QuickFind

**A PROJECT REPORT**

**for**

**Mini Project (KCA353) Session (2024-25)**

**Submitted by VINEET PANDEY**

**(2300290140203) UJJWAL SINGH (2300290140196) ZEESHAN HUSAIN (2300290140213) TINKU SINGH (2300290140194)**

## Submitted in partial fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

## Under the Supervision of Dr. AMIT KUMAR

**(Associate Professor)**

****

**Submitted to**

## Department Of Computer Applications

**KIET Group of Institutions, Ghaziabad,Uttar Pradesh-201206**

**DECLARATION**

We hereby declare that the work presented in this report entitled **"QuickFind"**, was carried out by us. We have not submitted the matter embodied in this report for the award of any other degree or diploma of any other University or Institute.

We affirm that no portion of our work is plagiarized, and the experiments and results reported in the report are not manipulated. In the event of a complaint of plagiarism or the manipulation of the experiments and results, we shall be fully responsible and answerable.

## Team Members

**VINEET PANDEY**

### (2300290140203)

**UJJWAL SINGH**

### (2300290140196)

**ZEESHAN HUSAIN**

### (2300290140213)

**TINKU SINGH**

### (2300290140194)

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

At the outset, we express our deepest gratitude to our guide and advisor, **Dr. Amit Kumar,** for his invaluable guidance, support, and motivation throughout the project. Without his constant encouragement and expert insights, this project would not have reached its successful completion.

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**VINEET PANDEY**

### (2300290140203)

**UJJWAL SINGH**

### (2300290140196)

**ZEESHAN HUSAIN**

### (2300290140213)

**TINKU SINGH**

### (2300290140194)

**CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that **VINEET PANDEY**, **UJJWAL SINGH PUNDIR**, **ZEESHAN HUSAIN**, and **TINKU SINGH** have successfully carried out the project work titled **"QuickFind"** for their **Master of Computer Applications (MCA)** under the supervision of **Dr. Amit Kumar, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Applications, KIET Group of Institutions, Ghaziabad**.

The work embodied in this report is original and has not been submitted for any other degree or diploma.

This is to certify that the above statement made by the candidate is correct to the best of our knowledge.

Date: **Dr. Amit Kumar**

Assistant Professor

KIET Group of Institutions, Ghaziabad

**Signature of Internal Examiner Signature of External Examiner**

**Dr. Arun Kumar Tripathi**

**Head, Department of Computer Application KIET Group of Institutions, Ghaziabad**

# ABSTRACT

QuickFind is a web-based platform designed to help users discover nearby shops and local service providers using geolocation technology. The platform provides real-time information about businesses in the user’s vicinity, categorized by services, and includes a feedback mechanism for users to review and rate providers.

The project was developed using modern web technologies like Django for the backend, React.js for the frontend, PostgreSQL for database management, and Google Maps API for geolocation. Testing and deployment demonstrated that QuickFind offers accurate, fast, and user-friendly service discovery.

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**CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION**

# Problem Statement

In an increasingly digitized world, finding reliable local services quickly remains a challenge for many. Traditional directories are often outdated, and popular platforms may overlook smaller businesses.

## Solution Overview

**QuickFind is designed to address this issue by providing users with real-time, location- based access to nearby shops and service providers. The platform enables businesses to reach local customers more effectively and helps users make informed decisions.**

## Key Highlights

* **User-centric Design:** Intuitive interfaces tailored for diverse demographics.
* **Geolocation Integration:** Accurate results based on the user’s current position.
* **Scalability:** A robust backend architecture ensures seamless operation with increasing users.

### Team Contribution

The project was collaboratively developed by four team members under the mentorship of Dr. Amit Kumar, with contributions in design, coding, and testing.

## Objectives

* 1. To create an intuitive platform for finding local shops and services.
  2. To leverage geolocation technology for real-time search and filtering.
  3. To ensure scalability and adaptability for future expansion.
  4. To facilitate easy onboarding for businesses.

## Literature Review

### Existing Solutions

* **Google My Business:** Offers extensive business listings but lacks detailed local categorization.
* **Justdial:** Covers a broad range of services but is cluttered and less user-friendly.
* **Zomato/UrbanClap:** Specialized platforms focusing on specific niches (e.g., food, home services).

### Research Findings

* Local business discoverability remains a gap in rural and semi-urban areas.
* User preferences lean towards platforms with easy navigation and real-time updates.

