1. INTRODUCTION TO HTML

1.1. History

1.1.1. About HTML5

Hypertext Mark-up Language revision 5 (HTML5) is markup language for the structure and presentation of World Wide Web contents. It is cooperation between the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and the Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG). HTML5 supports the traditional HTML and XHTML-style syntax and other new features in its mark-up, New APIs, XHTML and error handling.

1.1.2. Brief History:

HTML5 is the next major revision of the HTML standard superseding HTML 4.01, XHTML 1.0, and XHTML 1.1. HTML5 is a standard for structuring and presenting content on the World Wide Web.

- From 1991 to 1999, HTML developed from version 1 to version 4.
- In year 2000, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) recommended XHTML 1.0. The XHTML syntax was strict, and the developers were forced to write valid and "well-formed" code.
- In 2004, W3C's decided to close down the development of HTML, in favor of XHTML whereas WHATWG wanted to develop HTML, consistent with how the web was used, while being backward compatible with older versions of HTML.
- In 2004 - 2006, the WHATWG gained support by the major browser vendors.
- In 2006, W3C announced that they would support WHATWG.
- In 2008, the first HTML5 public draft was released.

There are three organizations that are currently in-charge of specification of HTML5:

1. Web Hypertext Application Technology Working Group (WHATWG) created the HTML5 specification and is in charge of the HTML5 development that provides open collaboration of browser vendors and other involved parties.

2. World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) is in charge with delivering the HTML5 specification.
3. Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) is in charge of the development of HTML5 Web-Socket API.

1.1.3. HTML Version History

Since the early days of the web, there have been many versions of HTML. The current release of HTML is HTML5.

Version	Year
HTML	1991
HTML 2.0	1995
HTML 3.2	1997
HTML 4.01	1999
XHTML	2000
HTML5	2014

Table 1: Versions of HTML

1.2. Features of HTML5

WHATWG wanted to develop HTML as a "Living Standard". A living standard is always updated and improved. New features can be added, but old functionality cannot be removed.

New features of HTML5 include:

1. **New Semantic Elements** − These are like <header>, <footer>, and <section>. New available elements include article, aside, audio, bdi, canvas, command, datalist, details, figure, mark, meter, nav, output, progress, section, source, summary, time and video.
2. **Forms 2.0** − Improvements to HTML web forms where new attributes have been introduced for <input> tag. New available types of form controls include dates and times, email, url, search, number, range, tel and color.

3. **Server-Sent Events** – HTML5 introduces events which flow from web server to the web browsers and they are called Server-Sent Events (SSE).
4. **Canvas** – This supports a two-dimensional drawing surface that you can program with JavaScript.
5. **Audio & Video** – You can embed audio or video on your webpages without resorting to third-party plugins.
6. **Geo-location** – Now visitors can choose to share their physical location with your web application.
7. **Micro-data** – This lets you create your own vocabularies beyond HTML5 and extend your web pages with custom semantics.
8. **Drag and drop** – Drag and drop the items from one location to another location on the same webpage.
9. **New parsing rules** that are not based on SGML but are oriented towards flexible parsing and compatibility.
10. Support of use of inline Scalar Vector Graphics (SVG) and Mathematical Markup Language in text/html.
11. **Global attributes** - Global attributes that can be applied for every element that include id, tabindex, hidden, data-* or customer data attributes.

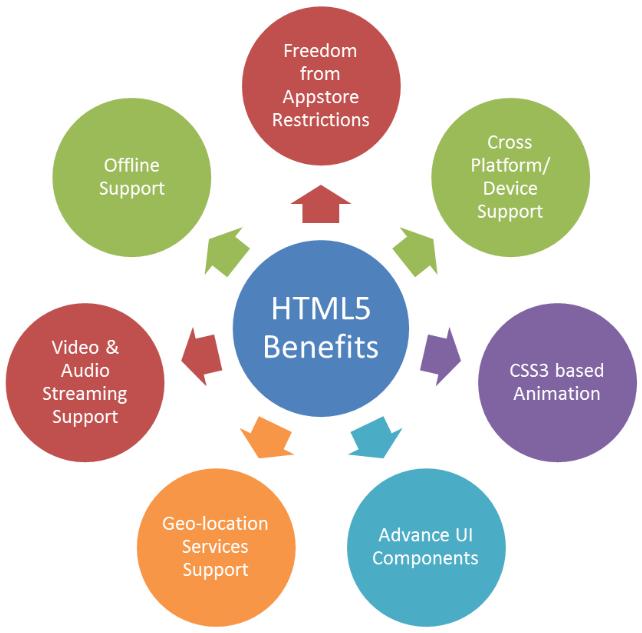

HTML5 Benefits
Freedom from Appstore Restrictions
Cross Platform/ Device Support
CSS3 based Animation
Advance UI Components
Geo-location Services Support
Video & Audio Streaming Support
Offline Support

Fig 1: Features of HTML5

1.3. HTML5 Browser Support

The latest versions of Apple Safari, Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, and Opera all support many HTML5 features and Internet Explorer 9.0 will also have support for some HTML5 functionality. The mobile web browsers that come pre-installed on iPhones, iPads, and Android phones all have excellent support for HTML5.

Fig 2: Browser supporting HTML5

1.4. HTML5 Elements & their Syntax

The various types of elements used in html are in the following way:

1. HTML Headings: HTML headings are defined with the <h1> to <h6> tags:
Example: <h1>This is a heading</h1>

2. HTML Paragraph: HTML paragraphs are defined with the<p>tag:
Example: <p> This is a paragraph.</p>

3. HTML Links: HTML links are defined with the<a>tag:
Example: <a href="http://www.w3schools.com">This is a link</a>

4. HTML Images: HTML images are defined with the <img> tag. The source file (src), alternative text (alt), width and height are provided as attributes.
Example: <img src =hey.jpg" alt="hey" width ="104" height = "142">

5. HTML Comments: Comments are not displayed by the browser, but they can help document your HTML source code.
Example: <!--Write your comments here -->

6. HTML Formatting Elements: Formatting elements were designed to display special types of text:

Tag	**Meaning**
<b>	Bold text
<strong>	Important text
<i>	Italic text
<em>	Emphasized text
<mark>	Marked text
<small>	Small text
<del>	Deleted text
<ins>	Inserted text
<sub>	Subscript text
<sup>	Superscript text

Table 2: Formatting elements

7. HTML Table: An HTML table is defined with the <table> tag. Each table row is defined with the <tr> tag. A table header is defined with the <th> tag. By default, table headings are bold and centered. A table data/cell is defined with the <td> tag.

Example :

```
<table style="width:100%">
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Age</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td>Jill</td>
    <td>50</td>
  </tr>
</table>
```

8. Unordered HTML List : An unordered list starts with the <ul> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. The list items will be marked with bullets (small black circles) by default. The types are given below as:

Value	Description
Disc	Sets the list item marker to a bullet
Circle	Sets the list item marker to a circle
Square	Sets the list item marker to a square
None	The list items will not be marked

Table-3: Type of unordered list

Example

```
<ul style="list-style-type:square;”>
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
</ul>
```

9. Ordered HTML List: An ordered list starts with the <ol> tag. Each list item starts with the <li> tag. The list items will be marked with numbers by default:

Type	Description
type="1"	The list items will be numbered with numbers (default)
type="A"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase letters
type="a"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase letters
type="I"	The list items will be numbered with uppercase roman numbers
type="i"	The list items will be numbered with lowercase roman numbers

Table-4: Type of ordered list

Example

```
<ol type="1">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Milk</li>
</ol>
```

10. HTML Description List : HTML also supports description lists. A description list is a list of terms, with a description of each term.

