MINI PROJECT

UNSKILLED LABOUR HIRE SYSTEM

PROJECT REPORT

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

SUBMITTED BY:

ANEETA L R

REG NO: 180021096023

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Mrs ELIZABETH PAUL

2020-2021

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

COCHIN ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, MANAKKAKADAVU

KAKKANAD

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled "**UNSKILLED LABOUR HIRE SYSTEM**" submitted to **MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY** in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of **Bachelor of Computer Application** is a record of the original work done by "**ANEETA L R**" *(reg no: 180021096023)* under my supervision and guidance and that this project work has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree/Diploma/Fellowship or similar title to any candidates of any University.

INTERNAL GUIDE **COLLEGE SEAL** **H.O. D**

INTERNAL EXAMINER **EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

SUBMITTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY VIVA-VOICE EXAMINATION HELD ON …….....

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the mini project work entitled "**UNSKILLED LABOUR HIRE SYSTEM**" submitted in the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of **Bachelor of Computer Application** of **M.G University**, Kottayam is a report of original work done by me during the period of study at **COCHIN ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE,** Manakakkadavu under the supervision and guidance of **Mrs ELIZABETH PAUL**, Department of Computer Application

Place: **ANEETA L R**

Date:

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I thank the GOD Almighty, for showering his grace upon me to successfully carry out this work, everything in time.

I express my heartfelt gratitude to Dr. N. Jayakumar, Principal, Cochin Arts and Science College.

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Finally,I express my deepest gratitude to all my family members for their encouragement, which helped me to keep my spirit alive and complete this work successfully.

ANEETA L R

ABSTRACT

Unskilled labour hire system is an application which helps the customer to hire unskilled workers for different services like cleaning the surroundings, farming, ploughing, etc. This will help customers to easily find worker who are willing to do any work. It also help workers to find their works easy. This system contains an admin who control overall functions like approving workers and supervisors registration, take measures to fulfil the customer's requests, contacting the supervisors, etc. For each work a supervisor is chosen by admin.If he is unwilling to work then another supervisor is chosen. The second user in this system is supervisor. Supervisor is a group of user who can hire a team of workers, contact them for upcoming works according to details given by customers. They should supervise these worker's works. The third user are the workers. They can register and login to view notifications of the upcoming works and its details. The final users are the customer who wish to book for the services. After booking the service they can contact supervisor, view worker's profile, etc. The team doesn't stay forever. After their assigned work is done that team is dismissed.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1.INTRODUCTION

Main objective of Unskilled labour hire system is to help the customer to hire unskilled workers for different services like cleaning the surroundings, farming, ploughing, etc. This will help customers to easily find worker who are willing to do any work. It also help workers to find their works easy.This system contains an admin who control overall functions like approving worker's and supervisor's registrations, take measures to fulfil the customer's requests, contacting the supervisors, etc. The second user in this system is supervisor. is a group of users can register and login,view works forwarded by admin,view accepted work details,etc. For each work the work detail is forwarded to all supervisor by admin.If he is willing to work then the supervisor can accept the work and then work details are forwarded to the workers. Supervisor The third users are the workers. They can register and login to view notifications of the upcoming works and its details. The final users are the customer who wish to book for the services. After booking the service they can view work status, view worker's profile, etc. The team of workers doesn't stay forever. After their assigned work is completed that team is dismissed.

This system will help Customers get workers who are willing to do any-type of work and also customer is provided with workers details and id proof number for knowing more about them.Here customers doesn't have to take supervising responsibility a supervisor is assign for each team.Workers are provided with works most of the time which is solve the difficult of finding work in their day tob day life.If they don't want to work then they can ignore the work notification.They can accept work according to their will.

2. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1. INTRODUCTION TO SYSTEM ANALYSIS

System analysis works with users to identify goals and build systems to achieve them. System analysis is an important phase of any system development process. The system is studied to the minute details and analyzed. Analysis is a detailed study of various operations performed by a system and their relationship within and outside the system. During analysis data are collected on the available files, decision points and transaction handles by the present system, Interviews, on-site observation and questionnaire are the main tools used for system analysis.

The system analysts play the role of an interrogator and dwells deep in the working of the present system. System analyst makes investigation and possible changes to the existing system. At the conclusion of the system analysis there is a system description and set if requirement for a new system. If there is no existing system the analysis defines the requirements. Decide, which follows, purpose a new system that meets its needs. This new system may be built a fresh or by changing the existing system. Developments begin by defining a model of new system and convert this model to a working system. Finally, the data models are converted to a database and a processed to user procedures and computer programmers

2.2. FEASIBILITY STUDY

After the scope has been identified, the next step is to determine whether the project is feasible or not. The objective includes technical, social and economic feasibility of the proposed system. The proposed system must be evaluated from technical viewpoint first. If the compatible technical and social system can be devised, then they must be tested for economic feasibility.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

The assessment of technical feasibility must be based on an outline design of system requirements in terms of input, output, files, programs, procedures and staff. This can be quantified in terms of volume of data, trends, frequency of updating, etc. Having identified an outline system, the investigator must go on suggesting the type of equipment required, methods of developing the system, and method of running the system. With regard to processing facilities, the feasibility study will need to consider the possibility of using a bureau or if in-house equipment is available, the nature of the hardware to be used for data collection, storage, output and processing. On the system development side, the feasibility study must consider the various ways of acquiring the system. These include the purchase of package, the use of consultancy organization or software house to design the system and write the programs.

SOCIAL FEASIBILITYLITY

The assessment of social feasibility will be along with technical feasibility. Each of the alternative technical solutions, which emerge, must be evaluated. The various people affected by the system (Both directly and indirectly) must be taken in to account positively. The various social costs must also be evaluated. These will include the cost of education and training, communication, consultation etc.

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Justification for any capital is that it will increase profit, reduce expenditure or improve the quality-increased profit. Proposed or developing system must be justified by cost benefit criteria that effort is concentrated on projects, which will give the best, return at the earliest opportunity. The cost benefit analysis is often used as a basis for assessing economic feasibility. The factor involve in this analysis are:

* Cost of operation of the existing and proposed system.

* Cost of development of the proposed system.

* Value of the benefits of the proposed system.

2.3. FUNCTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL MODELING

A data low diagram (DFD) or bubble chart is a graphical tool for structure analysis. DFD models a system by using external entities from which data flows to a process, which transforms the data and creates output data flow to other processes or external entities or files. Data in files may also flow to processes as inputs. DFDs can be hierarchically organized, which helps in partitioning and analyzing large systems. As a first step, one dataflow diagram can depict an entire system which gives the overview. It is called as context diagram of level 0 DFD. The context diagram can be further expanded. The successive expansion of a DFD from the context diagram to those giving more details is known as leveling of DFD. Thus, a top-down approach is used, starting with an overview and then working out the details. The main merit of DFD is that it can provide an overview of what data a system would process, what transformation data are done, what files are used, and where the results flow. The dataflow has been represented as a hierarchical DFD. Context level DFD is drawn first then the processes were decomposed into several elementary levels and where represented in the order of improvement.

3. SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS

3.1. Hardware Specification

* Processor - Pentium –III

* Speed - 1.1 GHz

* RAM - 256 MB (min)

* Hard Disk - 20 GB

* Floppy Drive - 1.44 MB

* Key Board - Standard Windows Keyboard

* Mouse - Two or Three Button Mouse

* Monitor - SVGA

3.2. SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

* Operating System - Windows 95/98/2000/NT4.0.

* Application Server - Wamp2.2e

* Front End - HTML, PHP.

* Scripts - JavaScript.

* Server-side Script - PHP.

* Database - MySQL.

* Database Connectivity - PhpMyAdmin.

* Front end - html, JavaScript, php

* Back end - MySQL

3.3. LANGUAGE

*** PHP**

PHP is a server-side scripting language designed specifically for the Web. Within an HTML page, you can embed PHP code that will be executed each time the page is visited. Your PHP code is interpreted at the web server and generates HTML or other output that the visitor will see.

PHP was conceived in 1994 and was originally the work of one man, Rasmus Lerdorf. It was adopted by other talented people and has gone through four major rewrites to bring us the

broad, mature product we see today. As of November 2007, it was installed on more than 21 million domains worldwide, and this number is growing rapidly.

PHP is an Open-Source project, which means you have access to the source code and can use, alter, and redistribute it all without charge. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page but was changed in line with the GNU recursive naming convention (GNU = Gnu's Not Unix) and now stands for PHP Hypertext Pre-processor.

PHP's Strengths

Some of PHP's main competitors are Perl, Microsoft ASP.NET, Ruby (on Rails or otherwise), Java Server Pages (JSP), and ColdFusion.

In comparison to these products, PHP has much strength, including the following

* Performance

* Scalability

* Ease of learning and use

* Strong object-oriented support

* Portability

* Flexibility of development approach

* Availability of source code

Performance

PHP is very fast. Using a single inexpensive server, you can serve millions of hits per day. Benchmarks published by Zend Technologies (http://www.zend.com) show PHP out performing its competition.

Scalability

PHP has what Rasmus Lerdorf frequently refers to as a "shared-nothing" architecture. This means that you can effectively and cheaply implement horizontal scaling with large numbers of commodity servers. Database Integration PHP has native connections available to many database systems. In addition to MySQL, you can directly connect to PostgreSQL, Oracle, dbm, FilePro, DB2, Hyper wave, Informix, InterBase, and Sybase databases, among others. PHP 5 also has a built-in SQL Interface to a flat file, called SQLite. Using the Open Database Connectivity Standard (ODBC), you can connect to any database that provides an ODBC driver. This includes Microsoft

products and many others. In addition to native libraries, PHP comes with a database access abstraction layer called PHP Database Objects (PDO), which allows consistent access and promotes secure coding practices.

Ease of Learning PHP

The syntax of PHP is based on other programming languages, primarily C and Perl. If you already know C or Perl, or a C-like language such as C++ or Java, you will be productive using PHP almost immediately.

Object-Oriented Support

PHP version 5 has well-designed object-oriented features. If you learned to program in Java or C++, you will find the features (and generally the syntax) that you expect, such as inheritance, private and protected attributes and methods, abstract classes and methods, interfaces, constructors, and destructors. You will even find some less common features such as iterations. Some of this functionality was available in PHP versions 3 and 4, but the object-oriented support in version 5 is much more complete.

Portability

PHP is available for many different operating systems. You can write PHP code on free Unix-like operating systems such as Linux and FreeBSD, commercial UNIX versions such as Solaris and IRIX, OS X, or on different versions of Microsoft Windows. Well-written code will usually work without modification on a different system running PHP.

Flexibility of Development Approach

PHP allows you to implement simple tasks simply, and equally easily adapts to implementing large applications using a framework based on design patterns such as Model–View–Controller (MVC)

Source Code

You have access to PHP's source code. With PHP, unlike commercial, closed-source products, if you want to modify something or add to the language, you are free to do so. You do not need to wait for the manufacturer to release patches. You also don't need to worry about the manufacturer going out of business or deciding to stop supporting a product.

*** MySQL**

MySQL's main competitors are PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server, and Oracle. MySQL has much strength, including the following:

* High performance

* Low cost

* Ease of configuration and learning

* Portability

Performance

MySQL is undeniably fast. In 2002, Week published a benchmark comparing five databases powering a web application. The best result was a tie between MySQL and the much more expensive Oracle.

