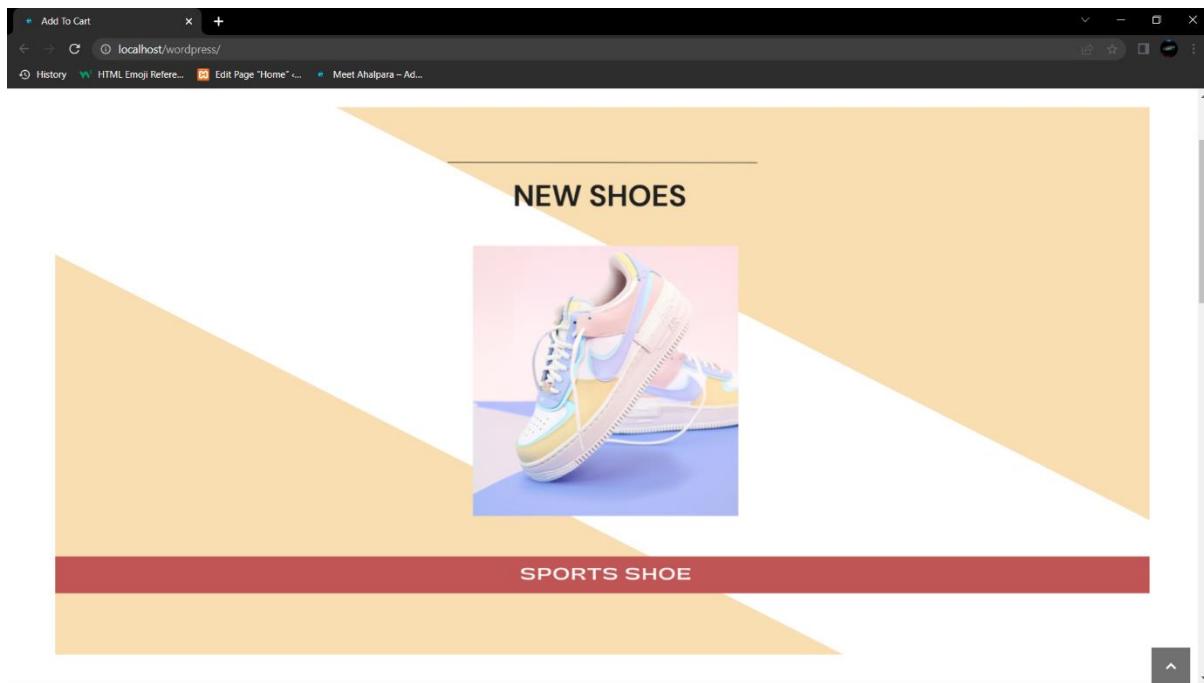
#### Database of Add to cart-

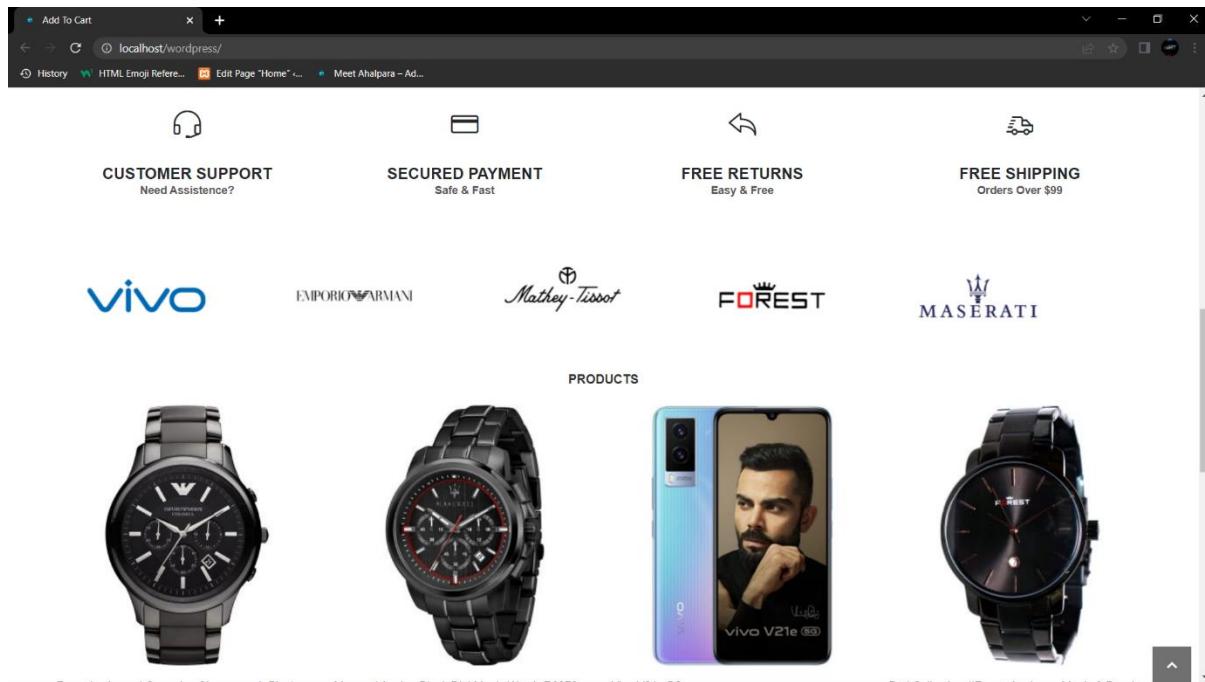
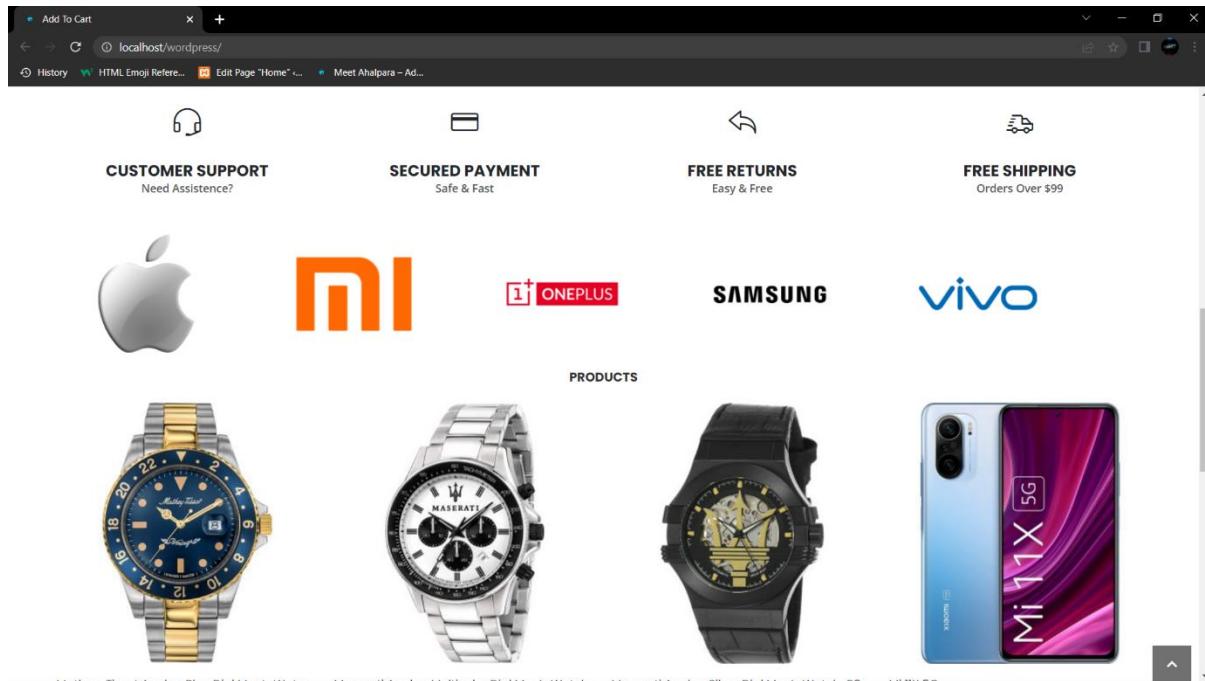
### Add To Cart Home Page:

