

# **MINI PROJECT - I**

## **(2020-21)**

### **GET TOP-3**

### **FINAL REPORT**



**Institute of Engineering & Technology**

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, praise and thanks to the God, the Almighty, for His showers of blessings throughout our project to complete this project successfully.

I would like to express my deep and sincere gratitude to our college faculties for giving us this opportunity to let us complete this project. We are extremely grateful to our mentor, Dr. Anand Gupta, for his invaluable guidance throughout this project. His dynamism, vision, sincerity and motivation have deeply inspired us. He has guided us very well. It was a great privilege and honour to work and study under his guidance. We are extremely grateful for what he has offered us. We would also like to thank him for his empathy.

We are extremely grateful to our parents for their love, prayers, caring and sacrifices for educating and preparing us for my future.

Our heartfelt thanks!

## **Abstract:**

The purpose of GET TOP-3 is to allow users to give their constraints and get best suggestions for the products which they are looking for. The suggestions are given on the basis of price, specifications and customer reviews. Results will be displayed within a few mouse clicks which ultimately save the user's precious time.

GET TOP-3 basically aims to clear all the user's confusion by providing the best 3 products according to the user's need. Users can contact our member for any query or detailed information about any product. Products will be listed on our web application after a good research on the listed products.

## **Certificates**

**Abhishek Kumar :**



Oct 26, 2020

**Abhishek Kumar**

has successfully completed

**Building Web Applications in PHP**

an online non-credit course authorized by University of Michigan and offered through Coursera

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Charles', followed by a horizontal line.

Charles Severance  
Clinical Professor, School of Information  
University of Michigan

COURSE  
CERTIFICATE



Verify at [coursera.org/verify/Pj5ZGXX26Vj8](https://coursera.org/verify/Pj5ZGXX26Vj8)

Coursera has confirmed the identity of this individual and their participation in the course.

**Aman Gulwani:**



24.09.2020

**Aman Gulwani**

has successfully completed

**HTML, CSS, and Javascript for Web Developers**

an online non-credit course authorized by Johns Hopkins University and offered through Coursera

Yakov Chaikin  
Adjunct Professor, Graduate Computer Science  
Whiting School of Engineering  
Johns Hopkins University

**COURSE  
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## Introduction

## Web Development

About Web development: Web development is the work involved in developing a web site for the Internet ([World Wide Web](#)) or an intranet (a private network). Web development can range from developing a simple single static page of plain text to complex Web-based Internet Applications (Web apps), electronic business, and social network services. A more comprehensive list of tasks to which Web development commonly refers, may include Web engineering, Web design, Web content development, client liaison, client side or server side scripting, Web server and network security configuration, and e-commerce development.

Among Web professionals, "Web development" usually refers to the main non-design aspects of building Web sites: writing markup and coding. Web development may use content management systems (CMS) to make content changes easier and available with basic technical skills.

For larger organizations and businesses, Web development teams can consist of hundreds of people (Web developers) and follow standard methods like Agile methodologies while developing Web sites. Smaller organizations may only require a single permanent or contracting developer, or secondary assignment to related job positions such as a graphic designer or information systems technician. Web development may be a collaborative effort between departments rather than the domain of a designated department. There are three kinds of Web developer specialization: front-end developer, back-end developer, and full stack developer. Front-end developers are responsible for behavior and visuals that run in the user browser, while back-end developers deal with the servers.

Since the commercialization of the web, Web development has been a growing industry. The growth of this industry is being driven by businesses wishing to use their Web site to advertise and sell products and services to customers. There are many open source tools for Web development such as BerkeleyDB, GlassFish, LAMP (LINUX, APACHE, MYSQL, PHP), stack.

Examples of dramatic transformation in communication and commerce led by Web



development include e-commerce. Online auction sites such as eBay have changed the way consumers find and purchase goods and services. Online retailers such as Amazon.com and Buy.com (among many others) have transformed the shopping and bargain-hunting experience for many consumers.

Web development has also impacted personal networking and marketing. Web sites are no longer simply tools for work or for commerce, but serve more broadly for communication and social networking. Web sites such as Facebook and Twitter provide users with a platform to communicate and organizations with a more personal and interactive way to engage the public.

**Website:** A **website** (also written as a web **site**) is a collection of web pages and related content that is identified by a common domain name and published on at least one web server. Notable examples are google.com, yahoo.com etc. All publicly accessible websites collectively constitute the World Wide Web. There are also private websites that can only be accessed on a private network, such as a company's internal website for its employees.

Websites are typically dedicated to a particular topic or purpose, such as news, education, commerce, entertainment, or social networking. Hyperlinking between web pages guides the navigation of the site, which often starts with a home page.

Users can access websites on a range of devices, including desktops, laptops, tablets and smartphones. The software application used on these devices is called a web browser. Websites can be used in various fashions: a personal website, a corporate website for a company, a government website, an organization website, etc. Websites can be the work of an individual, a business or other organization, and are typically dedicated to a particular topic or purpose. Any website can contain a hyperlink to any other website, so the distinction between individual sites, as perceived by the user, can be blurred. Some websites require user registration or subscription to access content. Examples of subscription website include many business sites.

A static website is one that has web pages stored on the server in the format that is sent to a client web browser. It is primarily coded in HyperText Markup Language (HTML);Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) are used to control appearance beyond basic HTML. Images are commonly used to effect the desired appearance and as part of the main content. Audio or video might also be considered "static" content if it plays automatically or is generally non-interactive. This type of website usually displays the

same information to all visitors.

A dynamic website is one that changes or customizes itself frequently and automatically. Server-side dynamic pages are generated "on the fly" by computer code that produces the HTML (CSS are responsible for appearance and thus, are static files). There are a wide range of software systems, such as CGI and Java Servlets and Java Server Pages (JSP), Active Server Pages and ColdFusion (CFML) that are available to generate dynamic systems and dynamic sites. Various web application frameworks and web template systems are available for general-use programming languages like Perl, PHP, Python and Ruby to make it faster and easier to create complex dynamic websites.

**Web page:** A **web page** (or **webpage**) is a specific collection of information provided by a website and displayed to a user in a web browser. A website typically consists of many web pages linked together in a coherent fashion. The name "web page" is a metaphor of paper pages, bound together into a book. The core element of a web page is one or more text files written in the Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). Many web pages also make use of JavaScript code for dynamic behavior and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) code for presentation semantics. Images, videos and other multimedia files are also often embedded in web pages. Each web page is identified by a distinct Uniform Resource Locator (URL). When the user inputs a URL into their browser, that page's elements are downloaded from web servers. The browser then transforms all of the elements into an interactive visual representation on the user's device.

If the user clicks or taps or links to another page, the browser repeats this process to display the new page, which could be part of the current website or a different one. From the perspective of server-side website deployment, there are two types of web pages: static and dynamic. Static pages are retrieved from the web server's file system without any modification, while dynamic pages must be created by the web server on the fly, typically drawing from a database to fill out a web template, before being sent to the user's browser.

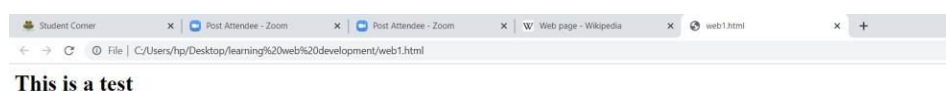


Fig. 4(A simplest webpage)

**Developers:** A **web developer** is a programmer who specializes in, or is specifically engaged in, the development of World Wide Web applications using a client-server

model. The applications typically use HTML, CSS and JavaScript in the client, PHP, ASP.NET, (C#), Python or Java on the server, and http for communications between client and server. A web content management system is often used to develop and maintain web applications. Web developers are found working in various types of organizations, including large corporations and governments, small and medium-sized companies, or alone as freelancers. Some web developers work for one organization as a permanent full-time employee, while others may work as independent consultants, or as contractors for an agency or at home personal use. Web developers typically handle both server-side and front-end logic. This usually involves implementing all the visual elements that users see and use in the web applications or use, as well as all the web services that are necessary to power the usage of their developing work. Salaries vary depending on the type of development work, location, and level of seniority. There are three main types of developers that we usually study in the web development field and they are: Front-end Developer, Back-end Developer, Full-stack Developer.

Front-end web development, also known as client-side development is the practice of producing HTML, CSS and JavaScript for a website or Web Application so that a user can see and interact with them directly. The challenge associated with front end development is that the tools and techniques used to create the front end of a website change constantly and so the developer needs to constantly be aware of how the field is developing. A front-end developer architects and develops websites and applications using web technologies (i.e., HTML, CSS, DOM and JavaScript), which run on the Open Web Platform or act as compilation input for non-web platform environments.

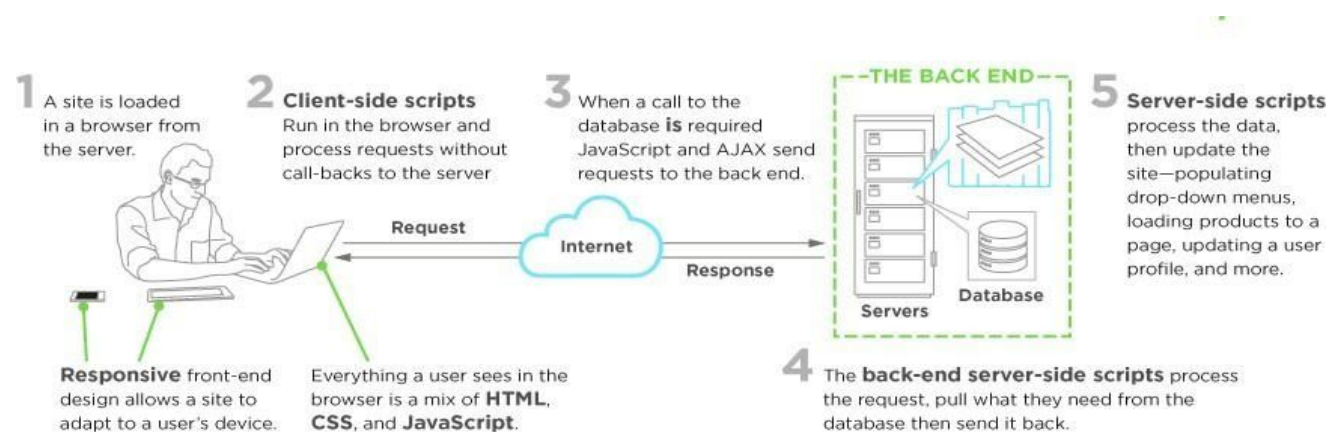


Fig. 5(What is front end web development and backend development)

Back-end Development refers to server-side development. It is the term used for the behind-the-scenes activities that happen when performing any action on a website. It can be logging in to your account or purchasing a watch from an online store.

Backend developer focuses on databases, scripting, and the architecture of websites. Code written by back-end developers helps to communicate the database information to the browser.

A full stack web developer is a person who can develop both **client** and **server** software.

In addition to mastering HTML and CSS, he/she also knows how to:

- Program a **browser** (like using JavaScript, jQuery, Angular, or Vue)
- Program a **server** (like using PHP, ASP, Python, or Node)
- Program a **database** (like using SQL, SQLite, or MongoDB)

## Tools and techniques understanding during the Industrial training

**HTML:** Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript.

Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by *tags*, written using angle brackets. Tags such

as `<img>` and `<input />` directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as `<p>` surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997. HTML markup consists of several key components, including those called tags (and their attributes), character-based data types, characters references and entity references. HTML tags most

commonly come in pairs like `<h1>` and `</h1>`, although some represent empty

elements and so are unpaired, for example `<img>`. The first tag in such a pair is

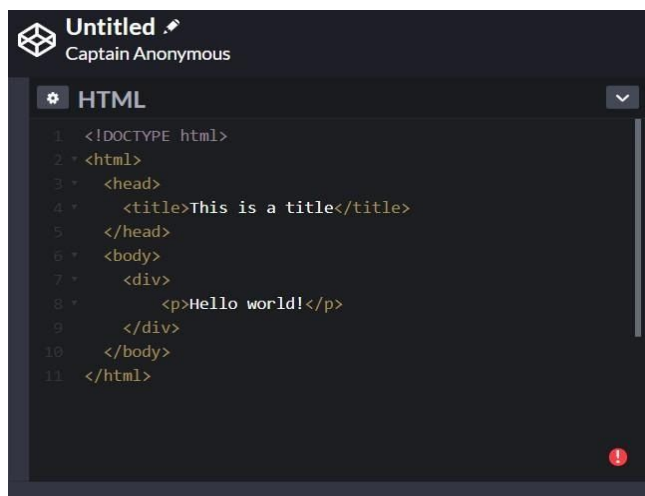
the start tag and the second is the end tag (they are also called *opening tags* and *closing tags*).

Another important component is the HTML document type declaration which triggers

standards mode rendering.

The following is an example of the classic “Hello World! ” program:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>This is a title</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div>
<p>Hello world</p>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```



Hello world!

