V.S Patel College BCA & BBA, Bilimora

B.CA. Self-Financed Course

Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat

(VNSGU)

MAJOR PROJECT REPORT

AS

Project Requirement for the Degree

Of

Bachelor of Computer Application

Year 2023-24

ONLINE PERFUME SELLING

GUIDED BY,
SAMKIT SHAH

SUBMITED BY,

MISTRY PRACHI J
ODD MANSI H

Uni. Exam No.

V.S. Patel College of BCA & BBA, Bilimora.

Bachelor of Computer Application

CERTIFICATE

CLASS: - T.Y.B.C.A. Sem-6 *ROLL NO.: - 36,40*

This is to certify that ***Mistry Prachi J*** *&* ***Odd Mansi H*** *has successfully completed the project work entitled* ***"online perfume selling"*** *as the 6th Semester requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Computer Application, as per the requirements of Veer Narmad South Gujarat University rules and regulations, during the academic year 2023-2024.*

Sign. Of Project Guide	*Sign. Of Co-ordinator*	*Sign. Of Principal*
(Prof. Samkit Shah)	*(Dr.Krunal Bhavsar)*	*(Dr.Arvind Bajaj)*

Place: Bilimora.

Date:

Sign. Of Examiner: _____

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are thankful to a great many people who have helped us and supported us during our project work.

We express my thanks to Dr.ARVIND BAJAJ, The I/C Principal of V.S.PATEL COLLAGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE B.C.A & B.B.A SELFFINANCE COURSE, BILIMORA and Dr.Krunal S. Bhavsar the Coordinator of our collage for extending his support.

We will not miss the opportunity to thank our Project guide, Prof. Samkit Shah. He has always been a stepping stone in completing this Project without his assistance this would not have been possible.

We will also like to thank our faculty members without them this Project would have been a distant reality. We also extended my heartfelt thanks to our family members and well-wishers.

Yours Sincerely,

36,Mistry Prachi J,
40,Odd Mansi H .

INDEX

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Profile

INTRODUCTION

- This project is a Web-based application that provides a user-friendly and simple interface to let users easily perform order activities via Internet. The records are shared with not only Web users but also with administrators to the site.

- The project uses a regular Web browser with HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) as the basic interface language. Users can perform order activities via the Internet browser. The administrations also can view all users' files and maintain the Web site on it. The Web pages are written in PHP (Hypertext Pre-processor) and stored in Apache server. All the data is stored in a MySQL database and accessed by PHP.

- The Online Perfume Selling System is a very easy-to-use Web-based application. Everyone who knows how to use a Web browser can order perfume on specific date and finish the basic payment process online.

- **Online Perfume Selling** is A Popular Method For Order Perfume. Customer Can Order Perfume On A Computer By Using Online Security To Protect Their Privacy And Financial Information And By Using Several Online Website To Compare Prices And Brand At Shop.

1.1 PROFILE DETAILS

DEVELOPED AT	**V.S PATEL COLLEGE ARTS & SCIENCE, BILIMORA.**
TECHNOLOGY	**XAMPP SARVER 7.2.28**
FRONT END	**PHP**
BACK END	**MySQL**
GUIDED BY	**PROF. SAMKIT SHAH**
SUBMITTED TO	**V.S PATEL COLLAGE ARTS & SCIENCE BILIMORA.**
DEVELOPED BY	**MISTRY PRACHI J** **ODD MANSI H**

2. DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

2.1 Platform Specification

2.2 Front End

2.3 Back End

2.4 Development Strategy

2.1 PLATFORM SPECIFICATIONS

HARDWARE SPECIFICATIONS

Processor: Intel Core i3

Ram: 4GB

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATIONS

Operating System: Windows 10

Front S/W: PHP

Back S/W: MYSQL

2.2 FRONT END

- PHP started out as a small open source project that evolved as more and more people found out how useful it was. Rasmus Lerdorf unleashed the first version of PHP way back in 1994.
- PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".
- PHP is a server side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.

- PHP Code May be embedded into HTML code,or it can be used in combination with various web template systems.Web content Management systems and web frameworks.PHP code is usually processed by a PHP Interpreter Implemented as a module in the web server or as a Common Gateway Interface(CGI) Executable.the web server combines the results of the interpreter and executed PHP code,which may be any type of data,including images,with the generated web page.PHP code may also be executed with a Command-Line Interface(CLI) and can be used to implemented Standalone Graphical Application. ❖ The Standard PHP Interpreter,powered by the zend engine,is free software released under the PHP License.PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and platform. ❖ The PHP Language Envolved without a written formal specification or standard until 2014,Leaving the canonical PHP interpreter as a De Facto Standard Since 2014 work has Gone on to create a formal PHP Specification.

❖ *Basic PHP Syntax:*

- A PHP Script Always Start With **<?php** And Ends With **?>** . A PHP Script Can Be Placed Anywhere In The Document.
- On Server With Shorthand – Support, You Can Start A PHP Script With **<?** And End With **?>** .
- For Maximum Compatibility, We Recommend That You Use The Standard From (<?php) Rather Than The Shorthand From. A PHP File Must Have A **.php** Extension .
- A PHP File Normally Contains HTML Tags, And Some PHP Scripting Code.
- There Are Two Basic Statements To Output Text With Php. **Echo** And **Print**.

❖ *Comments in PHP :*

- In PHP , We Use :
  - // To Make – Line Comment
  - /* And */ To Make A Comment Block.

❖ *Rules for PHP variables :*

- Variables In PHP Starts With A **$** Sign, Followed By The Name Of The Variable.
- The Variable Name Must Begin With A Letter Or The Underscore Character.
- A Variable Name Can Only Contain Alpha-Numeric Character And Underscores (A-Z, 0-9, etc.)
- A Variable Name Should Not Contain Spaces.
- Variable Names Are Case Sensitive (y And Y Are Two Different Variables).

❖ *JavaScript from Validation:*

- JavaScript Can Be Used To Validate Data In HTML Forms Before Sending Off The Content To A Server.

Form data that typically are checked by a JavaScript could be :

- Has The User Left Required Fields Empty?
- Has The User Entered A Valid E-Mail Address?

❖ CSS:

- Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) Is A Style Sheet Language Used For Describing The Presentation Of A Document Written In A Mark-Up-Language.
- Although Most Often Used To Set The Visual Style Of Web Pages And User Interfaces Written In **HTML** And **XHTML,** The Language Can Be Applied To Any Xml Document, Including Plain XML, SVG and is applicable to rendering in speech, or on other media.
- Along With Html And JavaScript , CSS Is A Cornerstone Technology Used By Most Website To Create Visually Engaging Webpages, User Interfaces For Web Applications, And User Interfaces For Many Mobile Applications.

❖ *ADVANTAGE:*

- A Basic Script Can Be Created Without A Firm Understanding Of Programming Principles, Compilation And Other Currently Import Programming Concepts.
- PHP Is Loosely Typed, Which Makes Basic Scripts Must Faster To Developed With Less Attention To Design.
- Programmers Of JAVA, PERL, BASIC And Other Popular Language Can Find Many Parallels To Ease Transition To PHP.

❖ *DISADVANTAGE:*

- Out Of The Box, PHP Tends To Execute More Slowly Than Assembly, C And Other Compiled Language PHP Is Loosely Typed. For Developers Of All Skill Levels, This Allows Room For Unexpected Behavior Due To Programmer Error That Many Other Language Might Not Permit. [Of Course, Few If Any Language Can Protect From Developer Error!]
- There Are Many Ways To Do One Things, And Many Cases Where A Function Has Ambiguous Handling Due To Legacy Support Or PHP Development History.
- If You Want To Do More Than Just HTML/CSS Pages On The Client You Need To Also Add JavaScript, Java Or Other Client-Side Language In Your Output (hoes for Perl and some other language).

❖ *HISTORY:*

- His Resume), Developed To PHP/FI 2.0.
- By 1997 Up To PHP 3.0 With A New Parser Engine By Zeev Suraski And Andi Gutmans.
- Version 5.2.4 Is The Current Version, Rewritten By Zend (www.zend.com) To Include Several Features, Such As An Object Model.
- Current Is Version 7.3.
- PHP Is One Of The Premier Examples Of What An Open Source Project Can Be.

❖ *PHP SCRIPTS:*

- Typically file ends in .php – this is set by the web server configuration.
- Separated In Files With The Tag <?php ?>
- PHP Command Can Make Up An Entire File, Or Can Be Contained In HTML – This Is The Choice…….
- Program Line End In " ; " Or You Get An Error.
- Server Recognizes Embedded Scripts And Executes.
- The Result Is Passed To Browser , Source Isn't Visible.

❖ *PERSING:*

- We've To Talk About How The Browser Can Read A Text File And Process It, Which's A Basic Parsing Method.
- Parsing Involves Acting On Relevant Portions Of A File And Ignoring Others.
- Browsers Parse Web Pages As They Load.
- We Server With Server Side Technologies Like PHP Parse Web Pages As They Are Begin Passed Out To Browser.
- Parsing Does Represent Work , So There Is A Cost.

2.3 BACK END

INTRODUCTION TO MYSQL

MY SQL IS A VERY POPULAR, OPEN SOURCE DBMS

- MYSQL Database Are Relational.
- Officially Pronounced " My Ess Que Ell" (Not My Sequel).
- Handles Very Large Database;
- Very Fast Performance; Reliable.
- MYSQL Is Compatible With Standard SQL.

- MYSQL Is A Database. The Data In MYSQL Is Stored In Database Objects Called Tables. A Table Is A Collation Of Related Data Entries And It Consists Of Columns And Rows.

- Databases Are Useful When Storing Information Categorically. A Database Is A Structure That Comes In Two Flavours: A Flat Database And A Relational Database.

- A Relational Database Is Much More Oriented To The Human Mind And Is Often Preferred Over The Gabble-De-Gook Flat Database That Are Just Stored On Hard Drives Like A Text File. MYSQL Is A Relational Database.

- In A Relational Structured Database, There Are Tables That Store Data. The Columns Define Which Kinds Of Information Will Be Stored In The Table. An Individual Column Must Be Created For Each Type Of Data You Wish To Store (i.e. Age, Weight, Height).

- On The Other Hand, A Contains The Actual Values For These Specified Columns, Each Row Will Have 1 Value For Each And Every Column. For Example, A Table With Columns (Name, Age, Weight-Ibs.) Could Have A Row With The Values (Bob, 65,165). If All This Relational Database Talk Is Too Confusing, Don't Despair.

DATABASE TABLES:

- A Database Most Often Contains One Or More Tables. Each Table Is Identified By A Name. (E.G. "Customers" Or "Orders"). Tables Contain Records (Rows) With Data.

PRIMARY KEYS AND AUTO INCREMENT FIELDS:

- Each Table Should Have A Primary Key Fields.

- A Primary Key Is Used To Uniquely Identify The Rows In A Table. Each Primary Key Value Must Be Unique Within The Table, Furthermore , The Primary Key Field Cannot Be Null Because The Database Engine Requires A Value To Locate The Record.

- The Following Example Sets The Person Id Field As The Primary Key Field. The Primary Key Field Is Often An Id Number And Is Often Used With The AUTO_INCREMENT Setting.

INTRODUCTION TO MYSQL QUERY BROWSER:

- The MYSQL Query Browser Is A Graphical Tool Provided By MYSQL Ab For Creating , Executing And Optimizing Queries In A Graphical Environment. Where The **http://www.mysql.com/products/administratior/** Is Designed To Administer A MySQL Server, The MYSQL Query Browser Is Designed To Help You Query And Analyse Data Stored Within Your MYSQL Database.

- While All Queries Executed In The MYSQL Query Browser Can Also Be Run From The Command-Line Using The **Mysql** Utility, The MYSQL Query Browser Allows For The Querying And Editing Of Data In A More Intuitive, Graphical Manner.

WHY ARE WE USING MYSQL?

- Free (Much Cheaper then Oracle!)
- Each Student Can Install MYSQL Locally.
- Multi-User Access to Several Database Offered.
- Easy To Use Shell for Creating Table, Querying Tables, Etc.
- Easy To Use with Java JDBC.
- MYSQL Is Frequently Used By PHP And Perl.
- Commercial Version of MYSQL Is Also Provided(Including Technical Support).

HISTORY OF MYSQL:

- Founded And Developed By David Axmark, Allan Larsson And Michael "Monty" Widenius.
- Named After Monty's Daughter, My.
- MYSQL Dolphin Logo Is "Sakila", The Name Of A Town In Arusha, Tanzania.
- Written In C And C++.
- Works On Many Different Platforms.
- Sun Acquired MYSQL AB In January 2008 For $1 Billion.

MYSQL PRODUCTS OVERVIEW:

MYSQL : Characteristics MYSLQ Server Works In :

- Client/Server System: A System That Consists Of A Multi Threaded SQL Server That Supports Different Backend, Several Different Client Programs And Libraries, Administrative Tools, And A Wide Range Of Application Programming Interface(APIs).
- **Embedded Systems**: Provide MYSQL Server As An Embedded Multi-Threaded Library That Can Be Linked Into An Application To Get A Smaller, Faster, Easier-To-Manage Standalone Product.