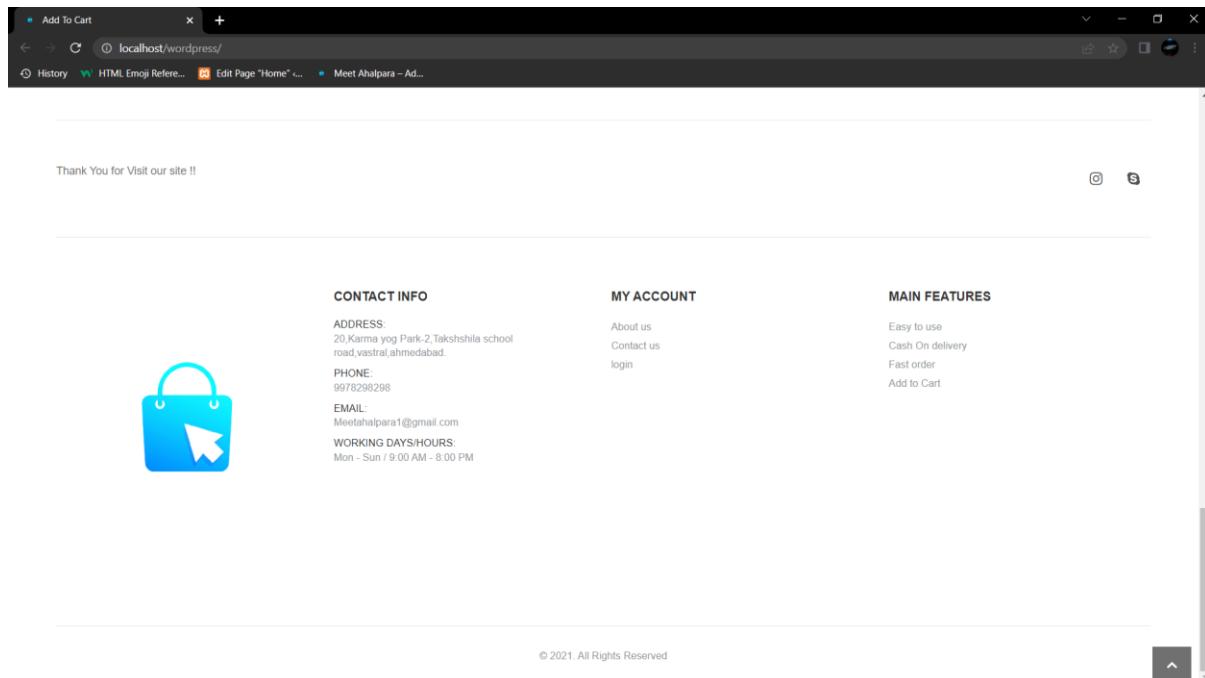
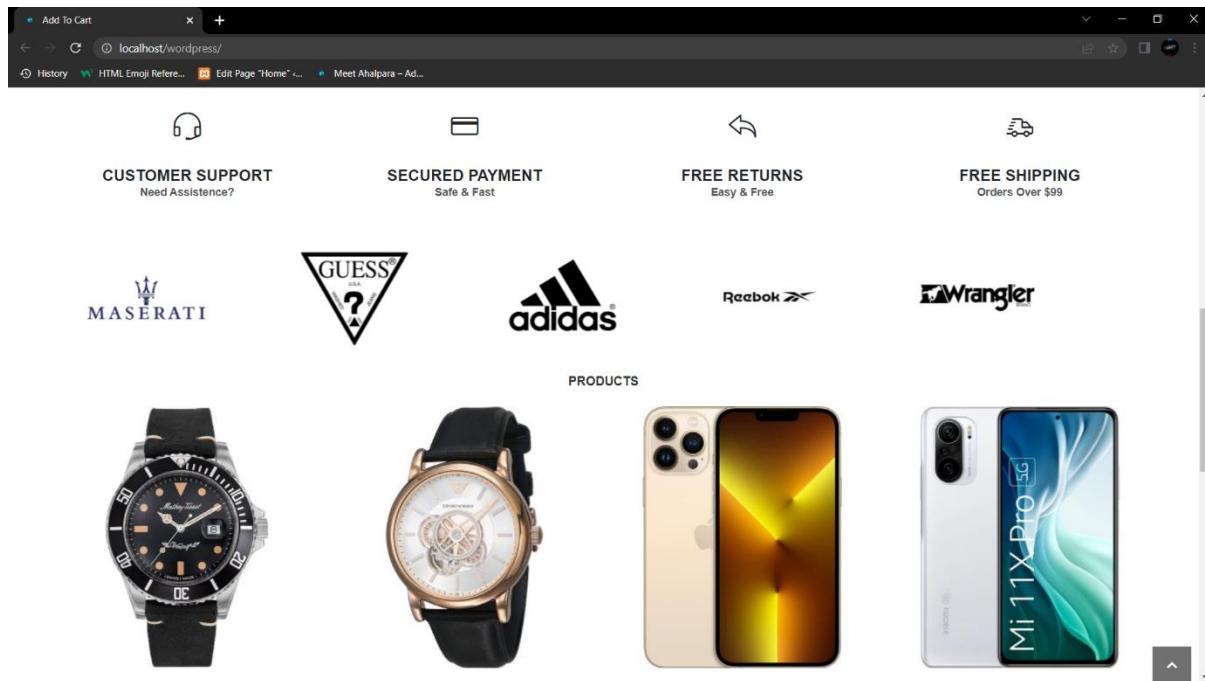




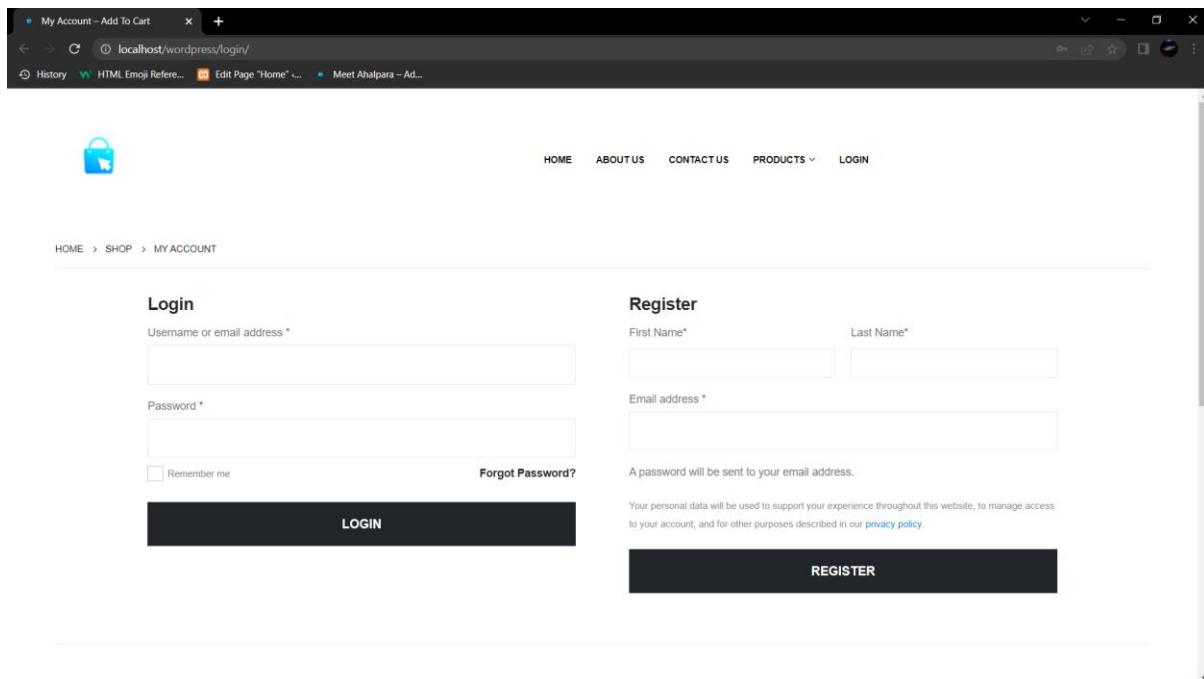
**Banners:**







## Login or register:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with two forms: 'Login' on the left and 'Register' on the right. The URL in the address bar is `localhost/wordpress/login/`. The page header includes a shopping cart icon, navigation links for HOME, ABOUTUS, CONTACTUS, PRODUCTS, and LOGIN, and a breadcrumb trail: HOME > SHOP > MY ACCOUNT.

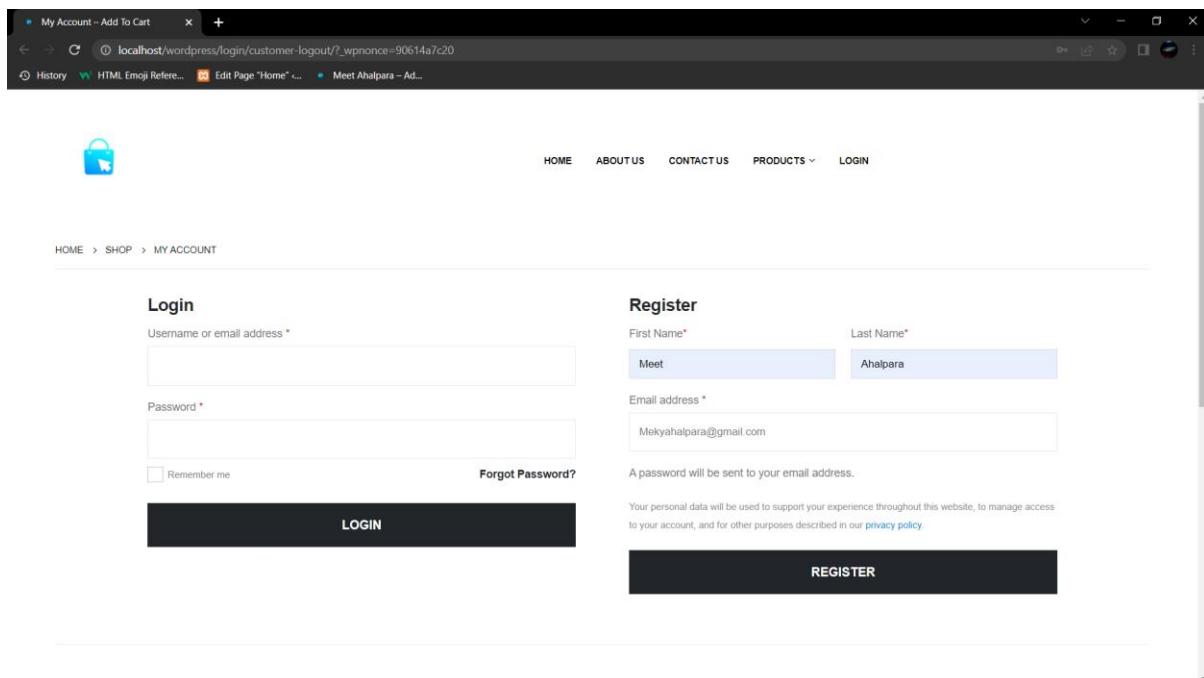
**Login Form Fields:**

- Username or email address \*
- Password \*
- Remember me
- [Forgot Password?](#)
- LOGIN**

**Register Form Fields:**

- First Name\*
- Last Name\*
- Email address\*
- A password will be sent to your email address.
- Your personal data will be used to support your experience throughout this website, to manage access to your account, and for other purposes described in our [privacy policy](#).
- REGISTER**

## Fill register page:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the same layout as the previous one, but the 'Register' form fields now contain sample data: 'Meet' in the First Name field and 'Ahalpara' in the Last Name field. The URL in the address bar is `localhost/wordpress/login/customer-login/?_wpnonce=90614a7c20`.

**Register Form Fields (Filled):**

- First Name\* **Meet**
- Last Name\* **Ahalpara**
- Email address\* **Mekyahalpara@gmail.com**
- A password will be sent to your email address.
- Your personal data will be used to support your experience throughout this website, to manage access to your account, and for other purposes described in our [privacy policy](#).
- REGISTER**

