Movers and Packers management system

A PROJECT REPORT Submitted By

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MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

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Submitted to DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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(JUNE 2022)

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work presented in this report entitled "movers and packers management

system (using php and mysql)", was carried out by me. I have not submitted the matter embodied

in this report for the award of any other degree or diploma of any other University or Institute.

I have given due credit to the original authors/sources for all the words, ideas, diagrams, graphics,

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CERTIFICATE OF TRAINING AND COMPLETION

This is to certify that Vishal Tyagi has successfully completed training remotely (work from home) on web development from 2-march-2022 to 24-may-2022.

Vishal Tyagi trained under the guidance of Shashikant. The Performance was found to be satisfactory.

We wish Vishal Tyagi for all future endeavors. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ramnath.

Yours sincerely, Ramnath Yadav (HR OFFICER) (Company Stamp)

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Director

CERTIFICATE

Certified that Vishal Tyagi (enrollment no 1900290140041) has carried out the project work presented in this thesis entitled "Movers and Packers Management System (using Php and MYSQL)" for the award of Master of Computer Application from Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow under my supervision. The thesis embodies results of original work, and studies are carried out by the student herself and the contents of the thesis do not form the basis for the award of any other degree to the candidate or to anybody else from this or any other University.

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Abstract

Movers & Packers is a project which is developed to provide an interactive platform between users and packers and Movers Company/Organization. This project provides best and reliable services in relocating. Users can book the services through this web portal. This Project provides useful information to users in the process of relocating their house. Packers and movers agency works according to the needs and requirement of the customers and provide them the desirable results. The packers and movers company uses best quality packing materials to pack goods in such a way that all goods remain in safe condition during transit &moving services assure the safe delivery of goods at destination

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CHAPTER 1

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Packers and Movers Management System is software which provide an interactive platform between users and packers and Movers Company. This project provides best and reliable services in relocating. Users can book the services through this web portal.

In proposed system we do not have to maintain everything manually. Through this system if any enquiry occurs it is corresponding entries is done automatically because database management system gives facility of having relationship between the tables.

In proposed system we do not have to maintain record manually.

1.2 Advantages of proposed System

- Easy to generate report.
- It is very much faster than manual system.
- **Easy and fastest record finding technique.**

- It is very much flexible to work.
- Man power required is very less.
- Data can be stored for a longer period.

In this project, we use PHP and MySQL database. It has two modules

- 1. User
- 2. Admin

User: user can view the website and checkout the information about movers and packers services and they can also enquiry and request for the service which he/she wants to avail.

1.3 Admin Module

- ♣ Admin is the super user of the website who can manage everything on the website. Admin can log in through the login page
- ♣ Dashboard: In this section, admin can see all detail in brief like the total services, Total unread queries, Total read queries, Total new booking and Total old booking
- Services: In this section, admin can mange services (add/update).
- Pages: In this section, admin can manage about us and contact us pages.
- Contactus Queries: In this section, admin can view and maintain the Queries.
- ♣ Booking: In this section, admin can view new and old booking and also give remark.
- Search: In this section, admin can search booking details with the help of name and mobile number of users.
- Reported to the section administrative was always and queries in a particular periods.

♣ Admin can also update his profile, change the password and recover the password.

1.4 Objectives

- Easy to generate report booking and queries.
- Provide an interactive platform between clients and packers and Movers Company.
- It is very much faster than manual system.
- Easy and fastest record finding technique.
- It is very much flexible to work.
- It is very user oriented.
- ♣ Data can be stored for a longer period.

1.5 System Requirements

Hardware requirement:-

This software requires following minimum hardware configuration:

Processor: Pentium-iv and above

➤ RAM: 256 MB

➤ Hard Disk: 4.3GB

Flamer Diale 1 44 MD



➤ Monitor-15" Color Monitor

Software Requirement:-

1. OS: Windows XP

2.PHP Triad (PHP, MySQL, Apache, and PHPMyAdmin)

Software Features

PHP TRIAD

PHPTriad installs a complete working PHP/MySQL server environment on Windows platforms (9x/ NT). Installs PHP, MySQL, Apache, and PHPMyAdmin.

PHP

PHP is a scripting language originally designed for producing dynamic web pages. It has evolved to include a command line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications. While PHP was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1995, the main implementation of PHP is now produced by The PHP Group and serves as the de facto standard for PHP as there is no formal specification. PHP is

free software released under the PHP License; however, it is incompatible with the GNU General Public License (GPL), due to restrictions on the usage of the term PHP. It is a widely-used general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited for web development and can be embedded into HTML. It generally runs on a web server, taking PHP code as its input and creating web pages as output. It can be deployed on most web servers and on almost every operating system and platform free of charge. PHP is installed on more than 20 million websites and 1 million web servers.

PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page. It began in 1994 as a set of Common Gateway Interface binaries written in the C programming language by the Danish/Greenlandic programmer Rasmus Lerdorf. Lerdorf initially created these Personal Home Page Tools to replace a small set of Perl scripts he had been using to maintain his personal homepage. The tools were used to perform tasks such as displaying his résumé and recording how much traffic his page was receiving. He combined these binaries with his Form Interpreter to create PHP/FI, which had more functionality. PHP/FI included a larger implementation for the C programming language and could communicate with databases, enabling the building of simple, dynamic web applications.

Lerdorf released PHP publicly on June 8, 1995 to accelerate bug location and improve the code. This release was named PHP version 2 and already had the basic functionality that PHP has today. This included Perl-like variables, form handling, and the ability to embed HTML. The syntax was similar to Perl but was more limited, simpler, and less consistent. Zeev Suraski and Andi Gutmans, two Israeli developers at the Technion IIT, rewrote the parser in 1997 and formed the base of PHP 3, changing the language's name to the recursive initialism PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor. The development team officially released PHP/FI 2 in November 1997 after months of beta testing. Afterwards, public testing of PHP 3 began, and the official launch came in June 1998. Suraski and Gutmans then started a new rewrite of PHP's core, producing the Zend Engine in 1999. They also founded Zend Technologies in Ramat Gan, Israel.

On May 22, 2000, PHP 4, powered by the Zend Engine 1.0, was released. On July 13, 2004, PHP 5 was released, powered by the new Zend Engine II. PHP 5 included new features such as improved support for object-oriented programming, the PHP Data Objects extension (which defines a lightweight and consistent interface for accessing databases), and numerous performance enhancements. The most recent update released by The PHP Group is for the older PHP version 4 code branch.

In 2008, PHP 5 became the only stable version under development. Late static binding has been missing from PHP and will be added in version 5.3. PHP 6 is under development alongside PHP 5. Major changes include the removal of register_globals, magic quotes, and safe mode. The reason for the removals was because register_globals had given way to security holes, and magic quotes had an unpredictable nature, and was best avoided. Instead, to escape characters, Magic

quotes may be substituted with the addslashes() function, or more appropriately an escape mechanism specific to the database vendor itself like mysqli_real_escape_string() for MySQL.

PHP does not have complete native support for Unicode or multibyte strings; Unicode support will be included in PHP 6. Many high profile open source projects ceased to support PHP 4 in new code as of February 5, 2008, due to the GoPHP5 initiative, provided by a consortium of PHP developers promoting the transition from PHP 4 to PHP 5. It runs in both 32-bit and 64-bit environments, but on Windows the only official distribution is 32-bit, requiring Windows 32-bit compatibility mode to be enabled while using IIS in a 64-bit Windows environment. There is a third-party distribution available for 64-bit Windows.