The <dl> tag defines the description list, the <dt> tag defines the term (name), and the <dd> tag describes each term:

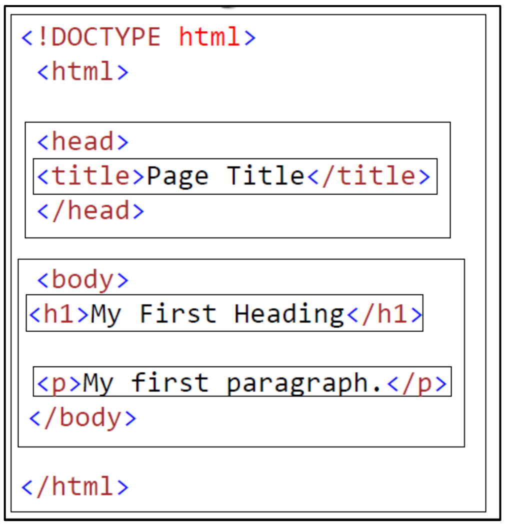
Example

```
<dl>
  <dt>Coffee</dt>
  <dd>- black hot drink</dd>
  <dt>Milk</dt>
  <dd>- white cold drink</dd>
</dl>
```

1.5. HTML5 Page Structure:

The structure of HTML page as follows:

- The DOCTYPE declaration defines the document type to be HTML
- The text between<html>and</html>describes an HTML document
- The text between<head>and</head>provides information about the document
- The text between<title>and</title>provides a title for the document
- The text between<body>and</body>describes the visible page content
- The text between<h1>and</h1>describes a heading
- The text between<p>and</p>describes a paragraph



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
 <html>

 <head>
 <title>Page Title</title>
 </head>

 <body>
<h1>My First Heading</h1>

 <p>My first paragraph.</p>
</body>

</html>
```

Fig 3: HTML5 Page Structure

1.6. HTML Forms

HTML forms are used to collect user input. The <form> element defines an HTML form. Various form elements are: input elements, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, and more.

1.6.1. Form elements

There are various types of form elements that are used in Html5. Some are given in the following table.

Tag	Description
<form>	Defines an HTML form for user input
<input>	Defines an input control
<textarea>	Defines a multiline input control (text area)
<label>	Defines a label for an <input> element
<fieldset>	Groups related elements in a form
<legend>	Defines a caption for a <fieldset> element
<select>	Defines a drop-down list
<option>	Defines an option in a drop-down list
<button>	Defines a clickable button
<output>	Defines the result of a calculation

Table 4: Form elements

Some of the important elements are:

a) The <input> Element

The<input>element is the most importantform element. The <input> element has many variations, depending on the type attribute.

Example: text, number, email, radio, button etc.

b) The <select> Element

The <select> element defines a drop-down list. The <option> elements defines an option that can be selected. By default, the first item in the drop-down list is selected. To define a pre-selected option, add the selected attribute to the option.

Example:

```
<select name="cars">
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option value="olvo">olvo</option>
  <option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
</select>
```

c) The <textarea> Element

The <textarea> element defines a multi-line input field (a text area). The rows attribute specifies the visible number of lines in a text area. The cols attribute specifies the visible width of a text area.

Example: <textarea name= "msg" rows="10" cols="30"> The garden </textarea>

1.6.2. Form Attributes

Some of the form attributes are as follow:

a) The Action Attribute

The action attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted. The common way to submit a form to a server, is by using a submit button.

b) The Method Attribute

The method attribute specifies the HTTP method (GET or POST) to be used when submitting the forms

Example: <formaction="action_page.jsp"method="get">

2. CSS

2.1. About CSS

CSS stands for **Cascading Style Sheets.** CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once. CSS is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.

2.2. Types of CSS

Styling can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

a) **Inline :** using a style attribute in HTML elements
b) **Internal :** using a<style> element in the HTML <head> section
c) **External :** using one or more external CSS files

2.2.1. Inline Styling:

Inline styling is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element:
Inline styling uses the style attribute.

Example: < h1 style = " color: blue ;"> This is a Blue Heading </h1>
This example changes the text color of the <h1> element to blue:

2.2.2. Internal Styling

Internal styling is used to define a style for one HTML page. Internal styling is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element:

Example:

```
<head>
  <style>
        p{color: green ;}
  </style>
</head>
```

2.2.3. External Styling

An external stylesheet is used to define the style for many pages. With an external stylesheet, you can change the look of an entire website by changing one file. To use external stylesheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of the HTML page.

HTML File:

```
<html>
   <head>
      <link rel =" stylesheet "href= "styles.css">
   </head>
   <body>
      <h1>This is a heading</h1>
      <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
   </body>
</html>
```

CSS File:

```
h1 { color: blue;}
p { color: green;}
```

2.3. Id and Classes

2.3.1. The id Attribute:

Usage of id is to address a single element. To define a special style for one special element, first add an id attribute to the element.

Example: <p id="p01">I am different</p>

Then, define a different style for the (identified) element.

Example: #p01 { color: blue; }

2.3.2 The class Attribute:

Usage of class is to address groups of elements. To define a style for a special type (class) of elements, add a class attribute to the element:

```
<p class= "error"> I am different </p>
<h1 class= "error"> I am same </h1>
```

Now, we can define a different style for all elements with the specified class:

```
.error { color : red; }
```

2.4. CSS Box Model

All HTML elements can be considered as boxes. In CSS, the term "box model" is used when talking about design and layout. The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: margins, borders, padding, and the actual content. The image below illustrates the box model:

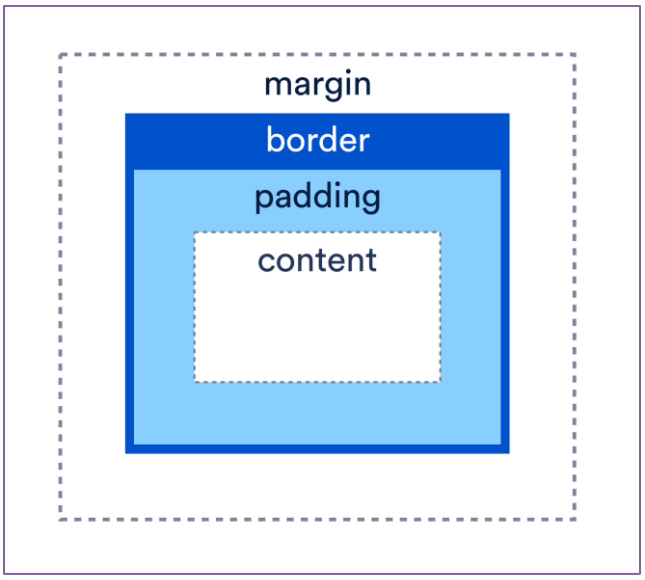


Fig 4: CSS Box Model

Every HTML element has a box around it, even if you cannot see it.

a) The CSS border property defines a visible border around an HTML element.
b) The CSS padding property defines padding (space) inside the border.
c) The CSS margin property defines a margin (space) outside the border.

Example:

```
p{ border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 30px; }
```

3. Bootstrap

3.1. About Bootstrap

Bootstrap is a free and open-source CSS framework directed at responsive, mobile-first front-end web development. It contains CSS- and (optionally) JavaScript-based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components.

Bootstrap is the third-most-starred project on GitHub, with more than 131,000 stars, behind only free-CodeCamp (almost 300,000 stars) and marginally behind Vue.js framework. According to Alexa Rank, Bootstrap getbootstrap.com is in the top -2000 in US while vuejs.org is in top-7000 in US.

3.2. Advantages

Since it's launch in August 2011, Bootstrap has attained a lot of light. It has become any developer's choice for UI development.

- **A Developer's Dream:** Unlike most of the frameworks available in the market, Bootstrap is one of the simplest to implement and use in the market. Its implementation is as simple as importing a CSS and using the classes available.
- **Device Friendly:** Bootstrap's responsiveness makes it all much simpler! It can Intelligently "sense" the device's resolution and screen width and adjust the content accordingly.
- **Customizable:** Bootstrap is easily customizable. Before downloading the version from the site, you can set your own custom fonts, sizes, color schemes and everything.
- **Huge Community:** Bootstrap is supported by the huge open source community present on GitHub. Any bugs or issues are resolved in no time for the releases.
- **Development Friendly:** With almost all the "common features" that are required by web applications or websites pre-built, it makes a developer's job much easier and reduces the time required for development.

- **Javascript Aided:** The Bootstrap comes in with a pre-built JS file that adds a lot of functionality features to support its elements.
- **Well Documented:** The official Bootstrap site offers in detail documentation of all the elements and features provided by Bootstrap. It’s easy to understand and offers in-depth explanations!
- **Grid System:** Bootstrap uses a 12-column grid system that is responsive. It also offers offset and nested elements. The grid can be maintained keeping different screen sizes in mind or can be just simply used to structure your content efficiently

These are just a few points that in general make Bootstrap popular. There are many more which you will get to know on your own as you make yourself familiar with it.

3.3. Bootstrap Components

3.3.1. Container

Containers are the most basic layout element in Bootstrap and are required when using our default grid system. Choose from a responsive, fixed-width container or fluid-width. While containers can be nested, most layouts do not require a nested container.

Syntax :