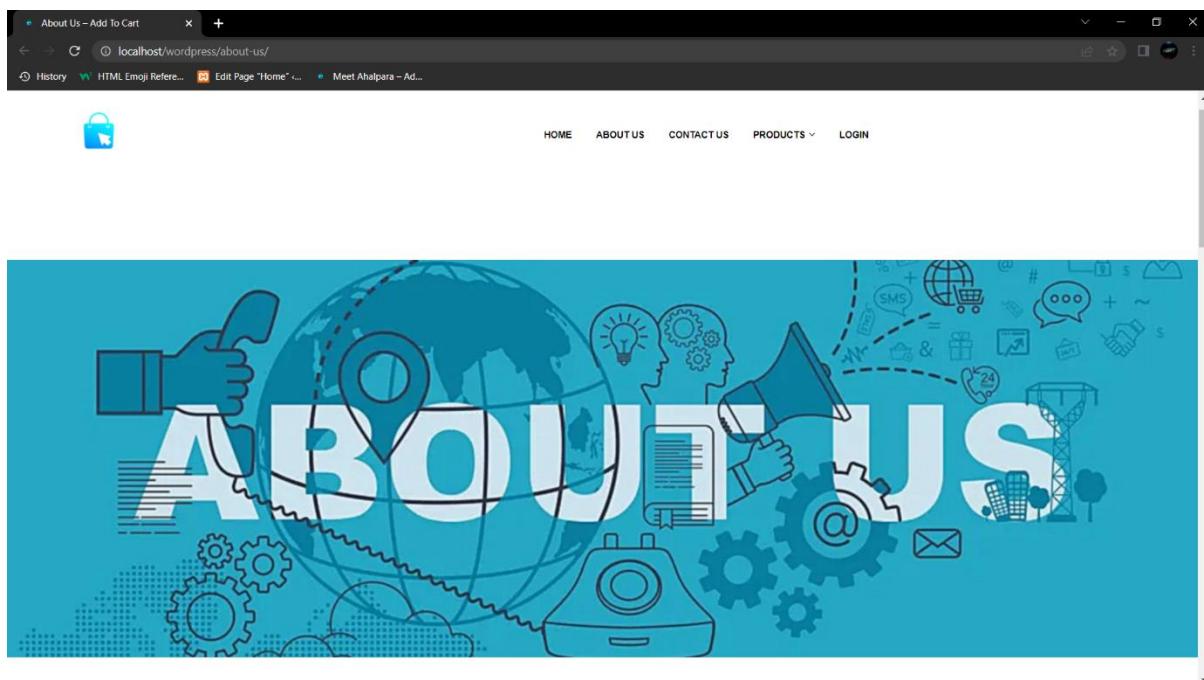
## My account page:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [localhost/wordpress/login/](http://localhost/wordpress/login/). The page title is "My Account – Add To Cart". The main content area is titled "MY ACCOUNT" and displays a dashboard with several links: Dashboard, Orders, Downloads, Addresses, Account details, and Logout. To the right, there are six cards with icons and labels: ORDERS (cube icon), DOWNLOADS (cloud icon), ADDRESSES (location pin icon), ACCOUNT DETAILS (person icon), WISHLIST (heart icon), and LOGOUT (exit icon). Navigation links at the bottom include HOME, SHOP, and MY ACCOUNT.

## Order Page:

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [localhost/wordpress/login/view-order/2940/](http://localhost/wordpress/login/view-order/2940/). The page title is "My Account – Add To Cart". The main content area is titled "Order #2940". It shows the order details: Order Number 2940, Status PROCESSING, Date March 28, 2022, Total ₹104,999.00, and Payment method Cash on delivery. Below this, a "YOUR ORDER" section lists the product iPhone 13 x 1 at ₹104,999.00, Subtotal at ₹104,999.00, and a note that the payment method is Cash on delivery. The total amount is listed as ₹104,999.00. At the bottom, a "Billing Address" section shows the address: Meet Ahalpara, 123, Madhav Homes, Vastral, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, 382418, with the phone number 09978298298.

## About Us:



**ABOUT US**

'Add to cart'

At 'Add to cart', all that you see is hand-picked and 100% true – sourced straight from the best brands and their approved affiliates from US and over the world, only for you.

We present to you the most up to date – it's in-season and on-incline; if it's on the racks, it's on the web. Also, it's newest – have it conveyed ASAP to you, from a store close by, when you utilize our Phygital services.

**It's New and Now**

Barely a year from dispatch, 'Add to cart' is as of now in the Top 20, and one of the quickest developing, web based business organizations in the nation.

Offering adaptability in the manner in which you shop, 'Add to cart' is a first-of-its-kind Phygital commercial center that serves more than one million clients.

The voyage starts on the web. Draw in with us in a consistent shopping knowledge crosswise over work area, tablet and cell phone. Peruse the best US and universal brands crosswise over garments and frill (watches, sacks, shoes, adornments and then some), devices and home machines.

At that point run disconnected with us. Taking advantage of our solid image accomplice arrange, we have made a Phygital encounter that consolidates the simplicity of shopping on the web with the consolation of purchasing from a physical store. Utilize our Quick Pick, Quick Exchange and Quick Finder administrations to shop from crosswise over 2,400 stores and 150 accomplice brands to get or return what you've purchased, in-store.