Low Cost

MySQL is available at no cost under an open source license or at low cost under a commercial license. You need a license if you want to redistribute MySQL as part of an application and do not want to license your application under an Open Source license. If you do not intend to distribute your application—typical for most web applications, or are working on free or open source Software, you do not need to buy a license.

Ease of Use

Most modern databases use SQL. If you have used another RDBMS, you should have no trouble adapting to this one. MySQL is also easier to set up than many similar products.

Portability

MySQL can be used on many different UNIX systems as well as under Microsoft Windows.

Queries

The most common operation in SQL databases is the query, which is performed with the declarative SELECT keyword. SELECT retrieves data from a specified table, or multiple related tables, in a database. While often grouped with Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements, the standard SELECT query is considered separate from SQL DML, as it has no persistent effects on the data stored in a database. Note that there are some platform-specific variations of

SELECT that can persist their effects in a database, such as the SELECT INTO syntax that exists in some databases.

SQL queries allow the user to specify a description of the desired result set, but it is left to the devices of the database management system (DBMS) to plan, optimize, and perform the physical operations necessary to produce that result set in as efficient a manner as possible. An SQL query includes a list of columns to be included in the final result immediately following the SELECT keyword. An asterisk ("*") can also be used as a "wildcard" indicator to specify that all available columns of a table (or multiple tables) are to be returned. SELECT is the most complex statement in SQL, with several optional keywords and clauses, including: The FROM clause which indicates the source table or tables from which the data is to be retrieved. The FROM clause can include optional JOIN clauses to join related tables to one another based on user-specified criteria.

Microsoft SQL Server is a relational database server, developed by Microsoft: it is a software product whose primary function is to store and retrieve data as requested by other software applications, be it those on the same computer or those running on another computer across a network. There are at least a dozen different workloads ranging from small applications that store and retrieve data on the same computer, to millions of users and computers that access huge amounts of data from the internet at the same time.

Microsoft SQL Server is a relational database management system developed by Microsoft. As a database, whose primary function is to store and retrieve data as requested by other software applications, be it those on the same computer or those running on another computer across a network (including the Internet). There are at least a dozen different editions of Microsoft SQL Server aimed at different audiences and for different workloads (ranging from small applications that store and retrieve data on the same computer, to millions of users and computers that access huge amounts of data from the Internet at the same time).

SQL Server 2008 (formerly codenamed "Katmai") was released on August 6, 2008 and aims to make data management self-tuning, self-organizing, and self-maintaining with the development of SQL Server Always On technologies, to provide near-zero downtime. SQL Server 2008 also includes support for structured and semi-structured data, including digital media formats for pictures, audio, video and other multimedia data. In current versions, such multimedia data can be stored as BLOBs (binary large objects), but they are generic bit streams. Intrinsic awareness of multimedia data will allow specialized functions to be performed on them.

SQL Server includes better compression features, which also helps in improving scalability. It enhanced the indexing algorithms and introduced the notion of filtered indexes. It also includes Resource Governor that allows reserving resources for certain users or workflows. It also includes capabilities for transparent encryption of data (TDE) as well as compression of backups. SQL Server 2008 supports the ADO.NET Entity Framework and the reporting tools, replication, and data definition will be built around the Entity Data Model. SQL Server Reporting Services will gain charting capabilities from the integration of the data visualization products from Dudes Data Visualization, Inc., which was acquired by Microsoft.

3.4. PLATFORM

WINDOWS 7

Windows 7 is a personal computer operating system developed by Microsoft. It is a part of Windows NT family of operating systems. Development of Windows 7 started as early as 2006 under the codename "Blackcomb." Windows 7 was released to manufacturing on July 22, 2009,[8] and became generally available on October 22, 2009,[9] less than three years after the release of its predecessor, Windows Vista. Windows 7's server counterpart, Windows Server 2008 R2, was released at the same time.

Windows 7 was primarily intended to be an incremental upgrade to the operating system, intending to address Windows Vista's critical reception (such as performance improvements), while maintaining hardware and software compatibility. Windows 7 continued improvements on Windows Aero (the user interface introduced in Windows Vista) with the addition of a redesigned taskbar that allows applications to be "pinned" to it, and new window management features. Other new features were added to the operating system, including libraries, the new file sharing system Home Group, and support for multitouch input. A new "Action Center" interface was also added to provide an overview of system security and maintenance information, and tweaks were made to the User Account Control system to make it less intrusive. Windows 7 also shipped with updated versions of several stock applications, including Internet Explorer, Windows Media Player, and Windows Media Center.

In contrast to Vista, Windows 7 was generally praised by critics, who considered the operating system to be a major improvement over its predecessor due to its increased performance, its more intuitive interface (with particular praise devoted to the new taskbar), fewer User Account Control popups, and other improvements made across the platform. Windows 7 was a major success for Microsoft; even prior to its official release, pre-order sales for 7 on the online retailer Amazon.com had surpassed the record set by Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow. In just six

months, over 100 million copies had been sold worldwide, increasing to over 630 million licenses by July 2012, and a market share of 50.06% as of May 2014 according to Net Applications, making it the most widely used version of Windows.

4. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

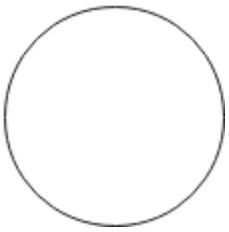
4.1. INTRODUCTION TO DFD

The DFD also known as bubble chart. It is a simple graphical formalism that can be used to represent a system in terms of the input data to the system, various processing carried out on these data and the output data generated by the system. The main reason why this DFD technique is so popular is probably because of the fact that DFD is a very simple formalism- it is simple to understand and use. A DFD model uses a very limited number of primitive symbols to represent the functions performed by a system and the data flow among these systems. Starting with a set of high-level functions that a system performance of DFD model in hierarchically it represents various sub functions. The Data Flow Diagramming technique also follows a simple set of intuitive concepts and rules.

Data flow diagram (DFD) is used to show how data flows through the system and the processes that transform the input data into output. Data flow diagrams are a way of expressing system requirements in a graphical manner. DFD represents one of the most ingenious tools used for structured analysis

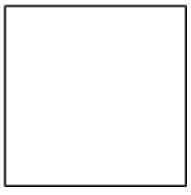
4.2. Basic DFD Symbols

Function Symbol:



A function is represented using a circle. This symbol is called a process or a bubble. Bubbles are annotated with the names of corresponding functions.

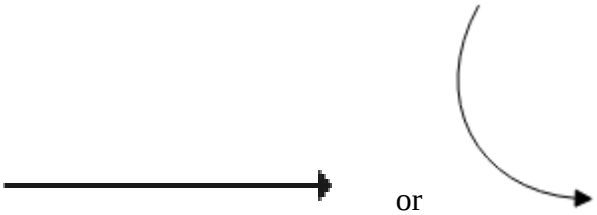
External Entity Symbol:



An external entity such as a user, project manager etc. is represented by a rectangle. The external entities are essentially those physical entities external to the application system, which interact with the system by inputting data to the system or by consuming the data produced by the

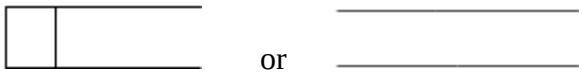
system. In addition to the human users the external entity symbols can be used to represent external hardware and software such as application software.

Data Flow Symbol:



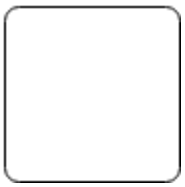
A directed arc or an arrow is used as a Data Flow Symbol. This represents the data flow occurring between two processes or between an external entity and a process; in direction of the Data Flow Arrow. Data flow Symbols are annotated with corresponding data names.

Data Store Symbol:



A Data Store represents a logical file; it is represented using one side opened rectangle. A logical file can represent either Data Store Symbol, which can represent either data structure or a physical file on disk. Each data store is connected to a process by means of a Data Flow Symbol. The direction of the Data Flow Arrow shows whether data is being read from or written into a Data Store. An arrow flowing in or out of a data store implicitly represents the entire area of the Data Store and hence arrows connecting to a data store need not be annotated with the names of the corresponding data items.

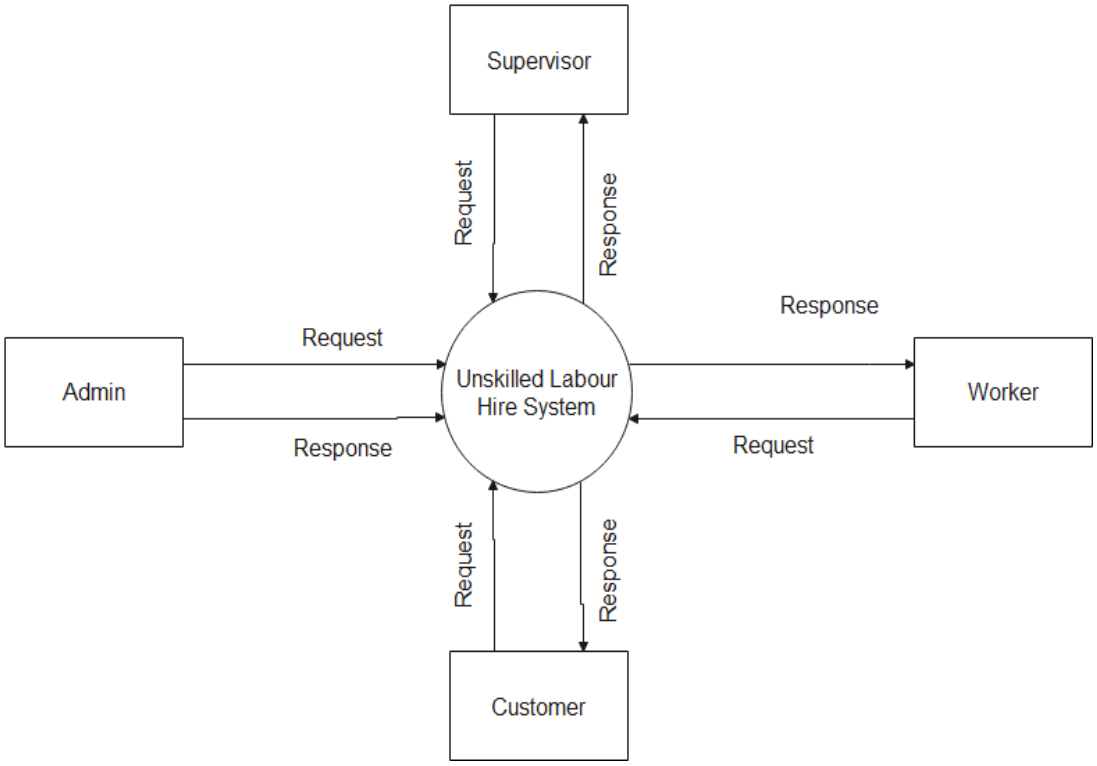
Output Symbol:



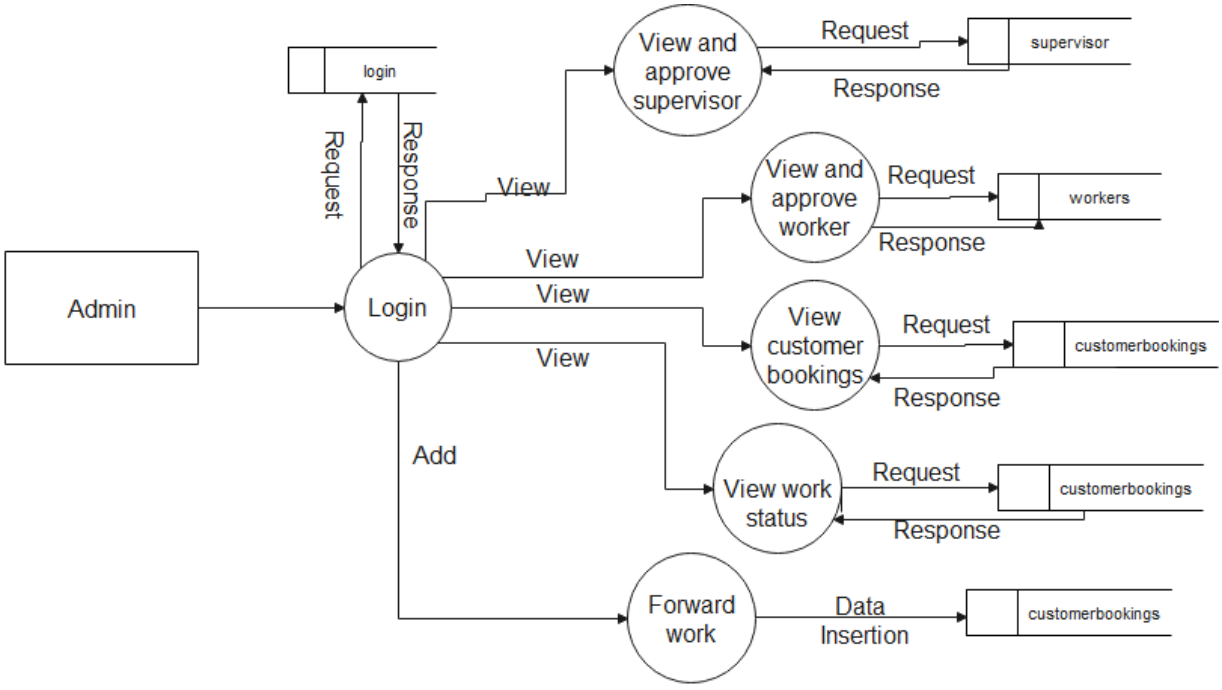
The output symbol is used when a hardcopy is produced and the user of the copies cannot be clearly specified or there are several users of the output. The DFD at the simplest level is referred to as the ‘CONTEXT ANALYSIS DIAGRAM’. These are expanded by level, each explaining its process in detail. Processes are numbered for easy identification and are normally labeled in block letters. Understanding each data flow is labeled for each line

4.3. Data Flow Diagram Showing Proposed System

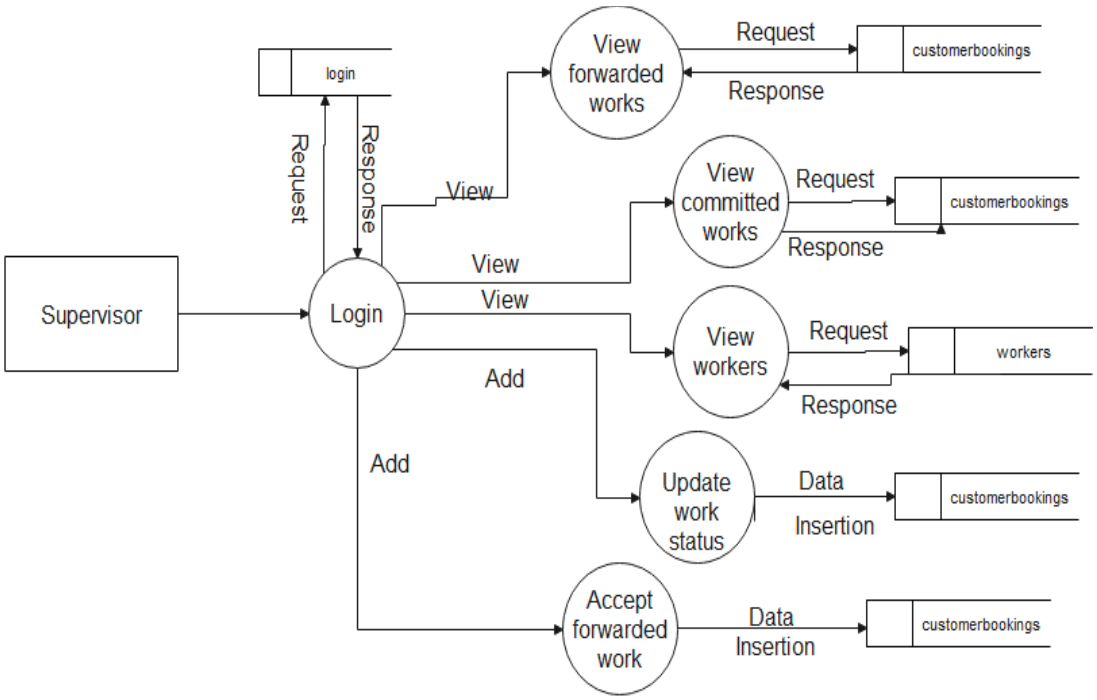
Level 0 System Diagram



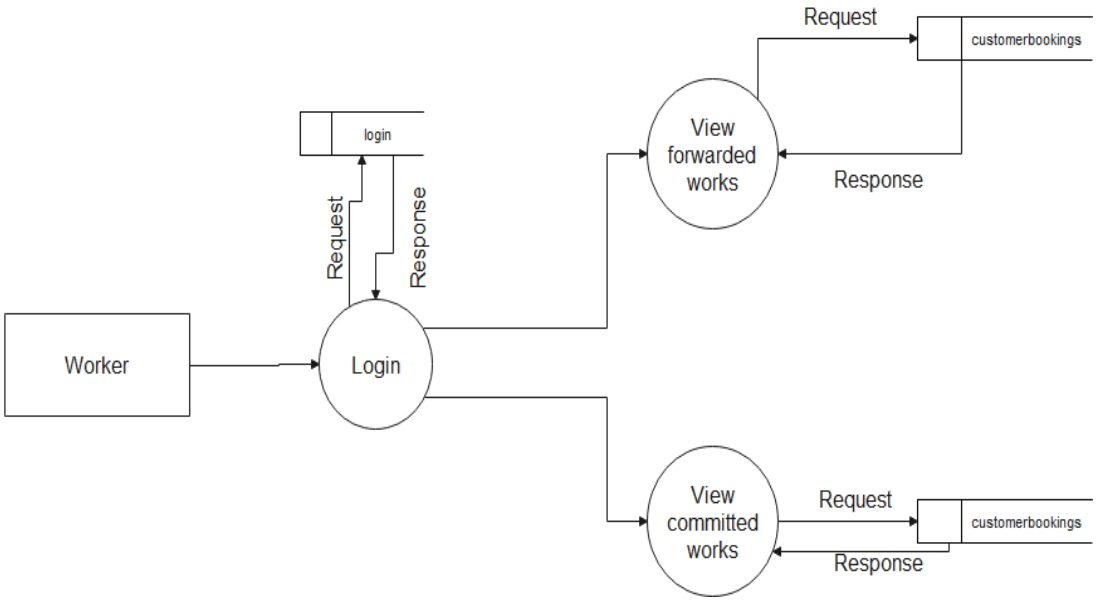
Level 1 Diagram for Admin



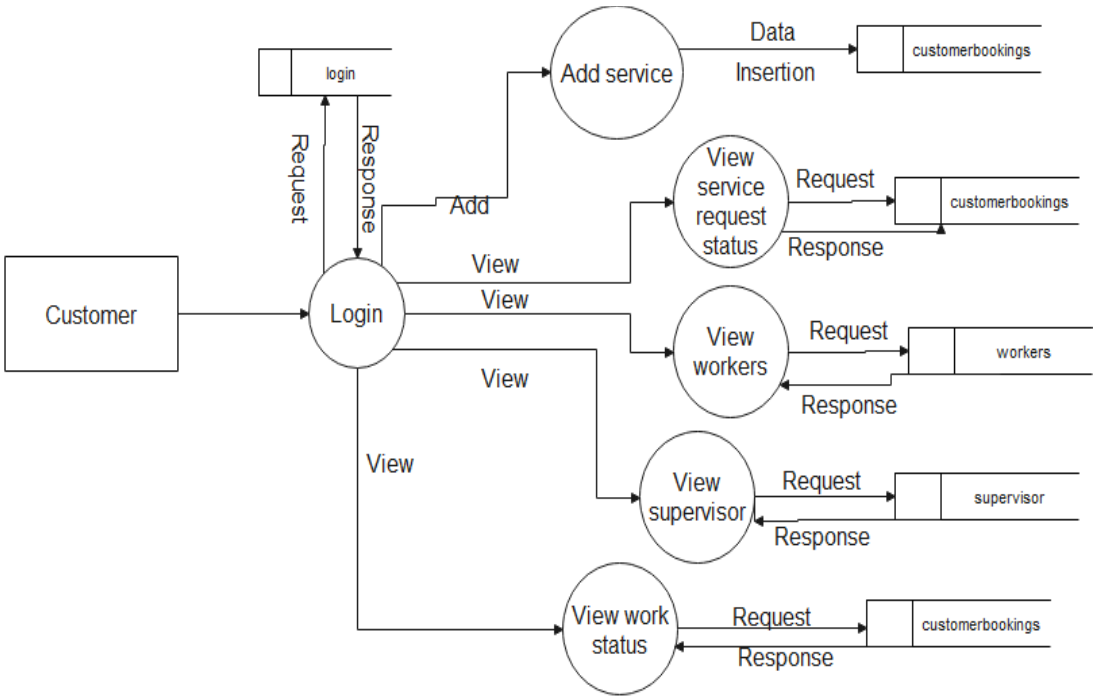
Level 1 Diagram for Supervisor



Level 1 Diagram for worker



Level 1 Diagram for Customer



5. SYSTEM DESIGN

5.1. INTRODUCTION TO SYSTEM DESIGN

The most creative and challenging phase of the system development is system design, is a solution to how to approach to the creation of the proposed system. It refers to the technical specification that will be applied. It provides the understanding and procedural details necessary for implementing the system recommended in the feasibility study. Design goes through the logical and physical stages of development. At an early stage in designing a new system, the system analyst must have a clear understanding of the objectives, which the design is aiming to fulfil. The first step is to determine how the output is to be produced and in what format. Second input data and master files (database) have to be designed to meet the requirements of the proposed output. The operational (processing) phases are handled through program construction and testing.

The system design includes: -

4.1 Input design

4.2 Output design

4.3. Database design

4.4. Data Flow Diagram

4.5. Table Design

5.2. INPUT DESIGN

Input design is the primary step in the system design, to design the input with the predefined guidelines. The objective of the layout is easy to follow and does not include operator errors. Input design is the process of converting user-oriented input to the computer-based output. Input data are collected and organized into group of similar data. The goal of designing input data is to make data entry easy, logical and error free as possible in input design and the administrator checks the entered data valid or not.

5.3. OUTPUT DESIGN

Output design has been an ongoing activity. The output is the most Important and direct source of information to the user. Efficient intelligible output design should improve the system's relationship with the user and helps in decision making. Designing output requires understanding user's output requirements; the system produces an output, which varying according to user requirements.

5.4. DATABASE DESIGN

Database design manages large bodies of information. Database is the collection of related data. It provides safety of information. A database is a collection of inter-related data stored with minimum or no redundancy to save many users quickly and effectively. Database runs parallel without application design. Data base management system builds some form of constraints like integrity constraints, i.e., the primary key or unique key and referential integrity which help to keep data structure storage and access of data from tables efficiently and accurately and take necessary steps to concurrent access of data and avoid redundancy of data in tables by normalization criterions.

