

SIX WEEK INDUSTRIAL TRAINING REPORT

ON

WEB DEVELOPMENT

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR AWARD OF DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY
IN
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

BY
RAUSHAN KUMAR
(1501488)



DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

BEANT COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GURDASPUR

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Abstract

The world is moving toward online. So my project focus on selling men fashion products like shirts, watches and also cameras for capturing great unforgettable moment online through this project e-commerce website called “Lifestyle Store”. The website has a large varieties of products in each categories so people have no need to hunt around. Online shopping is so simple like never before through this project website. Online shopping saves our a most important thing that is time and my website is made in very simple manner so this is going to be a great experience for target consumers. We listed all selling object on a single page called product page from where you can select products of your choice and just add it to cart if you are interested in buying. You can see all your items in card by simply clicking on cart icon also the sum of all items price. You have even option to remove the items from cart if your are no longer interested in. I have use the function of session for consumers seamless experience.

When we are on internet security is also a issue, so website use MD5 algorithm cryptographic hash function to protect users password.

In database, website created three table namely ‘items’ table which store all products of website, ‘users’ table store all sign-uped users informations and ‘users_items’ table keep track of all items purchased on website. All three table is linked with concept of mysql function called ‘foreign key’.

Most importantly the website is very responsive as it uses the ‘bootstrap’ in designing so it adjust its content as per screen size.

So this e-commerce website “lifestyle Store” works seamlessly across different device.

Acknowledgement

The success and final outcome of this project on web development required a lot of guidance and assistance from many people and I am extremely privileged to have got this all along the completion of my project. All that I have done is only due to such supervision and assistance and I would not forget to thank them.

I respect and thank Mr. Parveen Khurana for providing such a great lesson on all required topic in easy to understand manner and giving us all support and guidance which made me complete the project duly. I am extremely thankful to Mr. Parveen Khurana for providing such a nice support and guidance, although he had busy schedule managing thousand of students even after that he replayed all my queries and doubt.

I owe my deep gratitude to all Instructor and student counsellor Mrs Mahima from Internshala training who took keen interest on my project work and guided me all along, till the completion of my project work by providing all the necessary information.

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Raushan kumar

(1501488)

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1OBJECTIVE

This summer Industrial training in the domain of **Web Development** lasted for period of six week.

Objective of training was to build an e-commerce website from scratch.

This was a beginner level training so there was no requisite knowledge for this training.

During training I have build an e-commerce website.

1.2 About Web Development Training

The Web Development Training by Internshala was a 6-weeks training program in the fields of HTML, CSS, Bootstrap, PHP, and MySQLi. In this training program, We learned multiple web technologies that will enable us to create our own web projects. This training program is created by Internshala's team of experts who have built Internshala website, Android app and this awesome training platform.

I learned all tutorial by Internshala instructor. For a great hands-on learning experience, this training program was packed with assignments, assessment tests, code challenges, quizzes, and exercises. At the end of this training program, I have build an e-commerce website called "Lifestyle Store" that worked seamlessly across different devices.

For doubt clearing, I got 1-hour doubt clearing session with the trainer every day. You can also use the Q&A forum provided.

1.3 TOPIC COVERED

1. **HTML & CSS:** *Learn HTML & CSS to build structure of web pages and to style them.*

- HTML Introduction
- HTML page structure
- Tags and Elements
- Text Formatting
- Attributes
- Hyperlinks
- Cascading Style Sheets
- Box Model
- Fonts
- Lists

- creating layout
- Color and Image
- Tables
- Navigation
- Forms

What is HTML?

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML describes the structure of Web pages using markup
- HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages
- HTML elements are represented by tags
- HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to render the content of the page

HTML TAG

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines this document to be HTML5
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the document
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the document
- The `<body>` element contains the visible page content
- The `<h1>` element defines a large heading
- The `<p>` element defines a paragraph

Styling HTML with CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

CSS describes **how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.**

CSS **saves a lot of work.** It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

- **Inline** - by using the style attribute in HTML elements
- **Internal** - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
- **External** - by using an external CSS file

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in separate CSS files. However, here we will use inline and internal styling, because this is easier to demonstrate, and easier for you to try it yourself.

HTML Links - Hyperlinks

HTML links are hyperlinks.

You can click on a link and jump to another document.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.

Note: A link does not have to be text. It can be an image or any other HTML element.

HTML Links - Syntax

In HTML, links are defined with the <a> tag:

```
<a href="url">link text</a>
```

Navigation Bars

Having easy-to-use navigation is important for any web site.

With CSS you can transform boring HTML menus into good-looking navigation bars.

Navigation Bar = List of Links

A navigation bar needs standard HTML as a base.

In our examples we will build the navigation bar from a standard HTML list.

A navigation bar is basically a list of links, so using the `` and `` elements makes perfect sense:

2. Bootstrap: *Learn to use Bootstrap to develop responsive mobile web pages.*

- Introduction
- Breakpoints
- Containing elements
- Jumbotron & Glyphicons
- Tables
- Column / Rows
- Navbar
- Images
- Thumbnails
- Forms
- Panels

Bootstrap is the most popular HTML, CSS, and JavaScript framework for developing responsive, mobile-first web sites.

Bootstrap is completely free to download and use!

What is Bootstrap?

- Bootstrap is a free front-end framework for faster and easier web development
- Bootstrap includes HTML and CSS based design templates for typography, forms, buttons, tables, navigation, modals, image carousels and many other, as well as optional JavaScript plugins
- Bootstrap also gives you the ability to easily create responsive designs

What is Responsive Web Design?

Responsive web design is about creating web sites which automatically adjust themselves to look good on all devices, from small phones to large desktops.

Why Use Bootstrap?

Advantages of Bootstrap:

- **Easy to use:** Anybody with just basic knowledge of HTML and CSS can start using Bootstrap
- **Responsive features:** Bootstrap's responsive CSS adjusts to phones, tablets, and desktops
- **Mobile-first approach:** In Bootstrap 3, mobile-first styles are part of the core framework
- **Browser compatibility:** Bootstrap is compatible with all modern browsers (Chrome, Firefox, Internet Explorer, Safari, and Opera)

Creating a Jumbotron

A jumbotron indicates a big box for calling extra attention to some special content or information.

A jumbotron is displayed as a grey box with rounded corners. It also enlarges the font sizes of the text inside it.

Tip: Inside a jumbotron you can put nearly any valid HTML, including other Bootstrap elements/classes.

Use a `<div>` element with class `.jumbotron` to create a jumbotron:

Glyphicons

Bootstrap provides 260 glyphs from the [Glyphicons](#) Halflings set.

Glyphs can be used in text, buttons, toolbars, navigation, forms, etc.

