# INTRODUCTION

Workers Supply Service is a web application which provides workers or experts to the customers in the field of electrical works, plumbing, maintenance works, drivers, carpenters, wood cutter, construction, mechanic, security, cook etc. Aim of this application is to understand the client’s requirements and supply the man power to them. A service for students is also provided through this web application that helps them to do part time works such that they can obtain money for their education purposes. There is an option for getting different services like farming, carpentry, ambulance services with a single button click. The programming has been accomplished in PHP. The administrator and the user can login using the username and password which they can select according to their choice. The project has been developed in **PHP** as front end and **MY SQL** as back end which develop to help powerful software.

## RELEVANCE OF THE PROJECT

Nowadays to find different services we approach different persons or different consultancies by implementing this application, we provide all these services. Thus, helps to reduce expense and time wastage. The workers can register to the website and view the service requests.

* 1. **PURPOSE**

Workers Supply successfully offering employment opportunities to huge number of employees in our society. Through feedback given by clients the quality of service provided by a particular worker can be understood. This application is to understand the client’s requirements and supply the man power to them.

* 1. **SCOPE OF THE PROJECT**

Workers supply service will be very useful for the upcoming generations since competition is growing day by day thus everyone is in a rush. This web application helps to increase employment opportunities by providing facility for registering their profiles by themselves.

## PROBLEM STATEMENT AND DEFINITION

Nowadays lots of workers are working under agencies so workers are forced to do works they are not interested in also workers are getting less employment opportunities. It takes a lot of time, effort and money to find the perfect worker. Sometimes due to unavailability of workers customers have to adjust with workers even if their services are not so good.

**1.5 OBJECTIVE**

Without spending much time users will be able to find their needed worker or experts. As per their free schedule students can register and can do parttime jobs. This web application helps to reduce expense, time wastage and understands client’s requirements and supply the man power to them.

# LITERATURE REVIEW

1. **“ “The analysis and optimization of decision trees based on the ID3 algorithm”** by He Zhang, Running Zhou 2017.

Decision tree is one of the complex algorithms in the fields of pattern recognition and data mining, which is not only related to databases, artificial intelligence and other disciplines, but has great theoretical research value. This paper used standard data set as original discrete experimental data, and the entropy and information gain of each attribute of the data was calculated to implement the classification of data. After traversing the structure of the tree, the attributes corresponding to the information gain that reduces the maximum entropy were selected as the optimal classification attribute for the generation of the decision tree. The simulation results show that the classification accuracy of the ID3 decision tree was 6–7 percentage points higher than the other classification algorithms in this paper, meanwhile, the generation of the tree structure was apparently complex. In addition, this paper achieved an optimized structure of the decision tree, which is simplified to 5 node structure from the initial 19 nodes for improving the efficiency of the algorithm on the premise of ensuring low error rate which was at the same level as other classification algorithms.

The steps in ID3 algorithm are as follows:

* 1. Calculate entropy for the dataset.
  2. For each attribute/feature.
     1. Calculate entropy for all its categorical values.
     2. Calculate information gain for the feature.
  3. Find the feature with maximum information gain.
  4. Repeat it until we get the desired tree.

# EXISTING SYSTEM

In order to elicit the requirements of the system and to identify the elements, input, outputs, subsystems and the procedures, the existing system had to be examined and analyzed in detail. This constitutes the system study. Records, slips, procedure, rules etc were examined thoroughly. The existing system was studied involving a complete co-operation from the employees who run the system at present. This system contains the following drawbacks. The procedure consists of different steps so the immediate communication is not possible. Communication and file handling is not easy. The searching process for the existing system is not possible. Frequent updating is not possible. Maintaining the paper documents and the related complexities in locating an information is found to be an overhead especially in this era with possibilities if effective ways of information management. The main drawbacks include:

* Need large number of different registers.
* Chance of losing information.
* Need a large volume of storage area.
* Reports could not be prepared in time
* Use and maintenance of paper files, registers and other written matter was very difficult.
* Security of the system depended on the persons dealing with it.

# PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is to computerize all the manual activities in the existing site. As the rows we must adopt the advantages of the technologies to our organization. This web application understands client’s requirements and supply the man power to them.

**Advantages of Proposed System**

* Fully centralized system
* Interactive and use friendly environment
* Information can be retrieved from anywhere and at anytime
* Providing accurate and timely information
* Effective administration and planning
* Increased employment opportunities
* Students can find part time jobs
* Customers can provide feedbacks

# FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility study is really a small scale system analysis. Whether an alternative system is feasible than the present candidate system is determined by initial investigation. All projects are feasible given unlimited resources and infinite time unfortunately; the development of computer based systems is more likely plugged by a scarcity of resources and feasibility of a project at the earliest possible time. So feasibility study is attest of the system proposed regarding its work ability, impact of the organization, ability to meet user needs and effective use of resources. The feasibility study involves many phases like economic, technical and operational feasibility study.

## Operational Feasibility

The purpose of the operational feasibility study is to determine whether the new system will be useful if it is developed and installed in the system. The proposed system is effective, user friendly and functionally reliable that the user will find the new system reducing their hardship.The user of the system must be completely unaware of the internal working of the system. So the user will not face any problem while running the system. The system thus reduces the response time of the computer, thereby the system is found to be operationally feasible.

## Technical Feasibility

Technical feasibility deals with hardware as well as software requirements. The assessment of this feasibility must be based on an online design of the system requirements in terms of inputs, outputs, programs, procedures and users. Having identified an online system, the investigation must go on to suggest the type of equipment required, method of running the system etc. once it has been designed. This software requires less storage space. The software is developed on PHP.

## Economical Feasibility

The procedure is to determine the benefits and savings expected from the system and compare them with costs. If it benefits overweight costs, the decision is made to design and implement the system. Economic consideration represents the fundamental feasibility criteria. This project requires less cost and more benefits. Hardware interface consists of 8086 microcontroller and relay only. This reduces the operational cost reasonably.

## Behavioral Feasibility

People are inherently resistant to change and old computers have been known to facilitate change. An estimate should be made of how strong the reaction the user is likely to have towards the development of the computer installation has sometimes to do with turnover transfers, retaining and changes. It is understandable that the introduction of a user system requires special effort to educate, sell and train. Thus, the behavioral feasibility analysis plays a major role in the modification as well as other feasibility analysis to achieve success in the organization.

# SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT

The selection of hardware and software requirements is very important. In sufficient Random Access Memory may adversely affect the speed and efficiency of the entire system. The processor should be powerful enough to handle the entire operation. the harddisk should have sufficient capacity to store the file application. This system can be run on any running under window platform.

## HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS Server Requirements:

The web server can be implemented in a rental space. However the optimum requirements for a separate server machine to install and run the portal given below.

* + - Processor : Any X86 or X84 processor
    - Hard Disk drive : 500GB
    - Memory : 1GB or greater

## Client Requirements:

Any PC with internet connectivity w9ll serve the client side operations.

## SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS Server Requirements:

* + - Operating System : Any Operating System
    - Database : MySQL
    - Web server : Apache
    - Browser : Google Chrome/Internet Explorer
    - Language : PHP

## DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

* + 1. **PHP**

PHP stands for “Hypertext Preprocessor” is a server side HTML embedded scripting language used to create dynamic Web pages.Much of its syntax is borrowed from C, JAVA and Perl with some unique features thrown in. The goal of the language is to allow eb developers to write dynamically generated pages quickly. PHP is open free software. In its newest version PHP5 strives to give something many users wanted for the past years, a much improved object oriented programming functionality. New PHP versions newly rebuilt object model brings PHP in line with JAVA, C++ offering support for features like overloading, interfaces, private member variables and methods and other OOP construction.

The unique features of PHP are:

### Simple, Familiar and ease of use

Because the syntax is comparable to those of 'C' or Pascal, it is well-known for its simplicity, familiarity, and ease of learning. As a result, the language is a well-organized and logical general-purpose programming language. Even persons with no prior programming experience can readily grasp and understand the use of language. PHP is ideal for newcomers since it is dependable, fluent, organized, clean, demandable, and efficient.

### Loosely typed language

Without specifying its data types, PHP encourages the use of variables. As a result, depending on the value assigned to the variable, this is taken care of during execution. The name of the variable can be modified dynamically as well.

### Flexibility

PHP is noted for its versatility and embedded nature, as it can work with HTML, XML, JavaScript, and a variety of other languages. PHP is compatible with a variety of operating systems, including Windows, Unix, Mac OS, Linux, and others. PHP scripts can operate on a variety of devices, including laptops, mobile phones, tablets, and computers. It integrates well with a variety of databases. Advanced PHP features are used to construct desktop applications. The PHP executable can be run from the command line or directly on the system. Without the use of a server or a browser, heavyweight apps can be constructed.

### Open Source

All PHP frameworks are open source, which means that users don't have to pay anything and can use them for free. Users can simply download PHP and begin utilizing it in their projects or applications. Even in businesses, the entire cost of software development is lowered, resulting in increased reliability and flexibility. It supports a variety of databases, including MySQL, SQLite, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and PostgreSQL, and provides libraries for interacting with these databases via web servers. Developers are free to report bugs, check codes, and contribute to code development.

### Cross-platform compatibility

PHP is a multi-platform programming language that can run on any operating system and in any Windows environment. XAMPP (Windows, Apache Server, MySQL, Perl, and PHP) and LAMP (Linux, Apache Server, MySQL, Perl, and PHP) are the most popular (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP). Because PHP is platform-agnostic, it's simple to interact with a variety of databases and other technologies without having to re-implement them. It saves a significant amount of energy, time, and money.

### Fast and efficient performance

Users want websites that load quickly. For any web construction, speed is a key consideration, which PHP addresses.

### Maintenance

When working on large projects, code maintenance is also a crucial part of the web development process. There are a variety of PHP frameworks available, such as MVC (Model View Controller), that make code development and maintenance easier. The files relating to each module are kept in their own folders.

### Third-party application support and security

Many of PHP's built-in functions offer data encryption, making it more secure. Users can also use third-party applications to protect their data.

### Object oriented features

* PHP supports object-oriented programming features, resulting in increased speed and introducing added features like data encapsulation and inheritance at many levels.

## MYSQL

A database is a stand-alone programme that stores a set of data. For creating, accessing, managing, searching, and duplicating the data it holds, each database includes one or more APIs. Other types of data stores, such as files on a file system or massive hash tables in RAM, can also be employed, although data reading and writing would be slower and more difficult.

To store and handle large amounts of data, we now employ relational database management systems (RDBMS). Because all of the data is stored in various tables and relationships are made using primary keys or additional keys known as Foreign Keys, this is referred to as a relational database. A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) is a piece of software that allows you to manage your databases.

* + - * Enables you to implement a database with tables, columns and indexes.
      * Guarantees the Referential Integrity between rows of various tables.
      * Interprets an SQL query and combines information from various tables.

## XAMPP

XAMPP is utilized to represent the classification of solutions for various technologies. It provides a platform for testing applications using various technologies via a personal server. Each of the key components of XAMPP is represented by an abbreviated form of each alphabet. A web server named Apache, a database management system named MariaDB, and scripting/programming languages like PHP and Perl are all included in this collection of software. The letter X stands for cross-platform, which means it may run on a variety of operating systems like Windows, Linux, and macOS.

Many other components are also part of this collection of software and are explained below.

1. **Cross-Platform:** Different operating systems are installed in distinct configurations on different local systems. The cross-platform component has been included to improve the functionality and reach of this Apache distributions package. It works with a variety of platforms, including Windows, Linux, and MAC OS packages.
2. **Apache:** It's a cross-platform HTTP web server. It is used to transport web material all over the world. Under the umbrella of the Apache Software Foundation, the server programme has been provided free for installation and use by the developer community. Apache's remote server sends the user the requested files, pictures, and other documents.
3. **MariaDB:** XAMPP used to include MySQL DBMS, but MariaDB has since taken its place. MySQL is one of the most extensively used relational database management systems. It provides data storage, manipulation, retrieval, organizing, and deletion services via the internet.
4. **PHP:** It is largely used for web development as a backend scripting language.

Users can use PHP to build dynamic websites and applications. It supports a variety of database management systems and may be installed on any platform. It was written in the C programming language. Hypertext Processor (PHP) is an acronym for Hypertext Preprocessor. It is reported to have been inspired by Personal Home Page tools, which explains its ease of use and functionality.

