**A Project Report On**

**“Qalaxy Labs”**

Submitted in Partial Fulfilment for the

Degree Of

Bachelor of Computer Application

By

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**Under the guidance of**

**Faculty Internship Guide Industry Guide**

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**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project entitled 'Qalaxy Labs,' submitted by Student Anirudh Choudhary (21BCAN078), is a satisfactory account of the bona fide work done under our supervision and is recommended for partial fulfillment for the award of the degree Bachelor of Computer Application at JECRC University, Jaipur (Raj).

Date: 03-05-2024

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**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

I am very thankful to my supervisor and all the members of my Advisory Committee for their invaluable suggestions and guidelines throughout my entire work in every aspect. I am also very grateful to Mr. Amar Verma for providing me with this opportunity to complete my project work and for his invaluable suggestions. Last but not least, I express my thanks to all the faculty and staff members of the Computer Application Department for their valuable support.

Anirudh Choudhary (21BCAN078)

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# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Decentralized Cryptocurrency Exchange (DCE) is a revolutionary platform that enables users to trade various cryptocurrencies in a peer-to-peer manner without the need for intermediaries. Unlike traditional exchanges, which are centralized and prone to hacking and manipulation, a DCE operates on blockchain technology, ensuring transparency, security, and immutability of transactions.

The core technology underlying the DCE is blockchain, a distributed ledger that records all transactions across a network of computers. Each transaction is cryptographically secured and verified by network participants, eliminating the risk of fraud and manipulation.

Built using cutting-edge blockchain technologies such as Ethereum, Hyperledger, or EOS, the DCE provides a decentralized marketplace where users can buy, sell, and trade cryptocurrencies directly with each other. Smart contracts, self-executing contracts with the terms of the agreement directly written into code, govern the exchange process, ensuring trust and efficiency.

The DCE offers a user-friendly interface for traders to create accounts, deposit and withdraw funds, place buy and sell orders, and monitor their portfolio in real-time. It also incorporates advanced trading features such as limit orders, stop-loss orders, and margin trading, empowering users to execute sophisticated trading strategies.

One of the key advantages of a decentralized cryptocurrency exchange is its resilience to censorship and government intervention. Since the exchange is distributed across a network of nodes, it cannot be shut down or regulated by any single authority, ensuring freedom of access and control over users' funds.

Moreover, the DCE prioritizes privacy and security, employing robust encryption techniques and decentralized storage solutions to safeguard users' personal information and assets. With no central point of failure, the exchange offers unparalleled resilience against cyber attacks and data breaches.

In conclusion, the Decentralized Cryptocurrency Exchange represents the future of digital asset trading, offering a secure, transparent, and censorship-resistant alternative to traditional centralized exchanges. By harnessing the power of blockchain technology, it empowers individuals to take control of their financial assets and participate in the global economy on their own terms.

# CHAPTER 2: Software Requirements Specification (SRS)

A software requirements specification is a document that captures complete description about how the system is expected to perform. It is usually signed off at the end of requirements engineering phase.

**Product perspective**

The software product is a Web application. The application will be made up of two parts, one administrator who has all the rights and the other user who has limited rights to handle the application. The two users of the system, namely the Service Manager (Admin/owner) and Customers (buyer/seller) interact with the system in different ways.

**Product Functions**

First of all it will authenticate the user whether he is Admin or User the unauthorized person can’t get access to the application.

The Admin will be able to Add, delete, and modify Product details. He can also Add, delete and modify Service Request made by Customers. He can use this application to check all reports related to Product Sell, and assign work order as well as he can manipulate the data of Repair Request.

The User has some less function compare to Admin. He will be able to Submit Service Requests, Update Own Profile etc. He can check request status.

**Safety Requirements**

All the data will be saved to database for safety purpose so there will be no data loss. These data can be accessed only by an authorized person so data theft is also not possible in this application.

**Security Requirements**

For preventing unauthorized access to the application, this application have login feature so only granted user can access with defined rights.

# CHAPTER 3: DATA GATHERING

Data collection is the systematic approach to gathering and measuring information from a variety of sources to get a complete and accurate picture of an area of interest. Data collection enables a person or organization to answer relevant questions, evaluate outcomes and make predictions about future probabilities and trends. Accurate data collection is essential to maintaining the integrity of research, making informed business decisions and ensuring quality assurance.

**Feasibility study**

Feasibility study means to check whether the project is feasible or not, that means possible or not. Some feasibility study regarding this project is as follows: -

**Economic Feasibility**

The project has shown the economic feasibility by the study of the fact that by using this software the increased number of the customers can be given service effectively and efficiently and can save a lot time and saving time means saving money. The cost and benefit analysis has shown that cost that have incurred in developing the project is less than the benefits that the project is going to provide once it is developed, so this project has passed the feasibility test.

Technical Feasibility Technical feasibility centers on the existing computer system (Hardware, Software etc.) and to what extent it supports the existing system. As the existing system computer system is viable so there is no matter of technical feasibility that is the system is technically feasible. In this type of feasibility study it is checked whether there is a need of new hardware/software or not. What are the basic requirements of the project? If there is need then how it can be fulfilled. In this context, this project doesn’t need any special hardware or software.

**Behavioral Feasibility**

The User also interested in this project, as it will help them to do work with ease and efficiently without complexity, so they supported the development of this project with full enthusiasm. This shows the behavioral feasibility of the project.

**Time Feasibility**

It is the determination of whether a proposed project can be implemented fully within stipulated time frame. The project was decided to be done in three months and was thought to be feasible.

**Operational Feasibility**

In this feasibility study it is determined whether there is need of well qualified operator or simple user. Is there need to train the operator or not? This project is supporting the Graphical User Interface; hence operating this project is so simple. Even a person who has a little knowledge of computer can easily handle this well. There is no need of trained operator.

# CHAPTER 4: SOFTWARE PROCESS MODEL

The Software Process Models are the various processes or methodologies that are being selected for the development of the project depending on the project’s aims and goals. There are many development life cycle models that have been developed in order to achieve different required objectives. The models specify the various stages of the process and the order in which they are carried out.

The selection of the model has very high impact on the testing that is carried out. It will define the what, where and when of our planned testing, influence regression testing, and largely determines which test techniques to use. Choosing right model for developing the software product or application is very important. Based on the model the development and testing processes are carried out. A Process Model describes the sequence of phases for the entire lifetime of a product. Therefore it is sometimes also called Software Life Cycle. This covers everything from the initial commercial idea until the final de-installation or disassembling of the product after its use.