****

**Tribhuvan University**

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**

**“WEB PORTAL: Ecommerce Portal”**

**A PROJECT REPORT**

**Submitted to**

**Department of Computer Application**

**Butwal Kalika Campus**

**Butwal, Rupendehi, Nepal**

***In partial fulfilment of requirements for the Bachelors in Computer Application***

**Submitted by**:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name:  Sushmita Bhattarai  Sangita Bhandari | Reg No: |

**July, 2023**

**Under the supervision of**

**Niraml Aryal**

# **ABSTRACTS**

A project name “Ecommerce Portal” is the e commerce website for doing B2C model between shopkeeper and customer. Logic Infotech is an e-commerce platform where customer buy electronic gadgets some who likes home appliance , clothing etc. in this web portal mostly electronics gadgets is sold then after that some clothing and furniture through online shopping.

This system will look after all the work within an electronic shop. It will keep information of all the electronics products along with their price and company manufacturer’s details. It will also keep record of its vendors from where this product was purchased last time and at what price. It will provide facility of adding, deleting and modifying products information within store. The other features include: - the person at the front once who sell the product, seeing discounts on particular products on some feasible transaction, billing second will generate bill along with product number, price, and number of quantity and date of purchase. This system will also handle the employee records within the shops. Most of the financial transaction will be handled by the billing sections such as generating report of total sells or purchase on weekly or monthly or yearly basis. The main feature of this system is indication process on particular product. It will display a list of products which will be out in stock in coming days based on internal processing within the databases

# **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity to extend my heartfelt gratitude to everyone who helped me throughout the course of this project. I am profoundly grateful to my supervisor

**Mr. Niraml Aryal** for his guidance, continuous encouragement and ever willingness to spare time from his busy schedule for the project’s progress reviews. His continuous inspiration has made me complete this project and achieve its target.

I would like to express my profound thanks to Mr……(Coordinator, bachelor in computer application) for his valuable guidance encouragement and help for completing this work. I also place my gratitude to my parents who always encouraged me to pursue my interest, who have led me onto the right path. Many responsible are responsible for the knowledge and experience I have gained during this project and throughout the course. I would like to express sincere thanks to all my friends for their support in completion of this project.

At last my special thanks go to all staff members of BCA department who directly and indirectly extended their hands in making this project works a success

Sushmita Bhattarai

Reg no

Sangita Bhandari

Reg no

**Table of Contents**

[**ABSTRACTS** i](#_Toc141175835)

[**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT** ii](#_Toc141175836)

[**LIST OF FIGURE** v](#_Toc141175837)

[**LIST OF TABLE** vi](#_Toc141175838)

[**LIST OF ABBRIVATION** vii](#_Toc141175839)

[**Chapter 1: Introduction** 1](#_Toc141175840)

[1.1 Introduction 1](#_Toc141175841)

[1.2 Objectives 1](#_Toc141175842)

[1.3 Scope and Limitations 1](#_Toc141175843)

[1.4 Report Organization 2](#_Toc141175844)

[**CHAPTER 2: BACKGROUND STUDY AND LITERATURE REVIEW** 3](#_Toc141175845)

[2.1. Background Study 3](#_Toc141175846)

[2.2. Literature Review 3](#_Toc141175847)

[**CHAPTER 3: SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN** 4](#_Toc141175848)

[3.1. System Analysis 4](#_Toc141175849)

[3.1.1 Requirement Analysis 4](#_Toc141175850)

[3.1.2. Feasibility Analysis 7](#_Toc141175851)

[iii) Economic Feasibility 7](#_Toc141175852)

[3.1.3. Data Modeling 9](#_Toc141175853)

[3.1.4. Process Modeling 10](#_Toc141175854)

[3.2. System Design 11](#_Toc141175855)

[3.2.1. Architectural Design 12](#_Toc141175856)

[3.2.2. Database Schema Design 14](#_Toc141175857)

[3.2.3. Interface Design 14](#_Toc141175858)

[3.2.4. Physical DFD 17](#_Toc141175859)

[CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING 18](#_Toc141175860)

[4.1. Implementation 18](#_Toc141175861)

[5.1.1 Tool used 18](#_Toc141175862)

[4.2 Testing 30](#_Toc141175863)

[4.2.1 Test case for unit testing 30](#_Toc141175864)

[4.2.2 Test case for Integration 31](#_Toc141175865)

[**CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS** 33](#_Toc141175866)

[5.2 Future Recommendations 33](#_Toc141175867)

REFERENCES

# **LIST OF FIGURE**

[**Figure 1 Use Case Diagram of Ecommerce** 9](#_Toc141174826)

[**Figure 2Gantt chart of project** 11](#_Toc141174827)

[**Figure 3 ER diagram of Ecommerce Portal** 12](#_Toc141174828)

[**Figure 4 Zero Level DFD** 13](#_Toc141174829)

[**Figure 5 Level One DFD** 14](#_Toc141174830)

[**Figure 6 Admin System Flow Diagram** 15](#_Toc141174831)

[**Figure 7 System Flow Diagram of User** 16](#_Toc141174832)

[**Figure 8 Database Schema Diagram** 17](#_Toc141174833)

[**Figure 9 Physical DFD** 20](#_Toc141174834)

# **LIST OF TABLE**

**Table1: Unit Testing of E Commerce Portal…………………………36**

**Table2: Unit Testing of E Commerce Portal………………………....37**

# **LIST OF ABBRIVATION**

CSS Cascading Style Sheet

DFD Data Flow Diagram

KB Kilo Byte

MB Mega Byte

PHP Hypertext Preprocessor

RAM Random Access Memory

# **Chapter 1: Introduction**

## **Introduction**

E-commerce means using the Internet and the web for business transactions and/or commercial transactions, which typically involve the exchange of value (e.g., money) across organizational or individual boundaries in return for products and services. A lab project name “Logic Infotech” is the e commerce website for doing B2C model between shopkeeper and customer. Logic Infotech is an e-commerce platform where customer buy electronic gadgets some who likes home appliance , clothing etc. in this web portal mostly electronics gadgets is sold then after that some clothing and furniture through online shopping.

Here we focus on digitally enabled commercial transactions among “Logic InfoTech “and individuals. E-business applications turn into e-commerce precisely, when an exchange of value occurs. Digitally enabled transactions include all transactions mediated by digital technology and platform; that is, transactions that occur over the Internet and the web.

## **Objectives**

* To increase relevant traffic.
* To provide visitors a personalized experience.
* Sustaining Existing Customers.
* Providing quality content on website, regularly adding new information, establishing trust, marketing our site on other websites and social media.
* Goal: Improve interaction with existing and potential customers.

## **Scope and Limitations**

Scope:

* Global Reach: Small e-commerce businesses have the potential to reach customers worldwide, enabling them to tap into a vast market without the need for a physical presence in each location.
* Cost-Effectiveness: Compared to traditional brick-and-mortar businesses, setting up and running a small e-commerce store can be more affordable, with lower overhead costs and reduced operational expenses.
* 24/7 Accessibility: Online stores are not bound by traditional business hours, allowing customers to shop at any time, which can lead to increased sales and revenue.
* Niche Market Opportunities: Small e-commerce businesses can cater to niche markets that may not be viable for larger retailers. They can tailor their products and services to specific customer needs and preference

Limitations:

* Limited Resources: Small e-commerce businesses often have limited financial and human resources, making it challenging to invest in extensive marketing campaigns or advanced technology.
* Intense Competition: The e-commerce market can be highly competitive, with numerous small and large players vying for customer attention, which can make it difficult for small businesses to stand out.
* Infrastructure and Technical Challenges: Setting up and maintaining an e-commerce website may require technical expertise and constant updates, which can be daunting for small business owners without a technical background.

## **1.4 Report Organization**

This report is organized into five chapters. In the first chapter, the project is introduced in detail along with the problem statement, its objectives and scope. The second chapter contains the functional and non-functional requirements of the project. Analysis and evaluation of project is done by feasibility analysis. Also, data modeling and process modeling of the project are done to analyze the data and working mechanism of the system in detail. The third chapter looks into detail about the system design of the project that includes interface design and process design among others. The methods and tools used to implement the project and all testing for this system are clearly explained in the fourth chapter. Finally, the fifth chapter contains conclusion based on the project

# **CHAPTER 2: BACKGROUND STUDY AND LITERATURE REVIEW**

## **2.1. Background Study**

Now, talking about Status of E-Commerce in Nepal, as the popularity of E-Commerce is increasing globally, so is in Nepal. Today, as of 2019, there are 31 private ISP's In Nepal with nearly 16.67 million internet users nationwide. And According to export.gov roughly 40% of these accounts are commercial. Online E-Commerce Activities is mainly concentrated on Kathmandu Valley and some major cities. However with the increase of internet penetration the number of mobile users are increasing in rural areas and so is online activities. Today there are many E-Commerce Websites that are providing e-commerce in Nepal along with delivery service.

