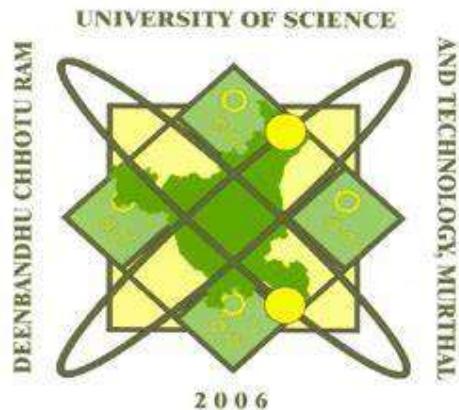


# **Project Report on**

## **MeTV**

Submitted in partial Fulfilment of Requirement for the Award of the  
Degree  
**Bachelor of Computer Application**



Department of Computer Science  
**Hindu Institute of Management, Sonipat**  
Sonipat Haryana – 131001  
**2021 – 2024**

**Submitted To:**

Ms. Kirti Vashishtha  
Hindu Institute of Management

**Submitted By:**

Vinay Singal  
21012041056

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that all the work presented in the Project Report entitled '**MeTV**' in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of "**Bachelor of Computer Applications**" in Computer Science, '**Hindu Institute of Management**', **Deenbandhu Chotu Ram University of Science and Technology**', **Murthal** is an authentic record of our own work carried out under the guidance of **Ms. Kirti Vashishtha**.

Date:

**Vinay Singal**

**(21012041056)**

## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the Project Report on "**MeTV**" entitled which is submitted by **Vinay Singal (21012041056)** has been successfully completed and submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of degree **Bachelor of Computer Applications in Computer Science, Hindu Institute of Management, Deenbandhu Chotu Ram University of Science and Technology, Mурthal, Sonipat** is a record of the candidate's work carried out by him under the supervision of undersigned. The matter embodied in this report is original and has not been submitted for the award of any other degree. His performance was good during the tenure.

Date:

**Ms. Kirti Vashishtha**

(Project Incharge)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It brings me great pleasure to finally complete the Minor Project in partial fulfilment of the prerequisite for the award of Bachelor of Computer Applications. I would like to thank **Ms. Kirti Vashishtha** (Project Incharge, BCA department) who was involved with me in this project to make it a success. I extend my heartfelt and profound gratitude to my respected faculty members for providing me the impulse to get this work off the ground.

Date:

Vinay Singal

(21012041056)

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**CHAPTER-1**  
**INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 ABOUT THE PROJECT**

Ecommerce (electronic commerce) refers to all online activity that involves the buying and selling of products and services. In other words, ecommerce is a process for conducting transactions online. When you go to your favorite online retailer to buy a new pair of shoes, you're engaging in ecommerce. Whereas e-business refers to all aspects of operating an online business, ecommerce refers specifically to the transaction of goods and services. Ecommerce, also known as electronic commerce or internet commerce, refers to the buying and selling of goods or services using the internet, and the transfer of money and data to execute these transactions. Ecommerce is often used to refer to the sale of physical products online, but it can also describe any kind of commercial transaction that is facilitated through online

## **1.2 Other objectives of this project are:**

Ecommerce gives you the power to:

- Manage Online Selling Costs In A Strategic Way ☐ Provide a Unique Customer Experience.
- Establish Deeper Business Relationships
- Improve Customer Loyalty
- Refine Service Efficiency
- Identify The Right Target Audience
- Make your E- Commerce website mobile responsive
- Sell more

**CHAPTER-2**  
**SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT LIFE**  
**CYCLE (SDLC)**

## **2.1 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT LIFECYCLE (SDLC)**

The systems development life cycle (SDLC) is a structured process used in project management that outlines the stages involved in developing a system, starting from the feasibility study to maintaining the completed application. SDLC applies to both technical and non-technical systems and can involve IT technologies like hardware and software. Project and program managers usually participate in SDLC.

Every system, whether it's hardware or software, goes through a development process that's like a series of steps. SDLC provides a clear structure and framework to define these phases and steps involved in building a system. It's a method to keep everything organized and clear during development. SDLC is also known as Software Development Life Cycle, which focuses solely on the development of software.

In SDLC, documenting everything is essential, no matter which model is chosen for an application. This documentation happens alongside the development process. Some methods work better for specific projects, but ultimately, the success of a project often depends on how closely the chosen plan is followed.

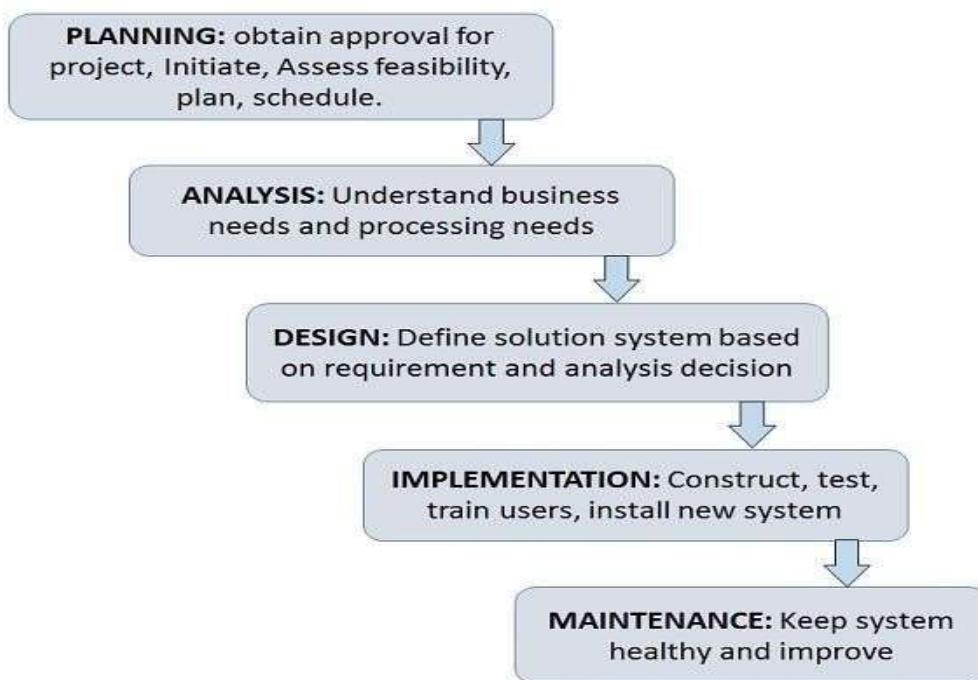
## **2.2 Purpose of SDLC**

- The main purpose of SDLC is to build a high-quality product on the basis of customer's requirements.
- It helps in successful implementation of project that satisfy user's need.
- To ensure the delivery of project on time and within budget

## **2.3 Various Phases of SDLC:**

There are five phases of SDLC which are given below:

1. Planning
2. Requirement Analysis
3. Design
4. Implementation
5. Maintenance



**Fig. 2.3.1**

### **2.3.1 Planning phase**

In the initial phase of planning for the MeTV e-commerce Platform, developer a strategic blueprinting process that defines the entire development cycle. Planning for a e-commerce website involves understanding the goals, features, and technical requirements. Here are steps you might take in the planning phase:

- **Define Objectives and Goals:** Determine the purpose of the website.  
Is it for purchasing led Tv.
- **Feature Identification:** List the essential features: Buying product, add items to cart , user accounts, etc.
- **Technical Requirements:** Choose the technology stack: web development tools, content management system (CMS), databases, etc.
- **Create a Project Plan:** Develop a timeline with milestones for each phase of development.
- **Design and UX:** Create basic sketches showing the layout and user flow.  
Focus on simplicity and usability.

During this phase, the goal is to lay a comprehensive groundwork that aligns with MeTV principles of delivering a user-friendly TeleVision experience.

## **2.3.2 Requirement Analysis**

This phase involves gathering information about the functional and non-functional requirements of Project.

### **Functional Requirements:**

- User Registration/Login:**

Allow users to register and log in securely.

- Purchase Items:**

Implement a functionality to Buy Items.

- User Profiles:**

Provide user profiles where they can manage like buy products, make cart and send a feedback to MeTV.

### **Non-Functional Requirements:**

- Security:**

Implement secure user authentication and data encryption.

- Compatibility:**

Ensure compatibility across different web browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Microsoft Edge, etc.).

The Requirements phase assumes a central role, describe the functionalities and features essential to the MeTV.

### **2.3.3 System Design**

In the System Design phase for the MeTV e-commerce Website project, the requirements are converted into the technical blueprint that serves as a necessary predecessor to the main development stage. It includes:

#### **Architecture Design:**

- Frontend Design:**

Choose the technologies for the user interface (HTML, CSS, JavaScript).

Design the layout, navigation, and user interactions (possibly using frameworks like Bootstrap, fontawesome).

- Backend Structure:**

Select a backend technology (Php) for handling server-side operations.

Plan the database structure (MySQL) for storing user profiles, products, user orders etc.

#### **Database Design:**

- Database Schema:**

Design the database tables/entities needed (User, product, order manager) based on the functionalities required.

Define relationships between tables (One-to-One, One-to-Many, Many-to-Many).

- Data Storage:**

Plan how products will be stored and retrieved efficiently.

#### **Security Measures:**

- User Authentication:**

Determine how users will register and log in securely.

## **2.3.4 Implementing and coding**

In the Implementation and Coding phase for the MeTV e-commerce Website, the focus shifts to translating the architectural and software design into actual source code. This pivotal phase encompasses the development of all components of the website, including but not limited to the category section, about us section.

### **Frontend Development:**

- HTML/CSS Structure:**

Create the basic structure of web pages using HTML.

Style the website using CSS for layout, fonts, colors, etc.

- Client-Side Interactivity:**

Implement user interactions using JavaScript.

Develop features like buy items, user authentication forms, and interactive elements.

### **Backend Development:**

- Server-Side Logic:**

Set up the backend server (XAMPP).

Write code to handle user authentication, data retrieval, and storage.

- Database Integration:**

Implement code to interact with the database. Use SQL queries.

Implements query to handle CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) operations for user profiles, products etc.

### **User Management:**

- **User Registration/Login:**

Implement user authentication mechanisms (signup, login, logout) with validation checks for user input.

### **Testing:**

- **Unit Testing:**

Write and conduct tests for individual components (functions, modules) to ensure they work as expected.

- **Integration Testing:**

Test the interaction between frontend and backend components to ensure seamless functionality.

### **Deployment:**

- **Server Setup:**

Deploy the website on a hosting service or local server for testing purposes.

### **Documentation:**

- **Code Documentation:**

Write comments and documentation within the code to explain functionality, methods, and logic.

### **2.3.5 Maintenance phase**

During the maintenance stage of the SDLC, the system is assessed to ensure it does not become outdated. This is also where changes are made to initial

software. It involves continuous evaluation of the software in terms of its performance. After software is up and running, it often requires continuous maintenance. It includes:

### **Adaptive Maintenance:**

- **Updates and Enhancements:**

Incorporate updates to keep the website aligned with changing user needs or technological advancements.

- **Feature Additions:**

Introduce new features or functionalities based on user feedback or emerging trends in the e-commerce industry.

### **Perfective Maintenance:**

- **Performance Optimization:**

Fine-tune the website's performance by optimizing code, databases, or server configurations.

- **Usability Improvements:**

Enhance the user experience by refining navigation, design elements, or responsiveness.

# **CHAPTER 3**

# **SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

### **3.1 Hardware and Software requirement:**

The environment for the development, operation and maintenance can be categorized into hardware requirement specification and the software requirement specification each of these requirement has been dealt with as given below:

### **3.2 System Requirements:**

The computer system is made up of units that are put together to achieve a common goal. The requirements for the implementation of the system are as follow:

1. The Hardware
2. The Software

#### **3.2.1 Hardware required:**

Processor	Intel(R) Core (TM) i3-1005G1 CPU @ 1.20GHz 1.19GHz
Ram	4.00 GB or above
Hard Disk	50 GB or above
Input Devices	Keyboard, Mouse
Output Devices	Monitor

### **3.2.2 Software Required:**

Operating System	Windows XP, 7, 8, 10, Linus and
Mac Browsers	Chrome, Microsoft Edge, Firefox
Front-end	HTML, CSS, JavaScript, php
Back-end	MySQL
Server	XAMPP

### **3.3 RECOGNIZATION OF NEEDS:**

First, we start by figuring out what the problem is and look at the different ways people are currently solving it. This step is like making a plan for how to design the system. It involves doing some early research to get a basic understanding of the situation.

In this phase, we break down the work into different parts, like different chapters in a book. Each part has smaller sections, kind of like chapters have their own sections. This helps us organize everything neatly and understand how it all fits together.

It contains various modules and sub-modules such as:

#### **LOGIN:**

The ADMIN AND USER login from this page and get access to all the main modules which contain all sub modules.

#### **MAIN MODULE:**

This module contains all information and functions required to handle pay roll of employee.

- **User Management**

In this sub module we can create, update and delete users this module is only available if you are logged in with ADMIN account.

- **Product Management**

In this sub module we can create, update and delete product this module is only available if you are logged in with ADMIN account.

- **ADD PRODUCT**

In this sub module we can add product this module is only available if you are logged in with ADMIN account.

- **Update Product**

In this sub module we can add product this module is only available if you are logged in with ADMIN account.

- **Print invoice**

In this sub module we can Print or view our product invoice this module is only available if you are logged in with ADMIN or USER account.

- **Delete product**

In this sub module we can Delete product this module is only available if you are logged in with ADMIN account. .

- **Product History**

In this sub module we can fetch all the records from our database into a table and can export them in MS Excel file.

- **TOTAL SALES**

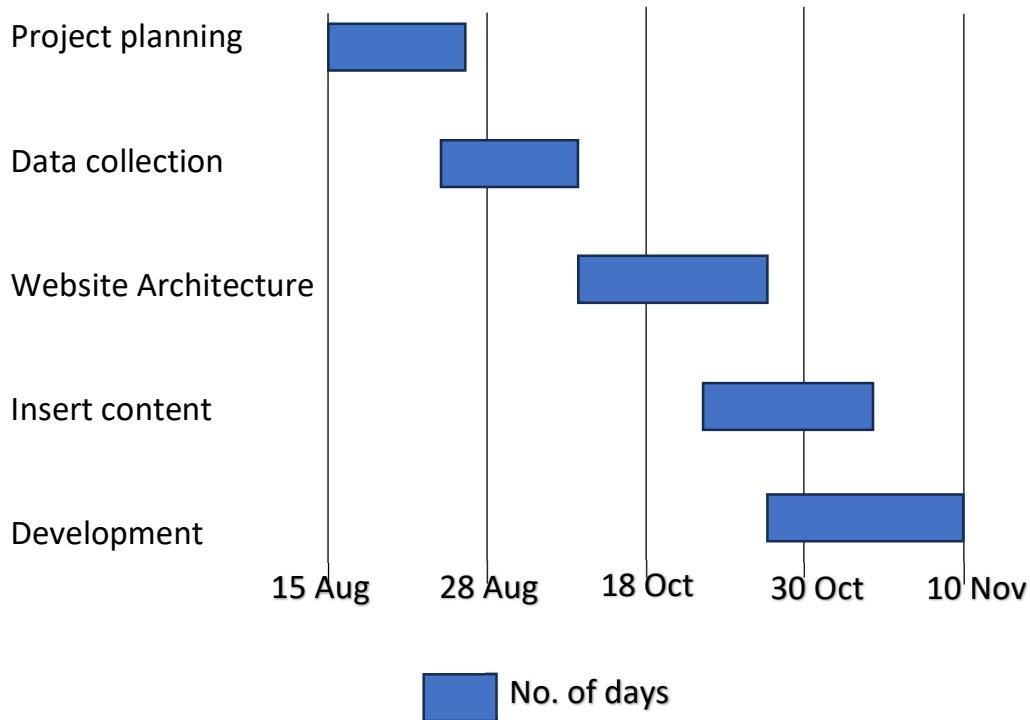
In this sub module we can fetch total sales of products between a particular time

## **Chapter-4**

## **System Design**

## 4.1 Gannt Chart

**Project Life Cycle**

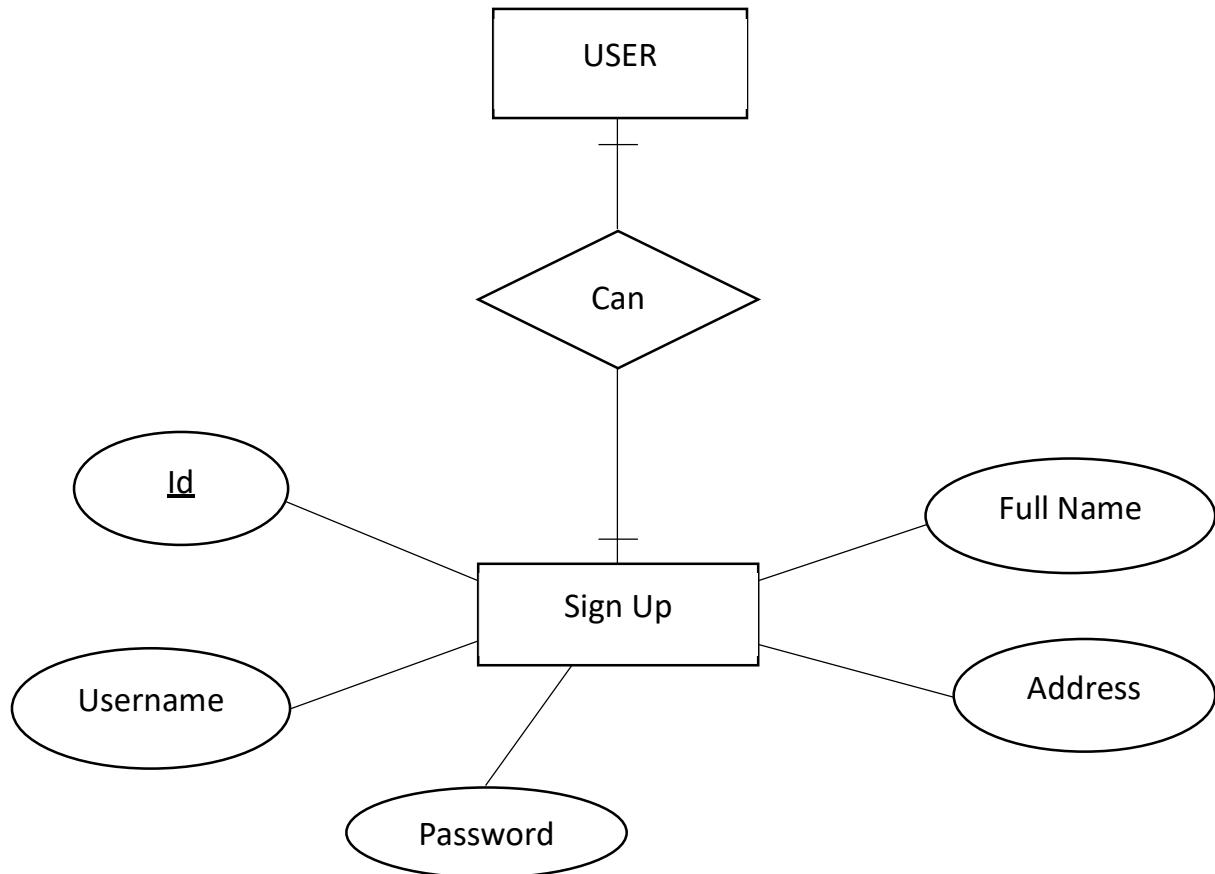


Analysis is a detailed study of various operations performed by the system and the relationship within and outside of the system that is it includes finding out in more detailed what the system problem are and what are the different new changes the user wants

## **4.2 ER Diagram**

### **4.2.1 User Module**

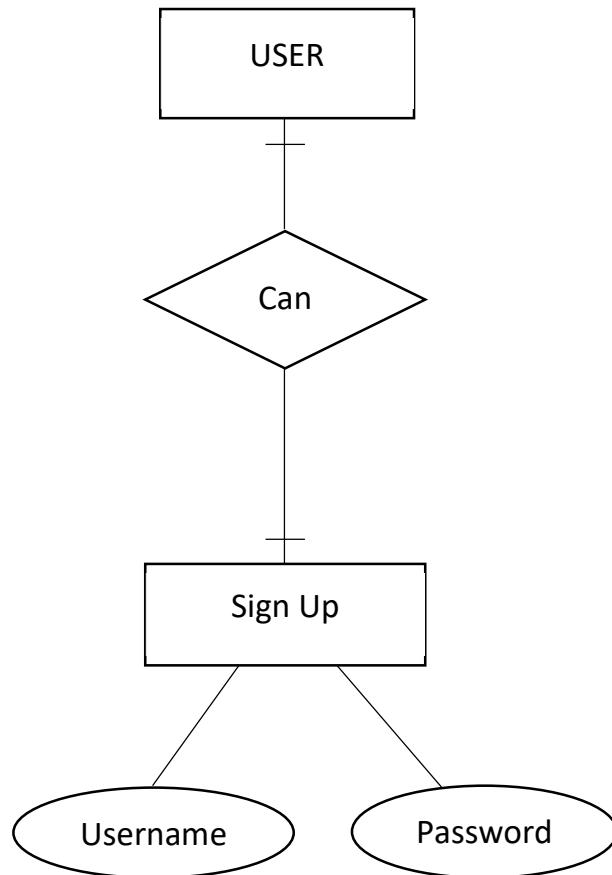
#### **4.2.1.1 Sign Up**



#### **Explanation**

- The SignUp entity contains all the attributes related to the signup process, including username, password, conform\_password, address, city, and zip. It also includes the id attribute, which is the primary key for the SignUp entity.
- The one-to-one relationship between User and SignUp is established. This relationship indicates that each user has exactly one signup record, and each signup record is associated with a unique user.