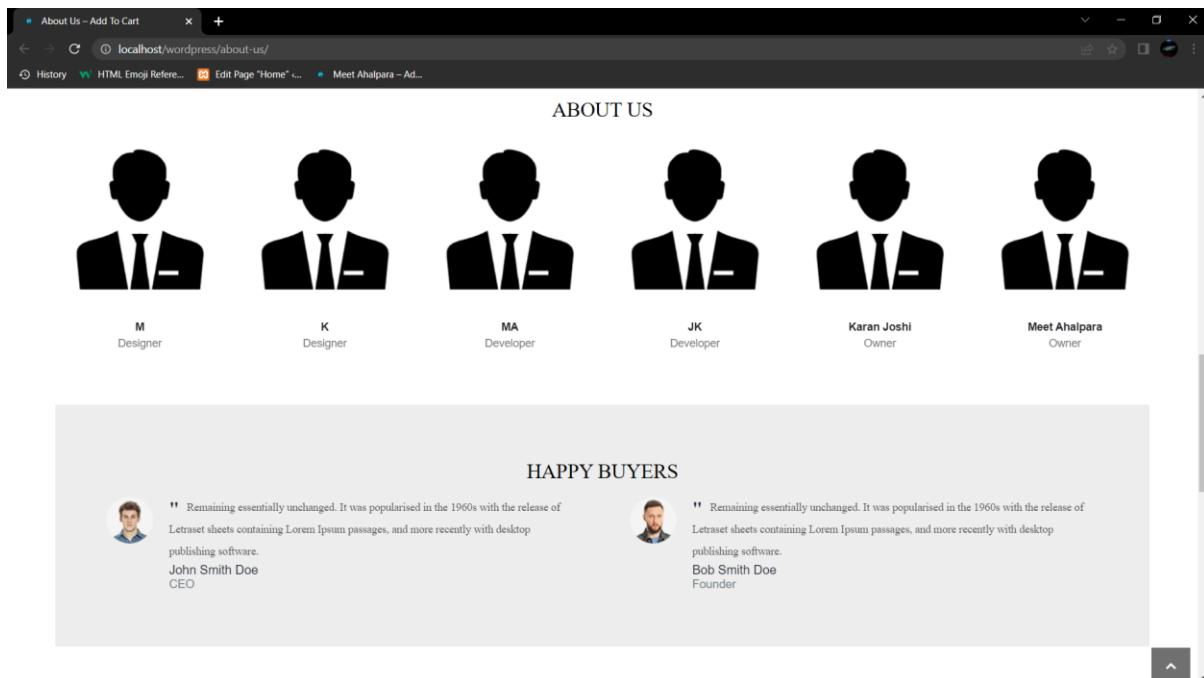
---

**ABOUT US**

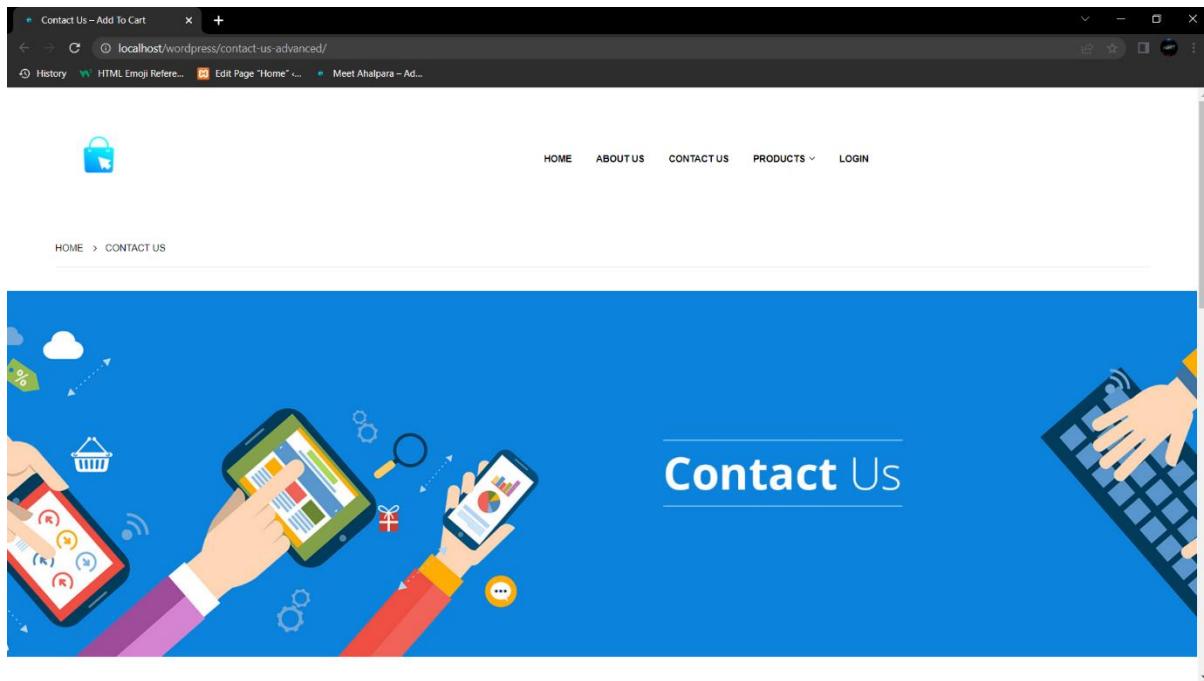






## Contact Us:

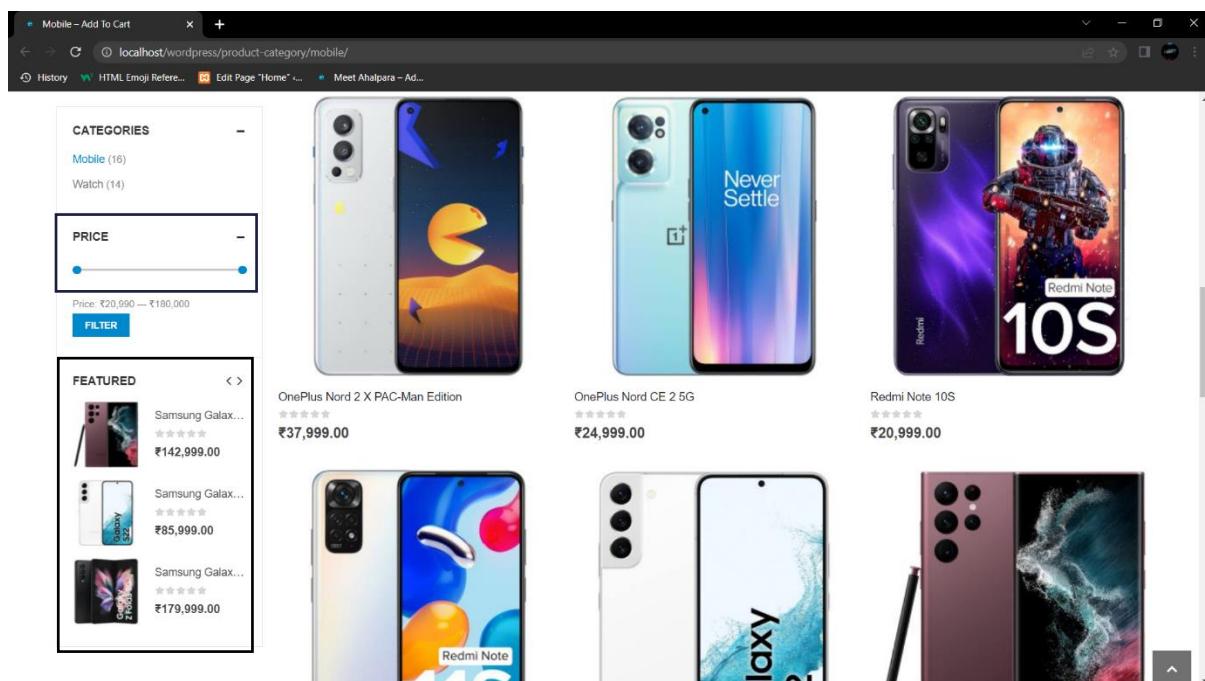
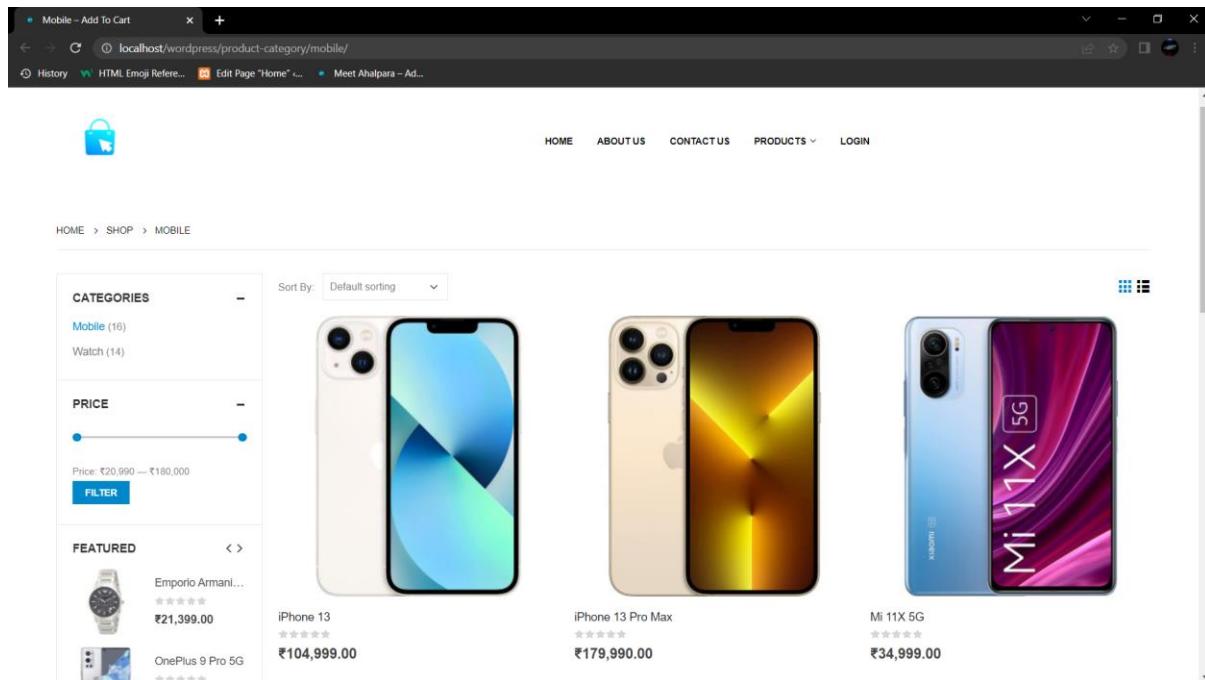


The screenshot shows a contact form on a website. The form includes fields for 'Your name', 'Your email', 'Subject', and 'Your message (optional)'. To the right of the form, there is a section titled 'The Office' with address, phone, and email information. Another section titled 'Business Hours' lists the operating times for Monday through Sunday. At the bottom of the page, there is a message 'Thank You for Visit our site !!' and social media sharing icons.

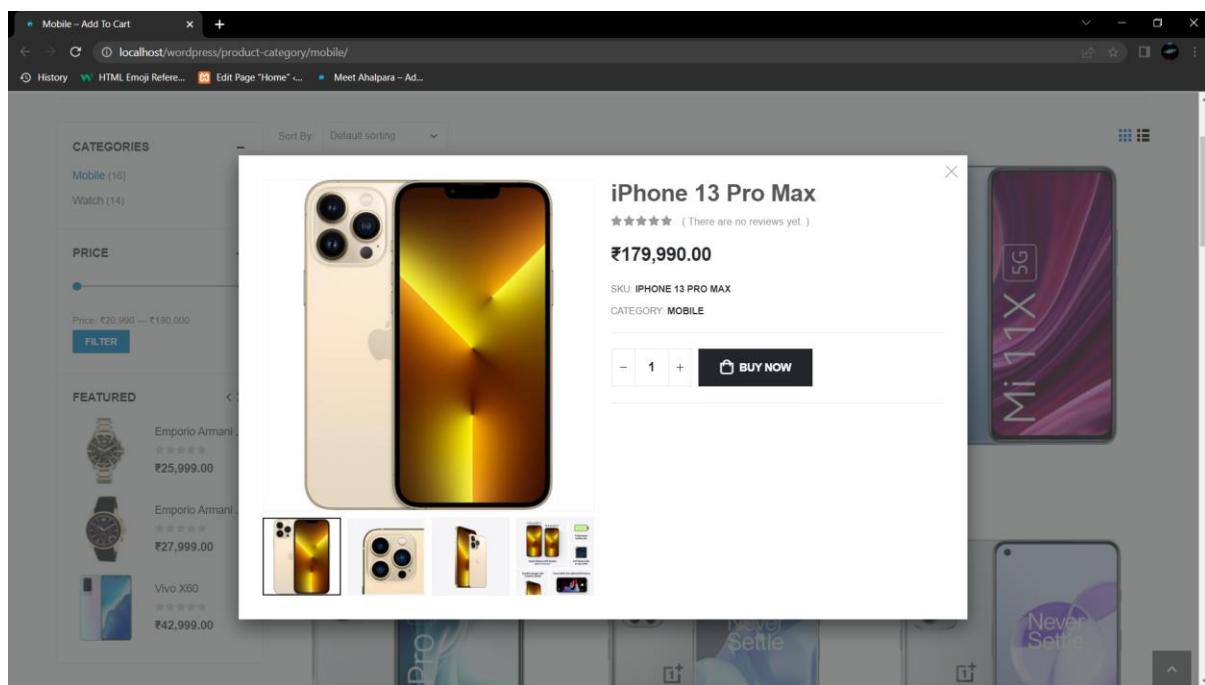
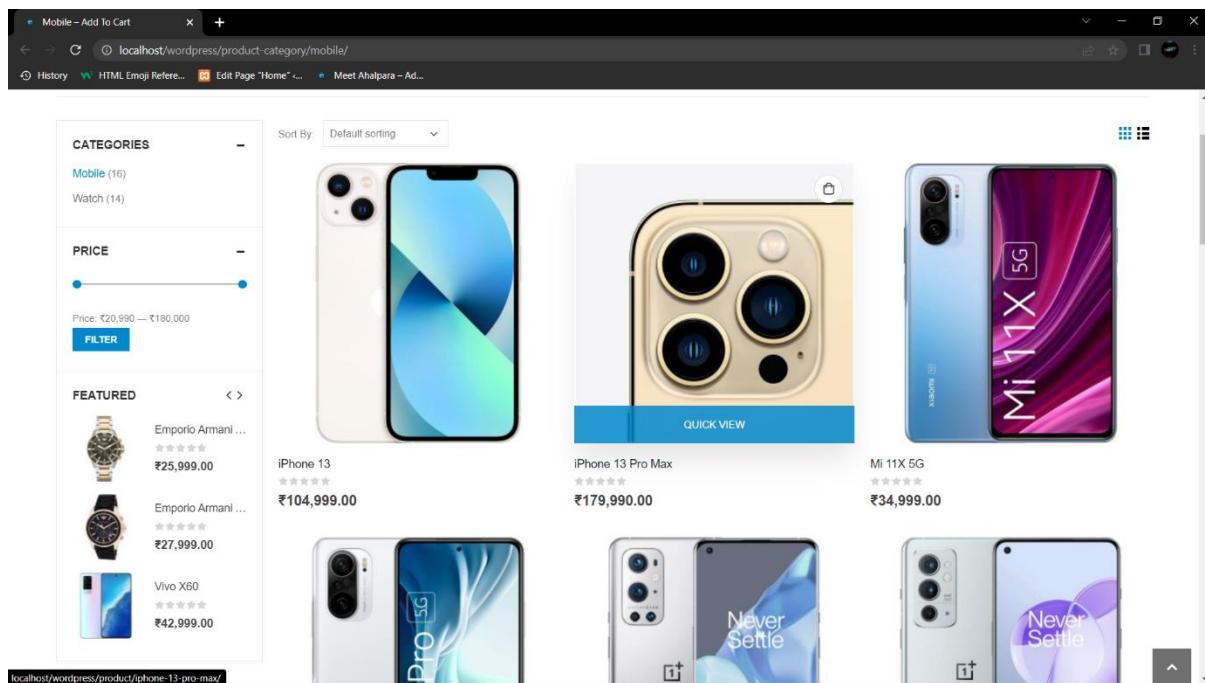
<b>The Office</b>	
Address:	Vastral,Ahmedabad.
Phone:	9978298298 9998673755
Email:	meetahalpara1@gmail.com joshikaran17@gmail.com

<b>Business Hours</b>	
Monday - Friday	9:00 AM To 5:00 PM
Saturday	9am to 2pm
Sunday	Closed