Nepali e-commerce industry is at a nascent stage. It has just started crawling. Despite fluctuating governments and gerontocracy being indifferent to identify e-commerce as ‘an industry’, a couple of fetch companies which provide mobile wallet and online payment gateway services have tremendously contributed to stirring up the offline consumer segments to go online. No doubt, this Covid-19 situation has added fuel to the fire to flame buying behaviors of Nepali consumers, and it has started spreading in various areas of service-based industries of education, business consultancy and in online transactions to mention a few. [1]

## **2.2. Literature Review**

In 2013, Amazon was already a dominant player in the e-commerce industry. Its ecommerce portal, which was launched in 1995, had already become the largest online retailer in the world. Amazon's user interface was relatively simple, with a focus on product listings, reviews, and ratings. The homepage displayed a large banner highlighting current promotions and deals, with featured products and recommendations displayed below. The search bar was prominently displayed at the top of the page, and users could browse products by category on the left-hand side. [2]

Amazon's product selection was already vast and diverse 10 years ago. It offered a wide range of products, including books, electronics, clothing, and household items. The site was also known for its extensive collection of third-party sellers, which provided consumers with a variety of options and competitive pricing. [3]

# **CHAPTER 3: SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN**

## **3.1. System Analysis**

System analysis is a method of problem-solving that deals with the breaking down of a system into components parts in order to study how well the individual parts work and interact to accomplish their purpose. It involves the process of enumerating the existing problems, analyzing the proposed system for costs and benefits, analyzing the system and user requirements, and considering possible alternative system. System analysis is important in the design of subsequent systems. System design consists of design activities that produce system specifications which satisfy the functional requirements that have been developed in the system analysis process. System design is basically the structural implementation of system analysis. System Analysis is a separation of a substance into parts for study and their implementation and detailed examination. Before designing any system it is important that the nature of the business and the way it currently operates are clearly understood. The detailed examination provides the specific data required during designing in order to ensure that all the client's requirements are fulfilled. The investigation or the study conducted during the analysis phase is largely based on the feasibility study. Rather it would not be wrong to say that the analysis and feasibility phases overlap. High-level analysis begins during the feasibility study. Though analysis is represented as one phase of the system development life cycle (SDLC), this is not true. Analysis begins with system initialization and continues until its maintenance. Even after successful implementation of the system, analysis may play its role for periodic maintenance and up gradation of the system. One of the main causes of project failures is inadequate understanding, and one of the main causes of inadequate understanding of the requirements is the poor planning of system analysis.

### **3.1.1 Requirement Analysis**

#### I. Functional Requirement

This system interface is divided into two section

1. Administrator interface.

2. Users interface.

5.3.1 Administrator Interface

1. Administrator can delete any post.

2. Administrator can verified user account.

**User Interface**

1. User can browse all ads without any account.

2. For post an ad needs to create an account

3. User can update/edit their own account.

4. Log in and Log out system.

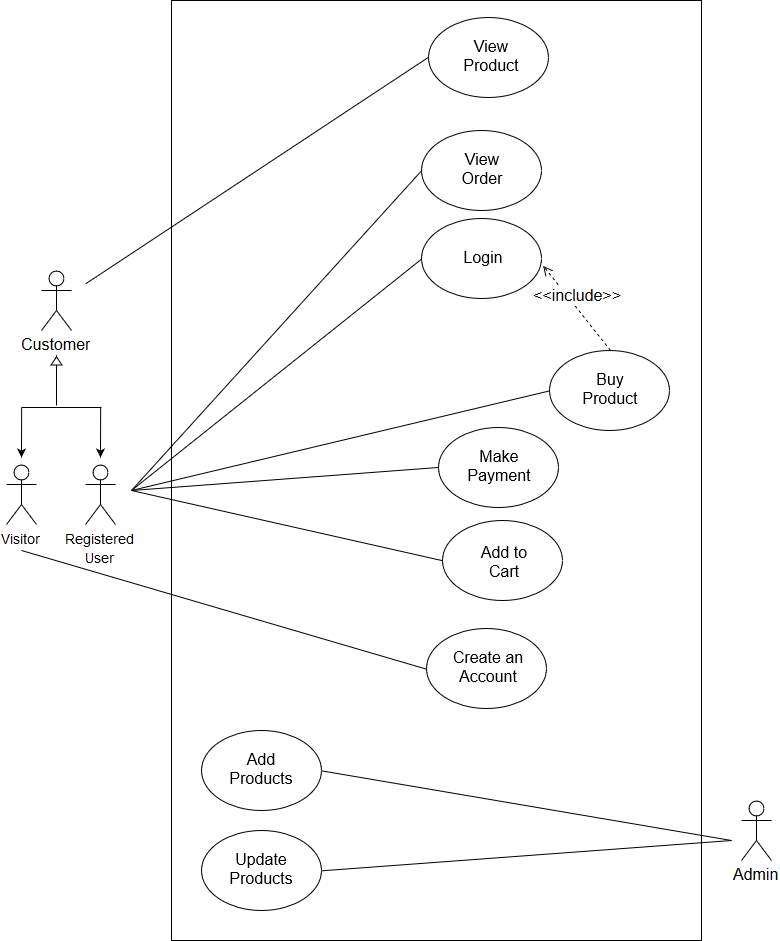
5. To create a new account user must be needs to verify his email with verification code.

6. If any user forget his/her password he/she can recovery his account with verify his email and create a new password.

**Use Case Diagram**

A use case diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of behavioral diagram defined by and created from a use-case analysis. Its purpose is to present a graphical overview of the functionality provided by a system in terms of actors, their goals (represented as use cases), and any dependencies between those use cases.

Use case diagrams are formally included in two modeling languages defined by the OMG: the unified modeling language (UML) and the systems modeling language (seem).



**Figure 1 Use Case Diagram of Ecommerce**

#### II Non-Functional Requirement

a. Performance requirements

Some performance requirement identified is list below:

* The database shall be able to accommodate a more record to store.
* The software shall support use of multiple users at a time.
* There are no other specific performance requirements that will affect development.

**b. Safety Requirements**

The database may get crashed at any certain time due to virus or operating system failure .Therefore, it is required to take the database backup.

**c. Security Requirements**

Some of the factors that are identified to protect the software from accidental or malicious access use, modification, destruction or disclosure are described below.

* Keep specific log or history data sets
* Assign certain functions to different modules
* Check data integrity for critical variables

### **3.1.2. Feasibility Analysis**

i) Technical Feasibility

The technical feasibility in the proposed system deals with the technology used in the system. It deals with the hardware and software used in the system whether they are of latest technology or not and if it happens that after a system is prepared, a new technology arises and the user wants the system based on that technology .This system use windows platform, apache server, SQL for database, PHP as the language and html or xml as user interface. Thus Ecommerce Portal is technically feasible.

ii) Operational Feasibility

The project has been developed in such a way that it becomes very easy even for a person with little computer knowledge to operate it. This software is very user friendly and does not require any technical person to operate .Thus the project is even operationally feasible.

### iii) Economic Feasibility

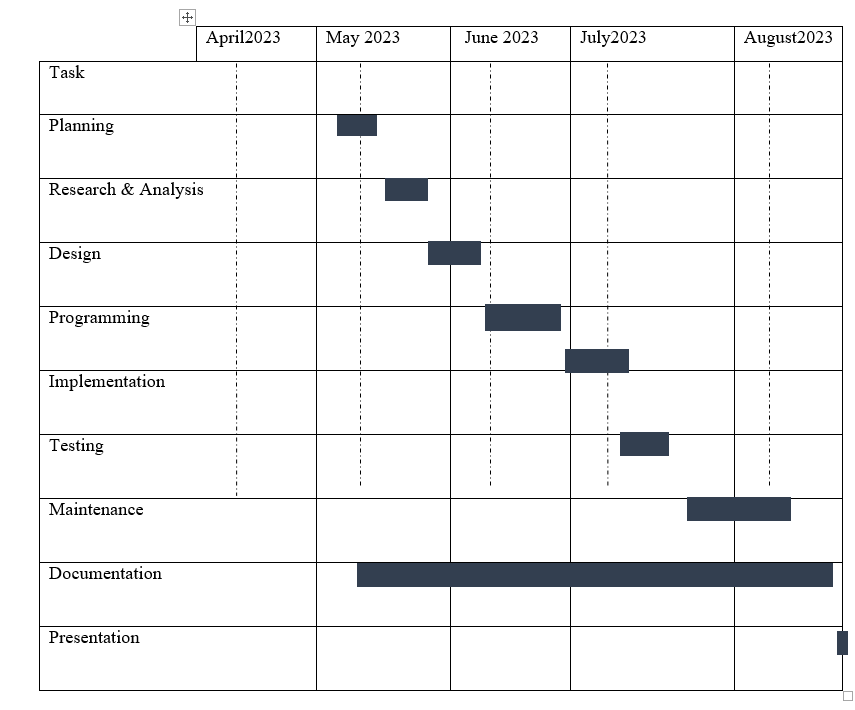
Economic analysis is the most frequently used technique for evaluating the effectiveness of a proposed system. More frequently known as cost/benefit system and compare them with costs.