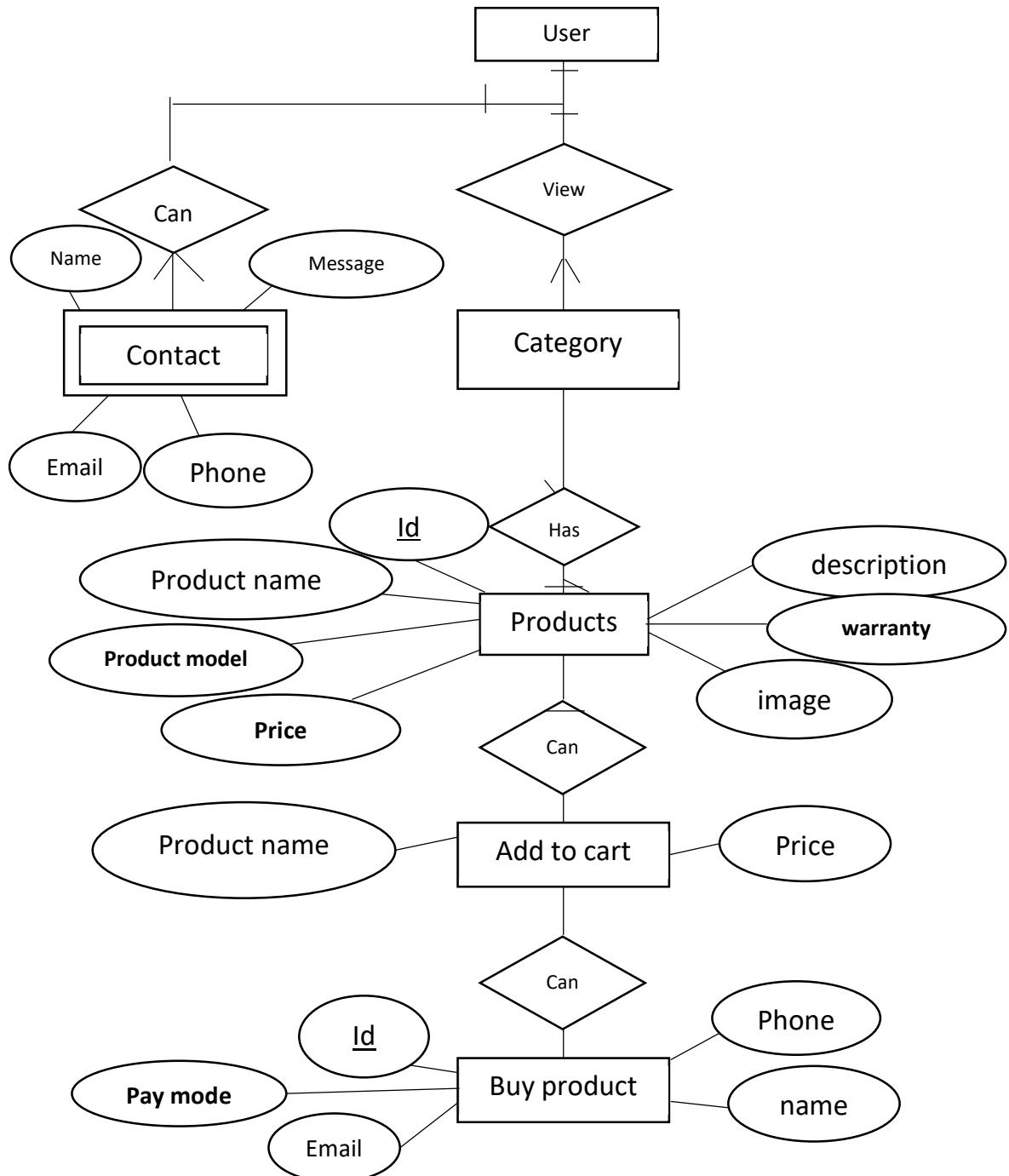
#### 4.2.1.2. Login



#### Explanation

- The Login entity contains all the attributes related to the Login process, including username, password.
- The one-to-one relationship between User and Login is established. This relationship indicates that each user has exactly one Login record, at one time and each Login record is associated with a unique user.

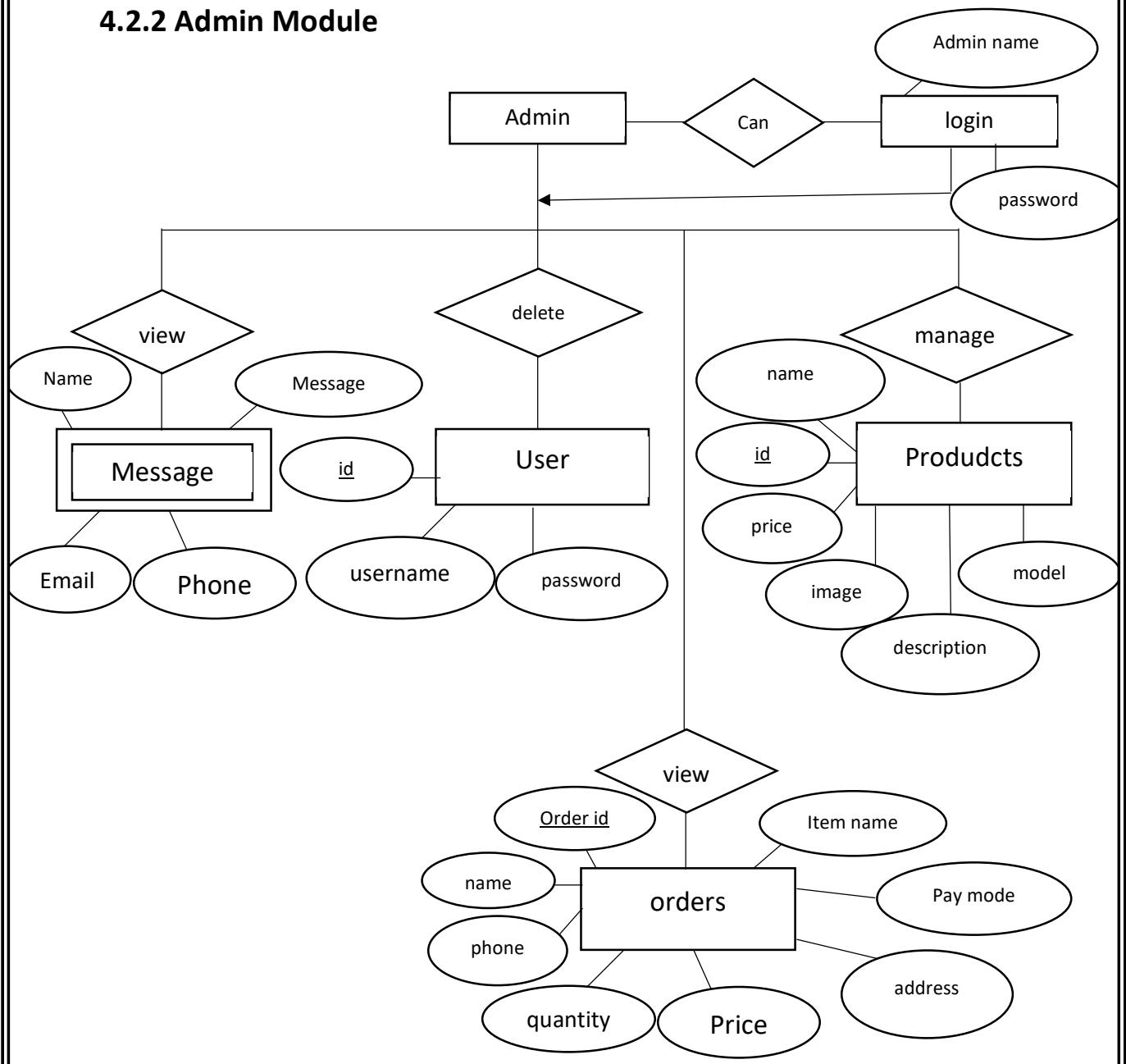
#### 4.2.1.3 Main Module



## **Explanation**

- The Category entity represents different categories that can contain various products
- The Product entity contains information about individual products. It includes a unique identifier (id), product details such as product\_name, price, product model, description, and warranty. It also has a Many-to-One relationship with the Category entity, indicating that many products can belong to one category.
- The Cart entity represents the items that a user has added to their shopping cart. It includes a unique identifier (id), along with product\_name and price. It has a One-to-One relationship with the product entity, indicating that one product can add to cart one time.
- The Purchase entity represents the information about the products a user has bought. It includes a unique identifier (id), product\_name, price, along with user details such as name, email, phone\_no, and pay\_mode.
- The Message entity represents messages that users can send to the admin. It includes user details such as name, email, phone\_no, and the message content. It also has a Many-to-One relationship with the User entity, indicating that many messages can belong to one user

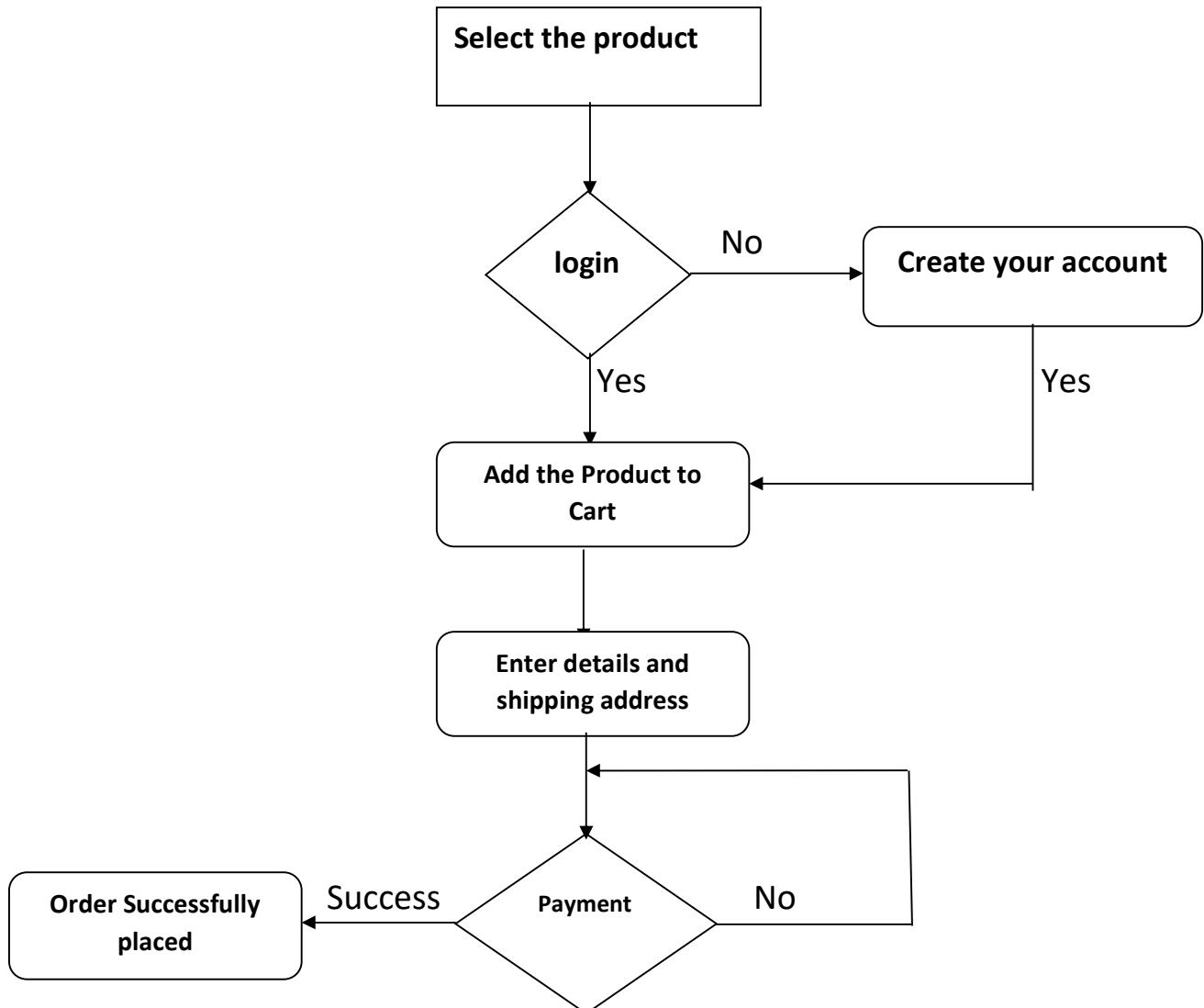
#### **4.2.2 Admin Module**



## **Explanation**

- The Admin entity represents the administrative user. It includes a username and password for authentication purposes.
- The User entity contains information about users. It includes a unique identifier (id), username, and password. This entity allows the admin to view and potentially delete user accounts.
- The Product entity represents the products available in the system. It includes a unique identifier (id), along with details such as product\_name, price, product\_model, description, and image. The admin can manage products, which may include actions like adding, updating, or deleting products.
- The Message entity contains messages that users have sent to the admin. It includes a unique identifier (id), along with user details such as name, email, phone, and the message content. The admin can view messages.
- The Order entity represents the orders placed by users. It includes a unique identifier (order\_id), along with details such as name, phone, address, pay\_mode, item\_name, price, and quantity. The admin can view order details, including the items purchased and user information.

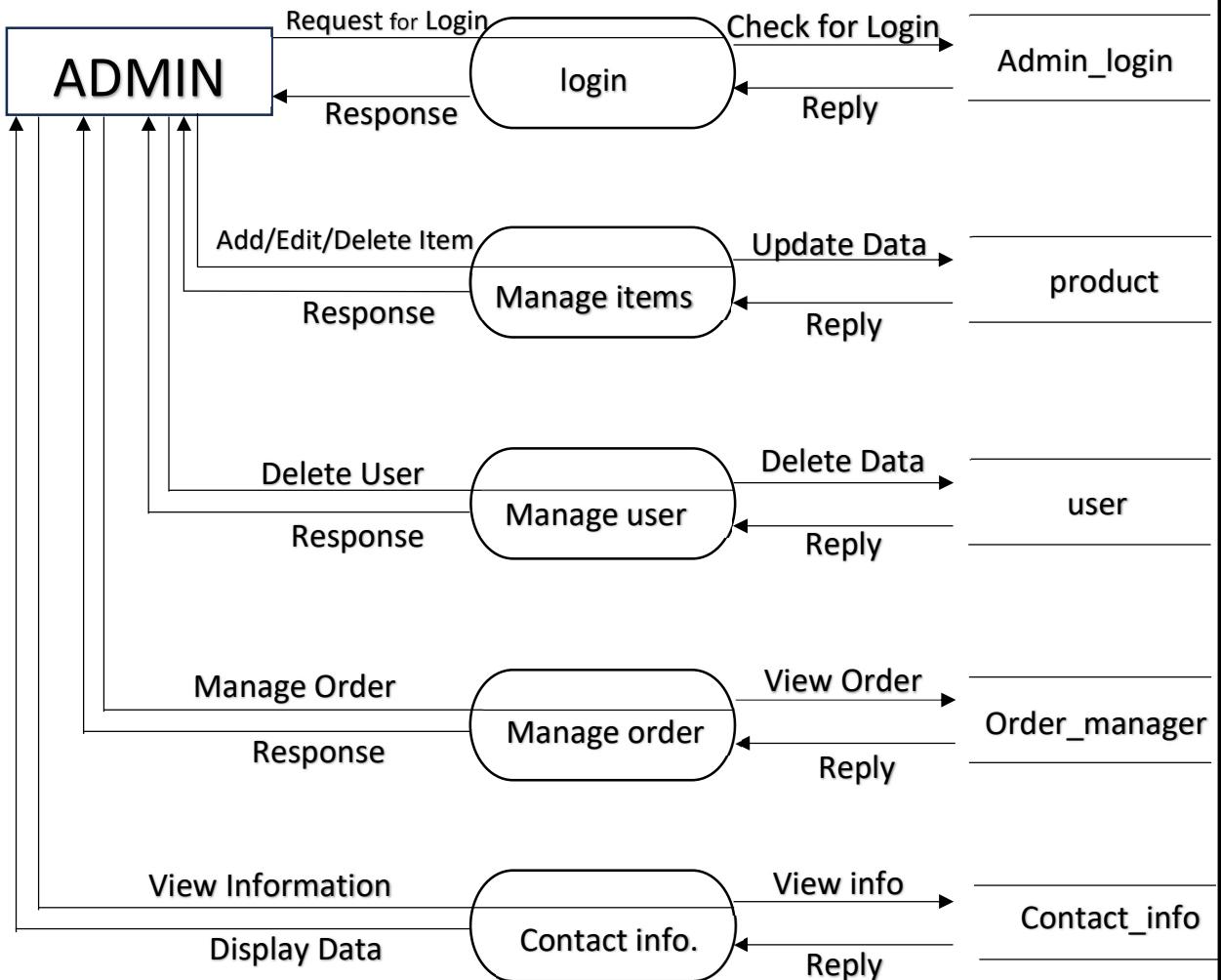
### 4.3 Flow Chart



- First customer chooses their desired product
- They have to click on buy now, then consumer have to login with their credential and if customer doesn't have an account then they have to first create their Account and add the item to the cart.
- The user have to enter his details and address and complete the payment process.