Fig. 6)-Simple output

**CSS:** Stands for "Cascading Style Sheet." Cascading style sheets are used to format the layout of Web pages. They can be used to define text styles, table sizes, and other aspects of Web pages that previously could only be defined in a page's HTML.

CSS helps Web developers create a uniform look across several pages of a Web site. Instead of defining the style of each table and each block of text within a page's HTML, commonly used styles need to be defined only once in a CSS document. Once the style is defined in a cascading style sheet, it can be used by any page that references the CSS file.

Plus, CSS makes it easy to change styles across several pages at once. For example, a Web developer may want to increase the default text size from 10pt to 12pt for fifty pages of a Web site. If the pages all reference the same style sheet, the text size only needs to be changed on the style sheet and all the pages will show the larger text.

While CSS is great for creating text styles, it is helpful for formatting other aspects of Web page layout as well. For example, CSS can be used to define the cell padding of table cells, the style, thickness, and color of a table's border, and the padding around images or other objects. CSS gives Web developers more exact control over how Web pages will look than HTML does. This is why most Web pages today incorporate cascading style sheets. Examples are:

```
<h1><font color= "red">Chapter 1</font></h1>
```

```
<h1 style="color: red;"> Chapter 1. </h1>

<style>
h1 {
    color: red;
}
</style>
```

There are three types of CSS:

**External** style sheets are separate files full of CSS instructions (with the file extension .css). When any web page includes an external stylesheet, its look and feel will be controlled by this CSS file (unless you decide to override a style using one of these next two types). This is how you change a whole website at once. And that's perfect if you want to keep up with the latest fashion in web pages without rewriting every page!

**Internal** styles are placed at the top of each web page document, before any of the content is listed. This is the next best thing to external, because they're easy to find, yet allow you to 'override' an external style sheet -- for that special page that wants to be a nonconformist!

**Inline** styles are placed right where you need them, next to the text or graphic you wish to decorate. You can insert inline styles anywhere in the middle of your HTML code, giving you real freedom to specify each web page element. On the other hand, this can make maintaining web pages a real chore!

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
</head>
<body>
```

With the above mentioned method we link our external css file with our html file.

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

Bootstrap is the seventh-most-starred project on GitHub, with more than 142,000 stars, behind freeCodeCamp (almost 312,000 stars) and

marginally behind Vue.js framework. According to Alexa rank, Bootstrap is in the top-2000 in the USA while vuejs.org is in the top-7000 in the USA. Bootstrap is a web framework that focuses on simplifying the development of informative web pages (as opposed to web apps). The primary purpose of adding it to a web project is to apply Bootstrap's choices of color, size, font and layout to that project. As such, the primary factor is whether the developers in charge find those choices to their liking. Once added to a project, Bootstrap provides basic style definitions for all HTML elements. The result is a uniform appearance for prose, tables and form elements across web browsers. In addition, developers can take advantage of CSS classes defined in Bootstrap to further customize the appearance of their contents. For example, Bootstrap has provisioned for light- and dark-colored tables, page headings, more prominent pull quotes, and text with a highlight.

Bootstrap also comes with several JavaScript components in the form of jQuery plugins. They provide additional user interface elements such as dialog boxes , tooltips, and carousels. Each Bootstrap component consists of an HTML structure, CSS declarations, and in some cases accompanying JavaScript code. They also extend the functionality of some existing interface elements, including for example an auto- complete function for input fields.





Fig. 7)-Bootstrap designed webpage

The most prominent components of Bootstrap are its layout components, as they affect an entire web page. The basic layout component is called "Container", as every other element in the page is placed in it. Developers can choose between a fixed-width container and a fluid-width container. While the latter always fills the width of the web page, the former uses one of the four predefined fixed widths, depending on the size of the screen showing the page:

Smaller than 576 pixels 576-768 pixels

768-992 pixels

992-1200 pixels

Larger than 1200 pixels

**PHP:** PHP is a general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited to web development. It was originally created by Danish-Canadian programmer Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994; PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive initialism PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor. PHP code is usually processed on a web server by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module, a daemon or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. On a web server, the result of the interpreted and executed PHP code – which may be any type of data, such as generated HTML or binary image data – would form the whole or part of a HTTP response. Various web template responses, web content management systems, and web framework exists which can be employed to orchestrate or facilitate the generation of that response. Additionally, PHP can be used for many programming tasks outside of the web context, such as standalone graphical applications and robotic drone control.

Simple php hello world version is given above.

**MySQL**: MySQL is an open source relational database management system (RDBMS). Its name is a combination of "My", the name of co-founder Michael Widenius's daughter, and "SQL", the abbreviation for Structured Query Language. A relational database organizes data into one or more data tables in which data types may be related to each other; these relations help structure the data. SQL is a language programmers use to create, modify and extract data from the relational database, as well as control user access to the database. In addition to relational databases and SQL, an RDBMS like MySQL works with an operating system to implement a relational database in a computer's storage system, manages users, allows for network access and facilitates testing database integrity and creation of backups. MySQL Database Service is a fully managed database service that enables organizations to deploy cloud-native applications using the world's most popular open source database. It is 100% developed, managed and supported by the MySQL Team.

```
CREATE TABLE employee(  
    'id' INTEGER NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  
    'name' VARCHAR(30) NOT NULL,  
    'profile' VARCHAR(40) DEFAULT 'engineer',  
    PRIMARY KEY ('id')  
)ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

A simple SQL query creating a table.

## About projects and hands-on

### **Hardware Requirements**

- A computer with basic specifications.
- RAM: 2 GB and above.
- Processor: intel dual core and above.

### **Software Requirements**

- Visual Studio Code
- PhpStorm
- Apache Netbeans

### **Technologies Used**

- HTML
- CSS
- BOOTSTRAP
- JAVASCRIPT
- PHP
- SQL

### **Modules**

- Login: This module is for the users who already have their account. The fields in login are username and password. If the username and password are correct then it is directed to the next page.
- New user: This module is for the users who do not have their account. Here user is allowed to create an account to login. The account creation is done by filling the registration form with user details such as name, phone, email etc.
- Product: This module has information regarding the mobiles such as its name, model, color, price information, its features etc. The USER can view the Mobile, add to cart etc.

- Search: This module helps the customer to ease his search based on his budget or interest. The search can be done on different categories like mobile model name, model number, colour, price etc
- Cart: Users can select any number of Mobile and add to the cart. He can also remove it from the cart if he dislikes it later.

## Conclusion and future scope

**Conclusion:** As a conclusion, we can say that this project was a great experience. We acquired deeper knowledge concerning our technical skills but we also personally benefited. Indeed, We grew more independent in work and also in everyday life. We realized that we could do more things than we thought like learning new things by ourself. There are huge opportunities available for the students who want to work in this field. Many private and public organizations hire web designers for their online work and website development. With the rapid advent of the online industry, the demand of web development professionals is increasing and this has created a huge job opportunity for the aspirants in the upcoming days. Also an experienced person in this field can also work as a freelancer; there are many online companies which provide online projects to the individuals.

### **Future scope:**

1. This system will reduce the manual operation done by people.
2. People can directly get the specified products from the specification they submit.
3. Quick and accurate results.
4. People will be able to redirect to the link of the website where the desired product is available.

## **Scope for extension into a major project**

Things that can be added to extend this project into a major one:

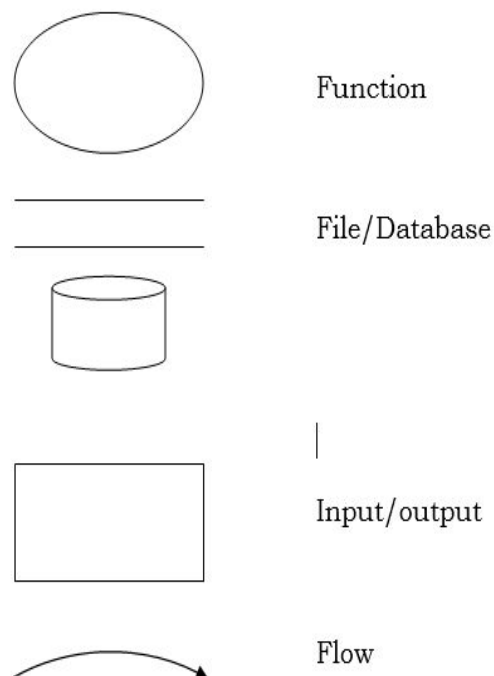
1. This web interface can also be converted into an android application for easy access to the people.
2. Different features like which can detect the location of a person and then can identify all the nearby shops where the desired product is available can be added.
3. Also, we can add online help for the customers and chatting with the website administrator for more information about the product.

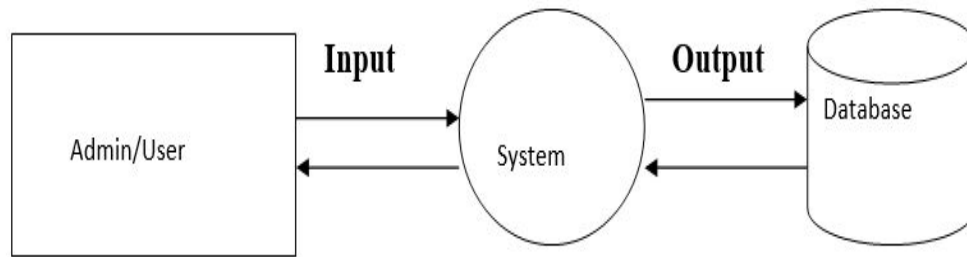
## Implementation and User Interface

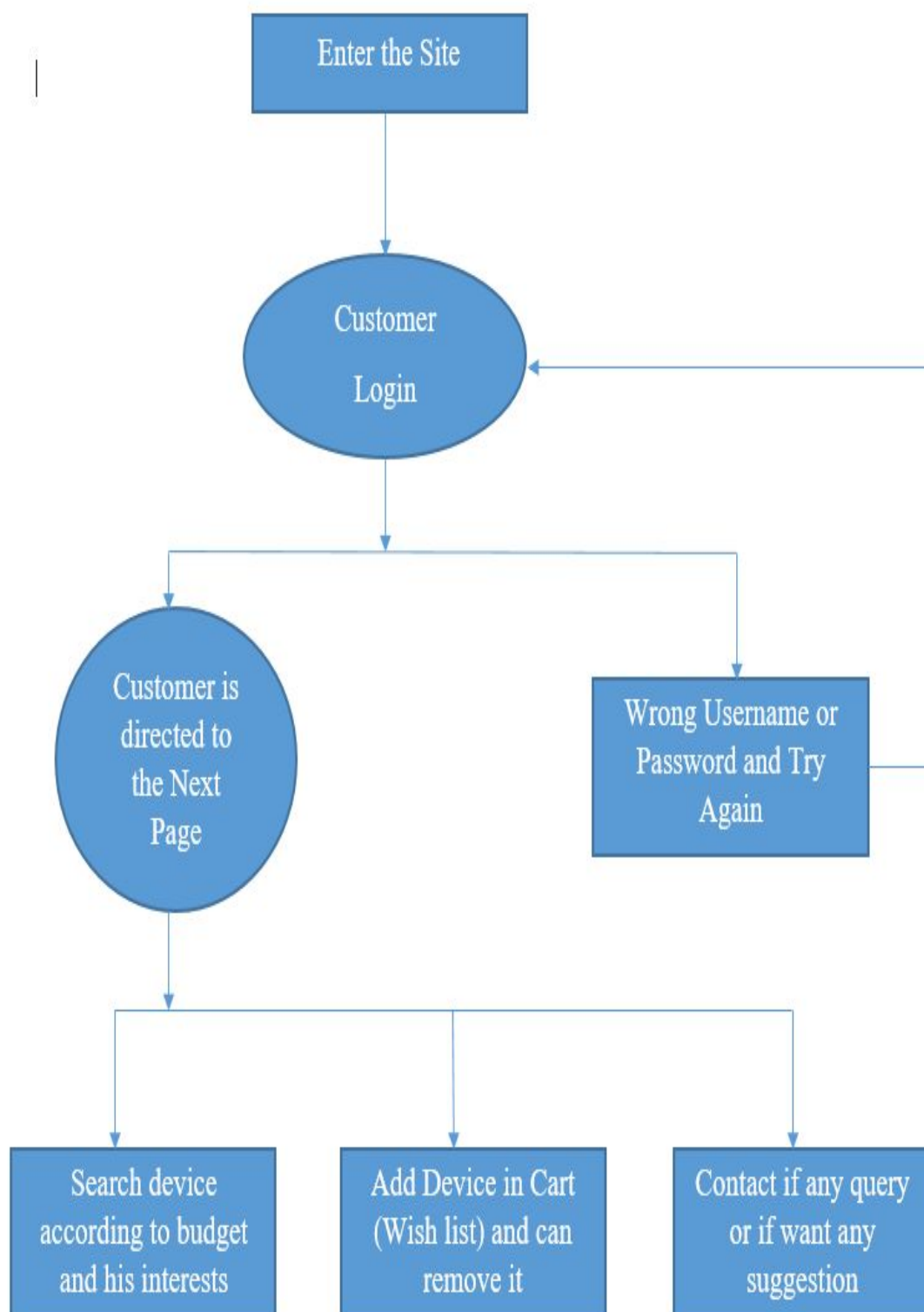
### Implementation

Details Data Flow Diagram A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an Information System. A data flow diagram can also be used for the visualization of Data Processing. It is common practice for a designer to draw a context-level DFD first which shows the interaction between the system and outside entities. This context-level DFD is then "exploded" to show more detail of the system being modeled.