If benefits outweigh costs, a decision is taken to design and implement the system.

iv) Scheduled Feasibility

The schedule feasibility shows the time taken to develop the software this software has completed within three months.

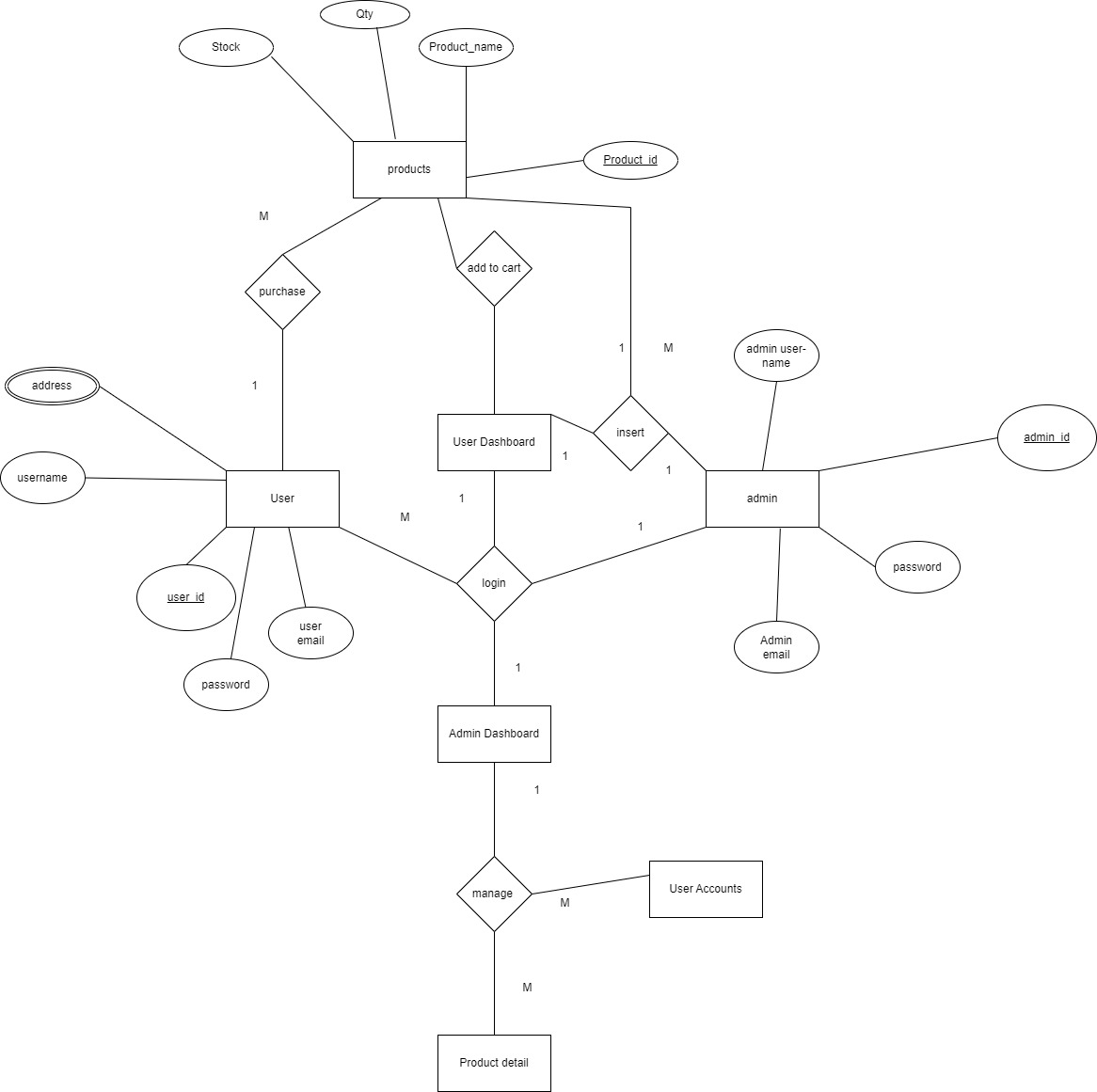
We have divided the project into the tasks and milestones as shown in figure



**Figure 2Gantt chart of project**

### **3.1.3. Data Modeling**

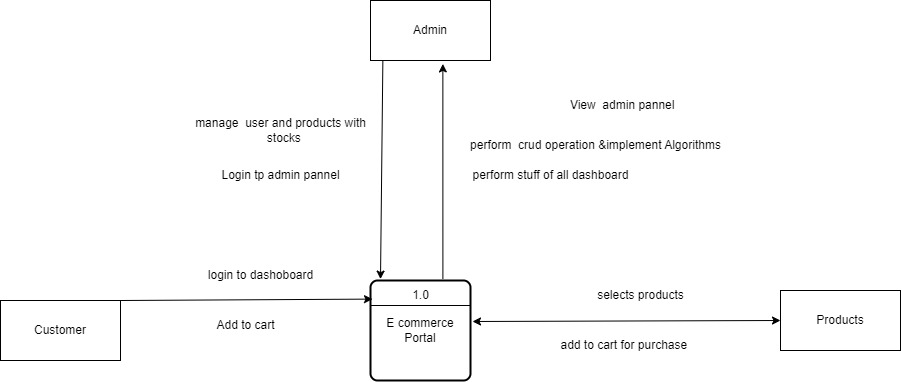
An entity-relationship diagram (ERD) is an abstract and conceptual representation of data. Entity relationship modeling is a database modeling method, used to produce a type of conceptual schema or semantic data model of a system, often a relational database, and its requirements in a top-down fashion.



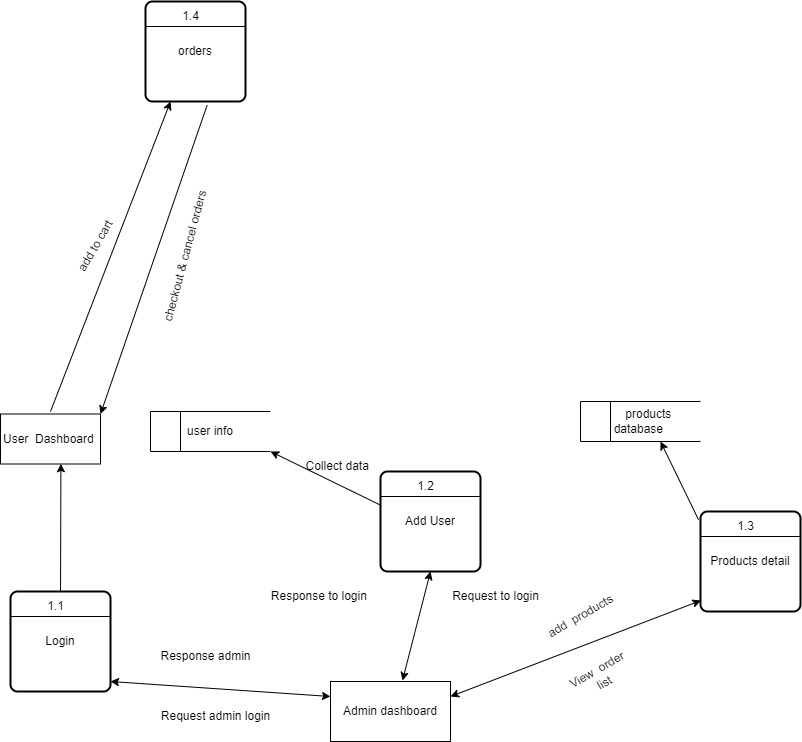
**Figure 3 ER diagram of Ecommerce Portal**

### **3.1.4. Process Modeling**

A data flow diagram is a graphical view of how data is processed in a system in terms of input and output.



