**SoulCure**

**Online Therapy Management System**

*Mini Project Report*

*Submitted by*

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# 2023-2024

## DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the Project report, **“SOULCURE”** is the bona fide work of **AMAL RAJ (Regno: AJC19MCA-I012)** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Integrated Master of Computer Applications under APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University during the year 2023-24.

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I hereby declare that the project report **“SOULCURE”** is a bona fide work done at Amal Jyothi College of Engineering, towards the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Integrated Master of Computer Applications (INMCA) from APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University, during the academic year 2023-2024.

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# ABSTRACT

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The primary goal of SoulCure is "to support users with the best care to heal and regain their physical and emotional health". It is a platform with a wide range of therapeutic techniques to promote holistic healing and well-being. The website employs various diverse therapeutic modalities like Individual therapy, Music therapy, Family therapy, and Meditation to address various aspects of users' health and improve general wellness. Different therapies come with a variety of benefits which includes, physical healing, overcoming communication problems, recovery from drug addiction. Also offer a regularly updated blog or articles section where users can find informative and educational content related to health, well-being, and therapy. The users receive all the necessary tools and training materials for maintaining their personal wellbeing. It aims to provide a wholistic approach to healing and personal growth for people who require therapeutic treatment.

The purpose of the proposed system is to create a convenient, holistic and therapeutic platform that can comprehensively address various physical, mental and emotional health aspects. It strives to provide users with the tools and support needed to maintain personal wellbeing through therapeutic healing. During the coding and design of the system using front-end technologies such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript with Visual Studio IDE, features are provided to elevate and enhance every stage of software development. Additionally, back-end technologies such as Python Django is utilized to enhance the system's functionality and interactivity. Furthermore, Sqlite3, a powerful and open-source relational database management system, is used as the back-end database as per the requirements of the system.

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## List of Abbreviation

IDE - Integrated Development Environment.

HTML - Hyper Text Markup Language.

CSS - Cascading Style Sheet

UML - Unified Modeling Language

OpenCV - Open-Source Computer Vision

RDBMS - Relational Database Management System

UML - Unified Modeling Language

OS - Operating System

PHP - Hypertext Preprocessor

GUI - Graphical User Interface

ORM - Object-Relational Mapping

URL - Uniform Resource Locator

MTV - Model-Template View

MVC - Model-View-Controller

SQL - Structured Query Language

SQLite - Structured Query Language Lite

JS - Java Script

AI - Artificial Intelligence

# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

### PROJECT OVERVIEW

The proposed system titled “**SoulCure**” is a website that aims to provide holistic healing and wellbeing to users through a diverse range of therapy options. The main goal is to enable people to conveniently connect with qualified therapists, book appointments, access resources and get personalized recommendations to improve their physical, mental and emotional health. The system allows users to register online and create profiles. It offers services like individual therapy, music therapy, family therapy, meditation classes, health questionnaires, yoga plans, and informative articles/blogs. It aims to provide a wholistic approach to healing and personal growth for people who require therapeutic treatment.

The platform has four primary types of users - Administrator, Therapists and Patients. The administrator manages user accounts, therapies, appointments, add therapists, content and security on the website. Therapists can create their profile, view booked appointments, conduct online sessions, and apply for leave. Patients can register, search for therapists, book and manage sessions, take assessments and access resources. Editors develop health and wellness articles, review content and publish articles after approval. This system also has chatbot technology so customers will get instant response. SoulCure is developed using HTML, CSS and JS as frontend, Python Django as a powerful backend and RDBMS Sqlite3 is used.

### PROJECT SPECIFICATION

The proposed system is an online platform that aims to provide holistic healing and wellbeing through a diverse range of therapy options. The primary objective is to enable convenient access to therapeutic services by allowing users to search, book appointments, and attend online sessions with qualified therapists. The system is built to serve three primary user categories: Administrators, Therapists, and Clients. Additionally, it incorporates a set of supplementary features, including an AI Yoga Assistant, a basic Chatbot, and notifications through WhatsApp and email. This platform is geared towards creating a seamless and efficient therapeutic experience.

### 1.2.1 ADMIN MODULE

The Administration module provides overarching control and management of the system. Admin users have secure login access to the platform, empowering them to oversee therapists and clients. They can add, update, or remove therapist and client profiles. Moreover, they possess the authority to manage therapists' profiles, including specifying their therapy specialization, whether it's in meditation or family therapy. Additionally, admin users can add and update various therapies offered by therapists, contributing to a well-rounded system. The admin module also encompasses appointment management. Admins can view and regulate therapist appointments while maintaining a detailed log of appointment records.

### 1.2.2 THERAPIST MODULE

Therapists within the system have the ability to manage their profiles. They can create and update their profiles, including adding details about their specialization and personal information. This feature enables therapists to present a professional and informative image to potential clients. Appointment management is a crucial part of the therapist module. Therapists can view appointments relevant to their specialization, such as Family Therapy, and schedule online therapy sessions with ease. They also have access to a comprehensive appointment log that provides a history of past and upcoming sessions. Additionally, therapists can utilize the AI Yoga assistant for yoga-related guidance and engage with the basic chatbot for general information and support.

### 1.2.3 CLIENT MODULE

The client module offers a user-friendly experience. Clients can register for an account by providing their personal information. Once registered, they gain the capability to create and maintain their profiles. The profile management feature allows clients to keep their information up to date for a seamless experience. Clients can search for therapists based on specialization and location, ensuring that they can find the most suitable therapist for their needs. They can also book and cancel appointments, specifically within their chosen therapy area, and keep track of their appointment history. As with therapists, clients have access to the AI Yoga assistant and basic chatbot for assistance and information. They can also receive important appointment reminders and other updates through WhatsApp and email notifications.

# CHAPTER 2

# SYSTEM STUDY

### INTRODUCTION

A critical step in system development is system analysis, which involves gathering and analyzing data to identify problems and provide solutions. During this phase, effective communication between system users and developers is essential. Any system development process should always begin with a system analysis. The system analyst performs the role of an investigator by carefully examining the current system's performance. Identification of the system's inputs and outputs as well as a connection between its processes and organizational results are all included. A range of techniques, including surveys and interviews, are used to acquire information. Understanding the system's operation, locating problem areas, and suggesting fixes to the issues the business is having are the objectives. The designer assumes the role of issue solver, and the suggested fixes are rigorously compared with the current system. The user is given the chance to accept or reject the advice after the best choice has been chosen. The procedure continues until the user is pleased after the idea has been evaluated in light of their comments. The process of acquiring and analyzing data for future system studies is called a preliminary study. Conducting a thorough preliminary study is essential to ensure the success of a system development project.

### EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system for online therapy primarily connects users with qualified therapists through scheduled appointments. Patients have the option to meet with therapists either in person or through video and chat sessions. This approach provides individuals with easy access to professional support from the comfort of their own homes, ensuring convenience and accessibility. The system emphasizes the provision of quality therapeutic services, promoting mental well-being, and expanding access to exceptional therapy. It facilitates connections with qualified therapists, ultimately enhancing overall mental health support.

**2.2.1 NATURAL SYSTEM STUDIED**

The natural system, as it currently exists, primarily involves manual communication channels like phone calls, emails, or face-to-face interactions to schedule therapy appointments. Clients must take the initiative to contact therapy providers or individual therapists, inquiring about their availability and arranging appointments. This manual approach often results in a protracted exchange of messages to secure a mutually suitable appointment time for both clients and therapists. The limitations of this manual approach have prompted the need for a more streamlined and technologically advanced system to optimize therapy appointment scheduling, which is the primary focus of this natural system studied.

**2.2.2 DESIGNED SYSTEM STUDIED**

In response to the inefficiencies inherent in the existing manual processes for therapy appointment scheduling, a modern Therapy Appointment Management System is proposed. This system aims to revolutionize the way clients and therapists connect by providing a streamlined, user-friendly, and efficient solution. Key features include a digital platform for clients to access therapist profiles, book appointments, and receive real-time notifications, greatly reducing the need for time-consuming phone calls and emails. The system's design focuses on enhancing convenience, transparency, and the overall experience of accessing therapy services, while simultaneously addressing the limitations of the existing system and embracing the advantages of digital technology.

### DRAWBACKS OF EXISTING SYSTEM

* **Inefficiency:** The manual process can be highly inefficient, often involving numerous rounds of communication between clients and therapists to secure a suitable appointment time.
* **Limited Access:** This system may limit access to therapy services to those who are proficient in navigating the process, potentially leaving less tech-savvy individuals at a disadvantage.
* **Lack of Transparency:** Clients may not have access to comprehensive information about therapists, making it challenging to make informed choices.
* **Missed Appointments:** Without automated reminders and notifications, there is a higher likelihood of missed appointments, leading to frustration for both clients and therapists.
* **Security Concerns:** Sharing personal information over email or phone can raise security concerns, particularly when discussing sensitive therapy topics.
* **Limited Availability:** The system's reliance on manual processes can create scheduling challenges for clients with busy schedules or those requiring therapy outside of standard working hours.
* **Inconvenience:** In-person visits can be inconvenient, especially when clients and therapists are geographically distant, necessitating multiple trips for meetings.

### PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed technique offers people a wide range of therapy options, letting them choose the kind of assistance that best meets their needs. The platform ensures that help is always available for users so that they may receive assistance whenever they need it. The website allows users to make appointments with the nearby qualified therapists, ensuring accessibility and convenience. The system uses a wide range of therapeutic modalities, such as physiotherapy, music therapy, family therapy, and meditation classes, to provide holistic care. It aims for holistic recovery and enhance health in general. Additional modules include feedback systems, yoga assistance, and a basic chatbot, with the aim of streamlining the therapy experience, empowering clients, and making therapy services more accessible.

### ADVANTAGES OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

* **Efficiency:** Streamlined processes reduce the time and effort required for both clients and therapists.
* **Convenience:** Clients can access therapy services from the comfort of their homes, eliminating the need for physical visits.
* **Transparency:** Clients have access to detailed therapist profiles, reviews, and information about expertise to make informed decisions.
* **Secure Payments:** Payment integration ensures secure financial transactions for therapy sessions.
* **Empowering Users:** The system bridges the gap between therapy education and practice, providing opportunities for interns and law students.
* **Enhanced Scheduling:** Integration of therapist calendars allows clients to align their schedules with therapist availability efficiently.
* **Personalized Yoga Guidance:** The AI Yoga assistant provides personalized yoga guidance, tailoring yoga practices to the individual's needs and goals.

# CHAPTER 3

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# REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

## FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility is defined as the practical extent to which a project can be performed successfully. To evaluate feasibility, a feasibility study is performed, which determines whether the solution considered to accomplish the requirements is practical and workable in the software. Information such as resource availability, cost estimation for software development, benefits of the software to the organization after it is developed and cost to be incurred on its maintenance are considered during the feasibility study. The results of the feasibility study should be a report that recommends whether or not it is worth carrying on with the requirements engineering and system development process.

The objective of the feasibility study is to establish the reasons for developing the software that is acceptable to users, adaptable to change and conformable to established standards. Various other objectives of feasibility study are listed below.

* To analyze whether the software will meet organizational requirements
* To determine whether the software can be implemented using the current technology and within the specified budget and schedule.
* To determine whether the software can be integrated with other existing software.

Feasibility study is a crucial step in determining the viability of the SoulCure platform concerning resources, time, and organizational goals. By conducting this study, the developers can assess the potential long-term advantages and opportunities offered by SoulCure. The primary objective is to ascertain whether the proposed system is practical and worthy of further investigation. The feasibility study examines SoulCure's potential effects on the holistic health industry, its capacity to satisfy client demand, and its effectiveness in making use of available resources.

### ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

The web-based business has the limited measure of cash to put resources into the framework's innovative work. The expense should be upheld by proof. Because the majority of the technologies utilized are freely available, the creating system should fit within the budget. By digitizing the procedures, the proposed system eliminates the use of paper. The creating framework should be legitimate by cost and advantage. Criteria to ensure that efforts are directed toward the project that will yield the best results the quickest. The cost of developing a new system is one factor that influences its development. The proposed system is developed as part of the project's work; there are no direct costs associated with it. Additionally, every one of the assets are now accessible, it gives a sign of the framework is financially feasible for improvement.

### TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

The proposed system can be implemented technically. There will be no barriers to production affecting the services or functionalities' performance. The proposed framework should have a humble prerequisite, as just insignificant or invalid changes for the executing this framework. Since the system's frontend is developed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. These technologies are widely used and have a large developer community, making it easier to find solutions and resolve issues. And back-end have been developed with Django and Sqlite3, the project can be developed technically.

### BEHAVIORAL FEASIBILITY

The proposed system includes the following questions:

• Is there adequate user support?

• Will anyone be harmed by the proposed system?

Because it would accomplish the objectives after being developed and put into action, the project would be advantageous. After carefully assessing all behavioral considerations, it is determined that the project is behaviorally feasible. Users can simply use SoulCure GUI without any training because it is user-friendly.

**3.1.4 FEASIBILITY STUDY QUESTIONNAIRE**

1. **Project Overview?**

This project is a website that promotes users' physical and emotional wellness by utilizing numerous therapeutic practices such as physiotherapy, music therapy, family therapy, and others. Users can select the type of assistance they require, and it offers convenient appointment scheduling and round-the-clock support. The platform's goal is to promote holistic health and well-being for people seeking therapeutic therapy.

1. **To what extend the system is proposed for?**

The system is proposed to cater to users' needs in terms of physical and emotional health. It aims to provide a wide range of therapeutic techniques to support holistic healing and well-being. The proposed system intends to offer comprehensive assistance and expert guidance to help users overcome various health challenges and improve their overall quality of life.

1. **Specify the Viewers/Public which is to be involved in the System?**

* Patients/Individuals seeking therapeutic treatment and support.
* Therapists providing their services through the platform.
* Administrators managing the system's functioning.
* Article Writers/Editors contributing content for the website's blog and articles.

1. **List the Modules included in your System?**

* Physiotherapy Module
* Music Therapy Module
* Family Therapy Module
* Meditation Module
* Questionnaire Module
* Blog and Articles Module

1. **Identify the users in your project?**

* Patients/Individuals seeking therapeutic treatment and support.
* Therapists providing their services through the platform.
* Administrators managing the system's functioning.
* Article Writers/Editors contributing content for the website's blog and articles.

1. **Who owns the system?**

Administrator

1. **System is related to which firm/industry/organization?**

The system is related to the healthcare and therapy industry.