Syntax

<html>

<head>

<title>PHP Test</title>

</head>

<body>

<?php echo "<p> Hello World "; ?>

</body></html>

PHP only parses code within its delimiters. Anything outside its delimiters is sent directly to the output and is not parsed by PHP. The most common delimiters are

<?php and ?>, which are open and close delimiters respectively. <script
language="php"> and </script> delimiters are also available. Short tags can be used
to start PHP code, <? or <?= (which is used to echo back a string or variable) and the
tag to end PHP code, ?>. These tags are commonly used, but like ASP-style tags (<%
or <%= and %>), they are less portable as they can be disabled in the PHP
configuration. For this reason, the use of short tags and ASP-style tags is discouraged.
The purpose of these delimiters is to separate PHP code from non-PHP code,
including HTML.

Variables are prefixed with a dollar symbol and a type does not need to be specified in advance. Unlike function and class names, variable names are case sensitive. Both double-quoted ("") and heredoc strings allow the ability to embed a variable's value into the string. PHP treats newlines as whitespace in the manner of a free-form language (except when inside string quotes), and statements are terminated by a semicolon. PHP has three types of comment syntax: /* */ serves as block comments, and // as well as # are used for inline comments. The echo statement is one of several facilities PHP provides to output text (e.g. to a web browser).

In terms of keywords and language syntax, PHP is similar to most high level languages that follow the C style syntax. If conditions, for and while loops, and function returns are similar in syntax to languages such as C, C++, Java and Perl.

MySQL

What is a database?

Quite simply, it's an organized collection of data. A database management system (DBMS) such as Access, FileMaker Pro, Oracle or SQL Server provides you with the software tools you need to organize that data in a flexible manner. It includes facilities to add, modify or delete data from the database, ask questions (or queries) about the data stored in the database and produce reports summarizing selected contents.

MySQL is a multithreaded, multi-user SQL database management system (DBMS). The basic program runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases. Originally financed in a similar fashion to the JBoss model, MySQL was

owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQLAB now a subsidiary of Sun Microsystem, which holds the copyright to most of the codebase. The project's source code is available under terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietory agreements.

MySQL is a database. The data in MySQL is stored in database objects called tables. A table is a collections of related data entries and it consists of columns and

rows.Databases are useful when storing information categorically. A company may have a database with the following tables: "Employees", "Products", "Customers" and "Orders".

Database Tables

A database most often contains one or more tables. Each table is identified by a name (e.g. "Customers" or "Orders"). Tables contain records (rows) with data.

Queries

A query is a question or a request. With MySQL, we can query a database for specific information and have a record set returned.

Create a connection to a database

Before you can access data in a database, you must create a connection to the database. In PHP, this is done with the mysqli_connect() function.

Syntax

mysql_connect(servername,username,password);

Parameter	Description		
servername	Optional. Specifies the server to connect to. Default value is "localhost:3306"		
username	Optional. Specifies the username to log in with Default value is the name of the user that owns the server process		
password	Optional. Specifies the password to log in with Default is ""		

Example

In the following example we store the connection in a variable (\$con) for later use in the script. The "die" part will be executed if the connection fails

```
<?php
$con = mysql_connect("localhost","peter","abcl23");
if (!$con)
{
   die('Could not connect: ' . mysql_error());
}</pre>
```

Closing a Connection The connection will be closed automatically when the script ends. To close the connection before, use the mysqli_close() function: <?php \$con = mysql_connect("localhost","peter","abc123"); if (!\$con) die('Could not connect: ' . mysql_error());

phpMyAdmin

phpMyAdmin is an open-source tool written in PHP intended to handle the administration of MySQL over the World Wide Web. phpMyAdmin supports a wide range of operations with MySQL. Currently it can create and drop databases, create/drop/alter tables, delete/edit/add fields, execute any SQL statement, manage users and permissions, and manage keys on fields. while you still have the ability to directly execute any SQL statement. phpMyAdmin can manage a whole MySQL server (needs a super-user) as well as a single database. To accomplish the latter you'll need a properly set up MySQL user who can read/write only the desired database. It's up to you to look up the appropriate part in the MySQL manual. phpMyAdmin can:

- browse and drop databases, tables, views, fields and indexes
- · create, copy, drop, rename and alter databases, tables, fields and indexes

- maintenance server, databases and tables, with proposals on server configuration
- execute, edit and bookmark any SQL-statement, even batch-queries
- · load text files into tables
- · create and read dumps of tables
- export data to various formats: CSV, XML, PDF, ISO/IEC 26300 OpenDocument Text and Spreadsheet, Word, Excel and $L^{A}T_{E}X$ formats
- · administer multiple servers
- · manage MySQL users and privileges
- · check referential integrity in MyISAM tables
- using Query-by-example (QBE), create complex queries automatically connecting required tables
- · create PDF graphics of your Database layout
- · search globally in a database or a subset of it
- transform stored data into any format using a set of predefined functions, like displaying BLOB-data as image or download-link
- support InnoDB tables and foreign keys
- · support mysqli, the improved MySQL extension

Apache Web server

Often referred to as simply Apache, a public-domain open source Web server developed by a loosely-knit group of programmers. The first version of Apache, based on the NCSA httpd Web server, was developed in 1995.

Core development of the Apache Web server is performed by a group of about 20 volunteer programmers, called the Apache Group. However, because the source code is

freely available, anyone can adapt the server for specific needs, and there is a large public library of Apache add-ons. In many respects, development of Apache is similar to development of the Linux operating system.

The original version of Apache was written for UNIX, but there are now versions that run under OS/ 2, Windows and other platforms. The name is a tribute to the Native American Apache Indian tribe, a tribe well known for its endurance and skill in warfare. A common misunderstanding is that it was called Apache because it was developed

from existing NCSA code plus various patches, hence the name a patchy server, or Apache server.

Apache consistently rates as the world's most popular Web server according to analyst surveys. Apache has attracted so much interest because it is full-featured, reliable, and free. Originally developed for UNIX™ operating systems, Apache has been updated to run on Windows, OS/2, and other platforms. One aspect of Apache that some site administrators find confusing — especially those unfamiliar with UNIX-style software —

is its configuration scheme. Instead of using a point-and-click graphic user interface (GUI) or Windows Registry keys as most other modern software packages, Apache generally relies on simple text files for its configuration settings.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE

2.1Integration of HTML pages in Web Pages

The growing number of Web pages on the Internet introduces a need to combine and integrate information from HTML tables of different Web pages that contain similar information into a single Web page, especially information from the same domain of interest. This paper presents an approach of HTML table integration by combining several existing methods that are proved to solve different issues in the integration processes. The integration of HTML table consists of three phases: (1) extraction of the structure of the tables; (2) integration of the tables' schema; (3) integration of the data values. To solve the conflicts in semantics and naming in the tables schema, domain-ontology is used.

2.2 Extracting Elements of HTML Documents

and audio clips, are often accessed through documents written according to the HTML specification. According to the HTML specification, HTML documents are semistructured in nature. We propose a high-level stack machine (HSM) which accesses an HTML document through its URL and constructs a semistructured data graph (SDG) of the document. The SDG of an HTML document H precisely captures the structure of the semistructured data embedded in H based on the dependency relationship among the data objects in H. HSM is configurable to accommodate a user's interest with respect to the HTML elements in H to be considered during the construction process of the SDG of H. Information on the Web, which are conglomeration of heterogeneous data, such as texts, images

2.3 A Webpage Data Hiding Method by Using Tag and CSS Attribute Setting

Computer networks connection becomes the most important way for people to contact each other, share information, and transmit privacy data. Because the Internet is not secure enough, data hiding techniques provide a good manner to deliver secret data with security. HTML webpage not only can be used to advertise a company's product but also used to share someone experience or knowledge. The HTML file is different from a digital image because it is composed of tags but pixels. CSS provides more options and assistance to help HTML file coding to create colorful web pages. The proposed method utilizes both HTML and CSS's properties to achieve the goal of secret data delivery. The experimental results indicate that the proposed method has a larger embedding capacity than others

2.4 High performance SQL programming

Performance engineering is a vital aspect in SQL programming, as most of the Database associated applications are built with SQL Code. There subsists many ways of writing SQL statement to retrieve same result set, but the approach which levies minimum impact on DBMS engine is always esteemed. Most commercial transaction scripts are written using PL/SQL code. The proposed idea(s) are envisioned to oblige as tuning utility and benchmark for tuning SQL queries. This paper enunciates different techniques that can reduce time and space complexity of a native SQL query and SQL script. Our analysis reduced the rate of Context switching (an overhead) among SQL engine and SQL engine.