### Technological Insights

* Geolocation-based services have seen a 25% increase in user engagement.
* Open-source frameworks like Django and Flask streamline rapid prototyping.

## System Design and Architecture

### Architecture Overview

QuickFind employs a client-server architecture, with the front-end interacting with a REST API on the back-end.

### Key Components

* 1. **Front-end:** HTML, CSS, JavaScript (React.js)
  2. **Back-end:** Python (Django)
  3. **Database:** PostgreSQL for storing business and user data.
  4. **APIs:** Google Maps API for geolocation and place details.

### Diagrams

* + - **Use-case Diagram:** Illustrating user interactions with the system.
    - **ER Diagram:** Representing database schema.
    - **Flowchart:** Detailing request-response cycles.

## Implementation

### Modules

* 1. **User Authentication:** Secure login and registration using Django's authentication framework.
  2. **Search Functionality:** Location-based search with category filters.
  3. **Admin Panel:** Allows businesses to update their profiles and services.

### Development Stages

* + - Stage 1: Setting up the project environment and basic skeleton.
    - Stage 2: Developing core functionalities and integrating APIs.
    - Stage 3: Testing and optimization.

## Features and Functionalities

* 1. **Search:** Users can search for shops and services within a specific radius.
  2. **Filters:** Refine results based on categories like groceries, healthcare, etc.
  3. **Feedback System:** Ratings and reviews from users.
  4. **Responsive Design:** Ensures compatibility across devices.

1. **Technologies Used**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Technology** | **Purpose** | **Example** |
| **HTML/CSS** | UI design | Responsive layouts |
| **React.js** | Front-end framework | Interactive components |
| **Django** | Back-end framework | REST API  development |
| **PostgreSQL** | Database | Data storage |
| **Google Maps API** | Geolocation services | Dynamic map rendering |

# CHAPTER 2 FEASIBILITY STUDY

### Technical Feasibility

The technical feasibility of QuickFind involves assessing the technology stack, infrastructure, and resources required to develop and maintain the application. The chosen technologies, such as React for the frontend and Node.js for the backend, are widely adopted and have strong community support, ensuring access to resources and expertise. Additionally, the use of MongoDB for data storage provides flexibility and scalability, accommodating varying data loads as the application grows.

### Economical Feasibility

The economical feasibility focuses on the cost-benefit analysis of QuickFind. Initial investments will include development costs, server hosting, and marketing expenses. However, the potential for revenue generation through advertising, premium listings, and partnerships with local businesses presents a lucrative opportunity. As the platform gains traction, these revenues can offset the initial costs, making the project economically viable in the long term.

### Operational Feasibility

Operational feasibility assesses whether the current organizational structure can support QuickFind. The project team comprises skilled developers and project managers capable of executing the project efficiently. Additionally, the platform’s user-friendly design aims to ensure a smooth onboarding experience for both consumers and businesses, facilitating operational success. User training and support mechanisms will be established to ensure ongoing satisfaction and engagement.

### Schedule Feasibility

The project timeline outlines key milestones, including requirements gathering, design, development, testing, and launch. With a well-defined schedule and dedicated resources, QuickFind is projected to launch within a reasonable timeframe. Regular updates and check- ins will be implemented to monitor progress and address any potential delays proactively.

# CHAPTER 3 METHODOLOGY

### Method Used

The development of QuickFind will follow an Agile methodology, which emphasizes iterative progress, collaboration, and flexibility. This approach enables the team to adapt to changing requirements and incorporate user feedback throughout the development process, ensuring a product that meets user needs effectively.

### System Analysis

A thorough analysis of user requirements and existing solutions will be conducted to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement. This analysis will inform the design and functionality of QuickFind, ensuring that it addresses user pain points and enhances the overall user experience.

### SDLC

The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) phases will be applied to ensure structured development:

* + 1. **Planning**: Define project scope and objectives.
    2. **Design**: Create architecture and user interface designs.
    3. **Development**: Implement features and functionalities.
    4. **Testing**: Conduct thorough testing to identify and resolve issues.
    5. **Deployment**: Launch the application for public use.
    6. **Maintenance**: Provide ongoing support and updates.

### Agile Methodology

Utilizing Agile principles, QuickFind will employ sprints to deliver incremental improvements. Each sprint will result in a functional prototype, allowing for continuous testing and feedback. This iterative approach ensures that the final product aligns with user expectations and market demands.