**Figure 4 Zero Level DFD**



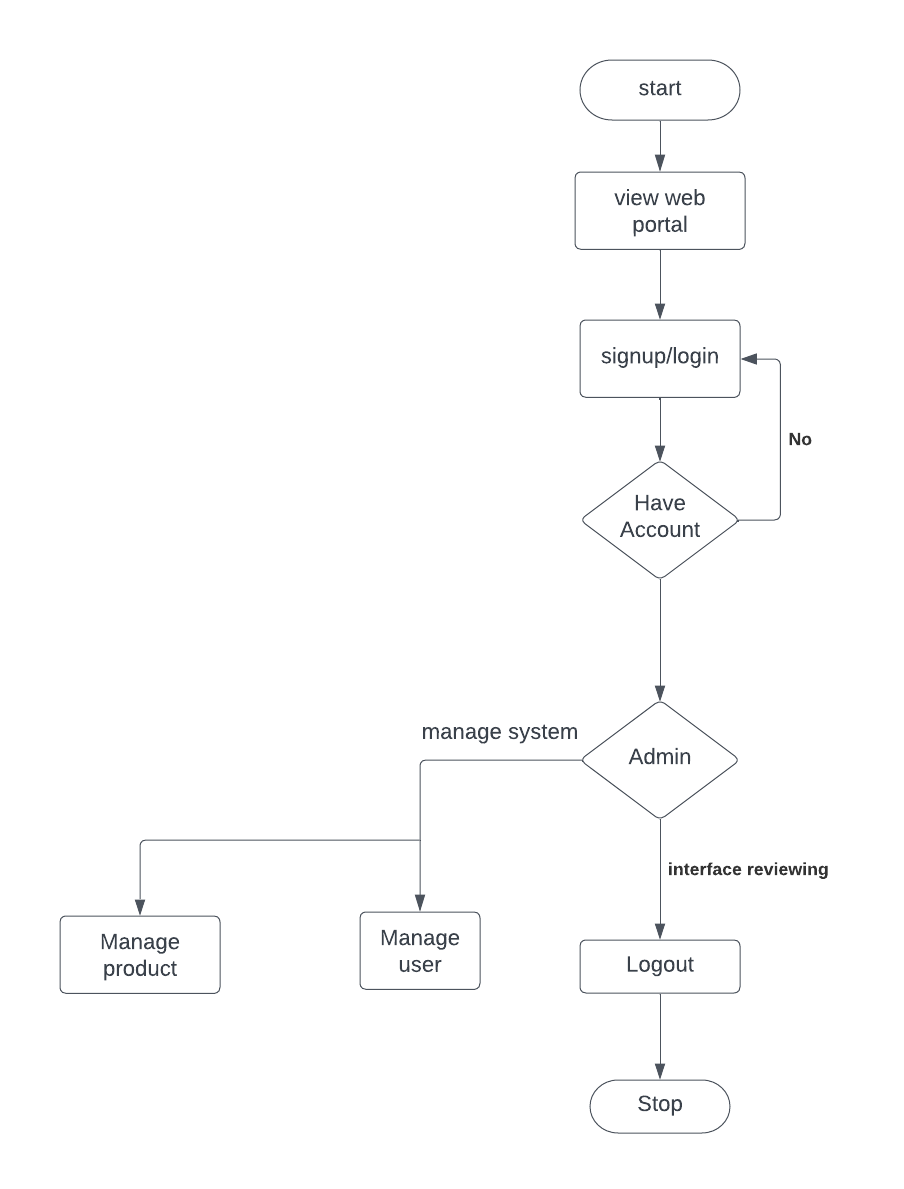
**Figure 5 Level One DFD**

## **3.2. System Design**

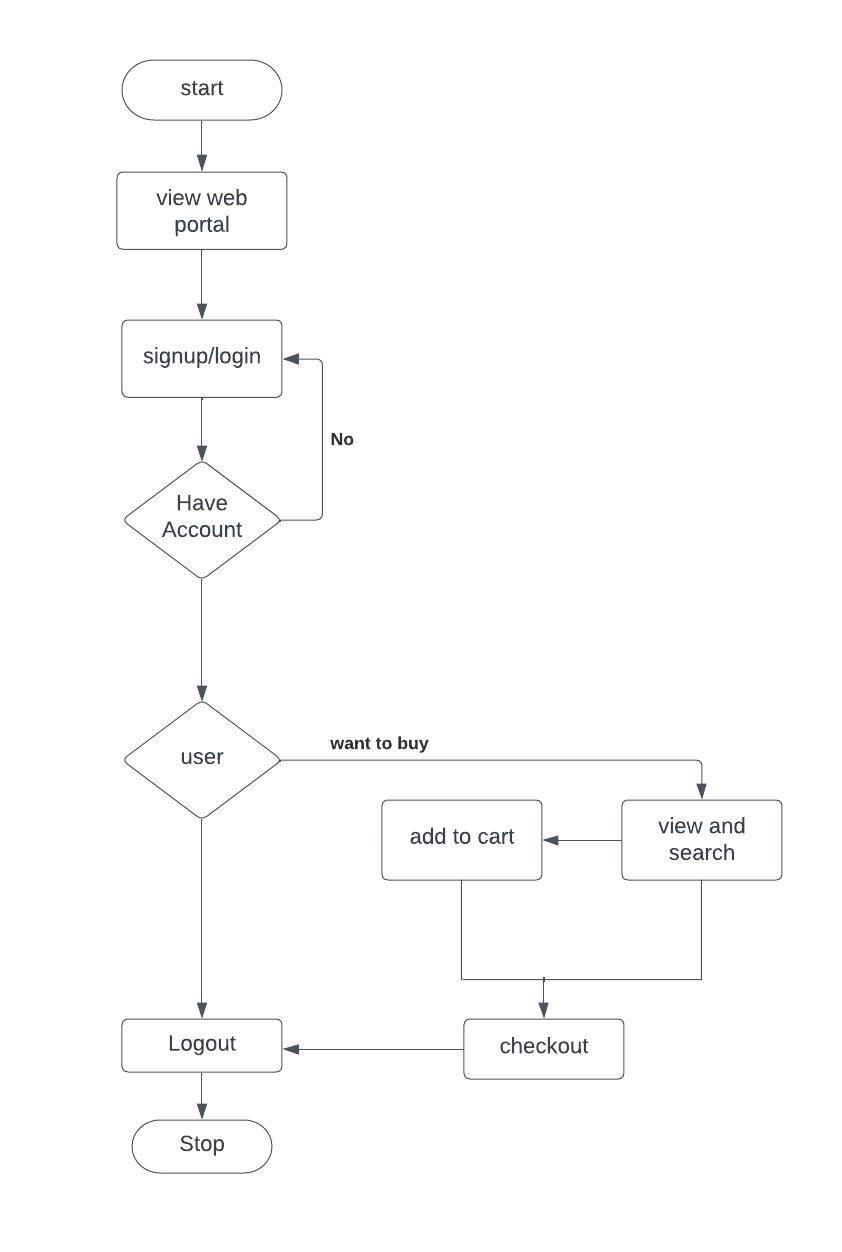
The purpose of design phase is to plan a solution for problem specified by the requirements. System design aims to identify the modules that should be in the system, the specification of those modules and how they interact with each other to produce the result. The goal of the design process is to produce a model or representation of a system can be used later to build that system. The produced model is called design of the system.

### **3.2.1. Architectural Design**

System architecture is the conceptual model that defines the structure, behavior, and more views of a system. An architecture description is a formal description and representation of a system, organized in a way that supports reasoning about the structures and behaviors of the system. A system architecture can consist of system components and the sub-systems developed, that will work together to implement the overall system.