Normalization is the method of breaking down complex table structures into simple table structures by using certain rules thus reduce redundancy and inconsistency and disk.

Space usage and thus increase the performance of the system or application which is directly linked to the database design and also solve the problems of anomalies.

There are different forms of normalization, some are

* First normal form (1NF)

* Second normal form (2NF)

* Third normal form (3NF)

* Boyce code normal form

* Fourth normal form (4NF)

* Fifth normal form (5NF)

5.5. Table Design

Table Name: **login**

It is used to store the username and password of the users of the system

.NO	FIELD	TYPE	LENGTH	COM-MENT
1.	uname	varchar	50	Primary key
2.	password	varchar	50	
3.	Utype	varchar	50	
4.	Status	varchar	30	

Table Name: **supervisor**

It is used to describe supervisor's details.

SL.NO	FIELD	TYPE	LENGTH	COMMENT
1.	sid	int	11	Primary key
2.	uname	varchar	50	
3.	addr	varchar	50	
4.	district	varchar	50	
5.	idno	varchar	50	
6.	phone	varchar	50	
7.	email	varchar	50	
8.	image	varchar	200	
9.	qualification	varchar	50	
10.	experience	varchar	50	
11.	username	varchar	50	Foreign key
12.	password	varchar	50	
13.	status	varchar	50	
14.	certificate	varchar	500	

Table Name: **customer**

It is used to describe customer details

SL.NO	FIELD	TYPE	LENGTH	COMMENT
1.	cid	int	11	Primary key
2.	uname	varchar	50	
3.	addr	varchar	50	
4.	district	varchar	50	
5	gender	varchar	50	
6.	phone	varchar	50	
7.	email	varchar	50	
8.	username	varchar	50	Foreign key
9.	password	varchar	50	
10.	status	varchar	50	

Table Name: **workers**

It is used to describe worker's details.

SL.NO	FIELD	TYPE	LENGTH	COMMENT
1.	wid	int	11	Primary key
2.	uname	Varchar	50	
3.	addr	varchar	50	
4.	district	varchar	50	
5.	gender	varchar	50	
6.	idcard	varchar	50	
7.	phone	varchar	50	
8.	email	varchar	50	
9.	username	varchar	50	Foreign key
10.	password	varchar	50	
11.	experience	varchar	200	
12.	status	varchar	50	

Table Name: **feedbackworker**

It is used to store customer feedback for supervisors

.NO	FIELD	TYPE	LENGTH	COM-MENT
1.	feedid	Int	11	Primary key
2.	cid	int	11	
3.	wid	int	11	
4.	feedbackdesc	varchar	30	

Table Name: **customerbookings**

It is used to describe service booking details made by customers.

SL.NO	FIELD	TYPE	LENGTH	COMMENT
1.	bookid	int	11	Primary key
2.	cid	int	11	Foreign key
3.	service	varchar	50	
4.	nod	int	11	
5	fromdate	date		
6.	todate	date		
7.	place	varchar	50	
8.	bdate	date		
9.	status	varchar	50	
10.	sid	int	11	Foreign key
11.	wid	int	11	Foreign key
12.	wid1	int	11	Foreign key
13.	wid2	int	11	Foreign key
14.	wid3	int	11	Foreign key

Table Name: **feedback**

It is used to store customer feedback for supervisors

.NO	**FIELD**	**TYPE**	**LENGTH**	**COM-MENT**
1.	feedid	Int	11	Primary key
2.	cid	int	11	
3.	sid	int	11	
4.	feedbackdesc	varchar	30	

6. SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

6.1. SYSTEM TESTING

System testing is the stage of implementation highly aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before the live operation commences. Testing is vital to the success of the system. The primary objective of testing is to derive a set of tests that has the highest like hood for uncovering defects in then software. The system test in implementation should conform that all is correct and an opportunity to show the users that the system works as expected. It accounts the largest percentage of technical effort in the software development process. Testing phase in the development cycle validates the code against the functional specification

The performance of the system is measured in this phase. Testing is a set activity that can be planned and conducted systematically. Testing begins at the module level and works towards the integration of entire computers-based systems. Nothing is complete without testing, as it is vital success of the system. The testing can be a set of verification and validation process.

Verification is the process to make sure the product satisfies the conditions imposed at the start of the development phase. In other words, to make sure the product behaves the way we want it to.

Two types of Validations are present, that are

* Client-side validation

* Server-side validation

Client-Side Validation

Client-side validation is something that will happen on users' browser. The validation will occur before the data gets posted back to server. It is a good idea to have client-side validation as the user gets to know what needs to be changed immediately, i.e., no trips to servers are made. JavaScript is most widely used to perform client-side validation.

Server-Side Validation

Server side validation occurs at server. The benefit of having server side validation is that if the user somehow bypasses the client side validation (accidentally or deliberately), then we can catch the problem on the server side. So having server side validation provides more security and ensures that no invalid data gets processed by the application. Server side validation is done by writing our custom logic for validating all the input.

The different types of testing are as follows:

1. White box Testing

White box testing (also known as Clear box testing, Open box testing, Glass box testing, transparent box testing, Code-Based testing or Structural testing) is a testing technique that takes into account the internal mechanism of a system. In order to perform white box testing on an application, the tester needs to possess knowledge of the internal working of the code, white box testing is often used for verification.

2. Black box Testing

Black box testing is a testing technique that ignores the internal mechanism of the system and focuses on the output generated against any input and execution of the system. It is also called functional testing. Black box testing is often used for validation.

3. Unit Testing

Unit testing is the testing of an individual unit or group of related units. It falls under the class of white box testing. It is often done by the programmer to test that the unit he/she has implemented is producing expected output against given input.

4. Integration Testing

Integration testing is testing in which a group of components are combined to produce output. Also, the interaction between software and hardware is tested in integration testing if software and hardware components have any relation. It may fall under both white box testing and black box testing.

5. Functional Testing

Functional testing is the testing to ensure that the specified functionality required in the system requirements works. It falls under the class of black box testing.

6. System Testing

System testing is the testing to ensure that by putting the software in different environments (e.g., Operating Systems) it still works. System testing is done with full system implementation and environment. It falls under the class of black box testing.

7. Performance Testing

Performance testing is the testing to assess the speed and effectiveness of the system and to make sure it is generating results within a specified time as in performance requirements. It falls under the class of black box testing.

8 Usability Testing

Usability testing is performed to the perspective of the client, to evaluate how the GUI is user-friendly? How easily can the client learn? After learning how to use, how proficiently can the client perform? How pleasing is it to use its design? This falls under the class of black box testing.

9 Acceptance Testing

Acceptance testing is often done by the customer to ensure that the delivered product meets the requirements and works as the customer expected. It falls under the class of black box testing.

10 Regression Testing

Regression testing is the testing after modification of a system, component, or a group of related units to ensure that the modification is working correctly and is not damaging or imposing other modules to produce unexpected results. It falls under the class of black box testing.

11 Beta Testing

Beta testing is the testing which is done by end users, a team outside development, or publicly releasing full pre-version of the product which is known as beta version. The aim of beta testing is to cover unexpected errors. It falls under the class of black box testing.

12 Validation Testing

Data validations are done to see whether the corresponding entries made in the tables are correct. Proper validations checks are done in case of insertion and updating of tables.validaton testing is the process of evaluating software at the end of software development process to ensure compliance with software requirements.

6.2. IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage in the project where the theoretical stage is turned into a working system and is giving confidence on the new system for the users that it will work efficiently and effectively. It involves care full planning, Investigation of the current system and it constraints on implementation, design of methods to achieve the changeover, an evaluation, of change over methods. Apart from planning, major task of preparing the implementation are education and

training of users. The more complex system being implemented, the more involved will be the system analysis and the design effort required just for implementation. An implementation coordinating committee based on policies of individual organization has been appointed. The implementation process begins with preparing a plan for the implementation of the system.

Implementation is the final and important phase. The most critical stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the users confidence that the new system will work and be effectives. The system can be implemented only after thorough testing is done and if it is found to be working according to the specification. This method also offers the greatest security since the old system can take over if the errors are found or inability to handle certain type of transactions while using the new system. The implementation process begins with preparing the plan for the implementation of the system. Once the planning has been completed, the major effort in the computer department is to ensure that the programs in the system are working properly. At the same time the HR department must concentrate on training user staff.

The following are the steps involved in the implementation plan

* Test system with sample data

* Detection and correction of errors

* Make the necessary changes in the system

* Check the existing system

* Installation of hardware and software utilities

* Training and involvement of user personal

7. SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES AND POLICIES

7.1. SECURITY TECHNIQUES AND POLICIES

Maintenance involves the software industry captive, typing up system resources. It means restoring something to its original condition. Maintenance follows conversion to the extend. The change is necessary to maintain satisfactory operations relative to changes in the user's environment. Maintenance often includes minor enhancements or corrections to problems that surface in the system's operation. Maintenance is also done based on fixing the problems reported, changing the interface with other software or hardware enhancing the software.

Any system developed should be secured and protected against possible hazards. Security measures are provided to prevent unauthorized access of the database at various levels. An uninterrupted power supply should be so that the power failure or voltage fluctuations will not erase the data in the files. Password protection and simple procedures to prevent the unauthorized access are provided to the users. The system allows the user to enter the system only through proper user name and password.A user can't directly get acces to the system.The user first send a registration request to the administrator. Then only after the acceptance from the administrator,user can get access to the system by their username and password.

8. MAINTENANCE

8.1. MAINTENANCE

Maintenance is the process of modifying a software system or component after its delivery in order to correct faults, improve the performance and other attributes or to adapt to the changed environment. Maintenance covers a wide range of activities including correcting the coding and design errors, updating the documentation and test data and upgrading the user support. Maintenance involves the software industry captive, typing up system resources. It means restoring something to its original condition. Maintenance follows conversion to the extend. That change is necessary to maintain satisfactory operations relative to changes in the user's environment. Maintenance often includes minor enhancements or corrections to problems that surface in the system's operation. Maintenance is also done based on fixing the problems reported, changing the interface with other software or hardware enhancing the software. Hardware also requires periodic maintenance to keep the system in to its standards.
Software maintenance activities can be classified into

- Corrective maintenance
- Adaptive maintenance
- Perfective maintenance

Corrective maintenance-It removes software faults and involves correcting errors and upgrading of the software.
Perfective maintenance-It improves the system without changing its functionality. The objective is to prevent failures and optimize the software.
Adaptive maintenance-It modifies the software to keep up to date with its operative environment. It may be needed because of changes in the user requirements, platform or external interfaces.

9. CONCLUSION

9.1. CONCLUSION

The project entitled UNSKILLED LABOUR HIRE SYSTEM was completed on time and was tested. UNSKILLED LABOUR HIRE SYSTEM is developed using visual code studio and wamp server. All the details are managed by executing in wamp server and coding and debugging using visual code studio. The system is more helpful and have several advantages over the traditional way of hiring unskilled labours. The entire system is highly interactive.The UNSKILLED LABOUR HIRE SYSTEM was developed to overcome the difficulties to hire an unskilled labour in the traditional way.The development of this project underwent the various states of project developments like System analysis, System design, System testing and System implementation. After considering the various feasible solutions, the most feasible one was selected for design, taking into consideration the time and efficiency constraints. It is flexible and allows modification and further enhancement. It is interactive, simple and easily understandable. When a new supervisor or worker register, Admin can easily get the details of them using their Aadhar card number. This help the admin to verify their details submitted by them during registration.