2.4 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

SDLC – WATERFALL MODEL

The Waterfall Model Was First Process Model To Be Introduction. It Is Also Referred To As A Linear-Sequential Life Cycle Model. It Is Very Simple To Understand And Use. In A Waterfall Model, Each Phase Must Be Completed Before The Next Phase Can Begin And There Is No Overlapping In The Phases.

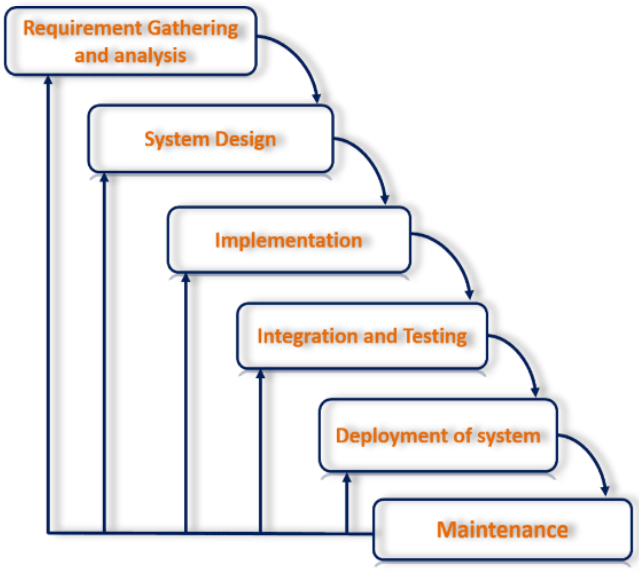
Waterfall Model Is The Earliest SDLC Approach That Used For Software Development.

The Waterfall Model Illustrates The Software Development Process In A Linear Sequential Flow, Hence It Is Also Referred To As A Linear – Sequential Life-Cycle Model. This Means That Any Phase In The Development Process Begins Only If The Previous Phase Is Complete. In Waterfall Model Phases Do Not Overlap.

WATERFALL MODEL DESIGN:

Waterfall Approach Was First SDLC Model To Be Used Widely In Software Engineering To Ensure Success Of The Project. In "The Waterfall" Approach, The Whole Process Of Software Development Is Divided Into Separate Phases. In Waterfall Model, Typically, The Outcome of One Phase Acts As The Input For The Next Phase Sequentially.

- Following Is A Diagrammatic Representation Of Different Phase Of Waterfall Model.



The Sequential Phases In Waterfall Model Are –

- **Requirement Gathering and analysis** − All possible requirements of the system to be developed are captured in this phase and documented in a requirement specification document.

- **System Design** − The requirement specifications from first phase are studied in this phase and the system design is prepared. This system design helps in specifying hardware and system requirements and helps in defining the overall system architecture.

- **Implementation** − With inputs from the system design, the system is first developed in small programs called units, which are integrated in the next phase. Each unit is developed and tested for its functionality, which is referred to as Unit Testing.

- **Integration and Testing** − All the units developed in the implementation phase are integrated into a system after testing of each unit. Post integration the entire system is tested for any faults and failures.

- **Deployment of system** − Once the functional and non-functional testing is done; the product is deployed in the customer environment or released into the market.

- **Maintenance** − There are some issues which come up in the client environment. To fix those issues, patches are released. Also to enhance the product some better versions are released. Maintenance is done to deliver these changes in the customer environment.

➢ All These Phases Are Cascaded To Each Other In Which Progress Is Seen As Flowing Steadily Downwards (Like A Waterfall) Through The Phases. The Next Phase Is Started Only After The Defined Set Of Goals Are Achieved For Previous Phase And It Is Signed Off, So The Name "Waterfall Model". In This Model, Phases Do Not Overlap.

WATERFALL MODEL – APPLICATION

Every software developed is different and requires a suitable SDLC approach to be followed based on the internal and external factors. Some situations where the use of Waterfall model is most appropriate are −

- Requirements are very well documented, clear and fixed.
- Product definition is stable.
- Technology is understood and is not dynamic.

- There are no ambiguous requirements.
- Ample resources with required expertise are available to support the product.
- The project is short.

Waterfall Model – Advantages:

The advantages of waterfall development are that it allows for departmentalization and control. A schedule can be set with deadlines for each stage of development and a product can proceed through the development process model phases one by one.

Development moves from concept, through design, implementation, testing, installation, troubleshooting, and ends up at operation and maintenance. Each phase of development proceeds in strict order.

Waterfall Model – Disadvantages :

The disadvantage of waterfall development is that it does not allow much reflection or revision. Once an application is in the testing stage, it is very difficult to go back and change something that was not well-documented or thought upon in the concept stage.

3. OBJECTIVE & SCOPE

3.1 Objective And Scope

3.1 OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

- ✓ The main objective of this project is Online perfume selling.
- ✓ Admin login with username and password.
- ✓ Admin manage Orders, users.
- ✓ Admin can add, edit and delete Perfume image and also delete and update perfume Information.
- ✓ Admin can see all User's information.
- ✓ Admin can see all User's payment details

4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

4.1 E-R diagram

4.2 DFD

4.3 Process Specifications

4.4 Structure Charts

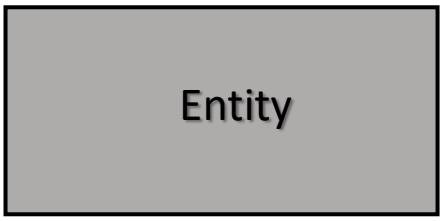
4.1 E-R DIAGRAM

In system analysis, entity- relationships analysis is one of the conceptual modeling methods.

The E-R data model uses a few basic concepts in processing an E-R diagram. They are :

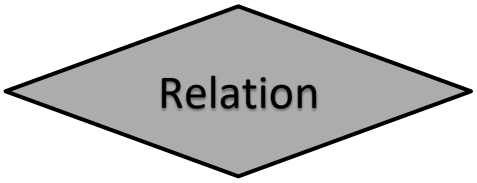
1] Entities:

An entity is a person, place, or things in an enterprise. An entity is represented by a rectangular labeled. **E.g.**



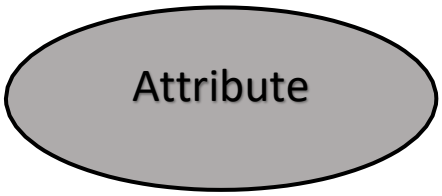
2] Relationship:

A relationship is used to describe the relation between entities. Diamond or rhombus is used to represent the relationship. When only one instance of an entity is associated with the relationship, then it is known as one to one relationship. **E.g**.

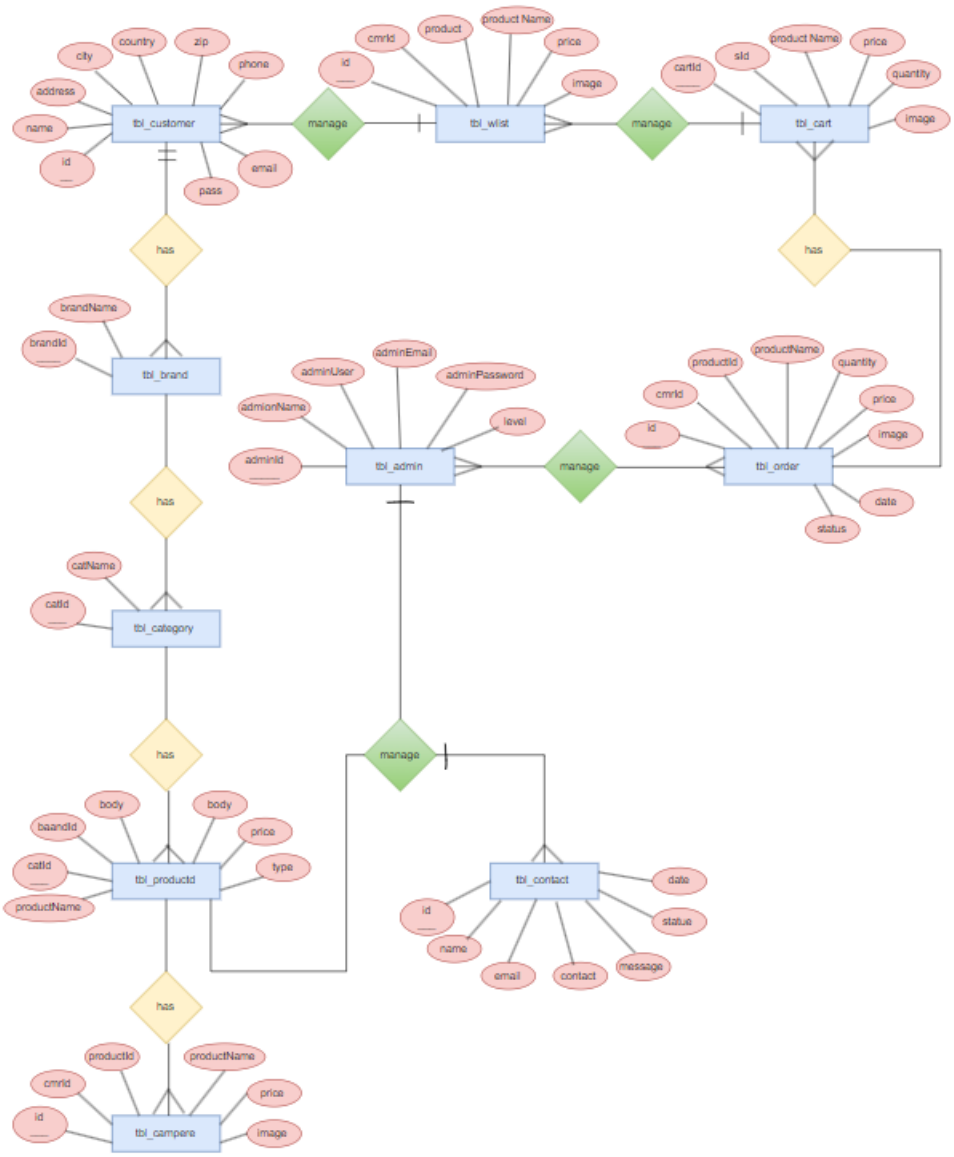


3] Attribute:

The attribute is used to describe the property of an entity. Eclipse is used to represent an attribute. For example, id, age, contact number, name, etc. can be attributes of a student. The key attribute is used to represent the main characteristics of an entity. **E.g.**



E-R DIAGRAM


tbl_customer
city
country
zip
phone
address
name
id
email
pass
manage
cmrId
product
product Name
price
id
image
tbl_wlist
manage
cartId
sId
product Name
price
quantity
image
tbl_cart
has
has
brandName
brandId
tbl_brand
has
adminEmail
adminUser
adminPassword
admionName
level
adminId
tbl_admin
manage
productId
productName
quantity
cmrId
price
id
image
tbl_order
date
status
catName
catId
tbl_category
has
manage
body
body
baandId
price
catId
type
productName
tbl_productd
tbl_contact
date
id
statue
name
email
contact
message
has
productId
productName
cmrId
price
id
image
tbl_campare

4.2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

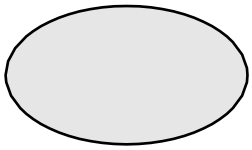
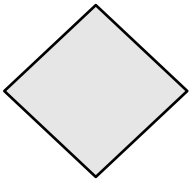
Data flow diagram is a graphical aid for defining system inputs, processes and outputs. It represent the flow of data through the system.

The data flow diagrams are used in modern methods of system analysis. They are simple to the extent that the type of symbols and rules are very few.

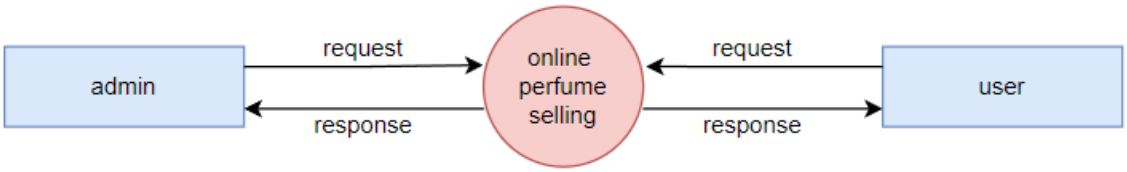
DFD Serves Two Purpose :

- ❖ Provide a graphical tool that can be used by the analyst to explain his understanding of the system to the user.
- ❖ They can be readily converted into a structured chart which can be used in design.