#### Data Flow Diagram Notation









## **Progress**

1.) Part 1 is completed.

### **Design interface for users to interact with our web application.**

- Create the homepage
- Create and design navigation bar
- Create register page
- Create login page with forgot password page
- Create user database
- Provide backend to register page and login page
- Create profile page
- Create change password page
- Provide logout mechanism

### **2.) Part 2 is completed**

Give soul to the web application i.e., mechanism to get top results

- Create request suggestion page
- Create product database
- Create comparison page
- Finalize homepage
- Create contact us page
- Create about our team page
- Provide searching, sorting and retrieving mechanism

## Interface and Output Images

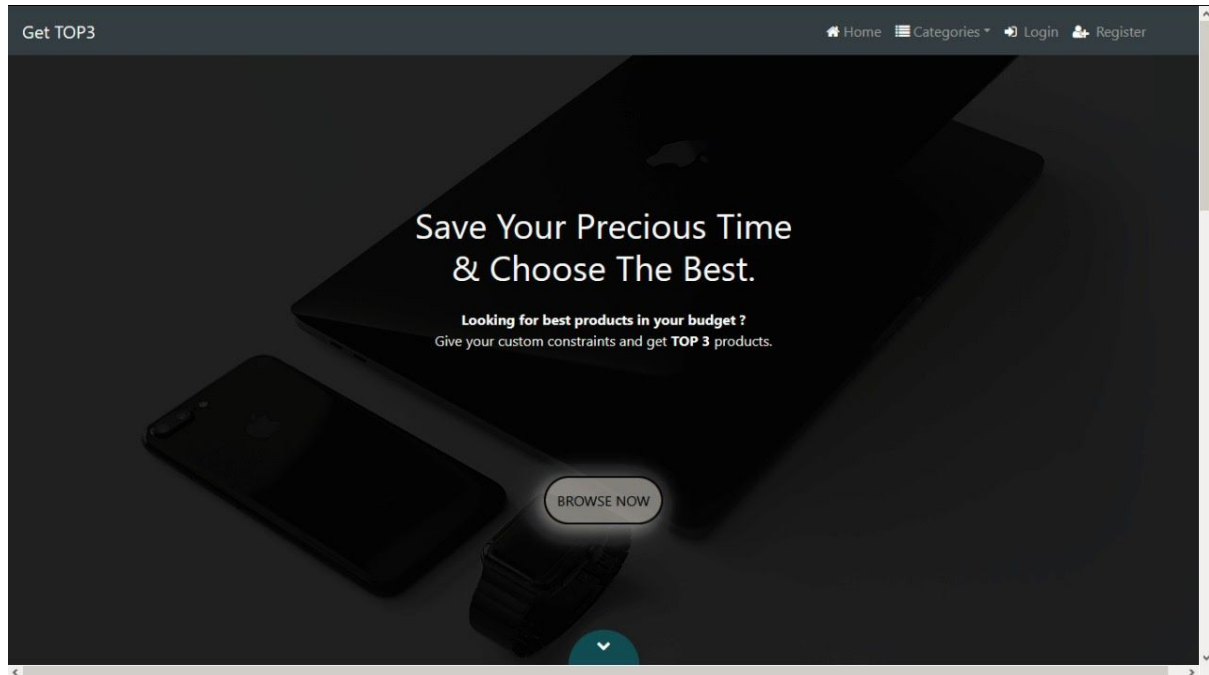


Fig-8) Home-page

**Home page :** This is the homepage of the website from here user can Login, Register, Browse any item and also Browse by category.