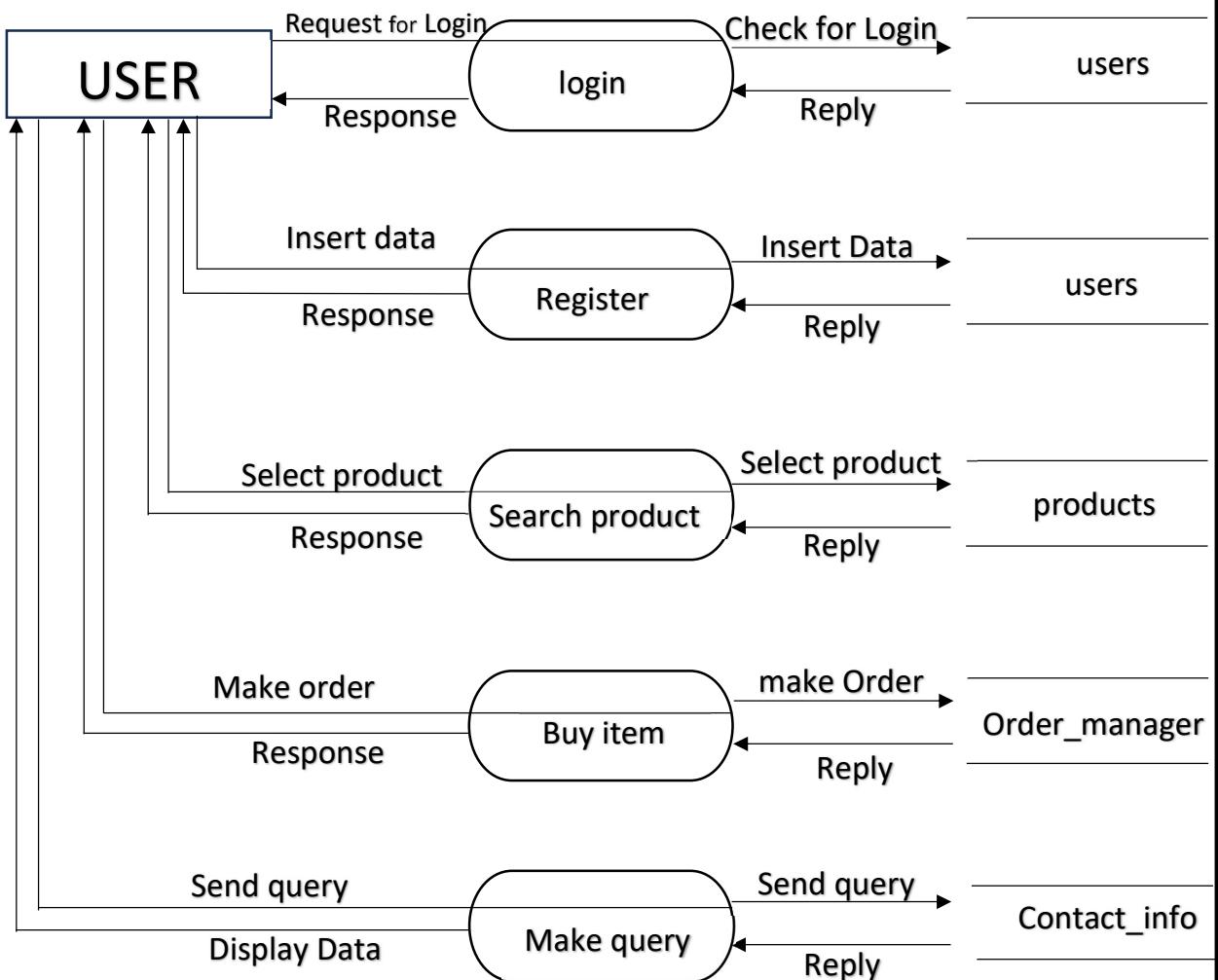
#### **4.4 DFD OF ADMIN'S MODULE**

The Admin side DFD describe the functionality of Admin, Admin is a owner of the website. Admin can first add category of item and then add items by category wise. and admin can manage order and payment detail



## **4.5 DFD OF USER'S MODULE**

The user is all people who operate or visit our website. User is a customer of a website. User can first select product for buy, user must have to register in our system for purchase any item from our website. after register he can login to site and buy item by making online payment through any bank debit card or credit card.



# Chapter 5

## Screen design

## **5.1 User Screen Module**

### **5.1.1 Register Form**

The image shows a registration form titled "Register". The form consists of four input fields: "Full Name" containing "VINAY SINGAL", "Email" containing "vinaysingal123ghn@gmail.com", "Username" containing "vinay", and "Password" containing three asterisks ("\*\*\*"). Below the password field is a blue button labeled "Register". Underneath the "Register" button is a link labeled "Back To Home".

**Fig 5.1.1 Register Form**

If new user buy some product from the website then it must to register first to buy some products.

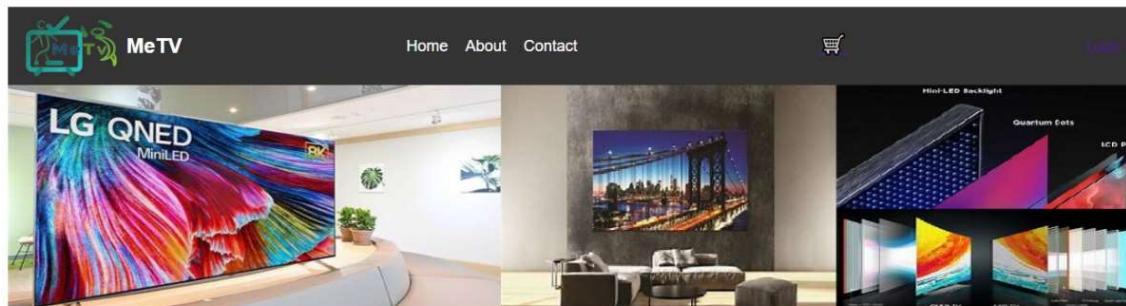
### **5.1.2 Login Form**

The image shows a simple login interface. At the top center is the word "Login". Below it is a label "Username:" followed by a light blue input field containing the text "vinay". Below that is a label "Password:" followed by a white input field containing three dots (...). Below the input fields is a large blue button with the word "Login" in white. At the bottom of the form are two smaller buttons: "Sign Up" and "Admin Login".

**Fig 5.1.2 Login Form**

If old user buy something it simply login with their details, and can easily buy their products

### 5.1.3 Home page



**SAMSUNG**

**ONEPLUS**

**SONY**

[View all](#)

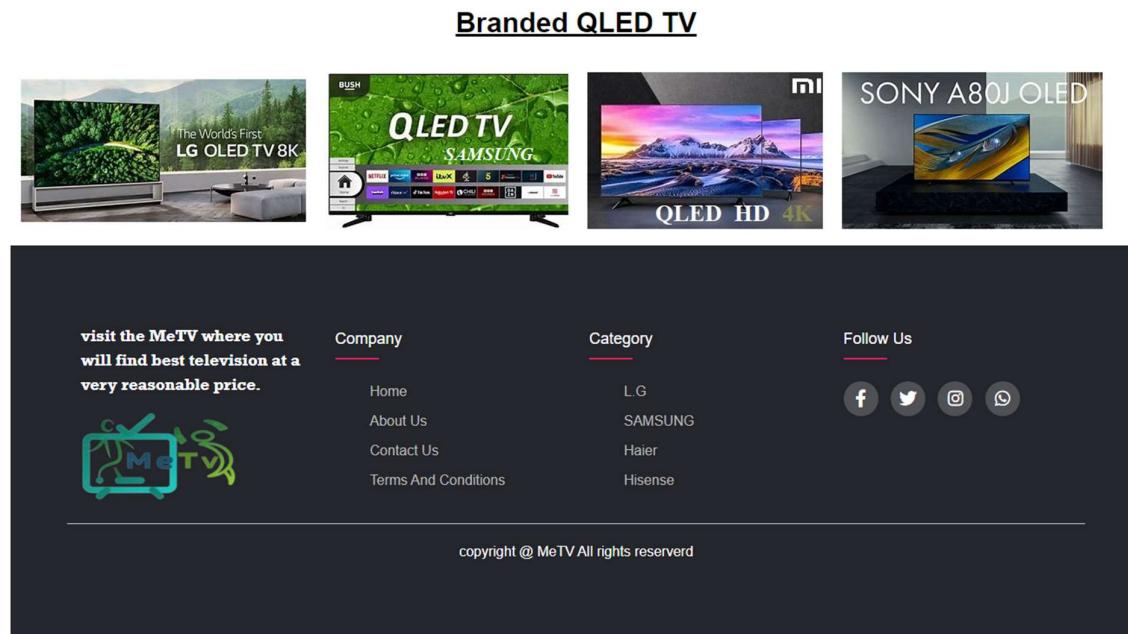
#### Branded QLED TV



**Fig 5.1.3 Home Page**

Here we have shown home page of our e commerce website. The user can easily find the product

### 5.1.4 Home page footer



**Fig 5.1.4 homepage footer**

This is the footer of the website. It contains all the necessary details about the website

### 5.1.5 Category page

The screenshot displays the MeTV website's category page. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, About, Contact, a shopping cart icon, and a user profile icon. Below the navigation bar, a button labeled "Explore Brands" is visible. The main content area features logos for several television brands arranged in a grid:

- SAMSUNG
- LG Life's Good
- ONEPLUS
- XIAOMI (MI)
- HISENSE
- VU CALIFORNIA
- Haier
- realme
- SONY
- BPL
- Panasonic
- PHILIPS

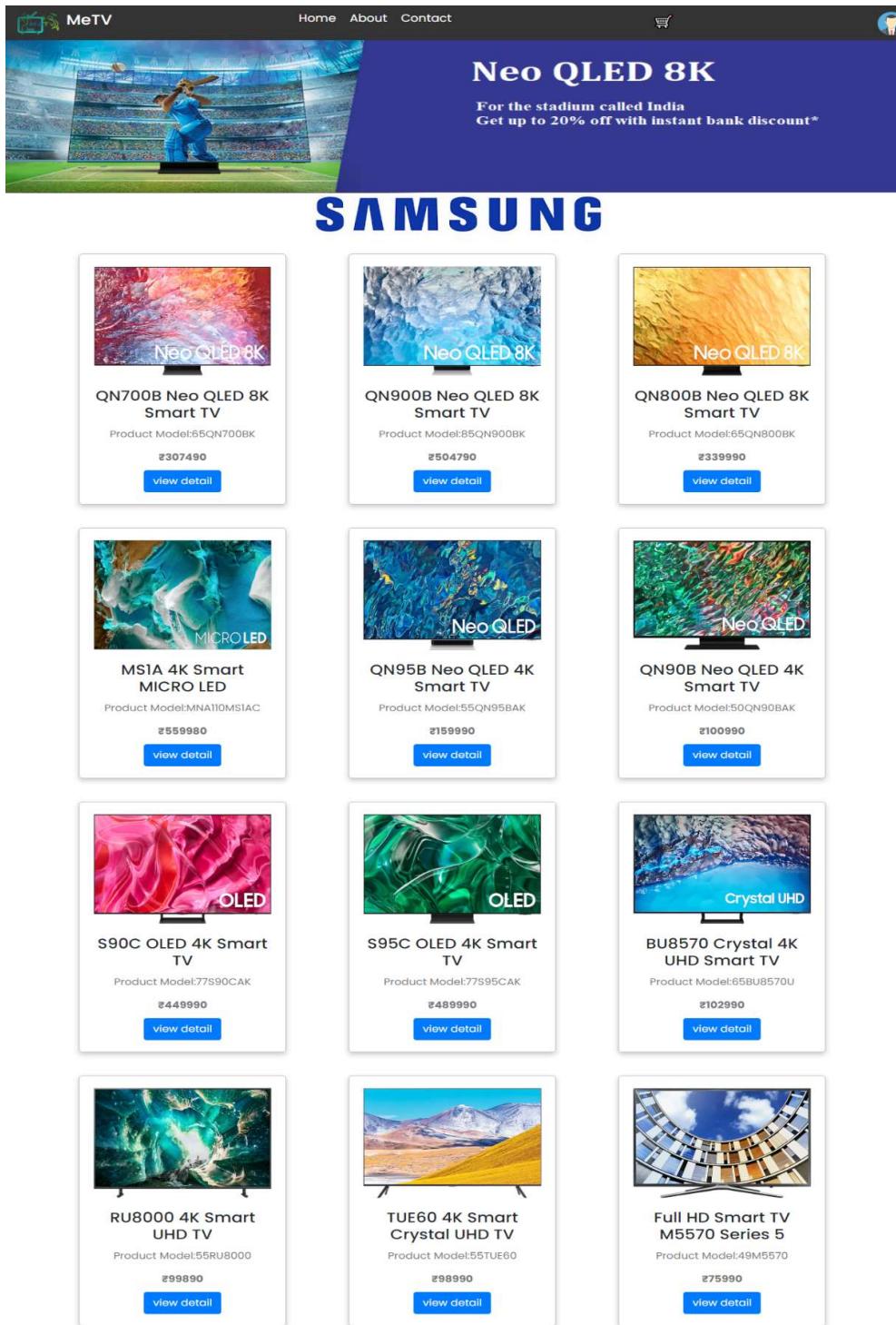
At the bottom of the page, there is a footer section with the following information:

- visit the MeTV where you will find best television at a very reasonable price.
- Company links: Home, About Us, Contact Us, Terms And Conditions.
- Category links: L.G, SAMSUNG, Haier, Hisense.
- Follow Us links: Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp.
- Copyright notice: copyright @ MeTV All rights reserved

**Fig 5.1.5 Categories**

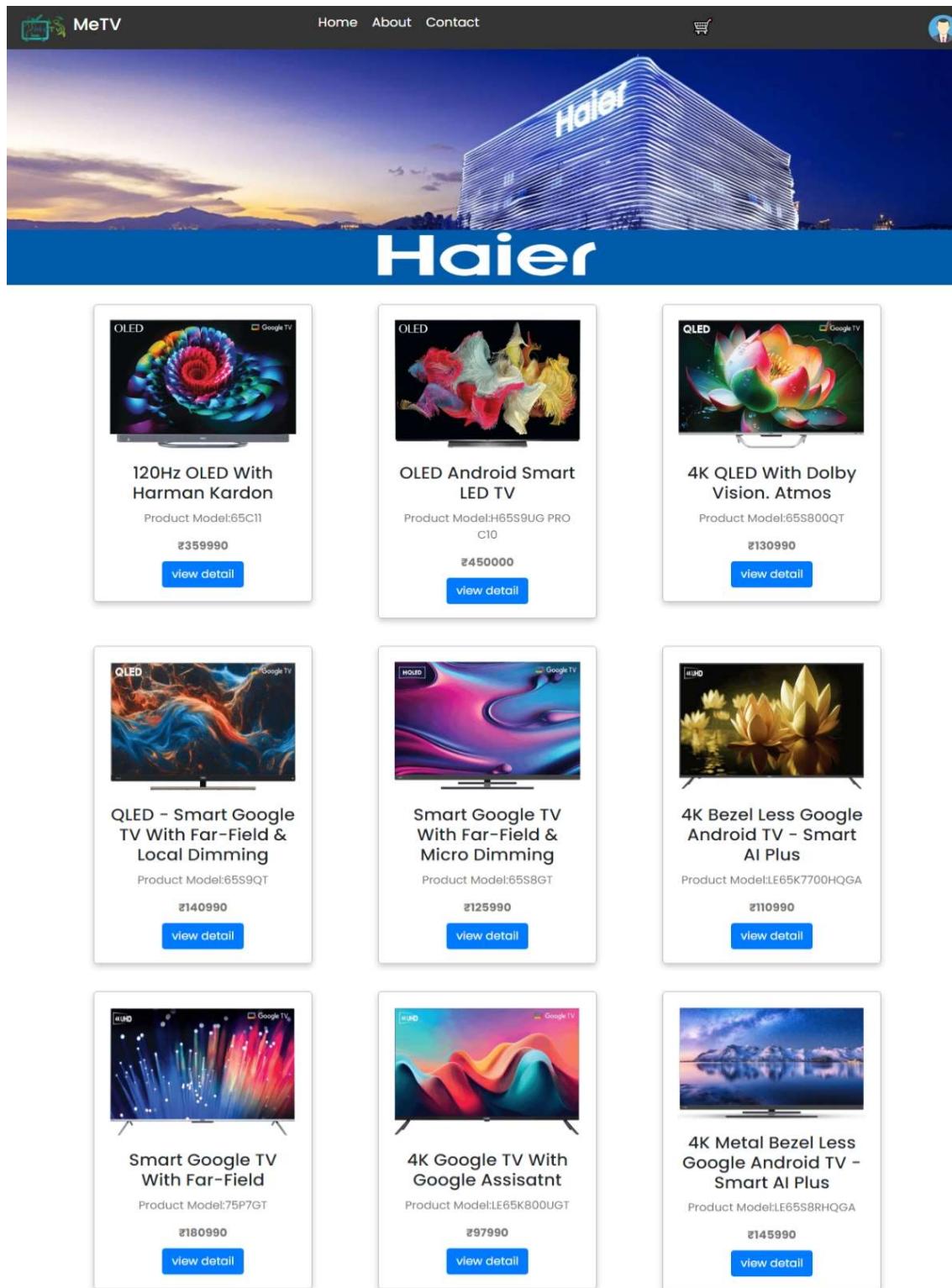
This page contain the various categories of led televisions

## 5.1.6 Samsung Tv page



**Fig 5.1.6 Samsung TVs**  
This page contains various products of Samsung led television

## 5.1.7 Haier Tv page



**Fig 5.1.7 Haier TVs**

This page contains various products of haier led television

## 5.1.8 Product detail page

The screenshot shows a product detail page for an "OLED Android Smart LED TV". The top navigation bar includes links for Home, About, Contact, a shopping cart icon, and a user profile icon. The main content area features a large image of the TV displaying a colorful abstract artwork. To the right of the image, the product name "OLED Android Smart LED TV" is displayed, along with its category (HAIER), product model (H65S9UG PRO C10), resolution (3840\*2160), warranty (12 Months), and price (₹450000). A dropdown menu for "Select Size" shows "83 inch" selected. Below these details is a blue "Add to Cart" button. Further down, there is a section with technical specifications: 100% new & Genuine Product, Display\_Type: OLED, Audio\_Output: 30 W, HDMI\_Input: 3, Power\_Supply: 100- 240 V~ 50/60 Hz, Manufactured\_By: HAIER APPLIANCES INDIA(PVT) LTD. PLOT B3, M.I.D.C RANJANGAON,TAL SHIRUT ,PUNE - 412208, Imported\_By: HAIER APPLIANCES INDIA(PVT) LTD. PLOT B3 , M.I.D.C RANJANGAON,TAL SHIRUT ,PUNE - 412208. A "SIMILAR PRODUCTS" section follows, showing thumbnails and details for three other TVs: "LED QN700B Neo QLED 8K Smart TV" (price ₹307490), "OnePlus Y Series TV Y1" (price ₹21999), and "LG SIGNA cm) Rollc" (price ₹7999990).