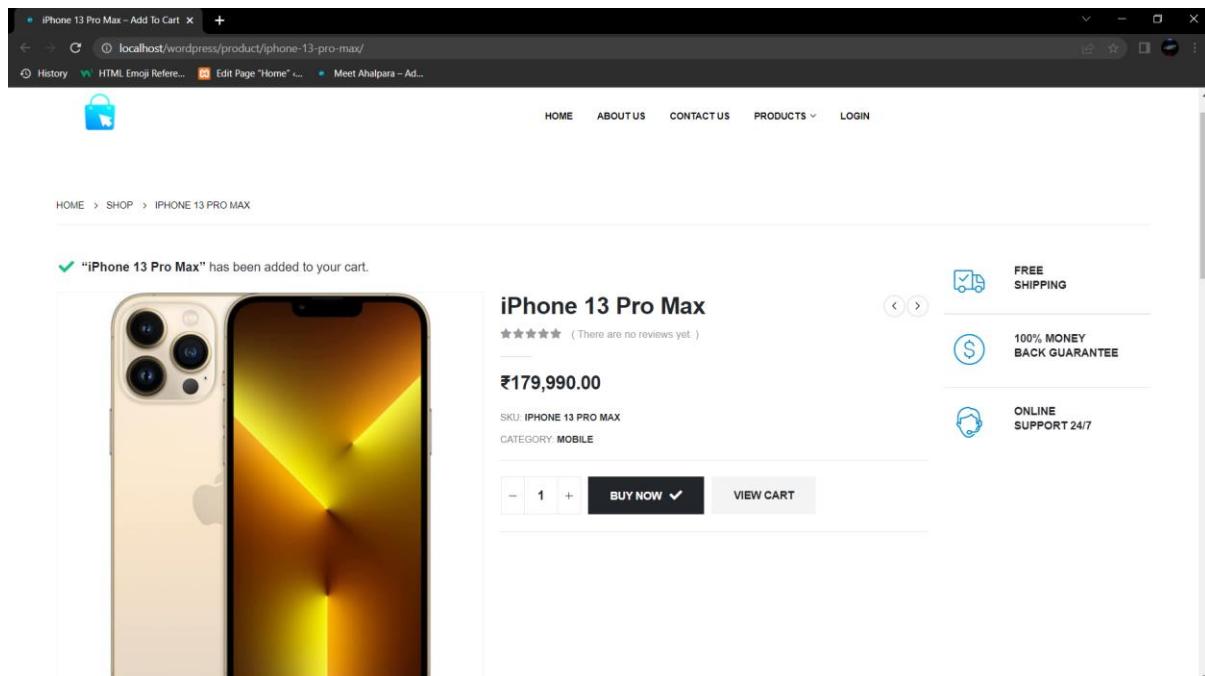
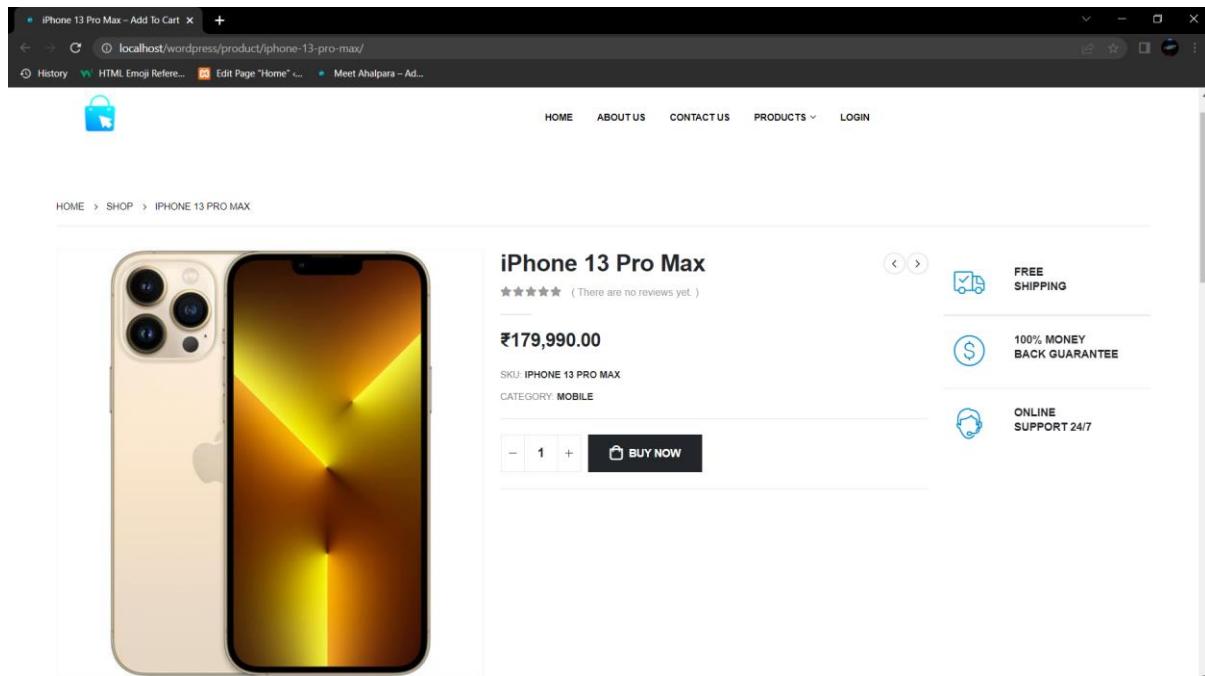
## Mobile List:



## Quick View:



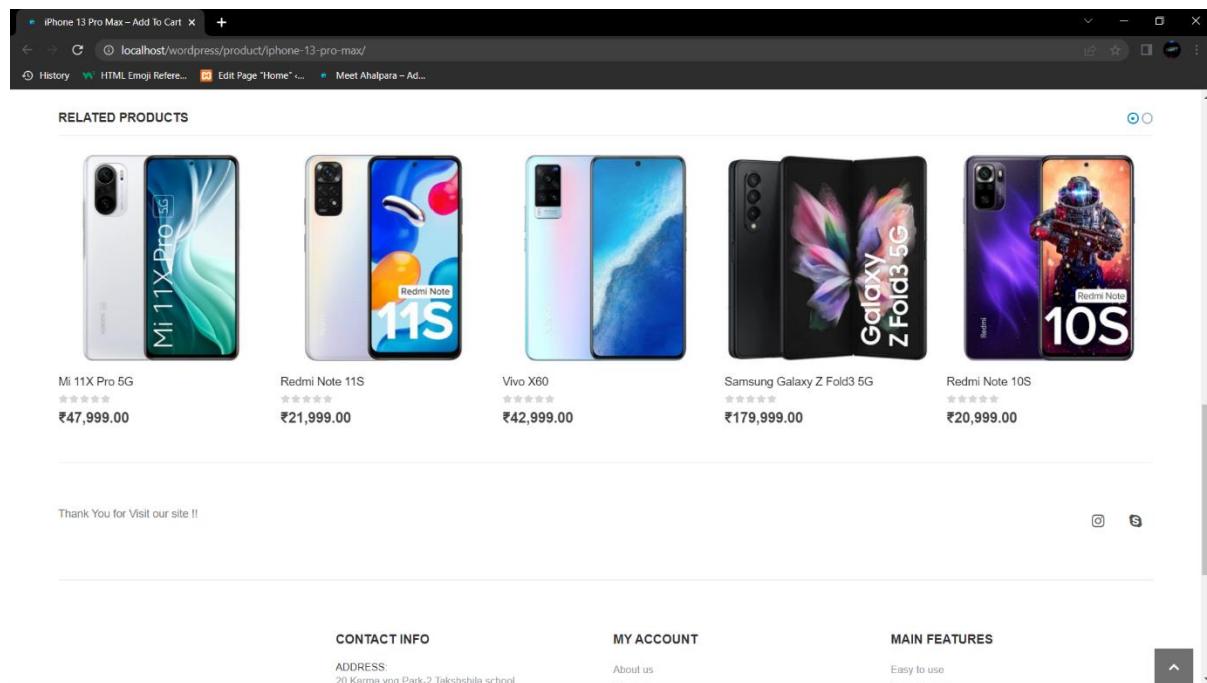
## Product Page:



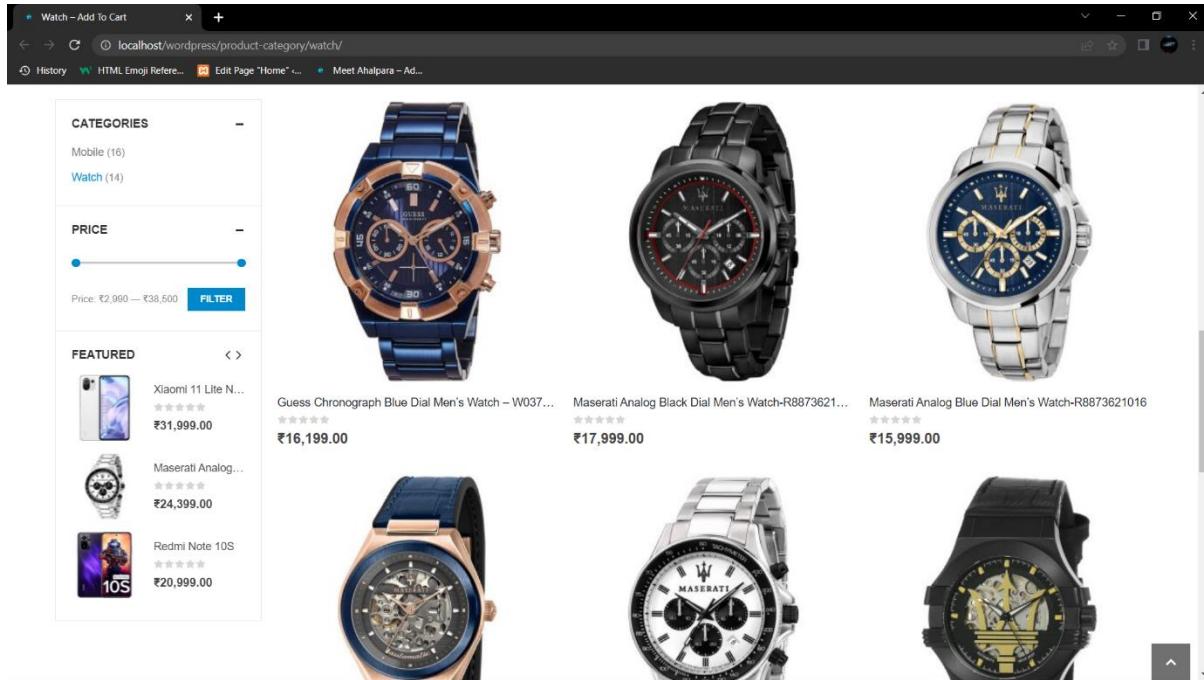
**DESCRIPTION** **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION** **REVIEWS (0)**

- 6.7 cm (6.7-inch) Super Retina XDR display with ProMotion for a faster, more responsive feel
- Cinematic mode adds shallow depth of field and shifts focus automatically in your videos
- Pro camera system with new 12MP Telephoto, Wide and Ultra Wide cameras; LiDAR Scanner; 6x optical zoom range; macro photography; Photographic Styles, ProRes video, Smart HDR 4, Night mode, Apple ProRAW, 4K Dolby Vision HDR recording
- 12MP TrueDepth front camera with Night mode, 4K Dolby Vision HDR recording
- A15 Bionic chip for lightning-fast performance
- Up to 28 hours of video playback, the best battery life ever in an iPhone
- Durable design with Ceramic Shield
- Industry-leading IP68 water resistance
- iOS 15 packs new features to do more with iPhone than ever before
- Supports MagSafe accessories for easy attachment and faster wireless charging