1. **Details of person that you have contacted for data collection?**

* Rani Sunny (Health Counsellor)
* BetterHelp (Online Therapy Website)

1. **Questionnaire to collect details about the project? (min 10 questions, include descriptive answers, attach additional docs (e.g. Bill receipts, certificate models), if any?)**

**1**. What are the common therapy techniques you use in your current offline practice?

**Answer**: I frequently use behavioral therapy and mindfulness techniques in my practice.

**2**. How do you handle emergency situations or urgent therapy needs in your offline setting?

**Answer**: In case of emergencies, we have a crisis support helpline and an on-call therapist available

**3.** Do you primarily work with a specific group of patients in your offline practice?

**Answer**: Yes, I mainly work with adults aged 25-50, but I also have experience with adolescents.

**4.** How do you keep track of patients' therapy progress and treatment plans in your current offline practice?

**Answer**: I maintain patient records and session notes in physical files, which I update regularly.

**5**. What difficulties do you encounter in keeping patients engaged and motivated during face-to-face therapy sessions?

**Answer**: Some patients may struggle with consistent attendance, and others may find it challenging to stay motivated to work on their therapy goals outside of sessions.

**6**. How can an online therapy platform help address the geographical barriers that may limit access to therapy in offline settings?

**Answer**: An online platform can offer therapy to patients in remote areas or those with limited transportation options.

**7.** What features or functionalities do you find most valuable in your current offline hospital or clinic setting for providing therapy services?

**Answer:** As a therapist, I find the personalized and face-to-face interactions with patients to be the most valuable aspect of the current offline hospital setting. This allows for better understanding and empathy during therapy sessions.

**8**. In what ways do you believe an online platform can enhance your therapeutic services compared to traditional offline settings?

**Answer**: An online platform can enhance therapeutic services by expanding our reach to a wider audience, offering flexibility in scheduling appointments, and enabling convenient remote therapy options for patients who may have difficulty attending in-person sessions.

**9**. What additional features or tools would you like to see on the website to support your therapy practice effectively?

**Answer**: Additional features like integration of therapy progress tracking, session notes, and virtual whiteboards for therapeutic exercises would greatly support my therapy practice.

**10.** Are there any specific challenges you foresee in transitioning from offline therapy to online therapy via the website?

**Answer**: One challenge in transitioning to online therapy may be adapting therapeutic approaches to the online medium effectively. Training and support may be required to ensure a smooth transition.

## SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

### HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

Processor - Intel CORE i5

RAM - 8 GB

Hard Disk - 512 GB

### SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

Front End - HTML, CSS, JS, Bootstrap

Back End - Django

Database - SQLite

Client on PC - Windows 7 and above.

Technologies used - JS, HTML5, Python, OpenCV, CSS, Machine Learning

## SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

### DJANGO

Django Framework is a popular and robust web framework for Python developers. It is revered for its simplicity, clean code, and rapid development capabilities. Django is built on the Model-Template-Views (MTV) architectural pattern, which shares similarities with the Model-View-Controller (MVC) pattern used in other frameworks. One of its standout features is the Object-Relational Mapping (ORM) system, simplifying database interactions by representing database tables as Python objects. This abstraction eliminates the need for writing raw SQL queries, making database operations more straightforward.

Django also offers a built-in administrative interface, making content management a breeze. Its URL routing system allows developers to define clean and user-friendly URLs for their web applications. Furthermore, Django provides comprehensive support for form handling, data validation, and user authentication, reducing the complexity of common web development tasks. Security is a top priority in Django, with built-in protections against common web vulnerabilities like Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) and Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF). The framework's modular architecture encourages extensibility, enabling developers to incorporate third-party packages or develop custom components. With a thriving community and an array of reusable packages, Django is a versatile choice for web development projects of varying sizes and complexities.

### SQLITE

SQLite is a lightweight, self-contained, and serverless relational database management system. Unlike traditional databases, it doesn't require a separate server but is embedded directly within the application. One of its standout features is the self-contained nature of SQLite databases; the entire database is stored in a single file, simplifying management, backups, and transfers. Despite its lightweight design, SQLite ensures data integrity by supporting transactions, making it suitable for multi-user environments.

SQLite is cross-platform and compatible with various operating systems, making it a versatile choice for applications targeting different platforms. Its small code size and minimal resource usage make it suitable for resource-constrained environments, such as mobile devices. SQLite is known for its speed and efficiency, especially in read-heavy workloads. It is commonly used in mobile applications, desktop applications, and embedded systems, where a full-fledged database server might be excessive, and portability is essential.

# CHAPTER 4

# SYSTEM DESIGN

* 1. **INTRODUCTION**

System design is a critical phase in the software development process that serves as the bridge between conceptualizing a software solution and bringing it to life. It plays a pivotal role in translating the requirements gathered during the earlier stages into a well-structured and efficient system. At its core, system design involves making key decisions about the system's architecture, components, modules, interfaces, and data flows, creating a blueprint for the entire system. This blueprint not only addresses the technical aspects but also factors like scalability, security, and user experience. System design is instrumental in ensuring that the resulting software system is reliable, maintainable, and performs optimally. It provides a reference point for the development team, guiding them towards the successful creation of the software system.

In this phase, designers and architects collaborate to create a comprehensive system design that offers a clear roadmap for developers to implement. The design document serves as a guiding light throughout the development process, outlining how different parts of the system will interact and function together to achieve the desired objectives. The resulting system design is a crucial foundation for the development team to build upon, ensuring that the software solution meets the needs of its users and stakeholders while adhering to best practices in software engineering. In summary, system design is a structured and methodical approach to defining how a system will work and how it will meet the requirements of the project, making it an essential step in the journey from concept to a fully functional, real-world solution.

## UML DIAGRAM

Unified Modeling Language (UML) stands as a foundational tool in software engineering, renowned for its role in visually representing complex systems and processes. It provides a standardized set of graphical notations that facilitate the clear depiction of various aspects of a system's structure and behavior. Originating from the collaboration of industry experts, UML has gained widespread acceptance and adoption in both academia and industry. It serves as a powerful communication tool, enabling stakeholders, including developers, designers, and clients, to attain a shared understanding of system architecture, design, and functionality. UML diagrams act as a lingua franca, transcending language barriers and ensuring a consistent means of conveying intricate software concepts, ultimately enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the software development process.

**Types of UML diagrams**

* Class diagram
* Object diagram
* Use case diagram
* Sequence diagram
* Activity diagram
* State chart diagram
* Deployment diagram
* Component diagram

## USE CASE DIAGRAM

Use Case Diagrams, a cornerstone in software engineering, serve as a visual representation of the interactions between a system and its external entities. At their core, they provide a structured means of identifying and defining the various functionalities a system offers and how these functionalities are accessed by different actors or entities. Actors, representing users, systems, or external entities, are depicted along with the specific use cases they engage with. Associations between actors and use cases elucidate the nature of these interactions, clarifying the roles and responsibilities of each entity within the system. This detailed visual representation not only enhances communication among stakeholders but also provides a clear blueprint for system functionality, laying the foundation for the subsequent stages of the software development process. Overall, Use Case Diagrams play a pivotal role in aligning development efforts with user expectations, ensuring that the resulting software system fulfills its intended purpose effectively and efficiently.

* **Actor Definition:** Clearly define and label all actors involved in the system. Actors represent external entities interacting with the system.
* **Use Case Naming:** Use descriptive names for use cases to accurately convey the functionality they represent.
* **Association Lines:** Use solid lines to represent associations between actors and use cases. This signifies the interaction between entities.
* **System Boundary:** Draw a box around the system to indicate its scope and boundaries. This defines what is inside the system and what is outside.
* **Include and Extend Relationships:** Use "include" relationships to represent common functionalities shared among multiple use cases. Use "extend" relationships to show optional or extended functionalities.

*Figure 1: Use Case Diagram*

## SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

Sequence Diagrams stand as dynamic models in software engineering, portraying the chronological flow of interactions between various objects or components within a system. They spotlight the order in which messages are exchanged, revealing the behavior of the system over time. Actors and objects are represented along a vertical axis, with arrows indicating the sequence of messages and their direction. Lifelines, extending vertically from actors or objects, illustrate their existence over the duration of the interaction. These diagrams serve as a vital tool for visualizing system behavior and understanding the temporal aspects of a software process. Through Sequence Diagrams, stakeholders gain valuable insights into how different elements collaborate to achieve specific functionalities, facilitating more effective communication among development teams and stakeholders alike. This detailed representation not only aids in detecting potential bottlenecks or inefficiencies but also provides a foundation for refining system performance in the later stages of software development.

* **Vertical Ordering:** Represent actors and objects along a vertical axis, indicating the order of interactions from top to bottom.
* **Lifelines:** Extend vertical lines from actors or objects to denote their existence and participation in the interaction.
* **Activation Bars:** Use horizontal bars along lifelines to show the period during which an object is active and processing a message.
* **Messages and Arrows:** Use arrows to indicate the flow of messages between objects, specifying the direction of communication.
* **Self-Invocation:** Use a looped arrow to represent self-invocation, when an object sends a message to itself.
* **Return Messages:** Indicate return messages with a dashed arrow, showing the response from the recipient.
* **Focus on Interaction:** Sequence Diagrams focus on the chronological order of interactions, avoiding implementation details.
* **Concise Notation:** Use clear and concise notation to represent messages and interactions, avoiding unnecessary complexity.
* **Consider System Boundaries:** Clearly define the boundaries of the system to indicate what is included in the interaction.
* **Feedback and Validation**: Seek feedback from stakeholders and team members to ensure the diagram accurately represents the system behaviour.

*Figure 2: Sequence Diagram*

## STATE CHART DIAGRAM

A State Chart Diagram, a fundamental component of UML, provides a visual representation of an object's lifecycle states and the transitions between them. It depicts the dynamic behavior of an entity in response to events, showcasing how it transitions from one state to another. Each state represents a distinct phase in the object's existence, while transitions illustrate the conditions triggering state changes. Initial and final states mark the commencement and termination of the object's lifecycle. Orthogonal regions allow for concurrent states, capturing multiple aspects of the object's behavior simultaneously. Hierarchical states enable the representation of complex behaviors in a structured manner. Entry and exit actions depict activities occurring upon entering or leaving a state. Moreover, guard conditions ensure that transitions occur only under specified circumstances. State Chart Diagrams play a crucial role in understanding and designing the dynamic behavior of systems, aiding in the development of robust and responsive software applications.

Key notations for State Chart Diagrams:

* **Initial State:** Represented by a filled circle, it signifies the starting point of the object's lifecycle.
* **State:** Depicted by rounded rectangles, states represent distinct phases in an object's existence.
* **Transition Arrow:** Arrows denote transitions between states, indicating the conditions triggering a change.
* **Event:** Events, triggers for state changes, are labelled on transition arrows.
* **Guard Condition:** Shown in square brackets, guard conditions specify criteria for a transition to occur.
* **Final State:** Represented by a circle within a larger circle, it indicates the end of the object's lifecycle.
* **Concurrent State:** Represented by parallel lines within a state, it signifies concurrent behaviours.
* **Hierarchy:** States can be nested within other states to represent complex behavior.
* **Entry and Exit Actions**:Actions occurring upon entering or leaving a state are labeled within the state.
* **Transition Labels:** Labels on transition arrows may indicate actions or operations that accompany the transition.

*Figure 3: State Chart Diagram*

## ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

An Activity Diagram is a visual representation within UML that illustrates the flow of activities and actions in a system or process. It employs various symbols to depict tasks, decision points, concurrency, and control flows. Rectangles signify activities or tasks, while diamonds represent decision points, allowing for conditional branching. Arrows indicate the flow of control from one activity to another. Forks and joins denote concurrency, where multiple activities can occur simultaneously or in parallel. Swimlane segregate activities based on the responsible entity, facilitating clarity in complex processes. Initial and final nodes mark the commencement and completion points of the activity. Decision nodes use guards to determine the path taken based on conditions. Synchronization bars enable the coordination of parallel activities. Control flows direct the sequence of actions, while object flows depict the flow of objects between activities. Activity Diagrams serve as invaluable tools for understanding, modeling, and analyzing complex workflows in systems and processes. They offer a structured visual representation that aids in effective communication and system development.

Key notations for Activity Diagrams:

* **Initial Node:** Represented by a solid circle, it signifies the starting point of the activity.
* **Activity:** Shown as a rounded rectangle, it represents a task or action within the process.
* **Decision Node:** Depicted as a diamond shape, it indicates a point where the process flow can diverge based on a condition.
* **Merge Node:** Represented by a hollow diamond, it signifies a point where multiple flows converge.
* **Fork Node:** Shown as a horizontal bar, it denotes the start of concurrent activities.
* **Join Node:** Depicted as a vertical bar, it marks the point where parallel flows rejoin.
* **Final Node**: Represented by a solid circle with a border, it indicates the end of the activity.
* **Control Flow:** Arrows connecting activities, showing the sequence of actions.
* **Object Flow:** Lines with arrows representing the flow of objects between activities.
* **Swimlane:** A visual container that groups activities based on the responsible entity or system component.

*Figure 4: Activity Diagram*

## CLASS DIAGRAM

A Class Diagram, a fundamental tool in UML, visually represents the structure of a system by illustrating classes, their attributes, methods, and relationships. Classes, depicted as rectangles, encapsulate data and behavior within a system. Associations between classes indicate relationships, showcasing how they interact. Multiplicity notations specify the cardinality of associations. Inheritance is denoted by an arrow indicating the subclass inheriting from a super-class. Aggregation and composition illustrate whole-part relationships between classes. Interfaces, depicted as a circle, outline the contract of behavior a class must implement. Stereotypes provide additional information about a class's role or purpose. Dependencies highlight the reliance of one class on another. Association classes facilitate additional information about associations. Packages group related classes together, aiding in system organization. Class Diagrams play a pivotal role in system design, aiding in conceptualizing and planning software architectures. They serve as a blueprint for the development process, ensuring a clear and structured approach to building robust software systems.

Key notations for Class Diagrams:

* **Class:** Represented as a rectangle, it contains the class name, attributes, and methods.
* **Attributes:** Displayed as a list within the class, they describe the properties or characteristics of the class.
* **Methods:** Also listed within the class, they define the behaviours or operations of the class
* **Associations:** Lines connecting classes, indicating relationships and connections between them.
* **Multiplicity Notation:** Indicates the number of instances one class relates to another.
* **Inheritance:** Shown as an arrow, it signifies that one class inherits properties and behaviours from another.
* **Interfaces:** Represented by a dashed circle, they define a contract of behaviour that implementing classes must follow.
* **Stereotypes:** Additional labels or annotations applied to classes to provide more information about their role or purpose.
* **Dependencies:** Shown as a dashed line with an arrow, they indicate that one class relies on another in some way.
* **Association Classes:** Represented as a class connected to an association, they provide additional information about the relationship.