**OLED Android Smart LED TV**

**Category:** HAIER

**Product Model:** H65S9UG PRO C10

**Resolution:** 3840\*2160

**Warranty:** 12 Months

**Price:** ₹450000

Select Size:

**Add to Cart**

100% new & Genuine Product  
Display\_Type: OLED  
Audio\_Output: 30 W  
HDMI\_Input: 3  
Power\_Supply: 100- 240 V~ 50/60 Hz  
Manufactured\_By: HAIER APPLIANCES INDIA(PVT) LTD. PLOT B3, M.I.D.C RANJANGAON,TAL SHIRUT ,PUNE - 412208.  
Imported\_By: HAIER APPLIANCES INDIA(PVT) LTD. PLOT B3 , M.I.D.C RANJANGAON,TAL SHIRUT ,PUNE - 412208.

### SIMILAR PRODUCTS

	<b>LED QN700B Neo QLED 8K Smart TV</b> ₹307490 <a href="#">view detail</a>		<b>OnePlus Y Series TV Y1</b> ₹21999 <a href="#">view detail</a>		<b>LG SIGNA cm) Rollc</b> ₹7999990 <a href="#">view detail</a>
--	--	--	--	--	--

**Fig 5.1.8 product details**

This page contains the details and specifications of a particular product.

## 5.1.9 Cart page

The screenshot shows the 'MY CART' section of the MeTV website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, About, Contact, and a shopping cart icon. On the right side of the header is a user profile icon. The main content area is titled 'MY CART' and displays a table of items in the cart. The table has columns for Serial No., Item Name, Item Price, Quantity, and Total. There are also 'REMOVE' buttons for each item. To the right of the table is a box containing the Grand Total and a 'Make Purchase' button.

Serial No.	Item Name	Item Price	Quantity	Total
1	OLED Android Smart LED TV	360000	<input type="text" value="1"/>	360000
2	QN700B Neo QLED 8K Smart TV	307490	<input type="text" value="2"/>	614980
3	Xiaomi OLED Vision	74999	<input type="text" value="1"/>	74999

**Grand Total:**  
1049979  
**Make Purchase**

**Fig 5.1.9 cart page**

User can buy their product all their product added in cart.

### 5.1.10 Checkout page

The screenshot shows the 'Checkout' page of the MeTV website. At the top, there is a dark header bar with the 'MeTV' logo, navigation links for 'Home', 'About', and 'Contact', a shopping cart icon, and a user profile icon. Below the header, the word 'Checkout' is prominently displayed in a large, bold, orange font. The main content area is titled 'Payment Information' and contains several input fields:

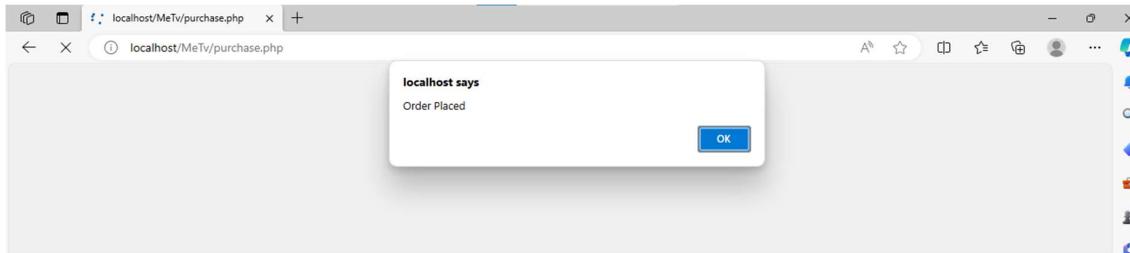
- First Name:** VINAY SINGAL
- Phone Number:** 9467672014
- Address:** V.P.O. Gudha
- Payment Mode:**  UPI  Credit/Debit Cards
- Card Number:** 1234 5678 9012 3456
- Card Holder Name:** VINAY SINGAL
- Expiration Date:** 10/26
- CVV:** 445

A blue 'Submit Payment' button is located at the bottom left of the form.

**Fig 5.1.10 checkout form**

When user successfully register or login with their detail payment form appear for payment details.

### 5.1.11 Order placed



**Fig 5.1.11 order placed**

After successful payment order will be placed

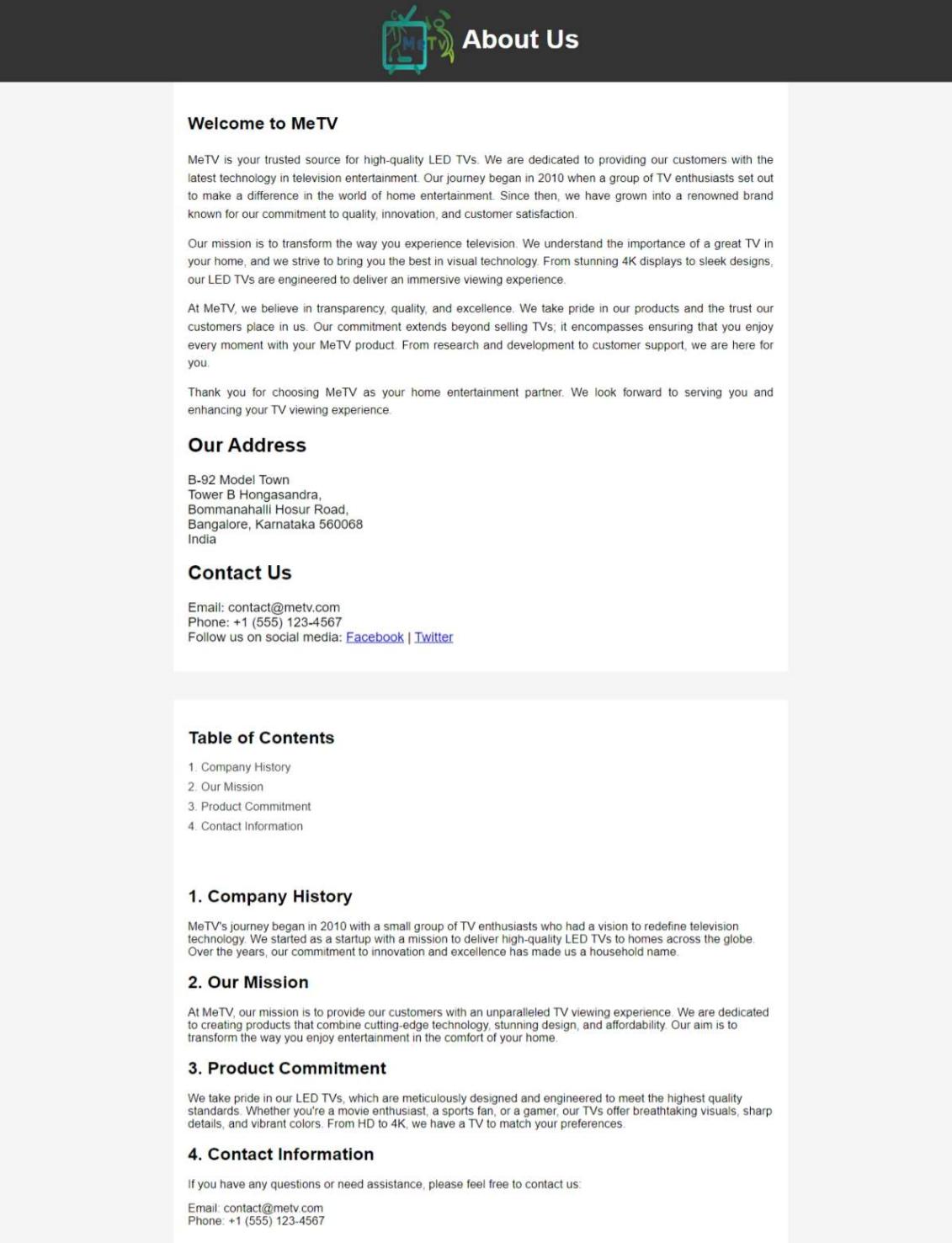
### 5.1.12 My orders

A screenshot of the MeTV website. The header includes the logo 'MeTV', navigation links for 'Home', 'About', and 'Contact', and a shopping cart icon. The main content area displays a table of purchased products with columns for 'Product Image', 'Product Name', 'Product Price', and 'Ordered On'. Each row has 'view detail' and 'invoice' buttons. The footer contains a welcome message, links to 'Company' (Home, About Us, Contact Us, Terms And Conditions), 'Category' (LG, SAMSUNG, Haier, Hisense), and social media links for Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and WhatsApp. It also features the MeTV logo and a copyright notice: 'copyright @ MeTV All rights reserved'.

**Fig 5.1.12 My Orders**

The user can view his purchased products

### 5.1.13 About us



The image shows a screenshot of the MeTV 'About Us' page. At the top, there is a dark header bar with the MeTV logo on the left and the word 'About Us' in white text on the right. Below the header, the main content area has a light gray background. The first section is titled 'Welcome to MeTV' in bold black text. It contains a paragraph about the company's history and mission. The second section is titled 'Our Address' in bold black text, followed by the company's physical address in Bangalore. The third section is titled 'Contact Us' in bold black text, with contact information including email, phone number, and social media links. The fourth section is titled 'Table of Contents' in bold black text, listing four numbered items: '1. Company History', '2. Our Mission', '3. Product Commitment', and '4. Contact Information'. The fifth section is titled '1. Company History' in bold black text, with a paragraph about the company's journey from 2010. The sixth section is titled '2. Our Mission' in bold black text, with a paragraph about the company's mission to provide high-quality LED TVs. The seventh section is titled '3. Product Commitment' in bold black text, with a paragraph about the company's commitment to product quality. The eighth section is titled '4. Contact Information' in bold black text, with a paragraph about contact details and a list of contact information.

**Welcome to MeTV**

MeTV is your trusted source for high-quality LED TVs. We are dedicated to providing our customers with the latest technology in television entertainment. Our journey began in 2010 when a group of TV enthusiasts set out to make a difference in the world of home entertainment. Since then, we have grown into a renowned brand known for our commitment to quality, innovation, and customer satisfaction.

Our mission is to transform the way you experience television. We understand the importance of a great TV in your home, and we strive to bring you the best in visual technology. From stunning 4K displays to sleek designs, our LED TVs are engineered to deliver an immersive viewing experience.

At MeTV, we believe in transparency, quality, and excellence. We take pride in our products and the trust our customers place in us. Our commitment extends beyond selling TVs; it encompasses ensuring that you enjoy every moment with your MeTV product. From research and development to customer support, we are here for you.

Thank you for choosing MeTV as your home entertainment partner. We look forward to serving you and enhancing your TV viewing experience.

**Our Address**

B-92 Model Town  
Tower B Hongasandra,  
Bommanahalli Hosur Road,  
Bangalore, Karnataka 560068  
India

**Contact Us**

Email: [contact@metv.com](mailto:contact@metv.com)  
Phone: +1 (555) 123-4567  
Follow us on social media: [Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#)

**Table of Contents**

1. Company History
2. Our Mission
3. Product Commitment
4. Contact Information

**1. Company History**

MeTV's journey began in 2010 with a small group of TV enthusiasts who had a vision to redefine television technology. We started as a startup with a mission to deliver high-quality LED TVs to homes across the globe. Over the years, our commitment to innovation and excellence has made us a household name.

**2. Our Mission**

At MeTV, our mission is to provide our customers with an unparalleled TV viewing experience. We are dedicated to creating products that combine cutting-edge technology, stunning design, and affordability. Our aim is to transform the way you enjoy entertainment in the comfort of your home.

**3. Product Commitment**

We take pride in our LED TVs, which are meticulously designed and engineered to meet the highest quality standards. Whether you're a movie enthusiast, a sports fan, or a gamer, our TVs offer breathtaking visuals, sharp details, and vibrant colors. From HD to 4K, we have a TV to match your preferences.

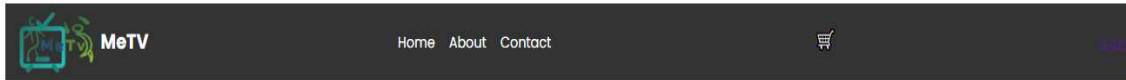
**4. Contact Information**

If you have any questions or need assistance, please feel free to contact us.  
Email: [contact@metv.com](mailto:contact@metv.com)  
Phone: +1 (555) 123-4567

**Fig 5.1.13 About us**

It contains the information about the company

## 5.1.14 Terms and conditions



### Terms and Conditions

Welcome to MeTV's Terms and Conditions. These terms outline the rules and regulations for the use of our website. By accessing our website, you agree to abide by these terms and conditions. If you do not agree with any of these terms, please do not use our website.

#### Table Content

- [1. Acceptance of Terms](#)
- [2. Privacy Policy](#)
- [3. Intellectual Property](#)
- [4. Website Access](#)
- [5. Prohibited Activities](#)
- [6. Disclaimers](#)
- [7. Limitation of Liability](#)
- [8. Return Policy](#)
- [9. User Accounts](#)
- [10. Governing Law](#)
- [11. Contact Information](#)

#### 1. Acceptance of Terms

By accessing and using the MeTV website, you agree to comply with and be bound by these terms and conditions. If you do not agree to these terms, please do not use our services.

#### 2. Privacy Policy

Our Privacy Policy outlines how we collect, use, and protect your personal information. By using our services, you agree to our Privacy Policy.

#### 3. Intellectual Property

MeTV values intellectual property rights and expects its users to do the same. The following conditions relate to intellectual property rights:

##### 3.1 Ownership

All content, materials, and assets on the MeTV website, including but not limited to text, graphics, logos, images, videos, and software, are the property of MeTV, its affiliates, or licensors. They are protected by copyright, trademark, and other laws.

##### 3.2 User-Generated Content

By submitting any user-generated content on our website, including product reviews, comments, and suggestions, you grant MeTV a non-exclusive, royalty-free, perpetual, and worldwide license to use, modify, reproduce, and distribute that content. This license extends to both online and offline platforms for promotional, marketing, or any other purpose.

##### 3.3 Trademarks

The trademarks, logos, service marks, and trade names displayed on the MeTV website are registered and unregistered trademarks of MeTV, its affiliates, or third parties. These trademarks must not be used in connection with any product or service that is not affiliated with MeTV, without explicit written consent.

#### 4. Website Access

These conditions govern your use and access to the MeTV website. By using our website, you agree to comply with the following terms:

##### 4.1 Restricted Access

Access to specific areas of our website may be restricted. MeTV reserves the right to restrict access to any area of our website, or the entire website, at our discretion. You are provided with user account credentials (if applicable) to enable access to restricted areas. You must ensure that your user account credentials are kept confidential to prevent unauthorized access.

##### 4.2 Proper Website Use

You must not use the MeTV website in any way that causes, or may cause, damage to the website or impairs its availability or accessibility. You must not use the website in any unlawful, fraudulent, or harmful manner.

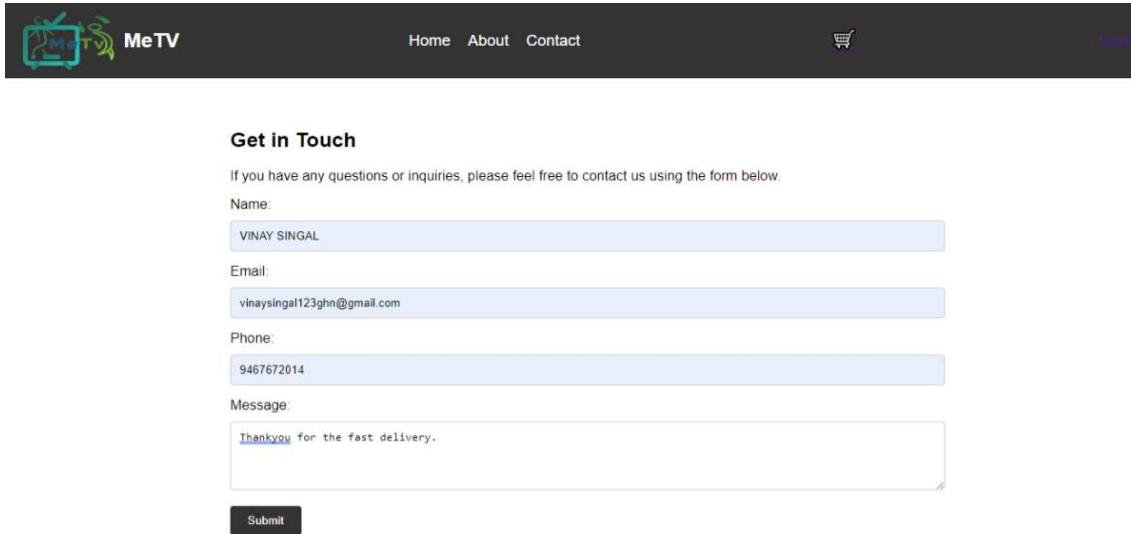
##### 4.3 User Content Submission

When submitting content to the MeTV website, including reviews, comments, and suggestions, you agree not to post content that is unlawful, infringing, threatening, defamatory, invasive of privacy, or harmful to the website or other users. We reserve the right to remove or edit user-generated content at our discretion.

## Fig 5.1.14 Terms and Conditions

It contains the terms and conditions of the company

### 5.1.15 Contact us



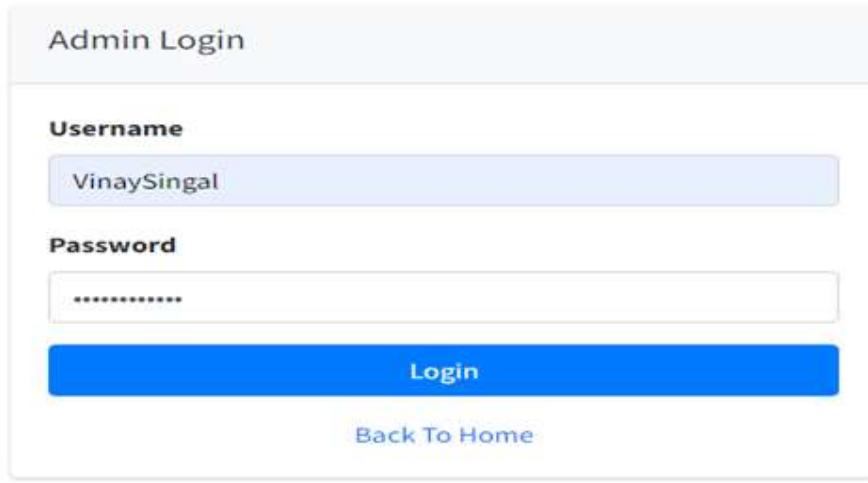
The screenshot shows a contact form on a website. At the top, there is a header with the logo 'MeTV' and navigation links for 'Home', 'About', and 'Contact'. On the right side of the header, there are icons for a shopping cart and user login. Below the header, the main content area has a title 'Get in Touch'. A message says, 'If you have any questions or inquiries, please feel free to contact us using the form below.' There are four input fields: 'Name' (containing 'VINAY SINGAL'), 'Email' (containing 'vinaysingal123ghn@gmail.com'), 'Phone' (containing '9467672014'), and 'Message' (containing 'Thankyou for the fast delivery.'). A 'Submit' button is located at the bottom left of the form.