CHAPTER 3

System Analysis and Design

3.1 FEASIBILITY STUDY

A feasibility analysis is undertaken to determine the possibility or probability of either improving the existing system or developing a completely new system.

It helps to obtain an overview of the problem and to get rough assessment of whether feasible solution exists.

There are three aspects in feasibility study portion of the preliminary investigation.

- 1) Operational feasibility
- 2) Technical feasibility
- 3) Economical feasibility

3.1.1 Operational feasibility: -

It is a measure of how well a proposed system solves the problems, and takes advantages of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development.

Operational feasibility covers two aspects. One is the technical performance aspect and other is the acceptance within the organization. Operational feasibility determines how the proposed system will fit the current operations and what, if any job restructuring and retraining may be needed to implement the system.

In the system operational feasibility checks, whether the user who is going to use the system is able to work with the software with which the system id coded and also the mind of the user going to use system. If the user does not understand or is able to work on the system further development is waste.

The system is easy to learn and it will require a very short time to learn the operation of the system for a person having knowledge in accounting. So that system was operationally feasible

3.1.2 Technical feasibility:-

This involves questions such as whether the technology needed for the system exists, how difficult it will be to build, and whether the firm has enough experience using that technology. The assessment is based on an outline design of system requirements in terms of Input, Processes, Output, Fields, Programs, and Procedures. This can be quantified in terms of volumes of data, trends, frequency of updating, etc. in order to estimate whether the new system will perform adequately or not.

The technical feasibility in the proposed system deals with the technology used in the system. It deals with the hardware and software used in the system whether they are of latest technology or not. It happens that after a system is prepared a new technology arises and the user wants the system based on that technology. Thus it is important to check the system to be technically feasible.

The minimum memory requirement is 32MB of RAM while 64MB is better to have for better performance. As far as software is concerned, MySQL and PHP should be installed on the server.

3.1.3 Economic feasibility:-

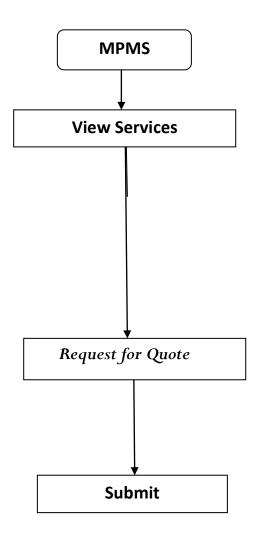
Economic analysis is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of a new system. More commonly known as cost/benefit analysis, the procedure is to determine the benefits and savings that are expected from a candidate system and compare them with costs. If benefits outweigh costs, then the decision is made to design and implement the system.

Implementation of this system will be a lifetime investment, which will ensure returns to the store of good services and market value throughout the future. So the system is found economically feasible.

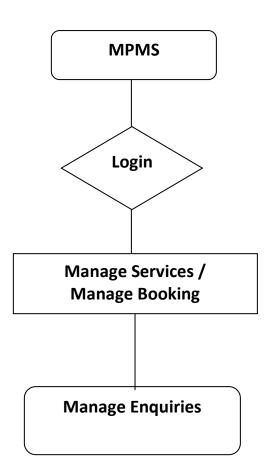
3.2 Project Designing

- The entire system is projected with a physical diagram which specifics the actual storage parameters that are physically necessary for any database to be stored on to the disk. The overall systems existential idea is derived from this diagram.
- The relation upon the system is structure through a conceptual ER-Diagram, which not only specifics the existential entities but also the standard relations through which the system exists and the cardinalities that are necessary for the system state to continue.
- The content level DFD is provided to have an idea of the functional inputs and outputs that are achieved through the system. The system depicts the input and output standards at the high level of the systems existence.

3.3 User flow chart



3.3.1 Admin Flow Chart



3.3.2 Unified Modeling Language Diagrams(UML):

- The unified modeling language allows the software engineer to express an analysis model using the modeling notation that is governed by a set of syntactic semantic and pragmatic rules.
- A UML system is represented using five different views that describe the system from distinctly different perspective. Each view is defined by a set of diagram, which is as follows.

User Model View

- i. This view represents the system from the users perspective.
- ii. The analysis representation describes a usage scenario from the end-users perspective.

Structural model view

- ◆ In this model the data and functionality are arrived from inside the system.
- This model view models the static structures.

Behavioral Model View

◆ It represents the dynamic of behavioral as parts of the system, depicting the interactions of collection between various structural elements described in the user model and structural model view.

Implementation Model View

• In this the structural and behavioral as parts of the system are represented as they are to be built.

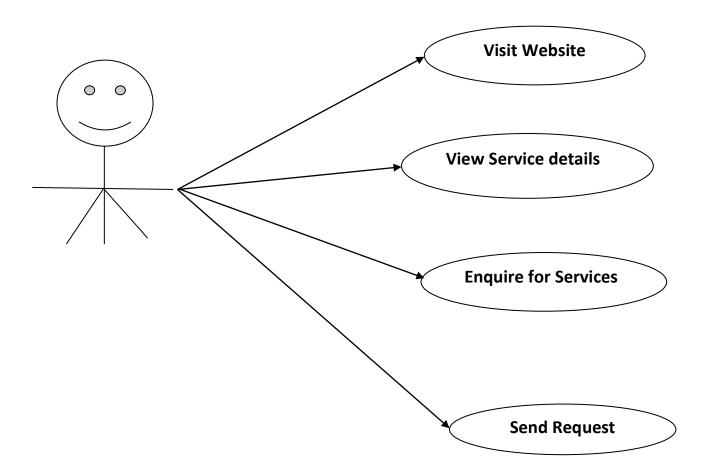
Environmental Model View

In this the structural and behavioral aspects of the environment in which the system is to be implemented are represented.

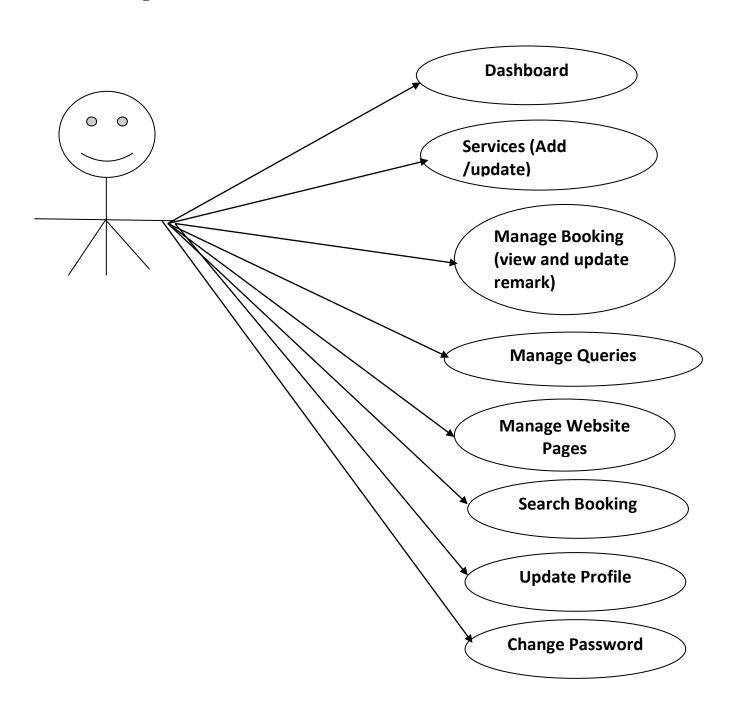
UML is specifically constructed through two different domains they are

- UML Analysis modeling, which focuses on the user model and structural model views of the system?
- UML design modeling, which focuses on the behavioral modeling, implementation modeling and environmental model views.