1. **Perl:** It's a hybrid of Perl 5 and Perl 6, two high-level dynamic programming languages. Perl can be used to solve difficulties in the areas of system management, web development, and networking. Perl enables programmers to create dynamic web applications. It's extremely adaptable and durable.
2. **PhpMyAdmin:** It's a programme for working with MariaDB. XAMPP is presently using version 4.0.4 of it. Its primary function is DBMS administration.
3. **OpenSSL:** It is the open-source implementation of the Secure Socket Layer Protocol and Transport Layer Protocol. Presently version 0.9.8 is a part of XAMPP.
4. **XAMPP Control Panel:** It is a panel that assists in the operation and regulation of other XAMPP components. The most current update is version 3.2.1. The control panel will be described in depth in the next portion of the lesso

## HTML

Hypertext Markup Language(HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web application.With Cascading Style Sheets(CSS) and Javascript it forms a triad of cornerstone technologies for the world Wide Web. Web browsers receive HTML documents from web servers or from local storage and render them into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document. HTML elements are building blocks of html pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects, such as interactive forms, may be embedded into the rendered page. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, list, links, quotes and other items.HTML elements are delineated by tags,written using angle brackets. Tags

such as <img/> and <input/> introduce content into the page directly. Others such as

<p>. </p> surround and provide information about document text and may include other

tags such as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

## CSS

A Cascading Style Sheet(CSS) is a web page derived from multiple sources with a defined order of procedure where the definitions of any style element conflict. The Cascading Style Sheet Level 1(CSS1) recommendation from the World Wide Web Consortium(W3C), which is implemented in the latest versions of the NETscape.

# SYSTEM DESIGN

## INTRODUCTION

The system design process partition the requirements to either hardware or software systems. It establishes overall system architecture. Software design involves identifying and describing the fundamental software system abstractions and their relationships. Design is the process of applying various techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process on a system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization. It is a process through which requirements are translated into a representation of the software engineering process and is applied regardless of the development paradigm that is used. system design involves translation information requirements and conceptual design into technical specification and general flow of processing , they are:

* + - Process design
    - Database design
    - System Architecture

## PROCESS DESIGN

Users are of three types:

* + - Users/Customers
    - Students
    - Admin

## User Functional Description

Users/Customers:

* + - Can register as workers or customer
    - Request services
    - Online payment
    - Add feedback
    - View service

Students:

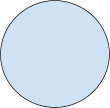
* + - Can register
    - Apply for job
    - Add feedback
    - View service Admin:
    - Approves or reject registration requests
    - Workers Management
    - Manage User details

## DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

The main merit of a data flow diagram is that it can provide an overview of what data a system would process, what transformation of data is done, what files are used and where the result flows. Four symbols are used in drawing a data flow diagram.

The following symbols are used in a data flow diagram:

* + - A circle is used to depict a process. Both inputs and outputs are data flows.



* + - A line with an arrow represents data flows. The arrow shows the direction of flow.



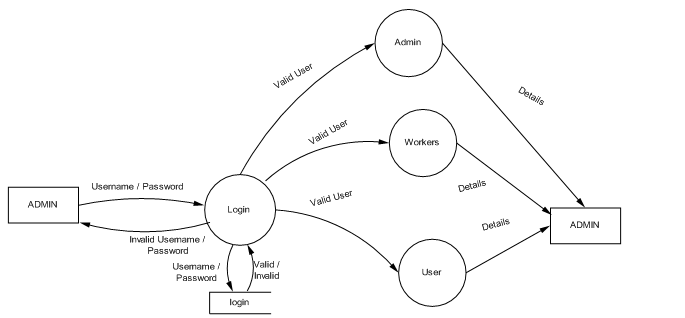
* + - External entities are represented by rectangles. Entities supplying data are known as sources and those that customer data are called links.
    - An open rectangle is used to store data.



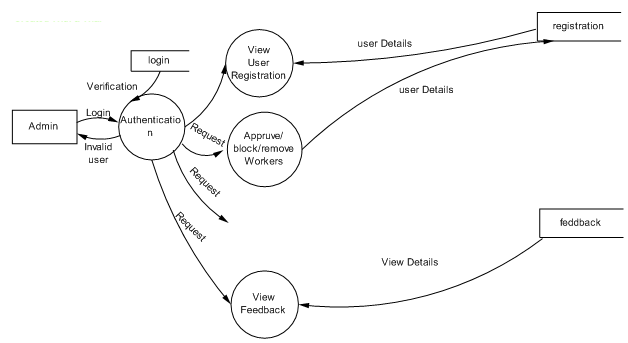
### LEVEL 0

### 

**LEVEL 1**



**LEVEL 1.1**



### USERS :

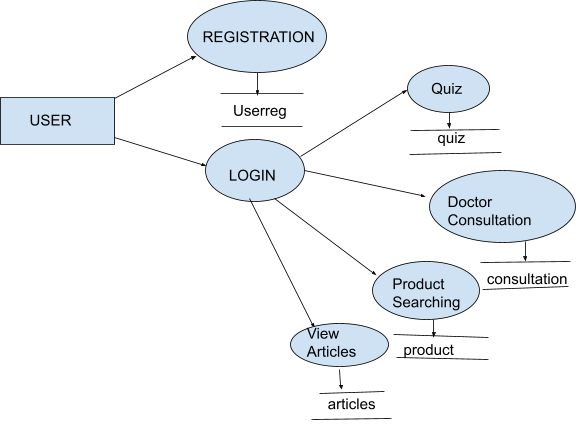


FIG 7.3.2: DATA FLOW DIAGRAM (USERS)

In this figure the user first registers into the application with the required details. The user can then login into the application with the corresponding username and password that is already set in the registration phase. Users need to attend a quiz to specify their skin concerns. Users can get doctor consultations.Users and search products according to their interest and filtering by ingredients. Users can also view skin related articles. After all the operations are completed users can logout from the application by using the logout option.

### DOCTORS :

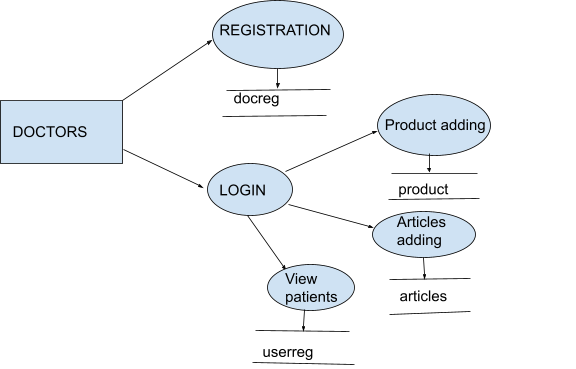


FIG 7.3.3: DATA FLOW DIAGRAM (DOCTORS)

In this figure the doctors first registers into the application with the required details Doctors can then login into the application with the corresponding username and password. Doctors can add products.Doctors can add skin related articles. Also doctors can view patients and approve or decline their appointment. After all the operations completed admin can logout from the application by using the logout option.