# CHAPTER 4 SYSTEM DESIGN

### Architecture

The architecture of QuickFind is designed to support scalability and reliability. It will follow a client-server model, where the frontend communicates with the backend via RESTful APIs. This separation of concerns allows for easier maintenance and enhancements in the future.

### Database Structure

The database will be structured to efficiently store user profiles, business listings, reviews, and location data. Key collections will include:

* + - Users: Stores user credentials and preferences.
    - Businesses: Contains business information, including services and customer reviews.
    - Reviews: Captures user feedback and ratings for businesses.

### Components Interaction

The interaction between components will be facilitated through API calls. Users will interact with the frontend, which will send requests to the backend to retrieve or update information. The backend will process these requests, interact with the database, and return the results to the frontend for display.

# CHAPTER 5 IMPLEMENTATION

### User Authentication

User authentication will be implemented to ensure secure access to the platform. Users will register and log in using their credentials, with secure password storage and verification methods in place.

### Search Functionality

The core feature of QuickFind is its location-based search functionality. Users will be able to input their location or allow the application to access their GPS coordinates to find nearby businesses and services.

### Service Provider Profiles

Each business will have a dedicated profile showcasing its services, ratings, and customer reviews. This feature will allow users to make informed decisions about which services to choose based on their needs.

### Code

The implementation of QuickFind will involve writing clean, modular code that adheres to best practices in web development. Version control systems will be utilized to manage code changes and facilitate collaboration among team members.

Home.tsx

import React, { useEffect, useState } from 'react';

import { BusinessCard } from '../components/BusinessCard'; import { Map } from '../components/Map';

import { SearchFilters } from '../components/SearchFilters'; import { Business } from '../types';

import { getCurrentLocation, calculateDistance } from '../utils/geolocation'; import { supabase } from '../lib/supabase';

export const Home: React.FC = () => {

const [businesses, setBusinesses] = useState<Business[]>([]);

const [userLocation, setUserLocation] = useState<{ lat: number; lng: number } | null>(null); const [selectedCategory, setSelectedCategory] = useState('');

const [sortBy, setSortBy] = useState<'distance' | 'rating'>('distance'); const [categories, setCategories] = useState<string[]>([]);

useEffect(() => {

const fetchUserLocation = async () => { try {

const position = await getCurrentLocation(); setUserLocation({

lat: position.coords.latitude, lng: position.coords.longitude

});

} catch (error) {

console.error('Error getting location:', error);

}

};

fetchUserLocation();

}, []);

useEffect(() => {

const fetchBusinesses = async () => {

let query = supabase.from('businesses').select('\*');

if (selectedCategory) {

query = query.eq('category', selectedCategory);

}

const { data, error } = await query;

if (error) {

console.error('Error fetching businesses:', error); return;

}

if (data && userLocation) {

const businessesWithDistance = data.map(business => ({

...business,

distance: calculateDistance( userLocation.lat, userLocation.lng, business.latitude, business.longitude

)

}));

const sorted = businessesWithDistance.sort((a, b) => { if (sortBy === 'distance') {

return a.distance - b.distance;

}

return b.rating - a.rating;

});

setBusinesses(sorted);

}

};

fetchBusinesses();

}, [userLocation, selectedCategory, sortBy]);

return (

<div className="min-h-screen bg-gray-100">

<div className="max-w-7xl mx-auto px-4 py-8">

<h1 className="text-3xl font-bold text-gray-900 mb-8">QuickFind</h1>

<SearchFilters categories={categories}

selectedCategory={selectedCategory} onCategoryChange={setSelectedCategory} sortBy={sortBy} onSortChange={setSortBy}

/>

<div className="grid grid-cols-1 lg:grid-cols-2 gap-8 mt-8">

<div className="space-y-4">

{businesses.map((business) => (

<BusinessCard key={business.id} business={business} distance={business.distance}

/>

))}

</div>

<div className="h-[600px] sticky top-8">

{userLocation && (

<Map businesses={businesses}

center={userLocation}

/>

)}

</div>

</div>

</div>

</div>

);

};

### Maps.tsx

import React from 'react';

import { GoogleMap, Marker, useLoadScript } from '@react-google-maps/api'; import { Business } from '../types';

interface MapProps { businesses: Business[];

center: { lat: number; lng: number }; onBusinessSelect?: (business: Business) => void;

}

export const Map: React.FC<MapProps> = ({ businesses, center, onBusinessSelect }) => { const { isLoaded } = useLoadScript({

googleMapsApiKey: import.meta.env.VITE\_GOOGLE\_MAPS\_API\_KEY

});

if (!isLoaded) return <div>Loading map...</div>;

return (

<GoogleMap zoom={14} center={center}

mapContainerClassName="w-full h-full rounded-lg"