3.3.3 Use Case Diagrams user



3.2.4 Case Diagrams Admin



CHAPTER 4

4.1 ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP Diagrams

E-R (Entity-Relationship) Diagram is used to represents the relationship between entities in the table.

The symbols used in E-R diagrams are:

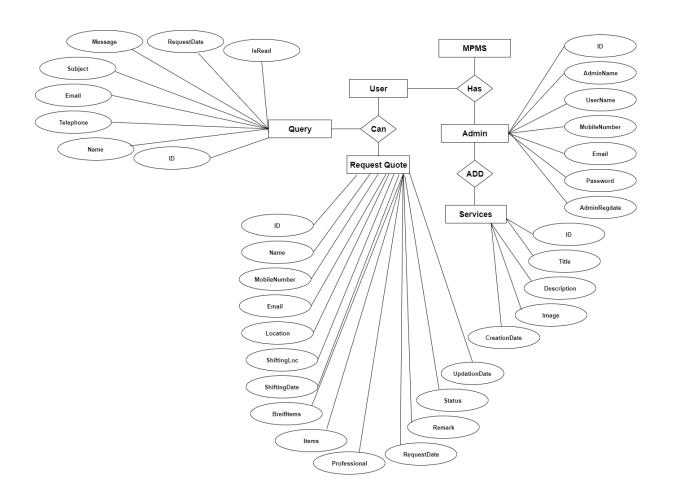
SYMBOL PURPOSE

Represents Entity sets.
Represent attributes.
Represent Relationship Sets.
 Line represents flow

Structured analysis is a set of tools and techniques that the analyst.

To develop a new kind of a system:

The traditional approach focuses on the cost benefit and feasibility analysis, Project management, and hardware and software selection a personal considerations.



4.2 DATABASE DESIGN

The data in the system has to be stored and retrieved from database. Designing the database is part of system design. Data elements and data structures to be stored have been identified at analysis stage. They are structured and put together to design the data storage and retrieval system.

A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. The general objective is to make database access easy, quick, inexpensive and flexible for the user. Relationships are established between the data items and unnecessary data items are removed. Normalization is done to get an internal consistency of data and to have minimum redundancy and maximum stability. This ensures minimizing data

storage required, minimizing chances of data inconsistencies and optimizing for updates. The MS Access database has been chosen for developing the relevant databases.

Movers & Packers Management System (mpms) MySQL tables:

tbladmin table Structure: This table store the login details of admin.

Name	Туре	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
ID 🔊	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
AdminName	varchar(45)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
UserName	varchar(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
MobileNumber	bigint(10)			Yes	NULL		
Email	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
Password	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
AdminRegdate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		

tblcontact table structure: This table store user info.

	Name	Туре	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
	ID 🔊	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	Name	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
}	Telephone	bigint(10)			Yes	NULL		
1	Email	varchar(120)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
5	Subject	mediumtext	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes			
5	Message	mediumtext	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes			
	RequestDate	timestamp		·	Yes	current_timestamp()	·	
	IsRead	int(5)			Yes	NULL		

tblusers table structure: This table store full user details who avail the services of company.

#	Name	Туре	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID 🔑	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	Name	varchar(120)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
3	MobileNumber	bigint(10)			Yes	NULL		
4	Email	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
5	Loaction	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
6	ShiftingLoc	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
7	ShiftingDate	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
8	Breifltems	mediumtext	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes			
9	Items	mediumtext	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes			
10	Professional	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
11	RequestDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		
12	Remark	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
13	Status	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
14	UpdationDate	timestamp			Yes	NULL		ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

tblservices table structure: This table store service details.

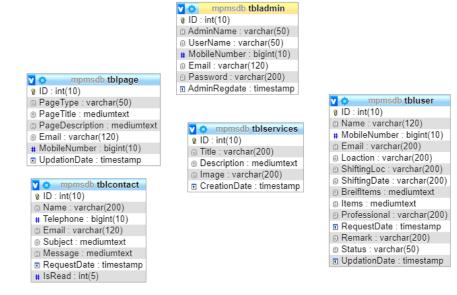
#	Name	Туре	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID 🔊	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	Title	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
3	Description	mediumtext	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes			
4	Image	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
5	CreationDate	timestamp			No	current_timestamp()		ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

tblpages table structure: This table store aboutus and contactus pages details.

Name	Туре	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
ID 🔊	int(10)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
PageType	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
PageTitle	mediumtext	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes			
PageDescription	mediumtext	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes			
Email	varchar(120)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
MobileNumber	bigint(10)			Yes	NULL		
UpdationDate	timestamp			Yes	NULL		ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

4.3 Class Diagram:

The class diagram shows a set of classes, interfaces, collaborations and their relationships.



5.1 Testing

System testing is a series of different test whose primary purpose is to fully exercise computer based system.

We can say that it will run according to its specifications and in the way users expect. Special test data are input for processing, and the results examined. A limited number of users may be allowed to use the system so that analyst can see whether they try to use it in unforeseen ways. It is desirable to discover any surprises before the organization implements the system and depends on it.

- We follow Black Box testing.
- Black box testing attempts to find errors in following
- Incorrect or missing function
- Interface errors
- Errors in data structure
- Initialization and termination errors

REPORT

5.1 Output Screen of Project

Home Page



MOVERS & PACHERS

HOME SERVICES ABOUT REQUEST QUOTE

CONTACT US

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TESTIMONIALS

What Our Customers Say



Nam libero tempore, cum soluta nobis est eligendi optio cumque nihil impedit quo minus id quod maxime placeat facere possimus, omnis voluptas.

Mr. Jacob

© 2019 Movers & Packers Management System

Services





MOVERS & PACHERS



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SERVICES

From Our Side



Packers and Movers

Movers & Packers is one and Only Good Packers and Movers in



Packing and Unpacking

Ganpati Cargo Movers Gives you a solution for highly Safe Loading and Unloading Service for You.



Car Transport

Car Transport New Delhi If your relocating from your place, don't worry



Local Shifting

Local Shifting Packers and Movers in Delhi/NCR. Due to some reason people need to change their.



Bike and Scooty Transport

Best Bike & Scooty Transporter We know the attachment of the rider with their bike and by shif.



Loading and Unloading

Ganpati Cargo Movers Gives you a solution for highly Safe Loading and Unloading Service for You.

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Detail Description About Movers & Packers



About Us

Welcome To Movers & Devices, We are among-st the top packing moving Express companies. Provide our services in all over India. With more and more real estate development and people buying new apartments, shifting houses for work, business or personal reasons has increased over the years. We at All India Packers guarantee high quality packing and moving service so that your shifting remains tension free. We are experts in offering high quality packing material and transport facility. We have developed our reputation over the last 15 years for being reliable and efficient. We have with us, skilled professionals, who are able to handle the consignments and deliver them timely. We provide hassle free shifting service with great care. We are also very cautious of the safety and security of the cargo. Transports must explain to you how all this mistaken idea of denouncing praising pawas born and I will give a complete account system.