```
<div class="container">
      <!-- Content here -->
</div>
```

3.3.2. Container Fluid

.container-fluid continuously resizes as you change the width of your window/browser by any amount. Use .container-fluid when you want your page to shape shift with every little difference in its viewport size. .container-fluid has the CSS property width: 100%;, so it continually readjusts at every screen width granularity.

Syntax :

```
<div class="container-fluid">
        <!-- Content here -->
</div>
```

3.3.3. Jumbotron

A jumbotron indicates a big grey box for calling extra attention to some special content or information. Inside a jumbotron we can put nearly any valid HTML, including other Bootstrap elements/classes.

Syntax :

```
<div class="jumbotron">
  < h1>Bootstrap Tutorial</h1>
  <h2>Bootstrap Tutorial</h2>
  <p>Bootstrap is the most popular HTML, CSS...</p>
</div>
```

3.3.4. Glyphicons

Includes over 250 glyphs in font format from the Glyphicon Halflings set. Glyphicons Halflings are normally not available for free, but their creator has made them available for Bootstrap free of cost.

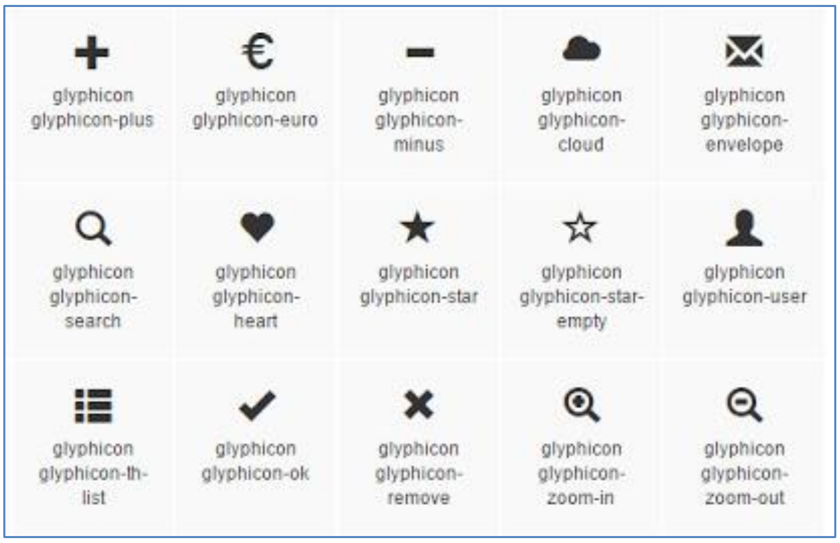
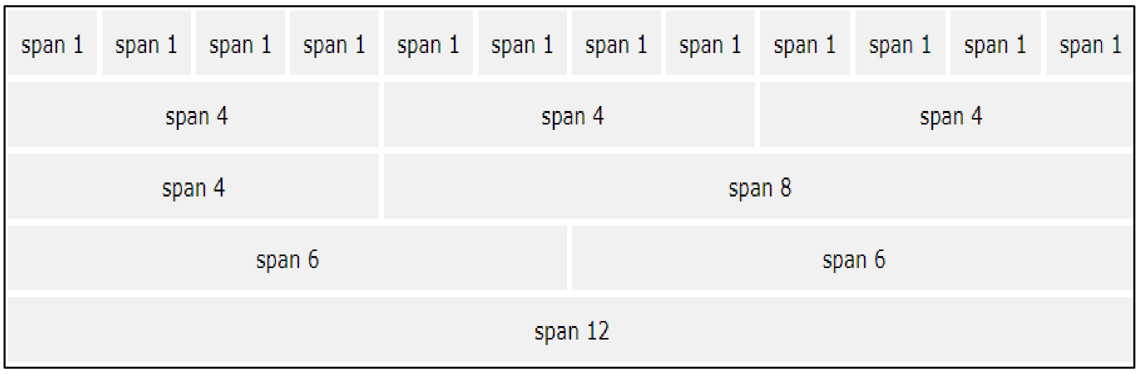

glyphicon glyphicon-plus
glyphicon glyphicon-euro
glyphicon glyphicon-minus
glyphicon glyphicon-cloud
glyphicon glyphicon-envelope
glyphicon glyphicon-search
glyphicon glyphicon-heart
glyphicon glyphicon-star
glyphicon glyphicon-star-empty
glyphicon glyphicon-user
glyphicon glyphicon-th-list
glyphicon glyphicon-ok
glyphicon glyphicon-remove
glyphicon glyphicon-zoom-in
glyphicon glyphicon-zoom-out

Fig -5: Glyphicons

3.4. Bootstrap Grid System

Bootstrap's grid system allows up to 12 columns across the page. If you do not want to use all 12 columns individually, you can group columns together to create wider. Bootstrap's grid system is responsive, and the columns will re-arrange depending on the screen size.

On a big screen it might look better with the content organized in three columns, but on a small screen it would be better if the content items were stacked on top of each other.



Fig– 6: Grid System

3.4.1. Grid Classes:

The Bootstrap 4 grid system has five classes:

1. .col- (extra small devices - screen width less than 576px)
2. .col-sm- (small devices - screen width equal to or greater than 576px)
3. .col-md- (medium devices - screen width equal to or greater than 768px)
4. .col-lg- (large devices - screen width equal to or greater than 992px)
5. .col-xl- (xlarge devices - screen width equal to or greater than 1200px)

3.4.2. Grid System Rules

Some Bootstrap 4 grid system rules include :

- Columns create gutters (gaps between column content) via padding. That padding is offset in rows for the first and last column via negative margin on .rows

- Rows must be placed within a .container (fixed-width) or .container-fluid (full-width) for proper alignment and padding
- Use rows to create horizontal groups of columns
- Content should be placed within columns, and only columns may be immediate children of rows
- Predefined classes like .row and .col-sm-4 are available for quickly making grid layouts
- Columns create gutters (gaps between column content) via padding. That padding is offset in rows for the first and last column via negative margin on .rows
- Grid columns are created by specifying the number of 12 available columns you wish to span. For example, three equal columns would use three .col-sm-4
- Column widths are in percentage, so they are always fluid and sized relative to their parent element

Example:

```
<div class="row">
  <div class="col-*-*"></div>
  <div class="col-*-*"></div>
  <div class="col-*-*"></div>
  <div class="col-*-*"></div>
  <div class="col-*-*"></div>
</div>
```

4. MYSQLI & PHP

4.1. MySqli

The MySQLi Extension (MySQL Improved) is a relational database driver used in the PHP scripting language to provide an interface with MySQL databases. The MySQLi extension provides various benefits with respect to its predecessor, the most prominent of which, (according to the PHP website) are:

- An object-oriented interface
- Support for prepared statements
- Support for multiple statements
- Support for transactions
- Enhanced debugging support
- Embedded server support
- More powerful Functionality

4.2. Project Database:

Database : `ecommerce`

4.2.1. Items Table

a) Table structure for table `items`

```
CREATE TABLE  `items` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `name` varchar(255) COLLATE latin1_general_ci NOT NULL,
  `price` int(11) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
)
```

b) Dumping data for table `items’

```
INSERT INTO `items` (`id`, `name`, `price`) VALUES
(1, 'Canon EOS', 36000),
(2, 'Nikon DSLR', 40000),
(3, 'Sony DSLR', 45000),
(4, 'Olympus DSLR', 50000),
(5, 'Titan Model #301', 13000),
(6, 'Titan Model #201', 3000),
(7, 'HMT Milan ', 8000),
(8, 'Faber Luba #111', 18000),
(9, 'H&W', 800),
(10, 'Luis Phil', 1000),
(11, 'John Zok', 1500),
(12, 'Jhalsani', 1300);
```

4.2.2. Users Table

a) Table structure for table `users`

```
CREATE TABLE `users` (
  `id` int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
  `name` varchar(255) COLLATE latin1_general_ci NOT NULL,
  `email` varchar(255) COLLATE latin1_general_ci NOT NULL,
  `password` varchar(255) COLLATE latin1_general_ci NOT NULL,
  `contact` varchar(255) COLLATE latin1_general_ci NOT NULL,
  `city` varchar(255) COLLATE latin1_general_ci NOT NULL,
  `address` varchar(255) COLLATE latin1_general_ci NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
)
```

b) Dumping data for table `users`