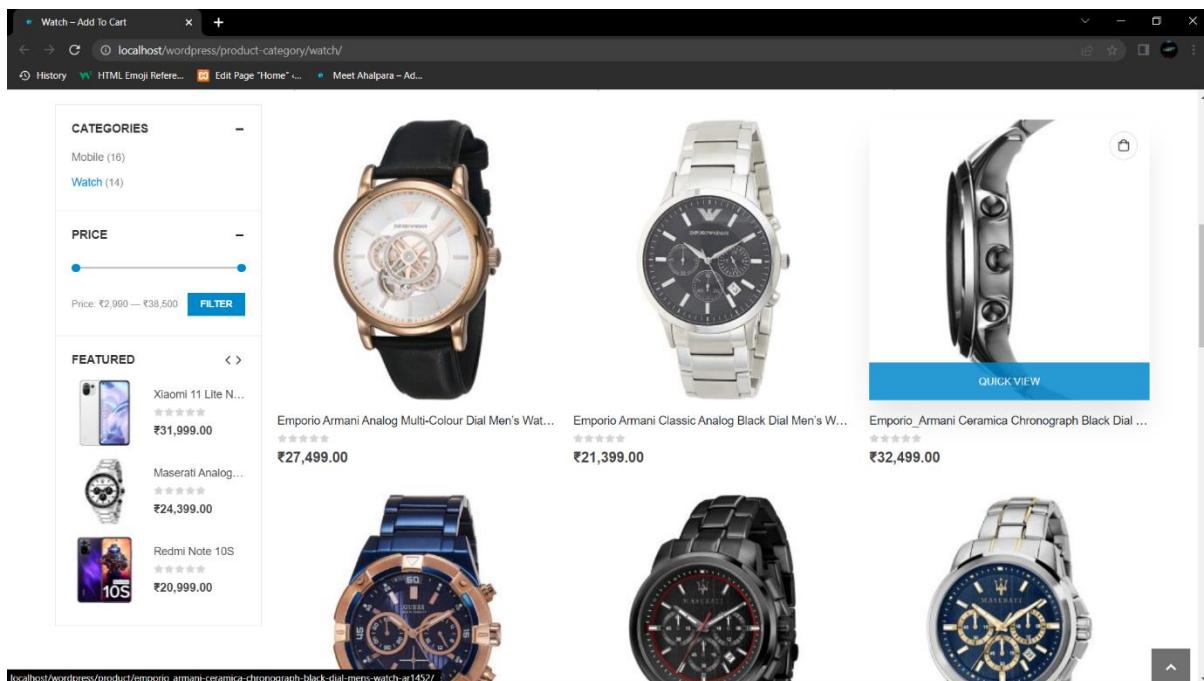
Weight	240 g
Dimensions	0.8 x 7.8 x 16.1 cm
Model Name	iPhone 13 Pro Max
Brand	Apple
Memory storage	1Tb

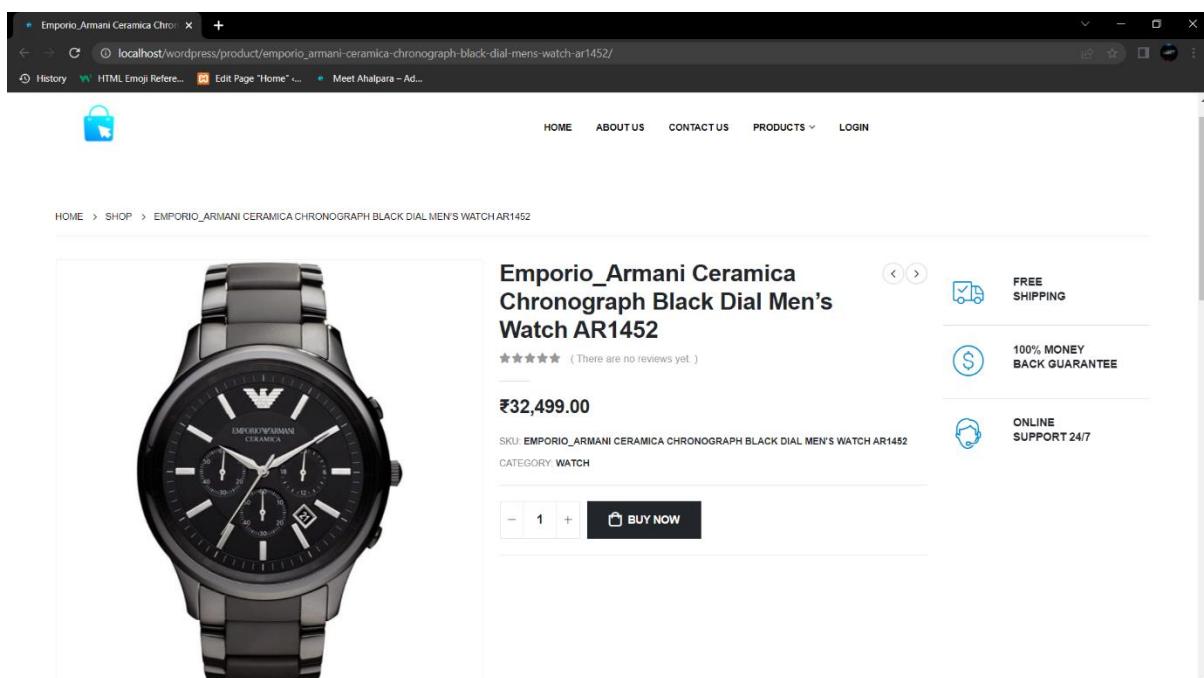
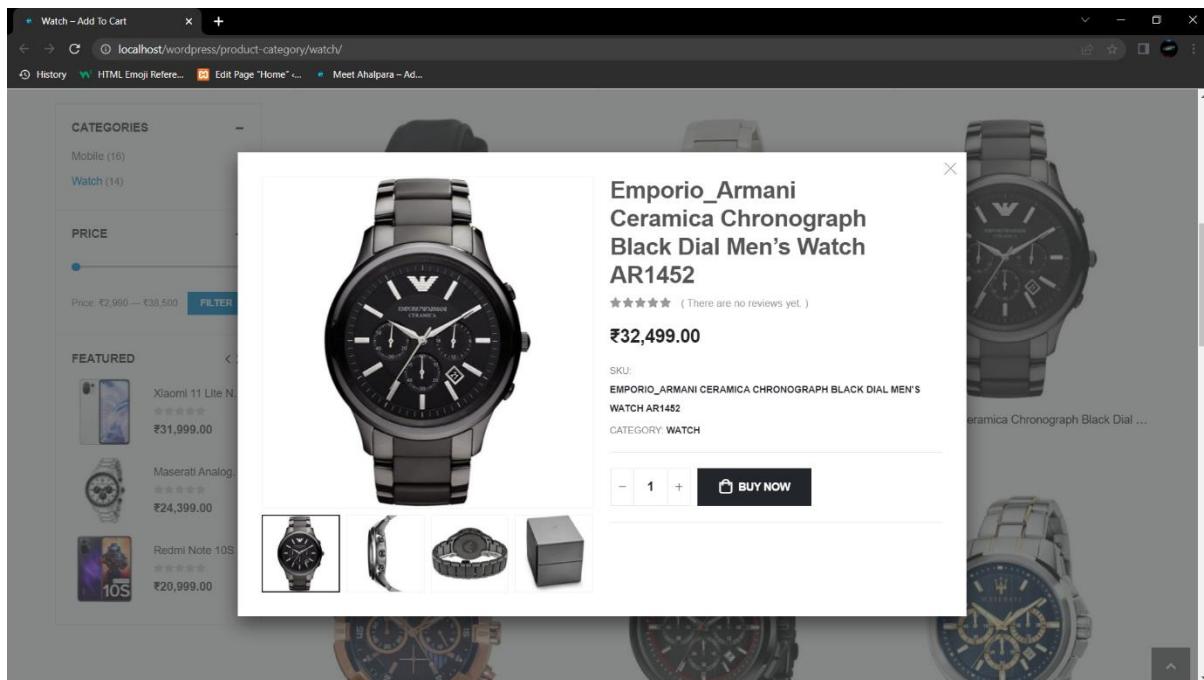
**Related Mobile:**

## Watch List:



## Quick View:





Emporio\_Armani Ceramica Chronograph Black Dial Men's Watch AR1452

HOME > SHOP > EMPORIO\_ARMANI CERAMICA CHRONOGRAPH BLACK DIAL MEN'S WATCH AR1452

✓ "Emporio\_Armani Ceramica Chronograph Black Dial Men's Watch AR1452" has been added to your cart.



**Emporio\_Armani Ceramica  
Chronograph Black Dial Men's  
Watch AR1452**

★★★★★ (There are no reviews yet.)

**₹32,499.00**

SKU: EMPORIO\_ARMANI CERAMICA CHRONOGRAPH BLACK DIAL MEN'S WATCH AR1452  
CATEGORY: WATCH

- 1 + **BUY NOW ✓** **VIEW CART**

**FREE SHIPPING**

**100% MONEY BACK GUARANTEE**

**ONLINE SUPPORT 24/7**

Emporio\_Armani Ceramica Chronograph Black Dial Men's Watch AR1452

HOME > SHOP > EMPORIO\_ARMANI CERAMICA CHRONOGRAPH BLACK DIAL MEN'S WATCH AR1452



**₹32,499.00**

SKU: EMPORIO\_ARMANI CERAMICA CHRONOGRAPH BLACK DIAL MEN'S WATCH AR1452  
CATEGORY: WATCH

- 1 + **BUY NOW**

**FREE SHIPPING**

**100% MONEY BACK GUARANTEE**

**ONLINE SUPPORT 24/7**

**DESCRIPTION** **REVIEWS (0)**

- Dial Color: Black, Case Shape: Round, Occasion: Casual
- Band Color: Black, Band Material: Ceramic
- Watch Movement Type: Quartz, Watch Display Type: Analog
- Warranty type: Manufacturer; 2 Years International Warranty

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying a product page for an Emporio Armani Ceramica Chronograph watch. The page features a header with the product name and a back/forward navigation bar. Below the header is a section titled "RELATED PRODUCTS" containing five watch models:

Product Name	Rating	Price
Guess Chronograph Blue Dial Men's ...	★★★★★	₹16,199.00
Mathey-Tissot Analog Black Dial Men'...	★★★★★	₹13,899.00
Emporio Armani Analog Black Dial Me...	★★★★★	₹27,999.00
Emporio Armani Analog Multi-Colour ...	★★★★★	₹27,499.00
Emporio Armani Classic Analog Black...	★★★★★	₹21,399.00

At the bottom of the page, there is a "Thank You for Visit our site !! " message and social media sharing icons.

