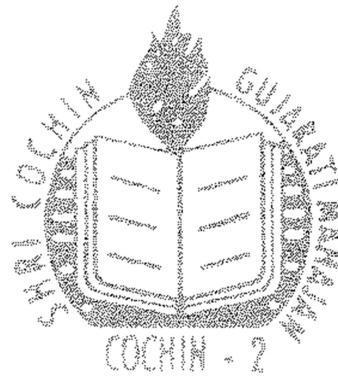


MINI PROJECT RECORD
ON
‘COSMETO.com’

Submitted by

MEERA VARGHESE

KAVITHA A.M



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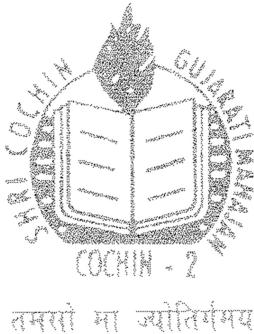
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for award of the degree of

Bachelor of Computer Applications

Year 2019

SETH RAM BAHDUR SINGH GUJARATI COLLEGE(SRBS)

Gujarati Road, Cochin – 682 002



Certificate

This is to Certify that the Mini Project Report entitled “COSMETO.com” has been successfully carried out by Ms.KAVITHA A.M with Register Number: 170021097844 in a partial fulfillment of the requirement of the award of the Degree Bachelor of Computer Application of the Mahatma Gandhi University during the year 2019-2020 under our supervision and guidance of S R B S Gujarati College.

Head of the department

Signature:

Name:

Faculty in charge

Signature:

Name:

External Examiner

Signature:

Name:

Internal Examiner

Signature:

Name:

College seal

Date

SETH RAM BAHDUR SINGH GUJARATI COLLEGE(SRBS)

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Certificate

This is to Certify that the Mini Project Report entitled “COSMETO.com” has been successfully carried out by Ms.MEERA VARGHESE with Register Number: 170021097847 in a partial fulfillment of the requirement of the award of the Degree Bachelor of Computer Application of the Mahatma Gandhi University during the year 2019-2020 under our supervision and guidance of S R B S Gujarati College.

Head of the department

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Name:

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Signature:

Name:

College seal

Date

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project work entitled “Travelmate.com” is a record of original work\done by me under the guidance of Mrs. Rasmi K P, Lecturer, SRBS Gujarati College and the work has not formed the basis for the award of any degree or diploma of similar title to any candidate of this college.

Date:

Place: RASMI K P

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1.SYNOPSIS

INTRODUCTION

The automated cosmetic management system should deal with the automation of general work flow and administration process of this shop. The main process of the system focus on customer request where the system is able to search the most appropriate product and deliver it to the customer. Cosmetic are substances or products used to enhance or alter the appearance of the face or fragrance and texture of the body. Many cosmetics are designed for use of applying to the face and body.

MODULES

- Registration
- Login
- Search
- Booking
- Offer
- Feedback

• **Registration**

It is used to register

• **Login**

This module is used to login

• **Search**

This module allow customer to search product by trademark,type and prices.

• **Booking**

This module is used by the user to book the product they need.

• **Offer**

Used to add offers or view the offers

- **Feedback**

It is used to add comments or feedback either about the product or site.

2.INTRODUCTION

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

COSMETO.com(cosmetic management) is a web-site software for searching cosmetic Product . It includes functions such as : searching ,booking for customers.

COSMETO.com WILL HELP CUSTOMERS TO:

- This system is all about the converting the shopping.
- System from manual to online.
- Customer can buy online after login to the site.

SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

COSMETO.com helps online shopping tries to enhance access to care and improve the continuity and efficiency of services. Depending on the specific setting and local,case managers are responsible for a variety of tasks ,ranging from linking clients to services to actually providing intensive shopping and delivery services themselves.

Scope of any software depends upon the following things:

- Be easy to understand by the user and operator .
- Be easy to operate
- Have a good user interface
- Be expandable

ABOUT THE PROJECT

The purpose of cosmetic management is to give the client the best options on the cosmetics and as well as the site server online shopping is the process whereby consumer directly services from a seller interactively in real time without an intermediary services over the internet type process buying goods and services from merchants who sell their product to people who surf the internet shopper can visit web stores from comfort either their homes and shop as they sit in front of the computer customer buy a variety of item from online stores people can purchase online.

This system ,as described above ,can lead to error free, secure, reliable and fast management system. It can make the user to get their perfect option rather than adjusting to some unwanted option. The administrator helps the clients by making the site more updated.

3. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

System analysis works with users to identify goals and build systems to achieve them. System analysis is an important phase of any system development process. The system is studied to the minute details and analyzed. Analysis is a detailed study of various operations performed by a system and their relationship within and outside the system. During analysis data are collected on the available files, decision points and transaction handles by the present system, Interviews, on-site observation and questionnaire are the main tools used for system analysis.