Here are some examples of glyphs:

Login glyph:

Sign-up glyph:

Search glyph:

Download glyph

Panels

A panel in bootstrap is a bordered box with some padding around its content

Panels are created with the `.panel` class, and content inside the panel has a `.panel-body` class:

A navigation bar is a navigation header that is placed at the top of the page:

- [Home](#)
- [Page 1](#)
- [Page 2](#)
- [Page 3](#)

With Bootstrap, a navigation bar can extend or collapse, depending on the screen size.

A standard navigation bar is created with `<nav class="navbar navbar-default">`.

Bootstrap's Default Settings

Form controls automatically receive some global styling with Bootstrap:

All textual `<input>`, `<textarea>`, and `<select>` elements with class `.form-control` have a width of 100%.

Bootstrap Form Layouts

Bootstrap provides three types of form layouts:

- Vertical form (this is default)
- Horizontal form
- Inline form

Standard rules for all three form layouts:

- Wrap labels and form controls in `<div class="form-group">` (needed for optimum spacing)
- Add class `.form-control` to all textual `<input>`, `<textarea>`, and `<select>` elements

Bootstrap Basic Table

A basic Bootstrap table has a light padding and only horizontal dividers.

The `.table` class adds basic styling to a table:

The `.table-striped` class adds zebra-stripes to a table:

The `.table-bordered` class adds borders on all sides of the table and cells:

The `.table-responsive` class creates a responsive table. The table will then scroll horizontally on small devices (under 768px). When viewing on anything larger than 768px wide, there is no difference:

3. SQL: *Learn to write SQL queries to create, manage, and store information in the database.*

- Introduction to database
- Introduction to DBMS
- Creating the first database
-
- Alter & Drop
- Foreign Key & Truncate
- DML
- SQL Joins
- DDL

SQL is a standard language for storing, manipulating and retrieving data in databases.

What is SQL?

- SQL stands for Structured Query Language
- SQL lets you access and manipulate databases
- SQL is an ANSI (American National Standards Institute) standard

What Can SQL do?

- SQL can execute queries against a database
- SQL can retrieve data from a database
- SQL can insert records in a database
- SQL can update records in a database
- SQL can delete records from a database
- SQL can create new databases
- SQL can create new tables in a database
- SQL can create stored procedures in a database
- SQL can create views in a database
- SQL can set permissions on tables, procedures, and views

Some of The Most Important SQL Commands

- **SELECT** - extracts data from a database
- **UPDATE** - updates data in a database
- **DELETE** - deletes data from a database

- **INSERT INTO** - inserts new data into a database
- **CREATE DATABASE** - creates a new database
- **ALTER DATABASE** - modifies a database
- **CREATE TABLE** - creates a new table
- **ALTER TABLE** - modifies a table
- **DROP TABLE** - deletes a table
- **CREATE INDEX** - creates an index (search key)
- **DROP INDEX** - deletes an index

The SQL SELECT Statement

The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database.

The data returned is stored in a result table, called the result-set.

SELECT Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name;
```

Here, *column1*, *column2*, ... are the field names of the table you want to select data from. If you want to select all the fields available in the table, use the following syntax:

```
SELECT * FROM table_name;
```

The SQL WHERE Clause

The WHERE clause is used to filter records.

The WHERE clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified condition.

WHERE Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...
FROM table_name
WHERE condition
```

The SQL AND, OR and NOT Operators

The WHERE clause can be combined with AND, OR, and NOT operators.

The AND and OR operators are used to filter records based on more than one condition:

- The AND operator displays a record if all the conditions separated by AND is TRUE.
- The OR operator displays a record if any of the conditions separated by OR is TRUE.

The NOT operator displays a record if the condition(s) is NOT TRUE.

AND Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name  
WHERE condition1 AND condition2 AND condition3 ...;
```

OR Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name  
WHERE condition1 OR condition2 OR condition3 ...;
```

NOT Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name  
WHERE NOT condition;
```

The SQL ORDER BY Keyword

The ORDER BY keyword is used to sort the result-set in ascending or descending order.

The ORDER BY keyword sorts the records in ascending order by default. To sort the records in descending order, use the DESC keyword.

ORDER BY Syntax

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM table_name  
ORDER BY column1, column2, ... ASC|DESC;
```


INSERT INTO Syntax

It is possible to write the INSERT INTO statement in two ways.

The first way specifies both the column names and the values to be inserted:

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3, ...)
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);
```

If you are adding values for all the columns of the table, you do not need to specify the column names in the SQL query. However, make sure the order of the values is in the same order as the columns in the table. The INSERT INTO syntax would be as follows:

```
INSERT INTO table_name
VALUES (value1, value2, value3, ...);
```

SQL Aliases

SQL aliases are used to give a table, or a column in a table, a temporary name.

Aliases are often used to make column names more readable.

An alias only exists for the duration of the query.

Alias Column Syntax

```
SELECT column_name AS alias_name
FROM table_name;
```

Alias Table Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name AS alias_name;
```

SQL JOIN

A JOIN clause is used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.

Let's look at a selection from the "Orders" table:

Different Types of SQL JOINS

Here are the different types of the JOINS in SQL:

- **(INNER) JOIN**: Returns records that have matching values in both tables
- **LEFT (OUTER) JOIN**: Return all records from the left table, and the matched records from the right table
- **RIGHT (OUTER) JOIN**: Return all records from the right table, and the matched records from the left table
- **FULL (OUTER) JOIN**: Return all records when there is a match in either left or right table

The SQL UNION Operator

The UNION operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements.

- Each SELECT statement within UNION must have the same number of columns
- The columns must also have similar data types
- The columns in each SELECT statement must also be in the same order

UNION Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table1  
UNION  
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table2;
```

SQL UNIQUE Constraint

The UNIQUE constraint ensures that all values in a column are different.

Both the UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY constraints provide a guarantee for uniqueness for a column or set of columns.

A PRIMARY KEY constraint automatically has a UNIQUE constraint.

However, you can have many UNIQUE constraints per table, but only one PRIMARY KEY constraint per table.

SQL PRIMARY KEY Constraint

The PRIMARY KEY constraint uniquely identifies each record in a database table.

Primary keys must contain UNIQUE values, and cannot contain NULL values.

A table can have only one primary key, which may consist of single or multiple fields.

SQL FOREIGN KEY Constraint

A FOREIGN KEY is a key used to link two tables together.

A FOREIGN KEY is a field (or collection of fields) in one table that refers to the PRIMARY KEY in another table.

The table containing the foreign key is called the child table, and the table containing the candidate key is called the referenced or parent table.

The following SQL creates a FOREIGN KEY on the "PersonID" column when the "Orders" table is created:

MySQL:

```
CREATE TABLE Orders (  
    OrderID int NOT NULL,  
    OrderNumber int NOT NULL,  
    PersonID int,  
    PRIMARY KEY (OrderID),  
    FOREIGN KEY (PersonID) REFERENCES Persons(PersonID)  
);
```

SQL Date Data Types

MySQL comes with the following data types for storing a date or a date/time value in the database:

- DATE - format YYYY-MM-DD
- DATETIME - format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS

- **TIMESTAMP** - format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS
- **YEAR** - format YYYY or YY

SQL Server comes with the following data types for storing a date or a date/time value in the database:

- **DATE** - format YYYY-MM-DD
- **DATETIME** - format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS
- **SMALLDATETIME** - format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS
- **TIMESTAMP** - format: a unique number

4. **PHP:** *Learn PHP to perform operations on the database and to build functional logic.*

- PHP: Introduction
- Basics
- Functions/Arrays/Strings
- Loops
- Database Connection
- SELECT Query with PHP
- Sessions
- Basic security
- FORM
- Validations with HTML5/PHP

PHP is a server scripting language, and a powerful tool for making dynamic and interactive Web pages.

PHP is a widely-used, free, and efficient alternative to competitors such as Microsoft's ASP.

What is PHP?

- PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor"
- PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language
- PHP scripts are executed on the server
- PHP is free to download and use

PHP is an amazing and popular language!

It is powerful enough to be at the core of the biggest blogging system on the web (WordPress)!

It is deep enough to run the largest social network (Facebook)!

It is also easy enough to be a beginner's first server side language!

What is a PHP File?

- PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code
- PHP code are executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML
- PHP files have extension ".php"

Why PHP?

- PHP runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)
- PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.)
- PHP supports a wide range of databases
- PHP is free. Download it from the official PHP resource: www.php.net
- PHP is easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side

Basic PHP Syntax

A PHP script can be placed anywhere in the document.

A PHP script starts with `<?php` and ends with `?>`:

```
<?php
// PHP code goes here
?>
```

The default file extension for PHP files is ".php".

PHP Variables

A variable can have a short name (like x and y) or a more descriptive name (age, carname, total_volume).

Rules for PHP variables:

- A variable starts with the \$ sign, followed by the name of the variable
- A variable name must start with a letter or the underscore character
- A variable name cannot start with a number
- A variable name can only contain alpha-numeric characters and underscores (A-z, 0-9, and _)
- Variable names are case-sensitive (\$age and \$AGE are two different variables)

PHP echo and print Statements

echo and print are more or less the same. They are both used to output data to the screen.

The differences are small: echo has no return value while print has a return value of 1 so it can be used in expressions. echo can take multiple parameters (although such usage is rare) while print can take one argument. echo is marginally faster than print.

PHP Data Types

Variables can store data of different types, and different data types can do different things.

PHP supports the following data types:

- String
- Integer
- Float (floating point numbers - also called double)
- Boolean
- Array
- Object
- NULL
- Resource

PHP Conditional Statements

Very often when you write code, you want to perform different actions for different conditions. You can use conditional statements in your code to do this.

In PHP we have the following conditional statements:

- **if statement** - executes some code if one condition is true
- **if...else statement** - executes some code if a condition is true and another code if that condition is false
- **if...elseif...else statement** - executes different codes for more than two conditions
- **switch statement** - selects one of many blocks of code to be executed

The real power of PHP comes from its functions; it has more than 1000 built-in functions.

PHP User Defined Functions

Besides the built-in PHP functions, we can create our own functions.

A function is a block of statements that can be used repeatedly in a program.

A function will not execute immediately when a page loads.

A function will be executed by a call to the function.

Create a User Defined Function in PHP

A user defined function declaration starts with the word "function":

Syntax