```
INSERT INTO `users` (`id`, `name`, `email`, `password`, `contact`, `city`, `address`)
VALUES
(2, 'shiv', 'abc@gmail.com', 'e10adc3949ba59abbe56e057f20f883e', '8888888888',
'myftjv', 'jhchtdxhtfcht'),
(4, 'shivansh', 'shivansh@gmail.com', 'e10adc3949ba59abbe56e057f20f883e',
'1234567890', 'delhi', 'delhiii');
```

4.2.3. Users_items Table

a) Table structure for table `users_items`

CREATE TABLE `users_items` (id int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT, user_id int (11) NOT NULL, item_id int(11) NOT NULL, status enum('Added to cart','Confirmed') NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY (`id`), KEY `user_id` (`user_id`), KEY `item_id` (`item_id`), KEY `user_id_2` (`user_id`,`item_id`), KEY `user_id_3` (`user_id`))

b) Dumping data for table `users_items`

INSERT INTO `users_items` (`id`, `user_id`, `item_id`, `status`) VALUES
(7, 4, 2, 'Confirmed'), (8, 4, 3, 'Confirmed'), (9, 4, 1, 'Confirmed'),
(10, 4, 2, 'Confirmed'), (11, 4, 3, 'Confirmed'), (12, 4, 8, 'Confirmed'),
(13, 4, 11, 'Confirmed'), (14, 4, 7, 'Confirmed'), (15, 4, 1, 'Confirmed');

c) Constraints for table `users_items`

ALTER TABLE `users_items` ADD CONSTRAINT `users_items` FOREIGN KEY (`item_id`) REFERENCES `items` (`id`),
ADD CONSTRAINT `users_items` FOREIGN KEY (`user_id`) REFERENCES `users` (`id`);

4.3. PHP

4.3.1. About

PHP (recursive acronym for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor) is a widely-used open source general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML.

4.3.2. Steps involved

a. Open a Connection to MySQL

Before we can access data in the MySQL database, we need to be able to connect to the server:

Example

```
<?php
$servername = "localhost";
$username = "username";
$password = "password";
$conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password);
if ($conn->connect_error) {
   die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);
} ?>
```

b. Select Query:

The SELECT statement is used to select data from one or more table.

Example:

```
$sql = "SELECT id, firstname, lastname FROM MyGuests";
$result = $conn->query($sql);
if ($result->num_rows > 0) {
   // output data of each row
   while($row = $result->fetch_assoc()) {
      echo "id: " . $row["id"]. " - Name: " . $row["firstname"]. " " . $row["lastname"] }
}
```

4.4. PHP Sessions

When you work with an application, you open it, do some changes, and then you close it. This is much like a Session. The computer knows who you are. It knows when you start the application and when you end. But on the internet there is one problem: the web server does not know who you are or what you do, because the HTTP address doesn't maintain state.. Session variables solve this problem by storing user information to be used across multiple pages (e.g. username, favorite color, etc). By default, session variables last until the user closes the browser.. So; Session variables hold information about one single user, and are available to all pages in one application.

A. Start a PHP Session
A session is started with the session_start() function. Session variables are set with the PHP global variable: $_SESSION.

Example
```
<?php
session_start();
?>
```

B. Get PHP Session Variable Values
Session variables are not passed individually to each new page, instead they are retrieved from the session we open at the beginning of each page (session_start()). All session variable values are stored in the global $_SESSION variable:

Example
```
<?php
// Echo session variables that were set on previous page
echo "Favorite color is " . $_SESSION["favcolor"] . ".<br>";
?>
```

C. Modify a PHP Session Variable
To change a session variable, just overwrite it:

Example
```
<?php
$_SESSION["favcolor"] = "yellow";
print_r($_SESSION);?>
```

D. Destroy a PHP Session
To remove all global session variables and destroy the session, use session_unset() and session_destroy():

Example :
```
<?php
// remove all session variables
session_unset();