The system analysts play the role of an interrogator and dwells deep in the working of the present system. System analyst makes investigation and possible changes to the existing system. At the conclusion of the system analysis there is a system description and set if requirement for a new system. If there is no existing system the analysis defines the requirements. Decide, which follows, purpose a new system that meets its needs. This new system may be built a fresh or by changing the existing system. Developments begin by defining a model of new system and convert this model to a working system. Finally the data models are converted to a database and a processed to user procedures and computer programmers

3.1. EXISTING SYSTEM

In the existing system all transaction, dealings of products ,purchasing of products where done manually which is time consuming. Reports are prepared manually as and when needed maintaining of reports is very tedious task.

3.2. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Shop online is an online application which provides the online shopping facilities available for everyone. Shop online application concentrates more on user friendly interface and promotes user to purchase faster and easier.

Advantages of the proposed system

- Centralize important data in one easily accessible location.
- Lower overhead costs.
- Increase efficiency by automating administrative process.
- Inform more people about the charity's goals.
- Easily and instant communicate with donors, beneficiary's clients and members.
- Provide and support efficient and effective fundraising activities.

Hence the proposed system will do all the above defined functions with less time and higher accuracy.

3.3. SOFT REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

To develop this system it requires hardware as well as software support. The recommended specification is the following configuration.

HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

Processor : Intel Pentium Dual Core Processor

Ram : 1 GB

Hard Disk Drive : 320 GB or higher

Keyboard : Standard 101/102 or Dig Sync Family or
Microsoft Natural Keyboard

Monitor : Display panel (640 x 480)

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

The software for the development of the proposed system is as follows. The software for the development has been selected based on several factors such as:-

- Support
- Cost effectiveness
- Development speed
- Ability to reboot application in the least time
- Stability

Operating System : Windows XP or above

Front End : PHP

Scripting language: PHP

Back End : MySQL

LANGUAGE :

❖ PHP

PHP is a server-side scripting language designed specifically for the Web. Within an HTML page, you can embed PHP code that will be executed each time the page is visited. Your PHP code is interpreted at the web server and generates HTML or other output that the visitor will see.

PHP was conceived in 1994 and was originally the work of one man, RasmusLerdorf. It was adopted by other talented people and has gone through four major rewrites to bring us the broad, mature product we see today. As of November 2007, it was installed on more than 21 million domains worldwide, and this number is growing rapidly.

PHP is an Open Source project, which means you have access to the source code and can use, alter, and redistribute it all without charge. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page but was changed in line with the GNU recursive naming convention (GNU = Gnu's Not Unix) and now stands for PHP Hypertext Pre-processor.

PHP's Strengths

Some of PHP's main competitors are Perl, Microsoft ASP.NET, Ruby (on Rails or otherwise), Java Server Pages (JSP), and ColdFusion.

In comparison to these products, PHP has much strength, including the following

- Performance
- Scalability
- Ease of learning and use
- Strong object-oriented support
- Portability
- Flexibility of development approach
- Availability of source code

Performance

PHP is very fast. Using a single inexpensive server, you can serve millions of hits per day. Benchmarks published by Zend Technologies (<http://www zend.com>) show PHP out performing its competition.

Scalability

PHP has what RasmusLerdorf frequently refers to as a “shared-nothing” architecture. This means that you can effectively and cheaply implement horizontal scaling with large numbers of commodity servers. Database Integration PHP has native connections available to many database systems. In addition to MySQL, you can directly connect to PostgreSQL , Oracle, dbm, FilePro, DB2, Hyperwave, Informix, InterBase, and Sybase databases, among others. PHP 5 also has a built-in SQL Interface to a flat file, called SQLite. Using the Open Database Connectivity Standard (ODBC), you can connect to any database that provides an ODBC driver. This includes Microsoft products and many others. In addition to native libraries, PHP comes with a database access abstraction layer called PHP Database Objects (PDO), which allows consistent access and promotes secure coding practices.

Ease of Learning PHP

The syntax of PHP is based on other programming languages, primarily C and Perl. If you already know C or Perl, or a C-like language such as C++ or Java, you will be productive using PHP almost immediately.

Object-Oriented Support

PHP version 5 has well-designed object-oriented features. If you learned to program in Java or C++, you will find the features (and generally the syntax) that you expect, such as inheritance, private and protected attributes and methods, abstract classes and methods, interfaces, constructors, and destructors. You will even find some less common features such as iterations. Some of this functionality was available in PHP versions 3 and 4, but the object-oriented support in version 5 is much more complete.

Portability

PHP is available for many different operating systems. You can write PHP code on free Unix-like operating systems such as Linux and FreeBSD, commercial UNIX versions such as Solaris and IRIX, OS X, or on different versions of Microsoft Windows. Well-written code will usually work without modification on a different system running PHP.

Flexibility of Development Approach

PHP allows you to implement simple tasks simply, and equally easily adapts to implementing large applications using a framework based on design patterns such as Model–View–Controller (MVC)

Source Code

You have access to PHP's source code. With PHP, unlike commercial, closed-source products, if you want to modify something or add to the language, you are free to do so. You do not need to wait for the manufacturer to release patches. You also don't need to worry about the manufacturer going out of business or deciding to stop supporting a product.

❖ MySQL

MySQL's main competitors are PostgreSQL, Microsoft SQL Server, and Oracle. MySQL has much strength, including the following:

- High performance
- Low cost
- Ease of configuration and learning
- Portability

Performance

MySQL is undeniably fast. In 2002, Week published a benchmark comparing five databases powering a web application. The best result was a tie between MySQL and the much more expensive Oracle.