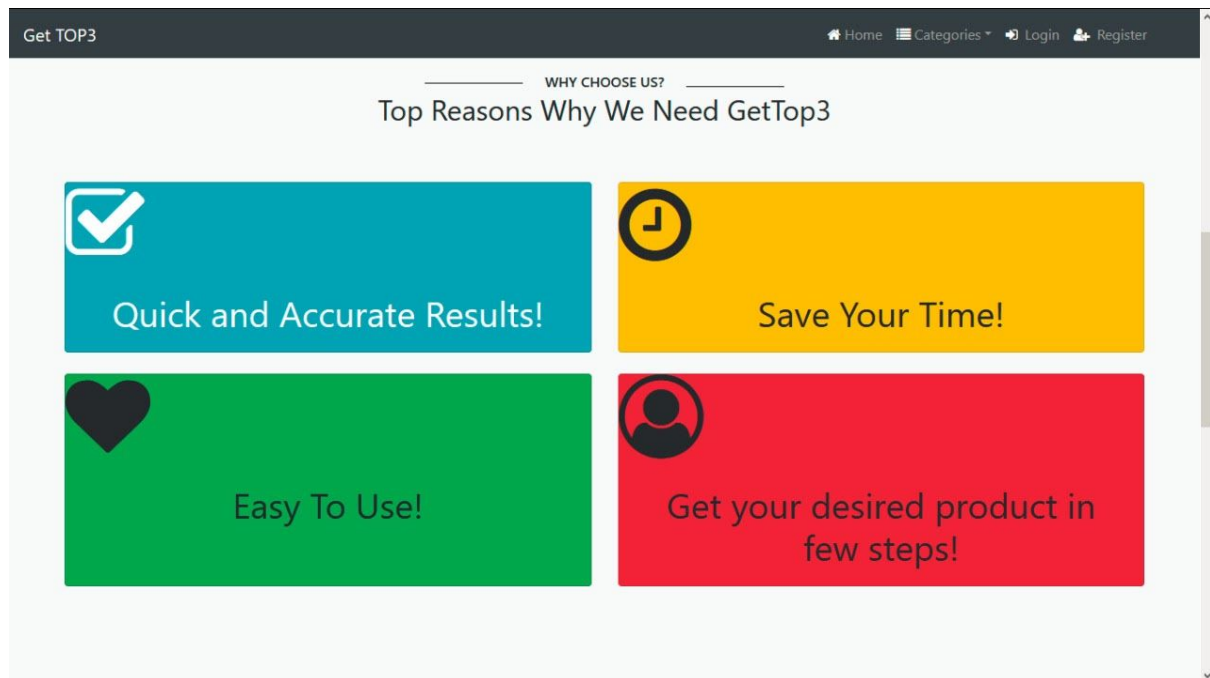


Fig-9) Reasons for website

**Top Reasons :** Here are the Top Reasons about using this Website.

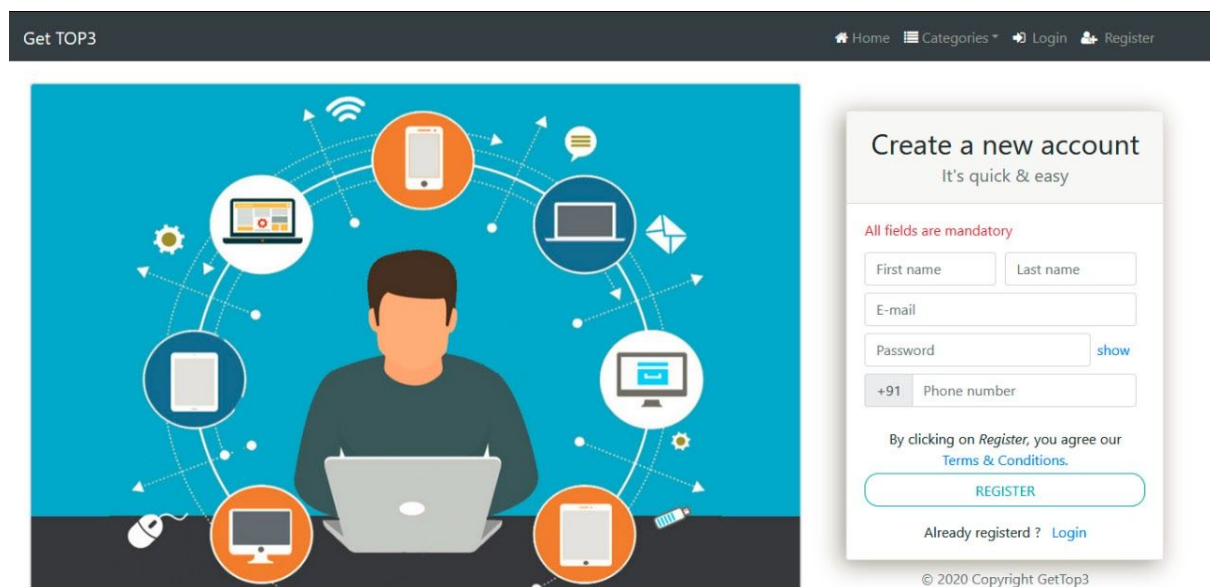


Fig-10) Register panel

**Register Panel :** For Registering and making a user account.

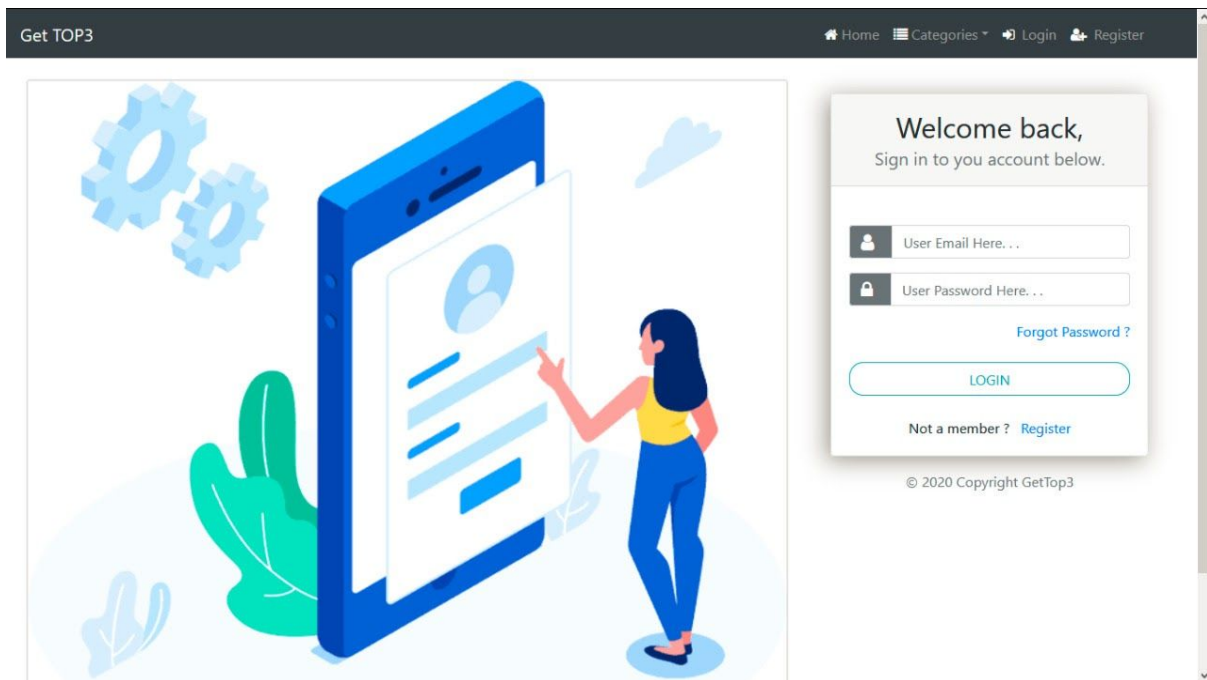


Fig-11) Login Panel

**Login Panel :** For logging in into the website for buying products with interesting deals.

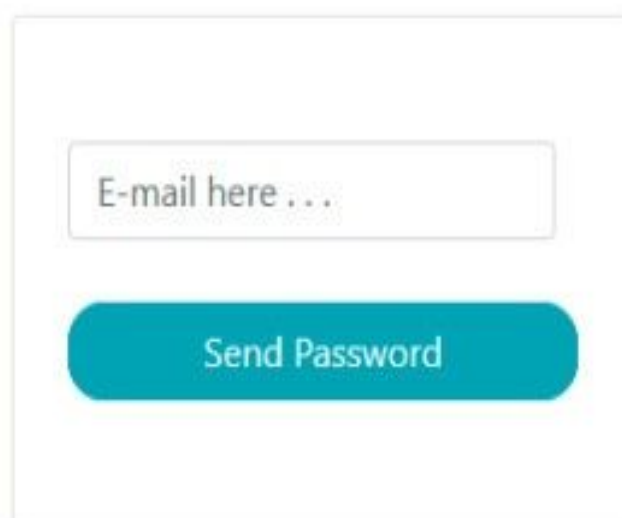


Fig-12) Forgot password Email Panel

**Forgot Password:** When user forgets password and to recover that password.

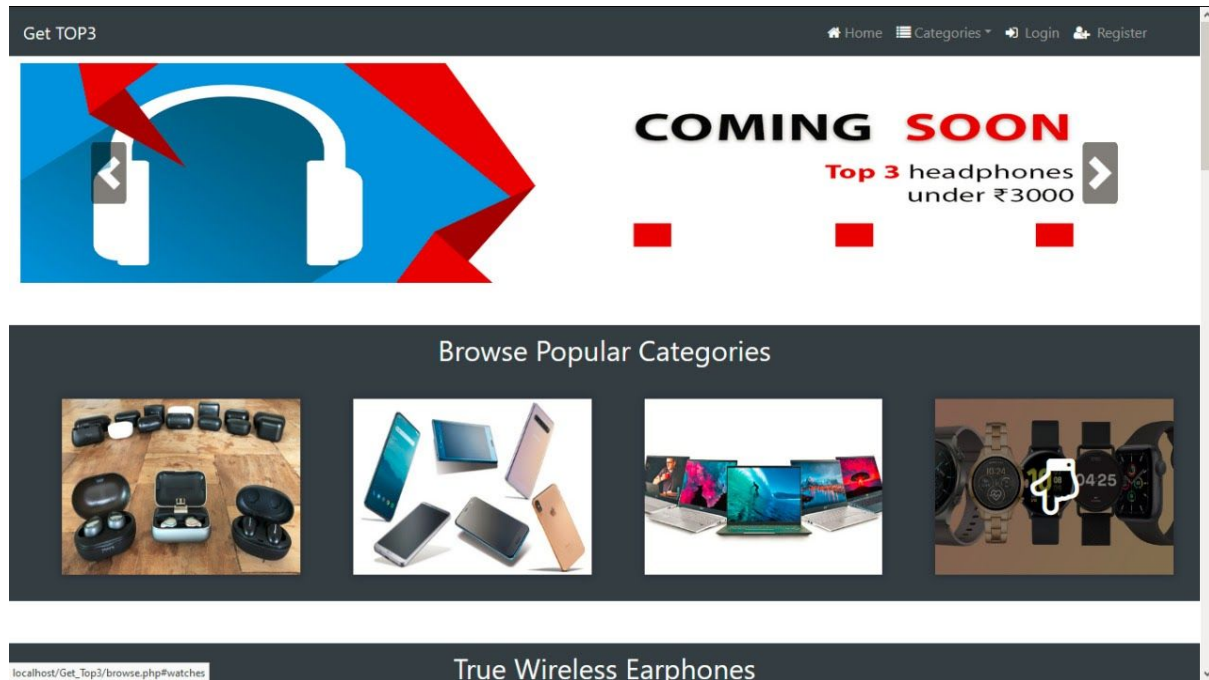


Fig-13) Banner Page

**Banner Page:** Banner Page of the website for Amazing products and Interesting deals

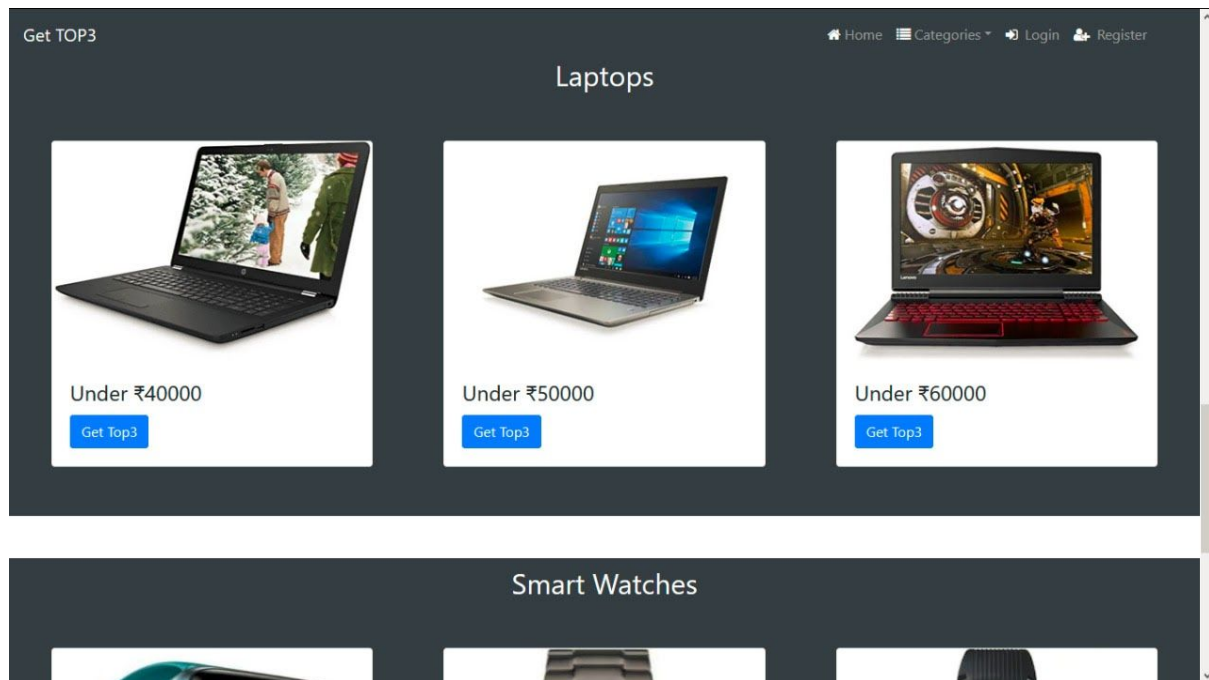


Fig-14) Categories Page

**Categories Page :** A user can find and sort Products by their required categories.

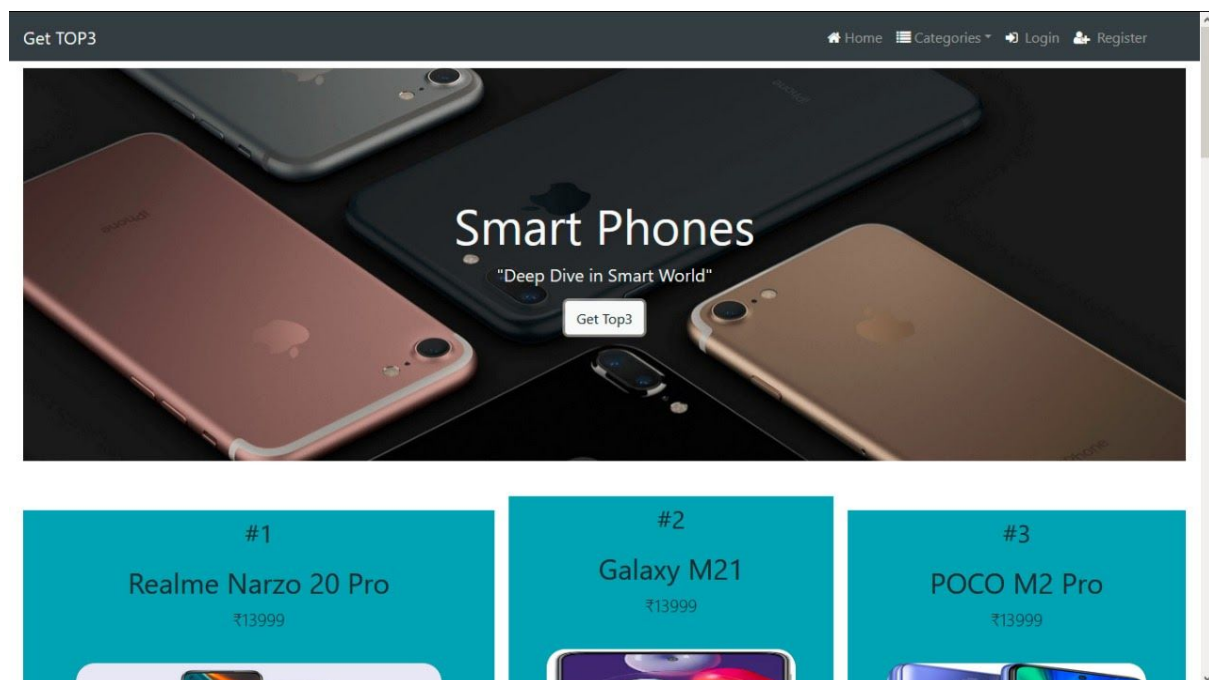
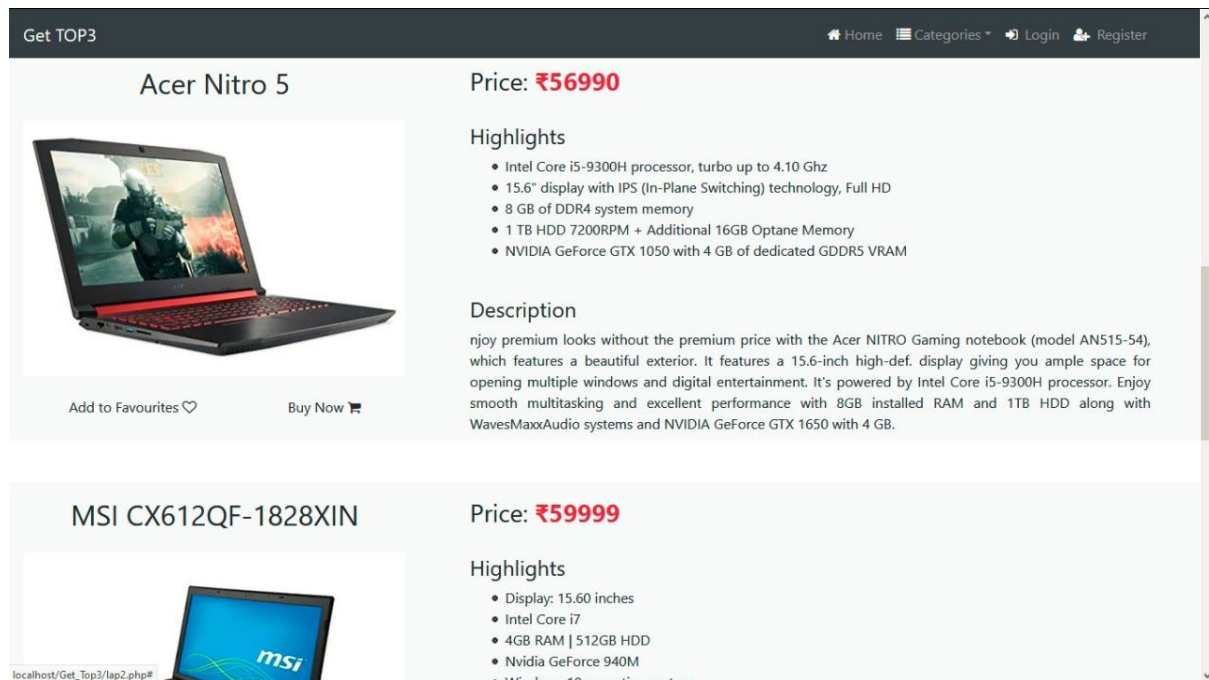


fig-15) Smart Phones category

**Smart Phones Category Page :** Here a user can find Smart phones categories on their request.



The screenshot displays a web application interface for a laptop category page. The header includes a navigation bar with links for Home, Categories, Login, and Register. The main content area shows two product listings:

- Acer Nitro 5**: Price: ₹56990. Highlights include Intel Core i5-9300H processor, 15.6" display, 8 GB DDR4 memory, 1 TB HDD, and NVIDIA GeForce GTX 1050. A description mentions its premium look and gaming performance.
- MSI CX612QF-1828XIN**: Price: ₹59999. Highlights include a 15.60-inch display, Intel Core i7, 4GB RAM, 512GB HDD, and Nvidia GeForce 940M. A description mentions its Windows 10 operating system.