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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* www.theserverside.com

* www.wikipedia.com

11.APPENDIX

11.1 CODE

connect.php

```
<?php
$conn=mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","unskilledlabour");
?>
```

login.php

```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<?php
   include("headlogreg.html");
   include("connect.php");
   ?>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>ULHS login</title>
</head>
<body>
<form id="form1" name="form1" method="post">
  <table width="400" height="200" align="center" border="1.5">
    <tbody>
      <tr>
        <th>   UserName</th>
        <td>      <input type="text" name="textfield"
id="textfield" align="middle" required></td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
```

```
      <th>   Password</th>
      <td>      <input type="password" name="textfield2" id="textfield2" required></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td> </td>
<td>          <input type="submit" name="submit" id="submit" value="Submit"></td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
 </table>
 <br>
 <br>
</form>
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST['submit']))
{
$a=$_REQUEST["textfield"];
$b=$_REQUEST["textfield2"];
$que="select utype from login where uname='$a' and pass='$b' and status='1'";
   $rs=mysqli_query($conn,$que);
   $ad=mysqli_fetch_assoc($rs);
   $type=$ad["utype"];
   if($type=='worker')
   {
      $ew="select * from workers where username='$a'  and status='1'";
```

```
    $ds=mysqli_query($conn,$ew);
    $vc=mysqli_fetch_assoc($ds);
    $dname=$vc["uname"];
    $did=$vc["wid"];
    session_start();
    $_SESSION["uname"]=$dname;
    $_SESSION["wid"]=$did;
    header("Location:workerhome.php");
}
else if($type=='admin')
{
    header("location:adminhome.php");
}
else if($type=='supervisor')
{
    $ew="select * from supervisor where username='$a'  and status='1'";
    $ds=mysqli_query($conn,$ew);
    $vc=mysqli_fetch_assoc($ds);
    $dname=$vc["uname"];
    $did=$vc["sid"];
    session_start();
    $_SESSION["uname"]=$dname;
    $_SESSION["sid"]=$did;
    header("location:supervisorhome.php");
}
```

```
   else if($type=='customer')
   {
      $ew="select * from customer where username='$a' and password='$b' and status='1'";
      $ds=mysqli_query($conn,$ew);
      $vc=mysqli_fetch_assoc($ds);
      $dname=$vc["uname"];
      $did=$vc["cid"];
      session_start();
      $_SESSION["uname"]=$dname;
      $_SESSION["cid"]=$did;
      header("location:customerhome.php");
   }
   else
   {
      echo"<script>alert('invalid username or password')</script>";
    }
}
?>
</body>
<?php
   include("footer.html");
   ?>
</html>
```

checkusername.php

```
<?php
```

```
$tr="select count(*) as cnt from login where uname='$un'";
   $fd=mysql_query($tr);
   $da=mysql_fetch_array($fd);
   $cn=$da['cnt'];
if($cn==0)
   {
      echo "<script>alert('Successfully Registered')</script>";
   }
   else if($cn>0)
   {
      echo "Username already selected... Try another username";
   }
   else
   {
      echo "<script>alert('Registration Failed.. Try Again')</script>";
   }
?>
```

supervisorregistration.php

```
 <!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<?php
   include("headlogreg.html");
   include("connect.php");
   ?>
```

```
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>ULHS supervisor registration</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 align="center">Supervisor Registration</h1>
<br>
<br>
<form method="post"  enctype="multipart/form-data">
  <table align="center" height="450" width="500" >
       <tr>
          <td>Name</td><td><input type="text" name="name1" required pattern="[A-Za-z-\s]+"
title="enter characters only"/></td>
       </tr>
       <tr>
          <td>Address</td><td><input type="text" name="addr" required pattern="[A-Za-z-
\s.,/():-;0-9]+" title="enter characters only"/></td>
       </tr>
       <tr>
          <td>District</td><td> <select name="dis">
          <option value="alapuzha">Alappuzha</option>
          <option value="ernakulam">Ernakulam</option>
          <option value="idukki">Idukki</option>
        <option value="kannur">Kannur</option>
<optionvalue="kasargod">Kasargod</option><option value="kollam">Kollam</option>
 <option value="kottayam">Kottayam</option>
<option value="kozhikode">Kozhikode</option>
```

```
 <option value="malapuram">Malapuram</option>
 <option value="palakkad">Palakkad</option>
<option value="pathanamthitta">Pathanamthitta</option>
<option value="thrissur">Thrissur</option>
<option value="thiruvananthapuram">
Thiruvananthapuram</option>
<option value="wayanad">Wayanad</option>
      </select></td>
       </tr>
       <tr>
          <td>Email</td><td><input type="email" name="email" required/></td>
       </tr>
       <tr>
          <td>Phone No</td><td><input type="text" name="phno" required pattern="[0-9]{10}"
title="enter 10 digits only"/></td>
       </tr>
       <tr>
          <td>Qualification</td><td><select name="quali">
                  <option value="plus one">SSLC</option>
                  <option value="plus two">Plus two</option>
                  <option value="above">Above</option>
               </select>
          </td>
       </tr>
       <tr>
```

```
        <td>Experience</td><td><input type="text" name="exp" required pattern="[0-9]{1,2}" title="enter 2 digits only" placeholder="number of years"/></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Aadhaar Number</td>
        <td><input type="text" name="regno" required pattern="[0-9]{12}" title="enter 12 digits only"/></td>
    </tr>
     <tr>
        <td>Photo</td>
        <td><input type="file" name="i"></td>
    </tr>
    <tr><td>Certificate</td>
        <td><input type="file" name="c"></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Username</td><td><input type="text" name="un" required/></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Password</td><td><input type="password" name="pwd" required pattern="[A-Za-z$#@0-9]{6,}" title="enter atleast 6 characters"/></td>
    </tr>
    <br>
    <tr>
        <td><input type="submit" name="sub" value="Submit"/></td>
    </tr>
```

```
  </table>
</form>
<br>
<br>
<br>
</body>
</html>
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST["sub"]))
{
   $na=$_REQUEST["name1"];
   $addr=$_REQUEST["addr"];
   $dis=$_REQUEST["dis"];
   $email=$_REQUEST["email"];
   $phno=$_REQUEST["phno"];
   $qua=$_REQUEST["quali"];
   $exp=$_REQUEST["exp"];
   $dep=$_REQUEST["regno"];
   $un=$_REQUEST["un"];
   $pwd=$_REQUEST["pwd"];
   $b=$_FILES['i'];
   $file_name=$b['name'];
   $file_type=$b['type'];
   $file_size=$b['size'];
   $file_path=$b['tmp_name'];
```

```
$b1=$_FILES['c'];
$file_name1=$b1['name'];
$file_type1=$b1['type'];
$file_size1=$b1['size'];
$file_path1=$b1['tmp_name'];
$da=date('Y-m-d');
$tr="select count(*) as cnt from login where uname='$un'";
$fd=mysqli_query($conn,$tr);
$da=mysqli_fetch_array($fd);
$cn=$da['cnt'];
if($cn==0)
{
if(move_uploaded_file($file_path,'images/'.$file_name))
{ }  if(move_uploaded_file($file_path1,'images/'.$file_name1))
{ }
$que="insert into
supervisor(uname,addr,district,idno,phone,email,image,qualification,experience,username,passwo
rd,status,certificate)
values('$na','$addr','$dis','$dep','$phno','$email','$file_name','$qua','$exp','$un','$pwd','0','$file_na
me1')";
$qq="insert into
supervisor(uname,addr,district,idno,phone,email,image,qualification,experience,username,passwo
rd,status,certificate)
values('$na','$addr','$dis','$dep','$phno','$email','$file_name','$qua','$exp','$un','$pwd','0','$file_na
me1')";
 $res=mysqli_query($conn,$qq);
$we="insert into login(uname,pass,utype,status) values('$un','$pwd','supervisor','0')";
```

```
    $sa=mysqli_query($conn,$we);
    echo "<script>alert('Successfully Registered')</script>";
    }
    else if($cn>0)
    {
        echo "<script>window.alert('Username already selected... Try another username')</script>";
    }
    else
    {
        echo "<script>alert('Registration Failed.. Try Again')</script>";
    }
}
?>
<?php
include("footer.html");
?>
```

admin accept supervisor.php

```
<?php
    include 'connect.php';
    $sid = $_REQUEST['id'];
    $un = $_REQUEST['unm'];
    $query = "update supervisor set status = '1' where sid = '$sid'";
    $result = mysqli_query($conn,$query);
    $qwe = "update login set status='1' where uname='$un'";
    $as = mysqli_query($conn,$qwe);
```

```
    if($result === TRUE){
        echo "<script type = \"text/javascript\">
                alert(\"Successfully Accepted\");
                window.location = (\"admin view supervisor.php\")
            </script>";
    }
?>
```

admin forward request.php

```
<?php
    include 'connect.php';
    $sid = $_REQUEST['id'];
    $query = "update customerbookings set status = 'forwarded' where bookid = '$sid'";
    $result = mysqli_query($conn,$query);
    if($result === TRUE){
        echo "<script type = \"text/javascript\">
                alert(\"Successfully Forwarded\");
                window.location = (\"admin view booking request.php\")
            </script>";
    }
?>
```

Admin reject request.php

```
<?php
    include 'connect.php';
    $sid = $_REQUEST['id'];
    $query = "delete from customerbookings where bookid = '$sid'";
```

```
    $result = mysqli_query($conn,$query);
        echo "<script type = \"text/javascript\">
                alert(\"Successfully Rejected\");
                window.location = (\"admin view booking request.php\")
            </script>";
?>
```

admin reject supervisor.php

```
<?php
    include 'connect.php';
    $sid = $_REQUEST['id'];
    $un = $_REQUEST['unm'];
    $query = "delete from supervisor  where sid = '$sid'";
    $result = mysqli_query($conn,$query);
    $qwe = "delete from login where uname='$un'";
    $as = mysqli_query($conn,$qwe);
    if($result === TRUE){
        echo "<script type = \"text/javascript\">
                alert(\"Successfully Rejected\");
                window.location = (\"admin view worker.php\")
            </script>";  }
?>
```

supervisor accept request.php

```
<?php
    include 'connect.php';
    $sid = $_REQUEST['id'];
```

```
    session_start();
    $un = $_SESSION["sid"];
    $query = "update customerbookings set status = 'accepted',sid='$un' where bookid = '$sid'";
    $result = mysqli_query($conn,$query);
    if($result === TRUE){
        echo "<script type = \"text/javascript\">
                alert(\"Successfully Accepted\");
                window.location = (\"supervisor view request.php\")
            </script>";
    }
?>
```