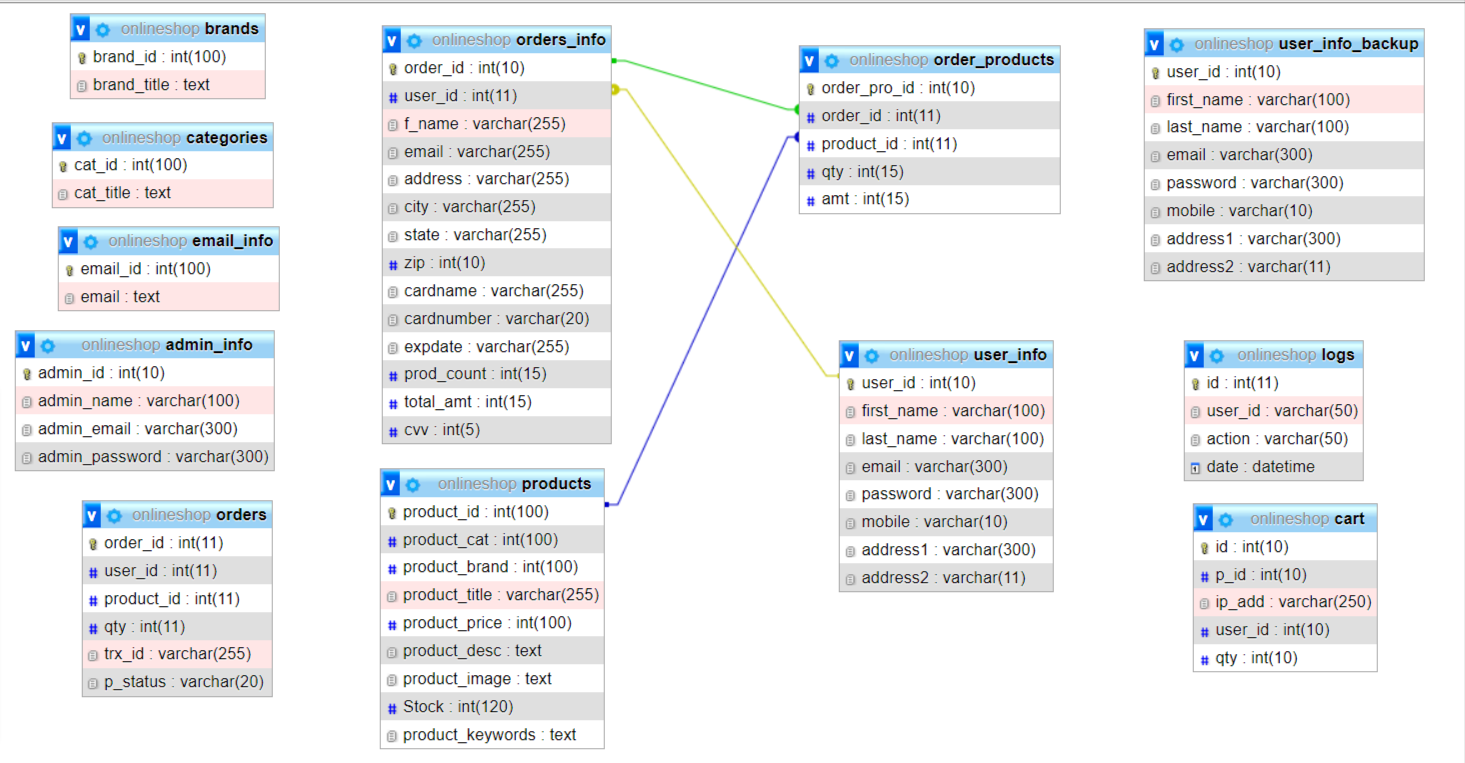
**Figure 6 Admin System Flow Diagram**



**Figure 7 System Flow Diagram of User**

### **3.2.2. Database Schema Design**

A database schema is the skeleton structure that represents the logical view of the entire database. It defines how the data is organized and how the relations among them are associated. It formulates all the constraints that are to be applied on the data. A database schema can be divided broadly into two categories − Physical Database Schema: This schema pertains to the actual storage of data and its form of storage like files, indices, etc. It defines how the data will be stored in a secondary storage. Logical Database Schema:

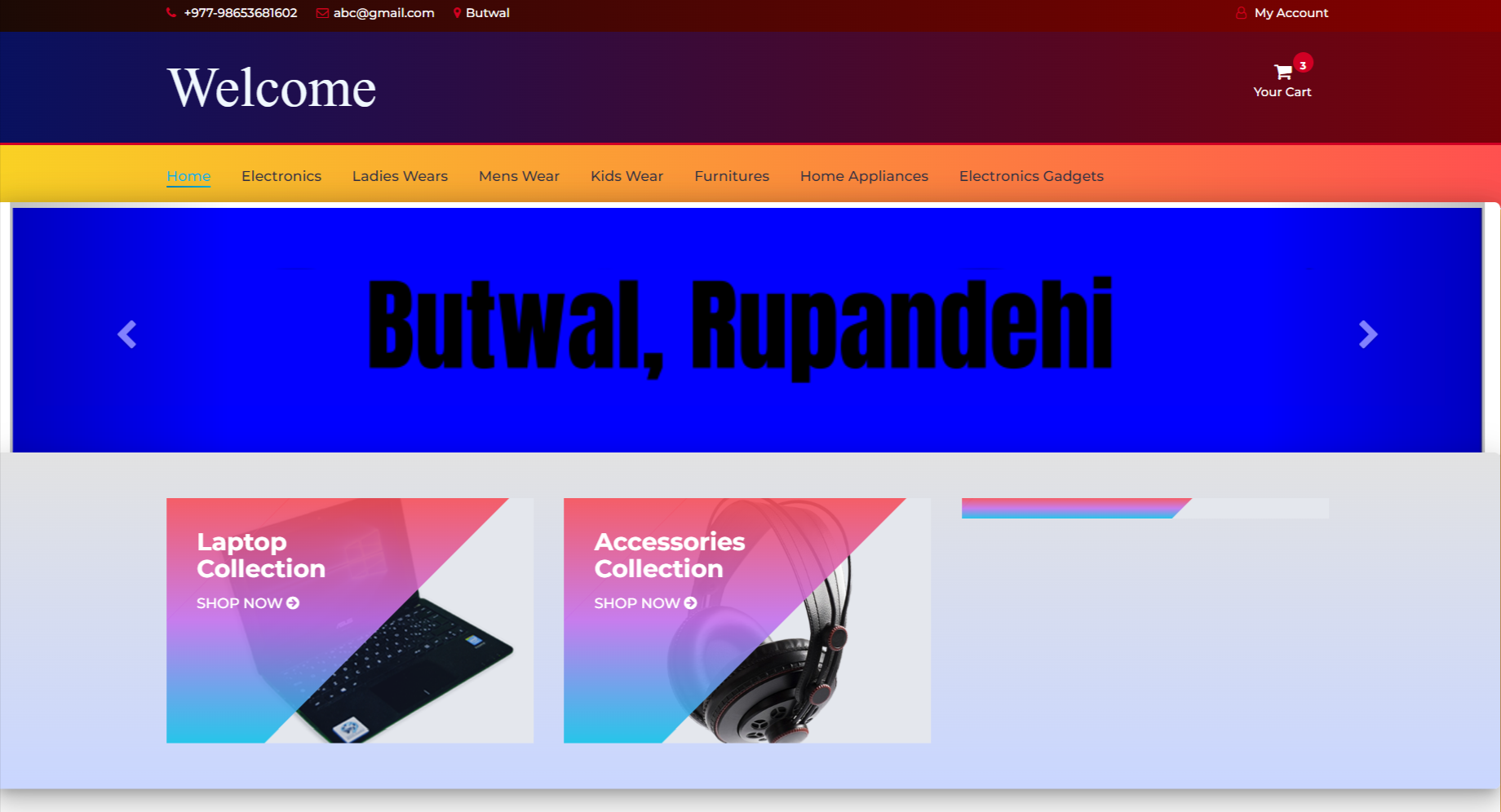


**Figure 8 Database Schema Diagram**

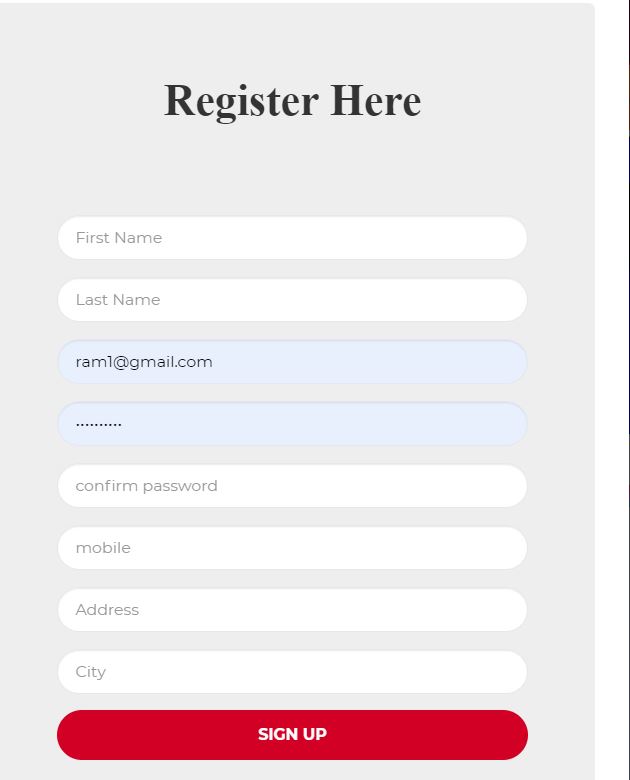
### **3.2.3. Interface Design**

User Interface design of this system is generally refers to the visual layout of the elements that a user might interact with in a system and technological product. User interface designs must not only be attractive to potential users, but must also be functional and created with users in mind.