- ✓ DFD represents system components such as external Entities, processes, data flow and data stores.
- ✓ Notations used in the DFD's

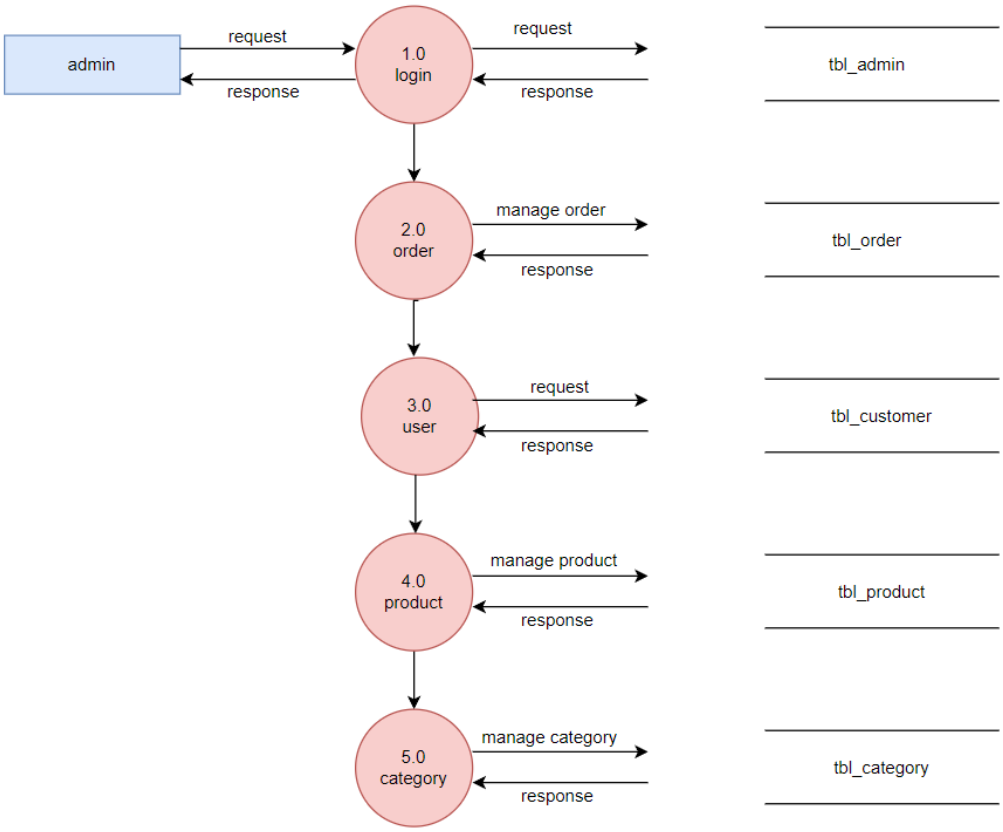
SYMBOLS / NAME	DESCRIPTION
Attributes 	An attribute is any aspect , quality , characteristic , or descriptor of either an entity or a relationship . An attribute tells what a entity is , an entity has , then tidy contains or the entity does .
Entity 	An entity is a person , place , or thing in an enterprise . An entity is represented by a rectangular label eddo .
Relationships 	A relationship is a meaningful association or linkage or connection between entities . An entity and entity set is represented by a diamond box .