worker accept request.php

```
<?php
    include 'connect.php';
    $sid = $_REQUEST['id'];
    session_start();
    $un = $_SESSION["wid"];
    $query = "select * from customerbookings where bookid = '$sid'";
    $result = mysqli_query($conn,$query);
    $data=mysqli_fetch_array($result);
    $wid=$data['wid'];
    $wid1=$data['wid1'];
    $wid2=$data['wid2'];
    $wid3=$data['wid3'];
    if($wid==$un or $wid1==$un or $wid2==$un or $wid3==$un )
```

```
{
    echo "<script type = \"text/javascript\">
    alert(\"You Have Already Added\");
    window.location = (\"worker view request.php\")
</script>";
}
else{
if($wid==0 or $wid!='$un')
{
$query = "update customerbookings set wid='$un' where bookid = '$sid'";
$result = mysqli_query($conn,$query);
}
elseif($wid1==0 or $wid1!='$un')
{
$query = "update customerbookings set wid1='$un' where bookid = '$sid'";
$result = mysqli_query($conn,$query);
}
elseif($wid2==0 or $wid2!='$un')
{
$query = "update customerbookings set wid2='$un' where bookid = '$sid'";
$result = mysqli_query($conn,$query);
}
elseif($wid3==0 or $wid3!='$un')
{
$query = "update customerbookings set wid3='$un' where bookid = '$sid'";
```

```
    $result = mysqli_query($conn,$query);
    }
    if($result === TRUE){
        echo "<script type = \"text/javascript\">
                alert(\"Successfully Accepted\");
                window.location = (\"worker view request.php\")
            </script>";
    }
}
?>
```

customer add feedback.php

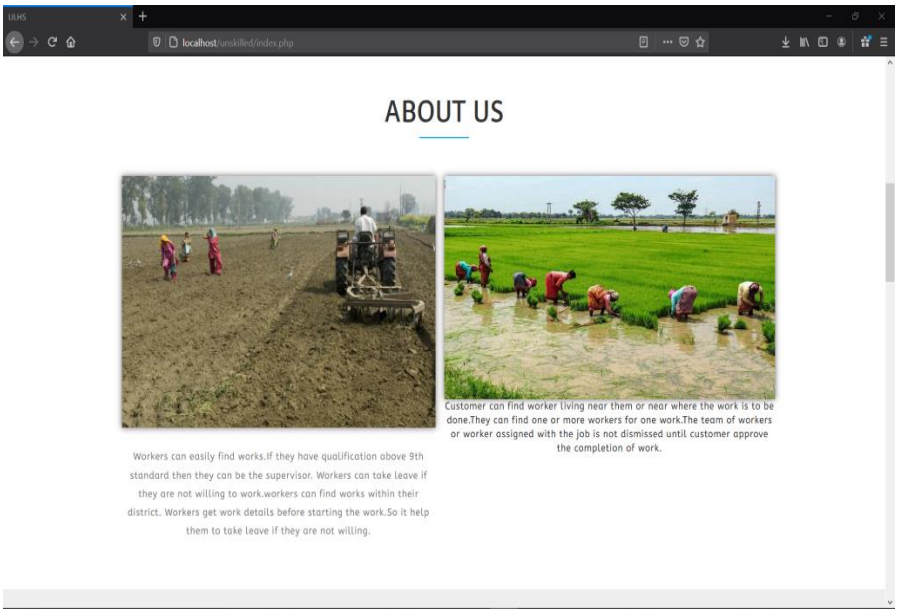
```
<!doctype html>
<html>
<head>
<?php
    include("headcustomer.html");
    include("connect.php");
    ?>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<title>ULHS</title>
</head>
<body>
<h1 align="center">Add Your Feedback</h1>
<br>
<br>
```

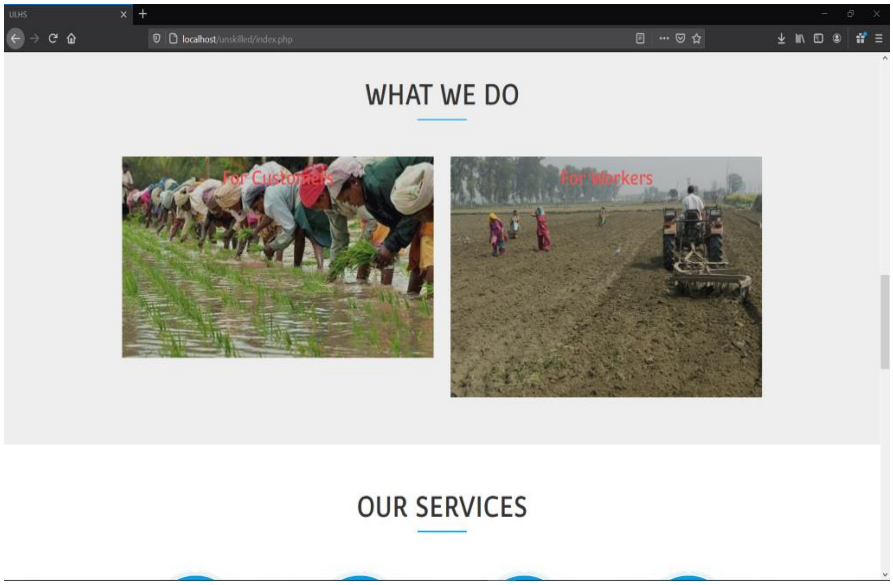
```
<form method="post"  enctype="multipart/form-data">
   <table align="center" height="200" width="500" >
      <tr>
         <td>Feedback</td><td><input type="text" name="name1" required pattern="[A-Za-z-
/s]+" title="enter characters only"/></td>
      </tr>
      <br>
      <tr>
         <td><input type="submit" name="sub" value="Submit"/></td>
      </tr>
   </table>
</form>
<br>
<br>
<br>
</body>
</html>
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST["sub"]))
{
   $sid=$_REQUEST["id"];
   $na=$_REQUEST["name1"];
   $da=date('Y-m-d');
   session_start();
   $cid=$_SESSION["cid"];
   $que="insert into feedback(cid,sid,feedbackdesc) values('$cid','$sid','$na');
```

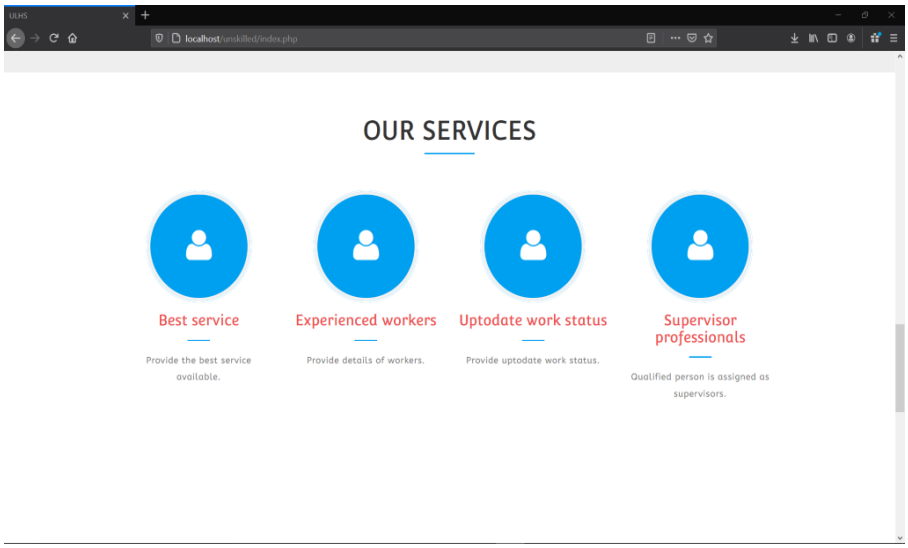
```
    $res=mysqli_query($conn,$que);

echo "<script type = \"text/javascript\">

alert(\"Successfully Added Feedback\");

window.location = (\"customer view accepted work status.php\")

</script>";

}

?>

<?php include("footer.html"); ?>
```

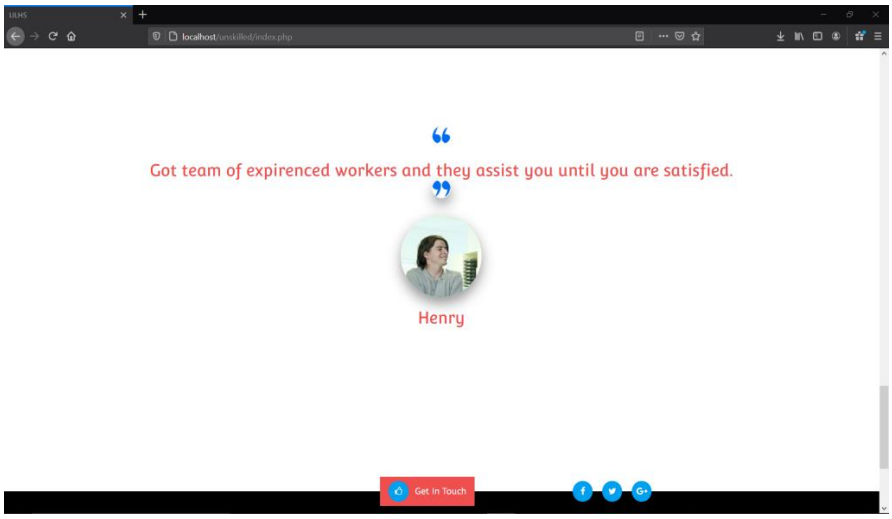
11.2 . SREENSHOT

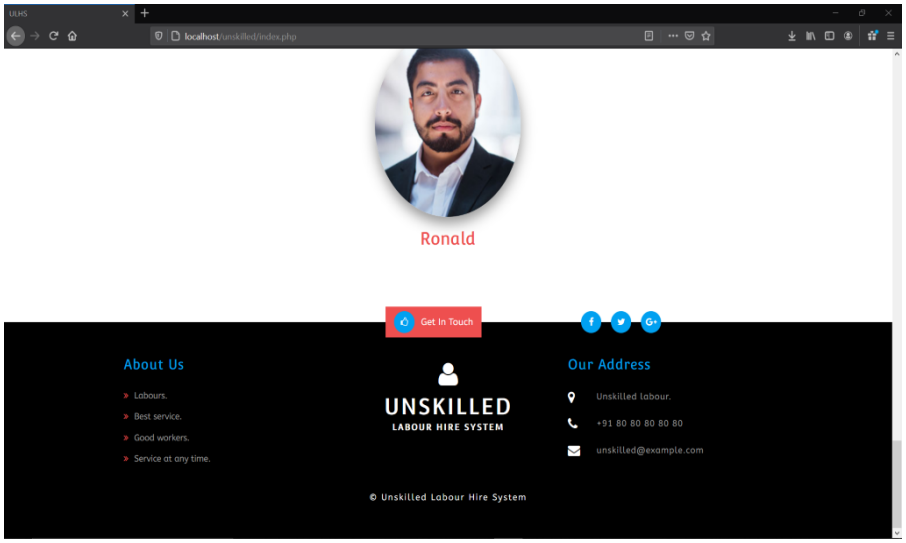
Index Page



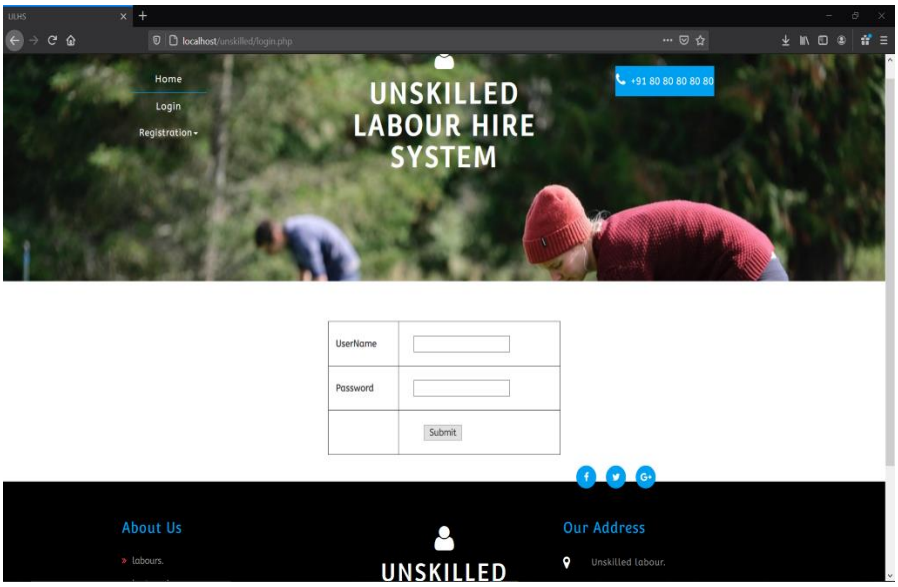

WHAT WE DO
For Customers
For Workers
OUR SERVICES


OUR SERVICES
Best service
Provide the best service available.
Experienced workers
Provide details of workers.
Uptodate work status
Provide uptodate work status.
Supervisor professionals
Qualified person is assigned as supervisors.