## USE CASE DIAGRAM ADMIN:

FIG 7.4.1: USE CASE DIAGRAM FOR ADMIN

## USERS:

FIG 7.4.2: USE CASE DIAGRAM FOR USERS

## DOCTORS:

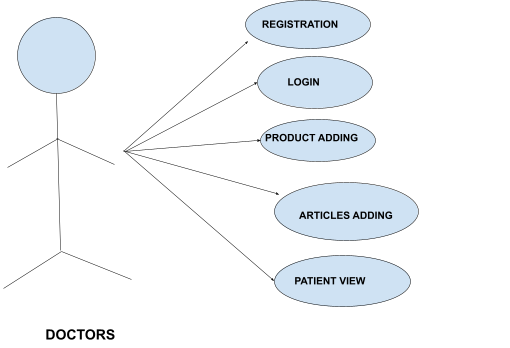


FIG 7.4.3 USE CASE DIAGRAM FOR DOCTORS

## DATABASE DESIGN

### Table name : Admin

Description : Thus table is used to store the login details Primary Key : Password

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Serial No:** | **Field name** | **Data type** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| 1 | Email | Varchar(30) | Not Null | store id |
| 2 | Password | varchar(30) | Primary key | store password |

### Table name : Docreg

Description : Thus table is used to store the Doctor details Primary Key : license id

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Serial No:** | **Field name** | **Datatype** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| 1. | Name | varchar(50) | Not Null | Store Names |
| 2. | license id | int(25) | Primary Key | Store license id |
| 3. | experience | int(5) | Not Null | Store experience |
| 4. | qualification | varchar(50) | Not Null | Store Qualification |
| 5. | center | varchar(50) | Not Null | Store Center of work |
| 6. | time | time | Not Null | Store consultation time |
| 7. | clinic address | varchar(50) | Not Null | Store clinic address |
| 8. | mobile no: | int(10) | Not Null | Store mobile number |
| 9. | email | varchar(20) | Not Null | Store email |
| 10. | password | varchar(20) | Not Null | Store password |
| 11. | upload | varchar(20) | Not Null | Store article links |

### Table name : Userreg

Description : Thus table is used to store the User details Primary Key : password

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Serial No:** | **Field name** | **Datatype** | **Constraint** | **Description** |
| 1. | name | varchar(50) | Not Null | Store username |
| 2. | address | varchar(50) | Not Null | Store user address |
| 3. | Phone no: | int(10) | Not null | Store user mobile number |
| 4. | email | varchar(20) | Not Null | Store user email |
| 5. | password | varchar(20) | Primary Key | Store user password |

### Table name : Articles

Description : Thus table is used to store the Articles details Primary Key :links

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Serial No:** | **Field name:** | **Datatype** | **Constraint** | **Description** |
| 1. | Headings | varchar(20) | Not Null | Store article headings |
| 2. | Sub Headings | varchar(20) | Not Null | Store article subheadings |
| 3. | Links | varchar(20) | Primary key | Store article links |

### Table name : Product

Description : Thus table is used to store the Product details Primary Key : code

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Serial No:** | **Field name** | **Datatype** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| 1. | Name | varchar(30) | Not Null | Store product name |
| 2. | ingredients | varchar(30) | Not Null | Store product ingredients |
| 3. | category | varchar(30) | Not Null | Store product category |
| 4. | code | varchar(30) | Primary Key | store product code |
| 5. | product type | varchar(30) | Not Null | Store product type |
| 6. | skin type | varchar(30) | Not Null | Store skin type |

## SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE ADMIN:

FIG 7.6.1: SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE FOR ADMIN

## USERS:

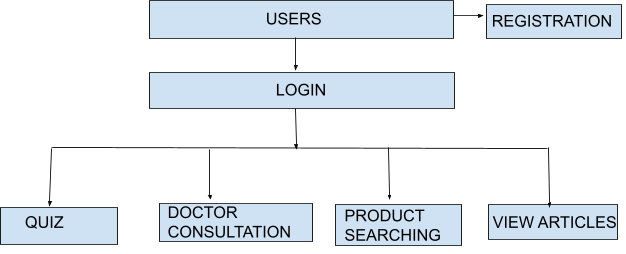


FIG 7.6.2: SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE FOR USERS

## DOCTORS:

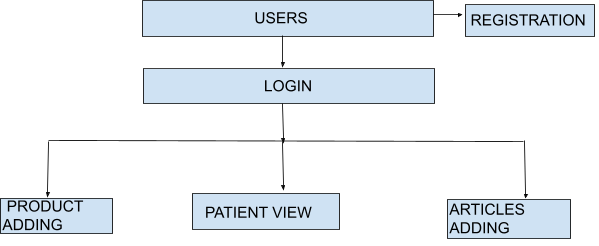


FIG 7.6.3: SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE FOR DOCTORS

# IMPLEMENTATION

## ID3 ALGORITHM

ID3 algorithm, stands for Iterative Dichotomiser 3, is a classification algorithm that follows a greedy approach of building a decision tree by selecting a best attribute that yields maximum Information Gain (IG) or minimum Entropy (H).

Entropy is a measure of the amount of uncertainty in the dataset S. Mathematical Representation of Entropy is shown here -

H ( S ) = ∑ c ∈ C − p ( c ) l o g 2 p ( c )

Where,

* + - S - The current dataset for which entropy is being calculated(changes every iteration of the ID3 algorithm).
    - C - Set of classes in S {example - C ={yes, no}}
    - p(c) - The proportion of the number of elements in class c to the number of elements in set S.

In ID3, entropy is calculated for each remaining attribute. The attribute with the smallest entropy is used to split the set S on that particular iteration.Entropy = 0 implies it is of pure class, that means all are of the same category.

Information Gain IG(A) tells us how much uncertainty in S was reduced after splitting set S on attribute A. Mathematical representation of Information gain is shown here -

I G ( A , S ) = H ( S ) − ∑ t ∈ T p ( t ) H ( t )

Where,

* H(S) - Entropy of set S.
* T - The subsets created from splitting set S by attribute A such that

S = ⋃ t ϵ T t

* p(t) - The proportion of the number of elements in t to the number of elements in set S.
* H(t) - Entropy of subset t.

In ID3, information gain can be calculated (instead of entropy) for each remaining attribute. The attribute with the largest information gain is used to split the set S on that particular iteration.

The steps in ID3 algorithm are as follows:

1.Calculate entropy for the dataset. 2.For each attribute/feature.

* 1. Calculate entropy for all its categorical values.
  2. Calculate information gain for the feature.

1. Find the feature with maximum information gain. 4.Repeat it until we get the desired tree.

Characteristics of ID3 Algorithm are as follows:

* 1. ID3 uses a greedy approach that's why it does not guarantee an optimal solution; it can get stuck in local optimums.
  2. ID3 can overfit to the training data (to avoid overfitting, smaller decision trees should be preferred over larger ones).
  3. This algorithm usually produces small trees, but it does not always produce the smallest possible tree.
  4. ID3 is harder to use on continuous data (if the values of any given attribute is continuous, then there are many more places to split the data on this attribute, and searching for the best value to split by can be time consuming).