CONTEXTS LEVEL DFD

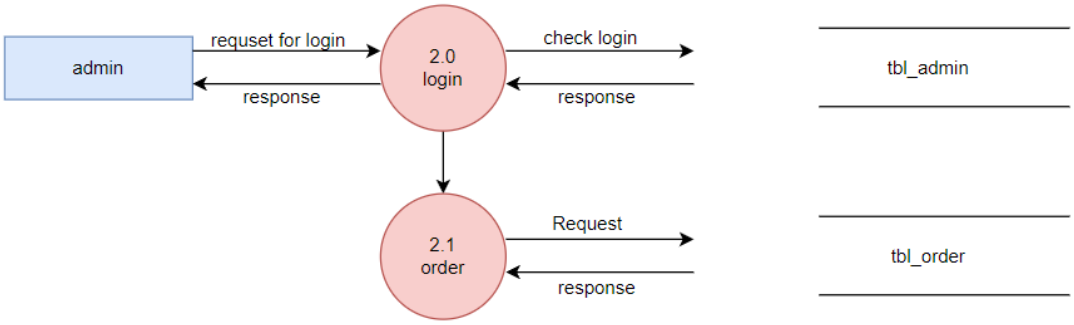


ADMIN SIDE:-

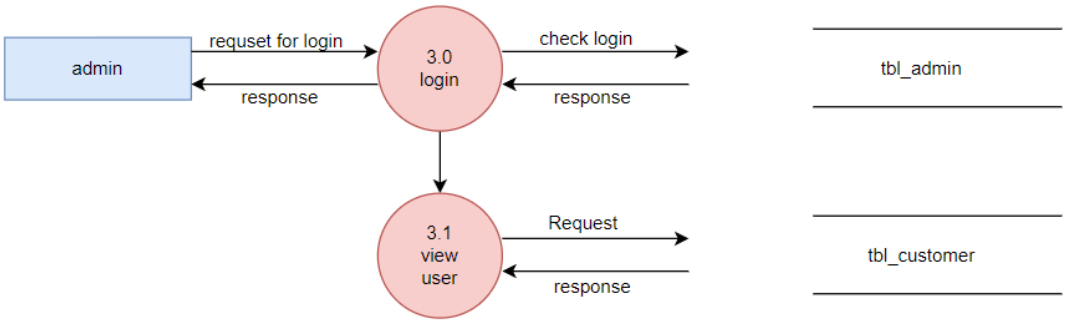
FIRST LEVEL ADMIN 1.0



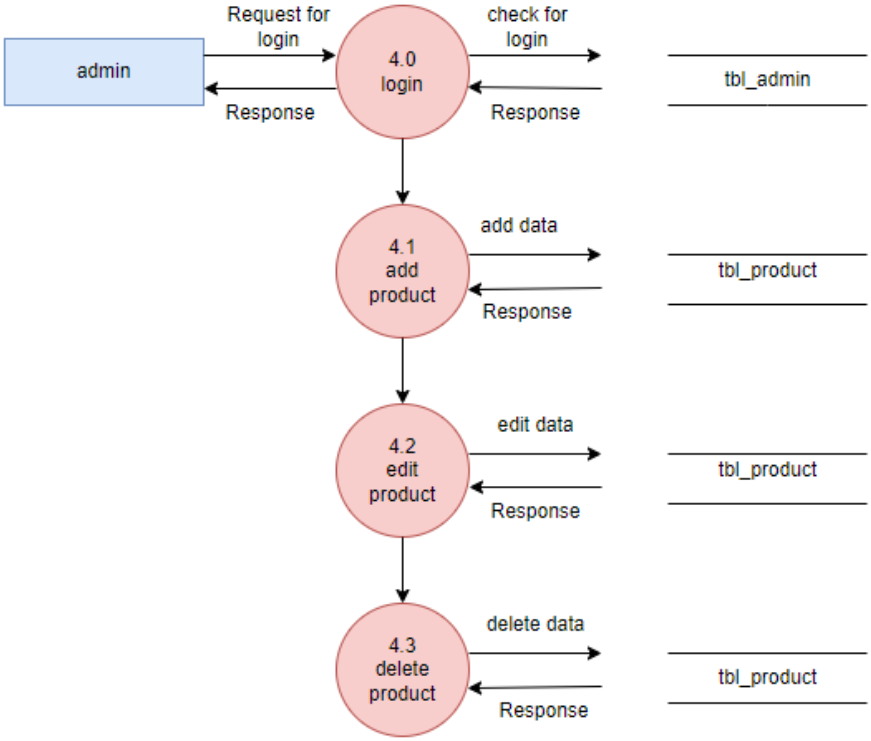
SECOND LEVEL ADMIN 2.0



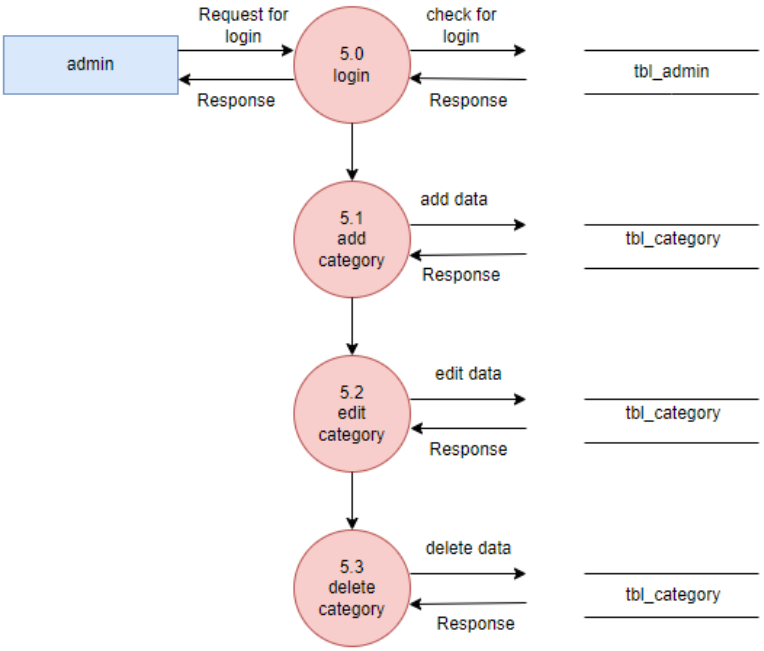
THIRD LEVEL ADMIN 3.0



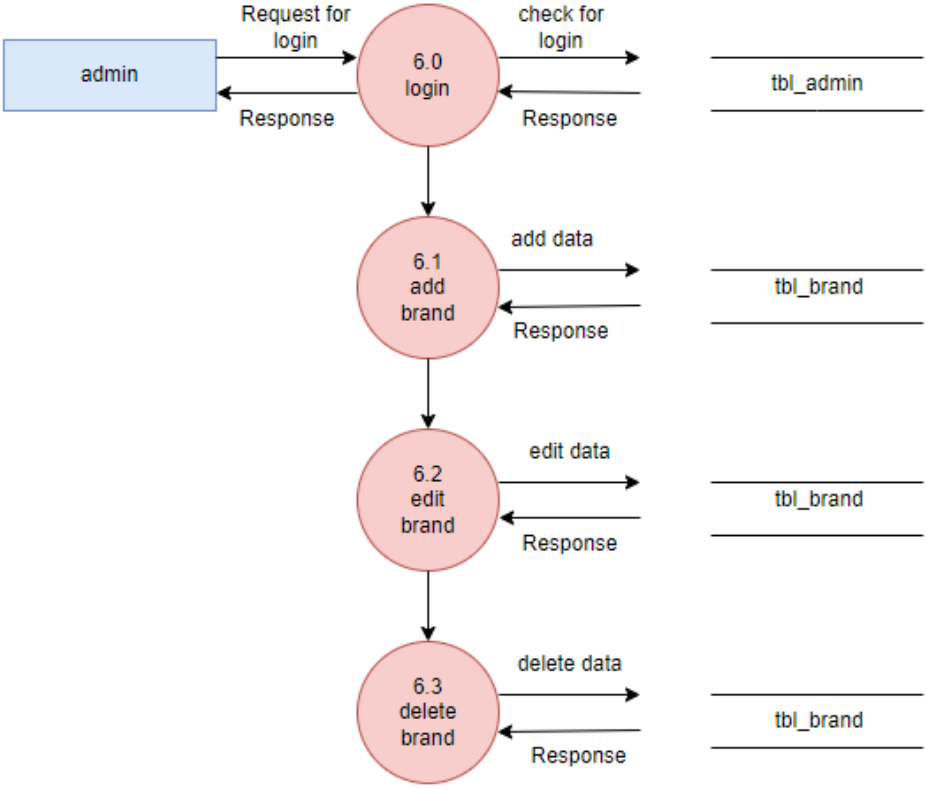
FOUTH LEVEL ADMIN 4.0



FIFTH LEVEL ADMIN 5.0

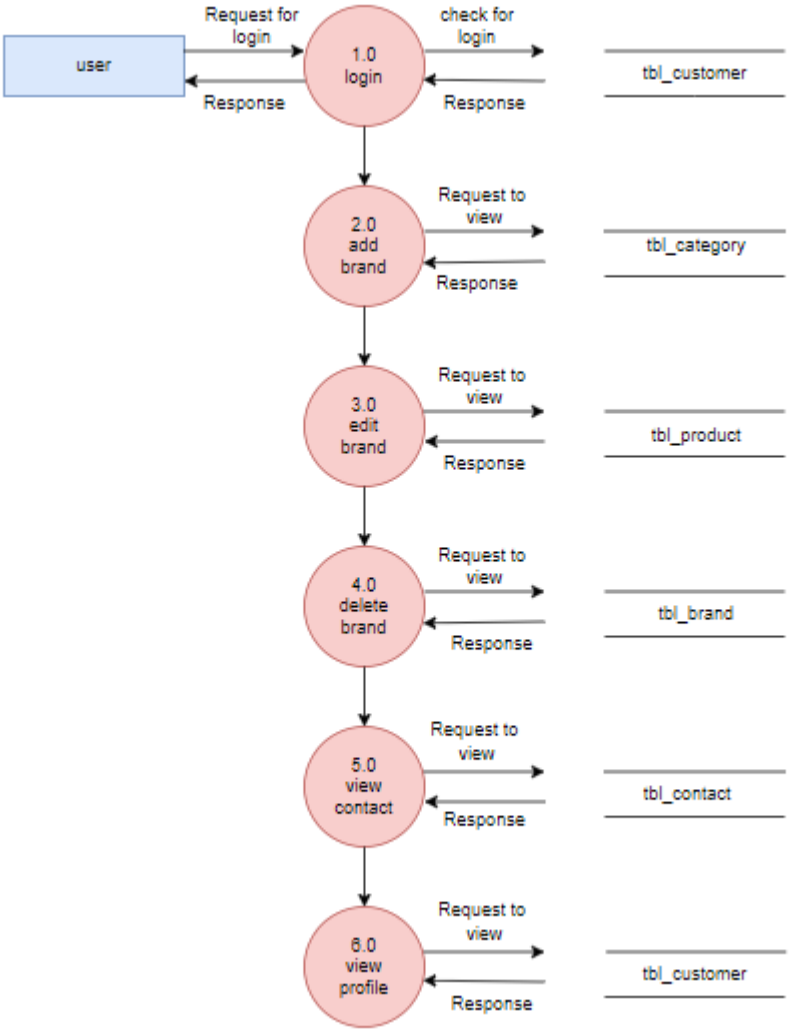


SIXTH LEVEL ADMIN 6.0

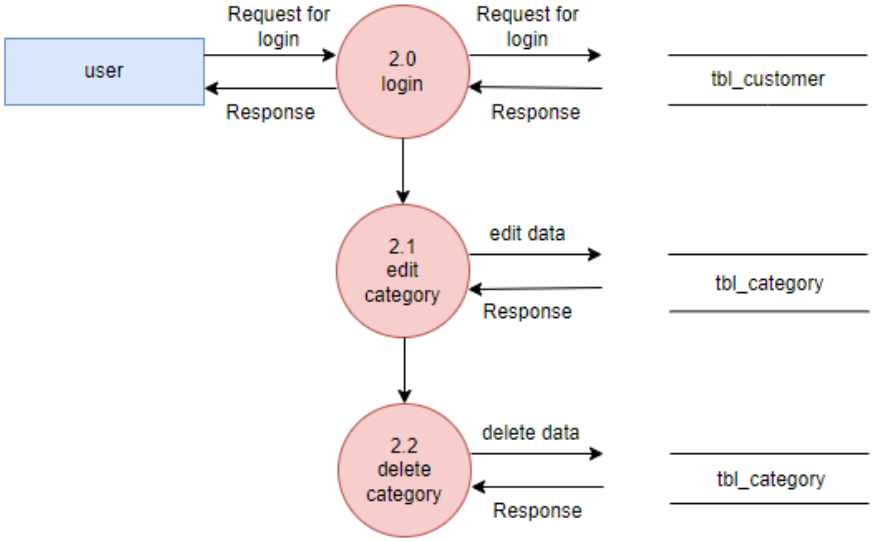


USER SIDE:-

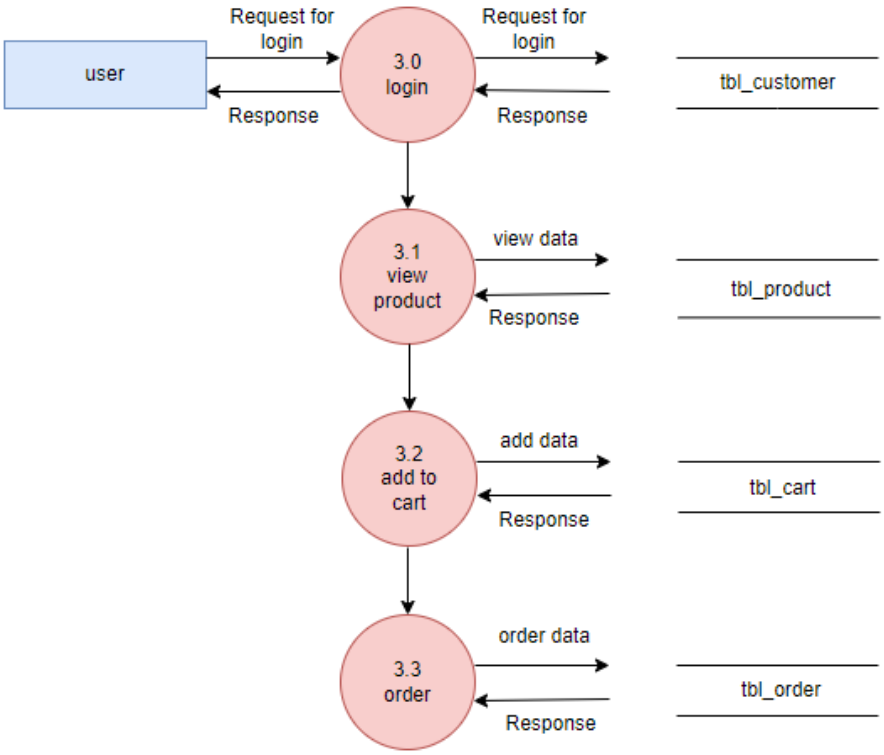
FIRST LEVEL USER 1.0



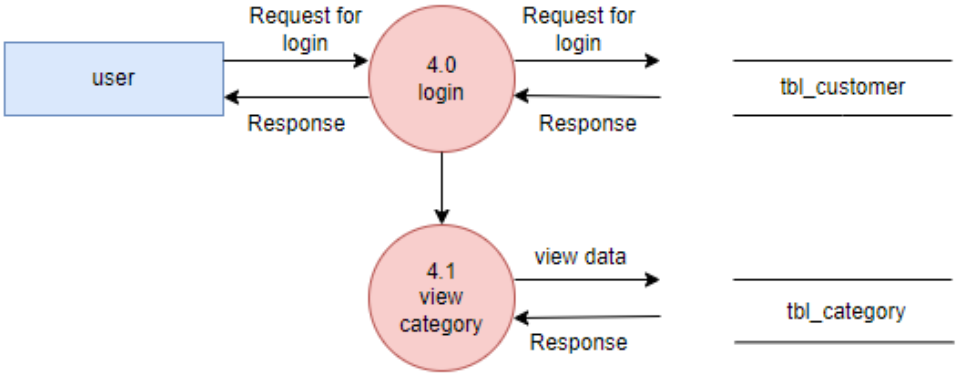
SECOND USER LEVEL 2.0



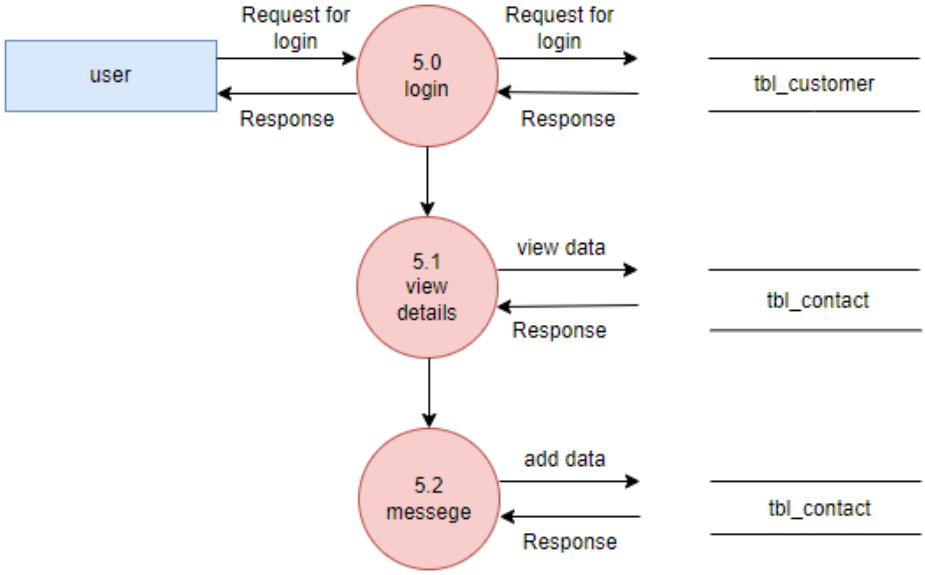
THIRD LEVEL USER 3.0



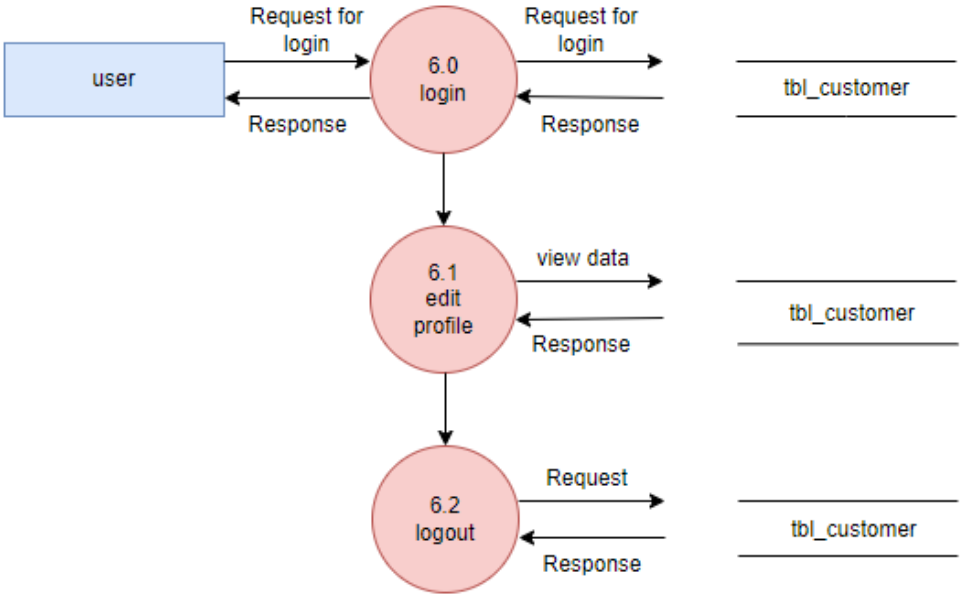
FOURTH LEVEL USER 4.0



FIFTH LEVEL USER 5.0



SIXTH LEVEL USER 6.0



4.3 PROCESSES SPECIFICATIONS

Process Name	Admin Login
Input	name & Password
Process	Checking name and Password
Output	Successfully Login

Process Name	New Bookings
Input	Order Id, Username, User Phone Number
Process	All Bookings
Output	Display Bookings

Process Name	Booking Records
Input	Order Id, Username, User Phone Number
Process	Search Bookings
Output	Display Booking Records

Process Name	Add Perfume and Perfume Details
Input	Perfume Image and Details
Process	Display Perfume and Details
Output	View Perfume And Details

Process Name	Add Brand and Category
Input	Add Brand and Category Icon With Description
Process	Add Brand And Category Front End Side
Output	View Brand and Category

Process Name	User Registration
Input	id, name, address, city, country, zip, phone, email, pass
Process	Verified user
Output	Registration Successful

Process Name	Login
Input	Email
Process	Check Email Valid or Not
Output	Login Successful

Process Name	Confirm Bookings
Input	catId, sId, productId, productName, price, quantity, image
Process	Payment
Output	Payment Successful

Process Name	Cancel Bookings
Input	Click Cancel Booking
Process	Booking Cancelled
Output	Process done

Process Name	Update Profile
Input	Insert Profile Information
Process	Change Profile Information
Output	Changes Saved