Low Cost

MySQL is available at no cost under an open source license or at low cost under a commercial license. You need a license if you want to redistribute MySQL as part of an application and do not want to license your application under an Open Source license. If you do not intend to distribute your application—typical for most web applications, or are working on free or open source Software, you do not need to buy a license.

Ease of Use

Most modern databases use SQL. If you have used another RDBMS, you should have no trouble adapting to this one. MySQL is also easier to set up than many similar products.

Portability

MySQL can be used on many different UNIX systems as well as under Microsoft Windows.

Queries

The most common operation in SQL databases is the query, which is performed with the declarative SELECT keyword. SELECT retrieves data from a specified table, or multiple related tables, in a database. While often grouped with Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements, the standard SELECT query is considered separate from SQL DML, as it has no persistent effects on the data stored in a database. Note that there are some platform-specific variations of SELECT that can persist their effects in a database, such as the SELECT INTO syntax that exists in some databases.

SQL queries allow the user to specify a description of the desired result set, but it is left to the devices of the database management system (DBMS) to plan, optimize, and perform the physical operations necessary to produce that result set in as efficient a manner as possible. An SQL query includes a list of columns to be included in the final result immediately following the SELECT keyword. An asterisk ("*") can also be used as a "wildcard" indicator to specify that all available columns of a table (or multiple tables) are to be returned. SELECT is the most complex statement in SQL, with several optional keywords and clauses, including: The FROM clause which indicates the source table or tables from which the data is to be retrieved. The FROM

clause can include optional JOIN clauses to join related tables to one another based on user-specified criteria.

Microsoft SQL Server is a relational database server, developed by Microsoft: it is a software product whose primary function is to store and retrieve data as requested by other software applications, be it those on the same computer or those running on another computer across a network. There are at least a dozen different workloads ranging from small applications that store and retrieve data on the same computer, to millions of users and computers that access huge amounts of data from the internet at the same time.

Microsoft SQL Server is a relational database management system developed by Microsoft. As a database, whose primary function is to store and retrieve data as requested by other software applications, be it those on the same computer or those running on another computer across a network (including the Internet). There are at least a dozen different editions of Microsoft SQL Server aimed at different audiences and for different workloads (ranging from small applications that store and retrieve data on the same computer, to millions of users and computers that access huge amounts of data from the Internet at the same time).

SQL Server 2008 (formerly codenamed "Katmai") was released on August 6, 2008 and aims to make data management self-tuning, self organizing, and self maintaining with the development of SQL Server Always On technologies, to provide near-zero downtime. SQL Server 2008 also includes support for structured and semi-structured data, including digital media formats for pictures, audio, video and other multimedia data. In current versions, such multimedia data can be stored as BLOBs (binary large objects), but they are generic bit streams. Intrinsic awareness of multimedia data will allow specialized functions to be performed on them.

SQL Server includes better compression features, which also helps in improving scalability. It enhanced the indexing algorithms and introduced the notion of filtered indexes. It also includes Resource Governor that allows reserving resources for certain users or workflows. It also includes capabilities for transparent encryption of data (TDE) as well as compression of backups. SQL Server 2008 supports the ADO.NET Entity Framework and the reporting tools, replication, and data definition will be built around the Entity Data Model. SQL Server Reporting Services will gain charting capabilities from the integration of the data visualization products from Dundas Data Visualization, Inc., which was acquired by Microsoft.

PLATFORM:

WINDOWS 7

Windows 7 is a personal computer operating system developed by Microsoft. It is a part of Windows NT family of operating systems. Development of Windows 7 started as early as 2006 under the codename "Blackcomb." Windows 7 was released to manufacturing on July 22, 2009,[8] and became generally available on October 22, 2009,[9] less than three years after the release of its predecessor, Windows Vista. Windows 7's server counterpart, Windows Server 2008 R2, was released at the same time.

Windows 7 was primarily intended to be an incremental upgrade to the operating system, intending to address Windows Vista's critical reception (such as performance improvements), while maintaining hardware and software compatibility. Windows 7 continued improvements on Windows Aero (the user interface introduced in Windows Vista) with the addition of a redesigned taskbar that allows applications to be "pinned" to it, and new window management features. Other new features were added to the

operating system, including libraries, the new file sharing system HomeGroup, and support for multitouch input. A new "Action Center" interface was also added to provide an overview of system security and maintenance information, and tweaks were made to the User Account Control system to make it less intrusive. Windows 7 also shipped with updated versions of several stock applications, including Internet Explorer, Windows Media Player, and Windows Media Center.

In contrast to Vista, Windows 7 was generally praised by critics, who considered the operating system to be a major improvement over its predecessor due to its increased performance, its more intuitive interface (with particular praise devoted to the new taskbar), fewer User Account Control popups, and other improvements made across the platform. Windows 7 was a major success for Microsoft; even prior to its official release, pre-order sales for 7 on the online retailer Amazon.com had surpassed the record set by Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.

In just six months, over 100 million copies had been sold worldwide, increasing to over 630 million licenses by July 2012, and a market share of 50.06% as of May 2014 according to Net Applications, making it the most widely used version of Windows.