// destroy the session
session_destroy();
?>
```

5. Lifestyle Store

5.1. Introduction to Lifestyle Store

5.1.1. Motto of Project

The motto of Project is to create an “e-commerce website” for purchasing of items that are need in day-today life.

5.1.2. About Lifestyle Store

It is an e-commerce website that will work seamlessly across different types of devices. It includes various webpages like log-in, sign-up, setting, product, cart and log-out etc. It sells watches, shirts and cameras.

5.1.3. Implementation :

The 8 main pages to be designed are:

1) index.php
2) about.php
3) contact.php
4) signup.php
5) home.php
6) confirm.php
7) success.php
8) settings.php

The other required php files are:

1) header.php
2) footer.php
3) common.php

Technology Used:

- Netbeans
- Wamp

Database Used: MySqli

Language Used:

- HTML5
- CSS
- Bootstrap v3.3.6
- Php

5.2. Outputs

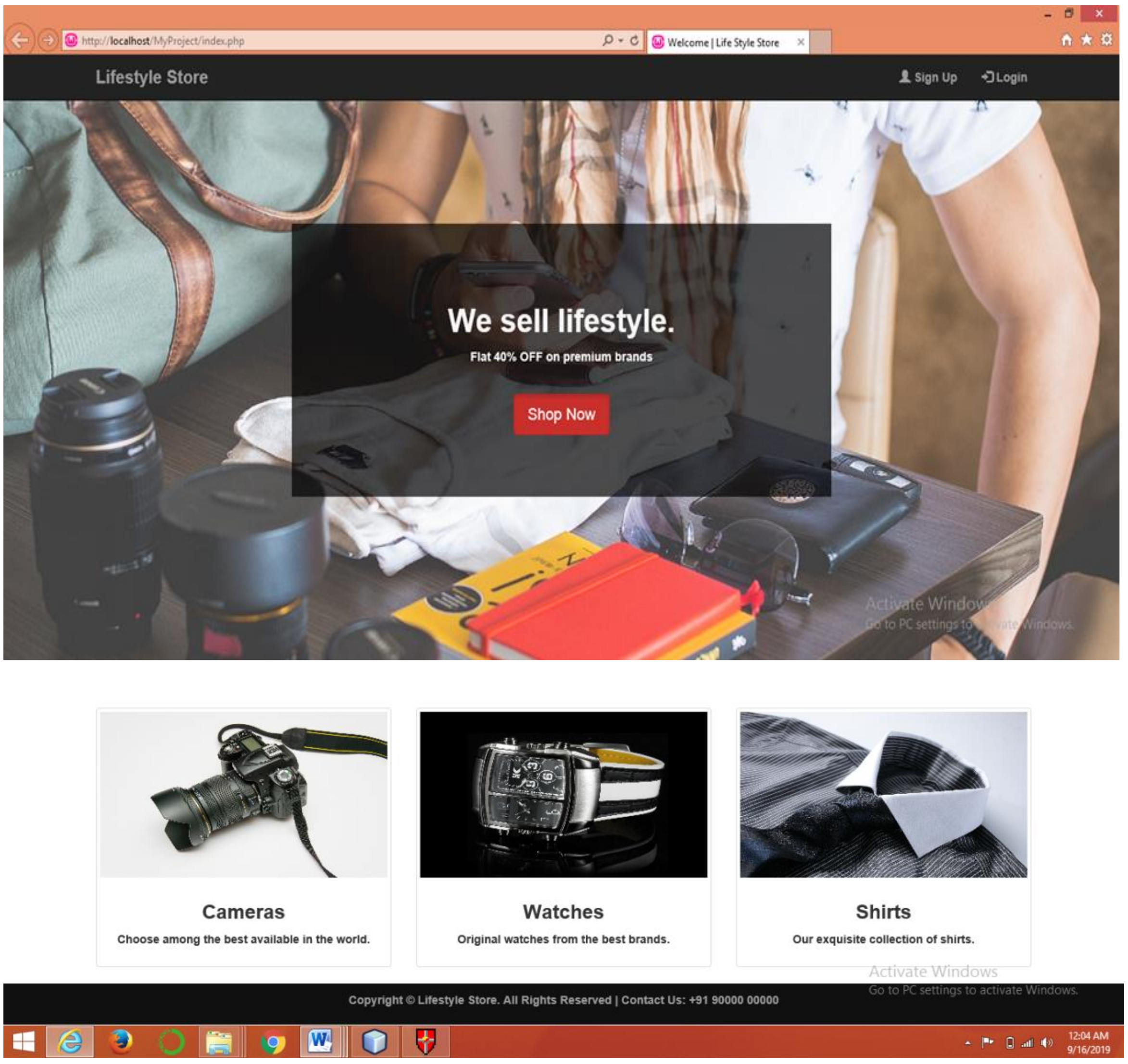
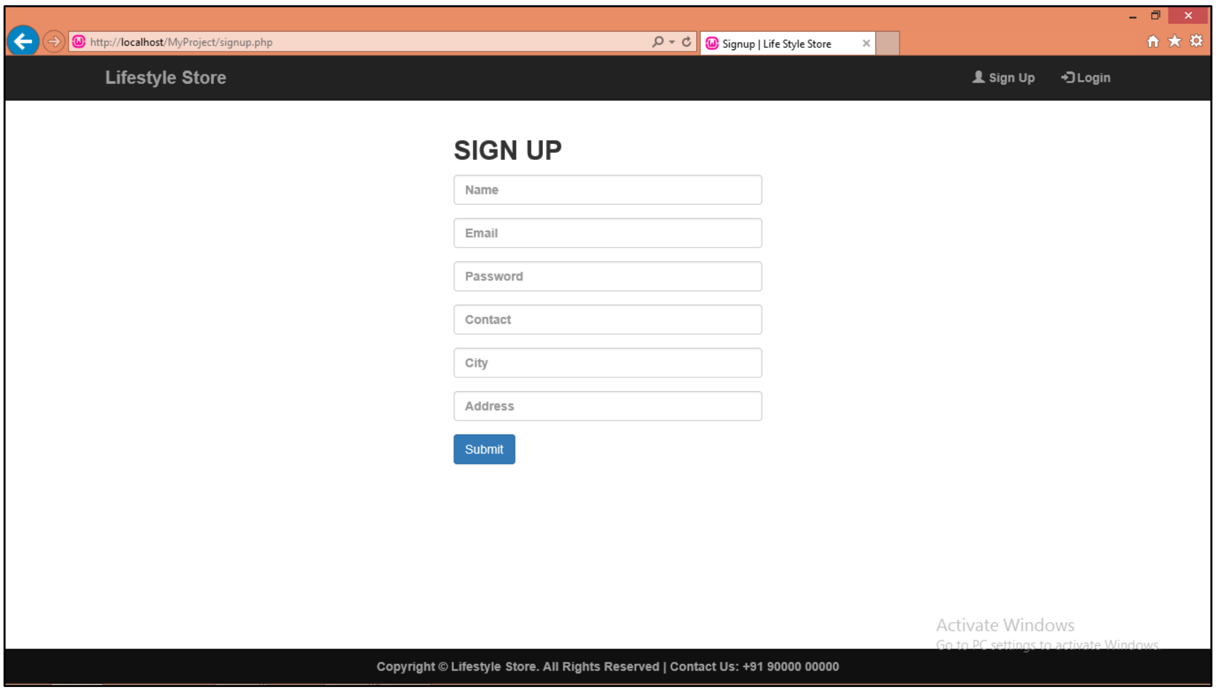

http://localhost/MyProject/index.php
Welcome | Life Style Store
Lifestyle Store
Sign Up
Login
We sell lifestyle.
Flat 40% OFF on premium brands
Shop Now
Cameras
Choose among the best available in the world.
Watches
Original watches from the best brands.
Shirts
Our exquisite collection of shirts.
Copyright © Lifestyle Store. All Rights Reserved | Contact Us: +91 90000 00000

Fig 7: Homepage


http://localhost/MyProject/signup.php

Signup | Life Style Store

Lifestyle Store

Sign Up

Login

SIGN UP

Name

Email

Password

Contact

City

Address

Submit

Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

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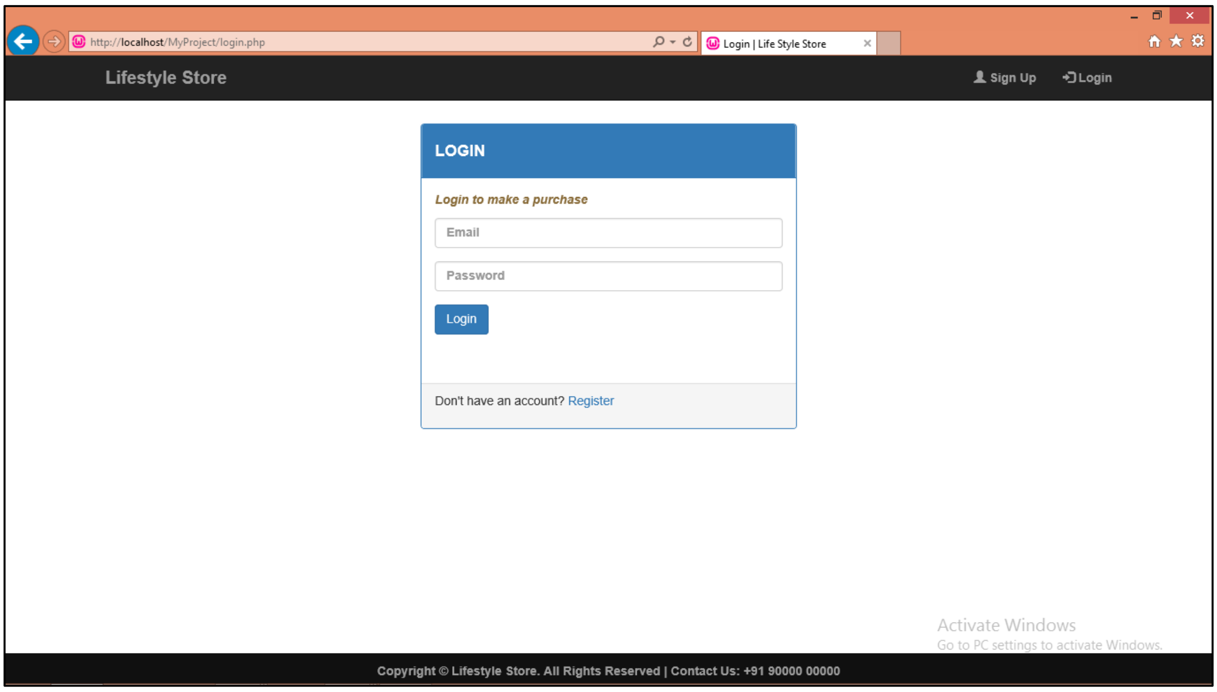
http://localhost/MyProject/login.php

Login | Life Style Store

Lifestyle Store

Sign Up

Login

LOGIN

Login to make a purchase

Email

Password

Login

Don't have an account? Register

Activate Windows
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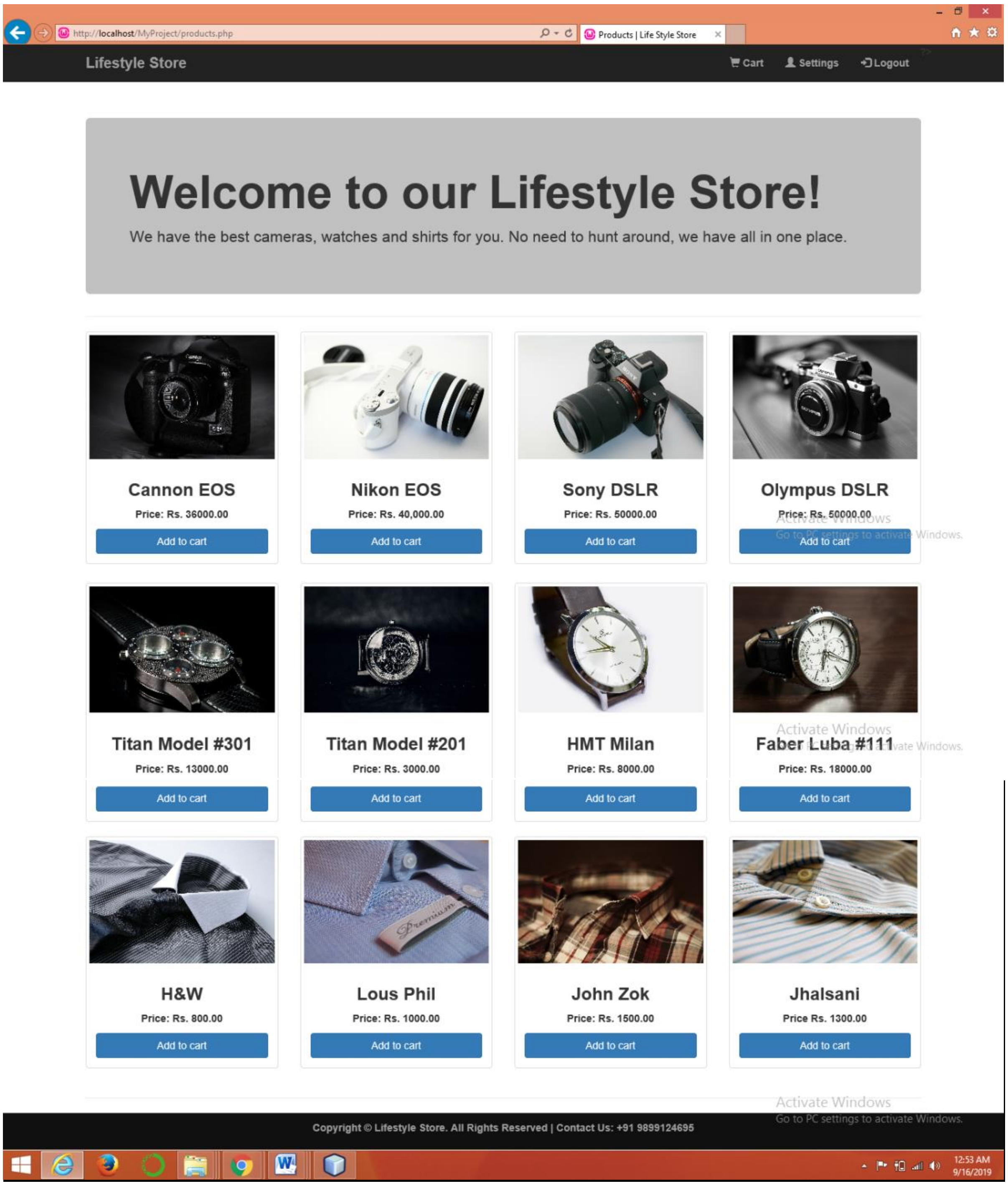
Fig 8: Sign-up & Login page



http://localhost/MyProject/products.php

Products | Life Style Store

Lifestyle Store

Cart Settings Logout

Welcome to our Lifestyle Store!

We have the best cameras, watches and shirts for you. No need to hunt around, we have all in one place.

Cannon EOS
Price: Rs. 36000.00
Add to cart

Nikon EOS
Price: Rs. 40,000.00
Add to cart

Sony DSLR
Price: Rs. 50000.00
Add to cart

Olympus DSLR
Price: Rs. 50000.00
Add to cart

Titan Model #301
Price: Rs. 13000.00
Add to cart

Titan Model #201
Price: Rs. 3000.00
Add to cart

HMT Milan
Price: Rs. 8000.00
Add to cart

Faber Luba #111