>

{businesses.map((business) => (

<Marker key={business.id}

position={{ lat: business.latitude, lng: business.longitude }} onClick={() => onBusinessSelect?.(business)}

/>

))}

</GoogleMap>

);

};

### Index.ts

export interface Business { id: string;

name: string; category: string; description: string; address: string; latitude: number; longitude: number; rating: number;

reviews\_count: number; created\_at: string; user\_id: string;

}

export interface Review { id: string;

business\_id: string; user\_id: string; rating: number; comment: string; created\_at: string;

}

export interface User { id: string;

email: string; name: string; created\_at: string;

}

### Package-lock.json

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# CHAPTER 6

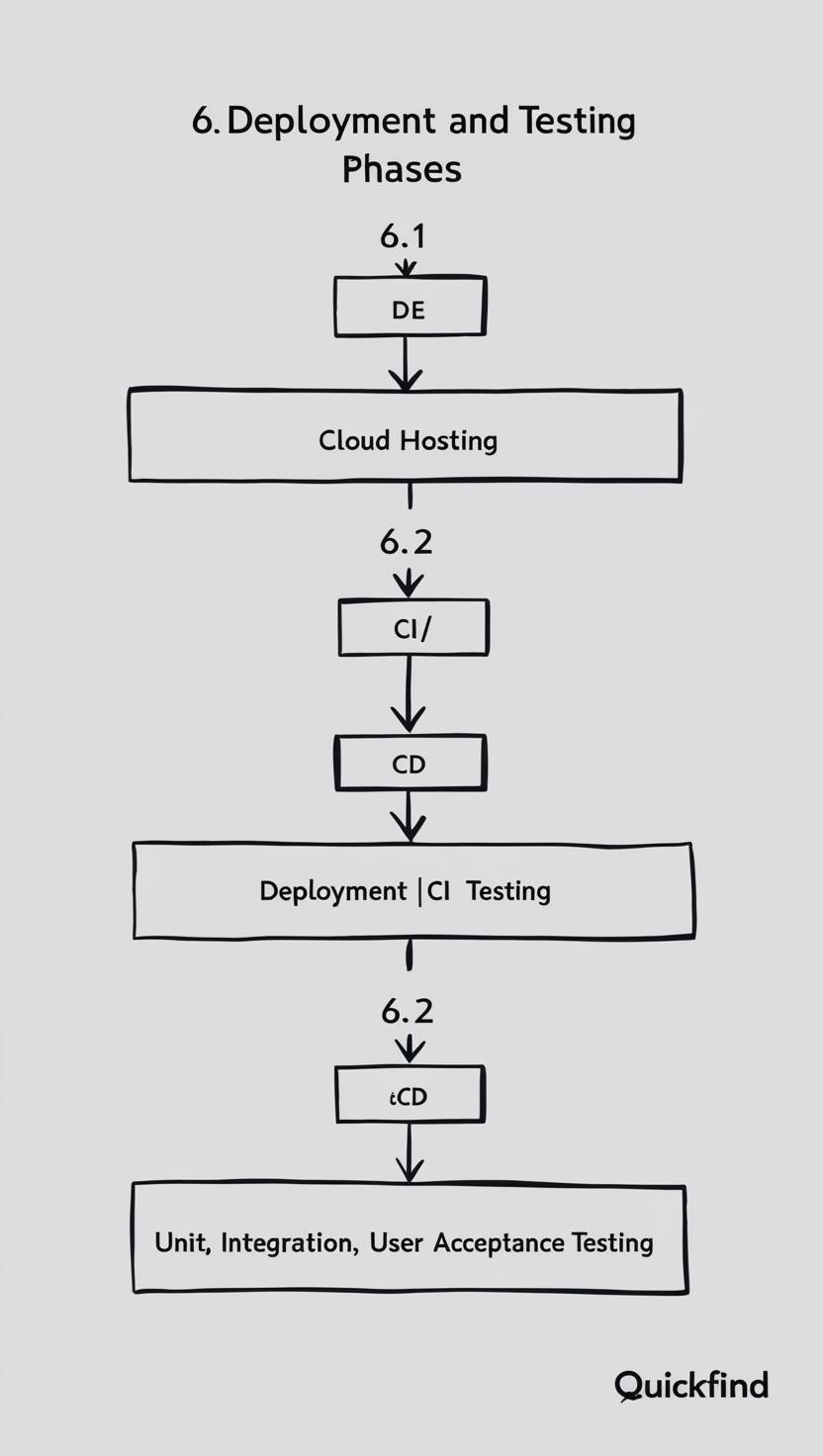
# DEPLOYMENT AND TESTING

### Deployment

Once the application is developed and tested, it will be deployed on cloud hosting services to ensure high availability and performance. Continuous integration and deployment (CI/CD) practices will be adopted to streamline updates and maintenance.