# COMPARISON AND RESULTS

In the bussy life people are not able to give care to their skin .This website helps users to give proper care to their skin by spending only a small amount of time. Giving their skin what suits them the best. They can focus on the ingredients rather than the brands.The Existing System recommends only particular brand products.Focus given to the brand rather than the contents.Visiting a doctor directly consumes time.Checking each and every product content one by one is time consuming.The DERMDOC website will be very useful for the upcoming generations since competition is growing day by day thus everyone is in a rush. Through this they can access useful skin products and give proper care to skin that suits their skin type. In the project details from users about their skin problems is collected through quiz.Based on the information collected we recommend them the product.With help of an online dermatologist we help them to get to know if they are allergic to some contents in the products.While users search the product the harmful ingredients will be highlighted.Helpful articles are provided.

# TESTING

## INTRODUCTION

Software testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification design and coding. Testing begins by testing program modules separately , followed by testing “bundled” modules as a unit. A program module may function perfectly in isolation but fail when interfaced with successively larger up to the system test level. The following methods were carried out to ensure the correctness and reliability.

## UNIT TESTING

All during the system design actively, basic program modules are tested. At this stage program modules are tested. At this stage programmers usually make their own data. Unit testing with test data is necessary, ofcourse, but it is not sufficient. Although it is important to know if the logic included in a program works properly, conditions that are not included in the program are also considered. In this mainly syntax and logical errors of the programs are tested.

## INTEGRATION TESTING

As modules pass unit tests, they are integrated for testing. Programs are invariably related to one another and interact in a total system. Each program is tested to see whether it confirms related programs in the system. Each portion of the system is tested against the entire module with both test data and live data before the entire system is ready to be tested.

## VALIDATION TESTING

Validation succeeds when the software functions in a manner the user wishes. Validation refers to the process of using a website to live in an environment in order to find errors. During the course of validation system failure may occur and sometimes coding has to be changed according to the requirement. Thus the feedback from the validation phase generally produces changes in the website.

# CONCLUSION

It has been a great pleasure for me to work on this exciting and challenging project. The website “DERMDOC” is very useful for the upcoming generations since competition is growing day by day thus everyone is in a rush. Through this they can access useful skin products and give proper care to skin that suits their skin type. In the project details from users about their skin problems is collected through quiz.Based on the information collected we recommend them the product.With help of an online dermatologist we help them to get to know if they are allergic to some contents in the products.While users search the product the harmful ingredients will be highlighted.Helpful articles are provided.

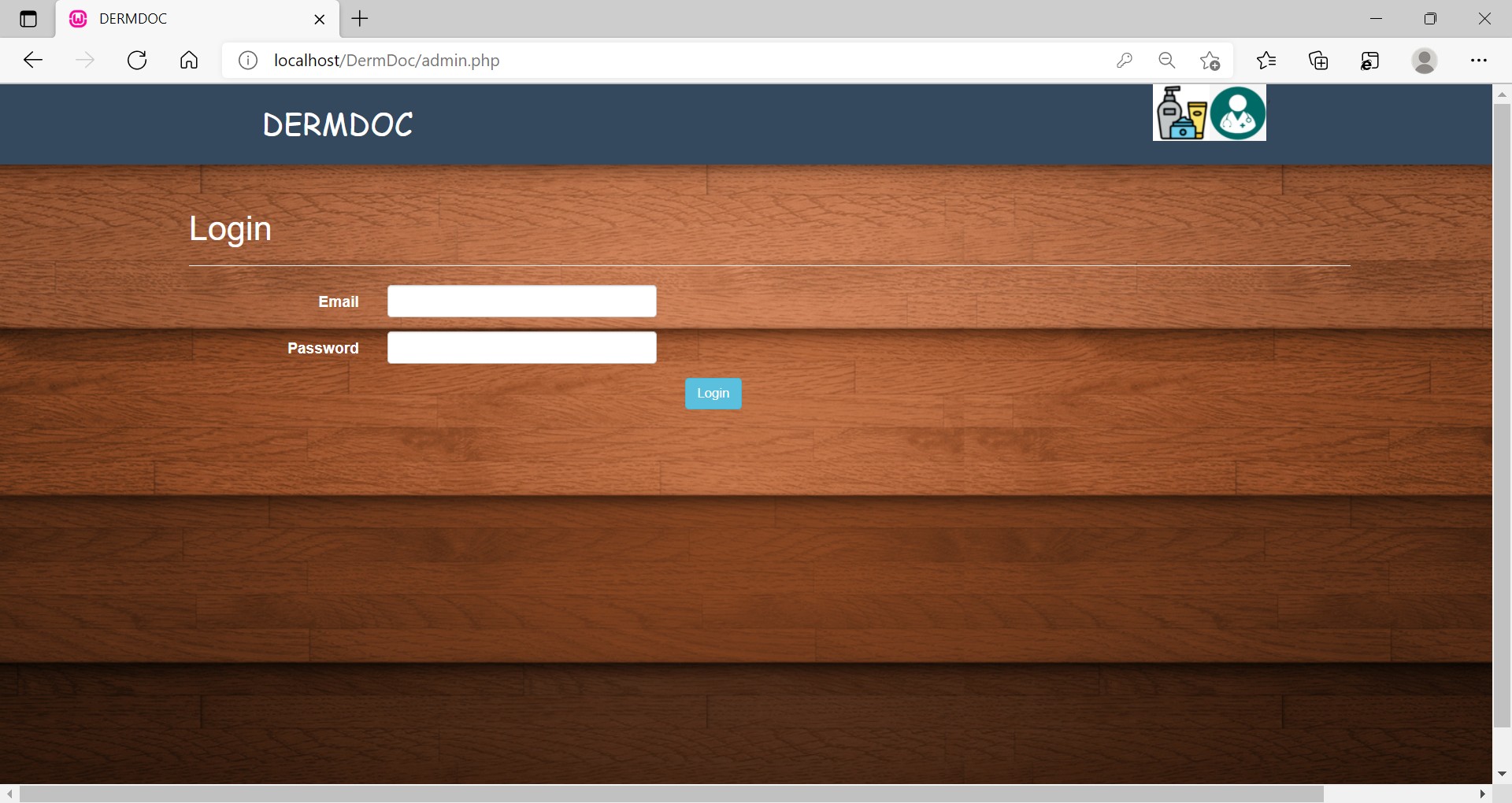
# REFERENCES

* + - Overview of use of decision tree algorithm in machine learning” 2011 IEE Control and System Graduate Research Colloquium.
* The analysis and optimization of the decision tree based on the ID3 algorithm by He Zhang, Runjing Zhou.