*Figure 5: Class Diagram*

## OBJECT DIAGRAM

An Object Diagram in UML provides a snapshot of a system at a specific point in time, displaying the instances of classes and their relationships. Objects, represented as rectangles, showcase the state and behavior of specific instances. Links between objects depict associations, highlighting how they interact. Multiplicity notations indicate the number of instances involved in associations. The object's state is displayed through attributes and their corresponding values. Object Diagrams offer a detailed view of runtime interactions, aiding in system understanding and testing. They focus on real-world instances, providing a tangible representation of class relationships. While similar to Class Diagrams, Object Diagrams emphasize concrete instances rather than class definitions. They serve as valuable tools for validating system design and verifying that classes and associations work as intended in practice. Object Diagrams play a crucial role in system validation, ensuring that the system's components and their interactions align with the intended design and requirements.

Key notations for Object Diagrams:

* **Object**: Represented as a rectangle, it contains the object's name and attributes with their values.
* **Links:** Lines connecting objects, indicating associations or relationships between them.
* **Multiplicity Notation:** Indicates the number of instances involved in associations.
* **Attributes with Values:** Displayed within the object, they represent the state of the object at a specific point in time.
* **Role Names:** Labels applied to associations, providing additional information about the nature of the relationship.
* **Object Name:** Represents the name of the specific instance.
* **Association End:** Indicates the end of an association, often with a role name and multiplicity.
* **Dependency Arrow:** Indicates a dependency relationship, where one object relies on another.
* **Composition Diamond:** Represents a stronger form of ownership, where one object encapsulates another.
* **Aggregation Diamond:** Signifies a whole-part relationship between objects.

*Figure 6: Object Diagram*

## COMPONENT DIAGRAM

A Component Diagram, a vital aspect of UML, offers a visual representation of a system's architecture by showcasing the high-level components and their connections. Components, depicted as rectangles, encapsulate modules, classes, or even entire systems. Dependencies between components are displayed through arrows, signifying the reliance of one component on another. Interfaces, represented by a small circle, outline the services a component offers or requires. Connectors link interfaces to denote the required or provided services. Ports, depicted as small squares, serve as connection points between a component and its interfaces. Stereotypes provide additional information about the role or purpose of a component. Component Diagrams are instrumental in system design, aiding in the organization and visualization of system architecture. They emphasize the modular structure, facilitating ease of development, maintenance, and scalability of complex software systems. Overall, Component Diagrams play a pivotal role in planning and orchestrating the architecture of sophisticated software applications.

*Figure 7: Component Diagram*

* + 1. **DEPLOYMENT DIAGRAM**

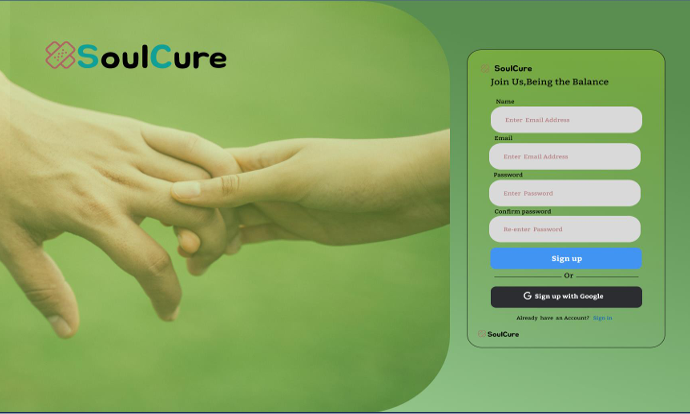
A Deployment Diagram, a crucial facet of UML, provides a visual representation of the physical architecture of a system, showcasing the hardware nodes and software components. Nodes, representing hardware entities like servers or devices, are depicted as rectangles. Artifacts, denoted by rectangles with a folded corner, represent software components or files deployed on nodes. Associations between nodes and artifacts indicate the deployment of software on specific hardware. Dependencies illustrate the reliance of one node on another. Communication paths, shown as dashed lines, represent network connections between nodes. Stereotypes provide additional information about the role or purpose of nodes and artifacts. Deployment Diagrams are instrumental in system planning, aiding in the visualization and organization of hardware and software components. They emphasize the allocation of software modules to specific hardware nodes, ensuring efficient utilization of resources. Overall, Deployment Diagrams play a pivotal role in orchestrating the physical infrastructure of complex software applications.



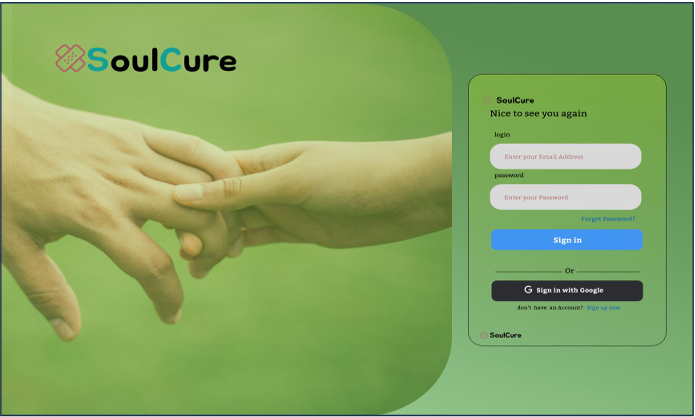
*Figure 8: Deployment Diagram*

## 4.3 USER INTERFACE DESIGN USING FIGMA

**Form Name: Registration**

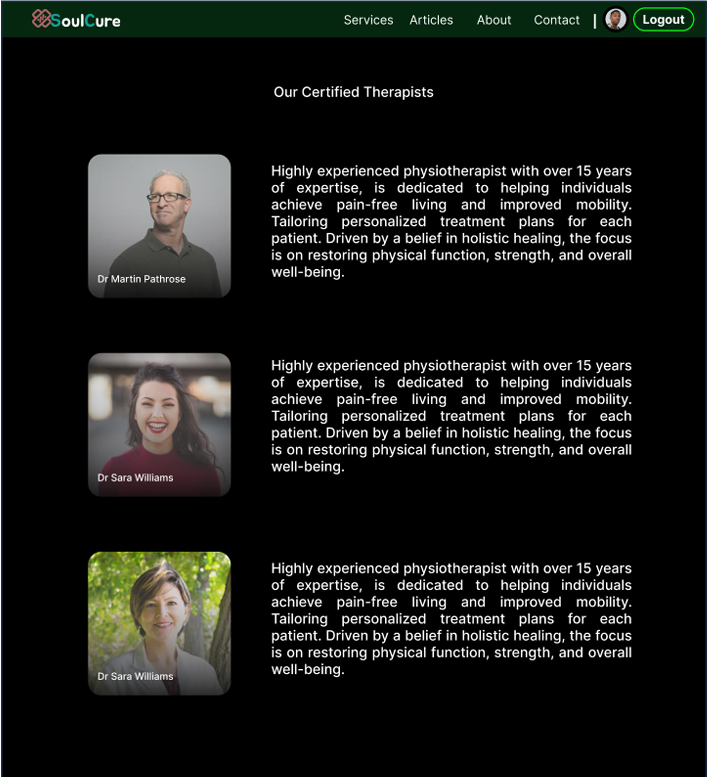


**Form Name: Login**

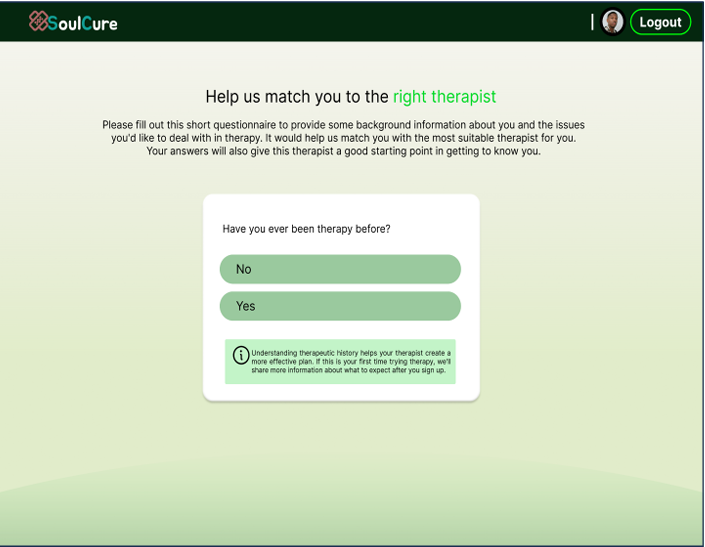


**Form Name: Home page**

****

**Form Name: View Therapist page**

**Form Name: Questionnaire page**



## 4.4 DATABASE DESIGN

A database is an organized collection of information that's organized to enable easy accessibility, administration, and overhauls. The security of information could be a essential objective of any database. The database design process comprises of two stages. In the first stage, user requirements are gathered to create a database that meets those requirements as clearly as possible. This is known as information-level design and is carried out independently of any DBMS. In the second stage, the design is converted from an information-level design to a specific DBMS design that will be used to construct the system. This stage is known as physical-level design, where the characteristics of the specific DBMS are considered. Alongside system design, there is also database design, which aims to achieve two main goals: data integrity and data independence.

**4.4.1 RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (RDBMS)**

A relational database management system (RDBMS) is a popular type of database that organizes

data into tables to facilitate relationships with other stored data sets. Tables can contain vast amounts of data, ranging from hundreds to millions of rows, each of which are referred to as records. In formal relational model language, a row is called a tuple, a column heading is an attribute, and the table is a relation. A relational database consists of multiple tables, each with its own name. Each row in a table represents a set of related values.

In a relational database, relationships are already established between tables to ensure the integrity

of both referential and entity relationships. A domain D is a group of atomic values, and a common

way to define a domain is by choosing a data type from which the domain's data values are derived.

It is helpful to give the domain a name to make it easier to understand the values it contains. Each

value in a relation is atomic and cannot be further divided.

In a relational database, table relationships are established using keys, with primary key and foreign key being the two most important ones. Entity integrity and referential integrity relationships can

be established with these keys. Entity integrity ensures that no primary key can have null values, while referential integrity ensures that each distinct foreign key value must have a matching primary key value in the same domain. Additionally, there are other types of keys such as super keys and candidate keys.

### 4.4.2 NORMALIZATION

Normalization is a database design procedure that diminishes information overt repetitiveness

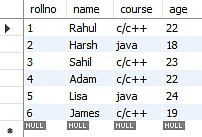
and takes out bothersome attributes like Insertion, Update and Deletion Anomalies. Normalization rules isolates bigger tables into more modest tables and connections them utilizing connections. The reason for Standardization in SQL is to dispense with excess (redundant) information and guarantee information is put away legitimately. The inventor of the relational model Edgar Codd proposed the theory of normalization of data with the introduction of the First Normal Form, and he continued to extend theory with Second and Third Normal Form. Later he joined Raymond F. Boyce to develop the theory of Boyce-Codd Normal Form.**First Normal Form(1NF):**

A table is considered to be in the First Normal Form if it satisfies the requirement of atomicity, which means that the table's values cannot be divided into smaller, more granular parts, and each attribute or column contains only a single value. In other words, each column should hold only one piece of information, and there should be no repeating groups or arrays of values within a single row.

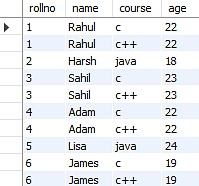
The concept of atomicity in this context denotes that a cell within a database cannot contain more than one value, and must exclusively store a single-valued attribute.

The first normal form in database normalization places limitations on attributes that have multiple values, are composed of multiple sub-attributes, or contain a combination of both. Therefore, in order to satisfy the conditions of the first normal form., these attributes need to be modified or removed, a relation must not have multi-valued or composite attributes, and any such attributes must be split into individual attributes to form atomic values.

E.g. The table contains information pertaining to students, including their roll number, name, course of study, and age.



The table containing the records of students displays a violation of the First Normal Form due to the presence of two distinct values in the course column. To ensure compliance with the First Normal Form, the table has been modified resulting in the formation of a new table.



The First Normal Form is applied to achieve atomicity in the system, which ensures that each column has unique values. By following this normalization process, the data is organized into individual atomic values, eliminating any redundancies or repeating groups. As a result, data integrity is maintained, and the system can efficiently handle complex data manipulations and updates.

**Second Normal Form(2NF):**

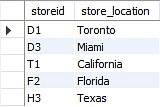
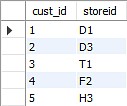
To meet requirements of Second Normal Form, a table must satisfy the criteria of First Normal Form as a prerequisite. Furthermore, the table must not exhibit partial dependency, which refers to a scenario where a non-prime attribute is dependent on a proper subset of the candidate key. In other words, the table should have no attributes that are determined by only a portion of the primary key.

Now understand the Second Normal Form with the help of an example.

Consider the table Location:



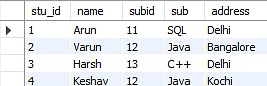
The Location table currently has a composite primary key consisting of cust id and storied, and its non-key attribute is store location. However, the store location attribute is directly determined by the storied attribute, which is part of the primary key. As a result, this table does not meet the requirements of second normal form. To address this issue and ensure second normal form is met, it is necessary to separate the Location table into two separate tables. This will result in the creation of two distinct tables that accurately represent the relevant data and relationships: one for customer IDs and store IDs, and another for store IDs and their respective locations.:



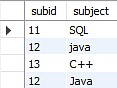
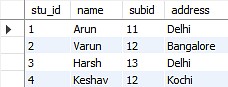
**Third Normal Form(3NF):**

A table must meet the requirements of Second Normal Form in order to be considered in Third Normal Form, and also fulfill two additional conditions. The second condition states that non- prime attributes should not rely on non-prime characteristics that are not a part of the candidate key within the same table, thus avoiding transitive dependencies. A transitive dependency arises when A → C indirectly, due to A → B and B → C, where B is not functionally dependent on A. The main objective of achieving Third Normal Form is to reduce data redundancy and guarantee data integrity.

For instance, let's consider a student table that includes columns like student ID, student name, subject ID, subject name, and address of the student. To comply with the requirements for Third Normal Form, this table must first meet the standards of Second Normal Form and then ensure that there are no transitive dependencies between non-prime attributes.