**CONTACT INFO**

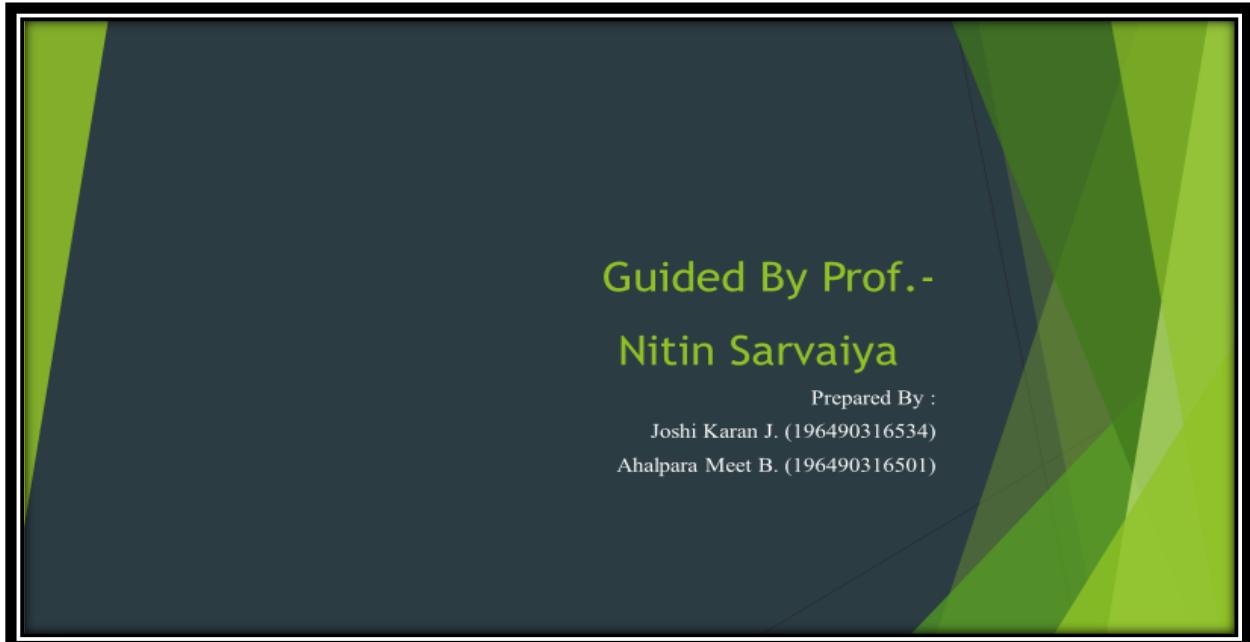
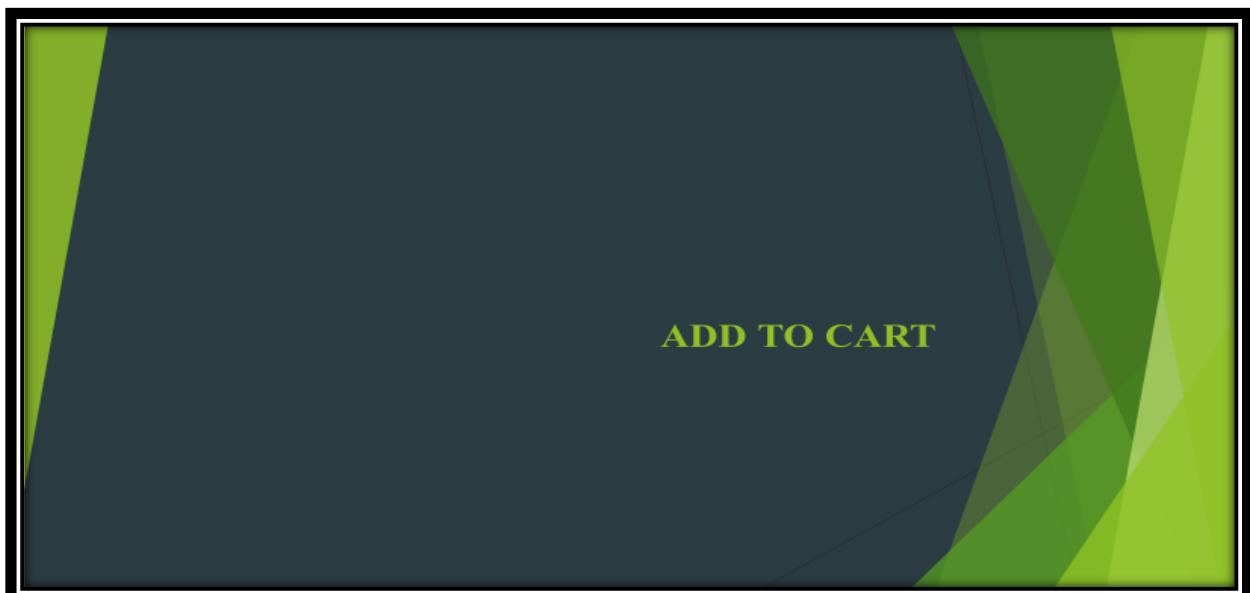
ADDRESS:  
20 Karma yog Park,2,Takshshila school

**MY ACCOUNT**

About us  
Contact us

**MAIN FEATURES**

Easy to use  
Cash On delivery



## Introduction

- ▶ In our daily life we are getting busier and busier and we have no time for Going For Bazar and buy new fashion clothes and that's why our fashion hub website is useful for that.
- ▶ Sometimes in market or bazar we can't find and choose our new and latest fashion because low range but in this website you can find lots of clothes and fashion.
- ▶ While there can be benefits for Customer.
- ▶ The staff spends less time on managing Clothes and Customer crowd and can, therefore, use their free time for more Product Production. The Customer can also save time as there is no need for Going the Bazar and Shopping clothes in the middle of their busy schedule.
- ▶ Add To Cart make Customer management easier and more efficient. Some online scheduling systems for buying have management of Customer shopping record for give new update about new fashion with only one notification. Which can help for Customer for new idea about they fashion.
- ▶ Recording, reporting and analyzing such information helps to efficiently manage billing for Customer. This can reduce the amount of documentation and the time it takes to access physical files.
- ▶ For example, it may be more convenient for a Customer for save there billing and payment slips. Here user can pay money from UPI, Or any online payment method

## Purpose

- ▶ In your daily life you can shopping cloths at home. Save your time in your busy life. This website is very useful for shopping clothes and fashionable items.
- ▶ Online application systems make customer management easier and more efficient. Some online scheduling systems for appointments also have management for customer recorder and billing.
- ▶ Making the workflow perfect, enhancing data reporting and capturing, improving efficiency and time savings, providing the customer with significant convenience and choice.
- ▶ Many customer who live in the village who want to new fashion clothes and new update about fashion.
- ▶ Sometime we can't shopping from bazaar reason for close shop at many time that's why we cannot buy clothes.
- ▶ Fashion Hub providers are making use of the latest technology and keeping themselves updated to enhance quality. The online shopping system facility to the future.
- ▶ Digital innovation, rising globalization, and changes in consumer spending habits have catapulted the fashion industry into the midst of seismic shifts.

## Current System Study

- ▶ The world is complex and full of problems to solve. It's probably not surprising, therefore, that problem solving is one of the most sought-after skills.
- ▶ If you can break a problem apart, and come up with a solution, your skills will always be needed. One type of problem solving is called systems analysis.
- ▶ The first step in solving a problem that involves a system is analyzing that system.
- ▶ This involves breaking it down into the parts that make it up, and seeing how those parts work together.
- ▶ Sometimes figuring out how a system works can involve turning off parts of the system and seeing what happens, or changing parts of the system and seeing what the result is.
- ▶ If you change what goes into a system, how does it change what comes out? Basically, systems analysis involves techniques that allow you to understand how a system works.

## Scope

- ▶ Add To Cart Website is based on web application or any platform which can support browser.
- ▶ This website free for New Fashion Update.
- ▶ This website give first time shopping with bumper discount.
- ▶ Purchasing and selling products and services over the internet without the need of going physically to the market is what online shopping all about.
- ▶ Online shopping is just like a retail store shopping that we do by going to the market, but it is done through the internet.

### Weakness of Current System

- ▶ No direct customer-seller interaction.
- ▶ Some customers prefer buying by reaching personally to the market.
- ▶ Sometimes, transportation cost increases product cost.
- ▶ No. of potential customers who can buy through Internet is still not enough.
- ▶ Security - Long delivery timing.
- ▶ More shipping cost.
- ▶ Limitation of products.

### Requirement of New System

- ▶ In order to maintain an acceptable speed at maximum number of uploads allowed from a particular customer will be any number of users can access the system at any time. Also connections to the servers will be based on the criteria of attributes of the user like his location, and server will be working whole 24X 7 times.

## Technical Feasibility

- ▶ Technical feasibility involves determining whether a system can actually be constructed to solve the problem at hand. The following points were considered for the project's technical feasibility.
- ▶ The required technologies (PHP) existed.
- ▶ The database management tool (MySQL) was found technically capable to hold data required to install and use the system.

## Operational Feasibility

- ▶ Operational feasibility asks if the system will work when developed and installed. The following points were taken into account for operational feasibility of the proposed system.
- ▶ The proposed system causes no harm because it only provides service to the users.
- ▶ The system is user friendly so the user can use this system more enthusiastically.
- ▶ The system is affordable and has low operational cost because it requires low bandwidth.

### Economic Feasibility

- ▶ The economic feasibility of the project can be shown through the following points.
- ▶ The tools and technologies used for the system are free for non commercial development purposes.
- ▶ Since the system is developed as part of project work ,there is no manual cost to spend for the proposed system. It can be assured that the project proves economically feasible because all the resources are already available.

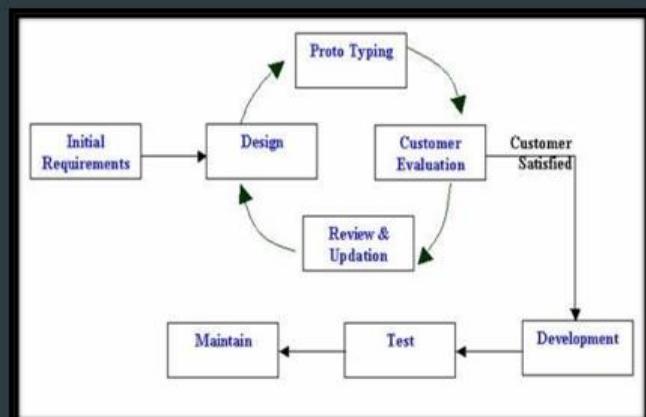
### Schedule Feasibility

- ▶ Typically, Schedule feasibility means estimating how long the system will take to develop, and if it can be completed in a given time period using some methods like payback period. Schedule feasibility is a measure of how reasonable the project timetable is ,Since the project was conducted according to the project timetable, it was developed and implemented at the given time.

## Development model (Software Process Model)

- ▶ The Prototyping Model is one of the most popularly used Software Development Life Cycle Models (SDLC models). This model is used when the customers do not know the exact project requirements beforehand.
- ▶ The following are the primary phases involved in the development cycle of any prototype model.