4.4 STRUCTURE CHART

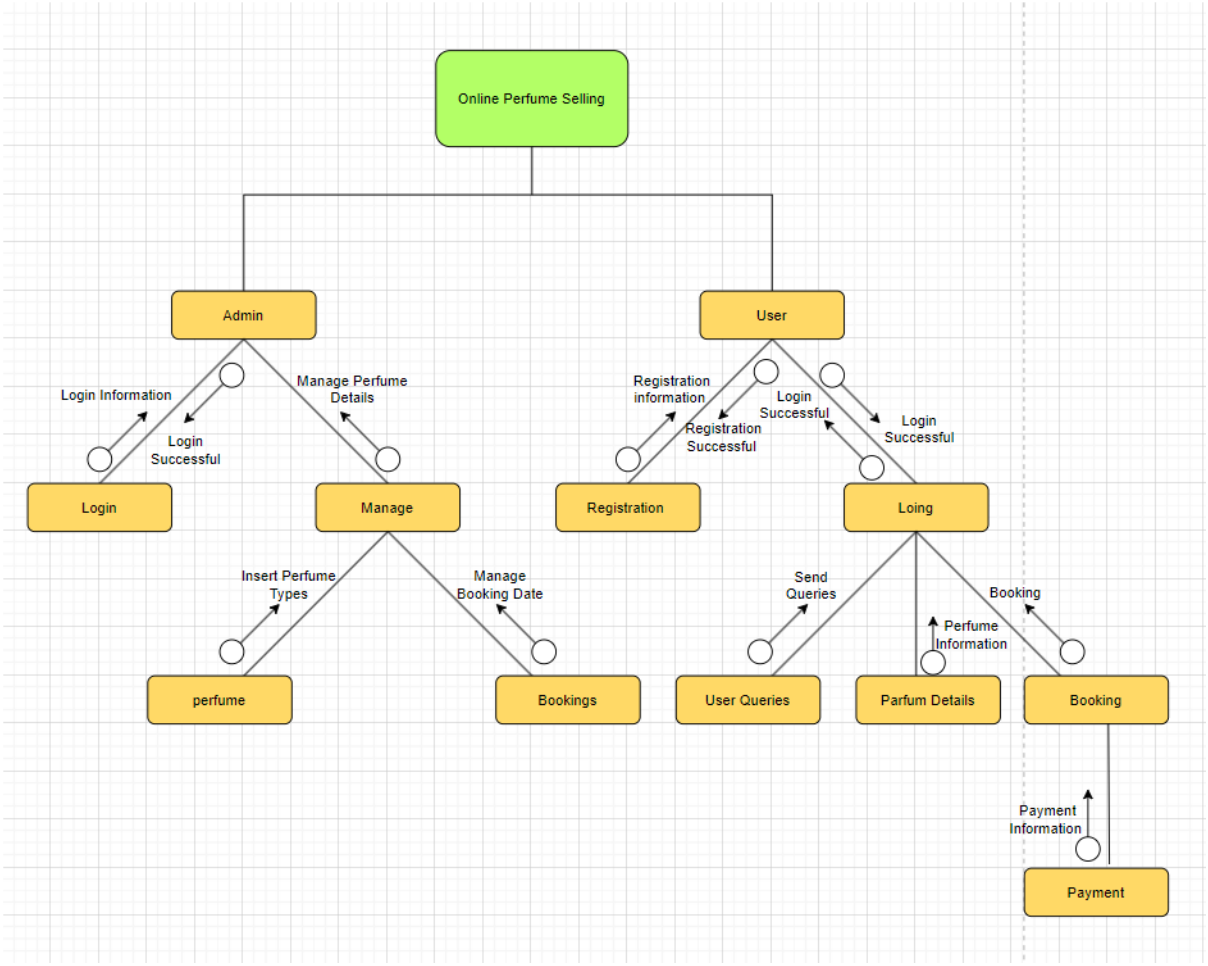
A Structure Chart is a top –down modular design tool , constructed of squares representing the different modules in the systems , and lines that connect them . The lines represent the connection and or ownership between activities and sub- activities as they are used in organization charts .

In structured analysis structure charts , according to Wilber (2009) , "are used to specify the high – level design , or architecture , of a computer program . As a design tool , they said the programmer in dividing and conquering a large software problem , that is , recursively breaking a problem down into parts that are small enough to be understood by a human brain . The process is called top –down design , or functional decomposition . programmers use a structure chart to build a program like how an architect uses a blueprint to build a house . In the design stage , the chart is drawn and used as a way for the client and the various software designers to communicate. During the actual building of the program (implementation) , the chart is continually referred to as "the master –plan " .

A Structure Chart depicts

- ✓ The size and complexity of the systems , and
- ✓ Number of readily identifiable functions and modules within each function and
- ✓ Whether each identifiable function is a manageable entity or should be broken down into smaller components **.**

STRUCTURE CHART



5. DATA DICTIONARY

5.1 List Of Tables

5.2 Table Details

DATABASE NAME: hbwebsite

- Table Name: tbl_brand
- Purpose: This table will store the Perfume brand.

Field Name	Data Type	Description
brandId	integer (11) (P.K) (AI)	Auto Increment
brandName	varchar (255)	Brand name

- Table Name: tbl_category
- Purpose: This table will store the perfume category

Field Name	Data Type	Description
catId	Int (11) (P.K) (AI)	Auto Increment
catName	Varchar (255)	Category name

- Table Name: tbl_contact
- Purpose: This table will store the user query

Field Name	Data Type	Description
Id	int (11) (P.K) (AI)	Auto Increment
Name	varchar (50)	For user name
Email	varchar (100)	For user email
Contact	varchar (30)	For user Phone Number
Messege	varchar (30)	For user message
Status	varchar (100)	For user status
Date	varchar (100)	User date

- Table Name: tbl_admin
- Purpose: This table will store the admin Details.

Field Name	Data Type	Description
adminId	int (11) (P.K.) (AI)	Auto Increment
adminName	varchar (150)	Admin Name
adminUser	int (11)	Admin user
adminEmail	int (11)	Admin email
adminPassword	int (11)	Admin password
Level	int (11)	Admin level

- Table Name: tbl_customer
- Purpose: This table will store the User Information.

Field Name	Data Type	Description
id	int (11) (P.K.) (AI)	Auto Increment
name	varchar (100)	User name
address	varchar(120)	User address
city	varchar (100)	User city
country	int (11)	User country
zip	Date	User pincode
phone	varchar (100)	User phone number
email	varchar(200)	User email
pass	int (11)	User password

- Table Name: tbl_compare
- Purpose: This table will store the perfume compare.

Field Name	Data Type	Description
id	int (11) (P.K.) (AI)	Auto Increment
cmrid	varchar (50)	Customer id
productName	varchar (150)	Product name
price	varchar (50)	For Price
image	varchar (50)	For Product image

- Table Name: tbl_wlist
- Purpose: This table will store the wish list.

Field Name	Data Type	Description
id	int (11) (P.K.) (AI)	Auto Increment
cmrId	varchar (50)	Product cmr id
productId	varchar (150)	Product productid
productName	varchar (200)	Product name
price	varchar (500)	Product price

- Table Name: tbl_product
- Purpose: This table will store the product Details.

Field Name	Data Type	Description
ProductId	int (11) (P.K.) (AI)	Auto Increment
ProductName	int(11)	Product Name
catId	varchar(100)	cartId
body	int(11)	Product Body
price	int(11)	Product Price
image	varchar(100)	Product Image
type	varchar(100)	Product Type

- Table Name: tbl_order
- Purpose: This table will store the Order Details.

Field Name	Data Type	Description
Id	int(11)	Auto Increment
cmrId	int(11)	cmr id
productId	int(11)	productid
productName	Date	productname
Quantity	Date	Product quantity
Price	int(11)	Product price
Image	int(11)	Product image
Date	varchar(100)	Product date
Status	varchar(150)	Product status

- Table Name: tbl_cart
- Purpose: This table will store the cart detail.

Field Name	Data Type	Description
cartId	int (11) (P.K) (AI)	Auto Increment
sId	int(11)	s id
productId	int(11)	Product id
productName	int(11)	Product name
price	int(11)	Product price
quantity	varchar(200)	Product quantity
image	int(11)	Product image

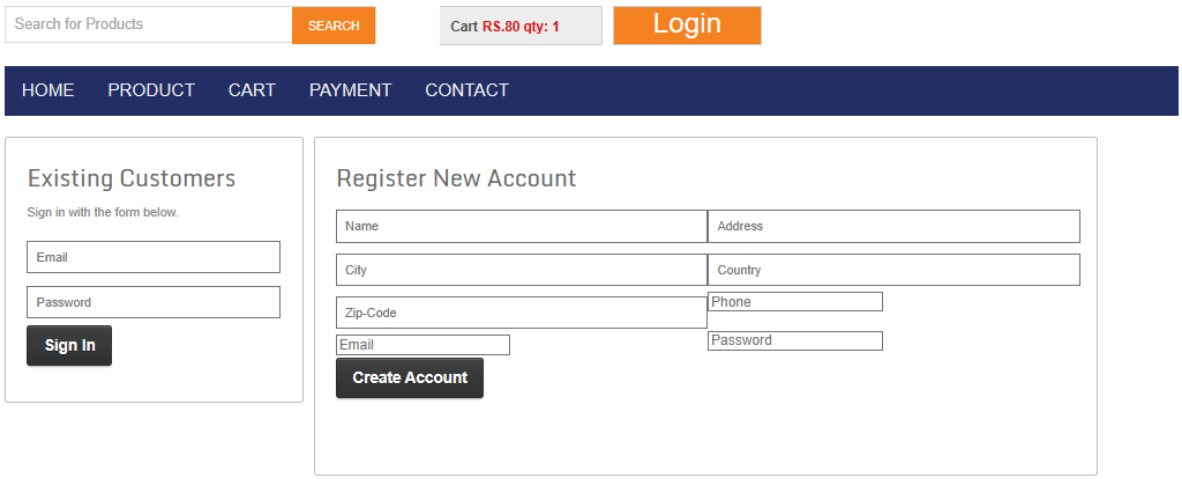
6. USER'S MANUAL

6.1 Client side forms

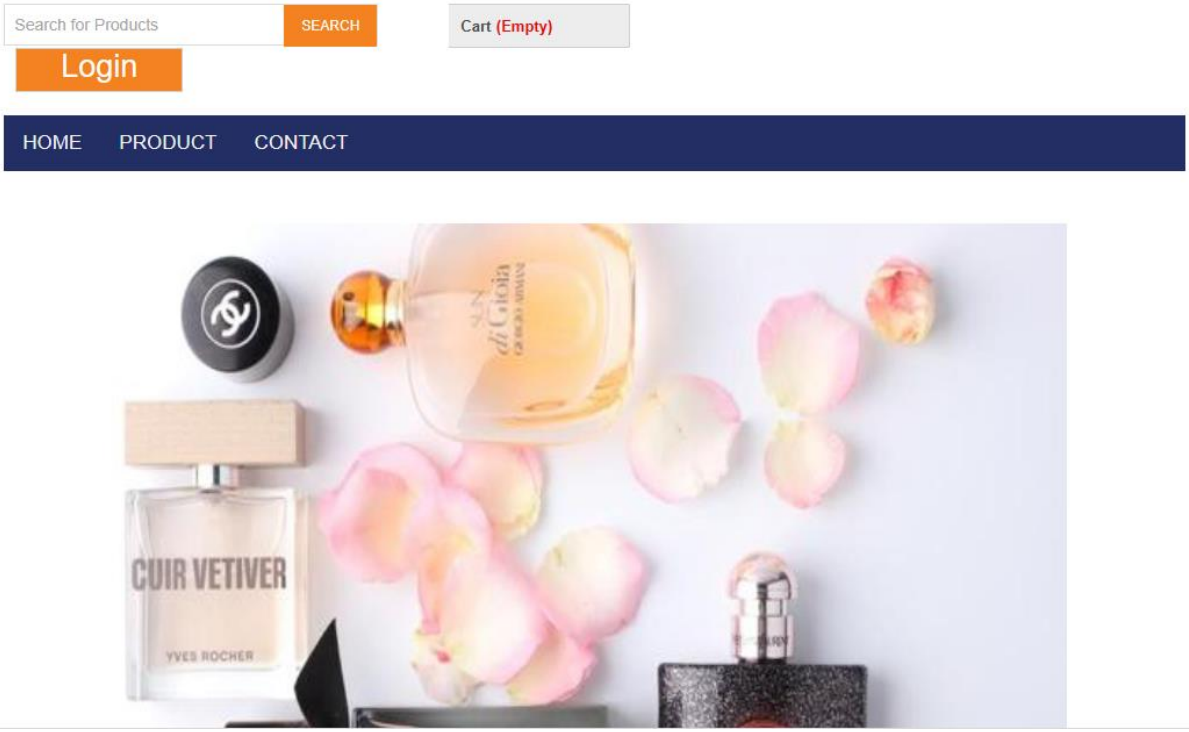
6.2 Admin side forms

6.1 CLIENT SIDE FORMS

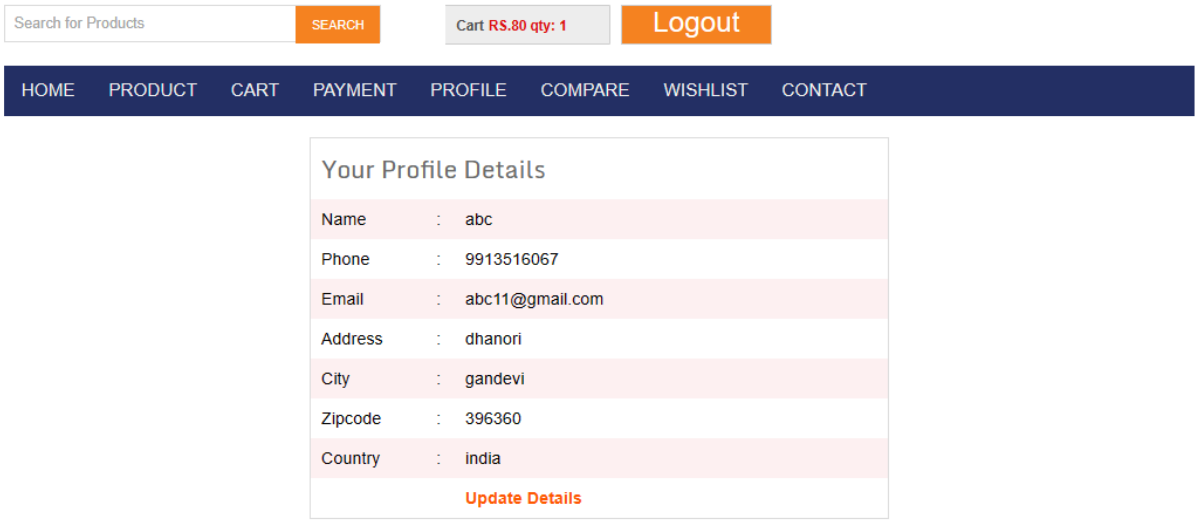
- User Registration, Login, Forgot Password:



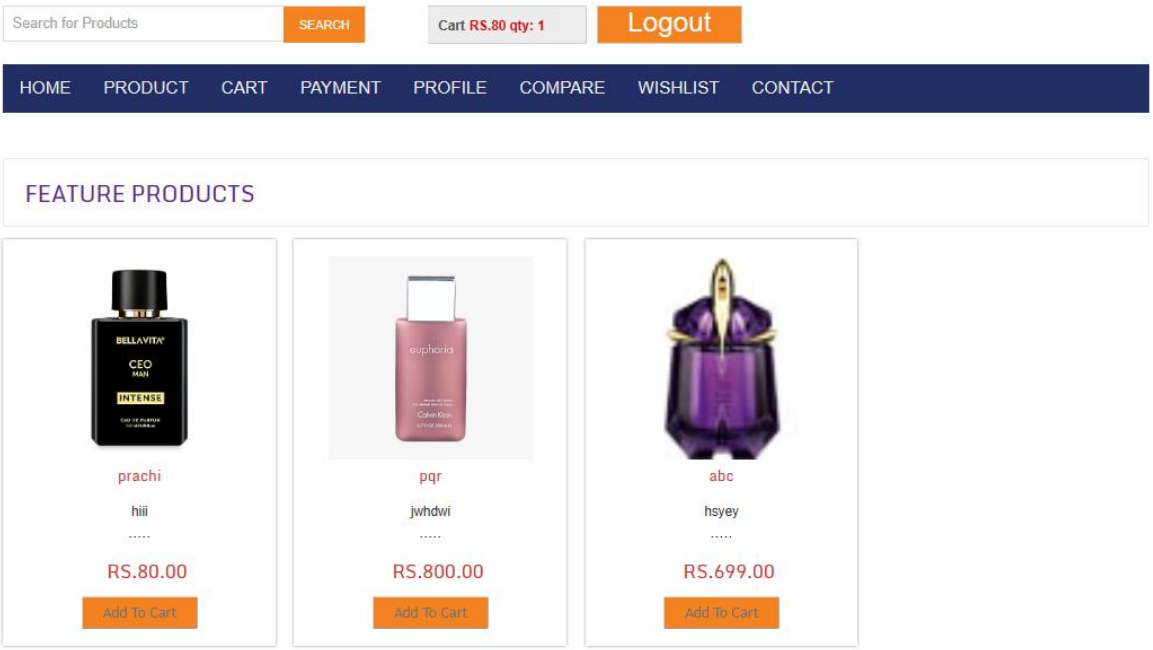
- Home Page :



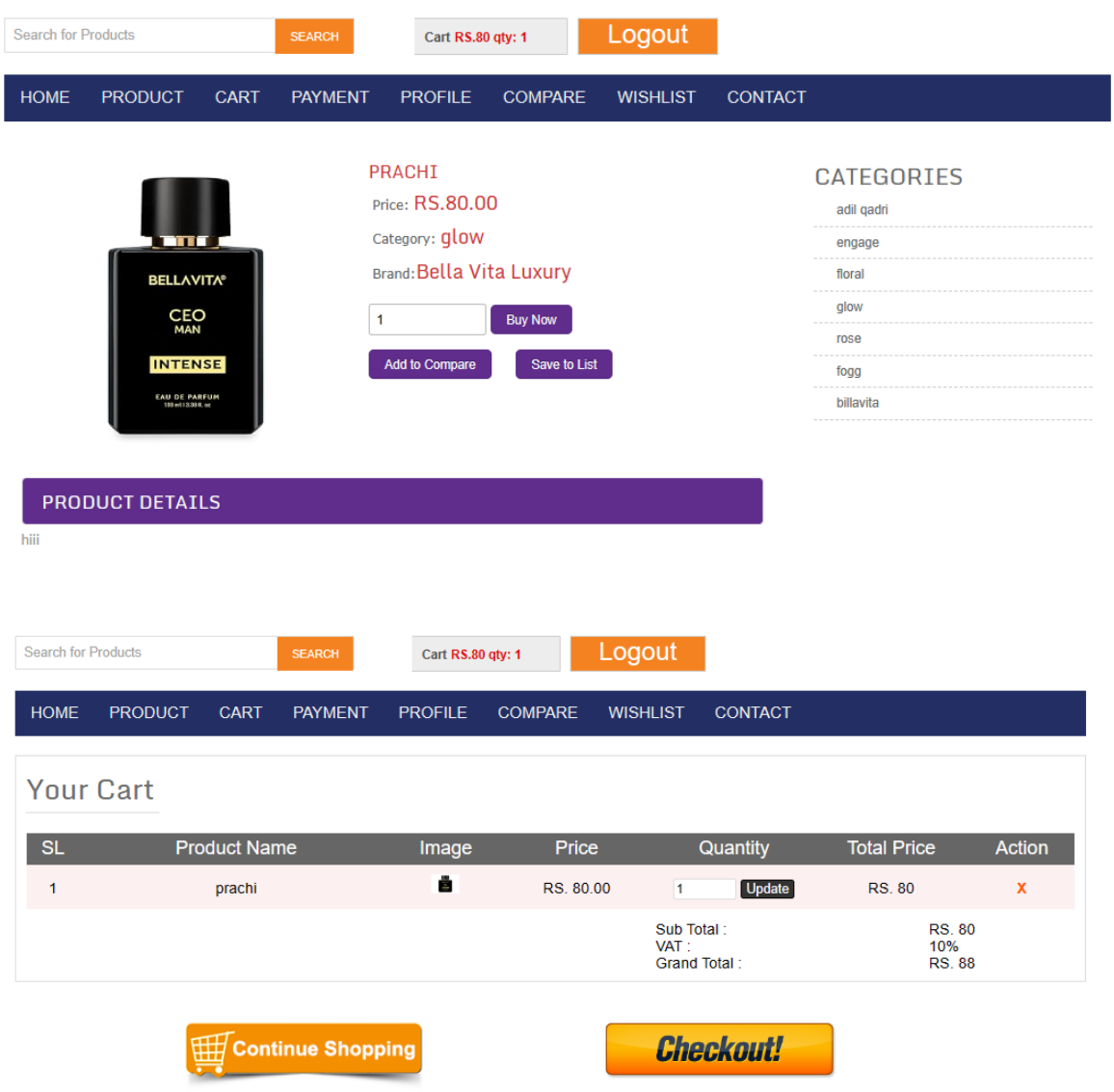
- Profile Page:



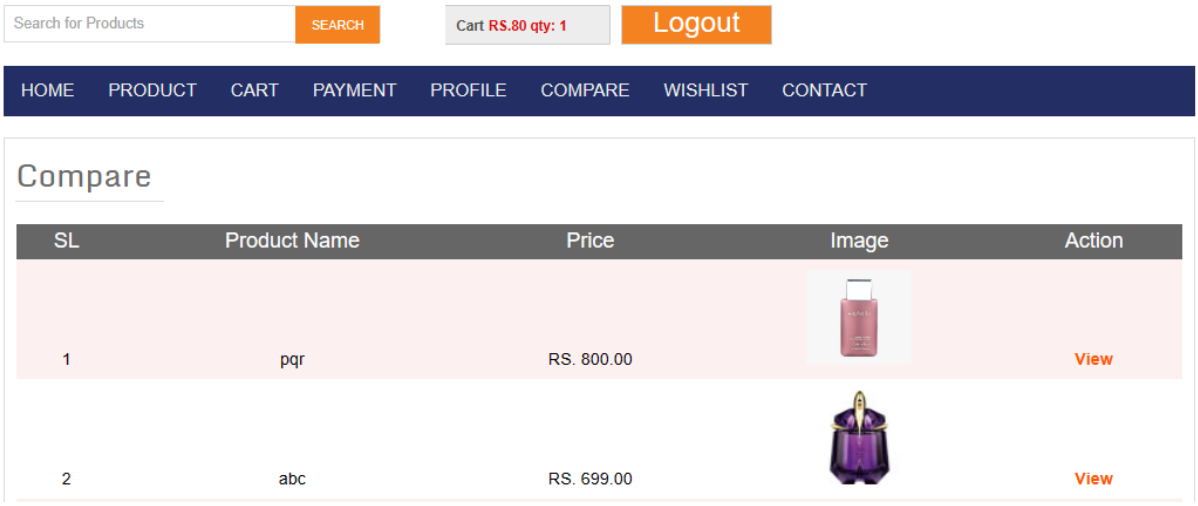
- Product Page:



- Add To Cart Page:

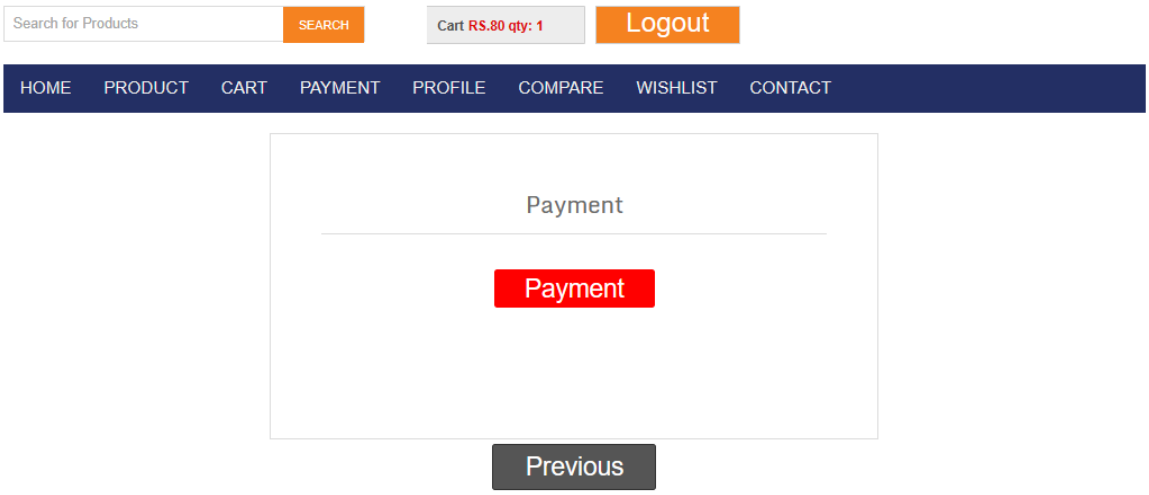


- Compare Page:

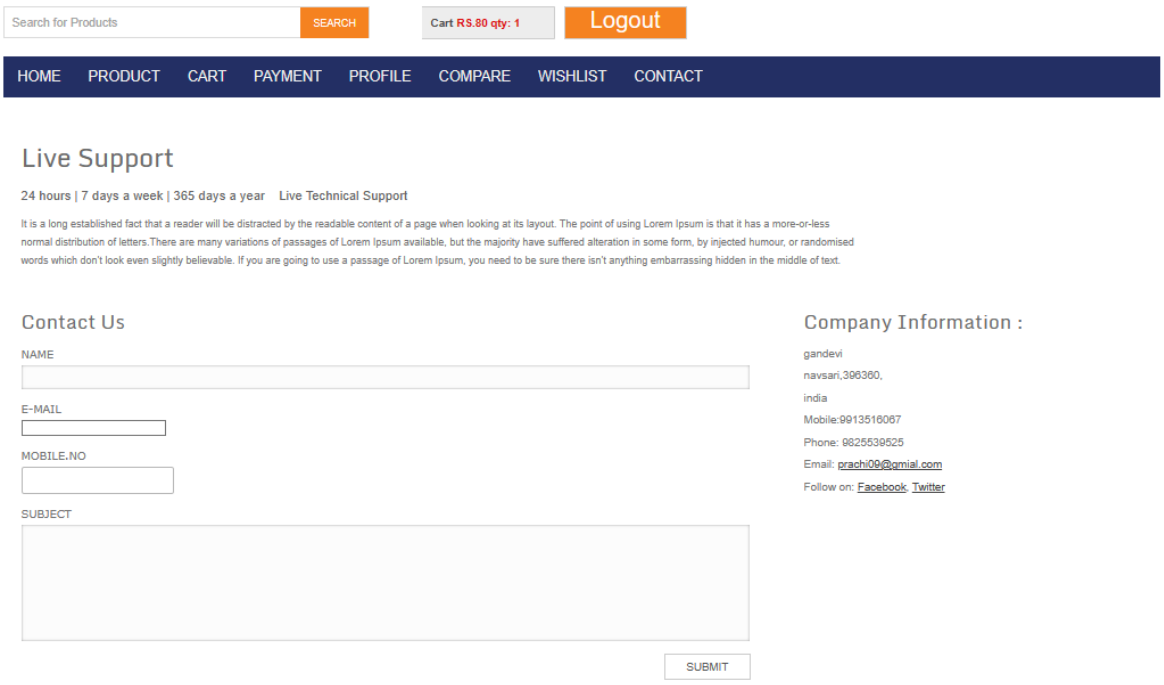


- Wish list Page:

- Payment Page:

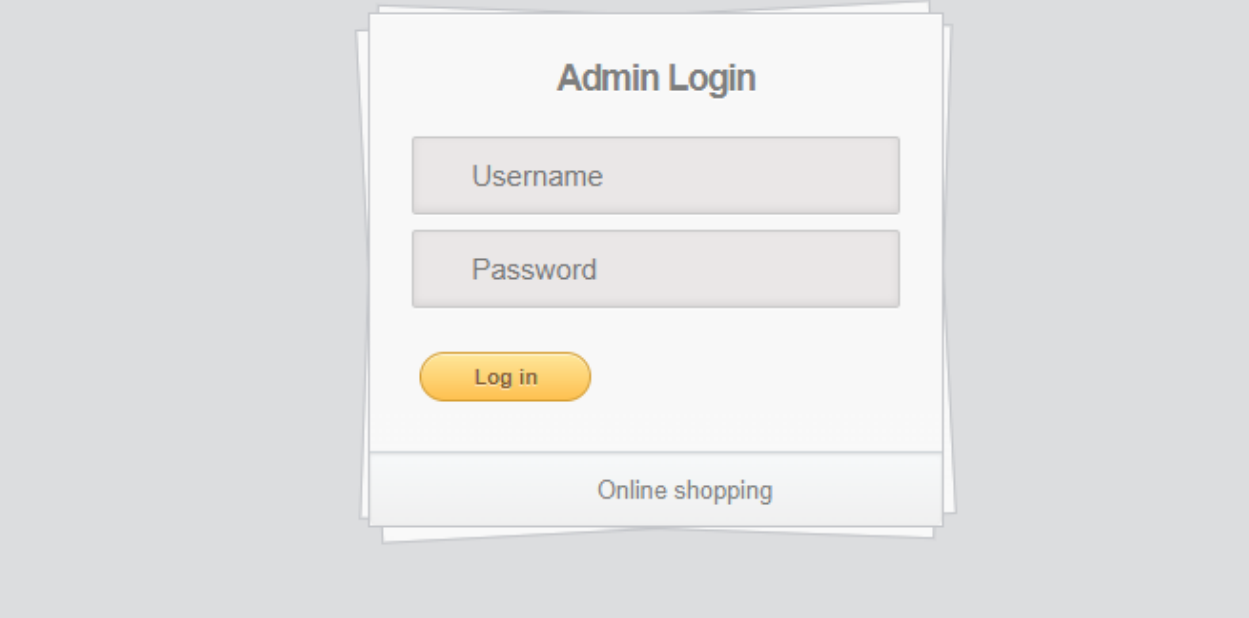


- Contacts Page:

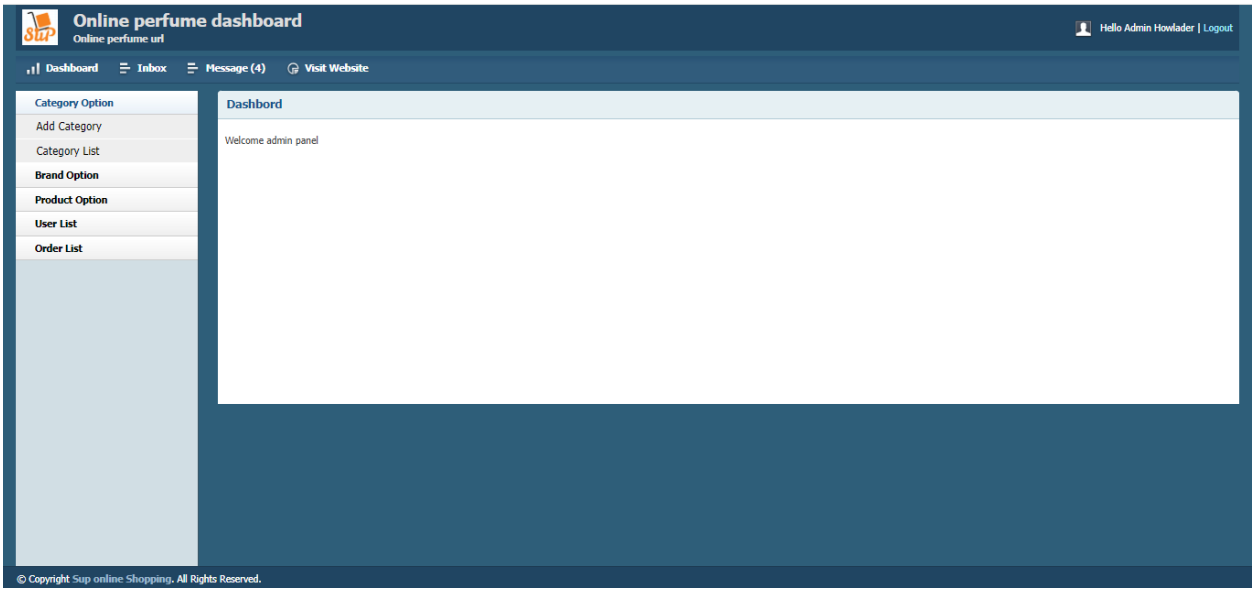


6.2 ADMIN SIDE FORMS

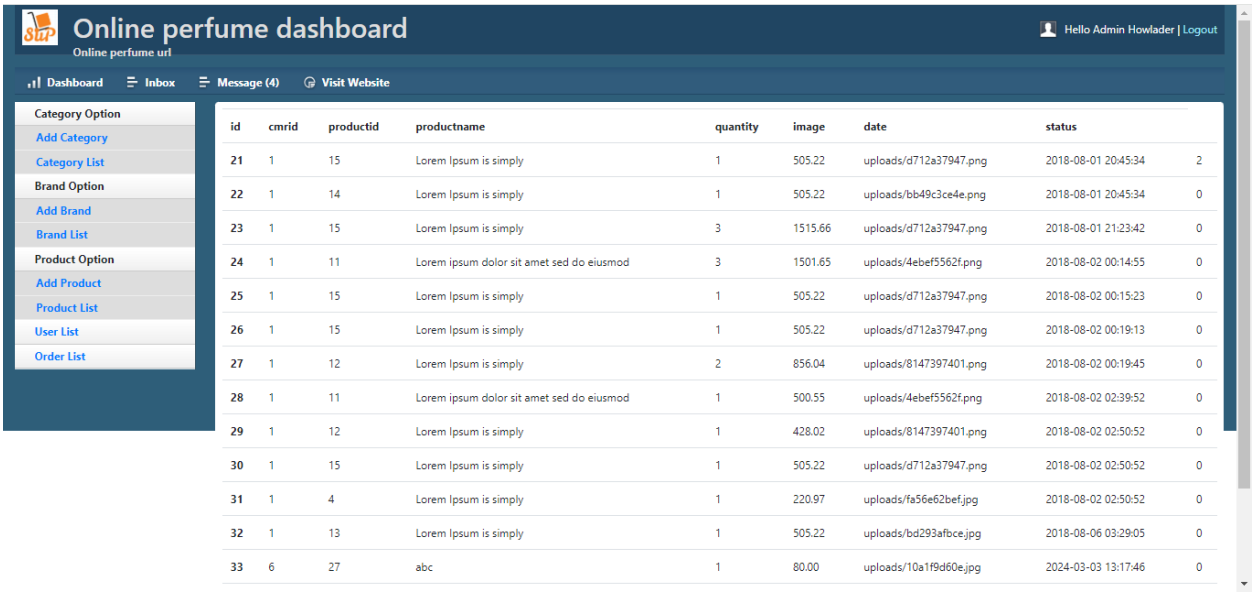
- Admin Panel:



- Dashboard:

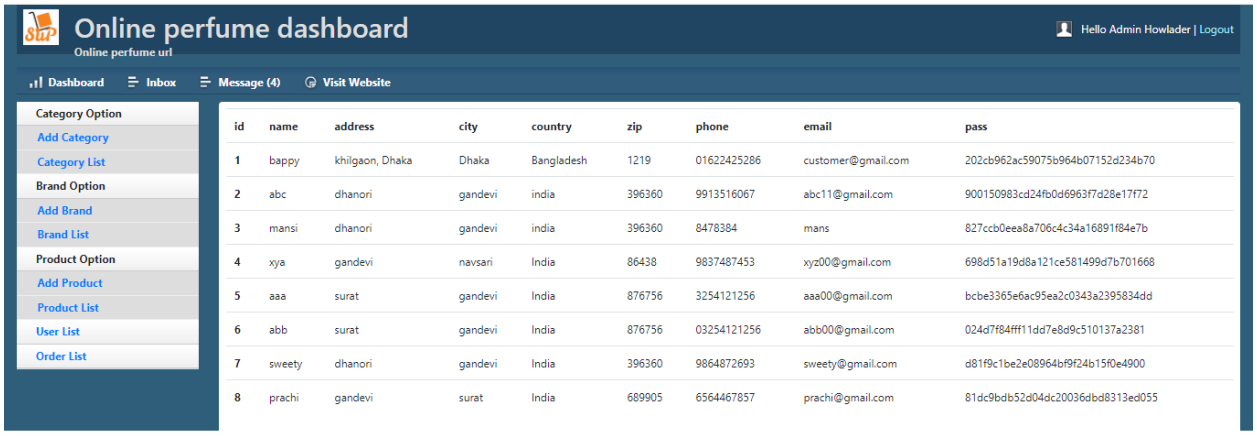


- Bookings:



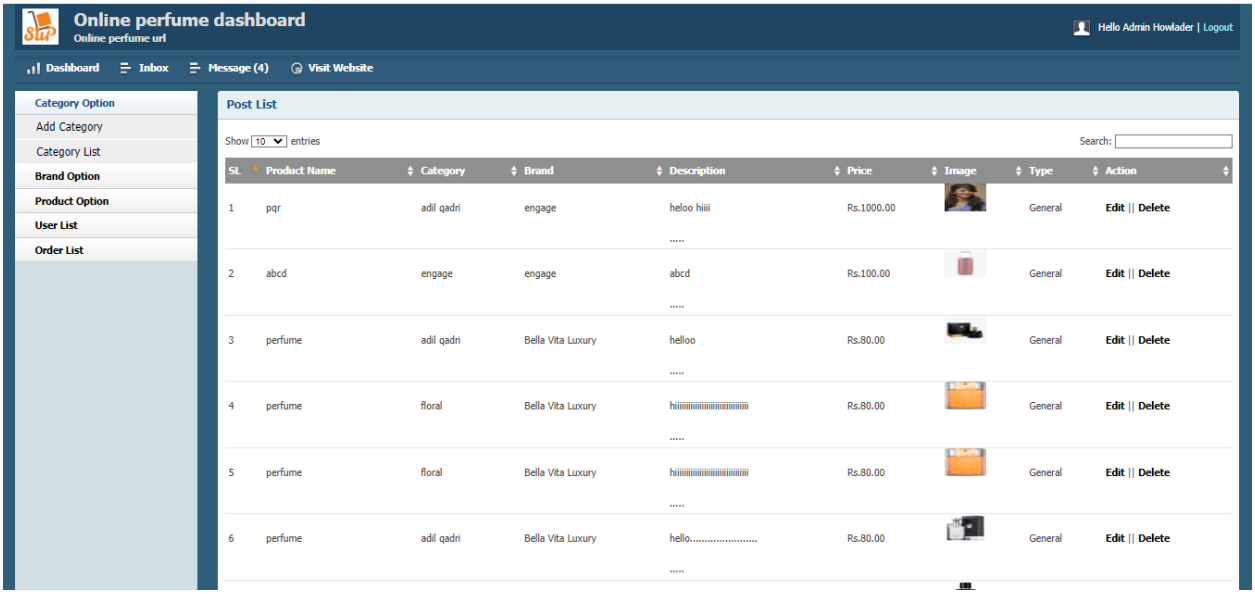
id	cmrid	productid	productname	quantity	image	date	status	
21	1	15	Lorem Ipsum is simply	1	505.22	uploads/d712a37947.png	2018-08-01 20:45:34	2
22	1	14	Lorem Ipsum is simply	1	505.22	uploads/bb49c3ce4e.png	2018-08-01 20:45:34	0
23	1	15	Lorem Ipsum is simply	3	1515.66	uploads/d712a37947.png	2018-08-01 21:23:42	0
24	1	11	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet sed do eiusmod	3	1501.65	uploads/4ebef5562f.png	2018-08-02 00:14:55	0
25	1	15	Lorem Ipsum is simply	1	505.22	uploads/d712a37947.png	2018-08-02 00:15:23	0
26	1	15	Lorem Ipsum is simply	1	505.22	uploads/d712a37947.png	2018-08-02 00:19:13	0
27	1	12	Lorem Ipsum is simply	2	856.04	uploads/8147397401.png	2018-08-02 00:19:45	0
28	1	11	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet sed do eiusmod	1	500.55	uploads/4ebef5562f.png	2018-08-02 02:39:52	0
29	1	12	Lorem Ipsum is simply	1	428.02	uploads/8147397401.png	2018-08-02 02:50:52	0
30	1	15	Lorem Ipsum is simply	1	505.22	uploads/d712a37947.png	2018-08-02 02:50:52	0
31	1	4	Lorem Ipsum is simply	1	220.97	uploads/fa56e62bef.jpg	2018-08-02 02:50:52	0
32	1	13	Lorem Ipsum is simply	1	505.22	uploads/bd293afbce.jpg	2018-08-06 03:29:05	0
33	6	27	abc	1	80.00	uploads/10a1f9d60e.jpg	2024-03-03 13:17:46	0