Now to change the table to the third normal form, you need to divide the table as shown below: Based on the given student table, it can be observed that the stu\_id attribute determines the sub\_id attribute, and the sub\_id attribute determines the subject (sub). This implies that there is a transitive functional dependency between stu\_id and sub. As a result, the table does not satisfy the criteria for the third normal form. To adhere to the third normal form, the table must be divided into separate tables where each table represents a unique entity or relationship. In this case, the table can be divided into two tables: one for the student-subject relationship (stu\_id and sub\_id), and another for the subject information (sub\_id and sub):



The two tables illustrate that the non-key attributes are completely determined by and reliant on the primary key. In the first table, the columns for name, sub\_id, and addresses are all exclusively linked to the stu\_id. Likewise, the second table demonstrates that the sub column is entirely dependent on the sub\_id.

### 4.4.3 SANITIZATION

Data Sanitization involves the secure and permanent erasure of sensitive data from datasets and media to guarantee that no residual data can be recovered even through extensive forensic analysis. Data sanitization has a wide range of applications but is mainly used for clearing out end-of-life electronic devices or for the sharing and use of large datasets that contain sensitive information. The main strategies for erasing personal data from devices are physical destruction, cryptographic erasure, and data erasure. While the term data sanitization may lead some to believe that it only includes data on electronic media, the term also broadly covers physical media, such as paper copies. These data types are termed soft for electronic files and hard for physical media paper copies. Data sanitization methods are also applied for the cleaning of sensitive data, such as through heuristic-based methods, machine-learning based methods, and k-source anonymity.

**4.4.4 INDEXING**

Indexing is used to optimize the performance of a database by minimizing the number of disk accesses required when a query is processed. The index is a type of data structure. It is used to locate and access the data in a database table quickly.

* Primary Index − Primary index is defined on an ordered data file. The data file is ordered on a key field. The key field is generally the primary key of the relation.
* Secondary Index − Secondary index may be generated from a field which is a candidate key and has a unique value in every record, or a non-key with duplicate values.
* Clustering Index − Clustering index is defined on an ordered data file. The data file is ordered on a non-key field.

### 4.5 TABLE DESIGN

**1. Tbl\_users\_login**

Primary key: **loginid**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No: | Field name | Datatype (Size) | Key Constraints | Description of the field |
| 1 | user\_id | INT | Primary key | Unique identifier for the user |
| 2 | Email | VARCHAR(50) | Unique | User's email address |
| 3 | Name | VARCHAR(50) |  | User's name |
| 4 | Phone | VARCHAR(12) |  | User's phone number |
| 5 | Password | VARCHAR(50) |  | User's hashed password |
| 6 | Role | SMALLINT |  | User's role (Client, Therapist, Editor, Admin) |
| 7 | is\_admin | BOOLEAN |  | Whether the user is an admin |
| 8 | is\_staff | BOOLEAN |  | Whether the user is staff |
| 9 | is\_active | BOOLEAN |  | Whether the user is active |
| 10 | is\_superadmin | BOOLEAN |  | Whether the user is a superadmin |

**2. Tbl\_users\_registration**

Primary key: **reg\_id**

Foreign key: **user\_id** references table **Tbl\_users\_login**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No: | Field name | Datatype (Size) | Key Constraints | Description of the field |
| 1 | reg\_id | INT | PRIMARY KEY | Unique identifier for the user's profile |
| 2 | user\_id | INT | FOREIGN KEY | References the user associated with this profile |
| 3 | profile\_picture | VARCHAR(255) |  | Path to the user's profile picture |
| 4 | address | VARCHAR(50) |  | User's address |
| 5 | addressline1 | VARCHAR(50) |  | User's address line 1 |
| 6 | addressline2 | VARCHAR(50) |  | User's address line 2 |
| 7 | country | VARCHAR(50) |  | User's country |
| 8 | state | VARCHAR(40) |  | User's state |
| 9 | city | VARCHAR(15) |  | User's city |
| 10 | pin\_code | VARCHAR(8) |  | User's PIN code |
| 11 | gender | VARCHAR(4) |  | User's gender |
| 12 | dob | DATE |  | User's date of birth |
| 13 | profile\_created\_at | DATETIME |  | Date and time when the profile was created |
| 14 | profile\_modified\_at | DATETIME |  | Date and time when last modified |

**3. Tbl\_appointments**

Primary key: **appointment\_id**

Foreign key: **client\_id** references table **Tbl\_users\_login**

Foreign key: **therapist\_id** references table **Tbl\_therapist**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No: | Field name | Datatype (Size) | Key Constraints | Description of the field |
| 1 | id | INT | PRIMARY KEY | Unique identifier for the appointment |
| 2 | date | DATE |  | Date of the appointment |
| 3 | client\_id | INT | FOREIGN KEY | References the client user |
| 4 | therapist\_id | INT | FOREIGN KEY | References the therapist user |
| 5 | time\_slot | TIME |  | Time slot for the appointment |
| 6 | created\_date | DATETIME |  | Date and time when the appointment was created |
| 7 | modified\_date | DATETIME |  | Date and time when the appointment was last modified |
| 8 | cancelled\_date | DATETIME |  | Date and time when the appointment was cancelled |
| 9 | status | VARCHAR(20) |  | Status of the appointment (e.g., Not Paid, Pending, Scheduled, Completed, Cancelled) |
| 10 | payment\_status | BOOLEAN |  | Payment status of the appointment (True or False) |
| 11 | cancel\_status | BOOLEAN |  | Cancellation status of the appointment (True or False) |

**4. Tbl\_Therapy**

Primary key: **therapy\_id**

Foreign key: **client\_id** references table **Tbl\_users\_login**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No: | Field name | Datatype (Size) | Key Constraints | Description of the field |
| 1 | Therapy\_id | INT | PRIMARY KEY | Unique identifier for the therapy |
| 2 | therapy\_name | VARCHAR(100) | UNIQUE | Name of the therapy |
| 3 | description | TEXT |  | Description of the therapy |
| 4 | duration | VARCHAR(30) |  | Duration of the therapy |
| 5 | benefits | TEXT |  | Benefits of the therapy |
| 6 | status | BOOLEAN |  | Status of the therapy (True or False) |
| 7 | fees | DECIMAL(10,2) |  | Fees for the therapy |

**5. Tbl\_Therapist**

Primary key: **therapist\_id**

Foreign key: **user\_id** references table **Tbl\_users\_login**

Foreign key: **therapy\_id** references table **Tbl\_therapy**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No: | Field name | Datatype (Size) | Key Constraints | Description of the field |
| 1 | Therapist\_id | INT | PRIMARY KEY | Unique identifier for the therapist |
| 2 | bio | TEXT |  | Bio of the therapist |
| 3 | certification\_name | VARCHAR(50) |  | Name of the certification |
| 4 | certificate\_id | VARCHAR(100) | UNIQUE | Unique identifier for the certification |
| 5 | experience | INT |  | Experience of the therapist |
| 6 | user\_id | INT | FOREIGN KEY | References the user associated who are therapist |
| 7 | therapy\_id | INT | FOREIGN KEY | References the therapy associated with this therapist |

**6. Tbl\_payment**

Primary key: **payment\_id**

Foreign key: **user\_id** references table **Tbl\_users\_login**

Foreign key: **appointment\_id** references table **Tbl\_appointment**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No: | Field name | Datatype (Size) | Key Constraints | Description of the field |
| 1 | Payment\_id | INT | PRIMARY KEY | Unique identifier for the payment |
| 2 | user\_id | INT | FOREIGN KEY | References the user associated with this payment |
| 3 | razorpay\_order\_id | VARCHAR(255) |  | Razorpay order ID |
| 4 | payment\_id | VARCHAR(255) |  | Razorpay payment ID |
| 5 | amount | DECIMAL(8,2) |  | Amount paid |
| 6 | currency | VARCHAR(5) |  | Currency code (e.g., "INR") |
| 7 | timestamp | DATETIME |  | Timestamp of the payment |
| 8 | payment\_status | VARCHAR(20) |  | Payment status (e.g., Pending, Successful, Failed) |
| 9 | appointment\_id | INT | FOREIGN KEY | References the appointment associated with this payment |

**7. Tbl\_therapy\_session\_schedule**

Primary key: **session\_id**

Foreign key: **appointment\_id** references table **Tbl\_appointment**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No: | Field name | Datatype (Size) | Key Constraints | Description of the field |
| 1 | Session\_id | INT | PRIMARY KEY | Unique identifier for the therapy session schedule |
| 2 | appointment\_id | INT | FOREIGN KEY | References the appointment associated with this therapy session |
| 3 | platform | VARCHAR(20) |  | Platform for the therapy session (e.g., Zoom, Microsoft Teams) |
| 4 | meeting\_url | VARCHAR |  | URL for the therapy session meeting |
| 5 | scheduled\_time | DATETIME |  | Scheduled time for the therapy session |
| 6 | duration\_minutes | INT |  | Duration of the therapy session in minutes |
| 7 | status | VARCHAR(20) |  | Status of the therapy session (e.g., Pending, Scheduled, Completed) |
| 8 | created\_date | DATETIME |  | Date and time when the therapy session was created |
| 9 | modified\_date | DATETIME |  | Date and time when the therapy session was last modified |

**8. Tbl\_leave\_request**

Primary key: **request\_id**

Foreign key: **therapist\_id** references table **Tbl\_therapist**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No: | Field name | Datatype (Size) | Key Constraints | Description of the field |
| 1 | Request\_id | INT | PRIMARY KEY | Unique identifier for the leave request |
| 2 | therapist\_id | INT | FOREIGN KEY | References the therapist associated with this leave request |
| 3 | date | DATE |  | Date of the leave request |
| 4 | status | VARCHAR(10) |  | Status of the leave request (e.g., Pending, Accepted, Rejected) |

**9. Tbl\_therapist\_day\_off**

Primary key: **day\_off\_id**

Foreign key: **therapist\_id** references table **Tbl\_therapist**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No: | Field name | Datatype (Size) | Key Constraints | Description of the field |
| 1 | Day\_off\_id | INT | PRIMARY KEY | Unique identifier for the leave request |
| 2 | therapist\_id | INT | FOREIGN KEY | References the therapist associated with this leave request |
| 3 | date | DATE |  | Date of the therapist's day off |

# CHAPTER 5

# SYSTEM TESTING

* 1. **INTRODUCTION**

Software testing is a thorough method of analysing a piece of software's performance to see if it performs as planned. This procedure, which is also known as verification and validation, entails evaluating a product to make sure it complies with relevant standards and meets user needs. Software testing is accomplished using a variety of techniques, including reviews, analyses, inspections, and walkthroughs, as well as associated processes like static analysis. Static analysis, which evaluates source code without running it, and dynamic analysis, which keeps track of program behavior while it is in use and produces information like execution traces, timing profiles, and test coverage statistics. The various tasks that make up testing can be pre-organized and completed in a methodical manner. The testing process for computer-based systems begins with separate modules and moves forward through system integration. There are many laws that can be used as testing objectives, and testing is necessary for the system testing objectives to be successful.

## TEST PLAN

A test plan defines the steps necessary to carry out different testing approaches, as well as the tasks that must be accomplished. The task of generating computer programmes, documentation, and data structures falls under the purview of software developers. Individual testing is required to make sure that every part of the programme operates as planned. An independent test group (ITG) is ready to give developers feedback and spot any potential problems. The test strategy must include a quantification of the testing objectives. These goals may include measurements like the mean time to failure, the cost of fixing errors, the density of remaining errors, the frequency of recurrence, and the number of hours needed for regression testing. The testing levels could include:

• Unit testing

* Integration Testing
* Validation Testing or System Testing
* Output Testing or User Acceptance Testing
* Automation Testing
* Selenium Testing

#### **5.2.1 UNIT TESTING**

Unit testing is a crucial stage of software verification that concentrates on testing individual components or modules, which are the fundamental building blocks of software design. This testing process entails reviewing the component-level design specifications to detect any errors within the module's boundaries by analyzing key control paths. The complexity of the test and the untested areas are determined during the process of unit testing, which is designed to be white-box focused, and multiple components can be tested simultaneously. To ensure proper functionality of the program unit being tested, the modular interface undergoes checks to ensure correct data flow in and out. Additionally, the integrity of temporarily stored data in the local data structure is examined throughout the algorithm's execution. The evaluation of boundary conditions confirms that every statement within the module has been executed at least once. Finally, inspection of each error management path is conducted to ensure proper error handling.

Performing data flow tests across module interfaces prior to any other testing is crucial for ensuring the effectiveness of the testing process. This is because if data cannot flow in and out of the system correctly, all other tests will be useless. Error handling channels must be established, and fault scenarios must be anticipated during the design stage to ensure that the system can redirect or stop working when an error occurs. The final stage of unit testing is boundary testing, which involves testing the software at its boundaries. This is because software often fails at its boundaries.

#### **5.2.2 INTEGRATION TESTING**

Integration testing is a rigorous procedure that entails creating the structure of a program and executing tests to identify any problems related to the connections between different components. The objective is to establish a program structure based on design, utilizing components that have undergone unit testing. The overall program is then tested as a whole. However, correcting any issues can be challenging since the program's size makes it difficult to isolate the root causes. Once these errors are corrected, new ones may emerge, and the process may seem to repeat itself endlessly. After completing unit testing on all modules, they are integrated into the system to verify that there are no interface inconsistencies. This integration process also leads to the development of a distinctive program structure, as any discrepancies in the program structures are eliminated.

#### **5.2.3 VALIDATION TESTING OR SYSTEM TESTING**

After conducting the testing phase, the entire system, including its code, modules, and class modules, was thoroughly examined using a process known as system tests or black box testing. Black box testing specifically aims to ensure that the software's functional requirements are met by creating input conditions that replicate all possible scenarios. The objective of this testing procedure is to detect and address a range of issues spanning from inadequate or inaccurate functionalities, interface discrepancies, errors in data arrangement or external data retrieval, performance drawbacks, initialization malfunctions, to termination glitches.

#### **5.2.4 OUTPUT TESTING OR USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING**

The system under consideration is tested for user acceptance; in this case, it must satisfy the business' requirements. The programme should consult the user and the perspective system while it is being developed in order to make any necessary adjustments. This was accomplished in regards to the following areas:

* Input Screen Designs
* Output Screen Designs

A variety of test data are used to conduct the aforementioned tests. The process of system testing requires the preparation of test data. After the preparation of sample data, the system being analyzed is put to the test using that data. Test data errors are discovered once more and resolved using the testing techniques mentioned above when the system is tested. Additionally, the fixes are noted for future use.