PricinFig-17) Pricing and Specification of the product

**Pricing and Specification of the product:** The Pricing and Specification of a product are visible here



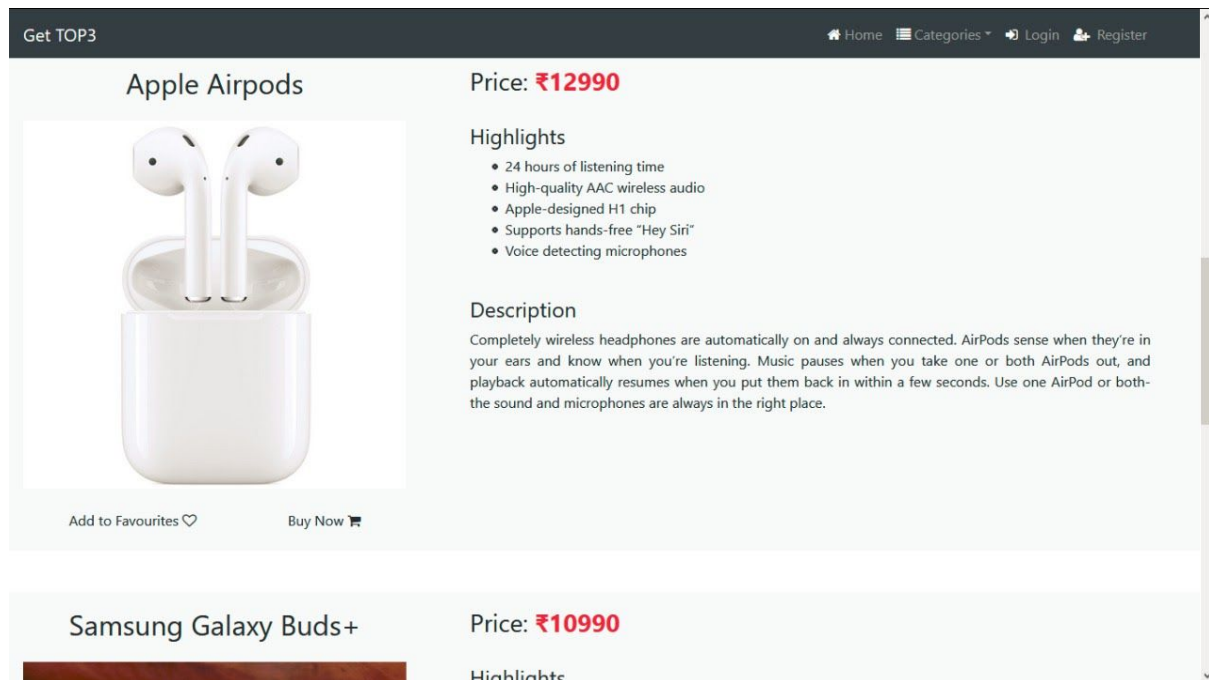


Fig-17) Pricing and Specification of the product

**Pricing and Specification of the product:** The Pricing and Specification of a product are visible here

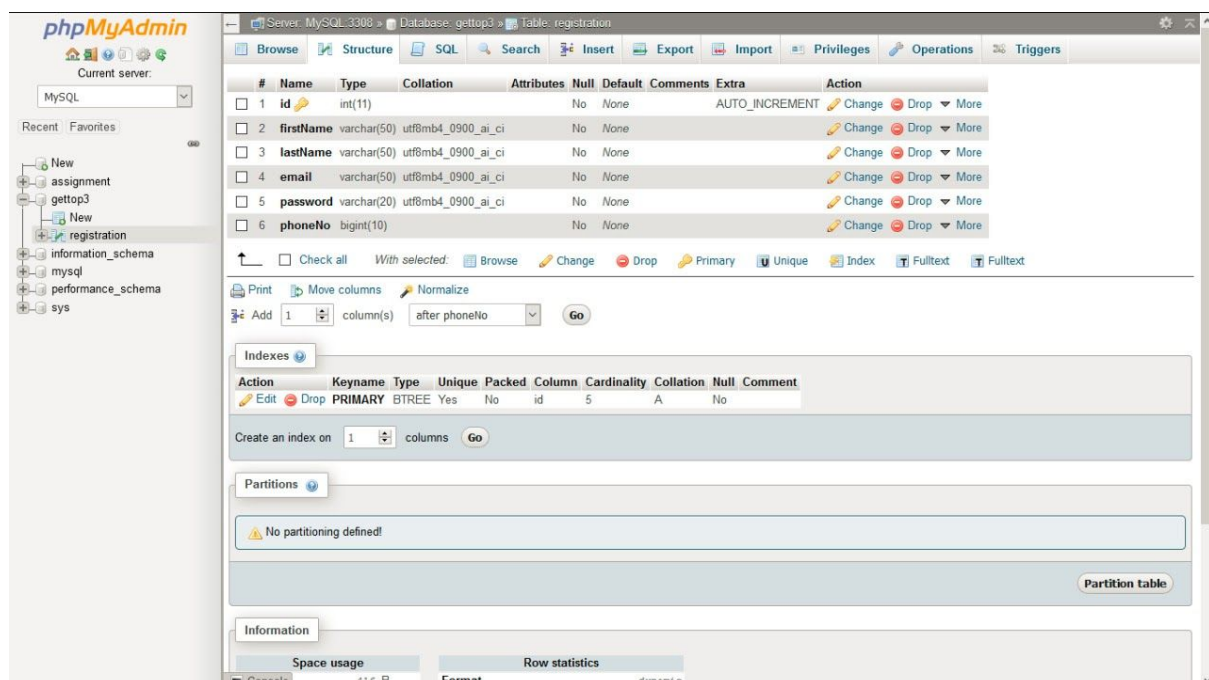


Fig-18) Database Page

**Database Page:** Database for viewing records



## Appendices

### Codes/ Codes Templates:

#### PHP Files

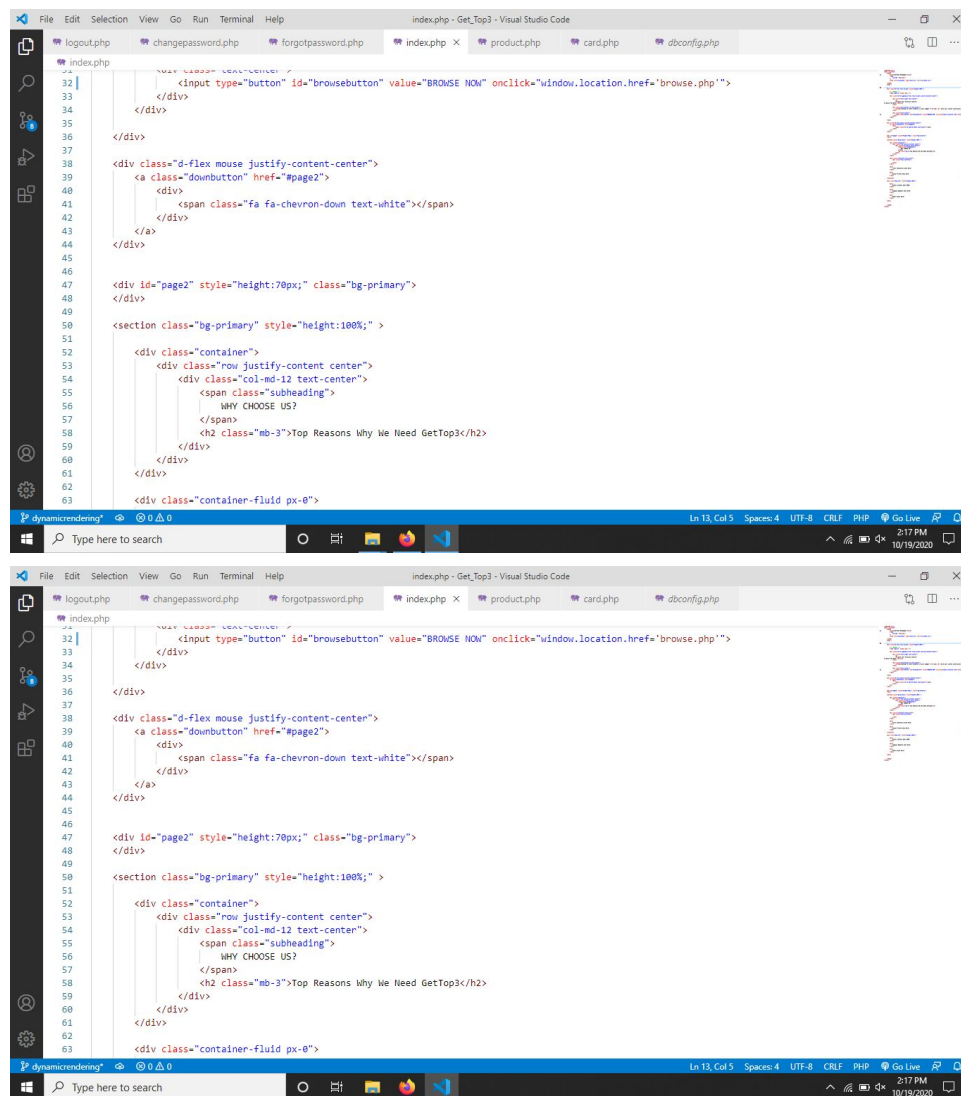


Fig-19) Index.php

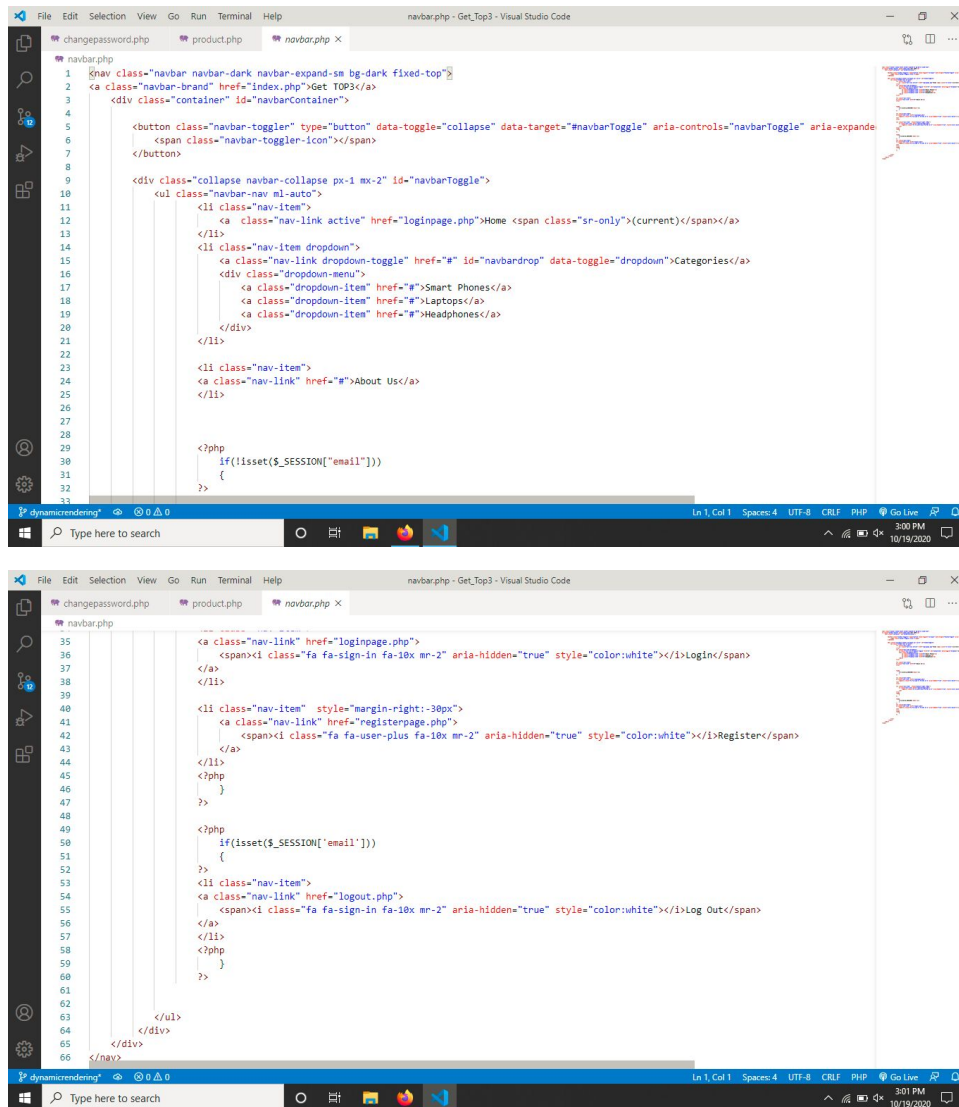


Fig-20) Navber.php

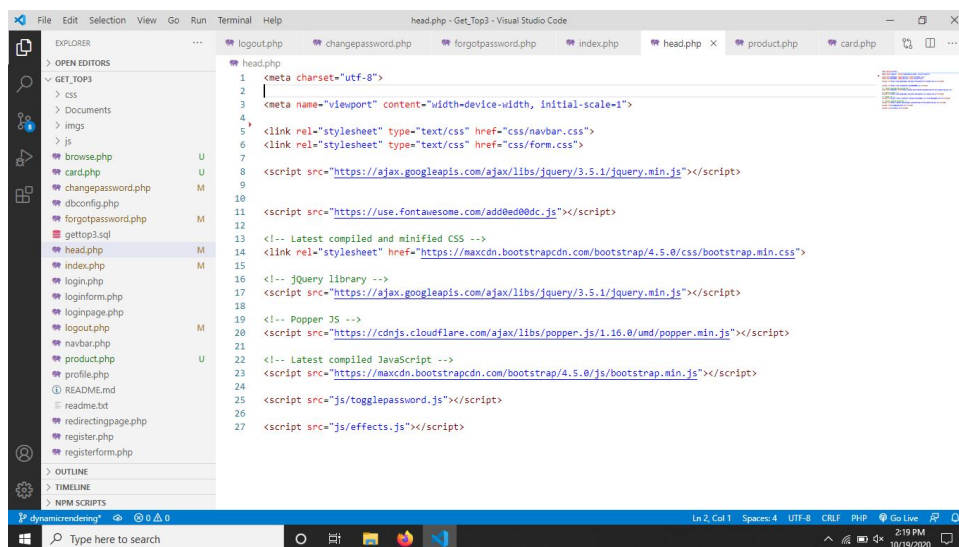


Fig-21) Head.php

```

32 <!-- Login Form -->
33 <div class="h-100 d-flex bg-white justify-content-center align-items-center col-md-12 col-lg-4">
34 <div style="width: 360px;">
35
36 <div class="card mt-5 forms">
37 <div class="h2 card-header modal-title text-center">
38
39 <div>Welcome back,</div>
40
41 <h5>
42 <span class="text-muted">Sign in to you account below.</span>
43 </h5>
44 </div>
45 <div class="card-body">
46 <?php require 'loginform.php'; ?>
47
48 </div>
49 </div>
50 <div class="mt-3 text-center text-muted">
51 | © 2020 Copyright GetTop3
52 </div>
53 </div>
54 </div>
55 </div>
56
57 </div>
58
59 </div>
60
61 </body>
62 </html>
63