### Testing

Comprehensive testing will be conducted to ensure the application functions as intended. This will include unit testing, integration testing, and user acceptance testing to identify and resolve any issues before launch



# CHAPTER 7: INTENDED OUTCOMES

### Functional Deliverables

QuickFind is designed to deliver a range of functional features that facilitate user interaction with local businesses. These include:

* + 1. **User-Friendly Interface:** The platform offers a clean and intuitive interface that allows users to navigate easily, search for services, and find relevant businesses with minimal effort.
    2. **Real-Time Location Services:** Utilizing GPS technology, QuickFind provides real- time location services, enabling users to find shops and services based on their current geographical position.
    3. **Business Listings and Profiles:** Local businesses can create detailed profiles showcasing their offerings, operating hours, and customer reviews, enhancing their visibility to potential clients.
    4. **Search Filters and Sorting Options:** Users can apply various filters such as distance, service type, and ratings, allowing them to refine their search results based on personal preferences.
    5. **User Reviews and Ratings:** To foster community engagement, users can leave reviews and ratings for businesses, helping others make informed decisions while providing businesses with valuable feedback.
    6. **Promotional Features for Businesses:** Local businesses can utilize promotional tools within the platform to advertise special offers, discounts, and events, driving user engagement and increasing foot traffic.

### Societal Impact

QuickFind aims to create a positive societal impact by:

1. **Supporting Local Economies:** By enhancing the visibility of local businesses, QuickFind contributes to the economic vitality of communities, encouraging residents to shop locally.
2. **Fostering Community Connections:** The platform enables users to discover and connect with businesses in their area, promoting a sense of community and supporting local entrepreneurship.
3. **Encouraging Sustainable Practices:** By promoting local services, QuickFind reduces the carbon footprint associated with long-distance travel for goods and services, contributing to more sustainable consumption patterns.
4. **Empowering Consumers:** With access to detailed information and user-generated reviews, consumers are empowered to make better choices, fostering a more informed customer base.

# CHAPTER 8: CHALLENGES AND RISKS

### Technical Challenges

As QuickFind progresses through its development, several technical challenges were identified:

1. **Scalability Issues:** As the user base grows, maintaining performance and speed in search results is critical. The backend architecture must be robust enough to handle increased traffic without degrading user experience.
2. **Integration of Third-Party APIs:** Utilizing various third-party services for functionalities like maps and payment processing introduces dependency risks. Ensuring seamless integration and handling potential downtimes from these services is essential.
3. **Data Security and Privacy Concerns:** Protecting user information and ensuring compliance with data privacy regulations are paramount. Implementing strong encryption methods and secure data storage solutions is necessary to mitigate potential breaches.

### External Risks

In addition to technical challenges, QuickFind faces external risks that could impact its success:

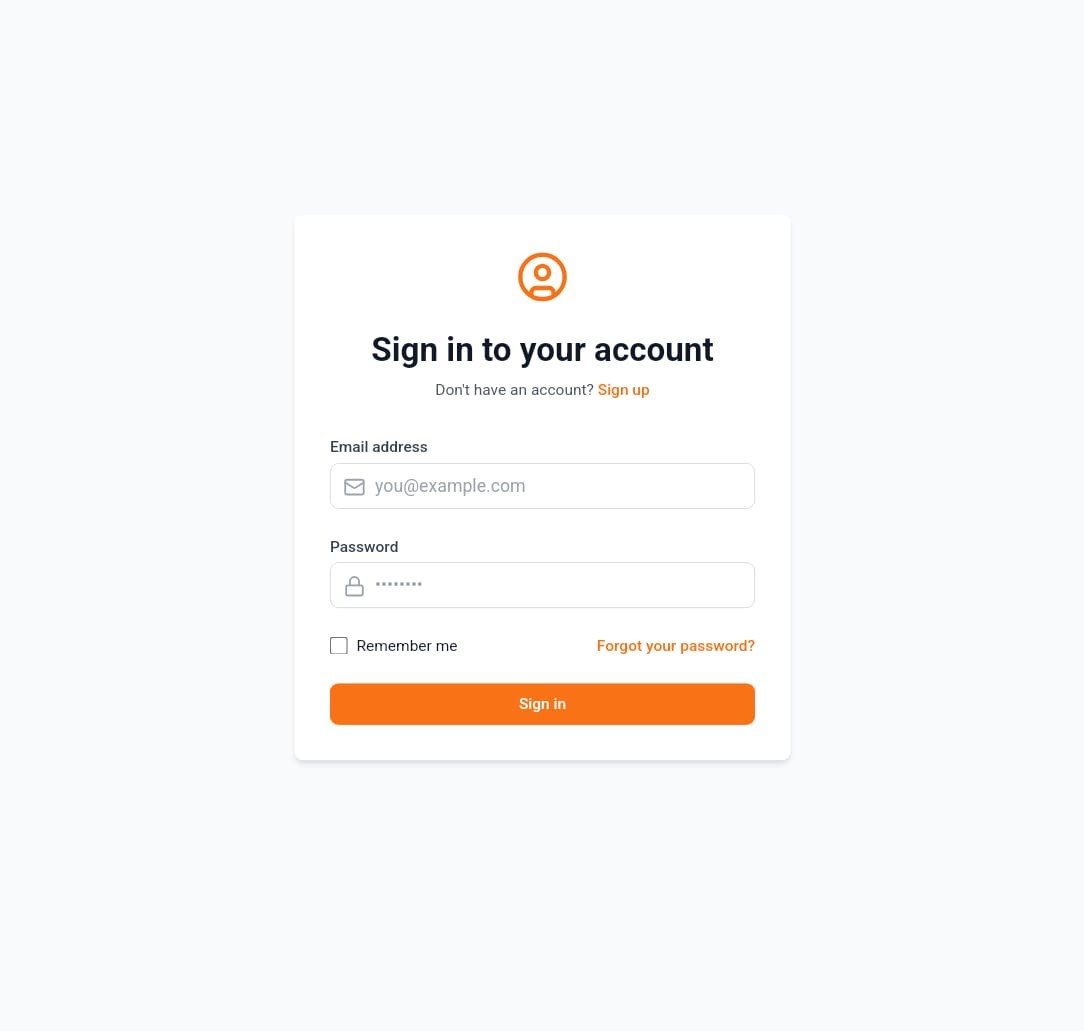
1. **Market Competition:** The presence of established competitors in the local service discovery space poses a significant challenge. QuickFind must differentiate itself through unique features and superior user experience to attract and retain users.
2. **User Adoption Rates:** Successfully engaging users and encouraging them to integrate QuickFind into their daily routines is critical. Comprehensive marketing strategies and user education will be needed to drive adoption.
3. **Changes in User Preferences:** The dynamic nature of consumer behavior and preferences necessitates continuous updates and adaptations to the platform. Staying ahead of trends will be crucial for maintaining relevance in the market.

# CHAPTER 9: SNAPSHOTS

## Signup & Login Page

The user experience begins with a streamlined signup and login process, designed to facilitate easy access to the platform:

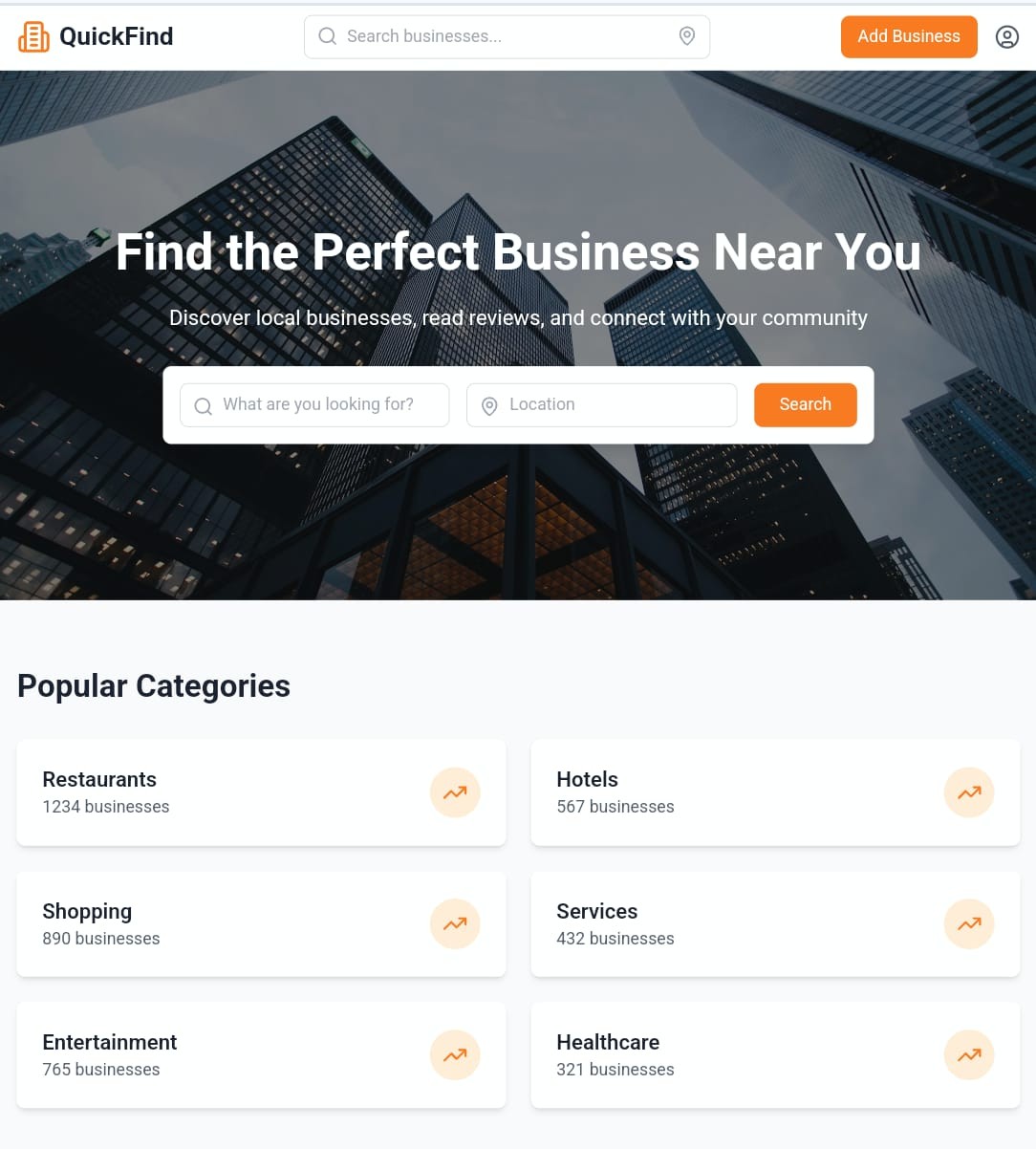
* + **Signup Page:** Users can create an account by providing basic information such as name, email, and password. The design emphasizes simplicity and ease of use, ensuring that new users can quickly register and start exploring.
  + **Login Page:** Returning users are greeted with a straightforward login interface that allows them to access their accounts securely. The inclusion of a "Remember Me" feature enhances user convenience.