```
function functionName() {
    code to be executed;
}
```

Note: A function name can start with a letter or underscore (not a number).

PHP 5 Form Handling

The PHP superglobals \$_GET and \$_POST are used to collect form-data.

PHP Form Validation

Field	Validation Rules
Name	Required. + Must only contain letters and whitespace
E-mail	Required. + Must contain a valid email address (with @ and .)

CHAPTER II

2. PROJECT

Among large amount of topic available I choose to work on e-commerce website because of it is very popular and targeting future market trends but more importantly its my area of area of interest.

2.1 ABOUT

Electronic commerce, commonly known as E-commerce or eCommerce, is trading in products or services using computer networks, such as the Internet. Electronic commerce draws on technologies such as mobile commerce, electronic funds transfer, supply chain management, Internet marketing, online transaction processing, electronic data interchange (EDI), inventory management systems, and automated data collection systems. Modern electronic commerce typically uses the World Wide Web for at least one part of the transaction's life cycle, although it may also use other technologies such as e-mail. E-commerce businesses may employ some or all of the following:

- Online shopping web sites for retail sales direct to consumers
- Providing or participating in online marketplaces, which process third-

party business-to-consumer or consumer-to-consumer sales Business-to-business buying and selling Gathering and using demographic data through web contacts and social media Business-to-business electronic data interchange Marketing to prospective and established customers by e-mail or fax (for example, with newsletters) Engaging in pretail for launching new products and services According to an Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) survey, the online retail market in India may grow to Rs.70 billion (over \$1.30 billion) by 2015 from Rs.20 billion in 2011 as internet access improves

India has always been a land of great potential. The socioeconomic condition of the country has improved many folds after independence and India is now emerging as one of the leading countries in the world. Moreover with a population of over 100 crore and a growth rate of above 6%, it can be compared to a marketing giant. Hence it can be well judged why online shopping in India is rising at fast pace over the days. As technology is spreading to the remotest villages and many job opportunities