#### **5.2.5 AUTOMATION TESTING**

Automation testing is a software testing process that verifies whether a software product meets specific requirements by automatically executing tests. The main purpose of automation testing is to detect bugs, defects, and other issues in software products and ensure that they perform as designed.

Benefits of using automation testing for software development:

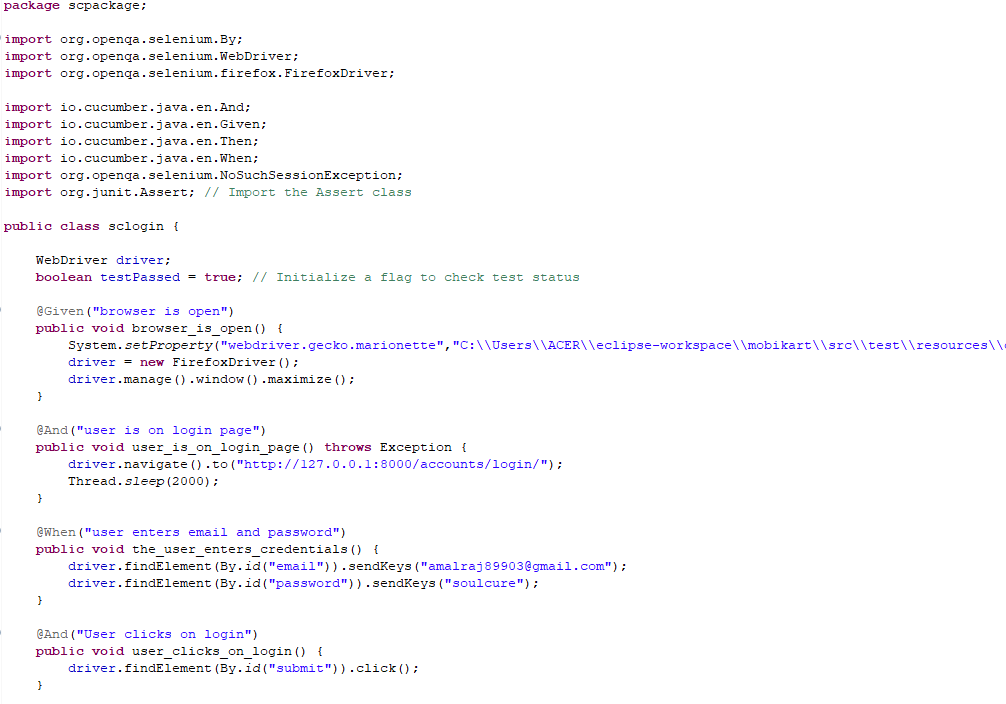
* Detailed reporting capabilities
* Improved bug detection
* Simplifies testing
* Speeds up the testing process
* Reduces human intervention

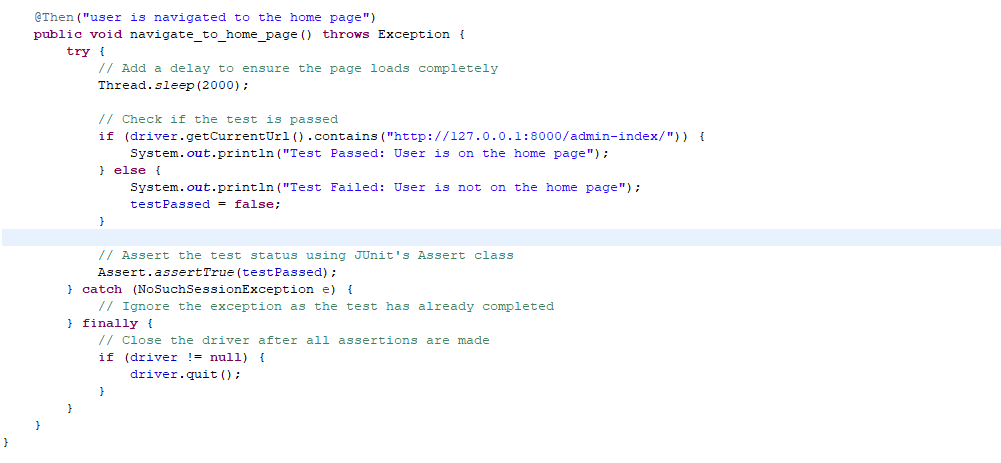
#### **5.2.6 SELENIUM TESTING**

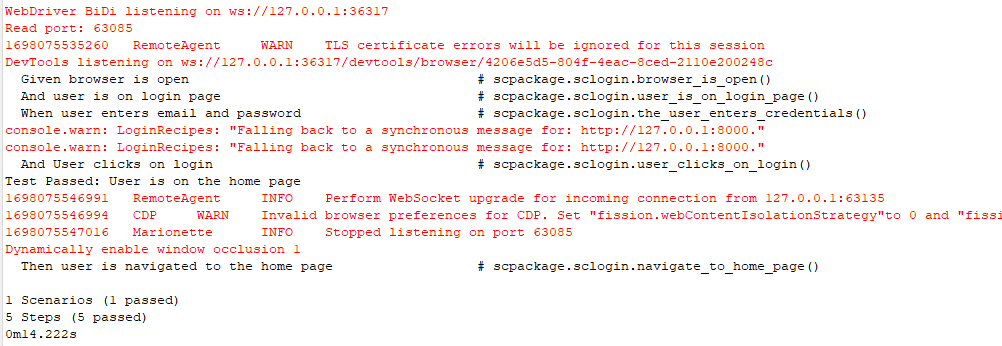
Selenium is a widely used open-source automation testing suite for web UI. Originally developed by Jason Huggins in 2004, Selenium supports automation across different browsers, platforms, and programming languages. It can be deployed on Windows, Linux, Solaris, Macintosh, and even supports mobile OS such as iOS, Windows Mobile, and Android. Selenium supports various programming languages through drivers specific to each language including C#, Java, Perl, PHP, Python, and Ruby. Selenium Web Driver is the most popular with Java and C#. Test scripts can be coded in any supported language and run directly in modern web browsers such as Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, and Safari. Selenium is not only used for functional tests but can also be integrated with automation test tools like Maven, Jenkins, and Docker for continuous testing. Furthermore, it can be integrated with TestNG and JUnit for managing test cases and generating reports.

**Test Case 1: Login**

**Code**





**Output:**

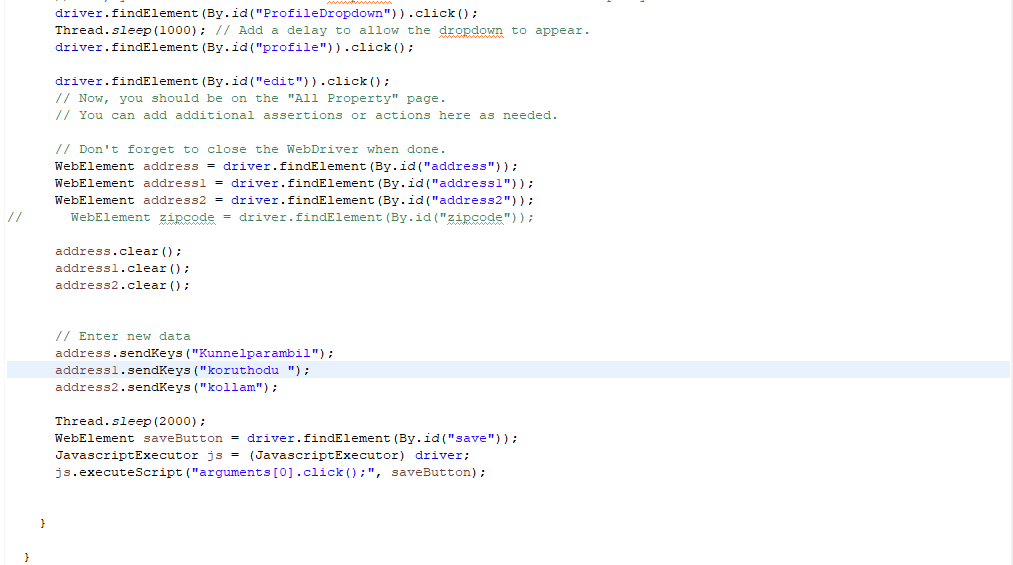
**Test Report**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Name : SoulCure** | | | | | |
| **Login Test Case** | | | | | |
| **Test Case ID:** 1 | | | **Test Designed By: Amal Raj** | | |
| **Test Priority**  **(Low/Medium/High):** High | | | **Test Designed Date:** 10-10-2023 | | |
| **Module Name**: Login Page | | | **Test Executed By: Ms. Lisha Varghese** | | |
| **Test Title:** Verify login with valid email and password | | | **Test Execution Date:** 12-10-2023 | | |
| **Description:** Test the Login Page | | |  | | |
| **Pre-Condition:** User has valid email id and password | | | | | |
| **Step** | **Test Step** | **Test Data** | **Expected Result** | **Actual Result** | **Status(Pass/Fail**  **)** |
| 1 | Navigation to Login Page |  | Login Page should be displayed | Login page displayed | Pass |
| 2 | Provide Valid email | User  Name: amalraj89903@g mail.com | User should be able to Login | User Logged in and navigated to the dashboard with records | Pass |
| 3 | Provide  Valid  Password | Password:  soulcure |
| 4 | Click on Sign In button |  |
| **Post-Condition:** User is validated with database and successfully login into account. The Account session details are logged in database | | | | | |

**Test Case 2: Update Profile**

**Code**

****

****

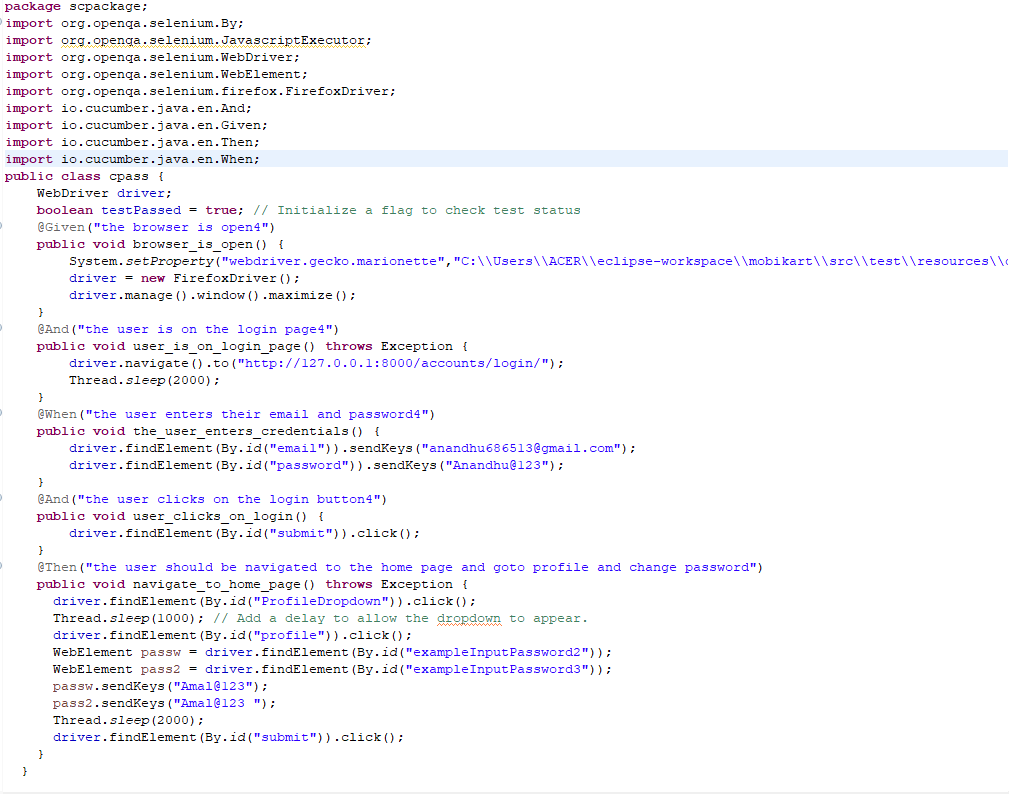
**Output**

**Test report**

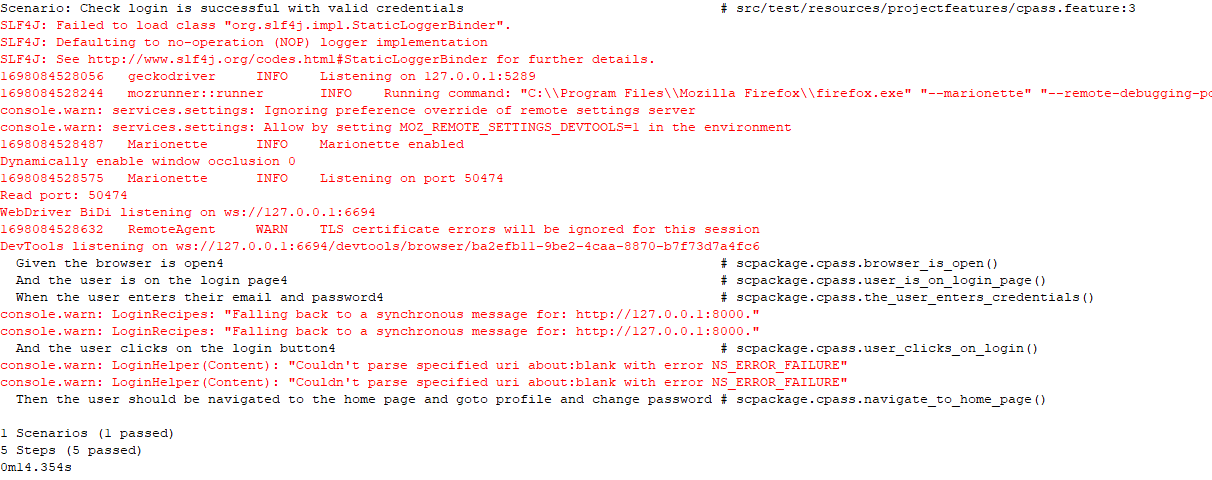
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Name : SoulCure** | | | | | |
| **Profile Update Test Case** | | | | | |
| **Test Case ID:** 4 | | | **Test Designed By: Amal Raj** | | |
| **Test Priority**  **(Low/Medium/High):** High | | | **Test Designed Date:** 14-10-2023 | | |
| **Module Name**: Update profile | | | **Test Executed By: Ms. Lisha Varghese** | | |
| **Test Title:** Verify update profile | | | **Test Execution Date:** 17-10-2023 | | |
| **Description:** Testing the update profile page | | |  | | |
| **Pre-Condition:** Require valid profile fields and update button | | | | | |
| **Step** | **Test Step** | **Test Data** | **Expected Result** | **Actual Result** | **Status(Pass/Fail**  **)** |
| 1 | Navigation  to profile Page |  | Profile page should be displayed | Profile page displayed | Pass |
| 2 | Provide  Address line1 | kunnelparambil | User should be able to update profile | Profile updated and message should be displayed. | Pass |
| 3 | Provide  Address line2 | Korthudu po |
| 4 | Provide  Address line3 | kollam |
| 4 | Click on save button |  |
| **Post-Condition:** User is inserted into the database and successfully registered. Profile details updated and inserted successfully into database. | | | | | |