Request Quote



HOME SERVICES ABOUT REQUEST QUOTE CONTACT US



HOME | REQUEST QUE

Request Quote

Name	
Name*	
Email:	
Email*	
Mobile Number	
Mobile Number*	
Where do you want the Packers & Movers service?	
Where do you want the Packers & Movers service?*	
Where are you shifting?	
Where are you shifting?*	
Date of Shifting dd-mm-yyyy What do you want to shift? Choose	
Please mention all the items that you are willing to shift?	
Please mention all the items that you are willing to shift?	
Select your professional wisely Select your professional wisely	▼
SUBMIT	CLEAR







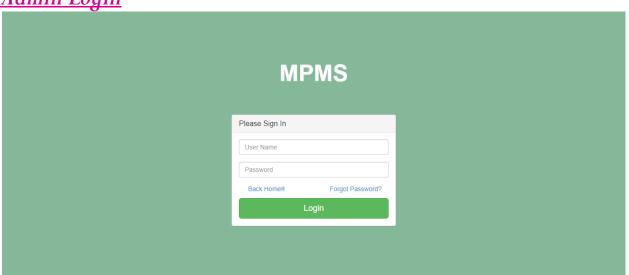
MAIL US

How To Find Us

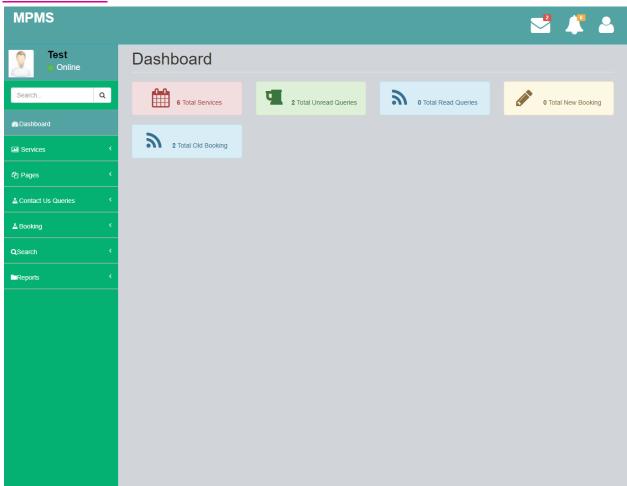


Address Contact Form D-204, Hole Town South West, Delhi-110096, India Name* Free Phone :+8529631238 Email* Subject* Message...