**Fig 5.1.15 contact us**

The user can send message to the company

### 5.2 Admin Module Design

#### 5.2.1 Admin login

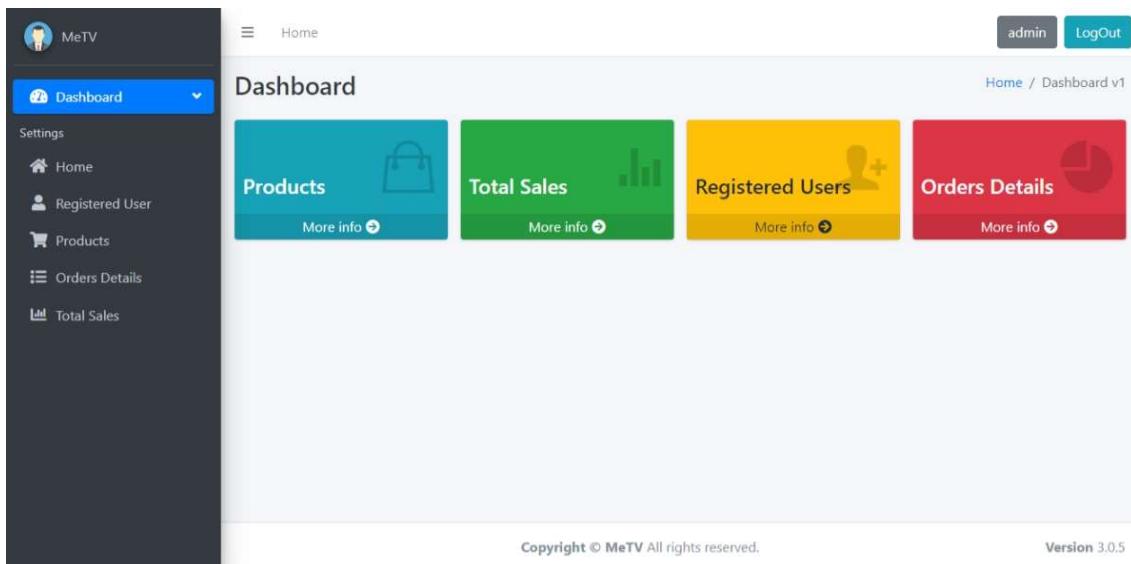


The screenshot shows an 'Admin Login' page. It features a light gray header bar with the text 'Admin Login'. Below this, there are two input fields: 'Username' (containing 'VinaySingal') and 'Password' (containing a series of asterisks). A large blue 'Login' button is positioned below the password field. At the bottom of the page, there is a link 'Back To Home'.

**Fig 5.2.1 Admin Login**

User has to login with admin username and password to access admin dashboard

## 5.2.2 Admin Dashboard



**Fig 5.2.2 Admin Dashboard**

This is admin dashboard where admin can perform various functions.

## 5.2.3 Registered Users

The screenshot shows the 'Registered Users' section of the Admin Dashboard. The sidebar on the left is identical to the one in Fig 5.2.2. The main area has a header 'Home' and a 'Logout' button. Below the header is a section titled 'Registered Users'. It includes a 'Show' dropdown set to '10 entries' and a 'Search' input field. A table lists four users:

fullname	email	username	password	Action
hello	hello@gmail.com	prince	1	<button>Delete</button>
kirti vashishtha	hello@123gmail.com	him	123	<button>Delete</button>
PRINCE	princechahal123ghn@gmail.com	princee	1	<button>Delete</button>
VINAY SINGAL	vinaysingal123ghn@gmail.com	vinay	123	<button>Delete</button>

Showing 1 to 4 of 4 entries

**Fig 5.2.3 Registered Users**

Admin can view the registered users and also delete the user

## 5.2.4 View Products

The screenshot shows the MeTV admin panel's products dashboard. On the left is a dark sidebar with a user icon and the text "MeTV". Below it are menu items: "Dashboard" (which is selected and highlighted in blue), "Settings", "Home", "Registered User", "Products" (selected), "Orders Details", and "Total Sales". The main content area has a header "Dashboard" and "Products". It includes a search bar with "Search:" and a dropdown for "Show 10 entries". A table lists a single product: "OnePlus Y Series TV Y1" with a price of 21999, a resolution of 1920 x 1080, and a warranty of 12 Months. The table columns are: Category, Product name, Product price, product image, product model, resolution, warranty, Display type, and audio output.

**Fig 5.2.4 View Products**

Admin can view all products and add , update and delete the products

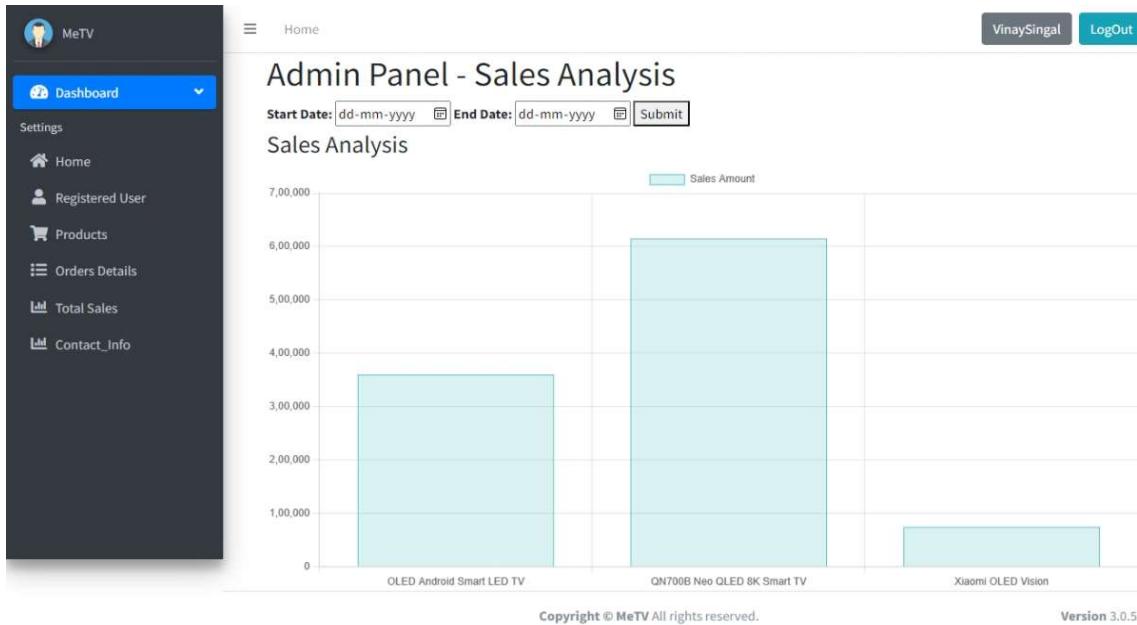
## 5.2.5 Orders Details

The screenshot shows the MeTV admin panel's orders details dashboard. The sidebar and header are identical to the products dashboard. The main content area has a header "Dashboard" and "Products". It includes a search bar with "Search:" and a dropdown for "Show 10 entries". A table lists one order: "VINAY SINGAL" with Order Id 10, phone number 9467672014, address V.P.O. Gudha, and payment mode cards. The order details are shown in a separate table with columns: Item, Price, and Quantity. The items listed are: "OLED Android Smart LED TV" (Price 360000, Quantity 1), "QN700B Neo QLED 8K Smart TV" (Price 307490, Quantity 2), and "Xiaomi OLED Vision" (Price 74999, Quantity 1).

**Fig 5.2.5 Orders Details**

Admin can view the details of all the orders placed

## 5.2.6 Sales graph



**Fig 5.2.6 Sales Graph**

Admin can view the sales in graph between specific time

## 5.2.7 Contact Information-----

The figure shows a table titled "Registered Users" under the "Dashboard" section. The table has columns for Name, Email, Phone, and Message. There is one entry for "Prince" with the email "princechahal123ghn@gmail.com", phone "2147483647", and message "thank you for your amazing customer service". The table includes pagination controls at the bottom.

Name	Email	Phone	Message
Prince	princechahal123ghn@gmail.com	2147483647	thank you for your amazing customer service

**Fig 5.2.7 contact information**

It contains the information of the user who contacts with the company

## Chapter-6

## Database design

## 6.1 Database

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'metv' database. The left sidebar lists databases: New, information\_schema, login, metv, mysql, oews\_db, performance\_schema, phpmyadmin, test, and testing. The 'metv' database is selected. The main area displays the database structure with a table list. The table list table has the following data:

Table	Action	Rows	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead
admin_login	<a href="#">Browse</a> <a href="#">Structure</a> <a href="#">Search</a> <a href="#">Insert</a> <a href="#">Empty</a> <a href="#">Drop</a>	2	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	16.0 Kib	-
contact_info	<a href="#">Browse</a> <a href="#">Structure</a> <a href="#">Search</a> <a href="#">Insert</a> <a href="#">Empty</a> <a href="#">Drop</a>	1	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	16.0 Kib	-
order_manager	<a href="#">Browse</a> <a href="#">Structure</a> <a href="#">Search</a> <a href="#">Insert</a> <a href="#">Empty</a> <a href="#">Drop</a>	1	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	16.0 Kib	-
product	<a href="#">Browse</a> <a href="#">Structure</a> <a href="#">Search</a> <a href="#">Insert</a> <a href="#">Empty</a> <a href="#">Drop</a>	114	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	96.0 Kib	-
users	<a href="#">Browse</a> <a href="#">Structure</a> <a href="#">Search</a> <a href="#">Insert</a> <a href="#">Empty</a> <a href="#">Drop</a>	4	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	32.0 Kib	-
user_orders	<a href="#">Browse</a> <a href="#">Structure</a> <a href="#">Search</a> <a href="#">Insert</a> <a href="#">Empty</a> <a href="#">Drop</a>	14	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	16.0 Kib	-

Below the table list, there are buttons for 'Check all' and 'With selected'. A 'Create new table' dialog is open at the bottom, showing 'Table name' and 'Number of columns' fields, both currently empty, with a 'Create' button.

**Fig 6.1 Database structure**

This is database “MeTV” which contains tables which stores data of users and products:

- Admin\_login
- Contact\_info
- Order\_manager
- Product
- Users
- User\_orders

## 6.2 Admin

### Table: admin\_login

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'metv' database. The 'Structure' tab is selected for the 'admin\_login' table. The table has two columns: 'user\_name' (Type: varchar(50), Collation: utf8mb4\_general\_ci) and 'password' (Type: varchar(50), Collation: utf8mb4\_general\_ci). Both columns have 'None' as their Default value. The 'Indexes' section shows a warning: 'No index defined!'. The 'Data' section displays two rows of data:

user_name	password
VinaySingal	Vinay@Singal
admin	123

Fig 6.2 Admin\_login structure

It stores the data of the Admin such as Admin\_name and Admin\_password

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'metv' database. The 'Structure' tab is selected for the 'admin\_login' table. A message box states: 'Current selection does not contain a unique column. Grid edit, checkbox, Edit, Copy and Delete features are not available.' Below this, it says 'Showing rows 0 - 1 (2 total, Query took 0.0002 seconds.)'. The SQL query shown is 'SELECT \* FROM `admin login`'. The data grid displays the same two rows as in Fig 6.2:

user_name	password
VinaySingal	Vinay@Singal
admin	123

Fig 6.3 Admin\_login data

## 6.3 User Data

### Table: users

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'metv' database. The 'users' table structure is displayed, featuring columns for fullname, email, username, and password. The 'password' column is highlighted with a red border. Below the table, there is a note: 'No index defined!'.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	fullname	varchar(100)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
2	email	varchar(100)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
3	username	varchar(100)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
4	password	varchar(100)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More

**Fig 6.4 user structure**

It contains the information of the user registered to website.

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'metv' database. The 'users' table data is displayed, showing five rows of user information. The 'password' column values are redacted.

fullname	email	username	password
hello	hello@gmail.com	prince	1
PRINCE	princechahal123ghn@gmail.com	princee	1
kirti vashishtha	hello@123gmail.com	him	123
VINAY SINGAL	vinaysingal123ghn@gmail.com	vinay	123

**Fig 6.5 user data**

## 6.4 Products information

Table: product

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for the 'metv' database. The left sidebar lists databases and tables, with 'product' selected. The main area displays the 'Table structure' of the 'product' table. The table has 14 columns: id, category, product\_image, product\_name, product\_price, product\_model, Resolution, Warranty, Display\_Type, and others. Each column includes a 'Type', 'Collation', 'Attributes', and 'Extra' row. Below the table, there are buttons for 'Check all', 'With selected:', 'Browse', 'Change', 'Drop', 'Primary', 'Unique', 'Index', 'Spatial', 'Fulltext', 'Add to central columns', and 'Remove from central columns'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Print', 'Propose table structure', 'Track table', 'Move columns', and 'Normalize'.

Fig 6.6 product structure

It contains the information about all the products and their specifications.

The screenshot shows the 'product' table data in the phpMyAdmin interface. The table contains 8 rows of product information. Each row includes columns for id, category, product\_image, product\_name, product\_price, product\_model, Resolution, Warranty, Display\_Type, and others. The product names listed are LG OLED evo, G2 65 (164cm), 4K Smart TV | TV Wall De..., LG OLED Z3 88 (223cm) 8K Smart TV | TV Wall Design..., LG SIGNATURE OLED R 65 (164 cm) Rollable 4K Smart..., LG UHD TV UQ80 75 (189cm) 4K Smart TV | WebOS | Th..., LG QNED TV QNED86 75 (189cm) 4K Smart MiniLED TV |..., LG QNED TV QNED81 75 (189cm) 4K Smart TV | TV Wall. The 'product\_image' column shows [BLOB - 12 B] for each row. The 'product\_price' column shows values like 399990, 349999, 7999990, 224990, 649990, and 439990. The 'product\_model' column shows models like OLED65G2PSA, OLED88Z3PSA, OLED65R1PTA, 75UQ8050PSB, 75QNED86SQA, and 75QNED81SQA.

Fig 6.7 product data

## 6.5 User orders

Table: user\_orders

The screenshot shows the 'Table structure' tab for the 'user\_orders' table in the 'metv' database. The table has five columns: Order\_Id, Item\_Name, Price, Quantity, and Ordered\_on. The 'Ordered\_on' column is defined as a datetime type with a default value of current\_timestamp(). The table structure includes options for changing, dropping, or managing primary keys, unique constraints, and indexes.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	Order_Id	int(100)			No	None			Change  Drop  More
2	Item_Name	varchar(100)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
3	Price	int(100)			No	None			Change  Drop  More
4	Quantity	int(100)			No	None			Change  Drop  More
5	Ordered_on	datetime			No	current_timestamp()			Change  Drop  More

Fig 6.8 user\_orders structure

It Contains the information of products purchased by some users.

The screenshot shows the 'SQL' tab for the 'user\_orders' table. A query is run: 'SELECT \* FROM `user\_orders`'. The results are displayed in a grid:

Order_Id	Item_Name	Price	Quantity	Ordered_on
10	OLED Android Smart LED TV	360000	1	2023-11-18 10:49:11
10	QN700B Neo QLED 8K Smart TV	307490	2	2023-11-18 10:49:11
10	Xiaomi OLED Vision	74999	1	2023-11-18 10:49:11

Fig 6.9 user\_orders data

## 6.6 Manage Orders

Table: order\_manager

The screenshot shows the 'Table structure' tab in MySQL Workbench. The table has 7 columns:

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	order_id	int(100)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change  Drop  More
2	Full_Name	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
3	email	varchar(100)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
4	Phone_No	bigint(100)			No	None			Change  Drop  More
5	Address	varchar(100)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
6	Pay_Mode	varchar(100)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			Change  Drop  More
7	Order_at	datetime			No	current_timestamp()			Change  Drop  More

Below the table structure, there are buttons for 'Check all', 'With selected:', and various actions like 'Browse', 'Change', 'Drop', etc. There is also a section for adding columns and modifying indexes.

Fig 6.10 order\_manager structure

It contains the information of user that have purchased some items .

The screenshot shows the 'Browse' tab in MySQL Workbench. It displays a single row of data from the order\_manager table:

	order_id	Full_Name	email	Phone_No	Address	Pay_Mode	Order_at
	10	VINAY SINGAL	vinay	9467672014	V.P.O. Gudha	cards	2023-11-18 10:49:11

Below the table, there are buttons for 'Edit', 'Copy', 'Delete', and 'Export'. There are also sections for 'Query results operations' (Print, Copy to clipboard, Export, Display chart, Create view) and 'Bookmark this SQL query' (Label input field, 'Let every user access this bookmark' checkbox, 'Bookmark this SQL query' button).

Fig 6.11 order\_manager data

## 6.7 Contact information

Table: contact\_info

The screenshot shows the 'Structure' tab of the MySQL Workbench interface. The table 'contact\_info' is displayed with four columns: name, email, phone, and message. The 'name' column is defined as varchar(100) with a primary key constraint. The 'email' column is also varchar(100). The 'phone' column is defined as bigint(10). The 'message' column is defined as varchar(1000). The 'Collation' for all columns is utf8mb4\_general\_ci. The 'Attributes' column shows 'No' for all columns. The 'Default' column shows 'None' for all columns. The 'Comments' column is empty. The 'Extra' column shows 'Change', 'Drop', and 'More' for each row. Below the table definition, there are buttons for 'Check all', 'With selected:', 'Browse', 'Change', 'Drop', 'Primary', 'Unique', 'Index', 'Spatial', 'Fulltext', 'Add to central columns', and 'Remove from central columns'. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Print', 'Propose table structure', 'Track table', 'Move columns', 'Normalize', 'Add', 'Go', and 'Indexes'.

Fig 6.12 contact\_info structure

It contains the information of user who contacts to the website.

The screenshot shows the 'Browse' tab of the MySQL Workbench interface. A SQL query 'SELECT \* FROM `contact\_info`' is run. The results show a single row with the following data: name (VINAY SINGAL), email (vinaysingal123ghn@gmail.com), phone (9467672014), and message (Thankyou for the fast delivery). Below the results, there are buttons for 'Show all', 'Number of rows: 25', 'Filter rows: Search this table', and 'Extra options'. At the bottom, there is a 'Query results operations' section with buttons for 'Print', 'Copy to clipboard', 'Export', 'Display chart', and 'Create view'.