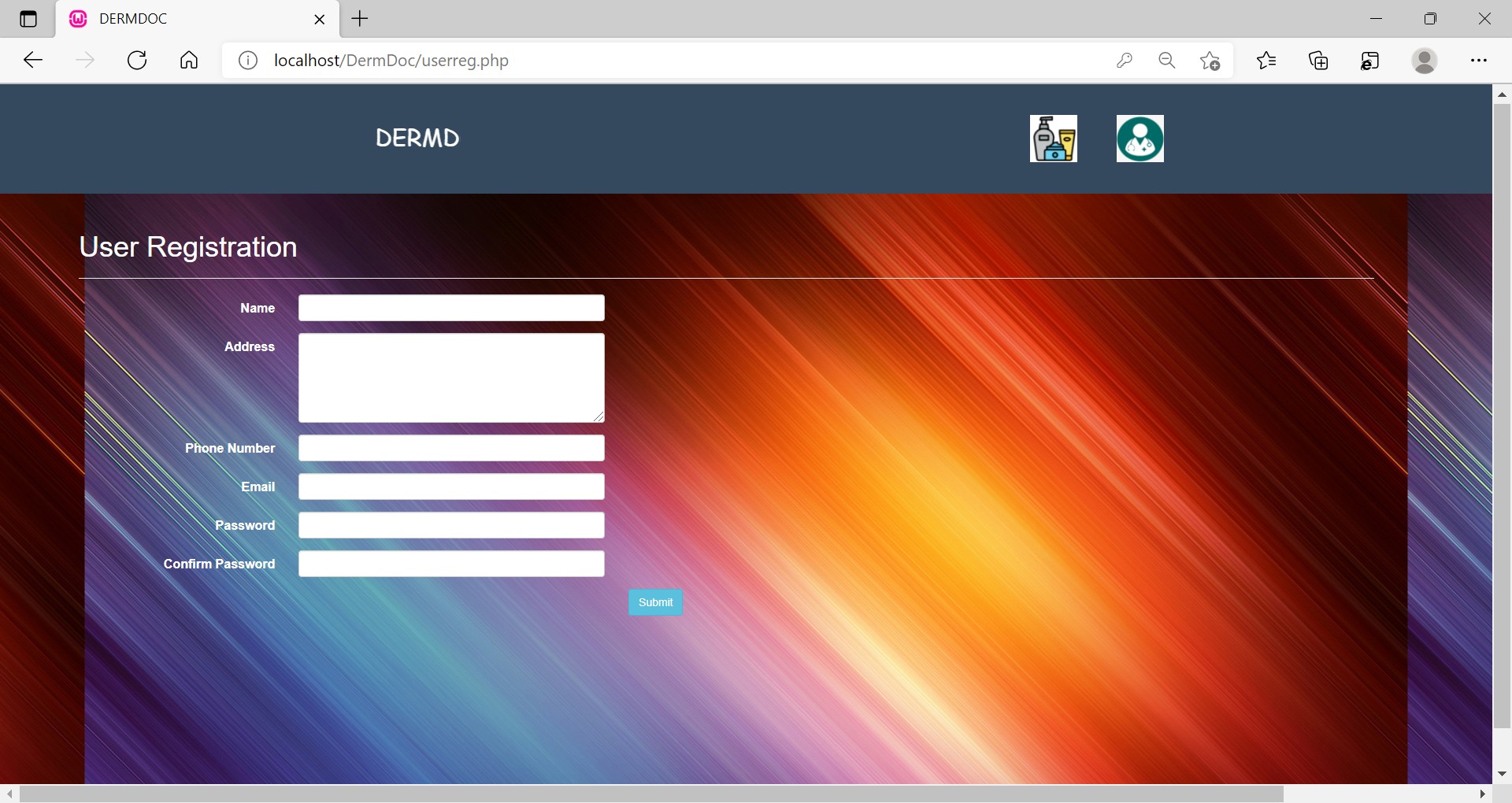
# APPENDIX

## 13.1 SCREENSHOT HOMEPAGE

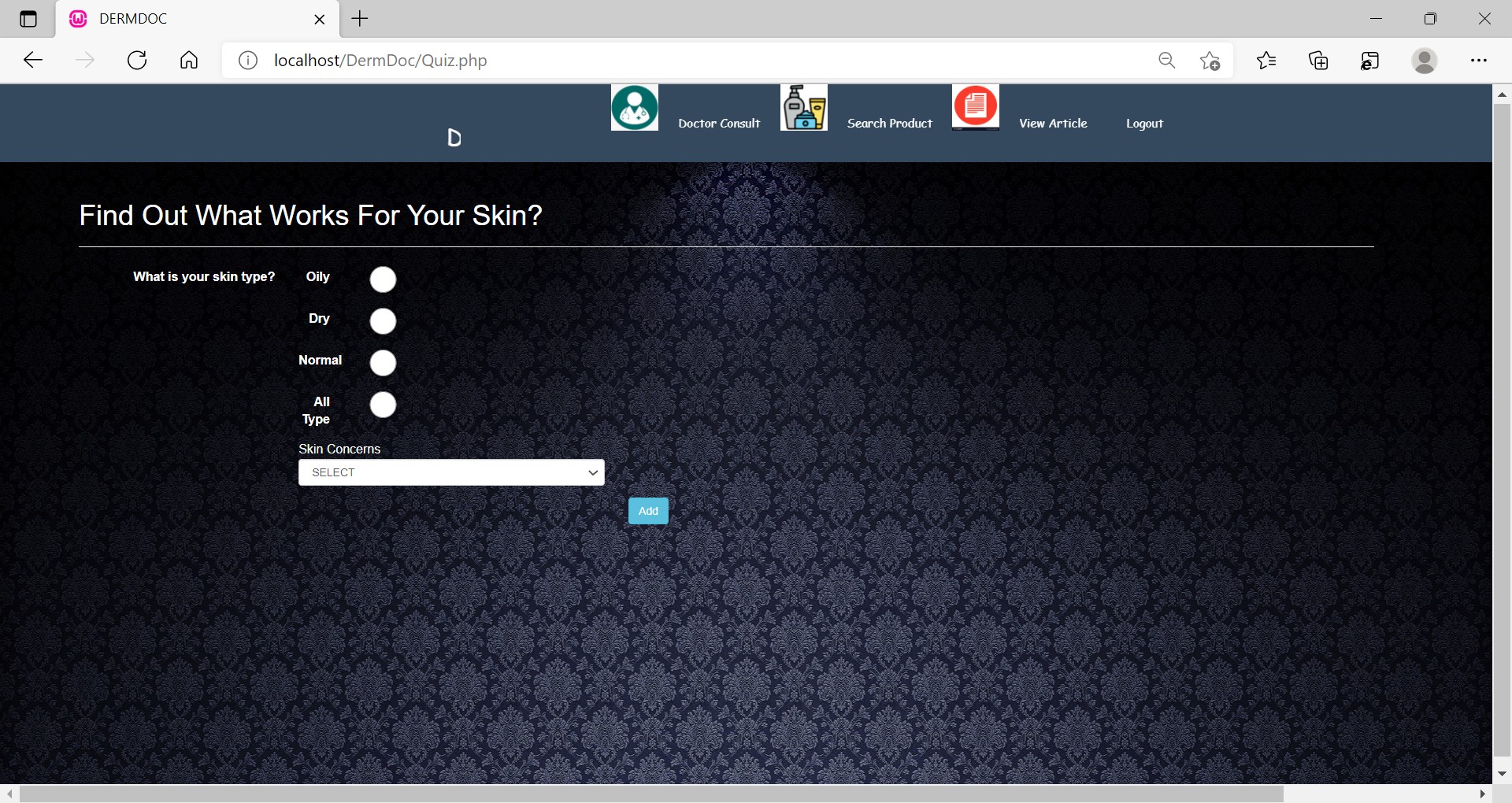