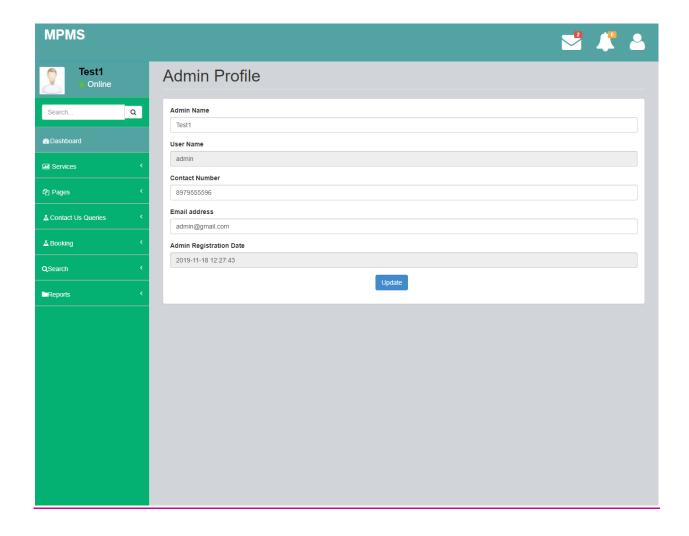
Admin Login



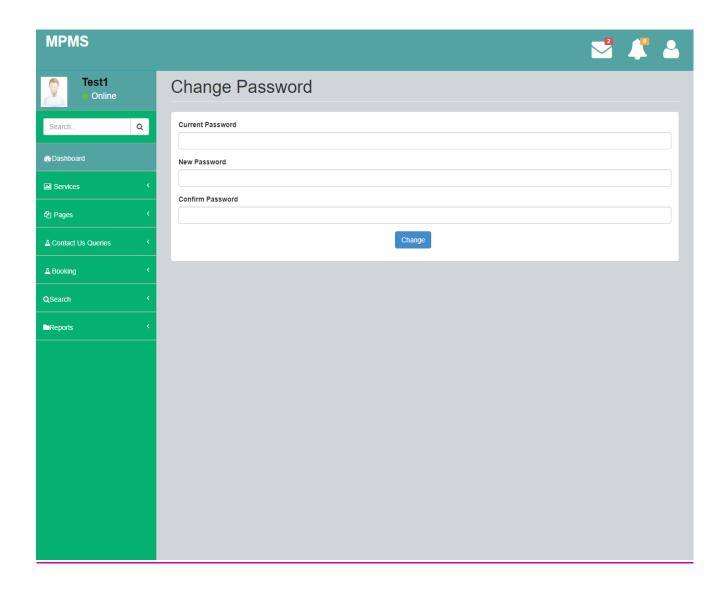
Dashboard



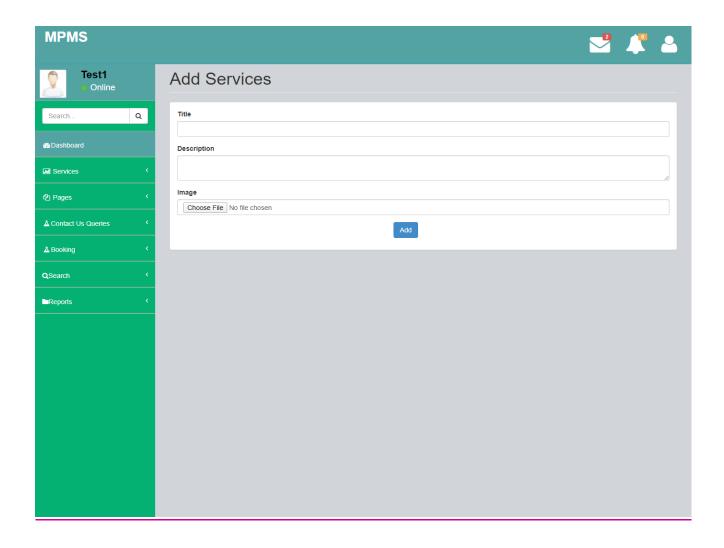
Admin Profile



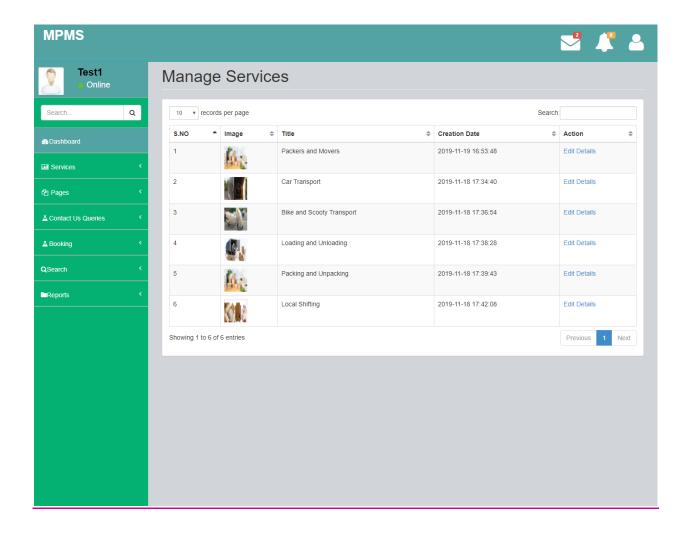
Change Password



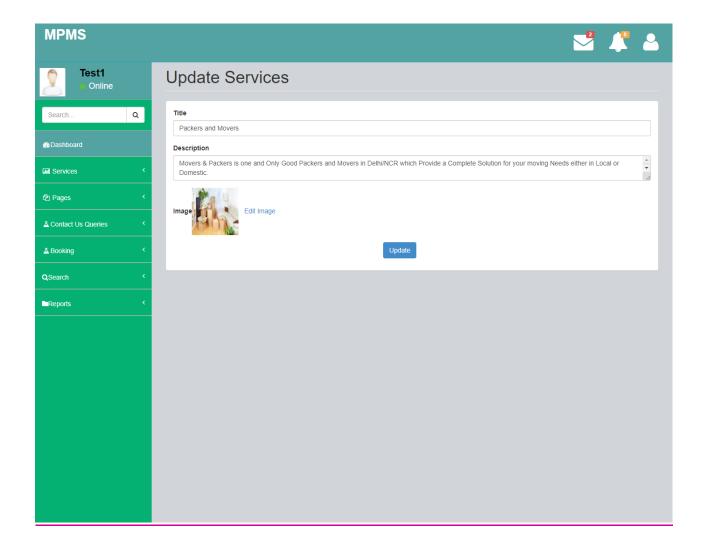
Add Services



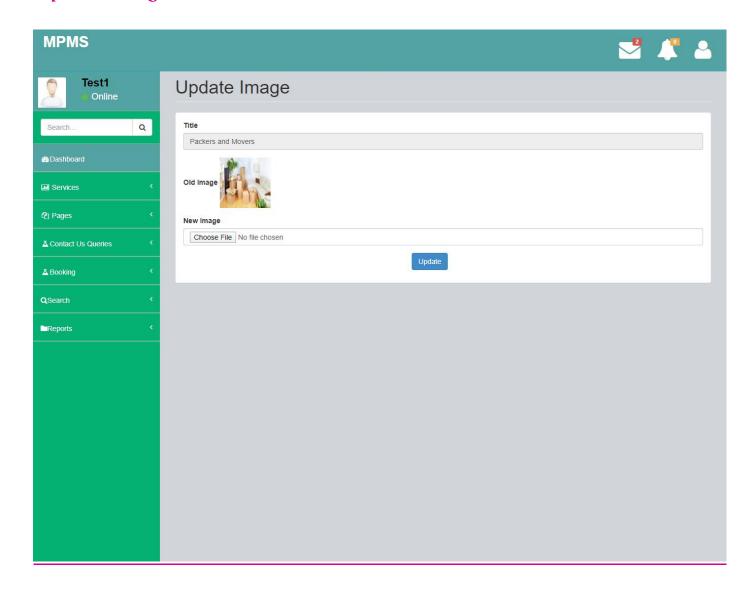
Manage Services



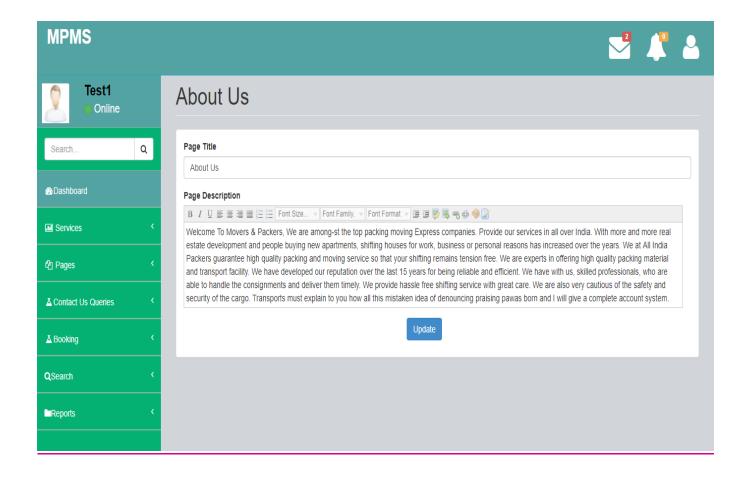
Update Services



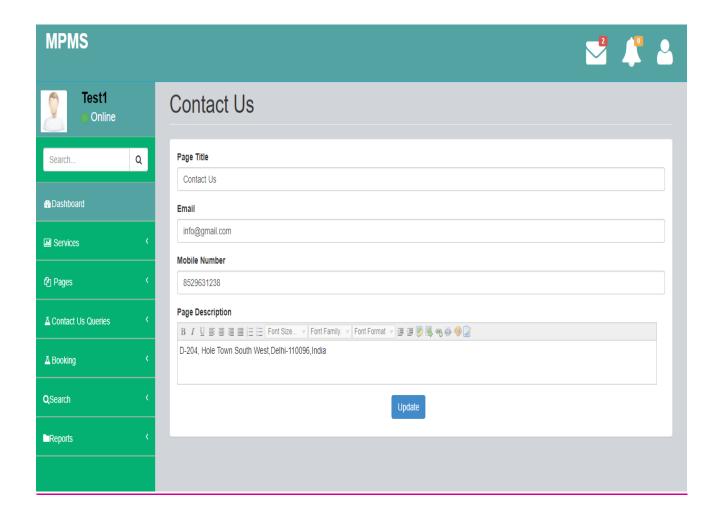
<u>Update Image</u>



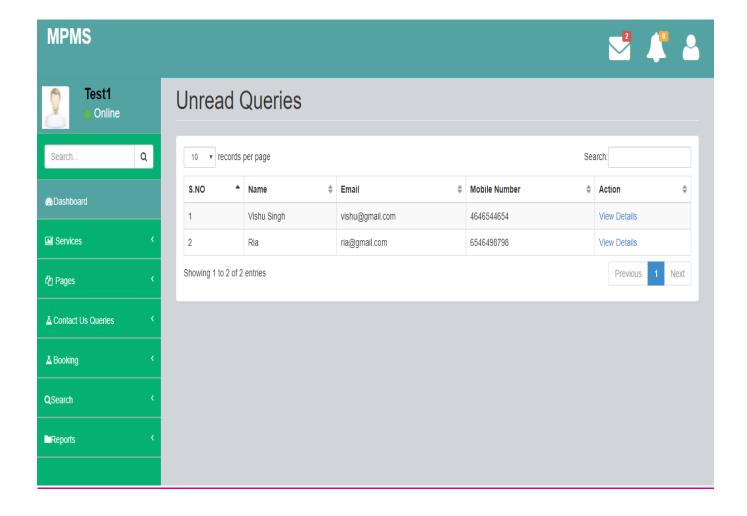
About Us



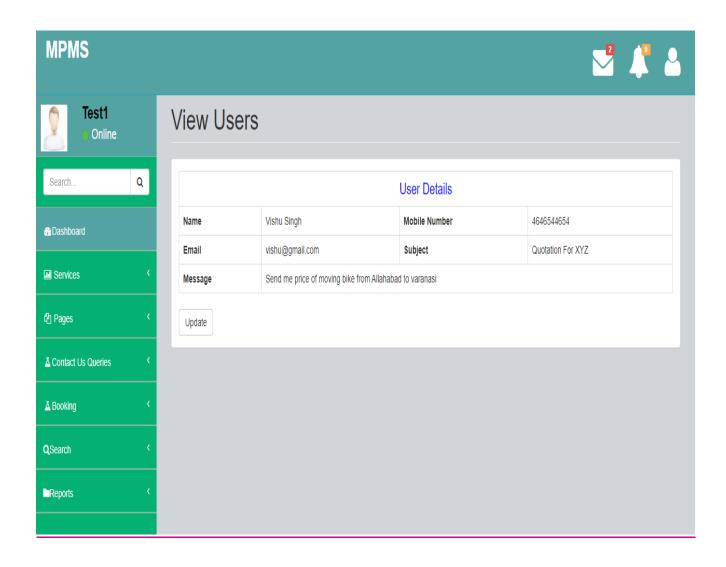
Contact Us



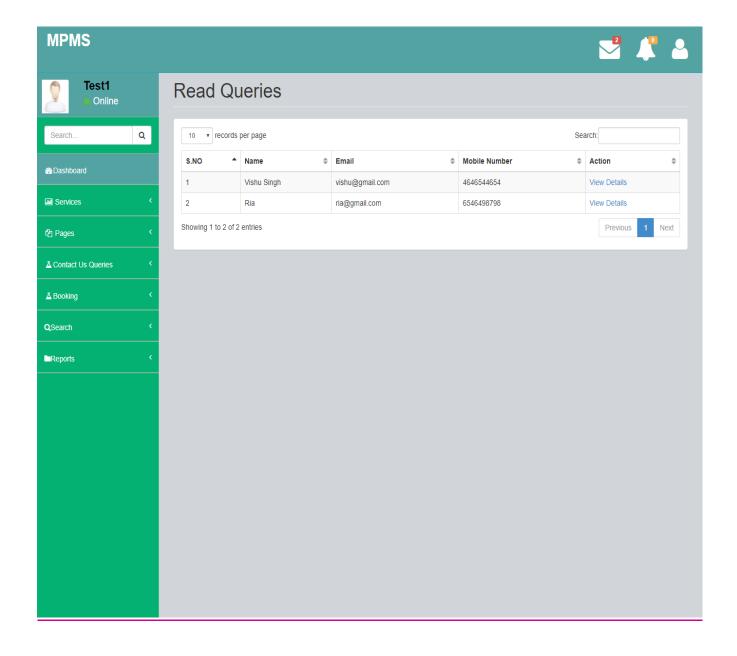
Unread Queries



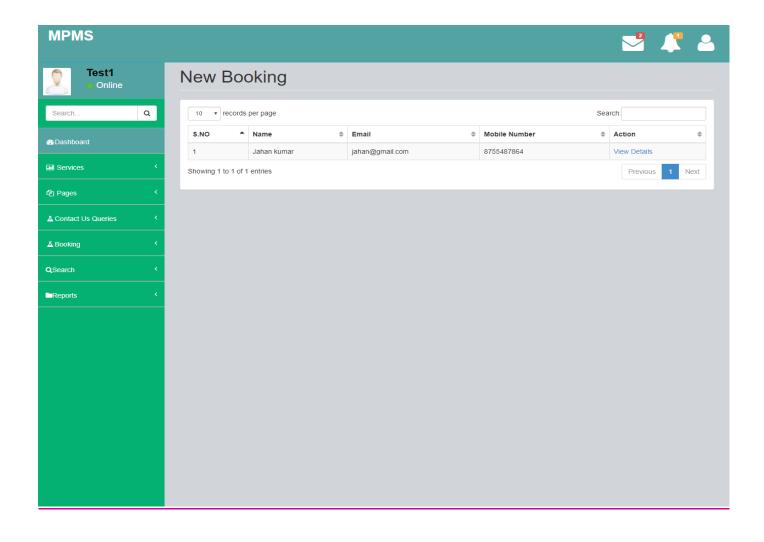
View Users