Price: Rs. 18000.00
Add to cart

H&W
Price: Rs. 800.00
Add to cart

Lous Phil
Price: Rs. 1000.00
Add to cart

John Zok
Price: Rs. 1500.00
Add to cart

Jhalsani
Price Rs. 1300.00
Add to cart

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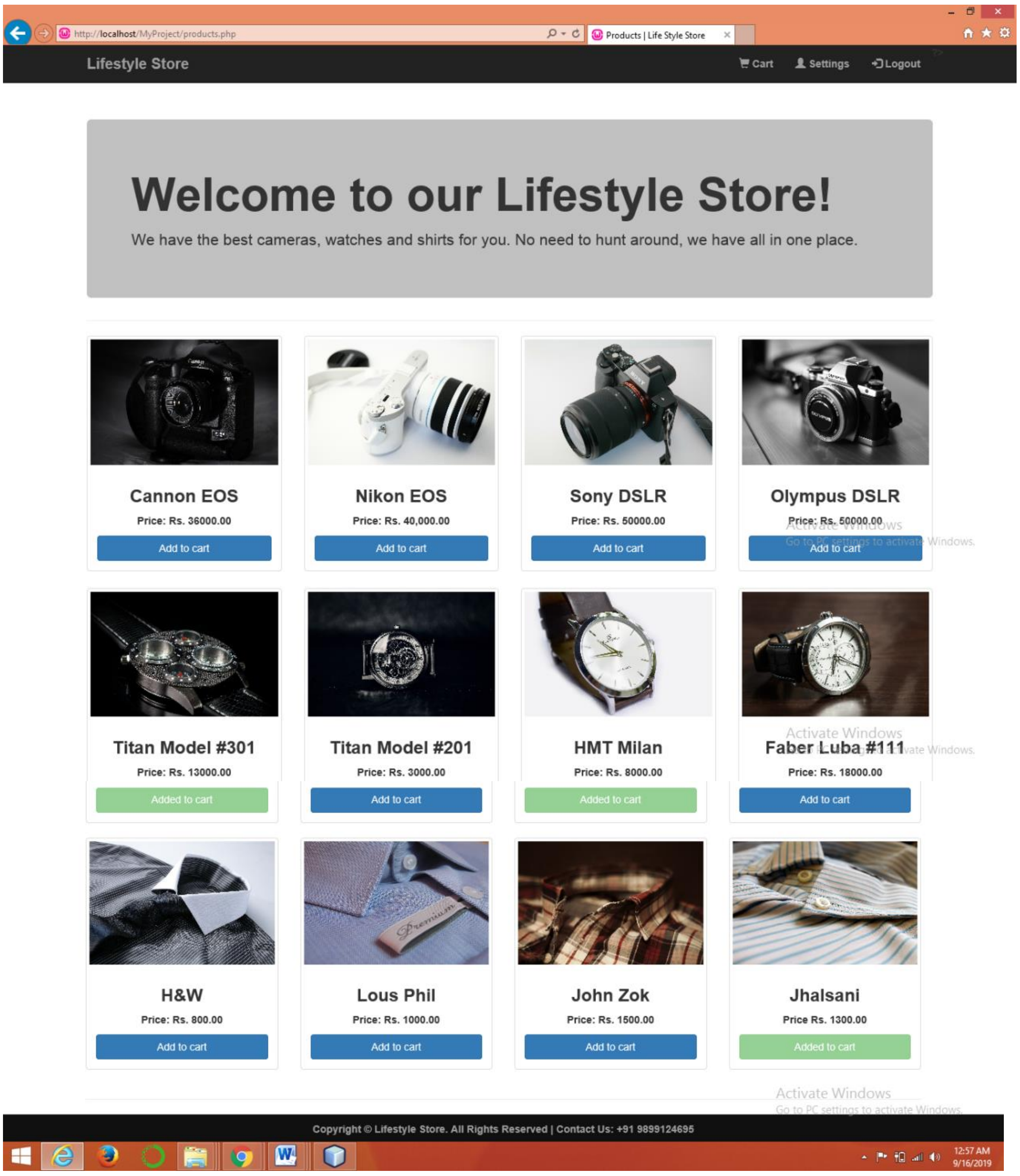
Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

12:53 AM
9/16/2019

Fig 9: Product page


http://localhost/MyProject/products.php

Products | Life Style Store

Lifestyle Store

Cart Settings Logout

Welcome to our Lifestyle Store!

We have the best cameras, watches and shirts for you. No need to hunt around, we have all in one place.

Cannon EOS
Price: Rs. 36000.00
Add to cart

Nikon EOS
Price: Rs. 40,000.00
Add to cart

Sony DSLR
Price: Rs. 50000.00
Add to cart

Olympus DSLR
Price: Rs. 50000.00
Add to cart

Titan Model #301
Price: Rs. 13000.00
Added to cart

Titan Model #201
Price: Rs. 3000.00
Add to cart

HMT Milan
Price: Rs. 8000.00
Added to cart

Faber Luba #111
Price: Rs. 18000.00
Add to cart

H&W
Price: Rs. 800.00
Add to cart

Lous Phil
Price: Rs. 1000.00
Add to cart

John Zok
Price: Rs. 1500.00
Add to cart

Jhalsani
Price Rs. 1300.00
Added to cart

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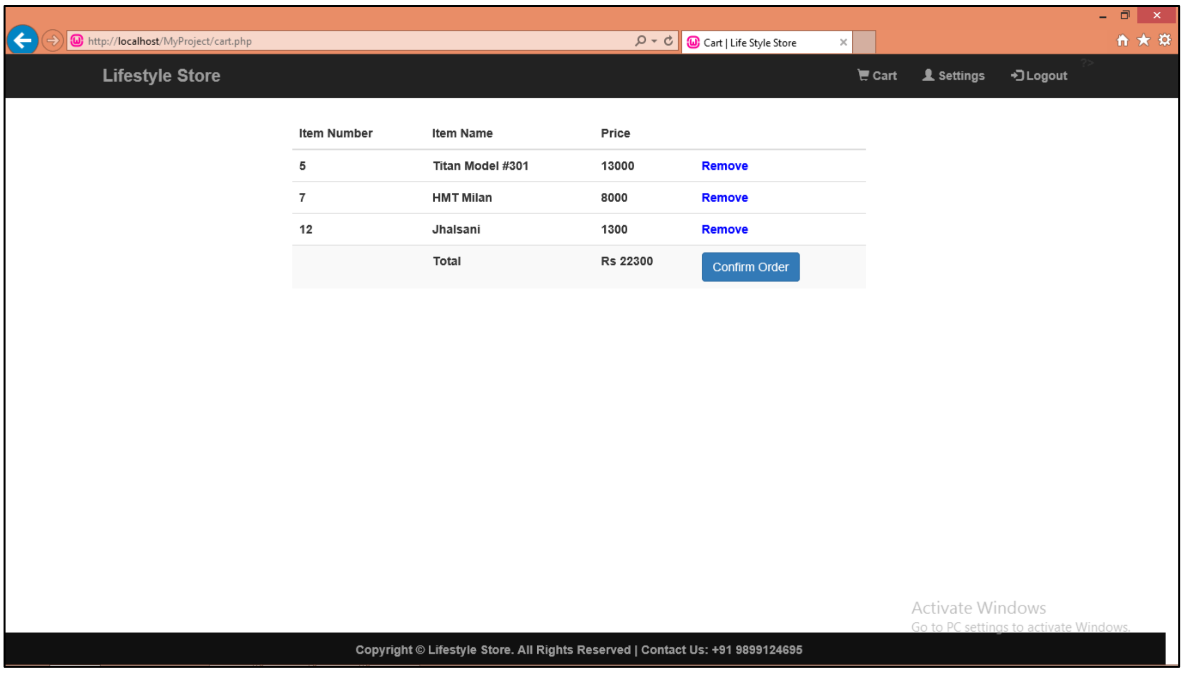
12:57 AM 9/16/2019

Fig 10: Adding to cart



http://localhost/MyProject/cart.php

Cart | Life Style Store

Lifestyle Store

Cart Settings Logout

Item Number	Item Name	Price	
5	Titan Model #301	13000	Remove
7	HMT Milan	8000	Remove
12	Jhalsani	1300	Remove
	Total	Rs 22300	Confirm Order

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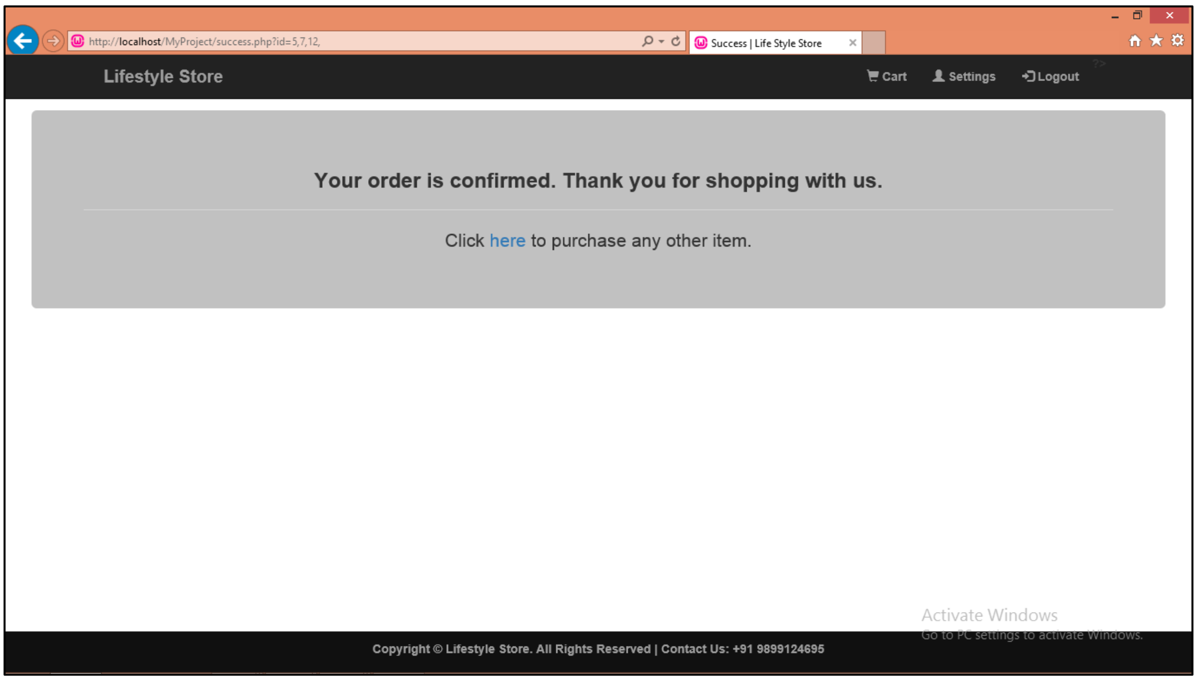
Fig 11: Cart pzge.



http://localhost/MyProject/success.php?id=5,7,12,

Success | Life Style Store

Lifestyle Store

Cart Settings Logout

Your order is confirmed. Thank you for shopping with us.

Click here to purchase any other item.

Activate Windows
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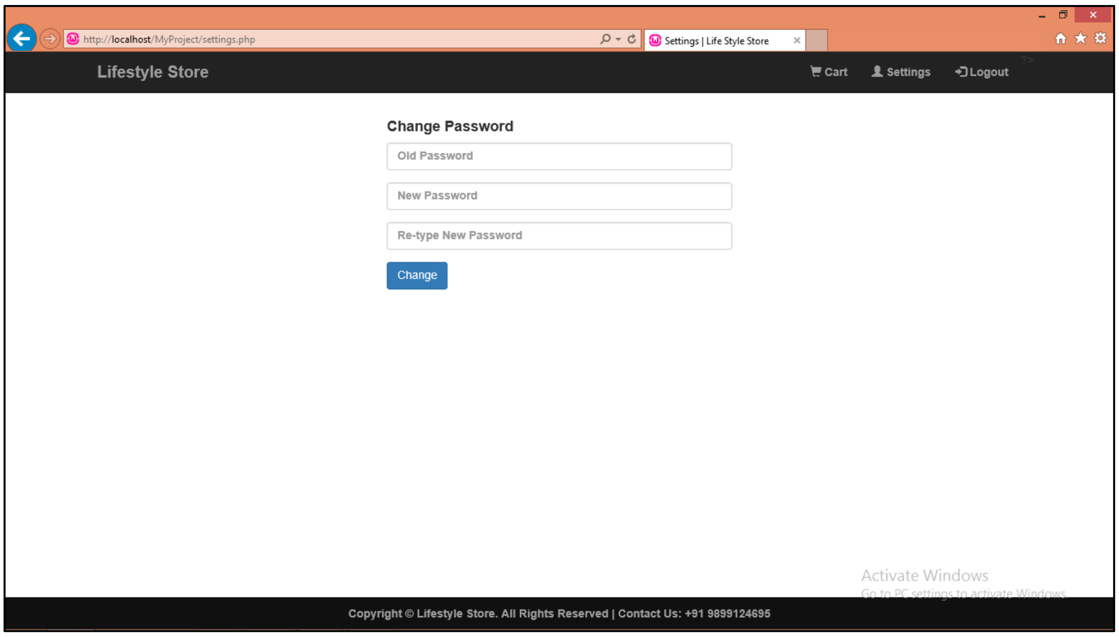
Fig 12: Confirm page



http://localhost/MyProject/settings.php

Lifestyle Store

Change Password

Old Password

New Password

Re-type New Password

Change

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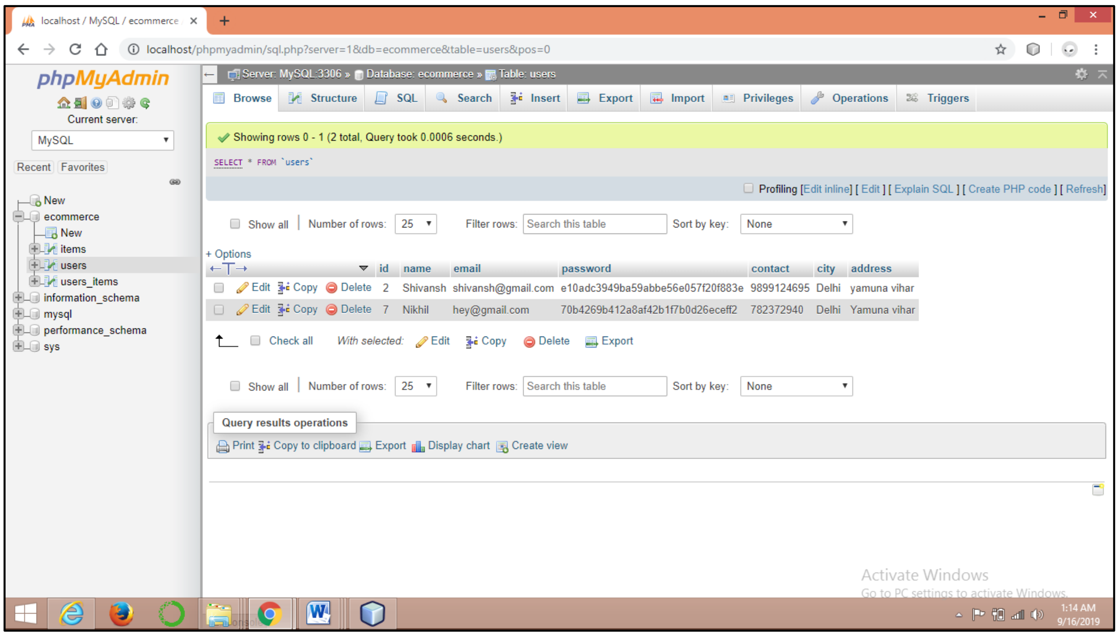
Settings | Life Style Store
Cart
Settings
Logout
Activate Windows
Go to PC settings to activate Windows.

Fig 13: Settings page



localhost/phpmyadmin/sql.php?server=1&db=ecommerce&table=users&pos=0

Server: MySQL:3306 » Database: ecommerce » Table: users

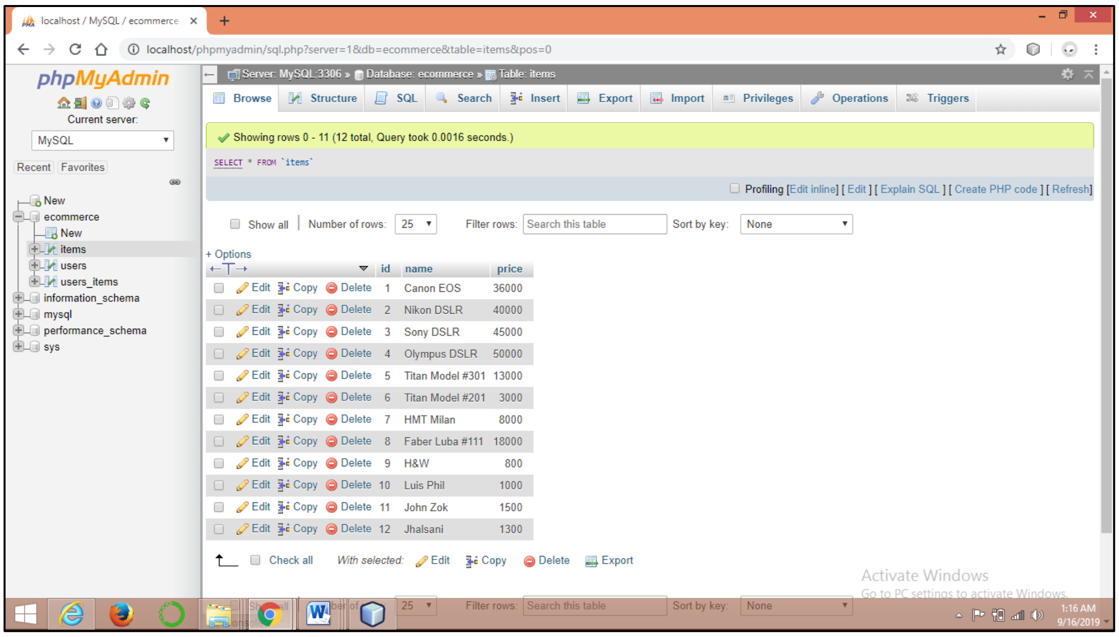
Showing rows 0 - 1 (2 total, Query took 0.0006 seconds.)