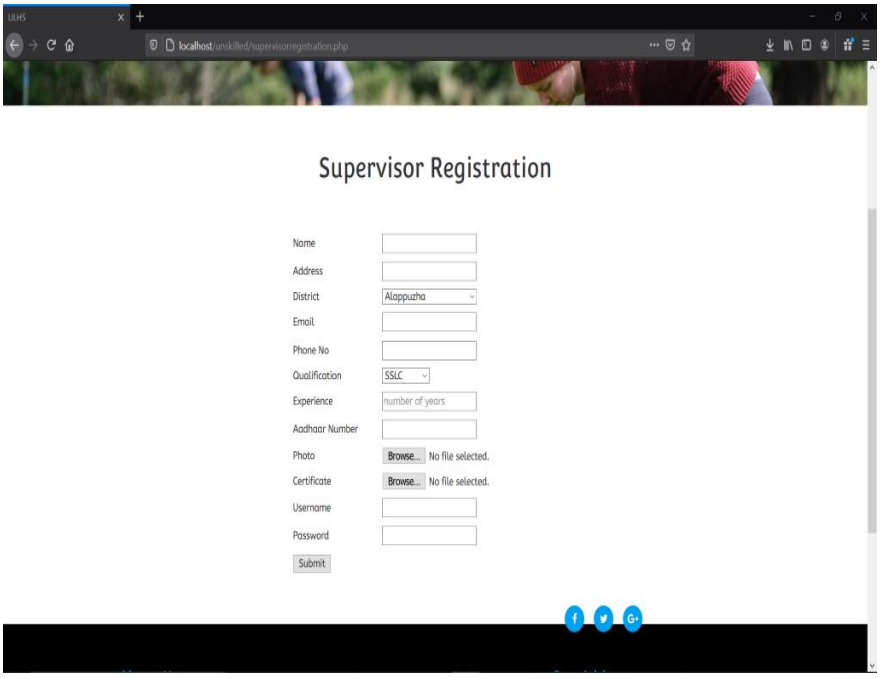

localhost/unskilled/index.php
Got team of expirenced workers and they assist you until you are satisfied.
Henry
Get In Touch


localhost/unskilled/index.php
Ronald
Get In Touch
About Us
Labours.
Best service.
Good workers.
Service at any time.
UNSKILLED
LABOUR HIRE SYSTEM
Our Address
Unskilled Labour.
+91 80 80 80 80 80
unskilled@example.com
© Unskilled Labour Hire System

