Woodworkers
Of
India

(Synopsis)

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Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction

This project is based on the concept to connect carpenters, dealers and distributors with the company. Our mission is give the carpenters, dealers and distributors a right way to connect with the company which supports them by giving high qualified product as well as various gifts as per the purchasing. This project is developed by Java language using android studio and asp.net using visual studio. The carpenters, dealers and the distributers are required to resister on the Woodworkers Of India websites by providing the name, email, personal mobile number, location. Login form is the core form of the project. It permits the admin to login into the project. Every control of this project has it's individually functionally which makes our project more worthy. Admin has some authority to add the carpenters, dealers and distributors who register. When he was added to the company he has to now type his id and password to enter into the website. Whenever, user inserts correct username and password dynamically, dashboard is opened. In the dashboard he has his personal information like his name, id, points, date on which company added him, the expire date of the id and the days left for expiration. Further there is sub-option in the top left corner of the main page. There is sub option in the top left corner of the main page. In this he has many features to access. In the first, he has dashboard option or his main page where he gets all his personal information. After that there is Overview of the company. After that there is add point option, after opening it, there are two option i.e. scan code and enter code, the carpenters, dealers and distributor has to enter his coupon number by using either of the two methods he is comfortable with. After that he get the value of the coupon and now he can add this points/value to his account. He may check his point in the next option. He may also transfer his points by just typing client's id. In the redeem section he may check the goods he can buy from his collected points.

1.1 Technology used

1.1.1 Java

Java is a general-purpose computer programming language that is concurrent, class-based, object-oriented and specifically designed to have as few implementation dependencies as possible. It is intended to let application developers "write once, run anywhere" (WORA) meaning that compiled Java code can run on all platforms that support Java without the need for recompilation. Java applications are typically compiled to bytecode that can run on any Java virtual machine (JVM) regardless of computer architecture. As of 2016, Java is one of the most popular programming languages in use, particularly for client-server web applications, with a reported 9

million developers. Java was originally developed by James Gosling at Sun Microsystems (which has since been acquired by Oracle Corporation) and released in 1995 as a core component of Sun Microsystems' Java platform. The language derives much of its syntax from C and C++, but it has fewer low-level facilities than either of them

1.1.2 XML

In computing, Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a markup language that defines a set of rules for encoding documents in a format that is both human-readable and machine-readable. The W3C's XML Specification and several other related specifications all of them free open standards define XML.The design goals of XML emphasize simplicity, generality, and usability across the Internet.It is a textual data format with strong support via Unicode for different human languages. Although the design of XML focuses on documents, the language is widely used for the representation of arbitrary data structures such as those used in web services.Several schema systems exist to aid in the definition of XML-based languages, while programmers have developed many application programming interfaces (APIs) to aid the processing of XML data.ASP.NET is an open source server-side application framework designed for web development to produce dynamic web pages. It was developed by Microsoft to allow programmers to build dynamic websites, web applications and web services.

1.1.3 Android

Android is a mobile operating system that is based on a modied version of Linux. It was originally developed by a startup of the same name, Android, Inc. In 2005, as part of its strategy to enter the mobile space, Google purchased Android and took over its development work (as well as its development team).This simple development model makes Android very attractive and has thus piqued the interest of many vendors. This has been especially true for companies aected by the phenomenon of Apples iPhone, a hugely successful product that revolutionized the smart phone industry. Such companies include Motorola and Sony Ericsson, which for many years have been developing their own mobile operating systems.

4.1.4 HTML

HTML (Hypertext Mark-Up Language) is what is known as a "mark-up language" whose role is to prepare written documents using formatting tags. The tags indicate how the document is presented and how it links to other documents.HTML is also used for reading documents on the Internet from different computers, thanks to the HTTP protocol, which allows users to remotely access documents stored at a specific address on the network, called a URL.The World Wide Web (WWW for short), or simply the Web, is the worldwide network formed by all the documents (called "web pages") which are connected to one another by hyperlinks.Web pages are usually organized around a main page, which acts as a hub for browsing other pages with hyperlinks. This group of web pages joined by hyperlinks and centeredon a main page is called a website.The Web is a vast living archive composed of a myriad of web sites, giving people access to web pages that may contain formatted text, images, sounds, video, etc.

HTML Document Structure

HTML documents are structured into two parts, the HEAD, and the BODY. Both of these are contained within the HTML element -- this element simply denotes this as an HTML document.The head contains information about the document that is not generally displayed with the document, such as its TITLE. The BODY contains the body of the text, and is where you place the document material to be displayed. Elements allowed inside the HEAD, such as TITLE, are not allowed inside the BODY, and vice versa.

4.1.5 CSS (Cascading Style Sheet)

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation semantics (the look and formatting) of a document written in a markup language. It's most common application is to style web pages written in HTML and XHTML, but the language can also be applied to any kind of XML document, including plain XML, SVL and XUL.

CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content (written in HTML or a similar markup language) from document presentation, including elements such as the layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple pages to share formatting, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content (such as by allowing for table less web design). CSS can also allow the same markup page

to be presented in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or screen reader) and on Braille-based, tactile devices. It can also be used to allow the web page to display differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed. While the author of a document typically links that document to a CSS file, readers can use a different style sheet, perhaps one on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified.

Syntax

CSS has a simple syntax and uses a number of English keywords to specify the names of various style properties. A style sheet consists of a list of rules. Each rule or rule-set consists of one or more selectors, and a declaration block.

Pseudo-classes are used in CSS selectors to permit formatting based on information that is outside the document tree. An often-used example of a pseudo-class is: hover, which identifies content only when the user 'points to' the visible element, usually by holding the mouse cursor over it. It is appended to a selector as in a: hover or #elementid:hover. A pseudo-class classifies document elements, such as: link or: visited, whereas a pseudo-element makes a selection that may consist of partial elements, such as: first-line or :first-letter.

Selectors may be combined in many ways, especially in CSS 2.1, to achieve great specificity and flexibility.

4.1.6 jQuery

Jquery is a JavaScript library. jQuery simplifies JavaScript programming. jQuery is easy to learn. The main purpose of jQuery is to make it much easier to use JavaScript on your website. jQuery takes a lot of common tasks that require many lines of JavaScript code to accomplish, and wrap them into methods that you can call with a single line of code. The jQuery library has HTML/DOM manipulation, CSS manipulation, HTML event methods, Effects and animation, AJAX and Utilities features. JQuery library as such is not a bulky library in term of size, execution time, etc. Therefore jQuery is lightweight, easy and fast. There are various free plug-in’s available on the internet which can use in our projects. For example, jquery tabs jtemplate, etc.

2.1 Feasibility Study

Feasibility analysis aims to uncover the strengths and weaknesses of a Project. In its simplest term, the two criteria to judge feasibility are cost required and value to be attained. As such, a well-designed feasibility analysis should provide a historical background of the project, description of the project or service, details of the operations and management and legal requirements.

1. **Technical Feasibility**: To determine whether the proposed system is technically feasible, we take into consideration the technical issues involved behind the system. Under this factor, the proposed system is feasible as the technical requirements are pretty basic. This system can be developed using simple languages like ASP.NET, JavaScript, CSS, and HTML.
2. **Operational Feasibility**: To determine the operational feasibility of the system, we take into consideration the users. This system is operational feasible since the users are familiar with the technologies and hence there is no need to gear up the personal to use the system. Still some basic knowledge regarding use of web browser interface must be there.
3. **Economic Feasibility:** To determine the economic feasibility, we take into consideration the cost requirements of the system. Since this is a computer generated website, the cost requirements is basically negligible. Hence, this system is economically feasible.
4. **Schedule Feasibility:** To determine the schedule feasibility, we take into consideration the time constraints. Under the given time constraints, core features of the proposed system can be developed. Hence, this system is feasible under this factor

2.2 Objectives

Following are some objectives of the project:

1. **Digital Repository of all Carpenters, Dealers, Distributors:** Data of Carpenters, dealers, Distributors could not be lost.
2. **Interactive environment:** At Woodworkers Of India, Carpenters, Dealers and Distributors can interact with each other. They can share there points, etc.

3. **User accounts and their management**: The new site is also composed with the feature of sign in and signup.. The management of these accounts is done by the admin of site. The admin can assign roles to existing users' viz. admin user. Each role has different functionality and privilege.
4. **Audios and Videos (future):** The site will be much better in future. There will be addition of various audios and videos of related Company for Advertisement. They are provided in a light method using new features of HTML5 so as to make site fast and light.

Software Requirements:

- Operating System : Windows, Mac, Linux, Android, IOS, BlackBerry (any)
- Front End : Microsoft Visual Studio 2013
- Back End : SQL Server 2008
- Design : Bootstrap, CSS, jQuery , Ajax
- Browser : Google Chrome , Safari , Opera and any other

Supported Architecture

- 32-bit (X86)
- 64-bit(X64)
- Mobile devices

Hardware Requirements:

- Processor: Intel(R)Core(TM),I3-2350M
- CPU@2.30Ghz
- RAM: 4GB
- System Type: 64-bit operating system
- Printer, Mouse & Keyboard

Non Functional Requirements:

Nonfunctional requirements deal with the characteristics of the system which cannot be expressed as functions– Such as the maintainability of the system, portability of the system, usability of the system, etc. Nonfunctional requirements may include:

- reliability issues
- accuracy of results
- human - computer interface issues
- Constraints on the system implementation, etc.

Functional Requirements:

Functional requirements deal with the characteristics of the system which can be expressed as functions. Nonfunctional requirements may include:

- Registration and login
- Rating and Reviews
- Managing accounts

6.1 Reference Manual

- http://www.w3schools.com/
- https://angularjs.org/
- http://www.tutorialspoint.com/bootstrap
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets0
- http://stackoverflow.com/

BLOG : https://wordpress.com/posts/bhupindersingh1994.wordpress.com