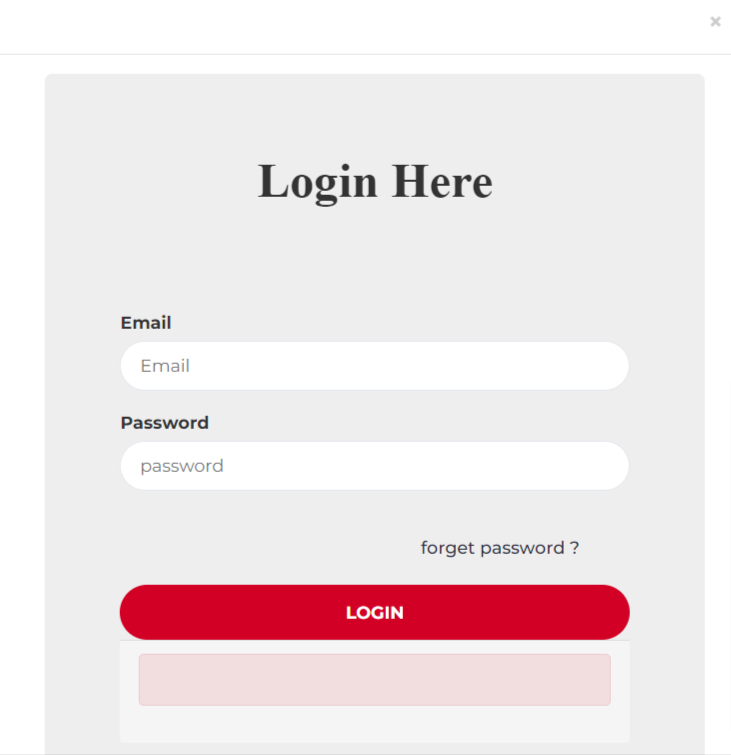
This is the home page of our e commerce site