**Test Case 3: Change Password**

**Code**

****

**Output:**

****

**Test Report**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Name : SoulCure** | | | | | |
| **Change Password Test Case** | | | | | |
| **Test Case ID: 5** | | | **Test Designed By: Amal Raj** | | |
| **Test Priority**  **(Low/Medium/High):** High | | | **Test Designed Date:** 14-10-2023 | | |
| **Module Name**: Change password | | | **Test Executed By: Ms. Lisha Varghese** | | |
| **Test Title:** Verify change passwsord | | | **Test Execution Date:** 17-10-2023 | | |
| **Description:** Testing change password | | |  | | |
| **Pre-Condition:** Require valid password | | | | | |
| **Step** | **Test Step** | **Test Data** | **Expected Result** | **Actual Result** | **Status(Pass/Fail**  **)** |
| 1 | Navigation to change  password page |  | Profile page should be displayed | Profile page displayed | Pass |
| 2 | Provide old password | Nandhu@123 | User should be able click add on change password button | Password should be changed. | Pass |
| 4 | Provide new password | Anandhu@123 |
| 5 | Provide confirm password | Anandhu@123 | User should not be able click button | Password should not be changed. | Pass |
| 7 | Click on Change password button |  |
| **Post-Condition:**  Password Change and inserted successfully into database | | | | | |

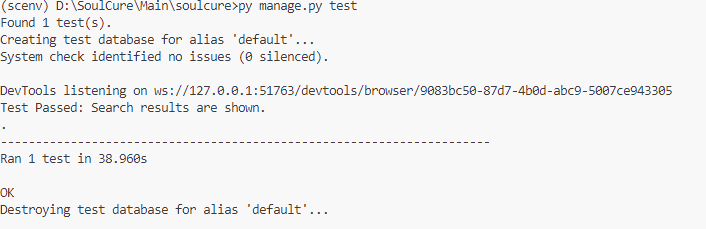
**Test Case 4: Search**

**Code**

****

****

**Output:**



**Test Report**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project Name : SoulCure** | | | | | |
| **Search Test Case** | | | | | |
| **Test Case ID: 5** | | | **Test Designed By: Amal Raj** | | |
| **Test Priority**  **(Low/Medium/High):** High | | | **Test Designed Date:** 18-10-2023 | | |
| **Module Name**: Search | | | **Test Executed By: Ms. Lisha Varghese** | | |
| **Test Title:** Verify Search Function | | | **Test Execution Date:** 20-10-2023 | | |
| **Description:** Testing Search Function | | |  | | |
| **Pre-Condition:** Require valid Search data | | | | | |
| **Step** | **Test Step** | **Test Data** | **Expected Result** | **Actual Result** | **Status(Pass/Fail**  **)** |
| 1 | Navigation to home page |  | Nav bar should shown  with search bar | Nav bar shown with search bar | Pass |
| 2 | Provide query to be searched | Abhijith | User should be able input in search bar | User was able input in search bar and search results are shown | Pass |
| 3 | Results are shown |  |
| **Post-Condition:** Results for query are shown in the page | | | | | |

# CHAPTER 6

# IMPLEMENTATION

## INTRODUCTION

During the implementation stage of a project, the theoretical design is transformed into a functional system, which is essential in achieving a successful outcome and user confidence in the system's effectiveness and accuracy. User training and documentation are the primary focus during this stage, and conversion typically takes place around the same time as user training or afterwards. Implementation involves converting the new system design into an operational one and can create chaos and confusion if not carefully planned or controlled. The implementation process encompasses all activities necessary to convert from the existing system to the new system, whether it be a totally new or modified system. It is crucial to provide a reliable system that meets organizational requirements. The system can only be implemented after thorough testing is done, and it is found to be working according to specifications. Feasibility checks are performed by system personnel, and the more complex the system being implemented, the more involved the system analysis and design effort required for education and training, system testing, and changeover.

The implementation state involves the following tasks:

* Careful planning.
* Investigation of system and constraints.
* Design of methods to achieve the changeover.

## IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURES

Implementation of software refers to the final installation of the package in its real environment, to the satisfaction of the intended uses and the operation of the system. In many organizations someone who will not be operating it, will commission the software development project. In the initial stage people doubt about the software but we have to ensure that the resistance does not build up, as one has to make sure that:

* The active user must be aware of the benefits of using the new system.
* Their confidence in the software is built up.
* Proper guidance is imparted to the user so that he is comfortable in using the application.

Before going ahead and viewing the system, the user must know that for viewing the result, the server program should be running in the server. If the server object is not up running on the server, the actual process won’t take place.

### USER TRAINING

The goal of user training is to give users the confidence to test and alter computer-based systems in order to finally accomplish the intended goals. Training becomes more important as systems get more complicated. As part of the user training process, participants are exposed to a variety of crucial tasks like data entering, handling error alerts, querying databases, calling up routines to generate reports, among others.

### TRAINING ON THE APPLICATION SOFTWARE

The new application software requires users to first complete a basic computer literacy training course before utilizing it. They should be shown how to access help resources, traverse the software panels, correct entry errors, and update data that has already been entered. Specific topics pertaining to the user group and their function in using the system or its components should also be covered in the training. The training for the programme should be adapted to the requirements of various user groups and hierarchical levels.

### SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

The software maintenance phase is an essential part of the software development life cycle and occurs after a software product has been successfully implemented and is performing useful work. Maintenance is necessary to ensure that the system remains adaptable to changes in the system environment. While finding mistakes is a part of software maintenance, it is not the only task involved. There are many other activities involved in maintenance, such as updating documentation, fixing bugs, enhancing existing features, and adding new features. Effective maintenance can help ensure that the software remains functional, reliable, and efficient over time.

# CHAPTER 7

# CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

## CONCLUSION

## 

In an age of rapid technological advancement, the SoulCure project is a pioneering innovation in therapy services. It ushers in a new era, departing from traditional methods and embracing efficiency and user-friendliness. SoulCure's primary objective is to provide a cutting-edge web platform that simplifies the search for therapists and therapy modalities, enhancing the user experience. Administrators can efficiently manage therapy offerings, ensuring the platform remains up to date and secure. Users benefit from an intuitive and informative system, where they can explore therapist profiles, access various therapy modalities, and book appointments with ease. The system's rigorous testing ensures a seamless and dependable user experience, fostering mental well-being and enhancing quality of life. Overall, SoulCure strives to be a comprehensive holistic healing platform that leverages automation and personalization to enable progress towards mental, emotional and physical wellbeing goals.

* 1. **FUTURE SCOPE**

Going forward, SoulCure has immense potential for growth and innovation. The platform can expand its therapy offerings to include more modalities like art, dance, occupational therapies etc. Integrating wearables data and health tracking capabilities can provide richer insights during assessments. The portal can be developed into a wellness marketplace by bringing on board nutritionists, fitness experts, life coaches etc. Enhanced personalization can be enabled by adding features like sentiment analysis during therapy sessions. Partnerships with hospitals can drive clinical use cases by facilitating doctor consultations and remote patient monitoring. From a business perspective, a subscription model can be introduced to provide bundled wellness packages. Investing in emerging technologies like Virtual Reality can make therapies more experiential and engaging. Through a combination of an expanded holistic network, deeper personalization and immersive formats, SoulCure can fulfil its vision of making whole-person wellbeing care accessible to all.

# CHAPTER 8

# BIBLIOGRAPHY

### REFERENCES:

* Gary B. Shelly, Harry J. Rosenblatt, “*System Analysis and Design*”, 2009.
* Roger S Pressman, “*Software Engineering*”, 1994.
* Pankaj Jalote, “*Software engineering: a precise approach*”, 2006.
* IEEE Std 1016 Recommended Practice for Software Design Descriptions.

### WEBSITES:

* [www.w3schools.com](http://www.w3schools.com/)
* https:/stackoverflow.com/
* https://www.youtube.com/brototype/
* <https://app.diagrams.net/>

# CHAPTER 9

# APPENDIX

## SAMPLE CODE

**Views.py**

**Login:**

def userlogin(request):

if request.user.is\_authenticated:

if request.user.role == CustomUser.CLIENT:

return redirect('http://127.0.0.1:8000/')

elif request.user.role == CustomUser.THERAPIST:

return redirect(reverse('therapist'))

elif request.user.role == CustomUser.ADMIN:

return redirect(reverse('adminindex'))

else:

return redirect('http://127.0.0.1:8000/')

elif request.method == 'POST':

email = request.POST.get('email')

password = request.POST.get('password')

print(email)

print(password)

if email and password:

user = authenticate(request, email=email, password=password)

print("Authenticated user:", user)

if user is not None:

auth\_login(request, user)

print("User authenticated:", user.email, user.role)

if request.user.role == CustomUser.CLIENT:

return redirect('http://127.0.0.1:8000/')

elif request.user.role == CustomUser.THERAPIST:

return redirect(reverse('therapist'))

elif request.user.role == CustomUser.ADMIN:

return redirect(reverse('adminindex'))

else:

return redirect('http://127.0.0.1:8000/')

else:

error\_message = "Invalid login credentials."

return render(request, 'login.html', {'error\_message': error\_message})

else:

error\_message = "Please fill out all fields."

return render(request, 'login.html', {'error\_message': error\_message})

return render(request, 'login.html')

**Registration:**

@user\_not\_authenticated

def register(request):

if request.user.is\_authenticated:

if request.user.role == CustomUser.CLIENT:

return redirect('http://127.0.0.1:8000/')

elif request.user.role == CustomUser.THERAPIST:

return redirect(reverse('therapist'))

elif request.user.role == CustomUser.ADMIN:

return redirect(reverse('adminindex'))

else:

return redirect('http://127.0.0.1:8000/')

elif request.method == 'POST':

name1 = request.POST.get('name', None)

email = request.POST.get('email', None)

phone = request.POST.get('phone', None)

password = request.POST.get('pass', None)

confirm\_password = request.POST.get('cpass', None)

role = User.CLIENT

if name1 and email and phone and password and role:

if User.objects.filter(email=email).exists():

error\_message = "Email is already registered."

return render(request, 'register2.html', {'error\_message': error\_message})

elif password!=confirm\_password:

error\_message = "Password's Don't Match, Enter correct Password"

return render(request, 'register2.html', {'error\_message': error\_message})

else:

user = User(name=name1, email=email, phone=phone,role=role)

user.set\_password(password) # Set the password securely

user.is\_active=False

user.save()

user\_profile = UserProfile(user=user)

user\_profile.save()

activateEmail(request, user, email)

return redirect('login')

return render(request, 'register2.html')

def userLogout(request):

logout(request)

return redirect('http://127.0.0.1:8000/')

from django.shortcuts import render

from django.http import JsonResponse

from django.db.models import Q

from therapist.models import Therapist

**Search:**

@login\_required

def search\_therapists(request):

return render(request, 'demosearch.html')

@login\_required

def search\_therapists2(request):

query = request.GET.get('query')

# Use Q objects to filter therapists based on therapy name or therapist name

therapists = Therapist.objects.filter(

Q(user\_\_name\_\_icontains=query) | Q(therapy\_\_therapy\_name\_\_icontains=query)

)

therapists\_data = [

{

'id': therapist.user.id,

'name': therapist.user.name,

'therapy': therapist.therapy.therapy\_name,

'profile\_picture': therapist.user.userprofile.profile\_picture.url,

'experience': therapist.experience,

'certification\_name': therapist.certification\_name,

}

for therapist in therapists

]

return JsonResponse({'therapists': therapists\_data})

**Appointment:**

@login\_required

def book\_appointment(request, t\_id):

therapist = get\_object\_or\_404(CustomUser, id=t\_id)

print(therapist)

current\_therapists=Therapist.objects.filter(user=therapist)

print(current\_therapists)

if current\_therapists.exists():

# Access the first therapist in the queryset (you may need to loop through if there are multiple therapists)

current\_therapist = current\_therapists.first()

# Access the associated therapy

associated\_therapy = current\_therapist.therapy

if associated\_therapy:

# Access the fee for the associated therapy

therapy\_fee = associated\_therapy.fees

print("Therapy Fee:", therapy\_fee)

else:

print("Therapist is not associated with any therapy.")

else:

print("Therapist not found.")

context = None

if request.method == 'POST':

date = request.POST.get('date')

time\_slot = request.POST.get('time\_slot')

# Check if the current user (client) has already booked an appointment for the same date and time slot

existing\_appointment = Appointment.objects.filter(client=request.user, date=date, time\_slot=time\_slot).exclude(time\_slot\_\_isnull=True).first()

# Check if the current user (client) has already booked an appointment for the same date

existing\_appointment\_same\_date = Appointment.objects.filter(client=request.user, date=date).exclude(time\_slot\_\_isnull=True).first()

# Check if the selected date is in the therapist's day-offs

therapist\_day\_off = TherapistDayOff.objects.filter(therapist=therapist, date=date).first()

if therapist\_day\_off:

context = {

'error': f'{therapist.name} is on leave on {date}. Please select a different date.',

'therapist': therapist,

}

elif existing\_appointment:

apps = Appointment.objects.filter(date=date, time\_slot=time\_slot).exclude(time\_slot\_\_isnull=True)

time\_slots = {time(9, 0): 1, time(11, 0): 1, time(13, 0): 1, time(15, 0): 1, time(17, 0): 1}

for app in apps:

time\_slots[app.time\_slot] = 0

available\_slots = [time\_slot.strftime('%I:%M %p') for time\_slot, available in time\_slots.items() if available]

available\_slots = ", ".join(available\_slots)

user = request.user

initial\_data = {

'client': user,

'client\_name': user.name,

'client\_phone': user.phone,

'therapist': therapist.id,

'therapist\_name': therapist.name,

}

appointment\_form = AppointmentForm(initial=initial\_data, therapist\_leave\_dates=[])

user\_form = CurrentUserForm(instance=user)

context = {

'error': 'You have already scheduled an appointment for the selected Date and Time Slot',