**ADMIN LOGIN**



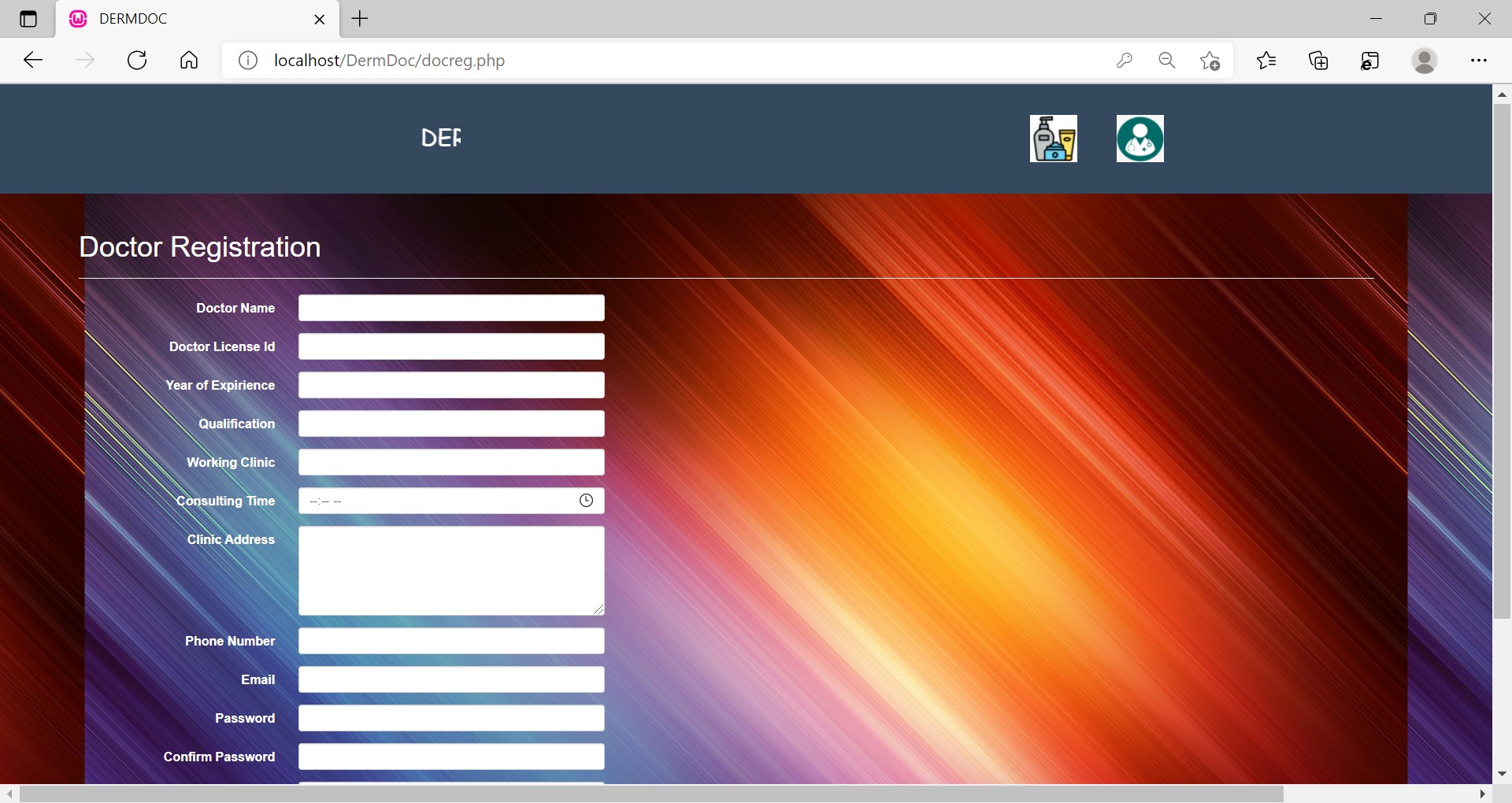
## USER REGISTRATION



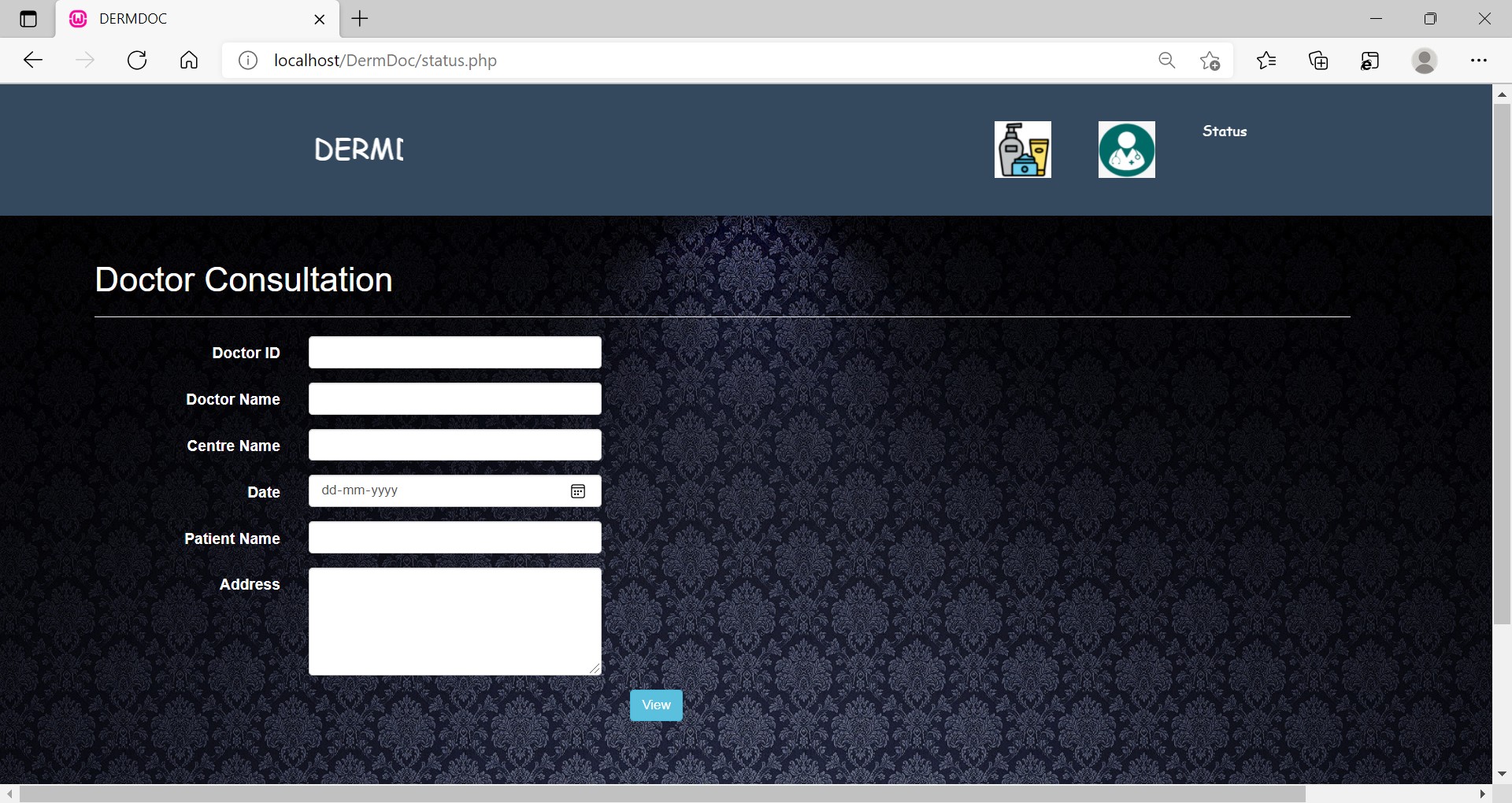