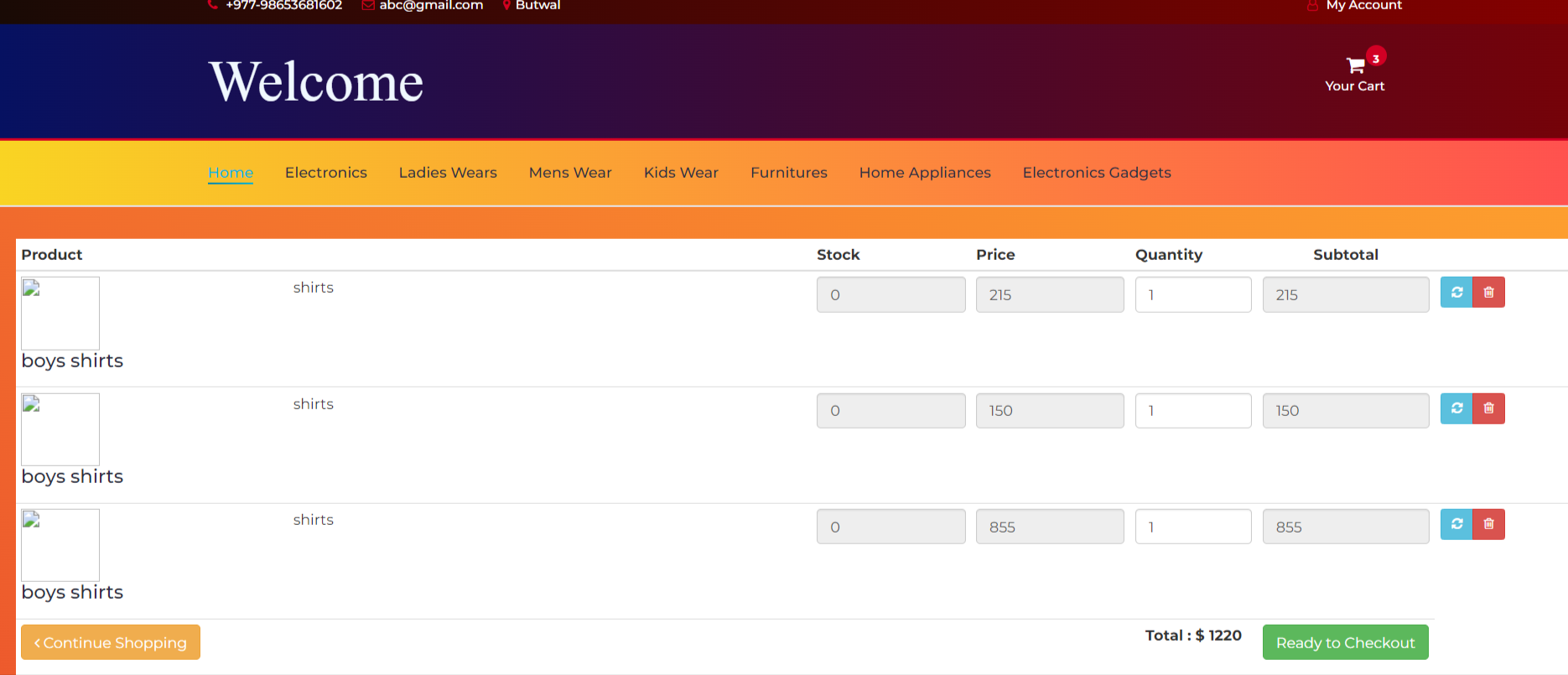
Registered



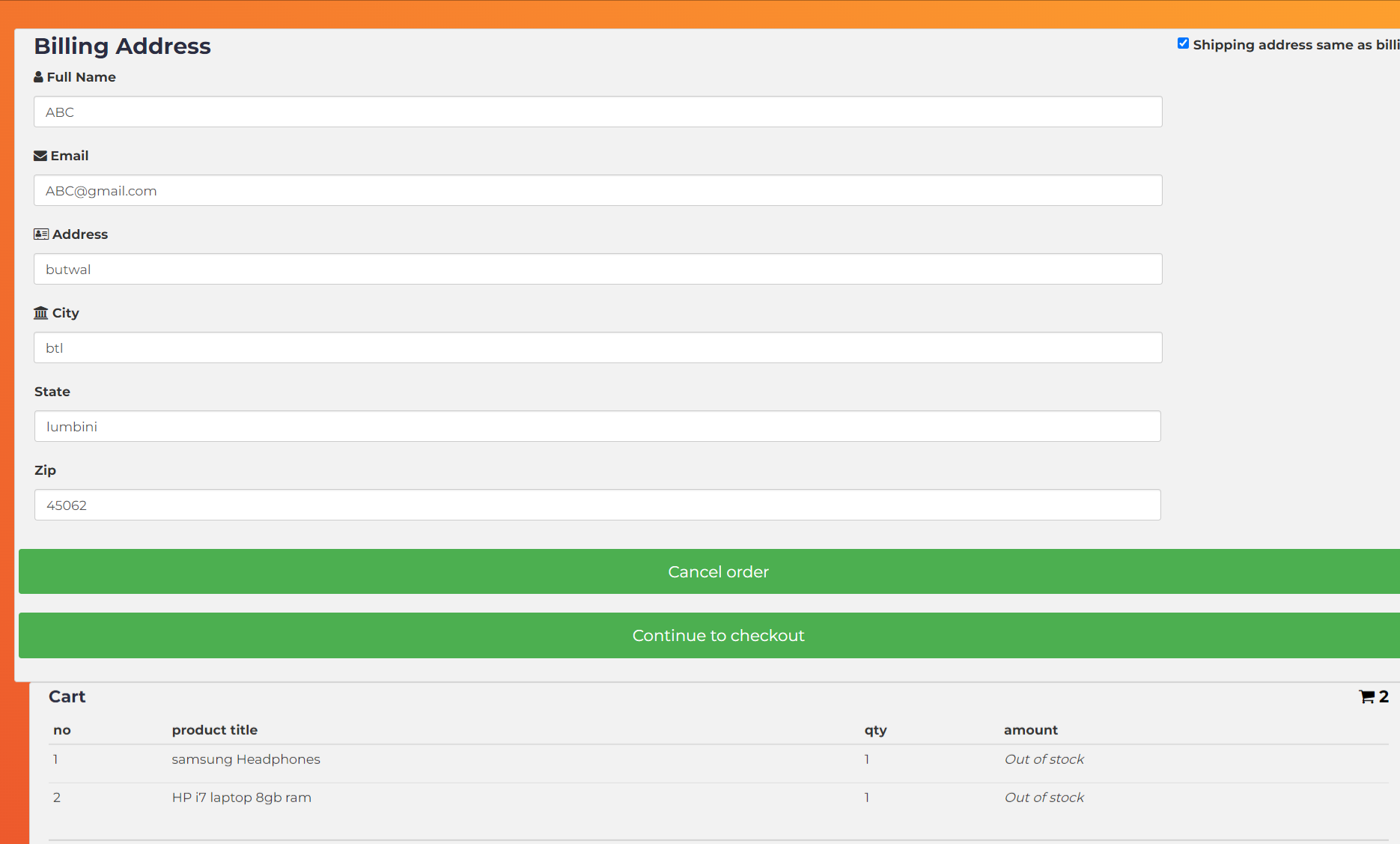
Login



Add to Cart

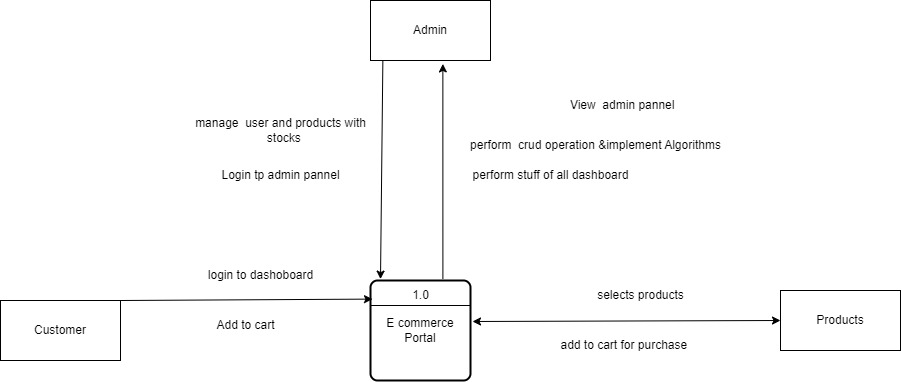


Check out



### **3.2.4. Physical DFD**

A data flow diagram is a graphical view of how data is processed in a system in terms of input and output.



**Figure 9 Physical DFD**

# CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

## **4.1. Implementation**

The system will be implemented using the following programming languages. These include SQL for creating database and relation structures, PHP, laravel, bootstrap for creating codes that link the forms to the database, HTML and CSS for designing and styling the interfaces.

### **5.1.1 Tool used**

In that E- Commerce portal there are some tools are used to create portal. They are such as follows:

1. PHP

Php is a scripting language that will help us to link the HTML codes to the database. It will be used because it is speedy, simple to use, available on Microsoft windows and can run on any other platform.

1. Bootstrap

Bootstrap is a free and open source front -end development framework for the creation of website and web apps. The bootstrap framework is built on HTML,CSS and JavaScript to facilitate the development of responsive, mobile first site and apps.

1. HTML:

HTML is the set of mark-up symbols or codes insert into a file intended for display on the internet. The mark-up tells web browsers how to display a web pages, words and images.

1. CSS

CSS stands for cascade style sheets. It describe how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper or in other media. This contains coding elements and it composed of these “CSS” which are equally called CSS files.

1. MYSQL

It is a structured query language that will help in creating database and relation structures. We will use SQL because of the following advantages. It is user friendly, open source and relatively easy.

**5.1.2Implementation details of modules**

* Registration/ login

In the Registration module, user has to register himself by supplying his personal information which gets store in data base which are using as backend. By registering himself user will get his login id and Password so that he can access online hotel booking system. Separate Register form should be designed for separate user and separate login has to provide for each user.

<?php

session\_start();

include "db.php";

if (isset($\_SESSION["uid"])) {

$f\_name = $\_POST["firstname"];

$email = $\_POST['email'];

$address = $\_POST['address'];

$city = $\_POST['city'];

$state = $\_POST['state'];

$zip= $\_POST['zip'];

$cardname= $\_POST['cardname'];

$cardnumber= $\_POST['cardNumber'];

$expdate= $\_POST['expdate'];

$cvv= $\_POST['cvv'];

$user\_id=$\_SESSION["uid"];

$cardnumberstr=(string)$cardnumber;

$total\_count=$\_POST['total\_count'];

$prod\_total = $\_POST['total\_price'];

$sql0="SELECT order\_id from `orders\_info`";

$runquery=mysqli\_query($con,$sql0);

if (mysqli\_num\_rows($runquery) == 0) {

echo( mysqli\_error($con));

$order\_id=1;

}else if (mysqli\_num\_rows($runquery) > 0) {

$sql2="SELECT MAX(order\_id) AS max\_val from `orders\_info`";

$runquery1=mysqli\_query($con,$sql2);

$row = mysqli\_fetch\_array($runquery1);

$order\_id= $row["max\_val"];

$order\_id=$order\_id+1;

echo( mysqli\_error($con));

}

$sql = "INSERT INTO `orders\_info`

(`order\_id`,`user\_id`,`f\_name`, `email`,`address`,

`city`, `state`, `zip`, `cardname`,`cardnumber`,`expdate`,`prod\_count`,`total\_amt`,`cvv`)

VALUES ($order\_id, '$user\_id','$f\_name','$email',

'$address', '$city', '$state', '$zip','$cardname','$cardnumberstr','$expdate','$total\_count','$prod\_total','$cvv')";

if(mysqli\_query($con,$sql)){

$i=1;

$prod\_id\_=0;

$prod\_price\_=0;

$prod\_qty\_=0;

while($i<=$total\_count){

$str=(string)$i;

$prod\_id\_+$str = $\_POST['prod\_id\_'.$i];

$prod\_id=$prod\_id\_+$str;

$prod\_price\_+$str = $\_POST['prod\_price\_'.$i];

$prod\_price=$prod\_price\_+$str;

$prod\_qty\_+$str = $\_POST['prod\_qty\_'.$i];

$prod\_qty=$prod\_qty\_+$str;

$sub\_total=(int)$prod\_price\*(int)$prod\_qty;

$sql1="INSERT INTO `order\_products`

(`order\_pro\_id`,`order\_id`,`product\_id`,`qty`,`amt`)

VALUES (NULL, '$order\_id','$prod\_id','$prod\_qty','$sub\_total')";

if(mysqli\_query($con,$sql1)){

$del\_sql="DELETE from cart where user\_id=$user\_id";

if(mysqli\_query($con,$del\_sql)){

echo"<script>window.location.href='store.php'</script>";

}else{

echo(mysqli\_error($con));

}

}else{

echo(mysqli\_error($con));

}

$i++;

}

}else{

echo(mysqli\_error($con));

}

}else{

echo"<script>window.location.href='index.php'</script>";

?>

// Login

<?php

include "db.php";

session\_start();

#Login script is begin here

#If user given credential matches successfully with the data available in database then we will echo string login\_success

#login\_success string will go back to called Anonymous funtion $("#login").click()

if(isset($\_POST["email"]) && isset($\_POST["password"])){

$email = mysqli\_real\_escape\_string($con,$\_POST["email"]);

$password = $\_POST["password"];

$sql = "SELECT \* FROM user\_info WHERE email = '$email' AND password = '$password'";

$run\_query = mysqli\_query($con,$sql);

$count = mysqli\_num\_rows($run\_query);

$row = mysqli\_fetch\_array($run\_query);

$\_SESSION["uid"] = $row["user\_id"];

$\_SESSION["name"] = $row["first\_name"];

$ip\_add = getenv("REMOTE\_ADDR");

//we have created a cookie in login\_form.php page so if that cookie is available means user is not login

//if user record is available in database then $count will be equal to 1

if($count == 1){

if (isset($\_COOKIE["product\_list"])) {

$p\_list = stripcslashes($\_COOKIE["product\_list"]);

//here we are decoding stored json product list cookie to normal array

$product\_list = json\_decode($p\_list,true);

for ($i=0; $i < count($product\_list); $i++) {

//After getting user id from database here we are checking user cart item if there is already product is listed or not

$verify\_cart = "SELECT id FROM cart WHERE user\_id = $\_SESSION[uid] AND p\_id = ".$product\_list[$i];

$result = mysqli\_query($con,$verify\_cart);

if(mysqli\_num\_rows($result) < 1){

//if user is adding first time product into cart we will update user\_id into database table with valid id

$update\_cart = "UPDATE cart SET user\_id = '$\_SESSION[uid]' WHERE ip\_add = '$ip\_add' AND user\_id = -1";

mysqli\_query($con,$update\_cart);

}else{

//if already that product is available into database table we will delete that record

$delete\_existing\_product = "DELETE FROM cart WHERE user\_id = -1 AND ip\_add = '$ip\_add' AND p\_id = ".$product\_list[$i];

mysqli\_query($con,$delete\_existing\_product);

}

}

//here we are destroying user cookie

setcookie("product\_list","",strtotime("-1 day"),"/");

//if user is logging from after cart page we will send cart\_login

echo "cart\_login";

exit();

}

//if user is login from page we will send login\_success

echo "login\_success";