3.4.FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

FEASIBILITY STUDY

After the scope has been identified, the next step is to determine whether the project is feasible or not. The objective includes technical, social and economic feasibility of the proposed system. The proposed system must be evaluated from technical viewpoint first. If

the compatible technical and social system can be devised, then they must be tested for economic feasibility.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

The assessment of technical feasibility must be based on an outline design of system requirements in terms of input, output, files, programs, procedures and staff. This can be quantified in terms of volume of data, trends, frequency of updating, etc. Having identified an outline system, the investigator must go on suggesting the type of equipment required, methods of developing the system, and method of running the system. With regard to processing facilities, the feasibility study will need to consider the possibility of using a bureau or if in-house equipment is available, the nature of the hardware to be used for data collection, storage, output and processing. On the system development side, the feasibility study must consider the various ways of acquiring the system. These include the purchase of package, the use of consultancy organization or software house to design the system and write the programs.

SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

The assessment of social feasibility will be along with technical feasibility. Each of the alternative technical solutions, which emerge, must be evaluated. The various people affected by the system (Both directly and indirectly) must be taken in to account positively. The various social costs must also be evaluated. These will include the cost of education and training, communication, consultation etc.

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Justification for any capital is that it will increase profit, reduce expenditure or improve the quality-increased profit. Proposed or developing system must be justified by cost benefit criteria that effort is concentrated on projects, which will give the best, return at the earliest opportunity. The cost benefit analysis is often used as a basis for assessing economic feasibility. The factor involve in this analysis are :

- Cost of operation of the existing and proposed system.
- Cost of development of the proposed system.
- Value of the benefits of the proposed system.

FUNCTIONAL AND BEHAVIOURAL MODELING

A data low diagram (DFD) or bubble chart is a graphical tool for structure analysis.DFD models a system by using external entities from which data flows to a process, which transforms the data and creates output data flows which go to other processes or external entities or files. Data in files may also flow to processes as inputs.DFDs can be hierarchically organized, which helps in partitioning and analyzing large systems. As a first step, one dataflow diagram can depict an entire system which gives the overview. It is called as context diagram of level 0 DFD. The context diagram can be further expanded. The successive expansion of a DFD from the context diagram to those giving more details is known as levelling of DFD. Thus a top-down approach is used, starting with an overview and then working out the details. The main merit of DFD is that it can provide an overview of what data a system would process, what transformation data are done, what files are used, and where the results flow. The dataflow has been represented as a

hierarchical DFD. Context level DFD is drawn first then the processes were decomposed into several elementary levels and where represented in the order of improvement.

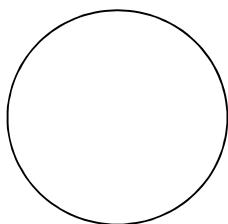
3.5. DATA FLOW DIAGRAM(DFD)(or system chart)

The DFD also known as bubble chart. It is a simple graphical formalism that can be used to represent a system in terms of the input data to the system, various processing carried out on these data and the output data generated by the system. The main reason why this DFD technique is so popular is probably because of the fact that DFD is a very simple formalism- it is simple to understand and use. A DFD model uses a very limited number of primitive symbols to represent the functions performed by a system and the data flow among these systems. Starting with a set of high level functions that a system performance of DFD model in hierarchically it represent various sub functions. The Data Flow Diagramming technique also follows a simple set of intuitive concepts and rules.

Data flow diagram (DFD) is used to show how data flows through the system and the processes that transform the input data into output. Data flow diagrams are a way of expressing system requirements in a graphical manner. DFD represents one of the most ingenious tools used for structured analysis.

BASIC DFD SYMBOLS

Function Symbol:



A function is represented using a circle. This symbol is called a process or a bubble. Bubbles are annotated with the names of corresponding functions.

External Entity Symbol:



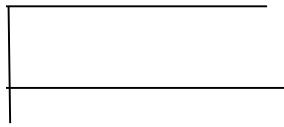
An external entity such as a user, project manager etc. is represented by a rectangle. The external entities are essentially those physical entities external to the application system, which interact with the system by inputting data to the system or by consuming the data produced by the system. In addition to the human users the external entity symbols can be used to represent external hardware and software such as application software.

Data Flow Symbol:



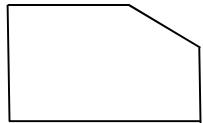
A directed arc or an arrow is used as a Data Flow Symbol. This represents the data flow occurring between two processes or between an external entity and a process; in direction of the Data Flow Arrow. Data flow Symbols are annotated with corresponding data names.