'therapist': therapist,

'appointment\_form': appointment\_form,

'user\_form': user\_form,

'available\_slots': available\_slots

}

elif existing\_appointment\_same\_date:

user = request.user

initial\_data = {

'client': user,

'client\_name': user.name,

'client\_phone': user.phone,

'therapist': therapist.id,

'therapist\_name': therapist.name,

}

appointment\_form = AppointmentForm(initial=initial\_data, therapist\_leave\_dates=[])

user\_form = CurrentUserForm(instance=user)

context = {

'error': 'You have already scheduled an appointment for the selected Date',

'therapist': therapist,

'appointment\_form': appointment\_form,

'user\_form': user\_form,

}

else:

form = AppointmentForm(request.POST, therapist\_leave\_dates=[])

form.instance.client = request.user

form.instance.therapist = therapist

if form.is\_valid():

# appointment1=form.save()

appointment1 = form.save(commit=False) # Save the form data to the appointment instance but don't commit to the database yet

# appointment1\_id = appointment1.id

# client = razorpay.Client(auth=(settings.RAZORPAY\_KEY\_ID, settings.RAZORPAY\_KEY\_SECRET))

# Save the appointment instance to the database

appointment1.save()

t\_fee=int(therapy\_fee)

return redirect('payment',appointment\_id=appointment1.id,t\_fees=therapy\_fee)

else:

user = request.user

initial\_data = {

'client': user,

'client\_name': user.name,

'client\_phone': user.phone,

'therapist': therapist.id,

'therapist\_name': therapist.name,

}

current\_date = c\_date.today()

leave\_dates = [str(date) for date in TherapistDayOff.objects.filter(therapist=therapist, date\_\_gte=current\_date).values\_list('date', flat=True)]

appointment\_form = AppointmentForm(initial=initial\_data, therapist\_leave\_dates=leave\_dates)

user\_form = CurrentUserForm(instance=user)

context = {'appointment\_form': appointment\_form, 'user\_form': user\_form, 'therapist': therapist, 'leave\_dates': leave\_dates}

return render(request, 'appointment.html', context)

**Payment:**

def payment(request, appointment\_id,t\_fees):

# Use get\_object\_or\_404 to get the Subscription object based on sub\_id

# Retrieve subscription features from a specific Subscription instance

# You may want to retrieve a specific subscription

print(t\_fees)

t\_fees = float(request.resolver\_match.kwargs['t\_fees'])

print(t\_fees)

appointments = Appointment.objects.all()

current\_appointment = Appointment.objects.get(pk=appointment\_id)

# For Razorpay integration

currency = 'INR'

amount = t\_fees # Get the subscription price

amount\_in\_paise = int(amount \* 100) # Convert to paise

print(amount\_in\_paise)

# Create a Razorpay Order

razorpay\_order = razorpay\_client.order.create(dict(

amount=amount\_in\_paise,

currency=currency,

payment\_capture='0'

))

# Order ID of the newly created order

razorpay\_order\_id = razorpay\_order['id']

callback\_url = reverse('paymenthandler', args=[appointment\_id])

phone=current\_appointment.client.phone

print(phone)

payment = Payment.objects.create(

user=request.user,

razorpay\_order\_id=razorpay\_order\_id,

payment\_id="",

amount=amount,

currency=currency,

payment\_status=Payment.PaymentStatusChoices.PENDING,

appointment=current\_appointment

)

appointment=current\_appointment

# Prepare the context data

context = {

'user': request.user,

'appointment':appointment,

# 'therapy\_fee':t\_fees,

'razorpay\_order\_id': razorpay\_order\_id,

'razorpay\_merchant\_key': settings.RAZOR\_KEY\_ID,

'razorpay\_amount': amount\_in\_paise,

'currency': currency,

'amount': amount\_in\_paise / 100,

'callback\_url': callback\_url,

'phone':phone,

}

return render(request, 'client/razorpay\_payment.html', context)

**Payment Handler:**

@csrf\_exempt

def paymenthandler(request, appointment\_id):

# Only accept POST requests.

if request.method == "POST":

# Get the required parameters from the POST request.

payment\_id = request.POST.get('razorpay\_payment\_id', '')

razorpay\_order\_id = request.POST.get('razorpay\_order\_id', '')

signature = request.POST.get('razorpay\_signature', '')

params\_dict = {

'razorpay\_order\_id': razorpay\_order\_id,

'razorpay\_payment\_id': payment\_id,

'razorpay\_signature': signature

}

# Verify the payment signature.

result = razorpay\_client.utility.verify\_payment\_signature(params\_dict)

payment = Payment.objects.get(razorpay\_order\_id=razorpay\_order\_id)

amount = int(payment.amount \* 100) # Convert Decimal to paise

# Capture the payment.

razorpay\_client.payment.capture(payment\_id, amount)

payment = Payment.objects.get(razorpay\_order\_id=razorpay\_order\_id)

# Update the order with payment ID and change status to "Successful."

payment.payment\_id = payment\_id

payment.payment\_status = Payment.PaymentStatusChoices.SUCCESSFUL

payment.save()

try:

update\_appointment = Appointment.objects.get(id=appointment\_id)

print(update\_appointment)

update\_appointment.status = 'pending'

update\_appointment.save()

pay\_amt= payment.amount

payee = update\_appointment.client.name

email = update\_appointment.client.email

ap\_date=update\_appointment.date

ap\_time=update\_appointment.time\_slot

therapist = update\_appointment.therapist.name

appointment\_email(email, payee, ap\_date, ap\_time, pay\_amt,therapist,payment)

except Appointment.DoesNotExist:

return HttpResponseBadRequest("Invalid appointment ID")

return render(request, 'client/payment\_confirmation.html',{'appointment':update\_appointment})

else:

update\_appointment = Appointment.objects.get(id=appointment\_id)

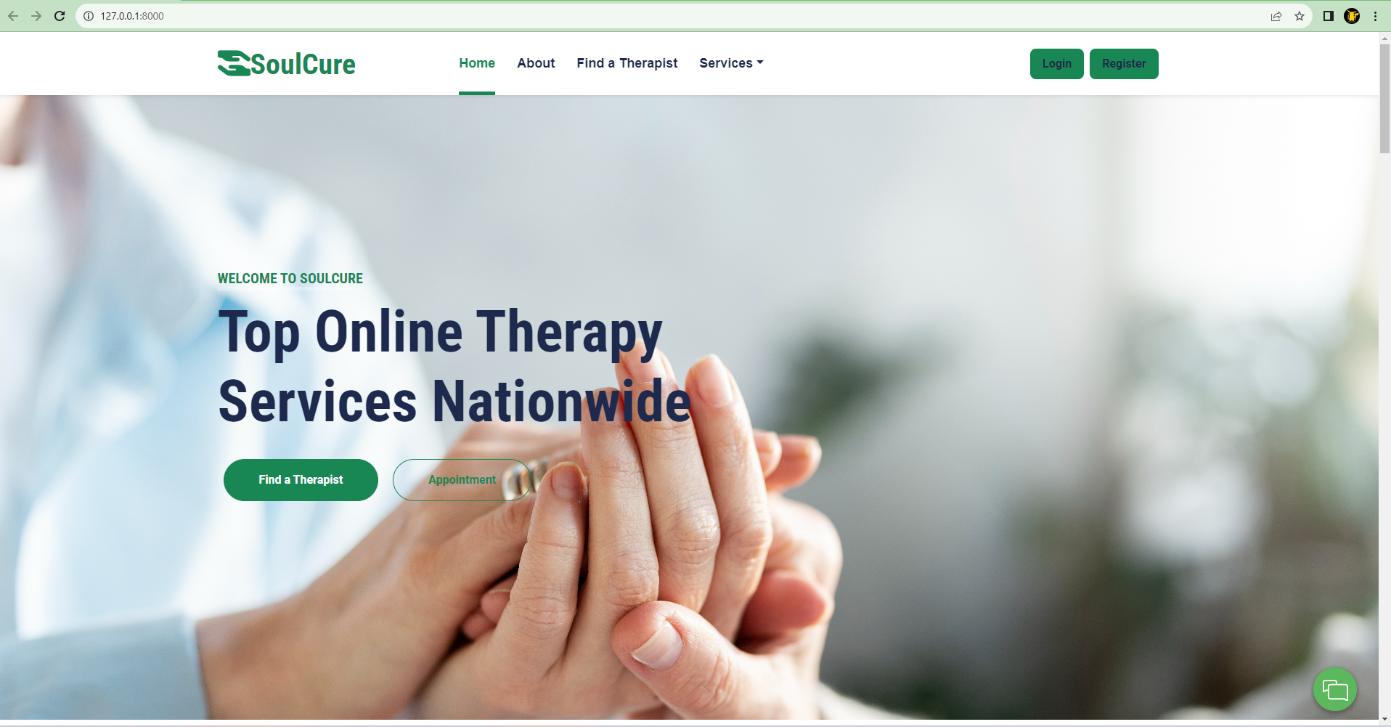
update\_appointment.payment\_status = False

update\_appointment.save()

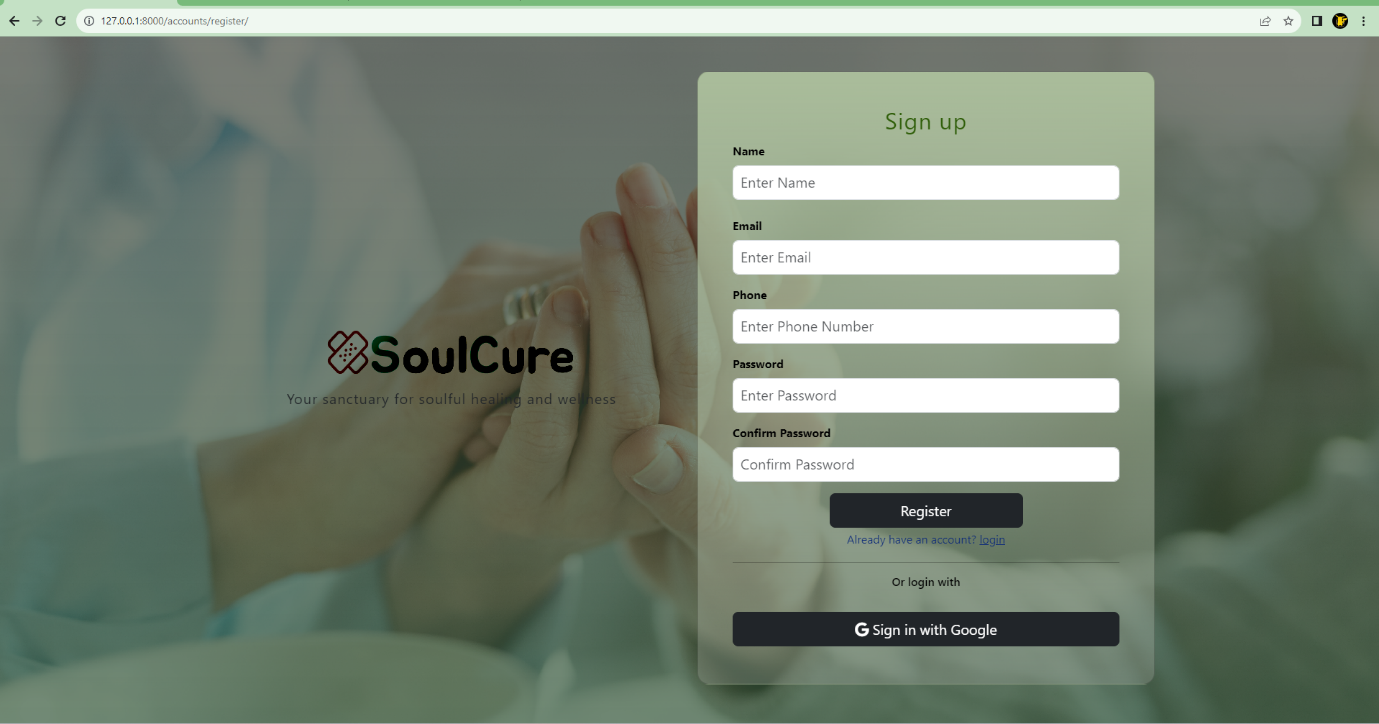
# If other than POST request is made.

return HttpResponseBadRequest()