$BackToMyPage = $\_SERVER['HTTP\_REFERER'];

if(!isset($BackToMyPage)) {

header('Location: '.$BackToMyPage);

echo"<script type='text/javascript'>

</script>";

} else {

header('Location: index.php'); // default page

}

exit;

}else{

$email = mysqli\_real\_escape\_string($con,$\_POST["email"]);

$password =md5($\_POST["password"]) ;

$sql = "SELECT \* FROM admin\_info WHERE admin\_email = '$email' AND admin\_password = '$password'";

$run\_query = mysqli\_query($con,$sql);

$count = mysqli\_num\_rows($run\_query);

//if user record is available in database then $count will be equal to 1

if($count == 1){

$row = mysqli\_fetch\_array($run\_query);

$\_SESSION["uid"] = $row["admin\_id"];

$\_SESSION["name"] = $row["admin\_name"];

$ip\_add = getenv("REMOTE\_ADDR");

//we have created a cookie in login\_form.php page so if that cookie is available means user is not login

//if user is login from page we will send login\_success

echo "login\_success";

echo "<script> location.href='admin/add\_product.php'; </script>";

exit;

}else{

echo "<span style='color:red;'>Please register before login..!</span>";

exit();

}

}

}

?>

* Admin modules

The admin module manages the whole project .this includes sub modules such as admin login module, staff module, client module, and room status module. The administration has the power to administer both the front end and back end of the device.

<?php

include("../db.php");

session\_start();

if(isset($\_POST['submit']))

{

$product\_name=$\_POST['product\_name'];

$details=$\_POST['details'];

$price=$\_POST['price'];

$c\_price=$\_POST['c\_price'];

$product\_type=$\_POST['product\_type'];

$brand=$\_POST['brand'];

$tags=$\_POST['tags'];

//picture coding

$picture\_name=$\_FILES['picture']['name'];

$picture\_type=$\_FILES['picture']['type'];

$picture\_tmp\_name=$\_FILES['picture']['tmp\_name'];

$picture\_size=$\_FILES['picture']['size'];

if($picture\_type=="image/jpeg" || $picture\_type=="image/jpg" || $picture\_type=="image/png" || $picture\_type=="image/gif")

{

if($picture\_size<=50000000)

$pic\_name=time()."\_".$picture\_name;

move\_uploaded\_file($picture\_tmp\_name,"../product\_images/".$pic\_name);

mysqli\_query($con,"insert into products (product\_cat, product\_brand,product\_title,product\_price, product\_desc, product\_image,product\_keywords) values ('$product\_type','$brand','$product\_name','$price','$details','$pic\_name','$tags')") or die ("query incorrect");

header("location: sumit\_form.php?success=1");

}

mysqli\_close($con);

}

?>

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">

<title>Admin Panel</title>

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">

<link href="style/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet">

<link href="style/css/k.css" rel="stylesheet">

<script src="style/js/jquery.min.js"></script>

</head>

<body>

<?php include("include/header.php");?>

<div class="container-fluid">

<?php include("include/side\_bar.php");?>

<div class="col-md-9 content" style="margin-left:10px">

<div class="panel panel-default">

<div class="panel-heading" style="background-color:#c4e17f">

<h1><span class="glyphicon glyphicon-tag"></span> Product / Add Product </h1></div><br>

<div class="panel-body" style="background-color:#E6EEEE;">

<div class="col-lg-7">

<div class="well">

<form action="add\_product.php" method="post" name="form" enctype="multipart/form-data">

<p>Title</p>

<input class="input-lg thumbnail form-control" type="text" name="product\_name" id="product\_name" autofocus style="width:100%" placeholder="Product Name" required>

<p>Description</p>

<textarea class="thumbnail form-control" name="details" id="details" style="width:100%; height:100px" placeholder="write here..." required></textarea>

<p>Add Image</p>

<div style="background-color:#CCC">

<input type="file" style="width:100%" name="picture" class="btn thumbnail" id="picture" >

</div>

</div>

<div class="well">

<h3>Pricing</h3>

<p>Price</p>

<div class="input-group">

<div class="input-group-addon">Rs</div>

<input type="text" class="form-control" name="price" id="price" placeholder="0.00" required>

</div><br>

</div>

</div>

<div class="col-lg-5">

<div class="well">

<h3>Category</h3>

<p>Product type</p>

<input type="number" name="product\_type" id="product\_type" class="form-control" placeholder="1 electronic,2 Ladies Wears,3 Mens Wear">

<br>

<p>Vendor / Brand</p>

<input type="number" name="brand" id="brand" class="form-control" placeholder="1 HP,2 Samsung,3 Apple,4 Lenovo">

<br>

<p>Other tags</p>

<input type="text" name="tags" id="tags" class="form-control" placeholder="Summer, Soft, Cotton etc">

</div>

</div>

<div align="center">

<button type="submit" name="submit" id="submit" class="btn btn-default" style="width:100px; height:60px"> Cancel</button>

<button type="submit" name="submit" id="submit" class="btn btn-success" style="width:150px; height:60px"> Add Product</button>

</div>

</form>

</div>

</div></div></div>

<?php include("include/js.php"); ?>

</body>

</html>

## 4.2 Testing

In general, testing is a method  to finding out how well something works.. Testing is a process, to evaluate the functionality of a software application with an intent to find whether the development software met the specified requirements or not and to identify the defects to ensure that the product is defect- free in order to produce a quality product.

### 4.2.1 Test case for unit testing

Unit testing is a software testing method by which individual units of source code- sets of one or more computer program modules together with associated control data, usage procedures, and operating procedures are tested to determine whether they are fit for use.

**Table1: Unit Testing of E Commerce Portal**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test case | Scenario | Enter Values | Expected Output | Actual Output | Pass Fail  Remarks |
| 1. | Check login with valid data. | Username: Sushmita  Password: Zhao123  Contact:982538838  Email: shushmita@ 44532  gmail.com  Address: Butwal | Login successful next to home screen. | Login successful. | Pass |
| 2. | Check login with empty field. | Username: Sangita  Password: Sang4773  Contact:9883673877  Email: sangita@ gmail.com  Address: btl | User login is unsuccessful. | Password us invalid. | Fail |
| 3. | Check login with valid field. | Username: abc  Password: xiao15267  Contact:986288389  Email: zhanxiao@ gamil.com  Address: Nepal | User login is successful. | Login successful. | Pass |

### 4.2.2 Test case for Integration

Integration testing is a logical extension of unit testing. In this testing strategy, different units that have already been tested are combined into a components and the interface between them is tested. Integration testing identifies problems that occur when units are combined. Thus integration testing is the phase of software testing where individual software modules are combined and tested as a group.

**Table3. Integration testing**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test strategy | | | Integration test | | |
| Testing modules | | | Login, register, room book ,register a executive | | |
| S.NO | Condition tested | Expected result | | Actual result | Remarks |
| 1 | After providing user id and password in login module. Whether user go to next page.  After providing all necessary fields for issue and register whether the task is fulfilled. | If users enters correct data than users proceeds | | As per expected result | pass |
| 2 | Data is transferred properly between the pages. | Data should transfer from one page to another without any hindrance | | As per expected result | pass |

# **CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RECOMMENDATIONS**

5.1 Conclusion

This project has been a rewarding experience in more than one way. The entire project work has enlightened us in the different areas. I have gained an insight into the working of the Ecommerce this represents a typical real world situation. My database design has been strengthened this is because in order to generate the final reports of database designing has to be properly followed. Scheduling a project and adhering to that schedule creates a strong sense of time management. Sense of single work has developed and confidence of handling real life project has increased to a great extent. Initially, there were problem with the validation but with discussions, I complete to implement validation.

## 5.2 Future Recommendations

This research was only getting low response rate (less than 40%), and the number of respondents are less than 30. This may lead to over generalization of the mapping of current condition of Bandung hospitals. We suggest further research that uses online questionnaires to make the data gathering process easier and faster, and can reach wider respondents. Another research can be conducted to see the detail implementation of some quality tools and techniques that are already used in the hospitals, and therefore can also find out which of the quality tools and techniques that are most appropriate for healthcare institutions. It is also considered to put critical success factor for successful application of the quality tools and technique.

# **REFERENCES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [1] | https://www.everestparked.com/post/status-of-e-commerce-in-nepal.. |
| [2] | https://customerthink.com/4-e-commerce-website-requirements-to-ensure-customer-satisfaction/.. |
| [3] | [. https://www.bigcommerce.com/articles/ecommerce/types-of-business-models/#four-traditional-types-of-ecommerce-business-models.. |
| [4] | R. (. ". E. (. 6. M. H. I. S.pressman. |
| [5] | J. (. ". D. 1. S. (. H. E. Price. |