Data Store Symbol:



A Data Store represents a logical file; it is represented using two parallel lines. A logical file can represent either Data Store Symbol, which can represent either data structure or a physical file on disk. Each data store is connected to a process by means of a Data Flow Symbol. The direction of the Data Flow Arrow shows whether data is being read from or written into a Data Store. An arrow flowing in or out of a data store implicitly represents the entire area of the Data Store and hence arrows connecting to a data store need not be annotated with the names of the corresponding data items

Output Symbol:



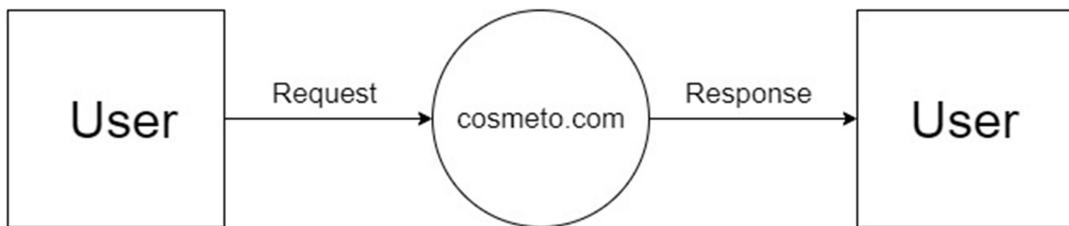
The output symbol is used when a hardcopy is produced and the user of the copies cannot be clearly specified or there are several users of the output. The DFD

at the simplest level is referred to as the ‘CONTEXT ANALYSIS DIAGRAM’. These are expanded by level, each explaining its process in detail. Processes are numbered for easy identification and are normally labeled in block letters. Understanding each data flow is labeled for each line.