Fig 6.13 contact\_info data

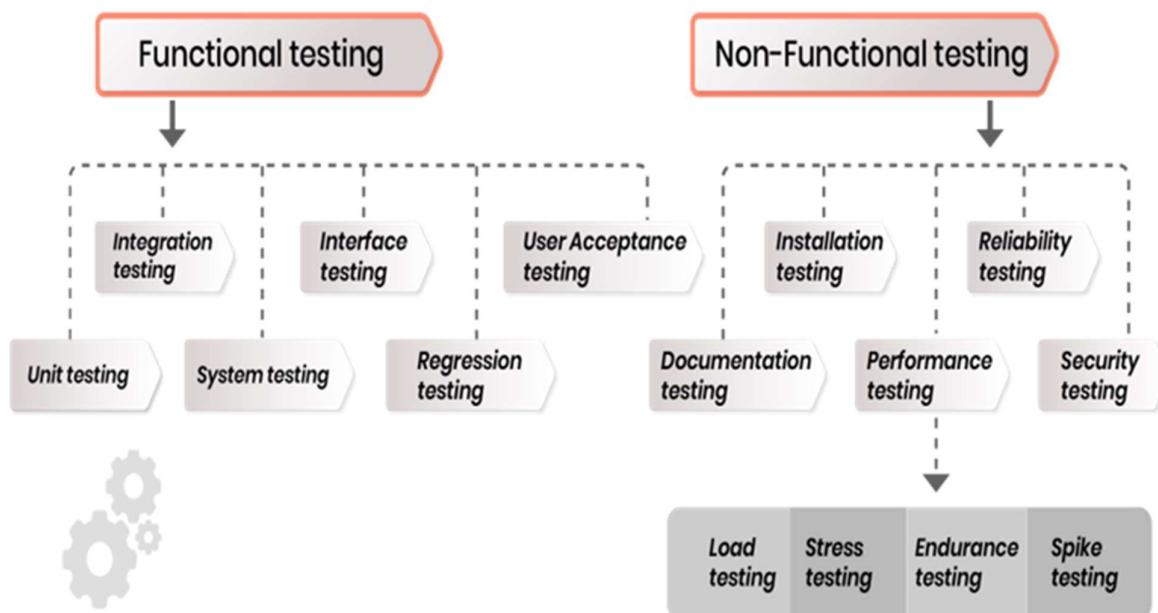
## Chapter-7

## Software Testing

## **7.1 Testing**

- Software testing Software testing is the process of evaluating a software application to ensure it meets the required specifications and functions correctly.
- It includes both manual and automated tests to assess the correctness, completeness, security, and quality of the computer software.
- It is used to identify any bugs, flaws, or compatibility issues in the software before it is released to the public.

## **7.2 Types of Software Testing**



**Fig 7.2.1**

### **7.2.1 Functional Testing**

- Functional testing is a type of testing in software engineering that focuses on verifying that a software application or system is functioning correctly and meets the specified requirements.
- In functional testing, the tester will create test cases that cover different aspects of the application's functionality, and then execute those test cases to ensure that the application behaves as expected. For example, a functional tester might create test cases to verify that the application can accept user input, process that input correctly, and display the expected output.
- Functional testing is typically performed early in the software development process, after the application has been built but before it is released to users. It is an important step in ensuring that the application is of high quality and meets the needs of the users.
- Functional testing can be performed manually by a tester, or it can be automated using testing tools. Automated functional testing can be particularly useful for testing applications with a large number of test cases or applications that need to be tested frequently

#### **7.2.1.1 Unit Testing**

- Unit testing is a type of software testing where individual units or components of a software are tested to determine if they are fit for use.
- Unit tests are typically written and run by software developers to ensure that code meets its design and behaves as expected.
- Unit tests can also be used to validate the logic of an application and make sure that it is functioning correctly.

### **7.2.1.2 Integration Testing**

- Integration testing is a type of software testing that verifies the interfaces between components of a system to detect defects in the integration between components.
- Integration testing tests the combined components of a system or an application as a single entity.
- The purpose of integration testing is to verify functional, performance, and reliability of a system that is composed of multiple components.
- Integration testing is a type of software testing that aims to verify the interaction and communication between different components or systems.
- During integration testing, individual units or components are combined and tested as a group. The goal is to ensure that these units or components work together correctly and meet the requirements of the overall system. This involves testing the interfaces between the components and verifying that data is correctly passed between them.
- Integration testing can be performed at various levels, such as component integration testing, which involves testing the integration of individual components within a system, and system integration testing, which involves testing the integration of the entire system.
- Integration testing is an important part of the software development process because it helps identify any issues that may arise when different components or systems are combined and work together. It also helps ensure that the overall system meets the functional and performance requirements specified in the design.

### **7.2.1.3 System Testing**

- System testing is a type of software testing that evaluates the end-to-end functioning of a complete system.
- It is done to ensure that the system meets the specified requirements. System testing verifies the system-level functionality and performance, and involves validation of the system's accuracy, reliability, scalability and security.
- System testing takes into account all components of the system and tests the functionality of the system as a whole.

### **7.2.1.4 User Acceptance Testing**

- User Acceptance Testing (UAT) is a type of software testing that verifies if a software application meets the business requirements and is accepted by the end user.
- It is the final testing performed once the functional, system, integration and regression tests are completed.
- UAT is a type of black box testing, where the user provides inputs and validates the output without knowing how the system works. The goal of UAT is to ensure that the system satisfies the user needs.
- User acceptance testing (UAT) is a type of software testing that is performed by the end user or the client to verify that the software meets their business needs and requirements. It is typically the final phase of the testing process and is performed before the software is deployed in the production environment.
- During UAT, the end user or client evaluates the software by executing a set of predefined test cases and verifying that the software functions as expected.

#### **7.2.1.5 Interface testing**

- Interface testing is a type of testing in software engineering that focuses on verifying the behavior of the interfaces between different components or systems.
- An interface is a point of communication between two components or systems, and it can be either a logical interface, such as an API, or a physical interface, such as a network connection.
- In interface testing, the tester will create test cases to verify that the interfaces between different components or systems are functioning correctly and meeting the specified requirements.
- This may include testing the input and output of data through the interfaces, as well as verifying that the interfaces are properly handling errors and exceptions.

#### **7.2.1.6 White Box testing**

- White box software testing is a type of software testing in which the internal structure/design/implementation of the item being tested is known to the tester.
- This type of testing is also known as structural testing, glass box testing, clear box testing, open box testing, and code-based testing.
- The goal of white box testing is to test each statement, branch, loop, and path within the software to ensure that the code is valid and that it meets the requirements.

#### **7.2.1.7 Black Box testing**

- Black box testing is a software testing method in which the functionality of an application is tested without knowing the internal structures of the application or the code that makes it up.
- This type of testing is used to test the functionality of an application by providing input and examining the output without requiring knowledge of the internal code.
- Examples of black box testing include boundary value analysis, equivalence partitioning, and decision table testing.

### **7.3 Test cases**

**Boundary Value Analysis Test Case:** This type of test case checks the correctness of software for extreme input values that are below and above the expected range.

- **Functional Test Case:** This type of test case checks the correctness of the software with respect to its intended function.
- **Negative Test Case:** This type of test case checks the correctness of software when invalid input is entered.
- **Compatibility Test Case:** This type of test case checks the correctness of software with different hardware and software platforms.
- **Performance Test Case:** This type of test case checks the correctness of the software with respect to its performance metrics, such as response time and throughput.
- **Security Test Case:** This type of test case checks the correctness of the software with respect to security issues such as authentication, authorization, and encryption.

- **End-To-End Test Case:** This type of test case checks the correctness of the software from end-to-end, including all its components and interfaces.

## What are test cases in software Testing

- **Boundary Value Analysis Test Case:** This type of test case checks the correctness of software for extreme input values that are below and above the expected range.
- **Functional Test Case:** This type of test case checks the correctness of the software with respect to its intended function.
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- **Security Test Case:** This type of test case checks the correctness of the software with respect to security issues such as authentication, authorization, and encryption.
- **End-To-End Test Case:** This type of test case checks the correctness of the software from end-to-end, including all its components and interfaces.

## **7.4 SYSTEM TEST CASES**

### **7.4.1 Register module**

S no	Test case	Input	Expected result	Output	Remark
1	Blank Full Name	Blank	Please fill out the field	Please fill out the field	Working
2	Blank Email	Blank	Please fill out the field	Please fill out the field	Working
3	Blank Username	Blank	Please fill out the field	Please fill out the field	Working
4	Blank Password	Blank	Please fill out the field	Please fill out the field	Working
5	correct details	correct	Successful	Successful	working

## Test case 1

When user wants to register with blank username

The screenshot shows a registration form with the following fields and their current state:

- Full Name:** An input field containing "Enter your full name".
- Email:** An input field containing "vinaysingal123ghn@gmail.com". A validation message "Please fill out this field." is displayed above this field.
- Username:** An input field containing "vinay".
- Password:** An input field containing "...".

At the bottom of the screen are two buttons: a large blue "Register" button and a smaller "Back To Home" button.

Fig 7.4.1.1

## Test case 2

When user wants to register with blank email

The screenshot shows a registration form titled "Register". The fields filled are "Full Name: VINAY SINGAL" and "Username: vinay". The "Email:" field is empty and highlighted with a red border, accompanied by a validation message: "Please fill out this field." The "Password:" field contains four dots ("...."). At the bottom, there is a blue "Register" button and a link "Back To Home".

**Register**

**Full Name:**  
VINAY SINGAL

**Email:**  
Enter your email

**Username:** vinay

**Password:**  
....

**Register**

[Back To Home](#)

Fig 7.4.1.2

### Test case 3

When user wants to register with blank username

The screenshot shows a registration form titled "Register". The fields filled are "Full Name" (VINAY SINGAL) and "Email" (vinaysingal123ghn@gmail.com). The "Username" field is empty and contains the placeholder "Choose a username". The "Password" field contains four asterisks ("\*\*\*\*") and has a validation message: "Please fill out this field." A large blue "Register" button is at the bottom, and a "Back To Home" link is below it.

**Register**

**Full Name:**  
VINAY SINGAL

**Email:**  
vinaysingal123ghn@gmail.com

**Username:**  
Choose a username

**Password:**  
\*\*\*\*

Please fill out this field.

**Register**

[Back To Home](#)

Fig7.4.1.3

#### **Test case 4**

**When user wants to register with password**

The screenshot shows a registration form titled "Register". The fields filled are "Full Name: VINAY SINGAL", "Email: vinaysingal123ghn@gmail.com", and "Username: vinay". The "Password" field contains the placeholder "Choose a password". A blue button at the bottom has a yellow exclamation icon and the text "Please fill out this field." A "Back To Home" link is also visible.

Full Name:	VINAY SINGAL
Email:	vinaysingal123ghn@gmail.com
Username:	vinay
Password:	Choose a password

Please fill out this field.

[Back To Home](#)

**Fig 7.4.1.4**

#### **Test case 5**

**When user enters all correct details, the user information is registered and redirect to login form**

## Register

**Full Name:**  
VINAY SINGAL

**Email:**  
vinaysingal123ghn@gmail.com

**Username:**  
vinay

**Password:**  
....

**Register**

[Back To Home](#)

Fig 7.4.1.5

## Login

**Username:**  
Enter your username

**Password:**  
Enter your password

**Login**

[Sign Up](#) [Admin Login](#)

Fig 7.4.1.6

## 7.4.2 Login Module

S No	Test Case	Input	Expected Result	Output	Remark
1	Blank all fields	Blank	Please fill out the field	Please fill out the field	Working
2	Wrong Username	Not Matches	Invalid username or password	Invalid username or password	Working
3	Wrong Password	Not Matches	Invalid username or password	Invalid username or password	Working
4	Correct username and password	Matches	Login Successful	Login Successful	Working

## **Test Case 1**

**When user wants to login with blank username**



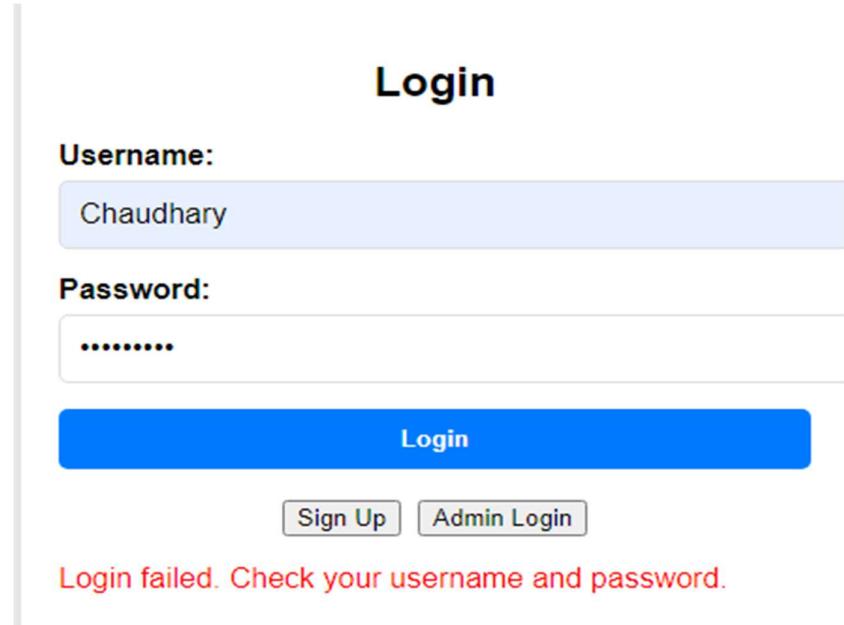
The screenshot shows a login interface with the following elements:

- Login Title:** The word "Login" is centered at the top.
- Username Field:** A text input field labeled "Username:" containing the placeholder text "Enter your username".
- Password Field:** A text input field labeled "Password:" containing the placeholder text "Enter your password". An error message "Please fill out this field." is displayed above the password field, accompanied by a yellow exclamation mark icon.
- Login Button:** A large blue button labeled "Login" centered below the input fields.
- Links:** Two smaller buttons at the bottom left labeled "Sign Up" and "Admin Login".

**Fig 7.4.2.1**

## **Test case 2**

**When user wants to login with wrong username**



The screenshot shows a login interface with the following elements:

- Login Title:** The word "Login" is centered at the top.
- Username Field:** A text input field labeled "Username:" containing the text "Chaudhary".
- Password Field:** A text input field labeled "Password:" containing a series of dots ".....".
- Login Button:** A large blue button labeled "Login" centered below the input fields.
- Links:** Two smaller buttons at the bottom left labeled "Sign Up" and "Admin Login".
- Error Message:** A red text message "Login failed. Check your username and password." is displayed below the input fields.

**Fig 7.4.2.2**

### **Test case 3**

**When user wants to login with wrong password**

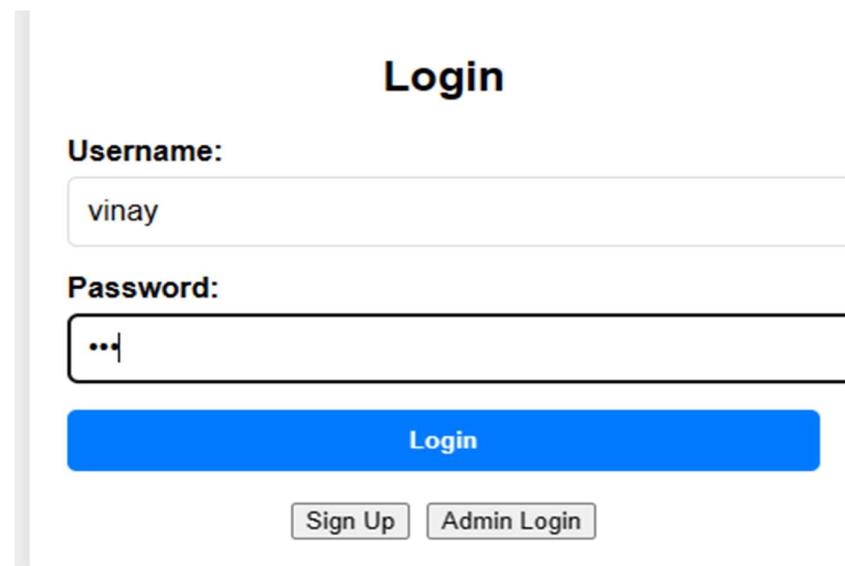


The screenshot shows a login interface. At the top center is the word "Login". Below it is a "Username:" label with an input field containing "vinay". Below that is a "Password:" label with an input field containing "....". A large blue "Login" button is centered below the fields. At the bottom of the page, there are two small buttons: "Sign Up" and "Admin Login". A red error message "Login failed. Check your username and password." is displayed at the bottom.

**Fig 7.4.2.3**

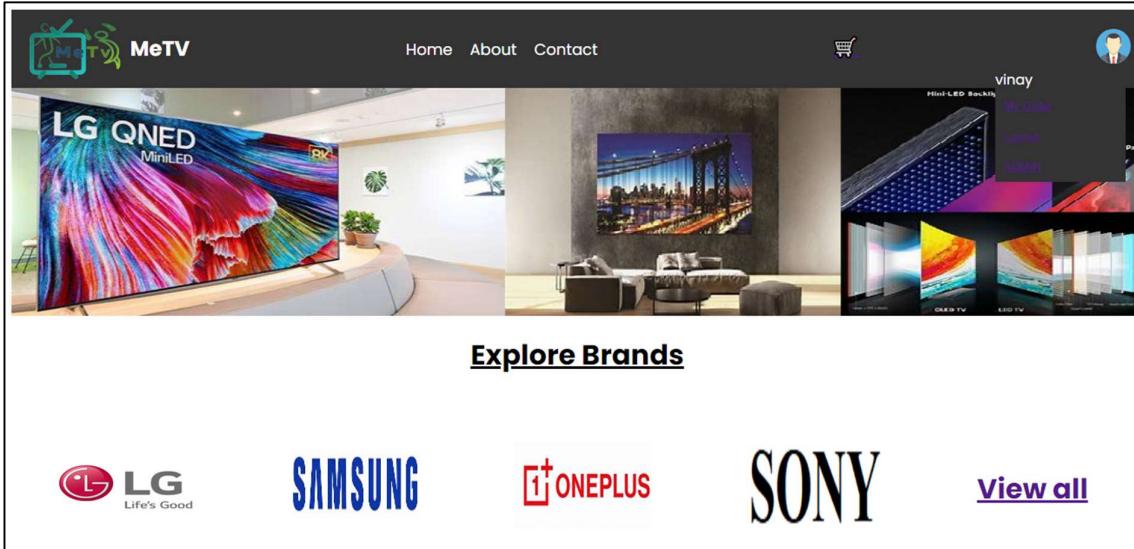
### **Test case 4**

**When user wants to login with correct username and password , the user redirect to homepage.**



The screenshot shows a login interface. At the top center is the word "Login". Below it is a "Username:" label with an input field containing "vinay". Below that is a "Password:" label with an input field containing "...". A large blue "Login" button is centered below the fields. At the bottom of the page, there are two small buttons: "Sign Up" and "Admin Login".