```
SELECT * FROM `users`
```

Number of rows: 25 Filter rows: Search this table Sort by key: None

	id	name	email	password	contact	city	address
Edit Copy Delete	2	Shivansh	shivansh@gmail.com	e10adc3949ba59abbe56e057f20f883e	9899124695	Delhi	yamuna vihar
Edit Copy Delete	7	Nikhil	hey@gmail.com	70b4269b412a8af42b1f7b0d26eceff2	782372940	Delhi	Yamuna vihar

Fig 14: Users Table in Database



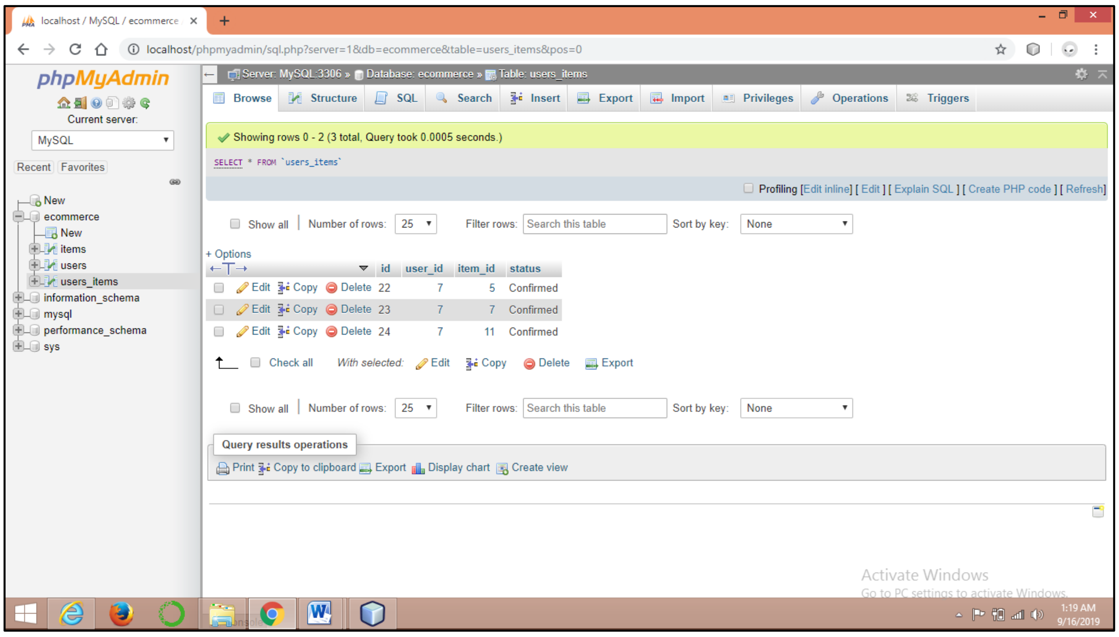
localhost / MySQL / ecommerce
localhost/phpmyadmin/sql.php?server=1&db=ecommerce&table=items&pos=0
Server: MySQL:3306 » Database: ecommerce » Table: items
Browse Structure SQL Search Insert Export Import Privileges Operations Triggers

Showing rows 0 - 11 (12 total, Query took 0.0016 seconds.)