LEVEL-0 DFD

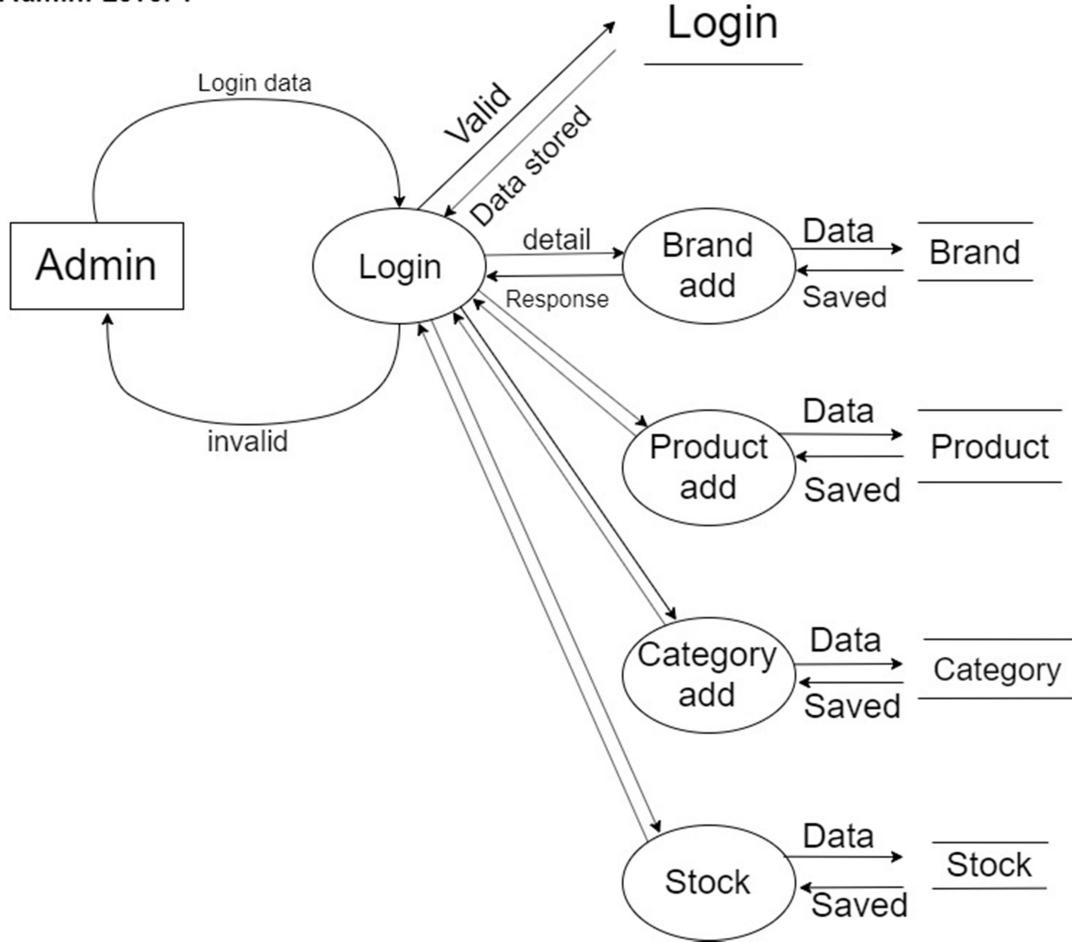
COSMETO MANAGEMENT

User: level 0



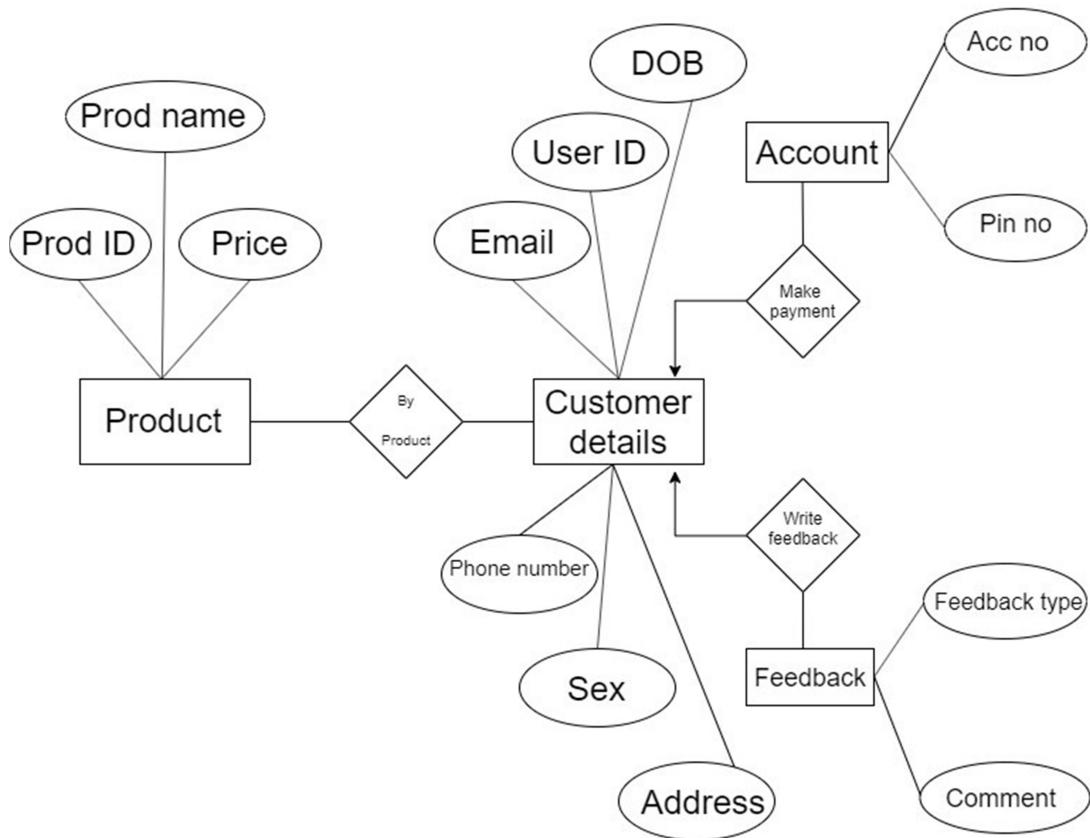
LEVEL-1 DFD

COSMETO MANAGEMENT

Admin: Level 1**ER DIAGRAM**

An entity–relationship model (or ER model) describes interrelated things of interest in a specific domain of knowledge. A basic ER model is composed of entity types (which classify the things of interest) and specifies relationships that can exist between entities (instances of those entity types). In software engineering, an ER model is commonly formed to represent things a business needs to remember in order to perform business processes. Consequently, the ER model becomes an abstract data model, that defines a data or information structure which can be implemented in a database, typically a relational database. Entity–relationship modelling was developed for database and design by Peter Chen and published in a 1976 paper. However, variants of the idea existed previously. Some ER models show super and subtype entities connected by

generalization-specialization relationships, and an ER model can be used also in the specification of domain- specific ontologies.



4. SYSTEM DESIGN

The most creative and challenging phase of the system development is system design, is a solution to how to approach to the creation of the proposed system. It refers to the technical specification that will be applied. It provides the understanding and procedural details necessary for implementing the system recommended in the feasibility study. Design goes through the logical and physical stages of development. At an early stage in designing a new system, the system analyst must have a clear understanding of the objectives, which the design is aiming to fulfil. The first step is to determine how the output is to be produced and in what format. Second input data and master files (database) have to be designed to meet the requirements of the proposed output. The operational (processing) phases are handled through program construction and testing.

The system design includes:-

5.1.Input design

5.2.Output design

5.3.Database design

4.1. INPUT DESIGN

Input design is the primary step in the system design, to design the input with the predefined guidelines. The objective of the layout is easy to follow and does not include operator errors.

Input design is the process of converting user oriented input to the computer based output. Input data are collected and organized into group of similar data. The goal of

designing input data is to make data entry easy, logical and error free as possible in input design and the administrator checks the entered data valid or not.

4.2. OUTPUT DESIGN

Output design has been an ongoing activity. The output is the most Important and direct source of information to the user. Efficient intelligible output design should improve the system's relationship with the user and helps in decision making. Designing output requires understanding user's output requirements; the system produces an output, which varying according to user requirements.

4.3 DATABASE DESIGN

Database design manages large bodies of information. Database is the collection of related data. It provides safety of information. A database is a collection of inter-related data stored with minimum or no redundancy to save many users quickly and effectively. Database runs parallel without application design. Data base management system builds some form of constraints like integrity constraints, i.e., the primary key or unique key and referential integrity which help to keep data structure storage and access of data from tables efficiently and accurately and take necessary steps to concurrent access of data and avoid redundancy of data in tables by normalization criterions.

Normalization is the method of breaking down complex table structures into simple table structures by using certain rules thus reduce redundancy and inconsistency and disk .

Space usage and thus increase the performance of the system or application which is directly linked to the database design and also solve the problems of anomalies.