### Diagram of Prototype Model



### Why we choose Prototype Model?

- ▶ The prototype provides a vehicle for systems engineers to better understand the environment and the requirements problem being addressed.
- ▶ A prototype is a demonstration of what's feasible with existing technology, and where the technical weak spots still exist.
- ▶ A prototype is an efficient mechanism for the transfer of design intent from system engineer to the developer.
- ▶ A prototype lets the developer meet earlier schedules for the production version.
- ▶ A prototype allows for early customer interaction.
  
- ▶ A prototype demonstrates to the customers what is functionally feasible and stretches their imagination, leading to more creative inputs and a more forward-looking system.
- ▶ The prototype provides an analysis test bed and a vehicle to validate and evolve system

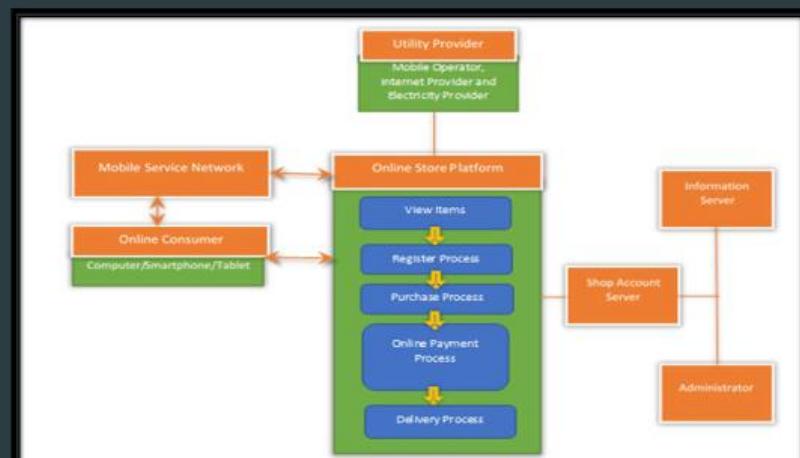
## Minimum Hardware Requirements

Processor	: Pentium IV and above
Processor speed	: 1.4 GHz Onwards
Cache size	: 512 KB
RAM	: 256 MB(Minimum)
Network card	: Any card can provide a 100mbps speed
Hard disk	: 4 Gb

## Minimum Software Requirements

- ▶ Operating System : Windows xp,7,8,8.1,10
- ▶ Web-Technology : PHP
- ▶ Front-End : HTML, CSS
- ▶ Back-End : MySQL

## Add To Cart System Architecture



### -Database Design

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 information, they can begin to fit the data to the database model.

#### Data Dictionary

- Data dictionary is a main method for analysing the data flows and data stores of data-oriented systems.
- The data dictionary is a reference work of data about data (metadata).
- It collects, coordinates, and confirms what a specific data term means to different people in the organization

#### Data dictionary contains:

- Data flow
- Data structures
- Elements
- Data stores

#### Benefits of data dictionary:

- Improved documentation and control
- Consistency in data use
- Easier data analysis
- Reduced data redundancy
- Simpler programming
- The enforcement of standards
- Better means of estimating
- The effect of change

**Coding Standards:**

- Coding standard is required because there may be many developers working on different modules so if they will start inventing their own standards then source will become very un-manageable and it will become difficult to maintain that source code in future.
- Here are several reasons why to use coding specifications –
  - ✓ Your peer programmers must understand the code you produce. A coding standard acts as the blueprint for all the team to decipher the code.
  - ✓ Simplicity and clarity achieved by consistent coding saves you from common mistakes.
  - ✓ If you revise your code after some time, then it becomes easy to understand that code.
  - ✓ Its industry standard to follow a standard to be more quality in software.
- There are few guidelines which can be followed while coding in PHP.
  - ✓ **Indenting and Line Length** – Use an indent of 4 spaces and don't use any tab because different computers use different setting for tab. It is recommended to keep lines at approximately 75-85 characters long for better code readability.
  - ✓ **Control Structures** – These include if, for, while, switch, etc. Control statements should have one space between the control keyword and opening parenthesis, to distinguish them from function calls. You are strongly encouraged to always use curly braces even in situations where they are technically optional.
  - ✓ **Function Calls** – Functions should be called with no spaces between the function name, the opening parenthesis, and the first parameter; spaces between commas and each parameter, and no space between the last parameter, the closing parenthesis, and the semicolon.
  - ✓ **Comments** – C style comments /\* \*/ and standard C++ comments // are both fine. Use of Perl/shell style comments (#) is discouraged.

**➤ Variable Names –**

Use all lower-case letters

Use '-' as the word separator.

Global variables should be prepended with a 'g'.

-**Make Functions Re-entrant** – Functions should not keep static variables that prevent a function from being re-entrant.

-**Alignment of Declaration Blocks** – Block of declarations should be aligned.

**➤ Tools Explanation:****➤ Visual Studio Code:**

- Visual Studio Code is a source-code editor made by Microsoft for Windows, Linux and macOS.
- Features include support for debugging, syntax highlighting, intelligent code completion, snippets, code refactoring, and embedded Git.
- Users can change the theme, keyboard shortcuts, preferences, and install extensions that add additional functionality.
- In the Stack Overflow 2021 Developer Survey, Visual Studio Code was ranked the most popular developer environment tool, with 70% of 82,000 respondents reporting that they use it.
- Instead of a project system, it allows users to open one or more directories, which can then be saved in workspaces for future reuse.
- This allows it to operate as a language-agnostic code editor for any language.
- It supports several programming languages and a set of features that differs per language. Unwanted files and folders can be excluded from the project tree via the settings.

**➤ MySQL:**

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). Its name is a combination of "My", the name of co-founder Michael Widenius's daughter and "SQL", the abbreviation for Structured Query Language.

A relational database organizes data into one or more data tables in which data types may be related to each other; these relations help structure the data. SQL is a language programmer use to create, modify and extract data from the relational database, as well as control user access to the database. In addition to relational databases and SQL, an RDBMS like MySQL works with an operating system to implement a relational database in a computer's storage system, manages users, allows for network access and facilitates testing database integrity and creation of backups.

MySQL is free and open-source software under the terms of the GNU General Public License and is also available under a variety of proprietary licenses.

**➤ XAMPP Server:**

- XAMPP is an abbreviation where X stands for Cross-Platform, A stands for Apache, M stands for MYSQL, and the Ps stand for PHP and Perl, respectively.
- It is an open-source package of web solutions that includes Apache distribution for many servers and command-line executables along with modules such as Apache server, MariaDB, PHP, and Perl.
- XAMPP helps a local host or server to test its website and clients via computers and laptops before releasing it to the main server.
- It is a platform that furnishes a suitable environment to test and verify the working of projects based on Apache, Perl, MySQL database, and PHP through the system of the host itself.
- Among these technologies, Perl is a programming language used for web development, PHP is a backend scripting language, and MariaDB is the most vividly used database developed by MySQL.

**➤ Testing Strategy:**

Testing is the stage of implementation, which is aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before live operation commences.

The logical design and physical design are thoroughly and continually examined on paper to ensure that they will work when implemented.

Thus, the system test in implementation was a confirmation that all is correct and an opportunity to show the users that the system works.

Testing of the online classified system was performed in three stages which are as follows:

- Unit Testing
- Integration Testing
- System Testing

**➤ Integration Testing:** During integration testing different modules of the system are integrated using integration plan. The integration plan specifies the steps and the order in which modules are combined to realize the full system.**➤ Purpose:**

- To test whether the module performs its intended task.
- Once all the modules have been integrated and tested, system testing can start.
- In this project the Login module, Candidate & Recruiter registration module, edit candidate & recruiter module, List ad module were integrated & tested that the system is running properly or not. Thus, with the following way we performed Integration Testing.

#### ➤ • Benefits

##### **The convenience of online shopping**

Customers can purchase items from the comfort of their own homes or workplace. Shopping is made easier and convenient for the customer through the internet. It is also easy to cancel the transactions.

##### **Why shop Online**

Saves time and efforts.

The convenience of shopping at home.

Wide variety/range of products are available.

Good discounts / lower prices.

Get detailed information about the product.

##### **-No pressure shopping**

Generally, in physical stores, the sales representatives try to influence the buyers to buy the product. While in online shopping, you're free to do as you will.

##### **-Online shopping saves time-**

Customers do not have to stand in queues in cash counters to pay for the products that have been purchased by them. They can shop from their home or workplace and do not have to spend time travelling.

##### **-Comparisons-**

There is a wide range of products online. The sellers display all the stuff they've got. This enables the buyers to choose from a variety of models after comparing the finish, features, and price of the products on display.

##### **-Availability-**

The mall is open on 365 x 24 x 7. So, time does not act as a barrier, wherever the vendor and buyers are.

#### ➤ Limitations

-One of the biggest disadvantages of online shopping is that this shopping the product is a delay in delivery sometimes.

-Lack of interactivity in online shopping.

-You cannot bargain.

-Lack of pf significant discount in an online shop.

-You have to lack touch and feel merchandise in online shopping. In addition, we can not touch the product.

-Lack of shopping experience.

-Sometimes returning the product.

-Online shoppers do not get to take benefits of seasonal statewide tax-free shopping events.

-Frauds in online shopping.

-Sometimes hidden the cost and shipping charges.

-Restocking and shipping costs are often charged on return.

-Online shoppers do not have the ability to physically inspect or try on the item being considered for

**➤ Future Enhancement**

-Before we launch into the future and scope of eCommerce in India, let us first understand what is e-commerce. To put it simply, electronic commerce refers to the purchase and sale of goods online or via the internet.

-Sellers make websites where they display images of their products with price and description. Shoppers who buy the products have multiple payment options like COD, e-wallet, net banking, credit card, and so on.

-Online sellers have the responsibility of shipping the product to the buyer and ensuring safe and timely delivery.

-There are different models of E-Commerce:

-**B2C** – Business to consumer; this refers to the sale of goods to the end-user directly

-**B2B** – a business that sells to another business; for example, office equipment, wholesalers, construction equipment sellers.

-**B2G** – Businesses that sell or deal only with Government organizations.

-**C2B** – this is when a customer creates something that adds value to a business, and the business consumes it. The best example is positive customer reviews.

-Today with the high penetration of the internet and mobile devices – currently there are about 776.45 million internet connections in India – it has also become very easy to buy and sell online.

**► References:**

- ▶ <https://1000projects.org/?s=online+shopping+project>
- ▶ <https://www.bartleby.com/essay/A-Report-On-Online-Shopping-FKFF4UQXGKDX>
- ▶ [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online\\_shopping](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_shopping)
- ▶ <https://www.phptpoint.com/projects/online-shopping/>
- ▶ <https://www.assignmenthelp.net/online-project-help>



THANKYOU