are presenting themselves to the unemployed youth more and more people are gaining awareness and the money to purchase expensive and luxurious items over the internet. Online Shopping Which company flashes in your mind first? Flipkart, Amazon, eBay etc. Well, let us talk about the home-grown, Indian, e-commerce site ‘Flipkart’, also considered as the Amazon of India A Company which started with just 4 lakhs is now worth over more than 2000 crores According to the data Flipkart has provided to Ministry of Corporate Affairs; the company’s revenue in 2011–12 was \$77 million (Rs. 500 crore). For the fiscal 2012–13, their revenue is estimated to be \$350 million. With this huge success flipkart is becoming the fate of online retail in India. This paper attempts to throw light on the growth of online retail business in India with special reference to flipkart (analyzing the consumer feedback about the online business model of flipkart) The invention has opened a whole new world of possibilities for us. Not only we can communicate with the person we love within moments but nowadays many vital tasks like jobs, shopping, socializing and many others can be done easily at the convenience of our homes. The concept of online shopping is a relatively new one and it enables us to buy all our favourite goods and accessories over the internet. This not only saves time but also we can get the products at a much discounted price and that too at our homes. There are many online stores that have developed in recent times like letsshop.in, flipcart.com and many others. These stores host a wide range of products like bags, shoes, books, gadgets and many others. To purchase any product you have to visit the site and click on the

product that you would like to purchase and the product will be delivered to you within a week maximum. It's that simple.

2.2 OBJECTIVE OF PROJECT

This project is mainly focus in selling products online and solving problems like

1. saving time of consumer in transportation
2. Direct industries to retail so no intermediate cost
3. Due to large target consumer and no intermediate the cost of product is going be very less.
4. User friendly and secure website.

CHAPTER III

WORKING of PROJECT

3.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

1. Operating system:

Any of the the operating system :

- A) windows
- B) Linux
- C) MAC

2. Notepad:

Notepad is used to write your code.

Ex: notepad, notepad++, netbean etc.

I used netbean for project.