**QUIZ**



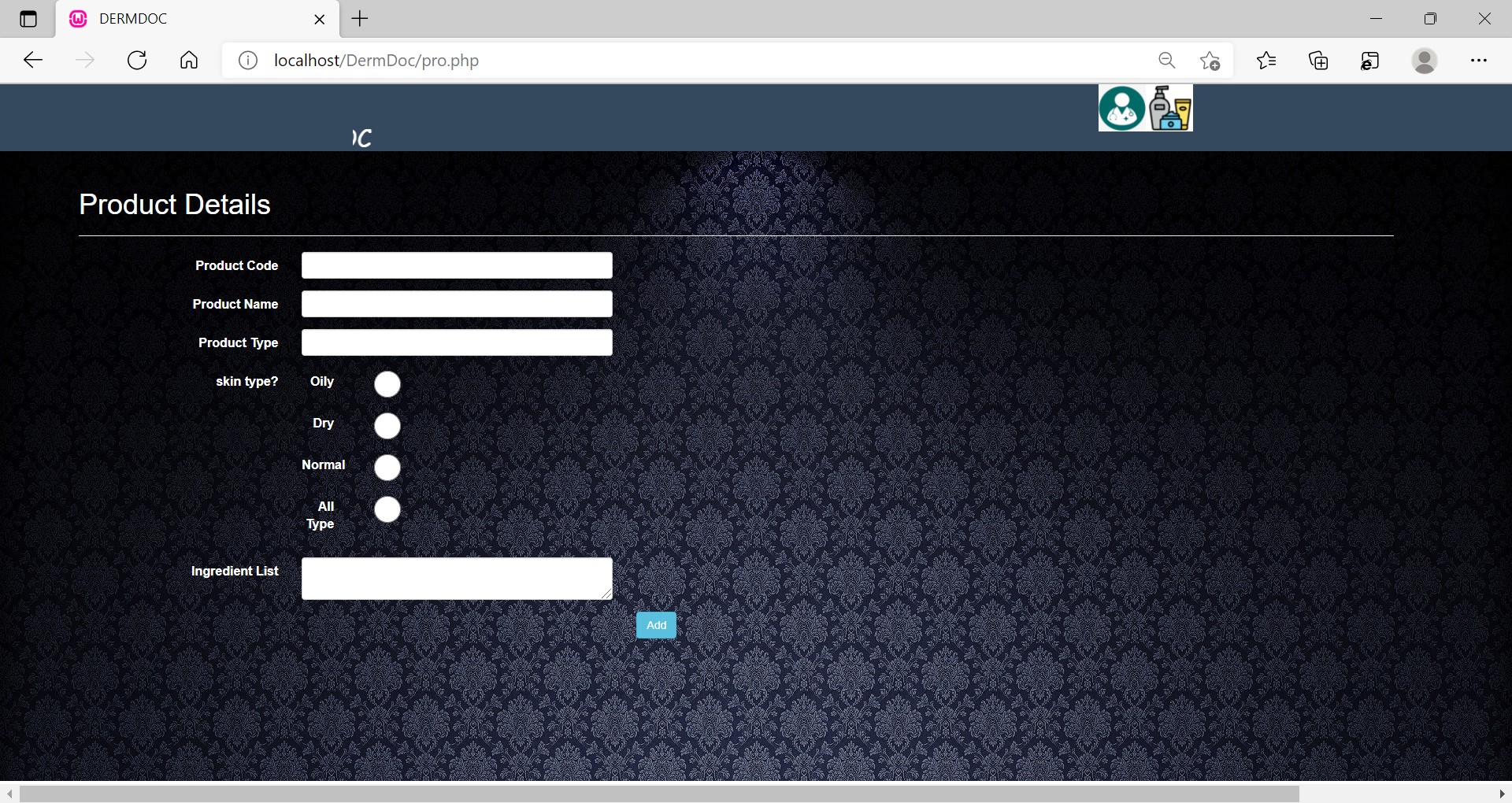
## DOCTOR REGISTRATION



**DOCTOR CONSULTATION**



## PRODUCT DETAILS



**ARTICLES**