- Users:

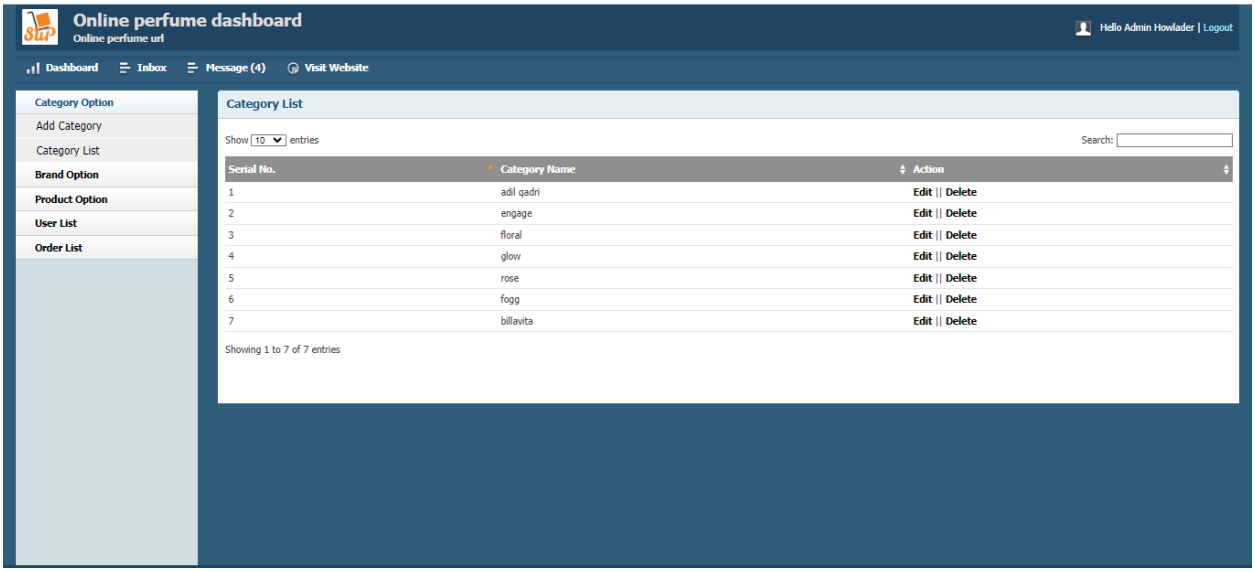


id	name	address	city	country	zip	phone	email	pass
1	bappy	khilgaon, Dhaka	Dhaka	Bangladesh	1219	01622425286	customer@gmail.com	202cb962ac59075b964b07152d234b70
2	abc	dhanori	gandevi	india	396360	9913516067	abc11@gmail.com	900150983cd24fb0d6963f7d28e17f72
3	mansi	dhanori	gandevi	india	396360	8478384	mans	827ccb0eea8a706c4c34a16891f84e7b
4	xya	gandevi	navsari	India	86438	9837487453	xyz00@gmail.com	698d51a19d8a121ce581499d7b701668
5	aaa	surat	gandevi	India	876756	3254121256	aaa00@gmail.com	bcbe3365e6ac95ea2c0343a2395834dd
6	abb	surat	gandevi	India	876756	03254121256	abb00@gmail.com	024d7f84fff11dd7e8d9c510137a2381
7	sweety	dhanori	gandevi	India	396360	9864872693	sweety@gmail.com	d81f9c1be2e08964bf9f24b15f0e4900
8	prachi	gandevi	surat	India	689905	6564467857	prachi@gmail.com	81dc9bdb52d04dc20036dbd8313ed055

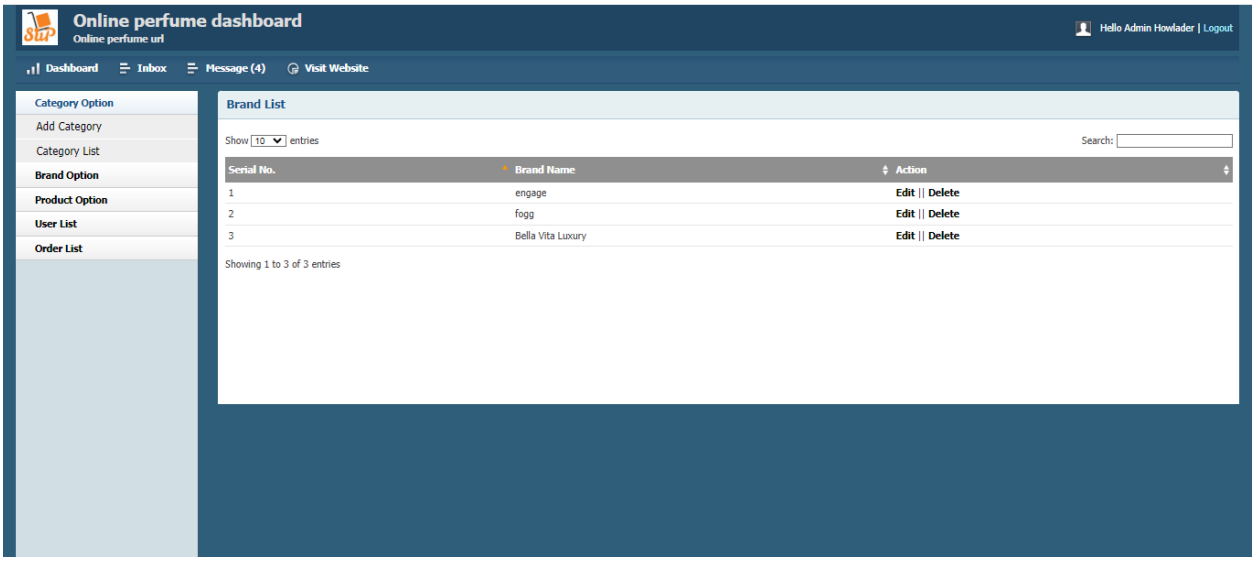
- Perfumes Page:



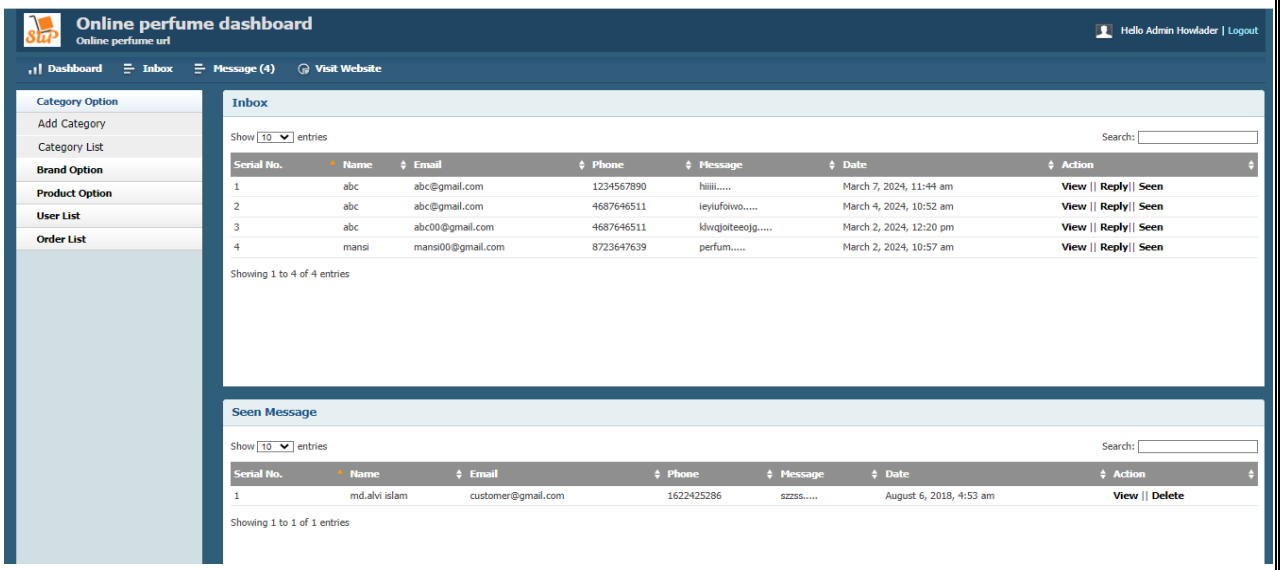
- Category Page:



- Brand Page:



- UserQuery Page:



7. TESTING

7.1 Testing Plan

7.1 TESTING PLAN

Software Testing Is Performed To Verify That The Completed Software Package Functions According To The Expectations Defined By The Requirements/Specifications. The Overall Objective To Not To Find Every Software Bug That Exists, But To Uncover Situations That Could Negatively Impact The Customer, Usability And/Or Maintainability.

Human Writes Any Program Or Software And Human Are Bound To Make Mistake. However, We Can Overcome This Limitation With The Proper Planning And Testing. Testing Help Us To Identify The Root Cause Of The Error It Also Help To Prevent Errors. In Addition, It Help To Find The Defect And Bugs Before The Time. Testing Provide Us Many Process And Control Procedure To Control The Bugs Like If Bugs Are Found Then By Doing The Root Cause Analysis We Can Minimize The Cause Of It. There Are Certain Matrix, Which Help You To Identify And Alert You If Bugs Are Going Beyond Control So That You Can Take Appropriate Action. Usually Software Testing Is Considered As One Phase Of The Software Development Life Cycle. There Is Something To Be Said For Including Testing In All Phases.

Types Of Testing:

- Unit Testing.
- Integration Testing.
- Functional Testing.
- System Testing.
- Stress Testing.
- Performance Testing.
- Usability Testing.
- Acceptance Testing.

White Box Testing:

White-Box Testing (Also Known As Clear Box Testing, Glass Box Testing, Transparent Box Testing And Structural Testing) Is A Method Of Testing Software That Tests Internal Structures Or Working Of An Application As Opposed To Its Functionality (I.E. Black-Box Testing).

In White-Box Testing An Internal Perspective Of The System, As Well As Programming Skills, Are Used To Design Test Cases. The Tester Chooses Inputs To Exercise Paths Through

The Code And Determine The Appropriate Outputs. This Is Analogous To Testing Nodes In A Circuit, E.G. In-circuit Testing (Ict).

White-Box Testing Can Be Applied At The Unit, Integration And System Levels Of The Software Testing Process. Although Traditional Tester Tended To Think Of White-Box Testing As Being Done At The Unit Level, It Is Used For Integration And System Testing More Frequently Today. This Method Of Test Design Can Uncover Many Errors Or Problems; It Has The Potential To Miss Unimplemented Parts Of The Specification Or Missing Requirements.

Levels :

Three Levels Are In There White-Box Testing:-

- **Unit Testing**
- **Integration Testing**
- **Regression Testing**

Unit Testing

White-Box Testing Is Done During Unit Testing To Ensure That The Code Is Working As Intended, Before Any Integration Happens With Previously Tested Code.

Integration Testing

White-Box Testing At This Level Is Written To Test The Interactions Of Each Interface With Each Other.

Regression Testing

White-Box Testing During Regression Testing Is The Use Of Recycled White-Box Test Cases At The Unit And Integration Testing Levels.

Black Box Testing

Black Box Testing Is A Method Of Software Testing That Examines The Functionality Of An Application Without Peering Into Its Internal Structures Or Workings. This Method Of Test Can Be Applied To Virtually Every Level Of Software Testing: Unit, Integration, System And Acceptance. It Typically Comprises Most If Not All Higher Level Testing, But Can Also Dominate Unit Testing As Well.

8. FEATURES SCOPE

FEATURES SCOPE

- User-Friendly Interface
- Offline Booking
- Mobile-Friendly
- Support For Multiple Languages & Currencies
- Discounts

9. REFERENCE

REFERENCE

- https://getbootstrap.com/docs/5.0
- https://getbootstrap.com/docs/5.0/extend/icon
- https://github.com