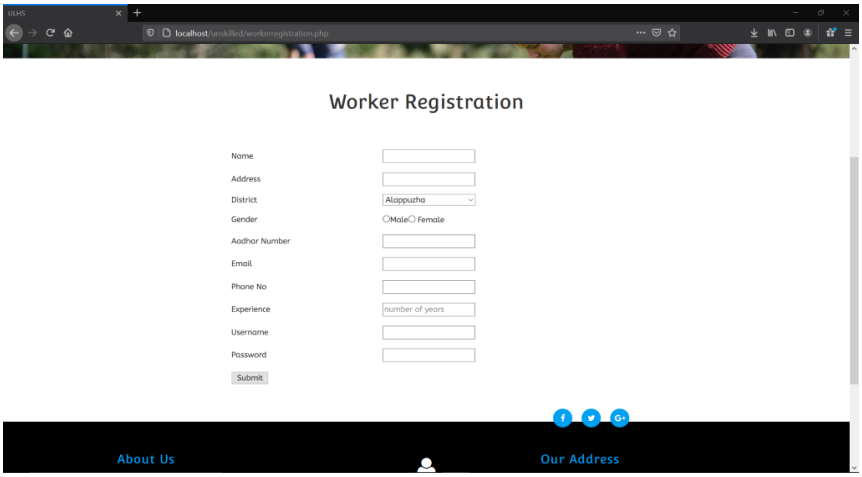
Login Page



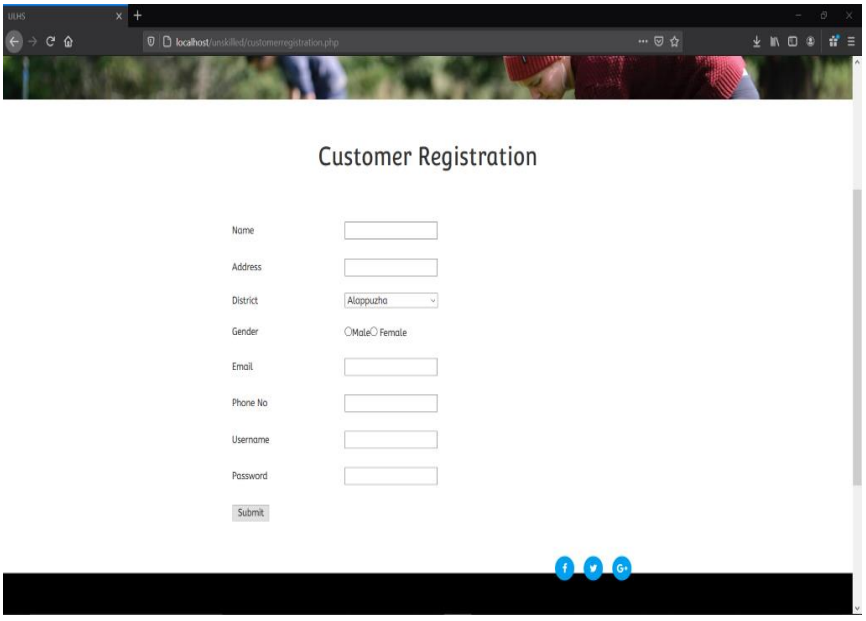
Supervisor's Registration Page



Worker's Registration Page

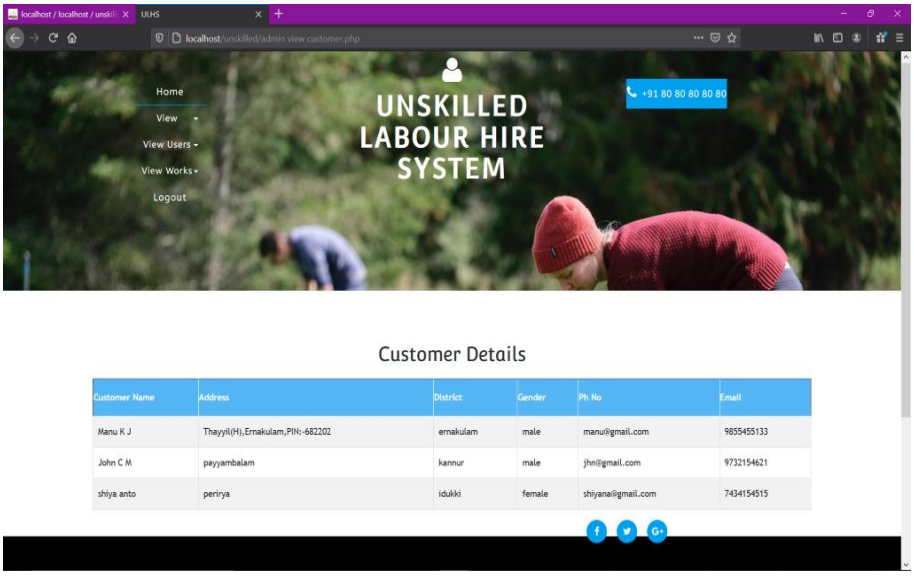


Customer's Registration Page

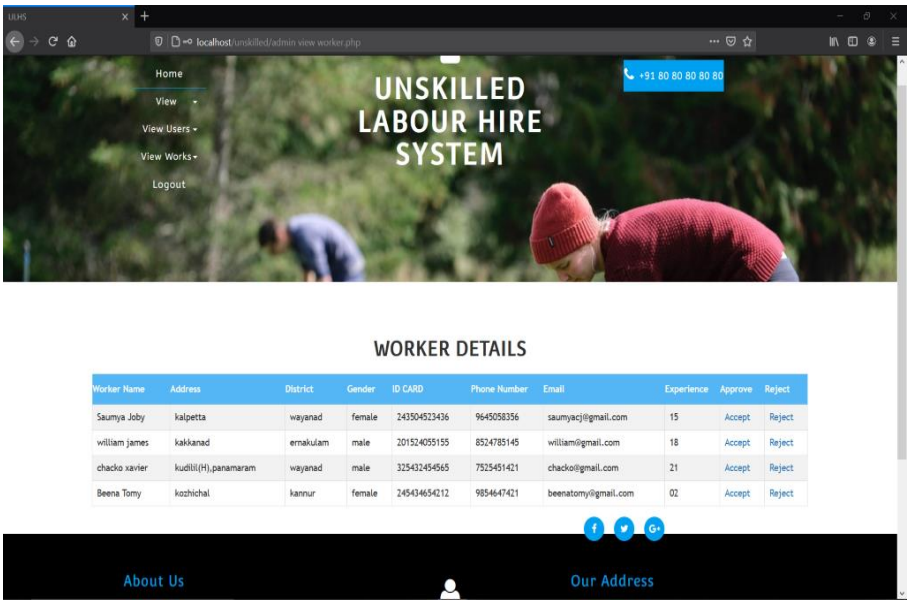


Admin's

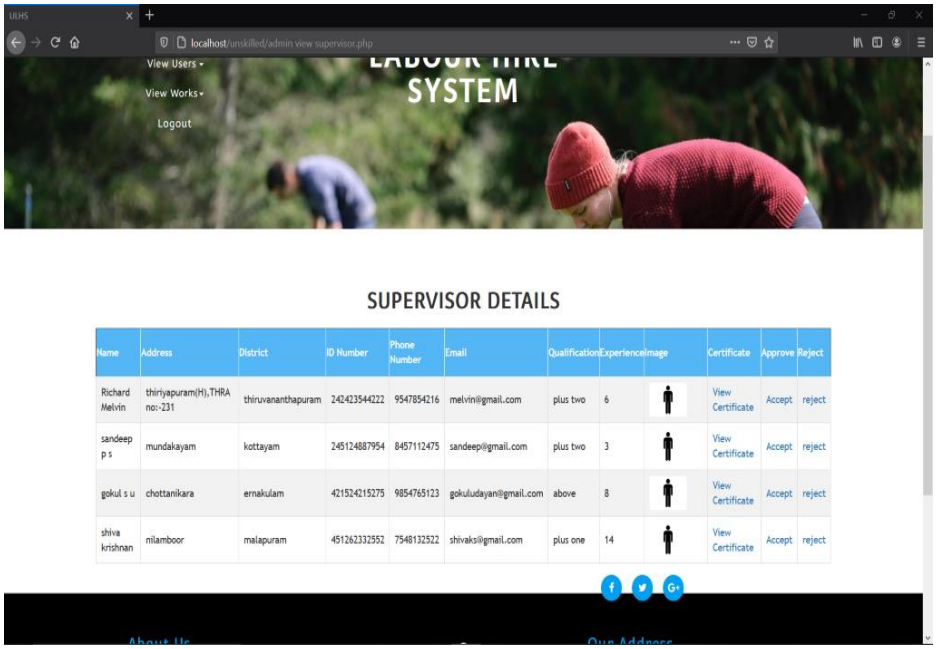
View customers page



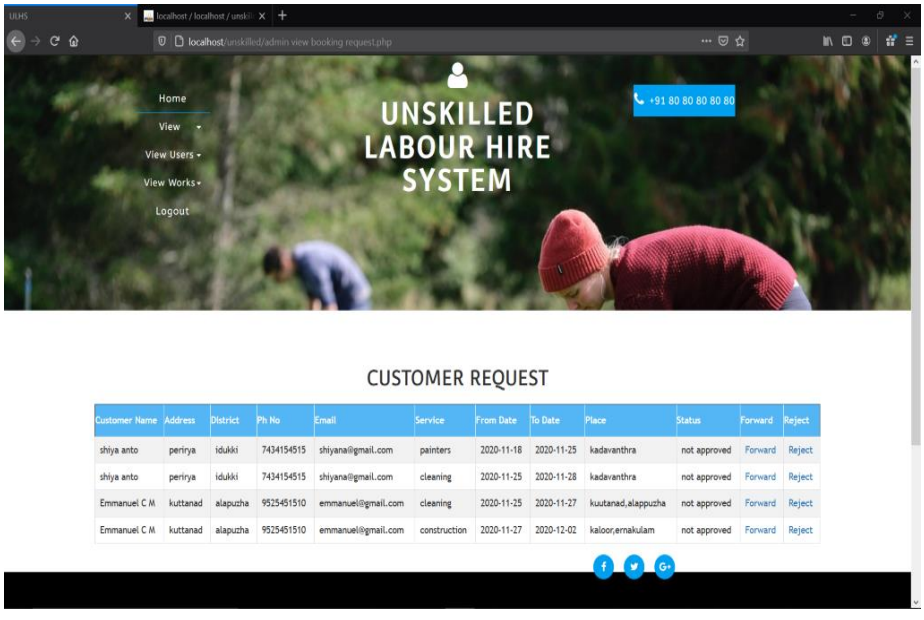
View workers registered page



View supervisors registered page

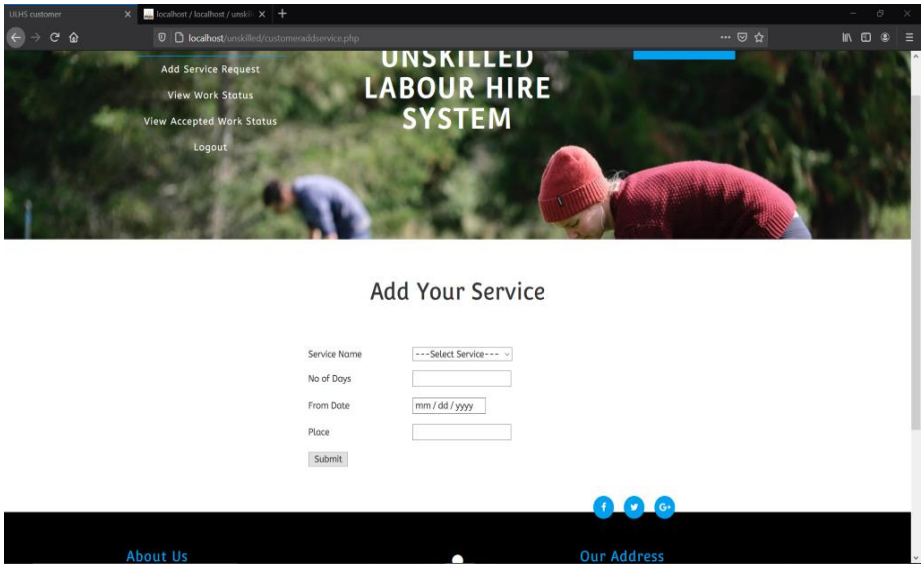


View works page

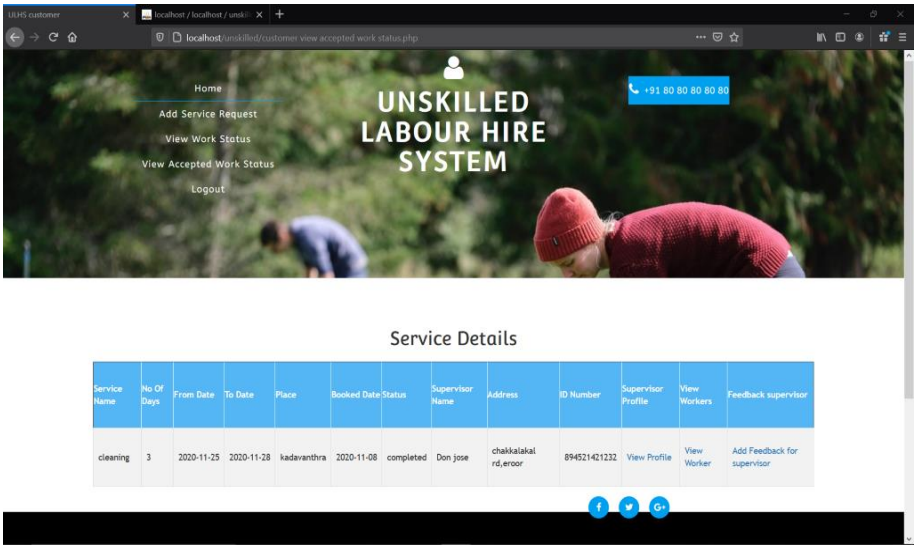


Customer's

Add service page

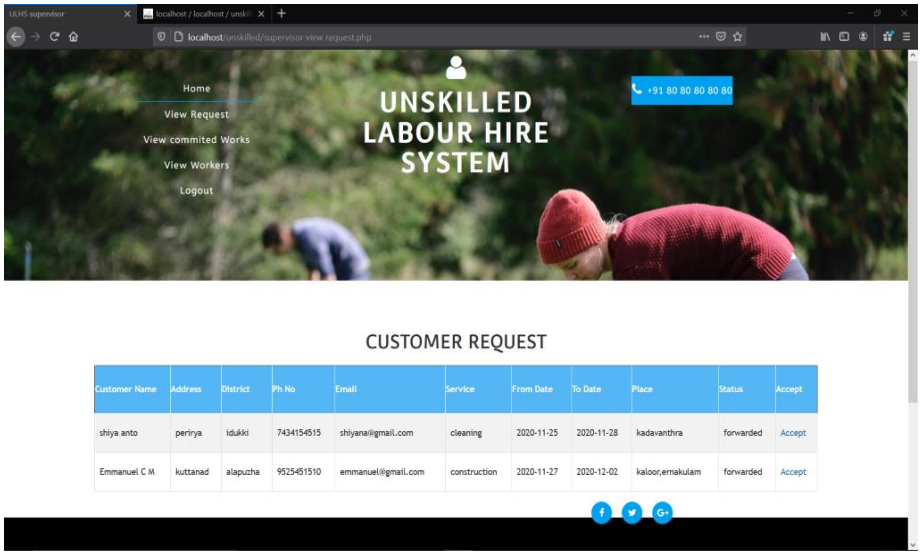


View work status

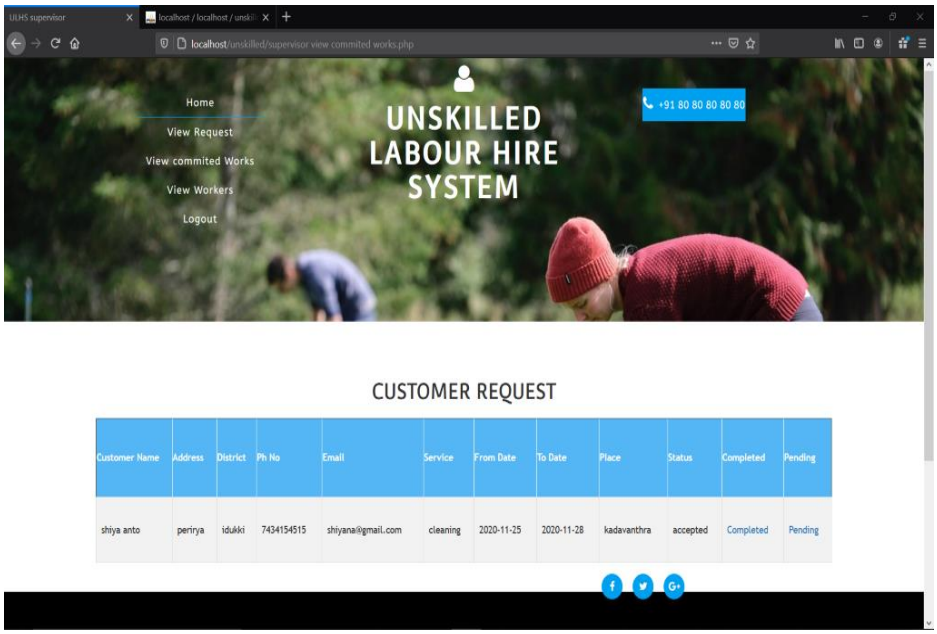


Supervisor's

View request page

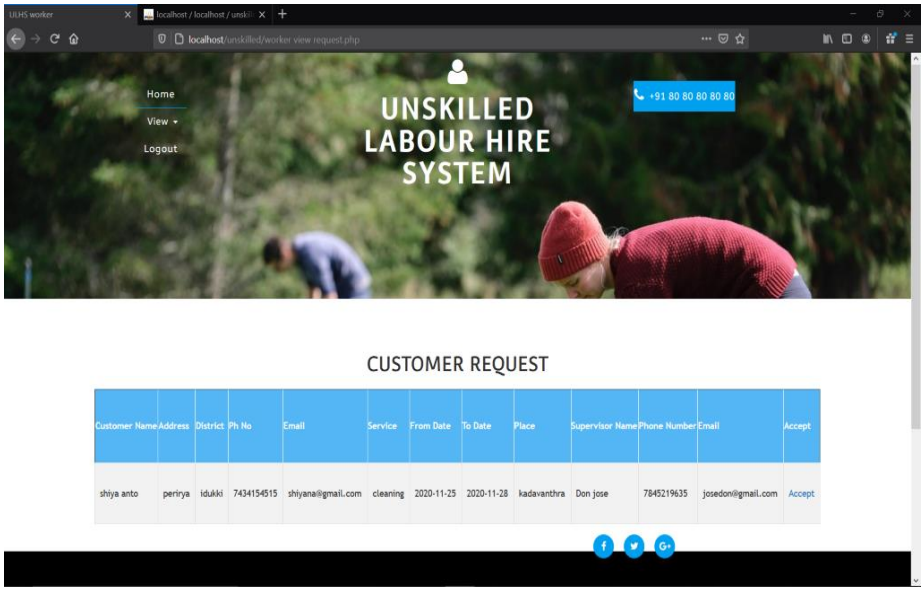


View committed work page



Worker's

View work page



View committed work page