```

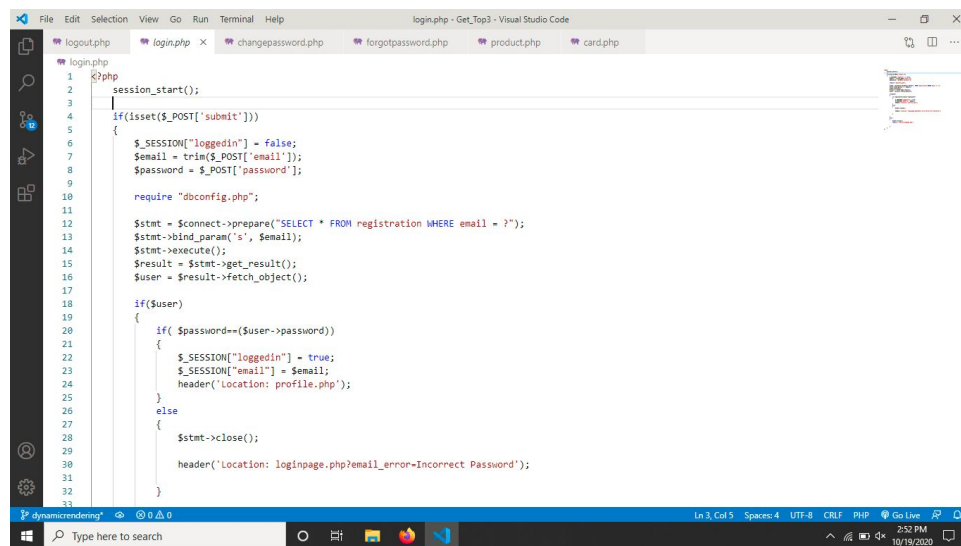
Fig-22) LoginPage.php

```

1 <form action="login.php" method="POST">
2 <div class="mb-4 text-center text-danger" id="invalidCredential">
3 <?php
4 if(isset($_GET['email_error']))
5 {
6 echo '<h5>Invalid Password !</h5>';
7 }
8 }
9 </div>
10
11 <div class="input-group mb-3">
12 <div class="input-group-prepend">
13 <span class="input-group-text bg-secondary"><i class="fa fa-user fa-lg mr-2" aria-hidden="true" style="color:white"></i></span>
14 </div>
15 <input type="text" name="email" class="form-control" placeholder="User Email Here. . ." required/>
16 </div>
17 <div class="input-group mb-3">
18 <div class="input-group-prepend">
19 <span class="input-group-text bg-secondary"><i class="fa fa-lock fa-lg mr-2" aria-hidden="true" style="color:white"></i></span>
20 </div>
21 <input type="password" name="password" class="form-control" placeholder="User Password Here. . ." required />
22 </div>
23 <div class="d-flex justify-content-end">
24 <a href="forgotpassword.php">Forgot Password ?</a>
25 </div>
26 </div>
27 <input name="submit" type="submit" value="LOGIN" style="border-radius: 16px;" class="btn btn-outline-info btn-block my-4">
28 </div>
29 <div class="d-flex justify-content-center">
30 <span>Not a member ? <a class="btn-link ml-2" href="registerpage.php">Register</a></span>
31 </div>
32 </form>

```

Fig-23) Loginform.php

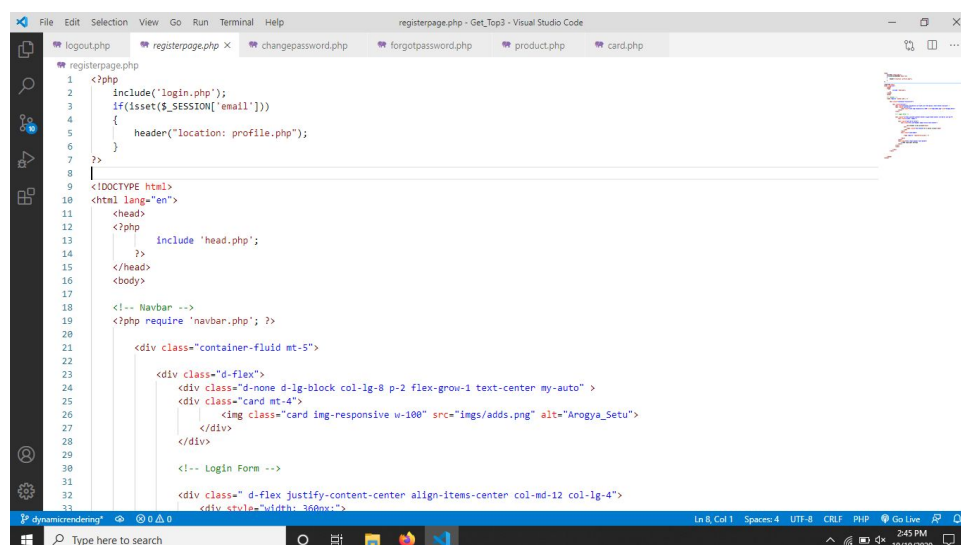


```

1 <?php
2 session_start();
3
4 if(isset($_POST['submit']))
5 {
6     $_SESSION["loggedin"] = false;
7     $email = trim($_POST['email']);
8     $password = $_POST['password'];
9
10    require "dbconfig.php";
11
12    $stmt = $connect->prepare("SELECT * FROM registration WHERE email = ?");
13    $stmt->bind_param('s', $email);
14    $stmt->execute();
15    $result = $stmt->get_result();
16    $user = $result->fetch_object();
17
18    if($user)
19    {
20        if( $password==($user->password))
21        {
22            $_SESSION["loggedin"] = true;
23            $_SESSION["email"] = $email;
24            header('Location: profile.php');
25        }
26        else
27        {
28            $stmt->close();
29
30            header('Location: loginpage.php?email_error=Incorrect Password');
31        }
32    }
33

```

Fig-24) Login.php

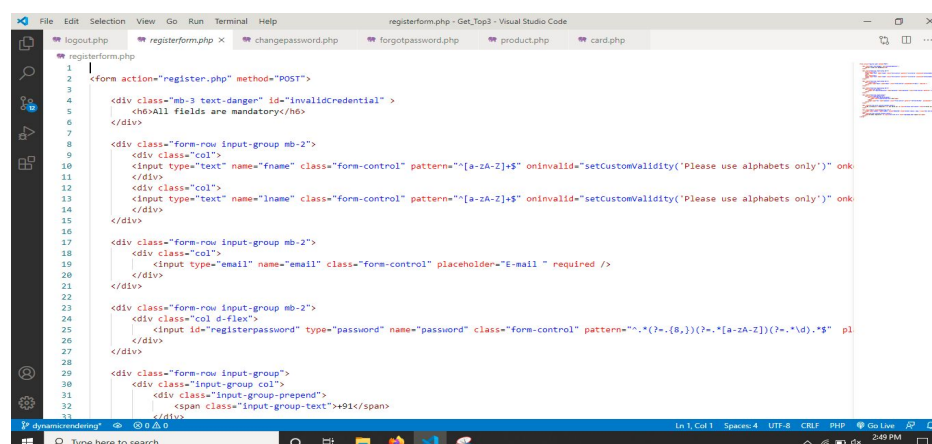


```

1 <?php
2 include("login.php");
3 if(isset($_SESSION['email']))
4 {
5     header("location: profile.php");
6 }
7
8
9 <!DOCTYPE html>
10 <html lang="en">
11 <head>
12 <?php
13     include 'head.php';
14 <?>
15 </head>
16 <body>
17
18 <!-- Navban -->
19 <?php require 'navban.php'; ?>
20
21 <div class="container-fluid mt-5">
22
23 <div class="d-flex">
24 <div class="d-none d-lg-block col-lg-8 p-2 flex-grow-1 text-center my-auto">
25 <div class="card mt-4">
26 
27 </div>
28 </div>
29
30 <!-- Login Form -->
31
32 <div class="d-flex justify-content-center align-items-center col-md-12 col-lg-4">
33 <div style="width: 360px;">

```

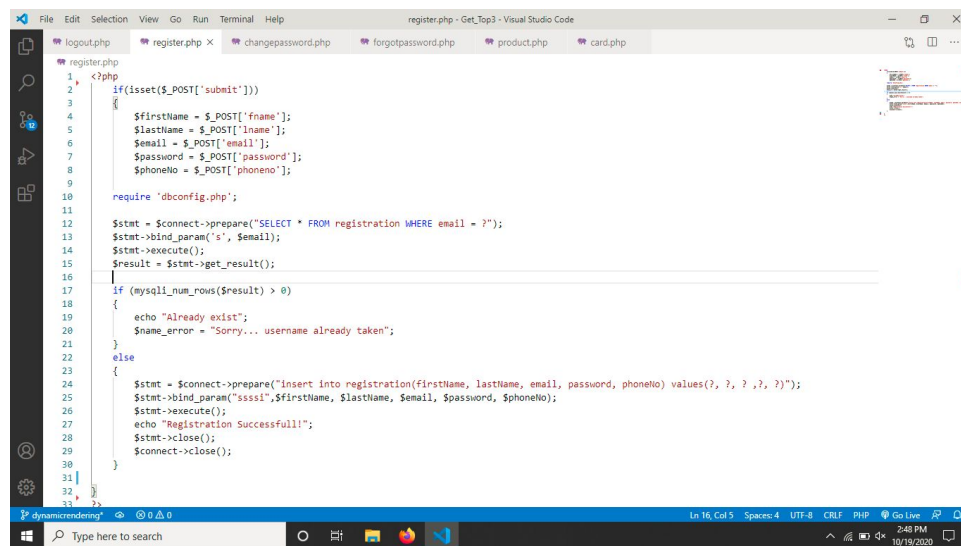
Fig-25) Registerpage.php



```

1 <?php
2 <form action="register.php" method="POST">
3
4 <div class="mb-3 text-danger" id="invalidCredential">
5 <div>
6 </div>
7
8 <div class="form-row input-group mb-2">
9 <div class="col">
10 <input type="text" name="fname" class="form-control" pattern="[a-zA-Z]*" oninvalid="setCustomValidity('Please use alphabets only')" on
11 </div>
12 <div class="col">
13 <input type="text" name="lname" class="form-control" pattern="[a-zA-Z]*" oninvalid="setCustomValidity('Please use alphabets only')" on
14 </div>
15 </div>
16
17 <div class="form-row input-group mb-2">
18 <div class="col">
19 <input type="email" name="email" class="form-control" placeholder="E-mail " required />
20 </div>
21 </div>
22
23 <div class="form-row input-group mb-2">
24 <div class="col d-flex">
25 <input id="registerpassword" type="password" name="password" class="form-control" pattern="^(?=.*[0-9])(?=.*[a-zA-Z])(?=.*)$ pl
26 </div>
27 </div>
28
29 <div class="form-row input-group">
30 <div class="input-group col">
31 <div class="input-group-prepend">
32 <span class="input-group-text">+91</span>
33