**Fig 7.4.2.4**



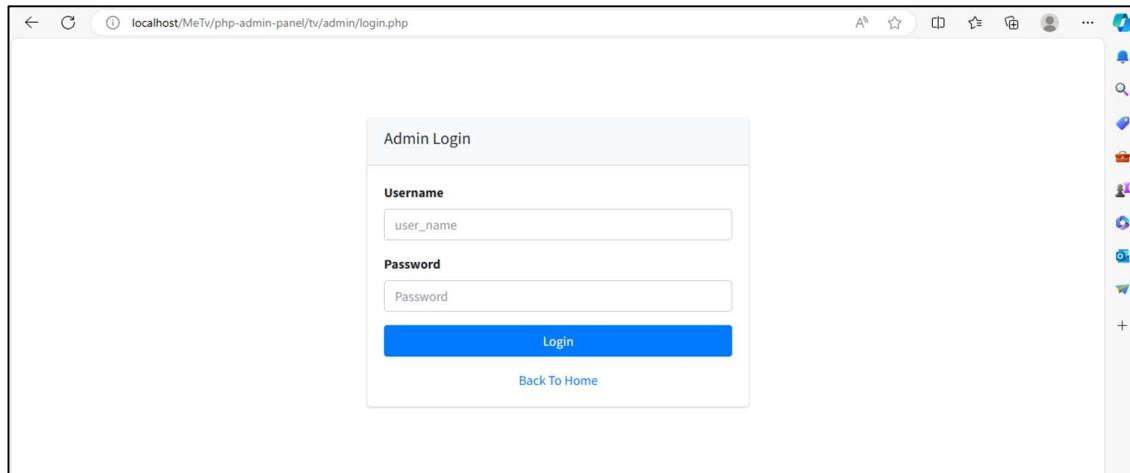
**Fig 7.4.2.5**

### 7.4.3 Admin login module

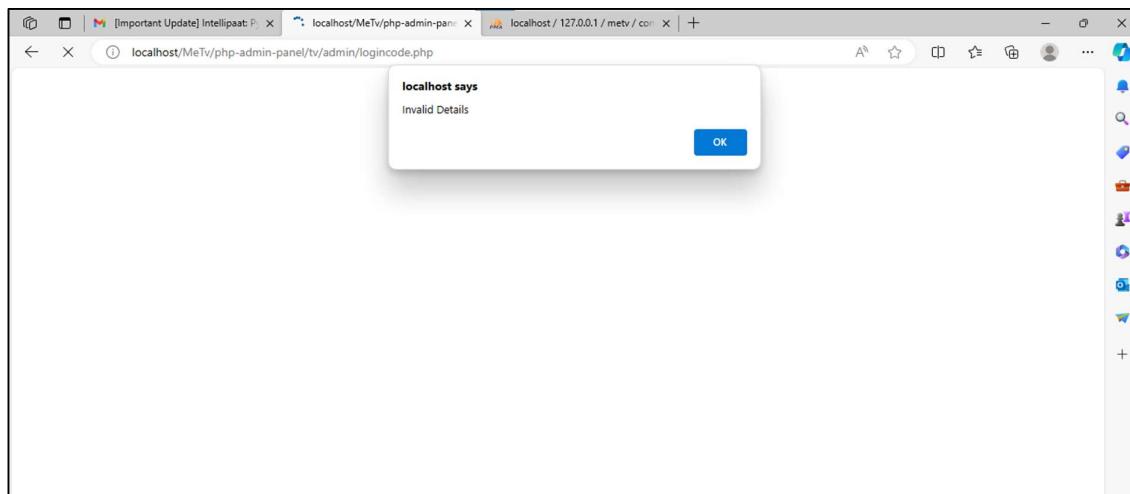
S No	Test Case	Input	Expected Result	Output	Remark
1	Blank all fields	Blank	Invalid details	Invalid details	Working
2	Wrong Username	Not Matches	Invalid details	Invalid details	Working
3	Wrong Password	Not Matches	Invalid details	Invalid details	Working
4	Correct username and password	Matches	Login Successful	Login Successful	Working

## **Test case 1**

**When user wants to login with blank username and password**



**Fig 7.4.3.1**



**Fig 7.4.3.2**

## Test case 2

When user wants to login with wrong username

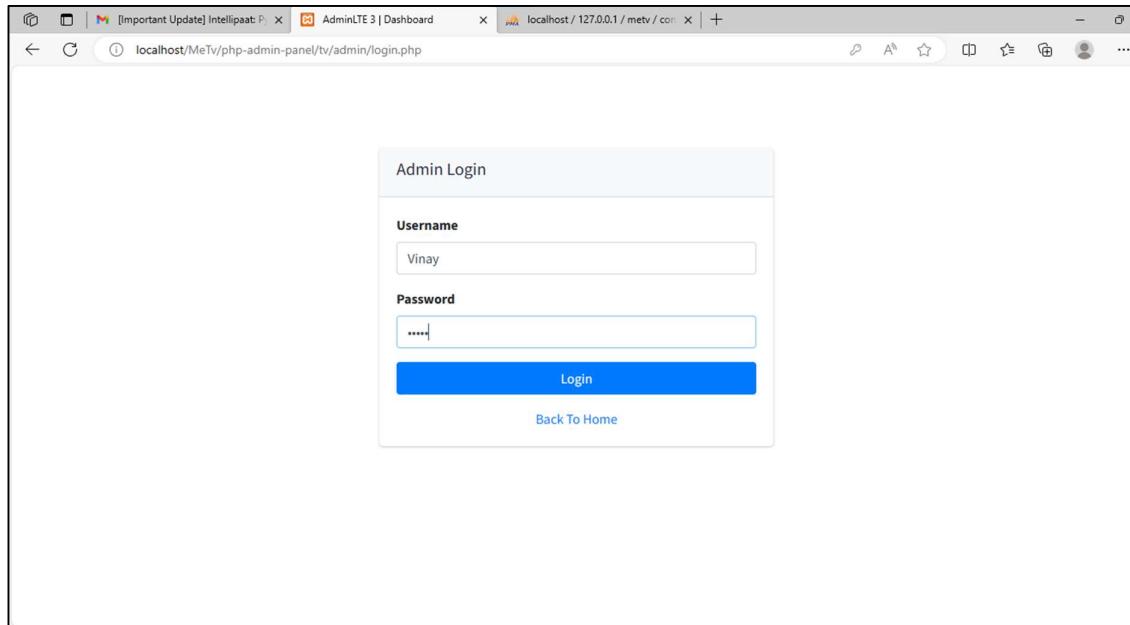


Fig 7.4.3.3

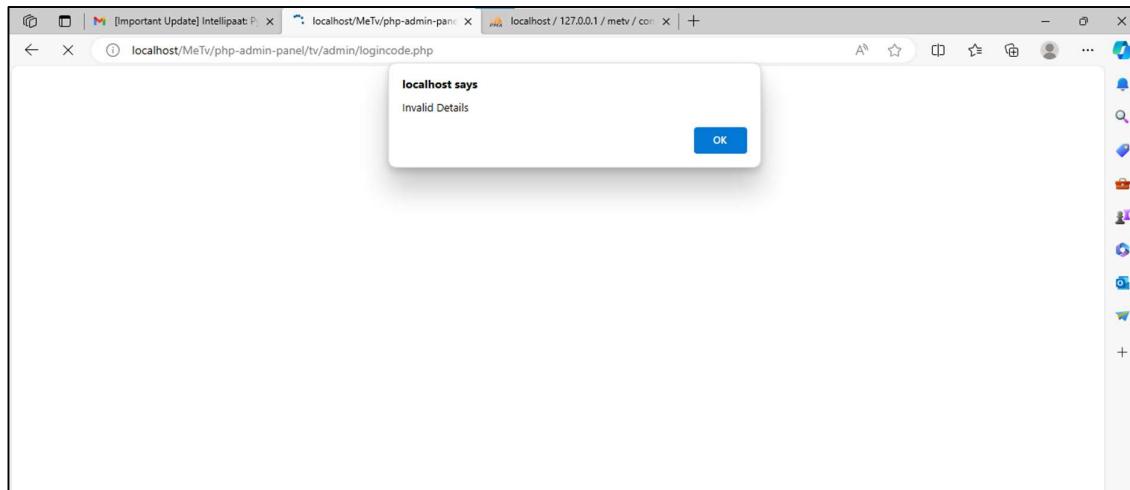


Fig 7.4.3.4

### Test case 3

When user wants to login with wrong password

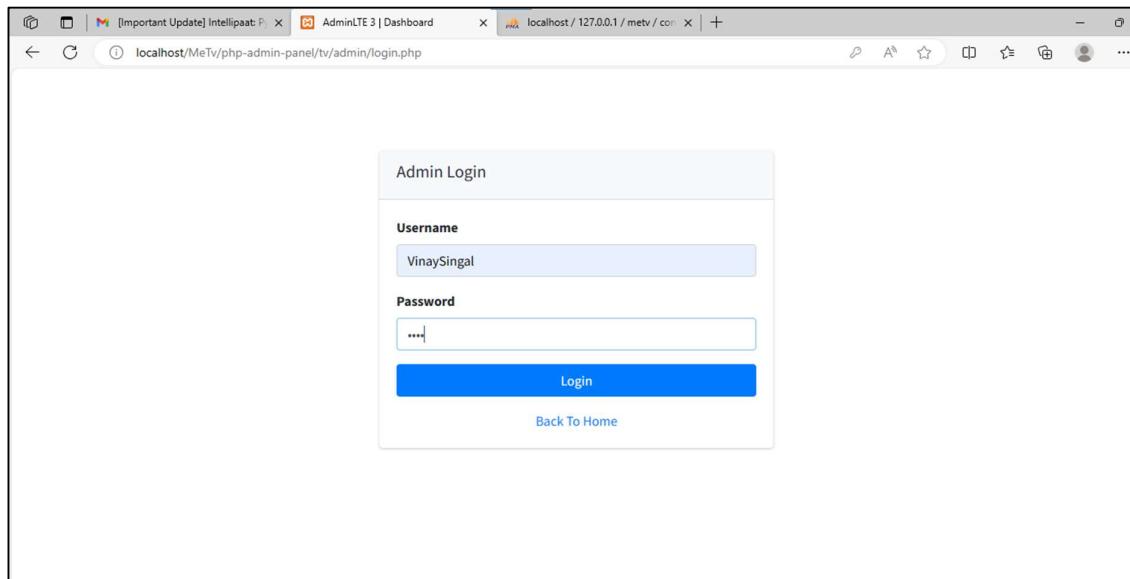


Fig 7.4.3.5

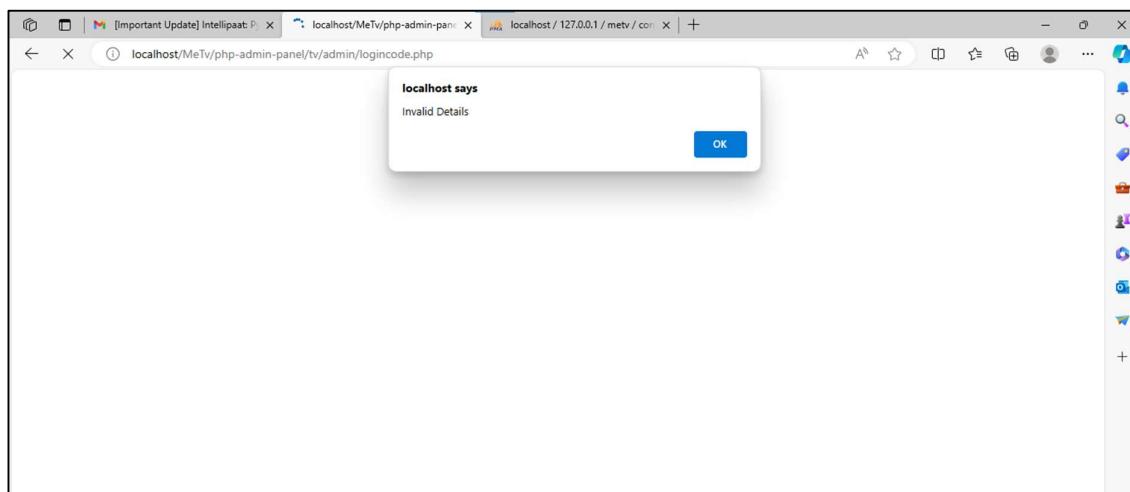
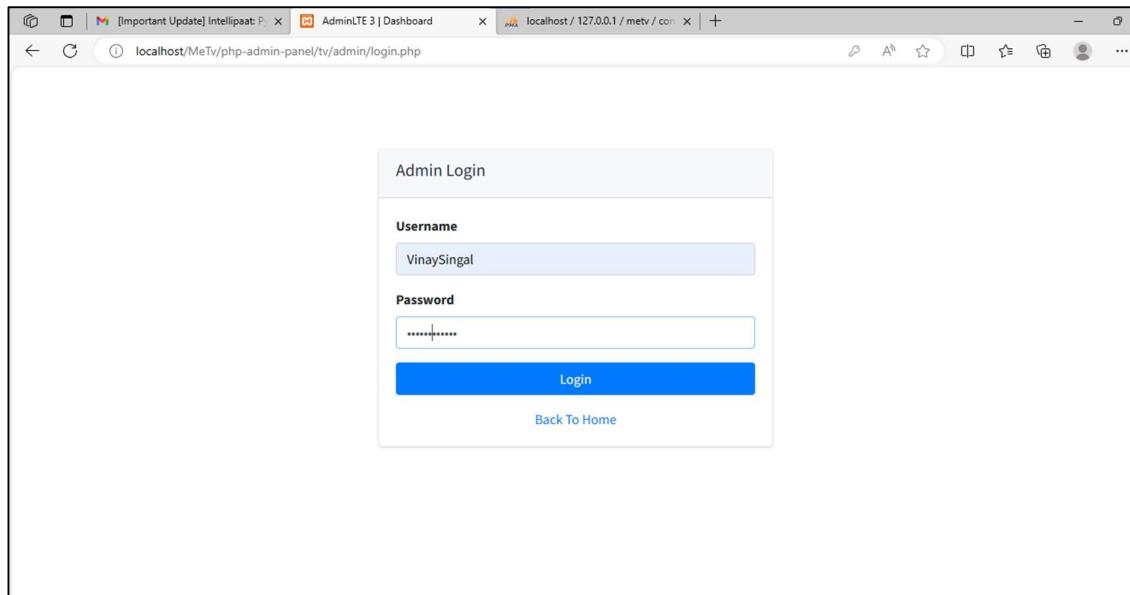


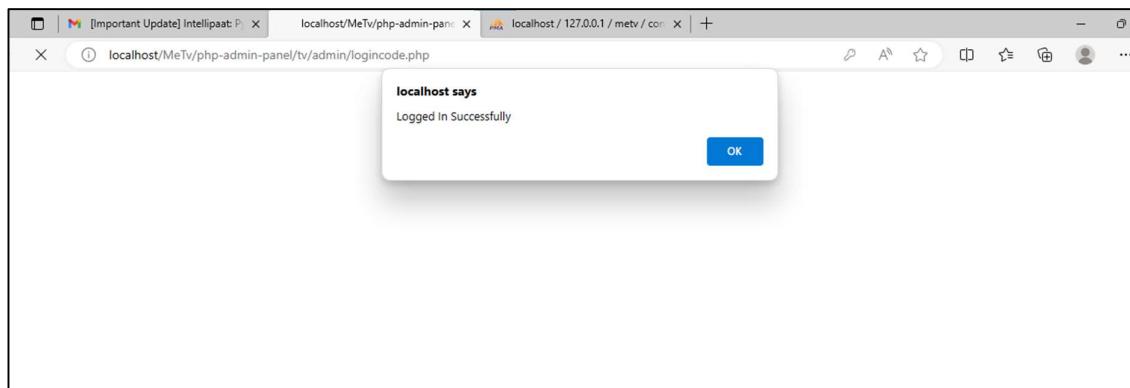
Fig 7.4.3.6

## **Test case 4**

**When user wants to login with correct username and password, the user is redirect to admin dashboard**



**Fig 7.4.3.7**



**Fig 7.4.3.8**

#### 7.4.4 Payment Module

S No	Test Case	Input	Expected Result	Output	Remark
1	Blank all fields	Blank	Please Fill out this field	Please Fill out this field	Working
2	Wrong phone no.	Digit in phone no.	Please match requested format	Please match requested format	Working
3	Wrong card number	Less than 16 digit	Please lengthen this text to 16 digit	Please lengthen this text to 16 digit	Working
4	Wrong expiry date	Digit in expiry date	Please match requested format	Please match requested format	Working
5	Correct details	Correct details	Order Placed	Order Placed	Working

## Test Case 1

When user submits with blank fields

The screenshot shows a 'Checkout' page with a 'Payment Information' section. The 'First Name' field is empty, indicated by a small placeholder character '|'. The 'Phone Number' field contains the text 'vinay', which is invalid. A validation message 'Please fill out this field.' is displayed above the phone number input. The 'Address' field is also empty. Below the input fields, there are two radio buttons for 'Payment Mode': 'UPI' and 'Credit/Debit Cards'. A blue 'Submit Payment' button is at the bottom.

Fig 7.4.4.1

## Test Case 2

When user enter text in phone number

The screenshot shows a 'Checkout' page with a 'Payment Information' section. The 'First Name' field contains the text 'Vinay Singal'. The 'Phone Number' field contains the text 'vinay', which is invalid. A validation message 'Please match the requested format.' is displayed above the phone number input. The 'Address' field is empty. Below the input fields, there are two radio buttons for 'Payment Mode': 'UPI' and 'Credit/Debit Cards'. A blue 'Submit Payment' button is at the bottom.

Fig 7.4.4.2

## Test Case 3

When card number is not of 16 digits

The screenshot shows a payment form with the following fields:

- Name: Vinay Singal
- Phone Number: 9588114821
- Address: VPO Asrafpur Matindu tehsil Kharkhoda Distt. Sonipat
- Payment Mode: UPI (radio button)
- Card Number: 123456789 (highlighted in red)
- Card Holder Name: VINAY SINGAL
- Expiration Date: (empty field)
- CVV: (empty field)

A validation message is displayed in a tooltip over the Card Holder Name field: "Please lengthen this text to 16 characters or more (you are currently using 9 characters)."

Fig 7.4.4.3

## Test Case 4

When user enters alphabet in expiration date

The screenshot shows a payment form with the following fields:

- Name: Vinay Singal
- Phone Number: 9588114821
- Address: VPO Asrafpur Matindu tehsil Kharkhoda Distt. Sonipat
- Payment Mode: Credit/Debit Cards (radio button)
- Card Number: 1234567891244786
- Card Holder Name: VINAY SINGAL
- Expiration Date: march (highlighted in red)
- CVV: (empty field)

A validation message is displayed in a tooltip over the Expiration Date field: "Please match the requested format."