```
SELECT * FROM `items`
```

id	name	price
1	Canon EOS	36000
2	Nikon DSLR	40000
3	Sony DSLR	45000
4	Olympus DSLR	50000
5	Titan Model #301	13000
6	Titan Model #201	3000
7	HMT Milan	8000
8	Faber Luba #111	18000
9	H&W	800
10	Luis Phil	1000
11	John Zok	1500
12	Jhalsani	1300

Fig 15: Items Table in Database



localhost / MySQL / ecommerce
localhost/phpmyadmin/sql.php?server=1&db=ecommerce&table=users_items&pos=0
Server: MySQL:3306 » Database: ecommerce » Table: users_items
Browse Structure SQL Search Insert Export Import Privileges Operations Triggers

Showing rows 0 - 2 (3 total, Query took 0.0005 seconds.)

```
SELECT * FROM `users_items`
```

id	user_id	item_id	status
22	7	5	Confirmed
23	7	7	Confirmed
24	7	11	Confirmed

Fig 16: Users_items Table in Database

Conclusion

This report is about the fundamentals used in Web-development that is what basic things one should be familiar with in order to start web applications. I have used these in order to complete my summer training project i.e. “Lifestyle Store” which will basically give all the details about e-commerce website. “Lifestyle Store” is an e-commerce website that will work seamlessly across different types of devices. It includes various webpages like log-in, sign-up, setting, product, cart and log-out etc. It is used to sell various types of products like watches, shirts and cameras.

Also while training in Web development at Internshala, I learned a lot of new skills technically as well as professionally and how it feels to work in such a environment.

References

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- https://youtube.com
- https://google.com