There are different forms of normalization, some are

- First normal form (1NF)
- Second normal form (2NF)
- Third normal form (3NF)
- Boyce code normal form
- Fourth normal form (4NF)
- Fifth normal form (5NF)

4.4. TABLE DESIGN

TABLE NAME :login

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONSTRAINT
UserName	Varchar(50)	Email	Not Null
Password	Varchar(50)	Password	Not Null
Usertype	Varchar(50)	usertype	Not Null

TABLE NAME : cust_reg

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONSTRAINT
Cname	Varchar(50)	Name	Not Null
address	Varchar(50)	Address	Not Null
pincode	Int(11)	Pincode	Not Null
gender	Varchar(50)	Gender	Not Null
Age	Int(11)	Age	Not Null
district	Varchar(50)	District	Not Null
location	Varchar(50)	Location	Not Null
Email	Varchar(50)	Email id	Not Null
mobile	Varchar(50)	Mobile no	Not Null
password	Varchar(50)	Password	Not Null

TABLE NAME : categories

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONSTRAINT
Cat_title	varchar(50)	Title	Not Null

TABLE NAME : products

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONSTRAINT
product_cat	Varchar(50)	Product name	Not Null
Product_brand	Varchar(50)	Product brand	Not Null
Product_title	Varchar(50)	Product title	Not Null
product_price	Int(11)	Product price	Not Null
Quantity	Int(11)	Product quantity	Not Null
product_desc	Varchar(200)	Description	Not Null
product_image	Varchar(200)	Product image	Not Null
product_keyword	Varchar(50)	Product keyword	Not Null

TABLE NAME : brands

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONSTRAINT
brand_title	Varchar(50)	Brand name	Not Null

TABLE NAME : feedback

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONSTRAINT
feedback	Varchar(50)	Feedback	Not Null
date	Varchar(50)	Date	Not Null
userid	Int(11)	User Id	Not Null

TABLE NAME : customer_order

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONSTRAINT
Uid	int(11)	User id	Not Null
Pid	int(11)	Product id	Not Null
p_name	Varchar(100)	Product name	Not Null
p_price	Int(11)	Product price	Not Null
p_qty	Int(11)	Price quantity	Not Null
p_status	Varchar(50)	Product status	Not Null
tr_id	Varchar(50)	Transaction id	Not Null

TABLE NAME : complaint

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONSTRAINT
uid	Int(11)	User id	Not Null
Complaint	Varchar(50)	Complaint	Not Null
Date	Varchar(50)	Date	Not Null

TABLE NAME : offer

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONSTRAINT
productid	Int(100)	Product id	Not Null
offer	Varchar(100)	offer	Not Null

TABLE NAME : cart

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	DESCRIPTION	CONSTRAINT
p_id	int(11)	Product id	Not Null
ip_add	Varchar(50)		Not Null
user_id	int(11)		Not Null
product_title	Varchar(100)	Product Title	Not Null
product_image	Varchar(100)	Product image	Not Null
qty	int(11)	Product quantity	Not Null
price	int(11)	Price	Not Null
total_amount	int(11)	Total amount	Not Null

5.SYSTEM TESTING & IMPLEMENTATION

SYSTEM TESTING

System testing is the stage of implementation highly aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before the live operation commences. Testing is vital to the success of the system. The primary objective of testing is to derive a set of tests that has the highest likelihood for uncovering defects in the software. The system test in implementation should confirm that all is correct and an opportunity to show the users that the system works as expected. It accounts the largest percentage of technical effort in the software development process. Testing phase in the development cycle validates the code against the functional specification.

The performance of the system is measured in this phase. Testing is a set activity that can be planned and conducted systematically. Testing begins at the module level and works towards the integration of entire computer based systems. Nothing is complete without testing, as it is vital to the success of the system. The testing can be a set of verification and validation process.

Verification is the process to make sure the product satisfies the conditions imposed at the start of the development phase. In other words, to make sure the product behaves the way we want it to.

Two types of Validations are present, that are

- Client side validation
- Server side validation

CLIENT SIDE VALIDATION

Client side validation is something that will happen on users' browser. The validation will occur before the data gets posted back to server. It is a good idea to have client side validation as the user gets to know what needs to be changed immediately, i.e., no trips to servers are made. JavaScript is most widely used to perform client side validation.

SERVER SIDE VALIDATION

Server side validation occurs at server. The benefit of having server side validation is that if the user somehow bypasses the client side validation (accidentally or deliberately), then we can catch the problem on the server side. So having server side validation provides more security and ensures that no invalid data gets processed by the application. Server side validation is done by writing our custom logic for validating all the input.

The different types of testing are as follows:

❖ Whitebox Testing

White box testing (also known as Clear box testing, Open box testing, Glass box testing, Transparent box testing, Code-Based testing or Structural testing) is a testing technique that takes into account the internal mechanism of a system. In order to perform white box testing on an application, the tester needs to possess knowledge of the internal working of the code, white box testing is often used for verification.

❖ Black box Testing

Black box testing is a testing technique that ignores the internal mechanism of the system and focuses on the output generated against any input and execution of the system. It is also called functional testing. Black box testing is often used for validation.