```

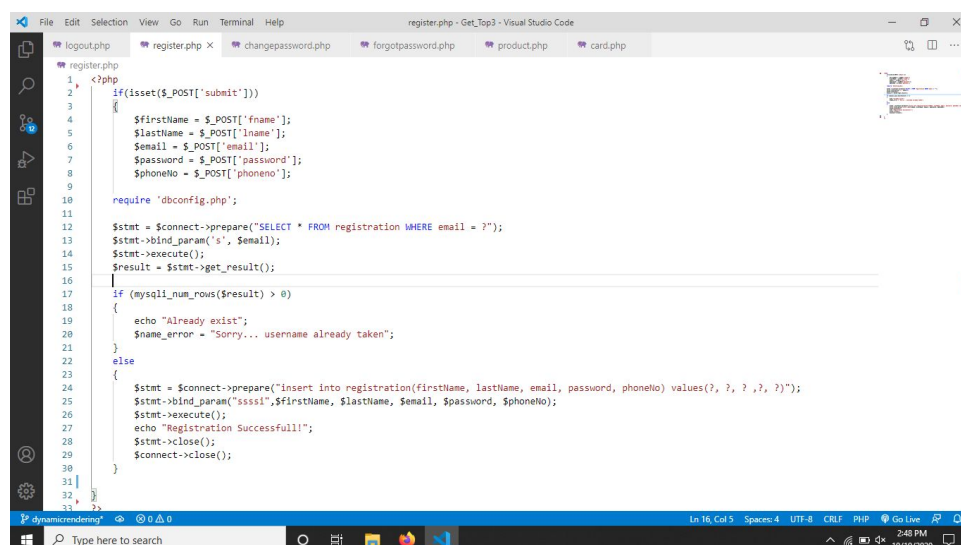


```

1  <?php
2  if(isset($_POST['submit']))
3  {
4      $firstName = $_POST['fname'];
5      $lastName = $_POST['lname'];
6      $email = $_POST['email'];
7      $password = $_POST['password'];
8      $phoneNo = $_POST['phoneno'];
9
10     require 'dbconfig.php';
11
12     $stmt = $connect->prepare("SELECT * FROM registration WHERE email = ?");
13     $stmt->bind_param('s', $email);
14     $stmt->execute();
15     $result = $stmt->get_result();
16
17     if (mysqli_num_rows($result) > 0)
18     {
19         echo "Already exist";
20         $name_error = "Sorry... username already taken";
21     }
22     else
23     {
24         $stmt = $connect->prepare("insert into registration(firstName, lastName, email, password, phoneNo) values(?, ?, ?, ?, ?)");
25         $stmt->bind_param("ssssi", $firstName, $lastName, $email, $password, $phoneNo);
26         $stmt->execute();
27         echo "Registration Successfull!";
28         $stmt->close();
29         $connect->close();
30     }
31 }
32
33

```

Fig-26) Registerform.php

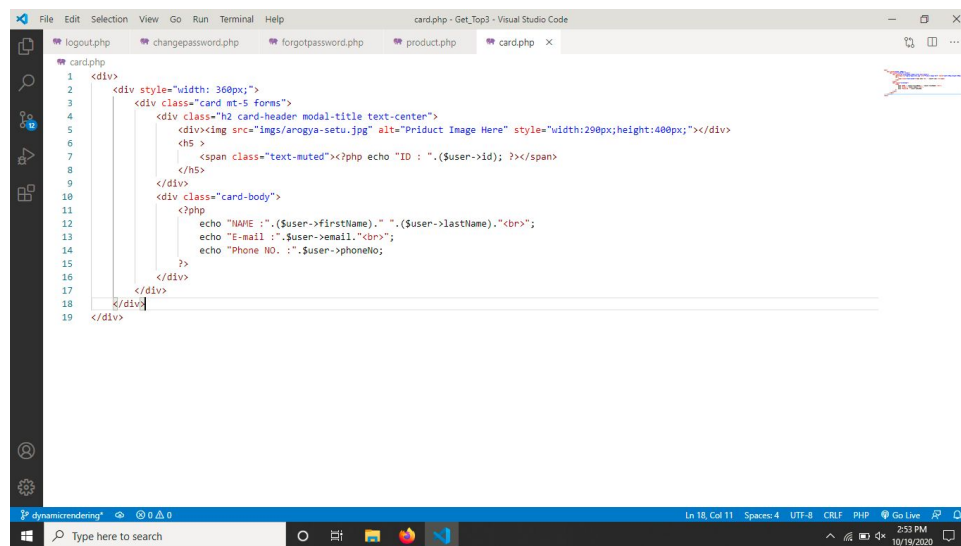


```

1  <?php
2  if(isset($_POST['submit']))
3  {
4      $firstName = $_POST['fname'];
5      $lastName = $_POST['lname'];
6      $email = $_POST['email'];
7      $password = $_POST['password'];
8      $phoneNo = $_POST['phoneno'];
9
10     require 'dbconfig.php';
11
12     $stmt = $connect->prepare("SELECT * FROM registration WHERE email = ?");
13     $stmt->bind_param('s', $email);
14     $stmt->execute();
15     $result = $stmt->get_result();
16
17     if (mysqli_num_rows($result) > 0)
18     {
19         echo "Already exist";
20         $name_error = "Sorry... username already taken";
21     }
22     else
23     {
24         $stmt = $connect->prepare("insert into registration(firstName, lastName, email, password, phoneNo) values(?, ?, ?, ?, ?)");
25         $stmt->bind_param("ssssi", $firstName, $lastName, $email, $password, $phoneNo);
26         $stmt->execute();
27         echo "Registration Successfull!";
28         $stmt->close();
29         $connect->close();
30     }
31 }
32
33

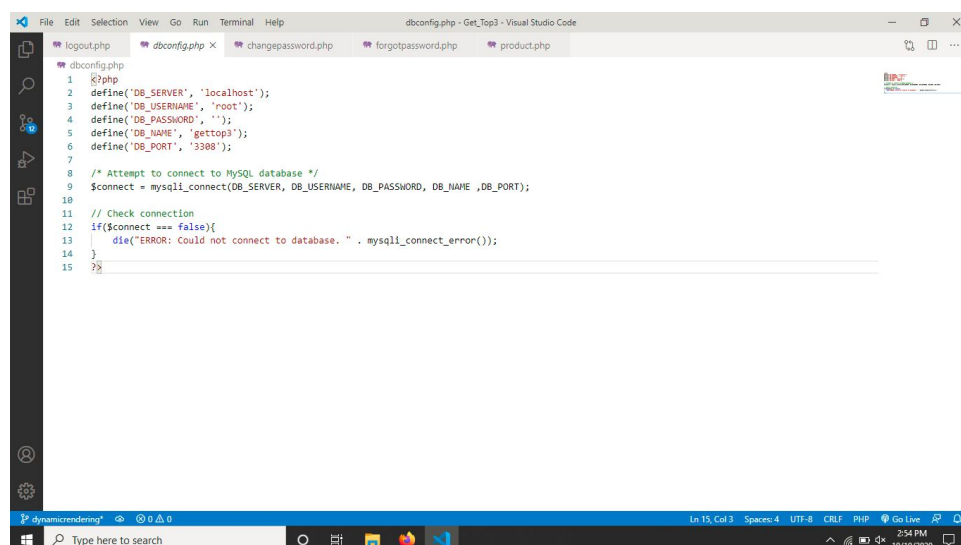
```

Fig-27) Register.php



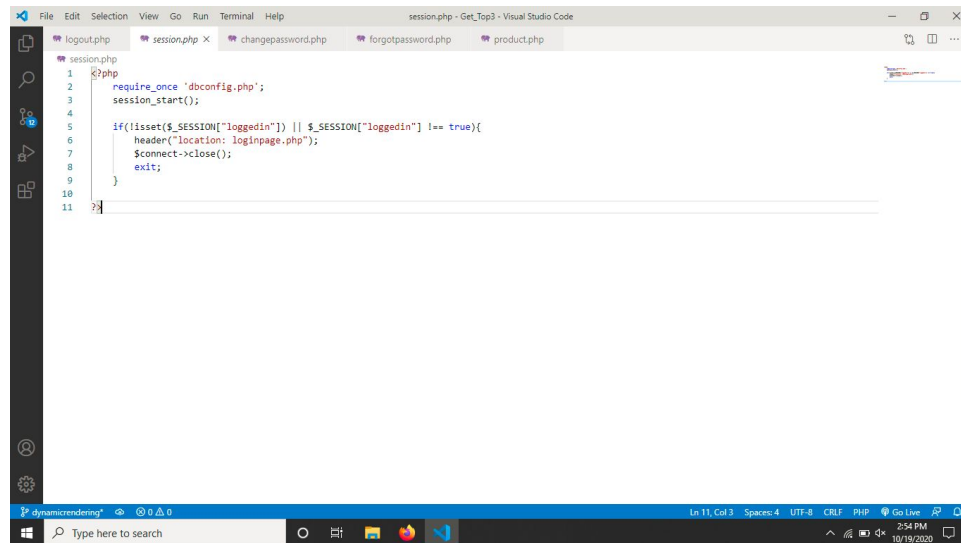
```
1 <div>
2   <div style="width: 360px;">
3     <div class="card mt-5 Forms">
4       <div class="h2 card-header modal-title text-center">
5         <div></div>
6         <h5>
7           <span class="text-muted"><?php echo "ID : ".($user->id); ?></span>
8         </h5>
9       </div>
10      <div class="card-body">
11        <?php
12          echo "NAME :".($user->firstName)." " .($user->lastName)."<br>";
13          echo "E-mail :".$user->email."<br>";
14          echo "Phone NO. :".$user->phoneNo;
15        </?php>
16      </div>
17    </div>
18  </div>
19 </div>
```

Fig-28) Card.php



```
1 <?php
2 define('DB_SERVER', 'localhost');
3 define('DB_USERNAME', 'root');
4 define('DB_PASSWORD', '');
5 define('DB_NAME', 'gettop3');
6 define('DB_PORT', '3308');
7
8 /* Attempt to connect to MySQL database */
9 $connect = mysqli_connect(DB_SERVER, DB_USERNAME, DB_PASSWORD, DB_NAME ,DB_PORT);
10
11 // Check connection
12 if($connect === false){
13   die("ERROR: Could not connect to database. " . mysqli_connect_error());
14 }
15 <?>
```

Fig-29) dbconfig.php

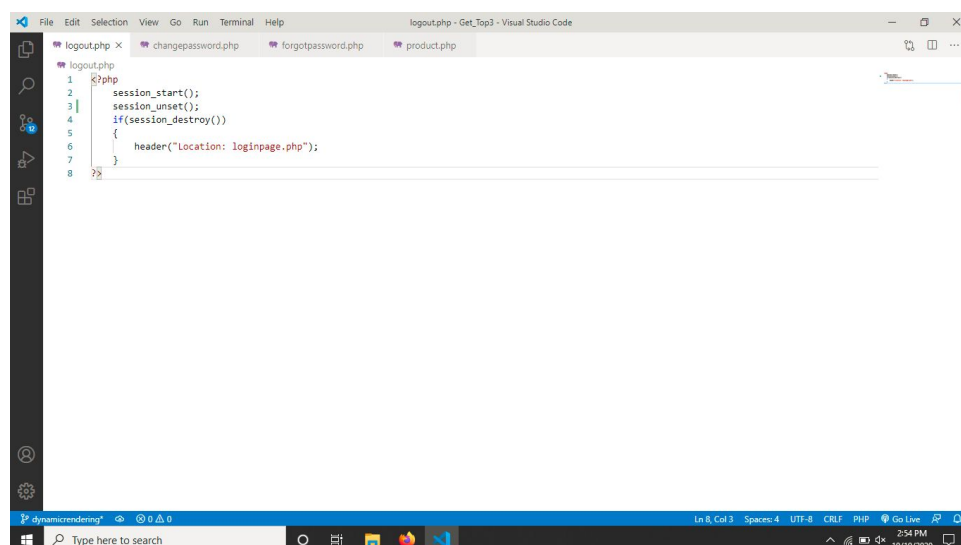


The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file 'session.php' open. The code is as follows:

```
1 <?php
2 require_once 'dbconfig.php';
3 session_start();
4
5 if(!isset($_SESSION["loggedin"]) || $_SESSION["loggedin"] !== true){
6     header("location: loginpage.php");
7     $connect->close();
8     exit;
9 }
10
11
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is at Line 11, Column 3, using UTF-8 encoding, CRLF line endings, and PHP syntax. The 'Go Live' extension is also active.

Fig-30) Session.php



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code editor with the file 'logout.php' open. The code is as follows:

```
1 <?php
2 session_start();
3 session_unset();
4 if(session_destroy()){
5     {
6         header("Location: loginpage.php");
7     }
8 }
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the file is at Line 8, Column 3, using UTF-8 encoding, CRLF line endings, and PHP syntax. The 'Go Live' extension is also active.