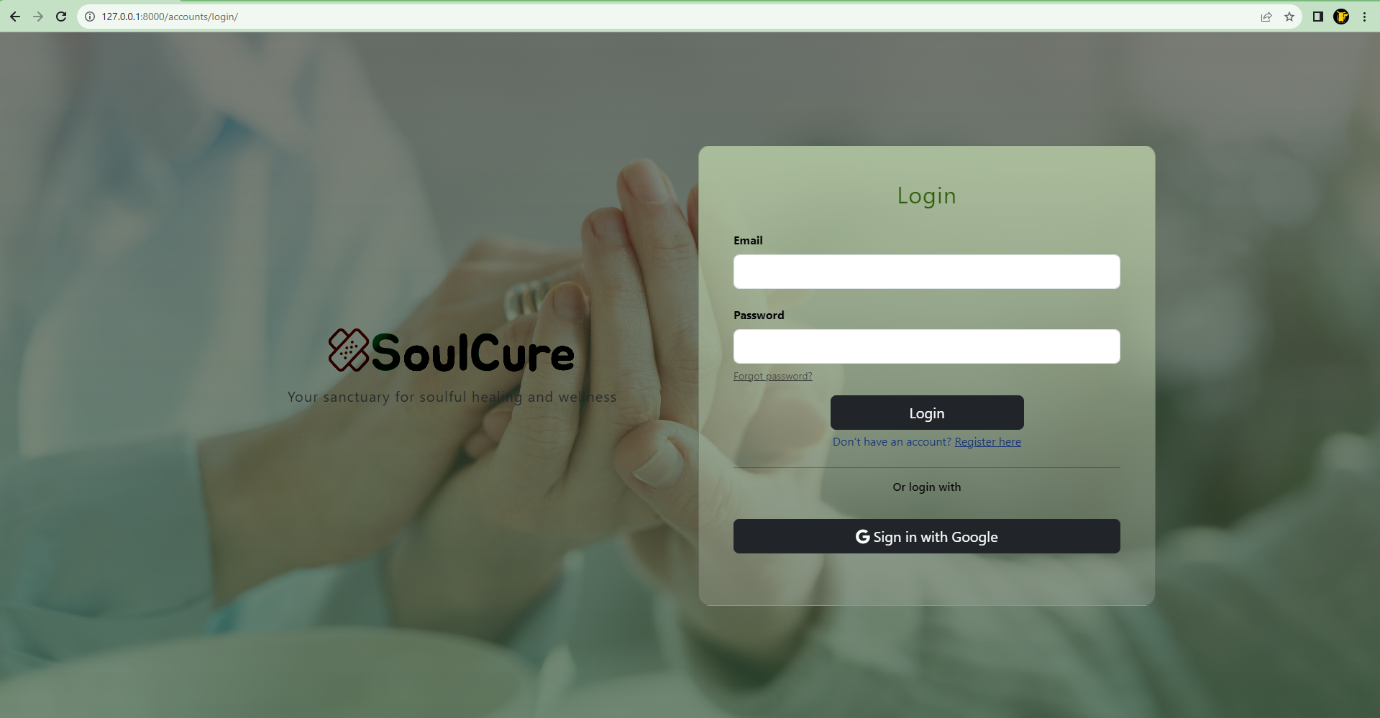
## SCREEN SHOTS

**Landing Page**

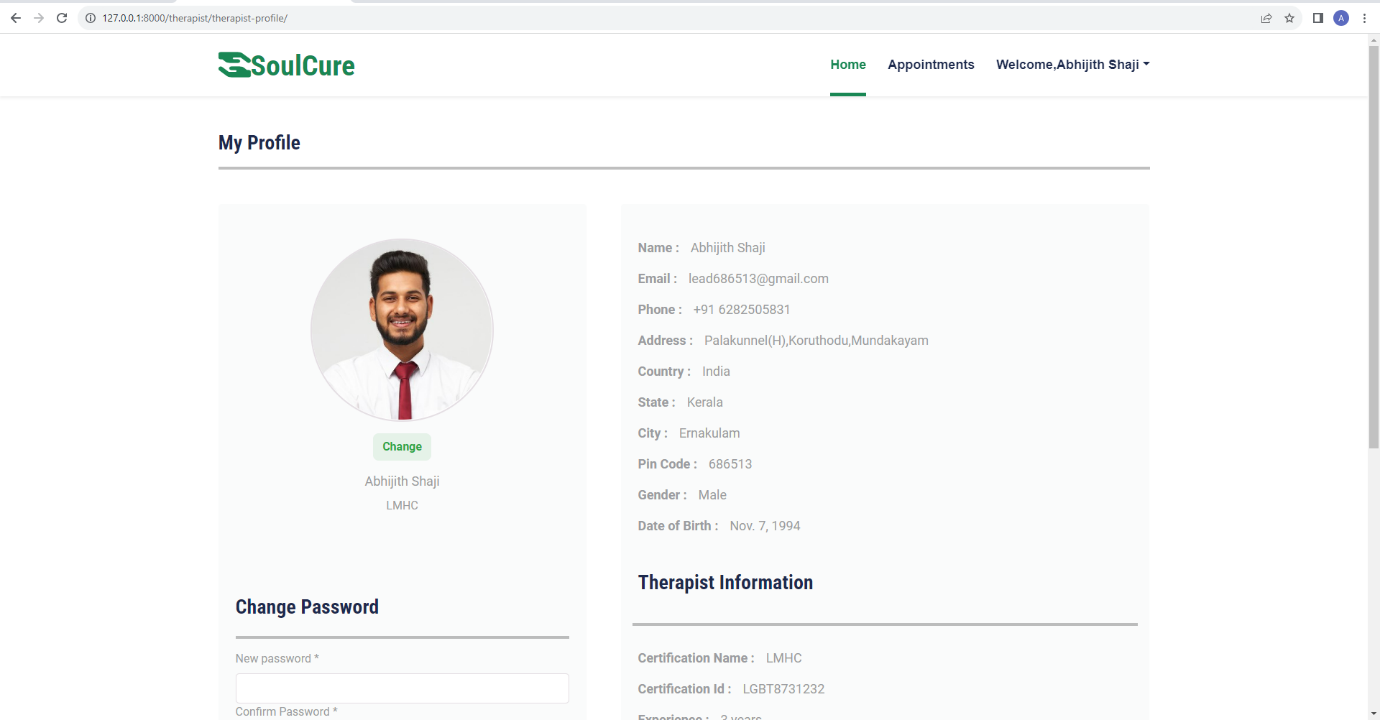
**Registration Page**



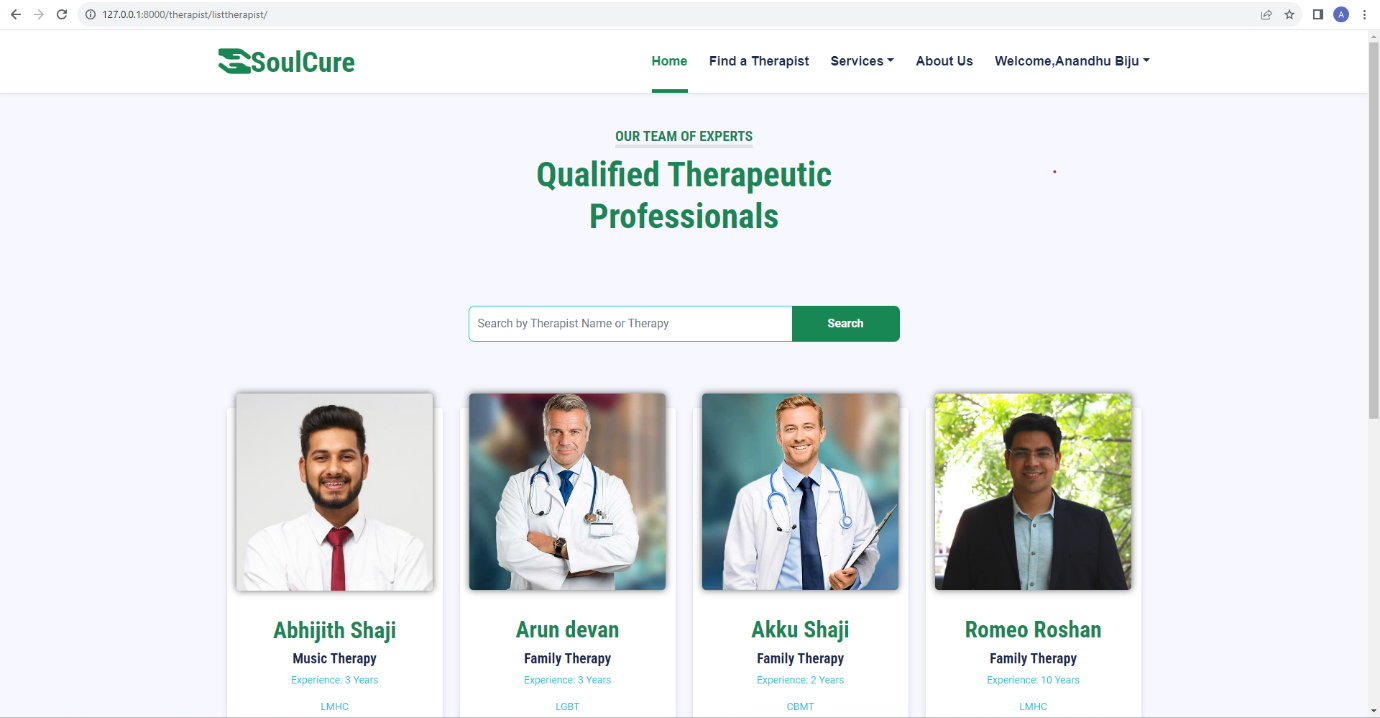
**Login Page**

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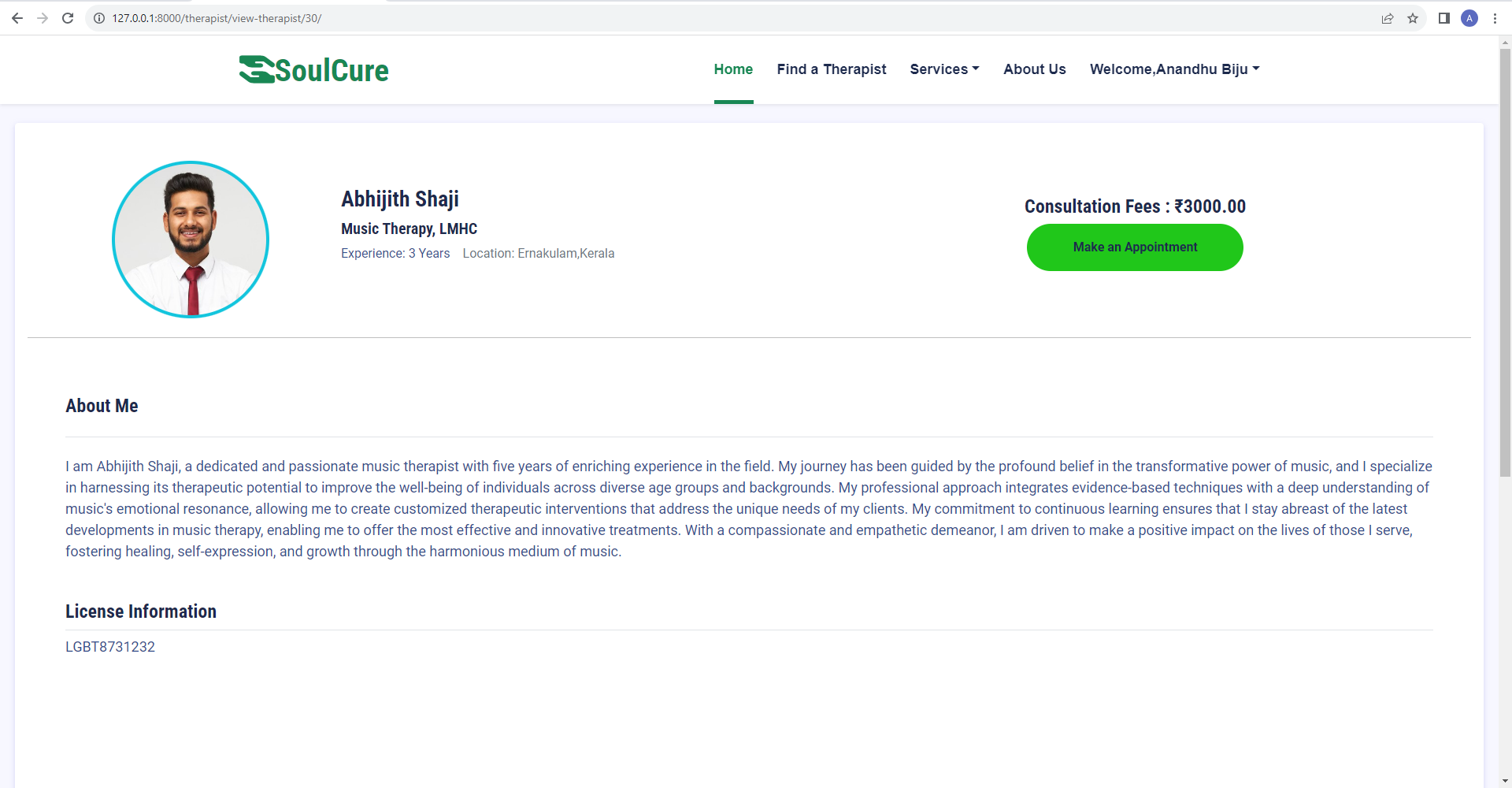
**Profile Page**

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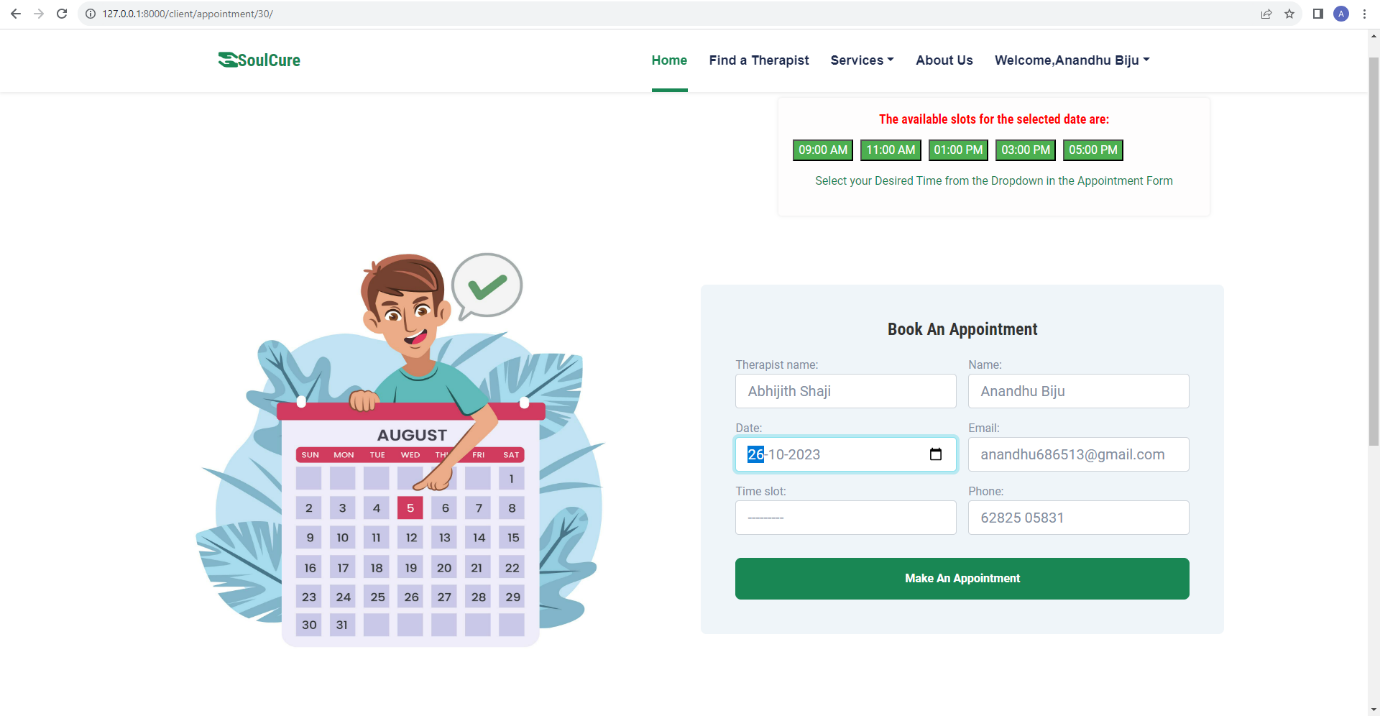
**View Therapists Page**



**Single Therapist Page**



**Book Appointment Page**



**Meditation -Yoga Page**