Also download bootstrap in your system or linked the bootstrap at beginning of your code

3. Web Browser:

Web browser will use to run your web page. Also this will used for debugging.

Ex: google crome, firefox etc

4. Database:

All the computed data will store here. Also all users , product information will store here.

Ex: mysql, oracle

I will mysql database

5. Server:

Server is used in fetching and responding to search and url queries.

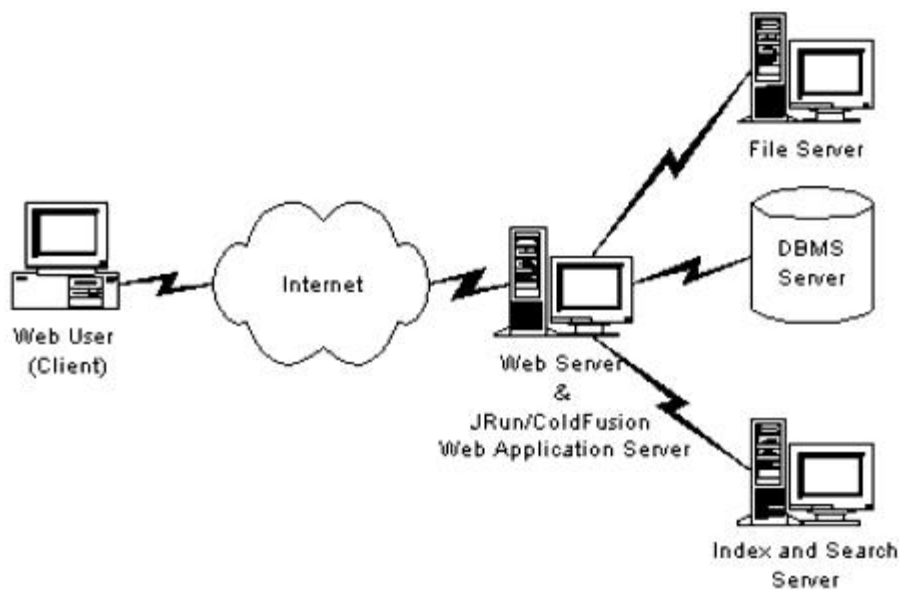
Here I used XAMPP server for local host.

3.2 WORKING & FLOW CHART

Step 1: Request made from your web browser on your system

Step 2: Request reach to server through internet

Step 3: Server respond with appropriate files. They also store or take data stored in database for their result.



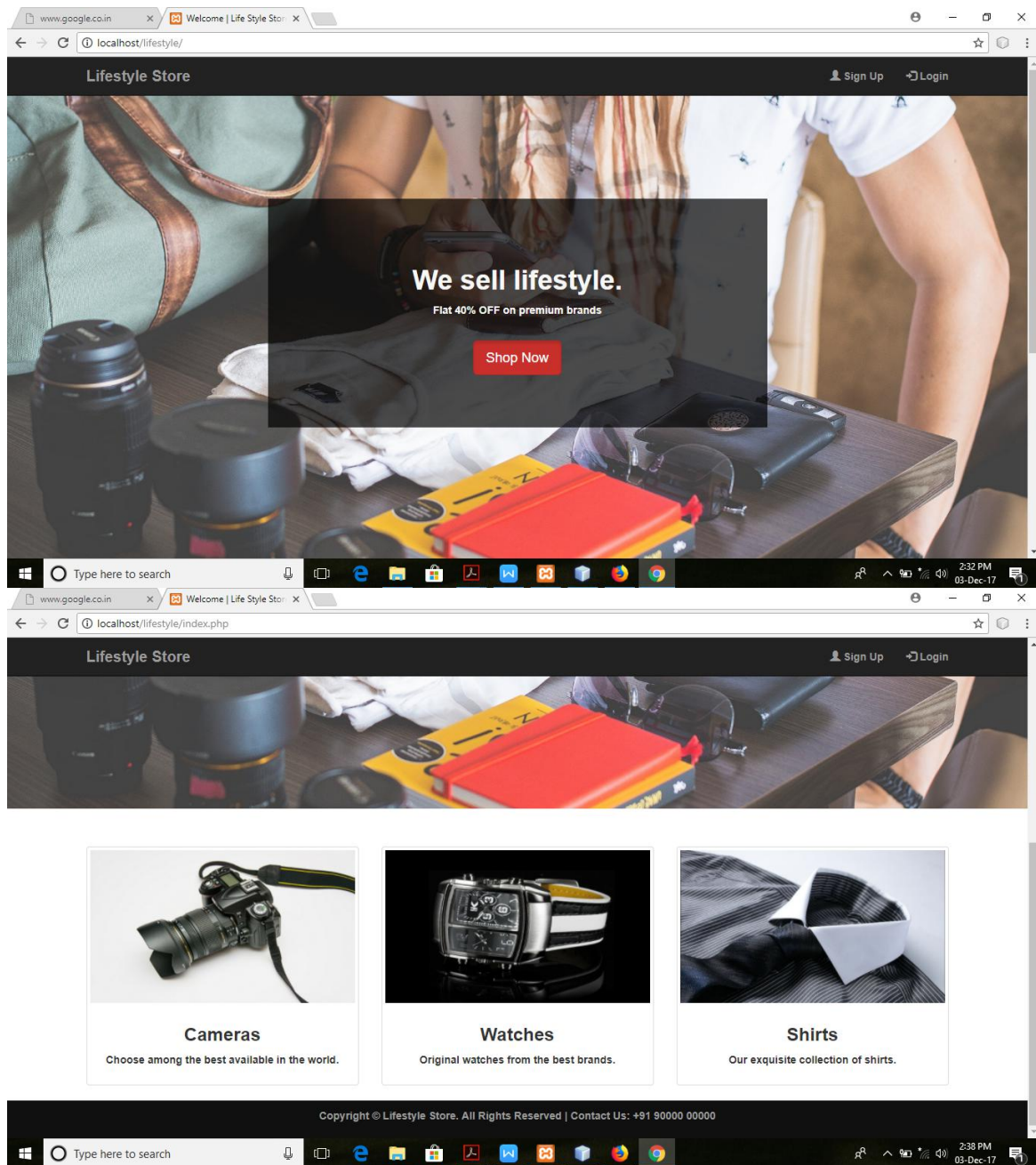
CHAPTER IV

TESTING

4.1 TEST CASE I:

Index page which tells about overview of website.

Asks user to buy products. Also have option to either login or sign-up



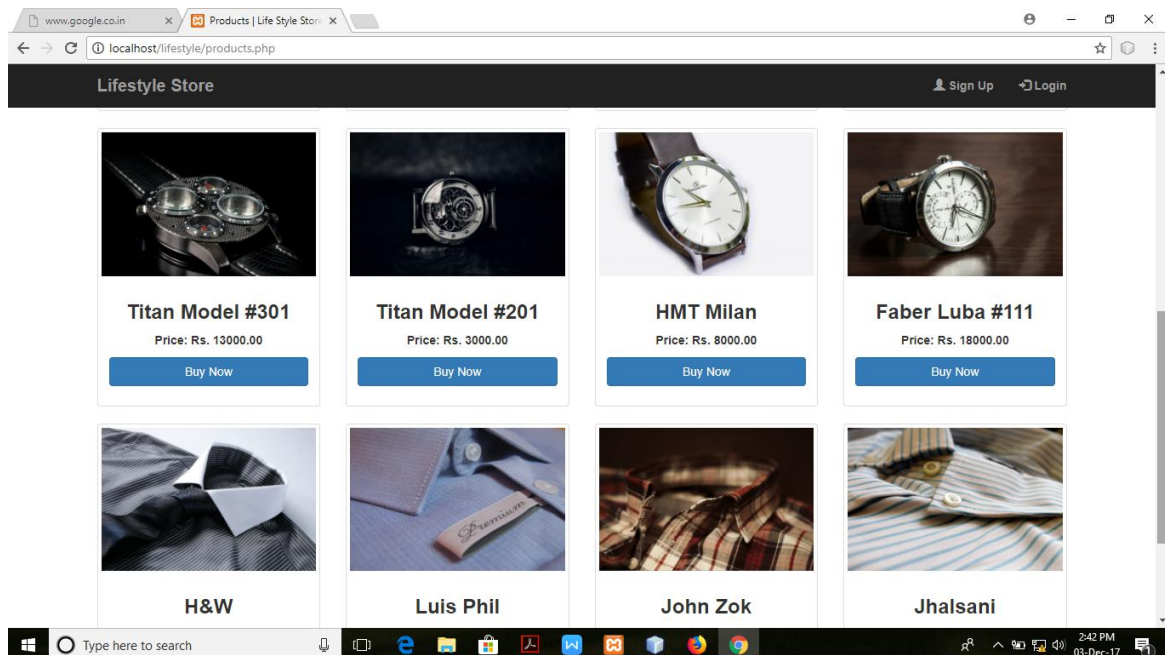
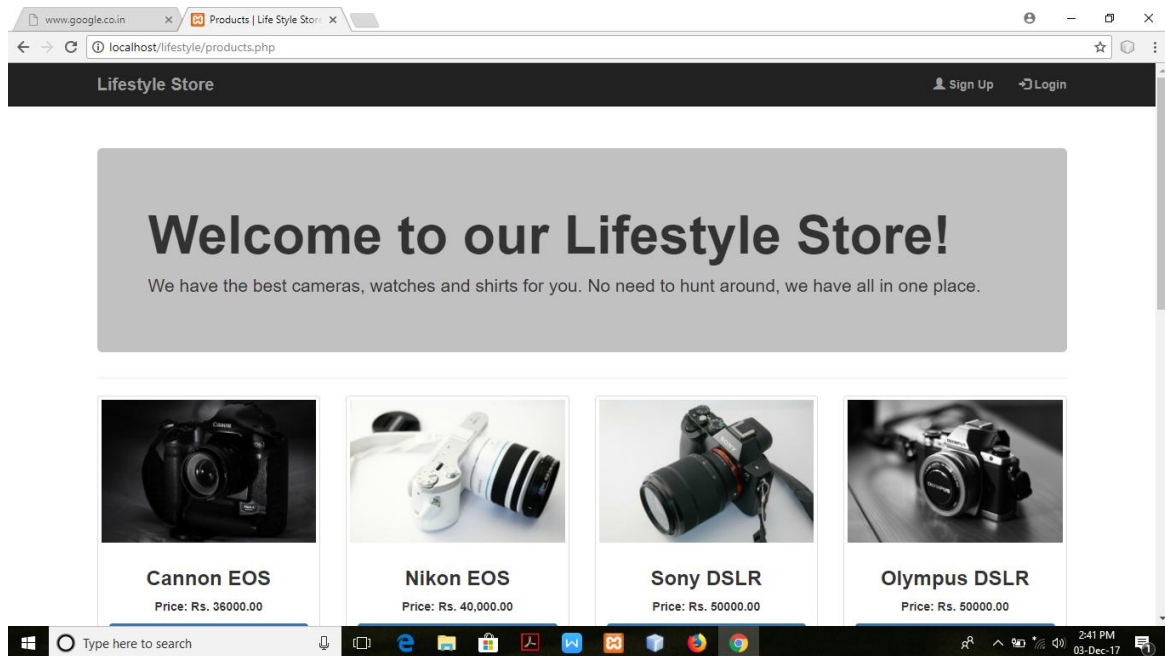
4.2 TEST CASE II

Product page:

This page contains all products that this website sells.

Page have option to add to card

Even without login users can browse through the wide range of products.



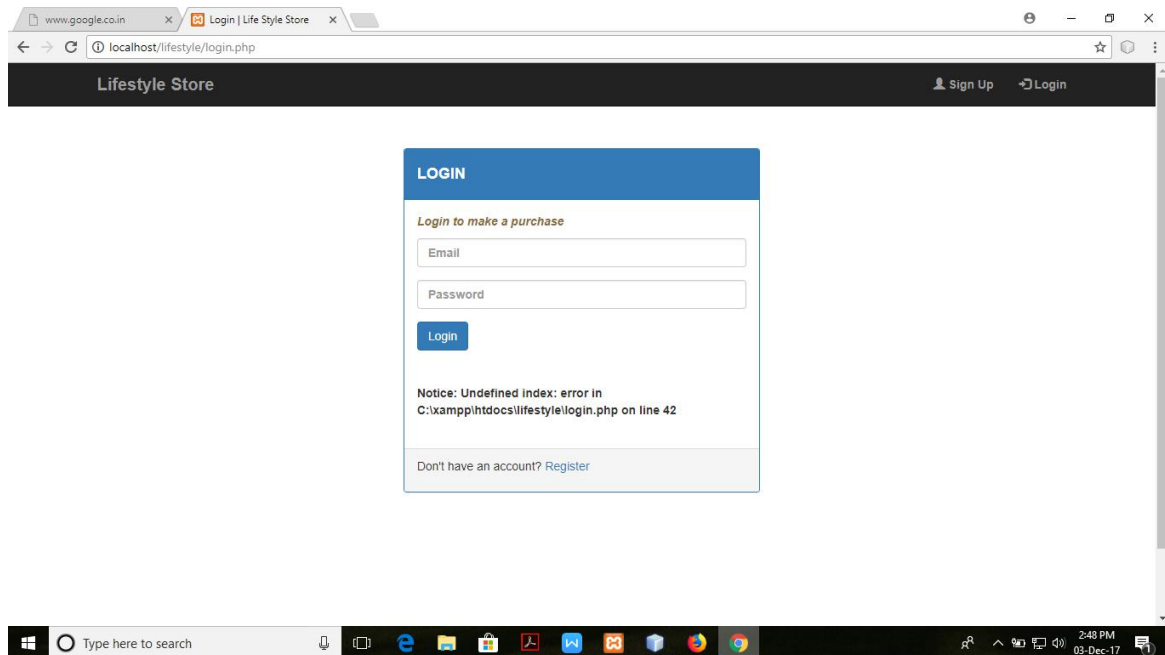
4.3 TEST CASE III

Login : if you are interested in buying you need to login into website if you are a existing consumer.

If you don't have account

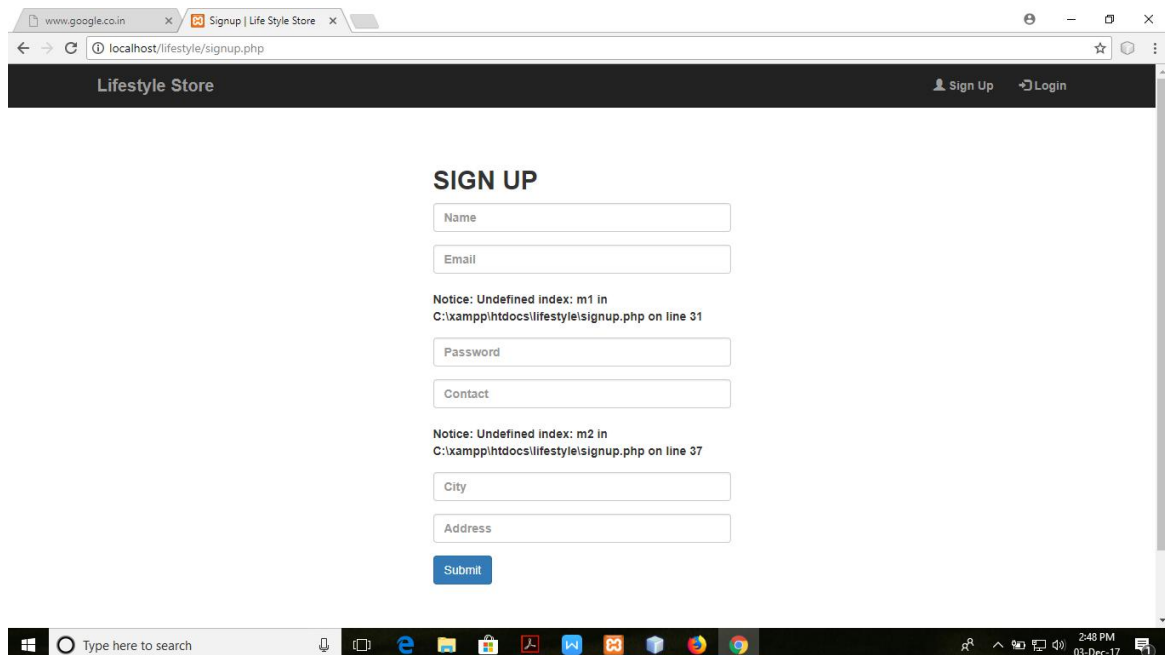
Sign-up: page allow you to create an account.

At this comment a session is created with your e-mail.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/lifestyle/login.php`. The page has a dark header with the text "Lifestyle Store" and links for "Sign Up" and "Login". The main content area features a blue "LOGIN" box. Inside the box, there is a prompt "Login to make a purchase" followed by input fields for "Email" and "Password", and a "Login" button. Below the box, a PHP error message is displayed: "Notice: Undefined index: error in C:\xampp\htdocs\lifestyle\login.php on line 42". At the bottom of the box, there is a link "Don't have an account? Register". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar and various application icons, with the system clock indicating 2:48 PM on 03-Dec-17.