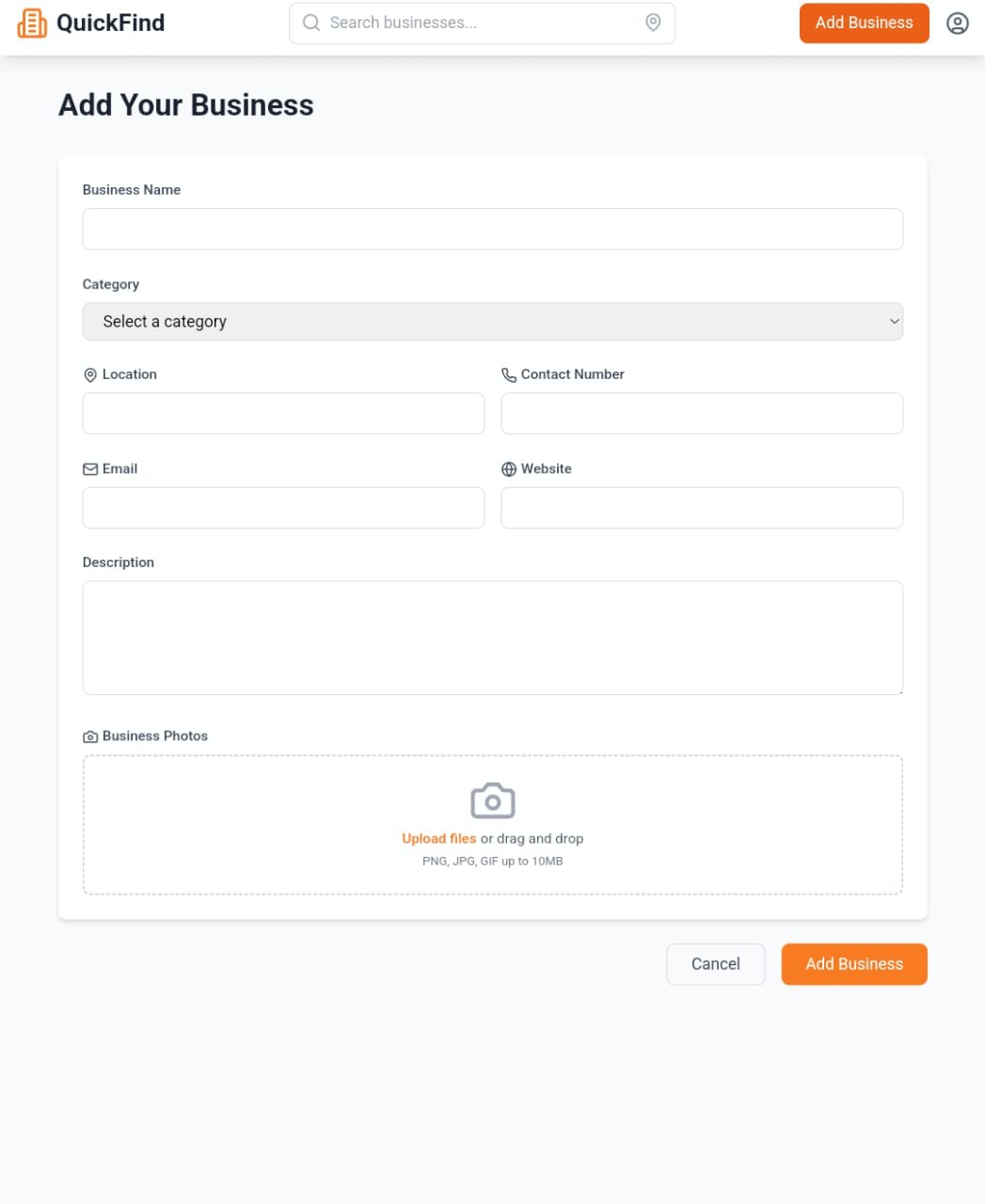


### Home Page

Upon logging in, users are directed to the home page, where they can:

* + **Search Bar:** A prominent search bar invites users to enter keywords related to the services or shops they seek.
  + **Featured Listings:** The home page showcases popular or promoted local businesses, providing instant visibility to users.
  + **Categories:** Users can explore various categories, such as restaurants, retail stores, and service providers, making it easier to navigate the platform.
  + **Interactive Map:** An integrated map feature displays nearby businesses, allowing users to see their locations visually and choose based on proximity.





# CHAPTER 10: CONCLUSION

### Technical Achievements

The QuickFind project has achieved several technical milestones:

1. **Integration of Modern Technologies:** Leveraging modern web development frameworks and tools has enabled the creation of a responsive and user-friendly application.
2. **Adoption of Agile Methodology:** The use of Agile methodology has facilitated iterative development, allowing for rapid adjustments based on user feedback and testing results.
3. **Robust Backend Development:** The implementation of a scalable backend architecture ensures that QuickFind can handle increasing user demands and maintain performance levels.

### Future Scope

Looking ahead, QuickFind has immense potential for growth and enhancement:

1. **Feature Expansion:** Future iterations may include features such as in-app messaging between users and businesses, loyalty programs, and enhanced analytics for businesses to track customer engagement.
2. **Partnership Opportunities:** Collaborating with local government and community organizations could enhance visibility and credibility, while providing additional resources for users.
3. **Mobile Application Development:** Developing a dedicated mobile application can further increase accessibility and user engagement, tapping into the growing trend of mobile-first usage.

### Final Reflection

Overall, QuickFind represents a significant advancement in local service discovery, embodying the principles of user-centric design and community engagement. By continually evolving and adapting to user needs, QuickFind is positioned to become an essential tool for both consumers and local businesses alike.

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Flask vs. Django: An In-depth Comparison by TechJini: https://[www.techjini.com/blog/flask-](http://www.techjini.com/blog/flask-) vs-django/

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