Fig 7.4.4.4

## Test Case 5

When user Enters Correct Details the payment is successfully done

**Payment Information**

First Name:  
Vinay Singal

Phone Number:  
9588114821

Address:  
VPO Asrafpur Matindu tehsil Kharkhoda Distt. Sonipat

Payment Mode:

UPI  Credit/Debit Cards

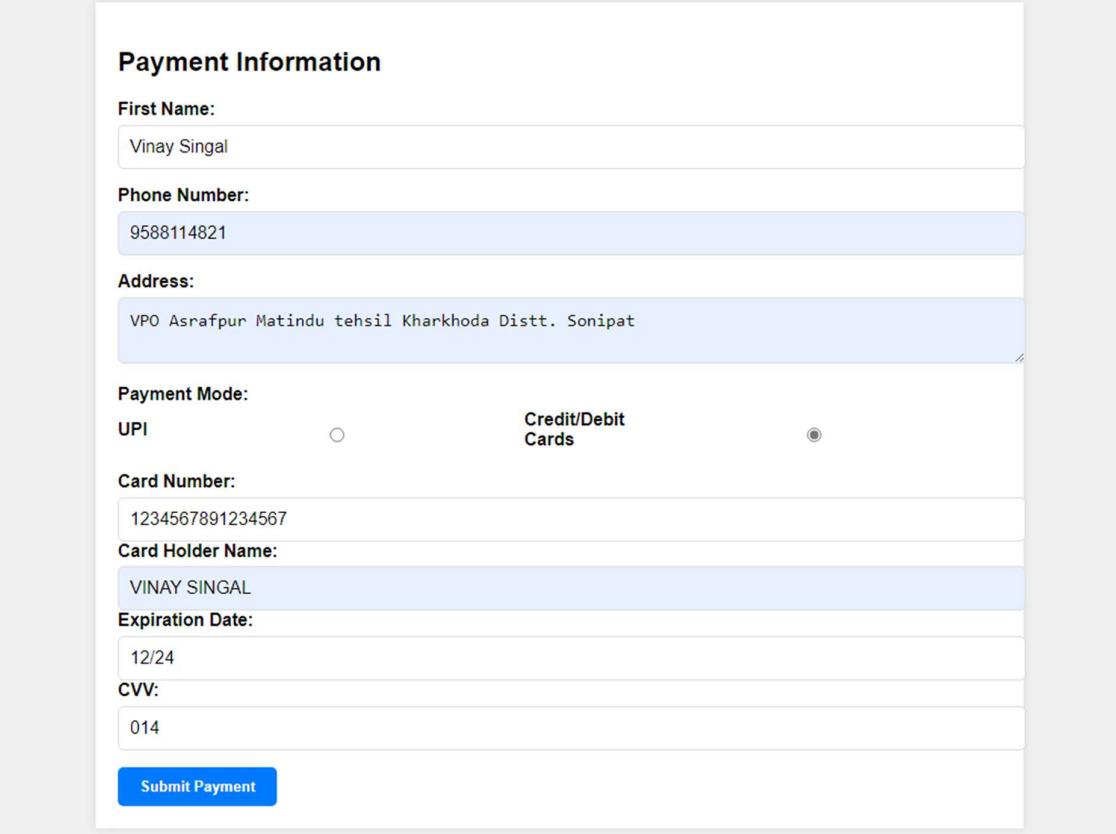
Card Number:  
1234567891234567

Card Holder Name:  
VINAY SINGAL

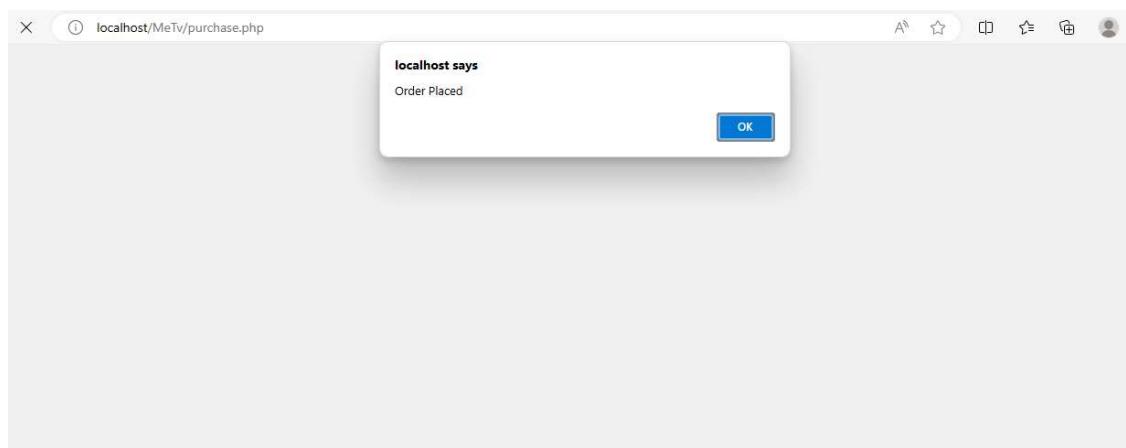
Expiration Date:  
12/24

CVV:  
014

**Submit Payment**



**Fig 7.4.4.5**

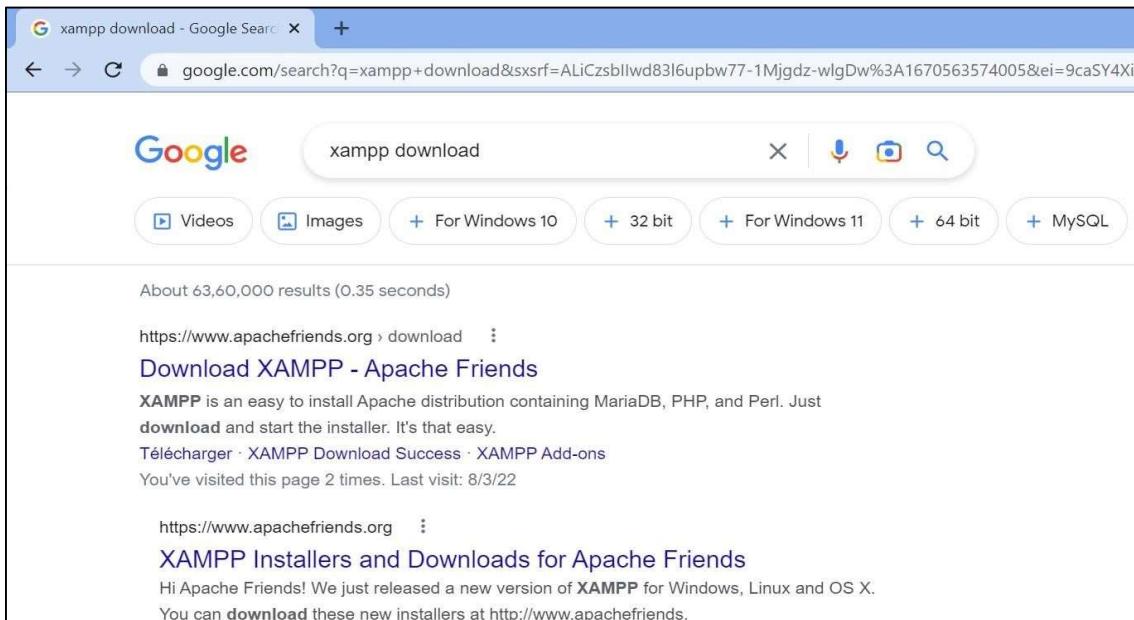


**Fig7.4.4.6**

# CHAPTER 8

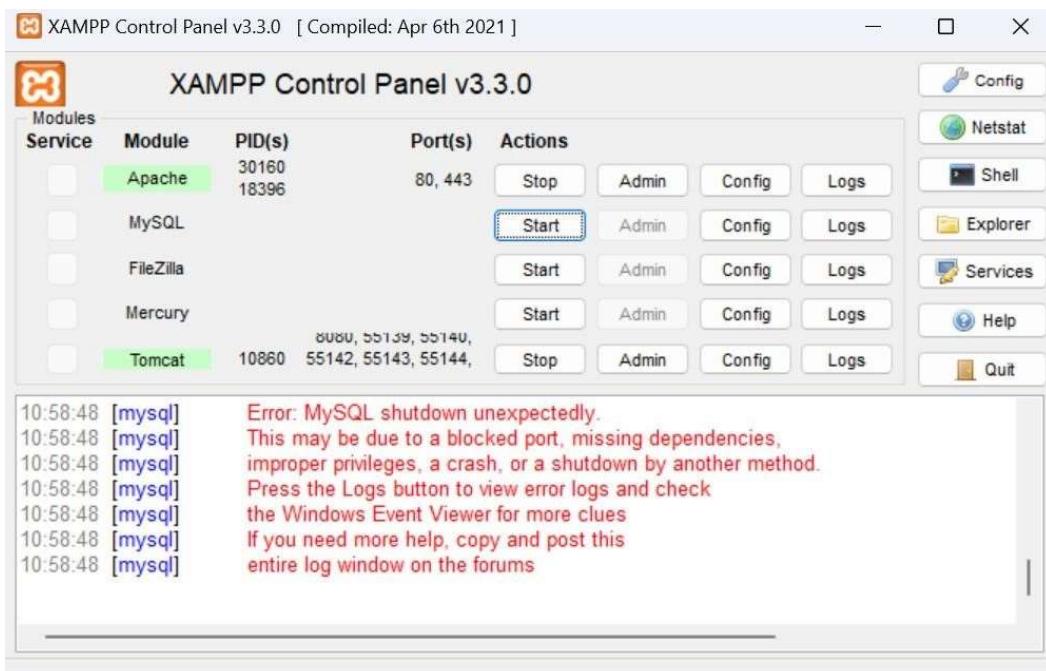
## SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

## **8.1 Install XAMPP in your system.**



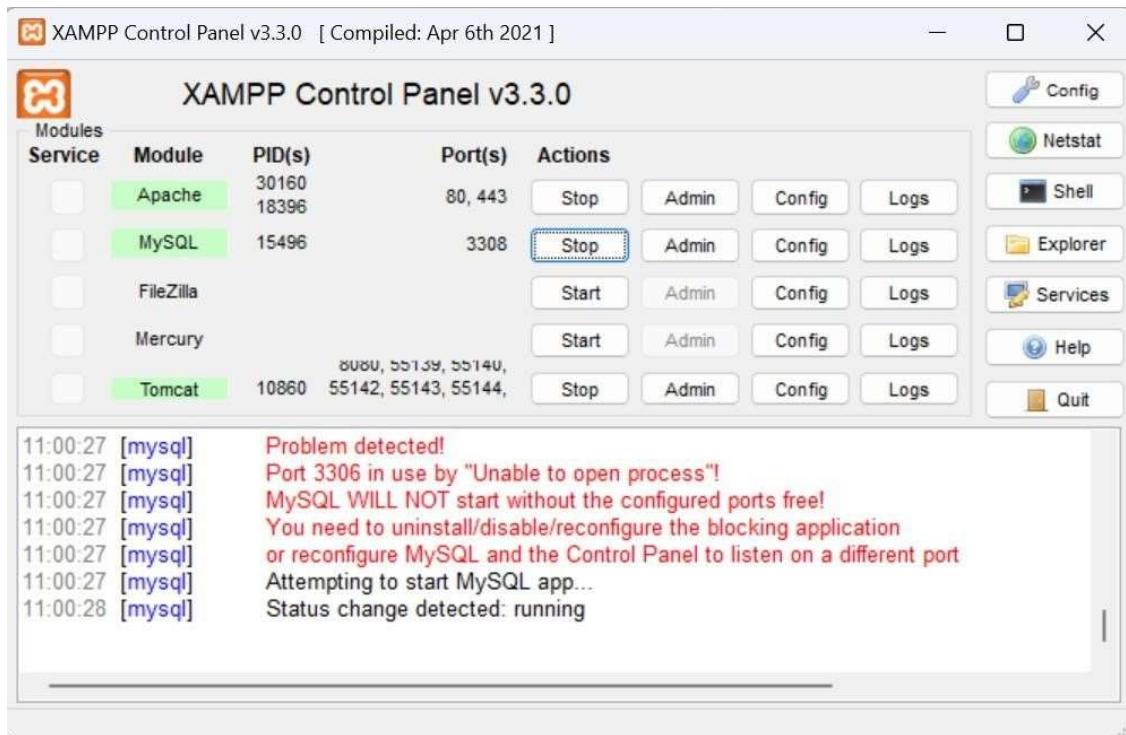
**Fig 8.1 google chrome**

## **8.2 Start XAMPP server on your device**



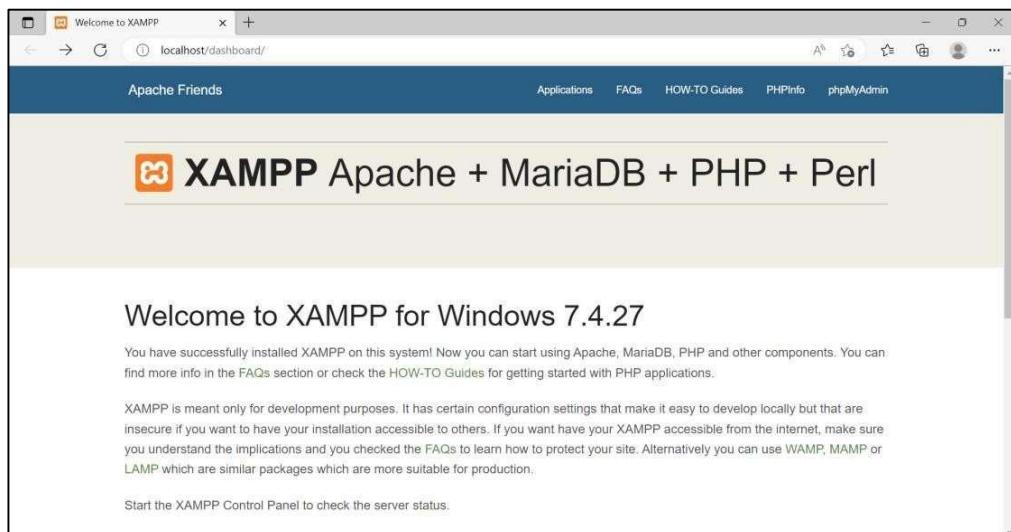
**Fig 8.2 XAMPP Server**

### **8.3 Start SQL in your XAMPP server.**



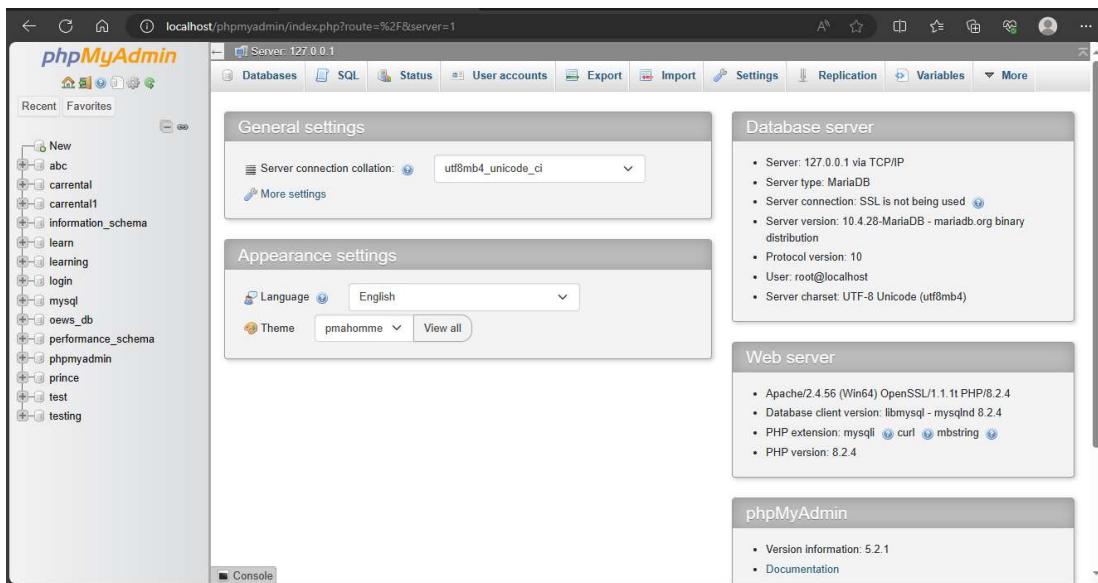
**Fig 8.3 Starting SQL services**

### **8.4 Open any browser in your system.**



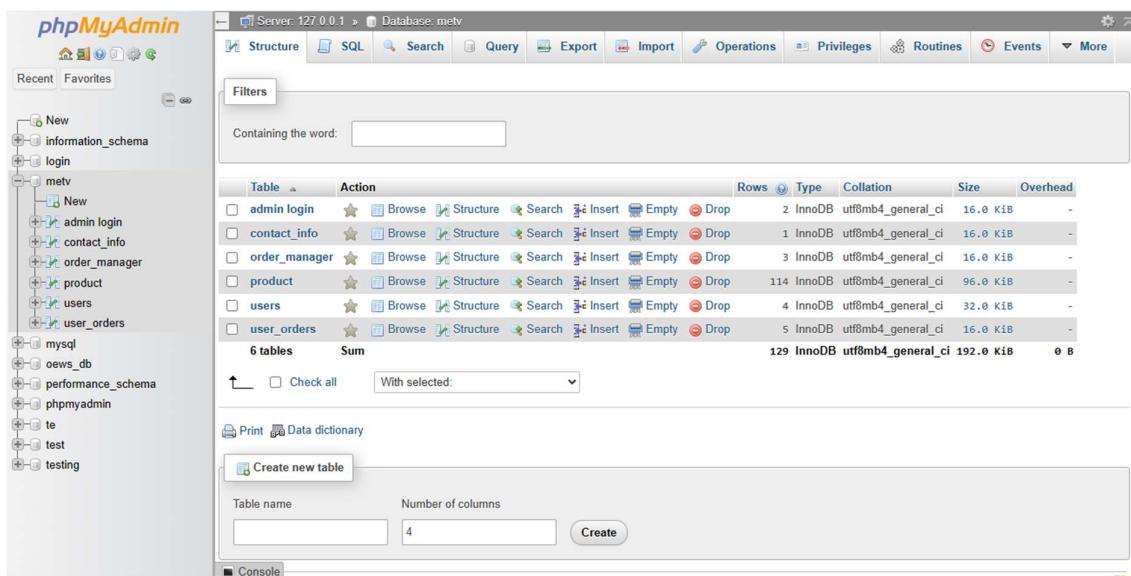
**Fig 8.4 localhost/dashboard**

## **8.5 Search for PhpMyAdmin in search bar.**



**Fig 8.5 phpMyAdmin**

## **8.6 Create a database “testing” and import the sql file in database**



**Fig 8.6 phpMyAdmin**

**Note:** Place your project folder in XAMPP/htdocs folder.

## **CHAPTER 9**

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Advantages:**

- The information is available to Admin only.
- All the people who login as an admin can access the information.
- All the personal information is hidden from admin too.
- The password is in encrypted form so no one can access or hack your user id. As well as admin too.
- Complete User friendly interface. Any native user can also easily use the system without any problem.
- Information is easy to gather and print selectively.
- All the Records are easily updated without many efforts.
- Different database table is made to gather information from user and to store product and other information too.

### **Limitations:**

- A little internet and browser Knowledge is required.
- Only authorized users can access this.
- You can't access multiple modules at same time.
- You have to login as an Admin to access Dashboard

## **CHAPTER 10**

## **CONCLUSION**

## **CONCLUSION**

Working on the "MeTV" as a Minor Project was a great chance for us to put our classroom learning into practice. It helped us understand how theoretical ideas actually work in real projects, making us better computer engineers.

This project taught us a few important things:

- Planning is crucial when starting a project.
- Having a good plan and an organized way of working is very important.
- Teamwork and coordination are key for a project to succeed.

Also, we got to talk to our teachers and learn from their experience, which was a valuable part of this project.

## **CHAPTER 11**

## **FUTURE SCOPE**

## **FUTURE SCOPE**

This system is designed to be highly adaptable, ensuring easy adjustments and updates in response to changing requirements. Security measures are integrated to prevent potential system failures caused by modifications. It's crafted to facilitate multiple users accessing the system simultaneously.

Moreover, there's ample scope for future developments, enabling the addition of new features and improvements to align with external changes. Coding procedures can be customized to cater to user needs. The system's code is well-organized, providing a solid groundwork for future enhancements and the incorporation of new functions. Reports can be customized to incorporate supplementary options as necessary.

**CHAPTER 12**  
**BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES**

## **Site for references:**

- <http://www.youtube.com>
- <https://www.javatpoint.com>
- <https://www.tutorialspoint.com>