Sign-up:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/lifestyle/signup.php`. The page has a dark header with the text "Lifestyle Store" and links for "Sign Up" and "Login". The main content area features a "SIGN UP" section with input fields for "Name", "Email", "Password", "Contact", "City", and "Address", followed by a "Submit" button. Two PHP error messages are displayed: "Notice: Undefined index: m1 in C:\xampp\htdocs\lifestyle\signup.php on line 31" and "Notice: Undefined index: m2 in C:\xampp\htdocs\lifestyle\signup.php on line 37". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar and various application icons, with the system clock indicating 2:48 PM on 03-Dec-17.

Please note:

Website has used **validation**

Means if it don't match required constraint it will suggest you appropriate suggestions;

Validations are:

All fields are compulsory

Email must contain **@** and **.**

Password minimum 6 characters

Phone no must be int only

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/lifestyle/signup.php`. The page has a dark header with "Lifestyle Store" and links for "Sign Up" and "Login". The main content area is titled "SIGN UP" and contains a form with fields for Name, Email, Password, Contact, City, and Address, followed by a "Submit" button. The "Name" field contains "raushan kumar" and the "Email" field contains "raun320". A red error message is displayed below the email field: "Please include an '@' in the email address; 'raun320' is missing an '@'." Below the form, a PHP notice is visible: "Notice: Undefined index: m2 in C:\xampp\htdocs\lifestyle\signup.php on line 37". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 2:49 PM on 03-Dec-17.

The screenshot shows the same "SIGN UP" form, but now the "Contact" field contains a phone number. A red error message is displayed below the contact field: "Not a valid phone number". The "Email" field is now empty. The PHP notice has changed to: "Notice: Undefined index: m1 in C:\xampp\htdocs\lifestyle\signup.php on line 31". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 2:56 PM on 03-Dec-17.

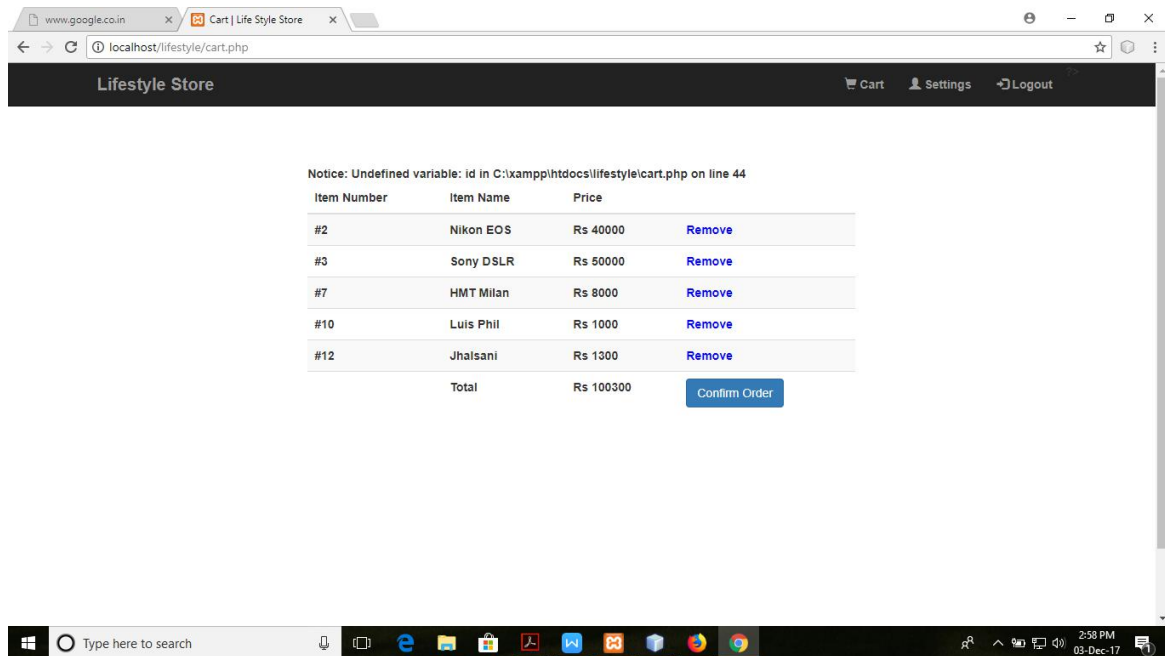
4.4 TEST CASE IV

Cart page:

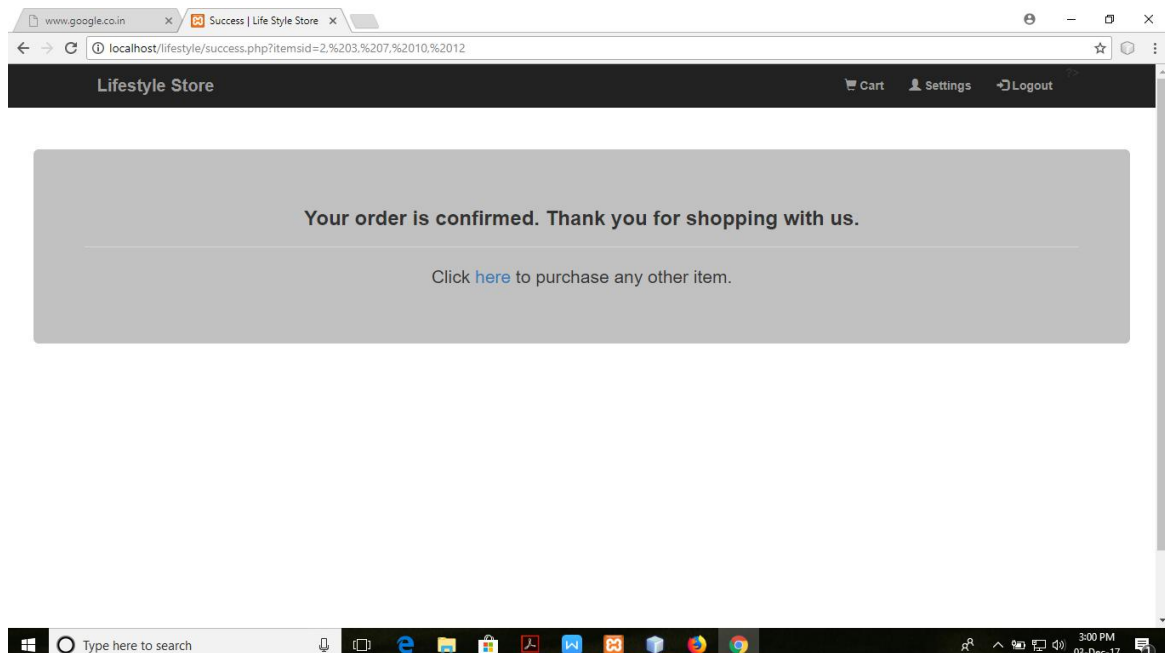
This page hold all item added to card and calculate final price.

Also you can remove items from card page.

Conform order conform your purchase.

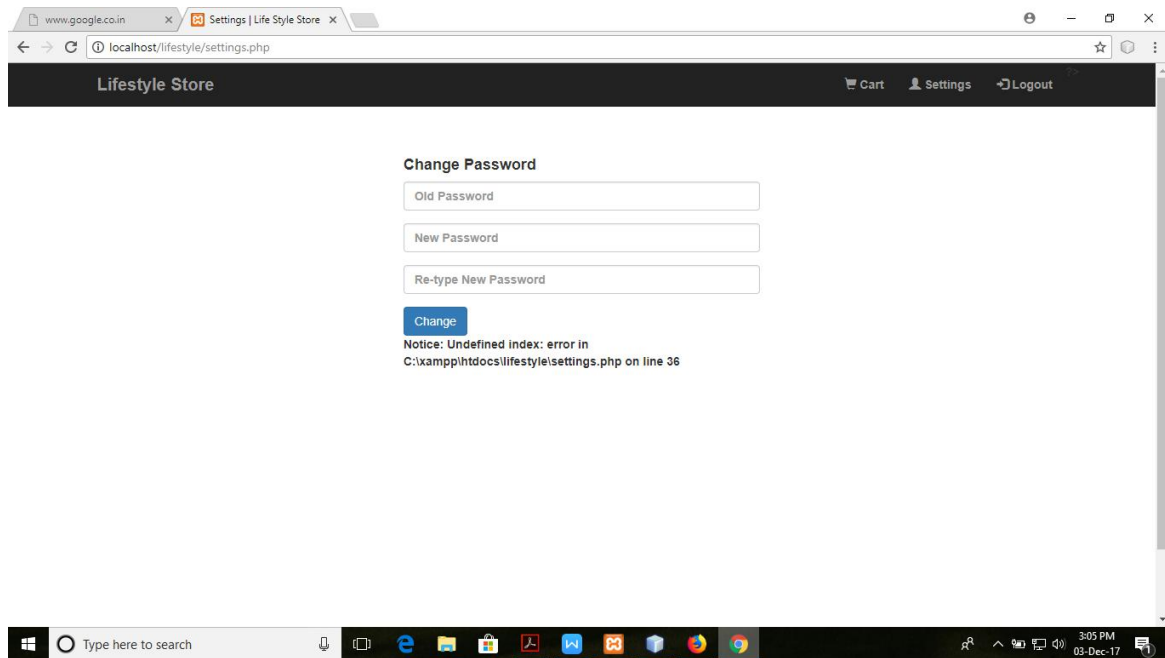


Conformation message:



4.5 TEST CASE V

setting page allow us to change password.

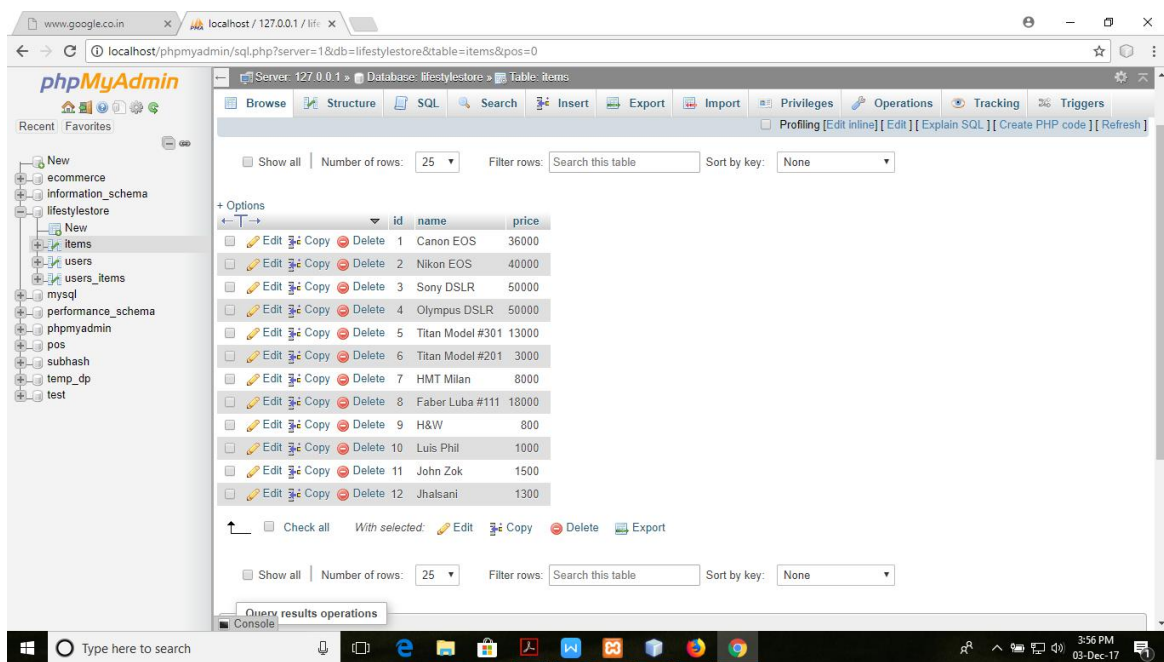


Logout: logout destroy session and close your account
And sends to index page.

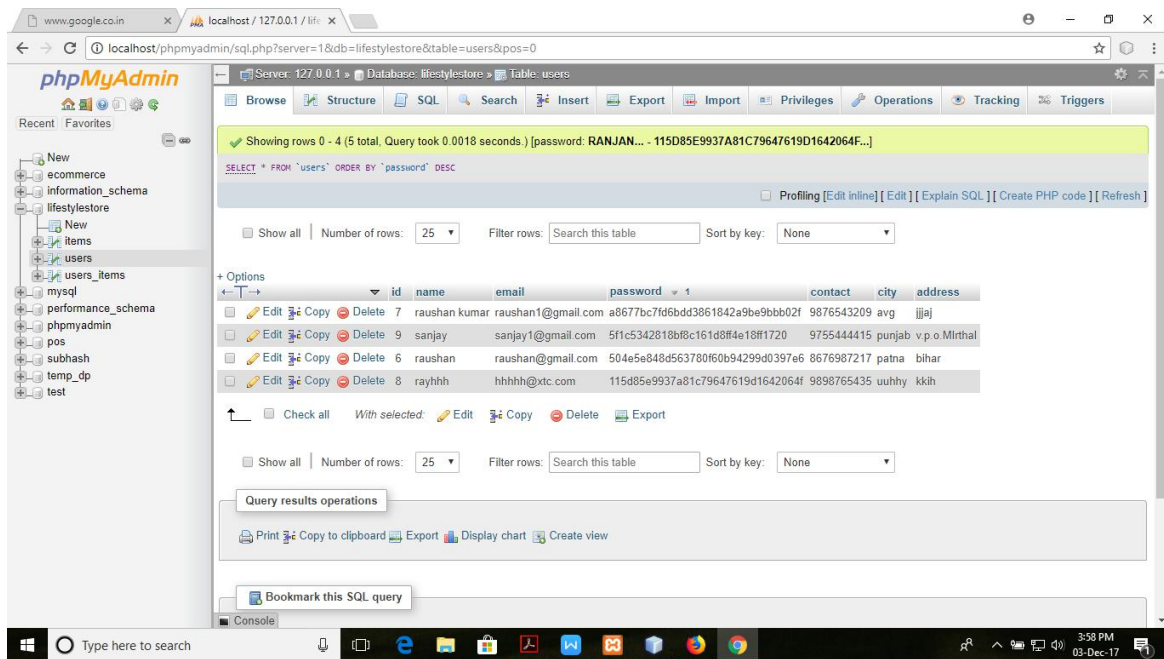
4.6 TEST CASE VI

Database:

Items table:



User table table :



Users items table:

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a local MySQL database. The database is named 'lifestylestore' and the table being viewed is 'users_items'. The table has four columns: 'id', 'user_id', 'item_id', and 'status'. There are 13 rows of data displayed. The interface includes a sidebar with a tree view of the database structure, a top navigation bar with various tools like 'Browse', 'Structure', 'SQL', 'Search', 'Insert', 'Export', 'Import', 'Privileges', 'Operations', 'Tracking', and 'Triggers'. The bottom of the interface shows a Windows taskbar with the time 3:59 PM on 03-Dec-17.

	id	user_id	item_id	status
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	30	6	2	Confirmed
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	31	6	11	Confirmed
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	32	6	12	Confirmed
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	33	6	2	Confirmed
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	35	6	12	Confirmed
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	36	8	3	Added to cart
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	37	8	10	Added to cart
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	38	9	4	Confirmed
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	39	6	2	Confirmed
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	40	6	3	Confirmed
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	41	6	7	Confirmed
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	42	6	10	Confirmed
<input type="checkbox"/> Edit <input type="checkbox"/> Copy <input type="checkbox"/> Delete	43	6	12	Confirmed

FUTURE SCOPE of PROJECT

Here are some reasons for becoming an e-Commerce world.

- 1.Critical mass of Internet users:** With more than 100 million Internet users, the country is beginning to achieve a critical mass of users who are familiar with web services.
- 2. cheaper products:** there target consumer is whole country not a single city and no intermediate. i.e industries to retail.
- 3. Easy interface:** like cash on delivery and easy return policy.

CONCLUSION

This project website is the model of e-commerce website. So if we implement such website with honestly and proper way there can revolution in online industries.

Already many e-commerce giant like flipkart, amazon, alibaba etc ruling the world.

This is just a sample website of such large website. So on same platform such large website are builds.

So this project can be solve many problems of county and can bust the county's economy.

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