Fig-31) Logout.php



```

1 <?php
2
3 require_once('dbconfig.php');
4
5 if(isset($_POST['submit']))
6 {
7     $email = $_POST['email'];
8     $stmt = $connect->prepare("SELECT * FROM registration WHERE email = ?");
9     $stmt->bind_param('s', $email);
10    $stmt->execute();
11    $result = $stmt->get_result();
12    $user = $result->fetch_object();
13
14    if($user)
15    {
16        $password = $user->password;
17        $to = $user->email;
18        $subject = "GetTop3 : Your Recovered Password";
19
20        $message = "Please use this password to login ". $password;
21        $headers = "From : help.gettop3@gmail.com";
22        if(mail($to, $subject, $message, $headers)){
23            echo "Your Password has been sent to your email id";
24            sleep(3);
25            header('Location: loginpage.php');
26        }
27        else
28            echo "Failed to Recover your password, try again";
29    }
30    else
31    {
32        echo "User name does not exist in database";
33    }
34 }
35
36
37
38
39
40
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```

```

27
28     echo "Failed to Recover your password, try again";
29 }
30
31 else
32 {
33     echo "User name does not exist in database";
34 }
35
36
37
38
39
40
41 <!DOCTYPE html>
42 <html>
43 <head>
44 <meta charset="utf-8">
45
46 <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
47
48 <title>GetTop3 Homepage</title>
49
50 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/navbar.css">
51
52 <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.5.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
53
54
55 <script src="https://use.fontawesome.com/add0ed00dc.js"></script>
56
57 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/loginSignup.css">
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
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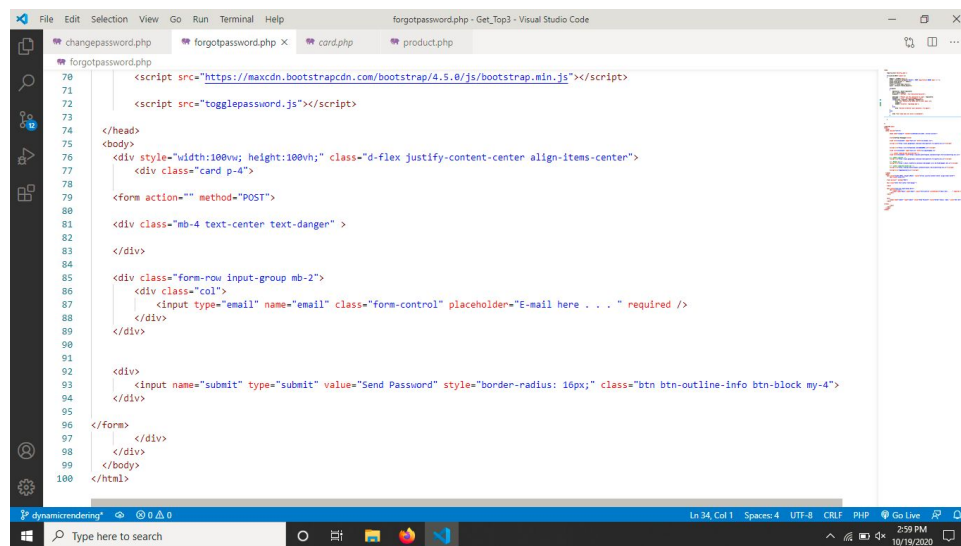
```

```

57
58 <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/loginSignup.css">
59
60 <!-- Latest compiled and minified CSS -->
61 <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.0/css/bootstrap.min.css">
62
63 <!-- jQuery library -->
64 <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.5.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
65
66 <!-- Popper JS -->
67 <script src="https://cdnjs.cloudflare.com/ajax/libs/popper.js/1.16.0/umd/popper.min.js"></script>
68
69 <!-- Latest compiled JavaScript -->
70 <script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.0/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
71
72 <script src="togglepassword.js"></script>
73
74 </head>
75 <body>
76 <div style="width:100vh; height:100vh; class="d-flex justify-content-center align-items-center">
77 <div class="card p-4">
78
79 <form action="" method="POST">
80
81 <div class="mb-4 text-center text-danger">
82
83 </div>
84
85 <div class="form-row input-group mb-2">
86 <div class="col">
87 <input type="email" name="email" class="form-control" placeholder="E-mail here . . ." required />
88 </div>
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

```



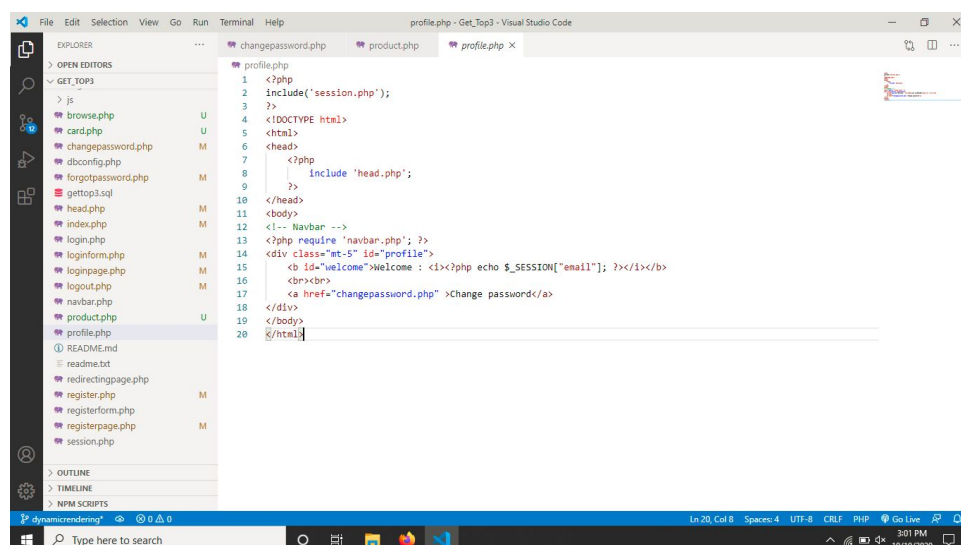


```

70 <script src="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.5.0/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
71
72 <script src="togglepassword.js"></script>
73
74 </head>
75 <body>
76 <div style="width:100vh; height:100vh;" class="d-flex justify-content-center align-items-center">
77 <div class="card p-4">
78
79 <form action="" method="POST">
80
81 <div class="mb-4 text-center text-danger">
82
83 </div>
84
85 <div class="form-row input-group mb-2">
86 <div class="col">
87 <input type="email" name="email" class="form-control" placeholder="E-mail here . . ." required />
88 </div>
89 </div>
90
91
92 <div>
93 <input name="submit" type="submit" value="Send Password" style="border-radius: 16px;" class="btn btn-outline-info btn-block my-4">
94 </div>
95 </form>
96 </div>
97 </div>
98 </div>
99 </body>
100 </html>

```

Fig-32)Forgotpassword.php



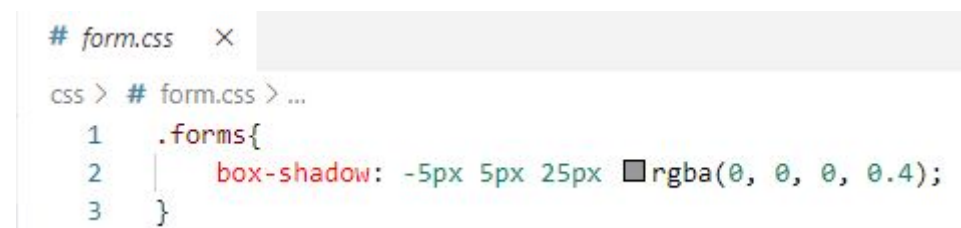
```

1 <?php
2 include('session.php');
3 ?>
4 <!DOCTYPE html>
5 <html>
6 <head>
7 <?php
8 include 'head.php';
9 ?>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <!-- Navbar -->
13 <?php require 'navban.php'; ?>
14 <div class="mt-5" id="profile">
15 <b id="welcome">Welcome : <?php echo $_SESSION['email']; ?></b>
16 <br><br>
17 <a href="changepassword.php">Change password</a>
18 </div>
19 </body>
20 </html>

```

Fig-33) profile.php

## CSS Files



```

# form.css
css > # form.css > ...
1 .forms{
2   box-shadow: -5px 5px 25px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.4);
3 }

```

Fig-34) Form.css

```
# navbar.css ×
css > # navbar.css > ...
1 @media only screen and (max-width: 600px) {
2     #navbarContainer {
3         display: contents;
4     }
5
6 }
```

Fig-35) navbar.css

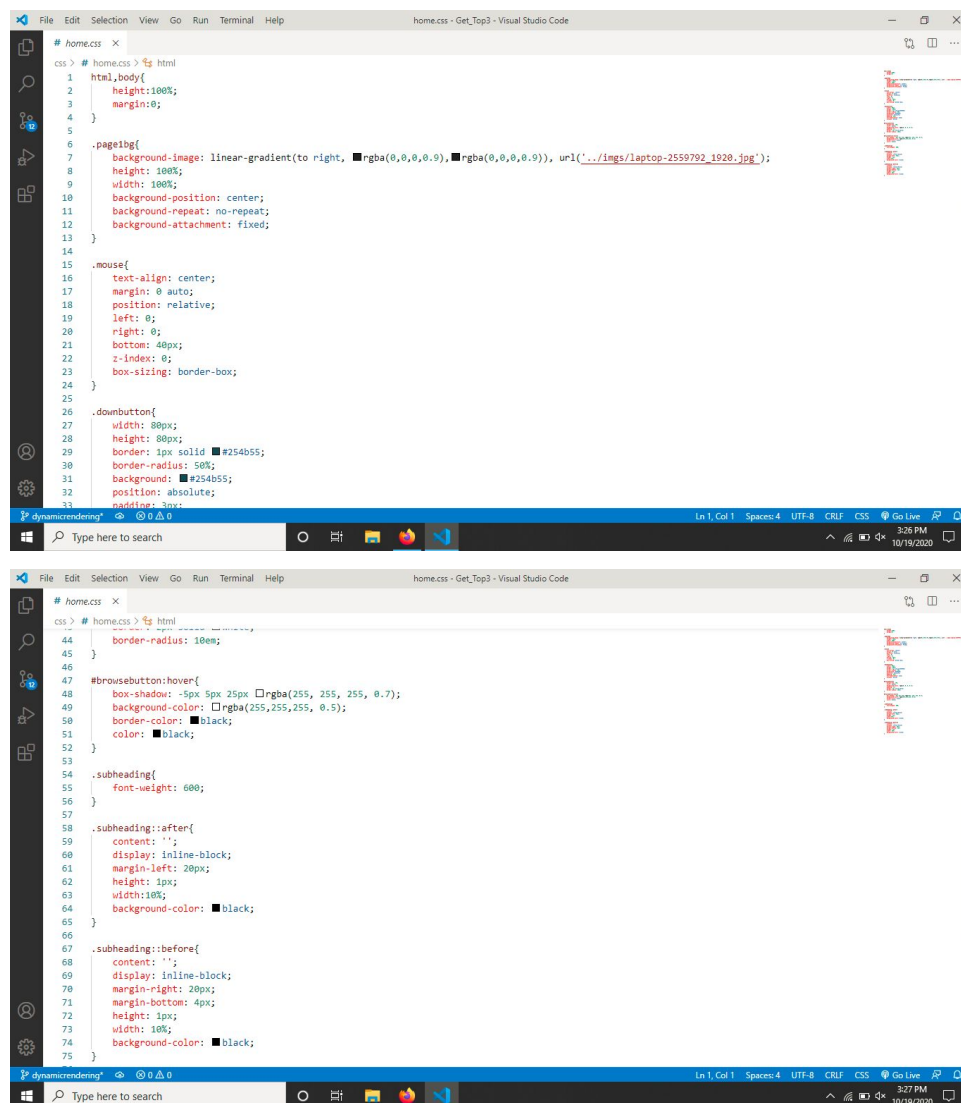


Fig-36) Home.css

## Javascript Files

```
JS effects.js ×
js > JS effects.js > ...
1  $(document).ready(function(){
2
3      $("a").on('click', function(event) {
4
5
6          if (this.hash !== "") {
7
8              event.preventDefault();
9
10             var hash = this.hash;
11
12             $('html, body').animate({
13                 scrollTop: $(hash).offset().top
14             }, 800, function(){
15
16                 window.location.hash = hash;
17             });
18         }
19     });
20
21 });
```

Fig-37) effect.js

```
JS togglepassword.js ×
js > JS togglepassword.js > ...
1  var state= false;
2  function togglePassword(){
3      if(state){
4          document.getElementById("registerpassword").setAttribute("type","password");
5          document.getElementById("togglevisibility").innerHTML='show';
6          state = false;
7      }
8      else{
9          document.getElementById("registerpassword").setAttribute("type","text");
10         document.getElementById("togglevisibility").innerHTML='hide';
11         state = true;
12     }
13 }
```

Fig-38) togglepassword.js

## **Bibliography**

For the completion of this project report I have taken help from:

- [www.w3schools.com](http://www.w3schools.com)
- [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)
- [www.getbootstrap.com](http://www.getbootstrap.com)