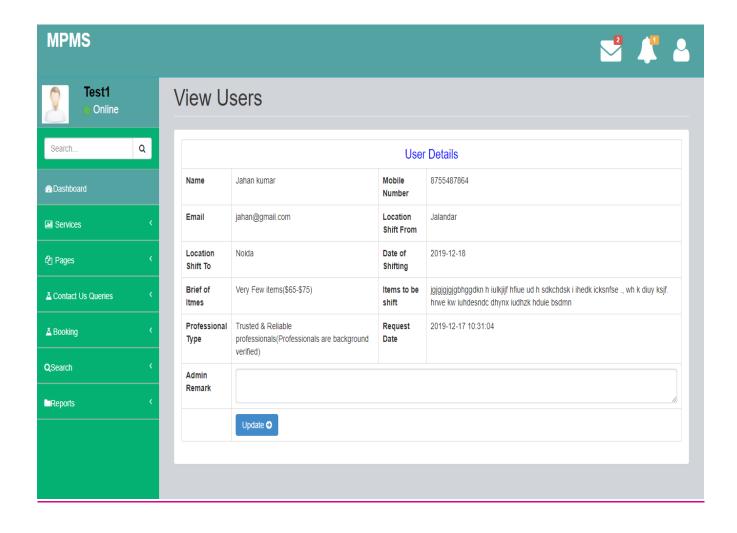
Read Queries



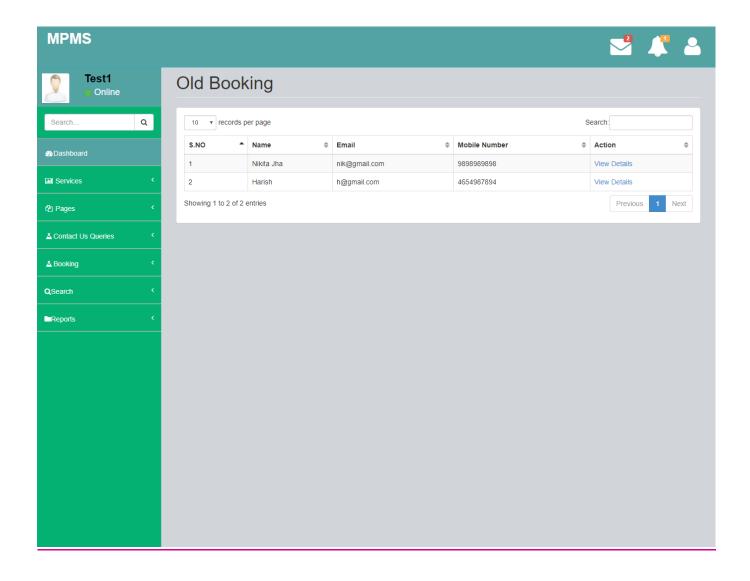
New Booking



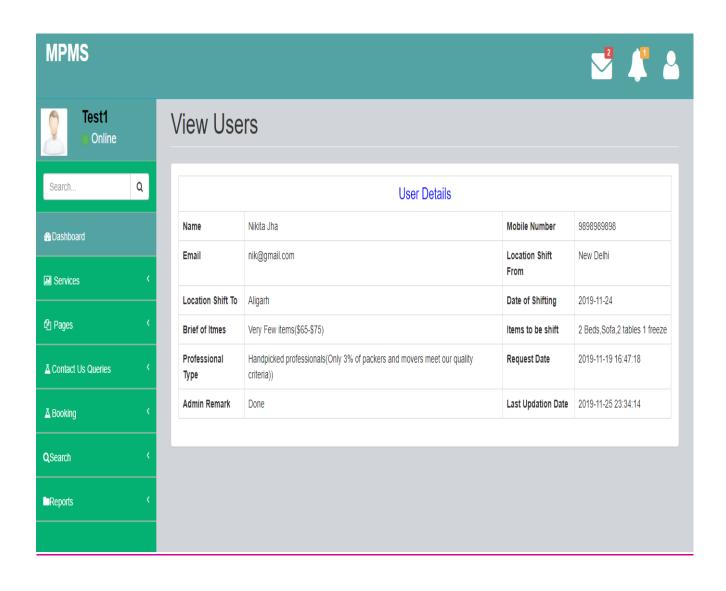
Booking Detail



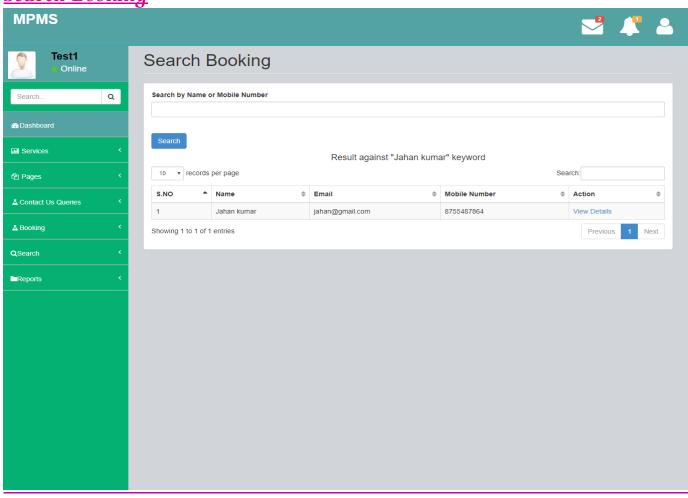
Old Booking



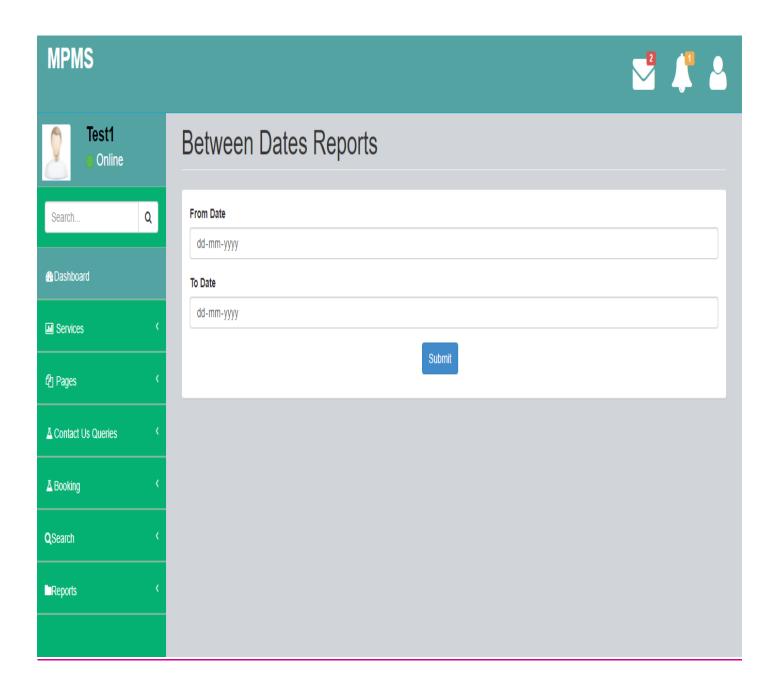
Old booking User detail



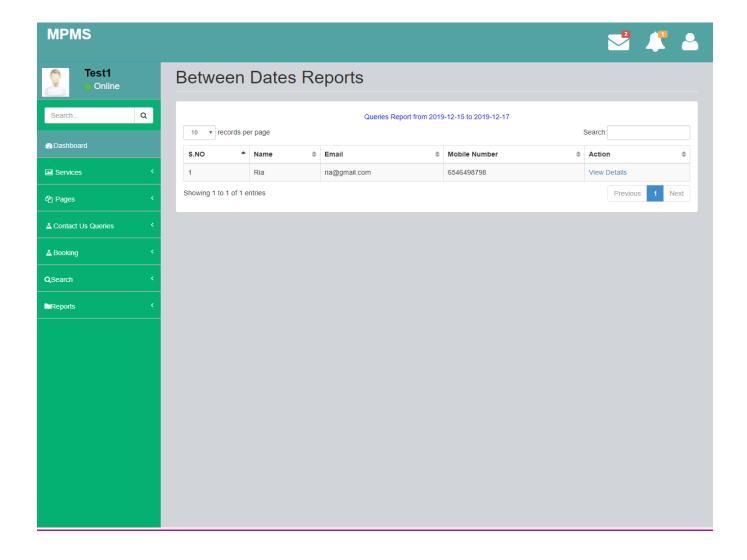
Search Booking



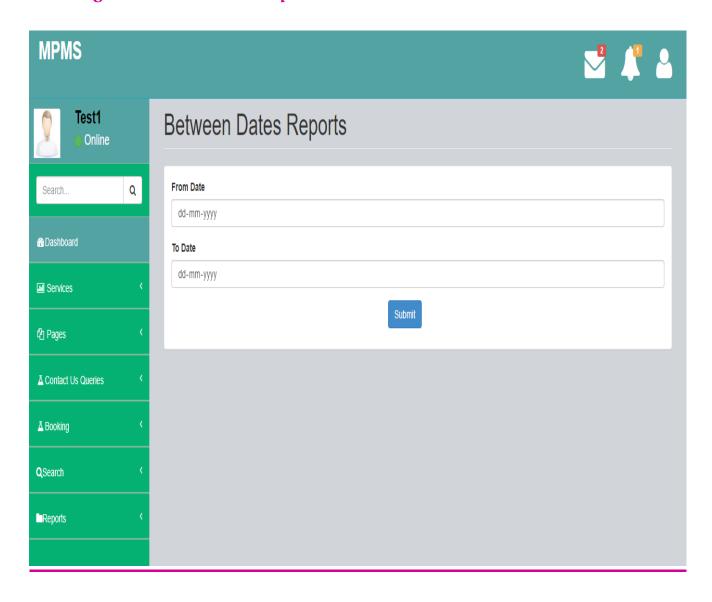
Queries between Dates Reports



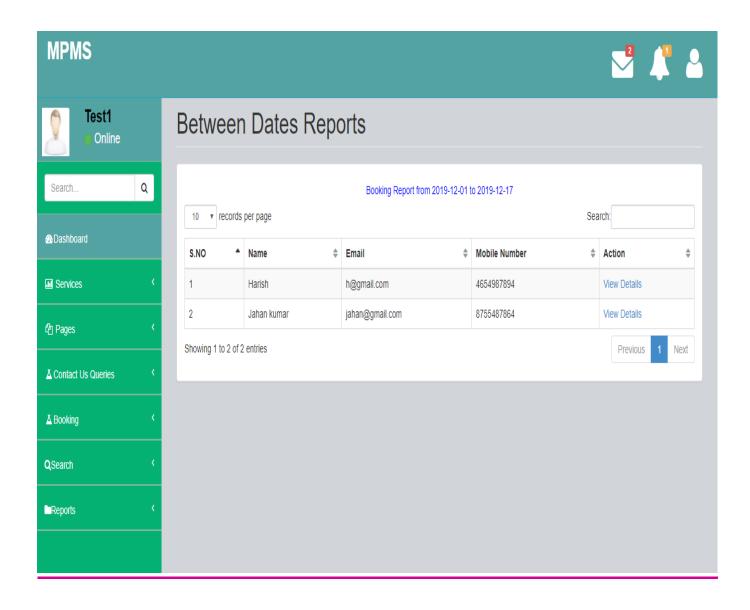
Detail of Queries Between Dates Report



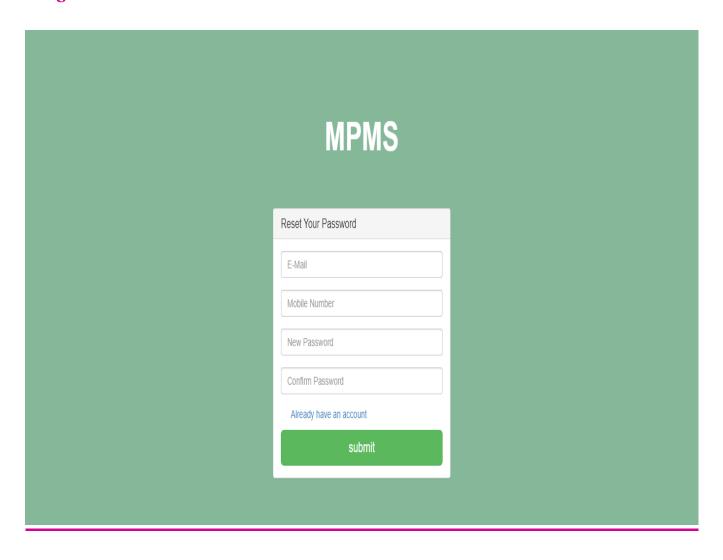
Booking Between Dates Report



Detail of Booking Between Dates Report



Forgot Password



FUTURE SCOPE

• This web application involves almost all the basic features of the online movers and packers management system. The future implementation will be online help for the users and chatting with website administrator.

Conclusion

The project titled as Movers & Packers Management System was deeply studied and analyzed to design the code and implement. It was done under the guidance of the experienced project guide. All the current requirements and possibilities have been taken care during the project time.

Movers & Packers Management System is used for daily operations in any organization to maintain or access employee related information for internal administration purposes.

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