❖ Unit Testing

Unit testing is the testing of an individual unit or group of related units. It falls under the class of white box testing. It is often done by the programmer to test that the unit he/she has implemented is producing expected output against given input.

❖ Integration Testing

Integration testing is testing in which a group of components are combined to produce output. Also, the interaction between software and hardware is tested in integration testing if software and hardware components have any relation. It may fall under both white box testing and black box testing.

❖ Functional Testing

Functional testing is the testing to ensure that the specified functionality required in the system requirements works. It falls under the class of black box testing.

❖ System Testing

System testing is the testing to ensure that by putting the software in different environments (e.g., Operating Systems) it still works. System testing is done with full system implementation and environment. It falls under the class of black box testing.

❖ **Performance Testing**

Performance testing is the testing to assess the speed and effectiveness of the system and to make sure it is generating results within a specified time as per performance requirements. It falls under the class of black box testing.

❖ **Usability Testing**

Usability testing is performed from the perspective of the client, to evaluate how the GUI is user-friendly? How easily can the client learn? After learning how to use, how proficiently can the client perform? How pleasing is it to use its design? This falls under the class of black box testing.

❖ **Acceptance Testing**

Acceptance testing is often done by the customer to ensure that the delivered product meets the requirements and works as the customer expected. It falls under the class of black box testing.

❖ **Regression Testing**

Regression testing is the testing after modification of a system, component, or a group of related units to ensure that the modification is working correctly and is not damaging or imposing other modules to produce unexpected results. It falls under the class of black box testing.

❖ **Beta Testing**

Beta testing is the testing which is done by end users, a team outside development, or publicly releasing full pre-version of the product which is known as beta version. The aim of beta testing is to cover unexpected errors. It falls under the class of black box testing.

❖ Validation Testing

Data validations are done to see whether the corresponding entries made in the tables are correct. Proper validations checks are done in case of insertion and updating of tables. validation testing is the process of evaluating software at the end of software development process to ensure compliance with software requirements.

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage in the project where the theoretical stage is turned into a working system and is giving confidence on the new system for the users that it will work efficiently and effectively. It involves care full planning, Investigation of the current system and its constraints on implementation, design of methods to achieve the change over, an evaluation, of change over methods. Apart from planning, major task of preparing the implementation are education and training of users. The more complex system being implemented, the more involved will be the system analysis and the design effort required just for implementation. An implementation coordinating committee based on policies of individual organization has been appointed. The implementation process begins with preparing a plan for the implementation of the system.

Implementation is the final and important phase. The most critical stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the users confidence that the new system will work and be effective. The system can be implemented only after thorough testing is done and if it is found to be working according to the specification. This method also offers the greatest security since the old system can take over if the errors are found or inability to handle certain type of transactions while using the new system. The implementation process begins with preparing the

plan for the implementation of the system. Once the planning has been completed, the major effort in the computer department is to ensure that the programs in the system are working properly. At the same time the HR department must concentrate on training user staff. The following are the steps involved in the implementation plan

- Test system with sample data
- Detection and correction of errors
- Make the necessary changes in the system
- Check the existing system
- Installation of hardware and software utilities
- Training and involvement of user personals

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

System implementation is the process of making the newly designed system fully operational and consistent in performance. After the initial design, the system is made published on the internet and the end user can do demonstration. The logical missworking the system can be identified if any. Various combinations of test data were feed. Each process accuracy/reliability checking was made. After the approval, the system was implemented in the user department. The preparation of implementation of documentation process is often viewed as total sum of the software documentation process. In a well defined software development environment, however the presentation of implementation documents is essentially an interactive process that synthesis and recognizes document items that were

produced during the analysis and design phase for the presentation to user. The following are the three types of implementation documents.

- Conversion Guide
- User Guide
- Operation Guide

CONVERSION GUIDE

The Conversion Guide phase of the implementation, process the tasks that are required to place the system into an operation mode. They amplify the conversion lane that was defined during the internal design phase and defines file conversion, file creation and data entry requirements.

USER GUIDE

The system application and operation functions describes the overall performance capabilities of the system and define procedures the user must follow to operate the system. In the realm of information system, the content of a user guide must be developed to coincide with a criterion that defines the characteristics of one of the following methods of data processing :

- Off-line processing
- Direct access processing

OPERTION GUIDE

The function of an operation is to define the control requirements of a system and provide instruction for initializing, running andterminating the system. The

items contained in an operation guide may be grouped as General information, System overviews, Run description etc...

6.SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES AND POLICIES

In any organizations data is the most important element and the main issue related to it is the security of those valuable data. One of the major areas in development process of a system is providing security to all its data in an efficient way. In my work, as it is for an agency it is tightly protected by password system. The admin has only the efficiency to open the system and none other can login into the system. The database server equipped with efficient password security system. So the entire system is provided with tight security and I am sure that the data should not be hacked by an unauthorized person.

A security policy comprises a set of objectives for the company, rules of behavior for users and administrators, and requirements for system and management that collectively ensure the security of network and computer systems in an organization. A security policy is a —living document, meaning that the document is never finished and is continuously updated as technology and employee requirements change.

The security policy translates, clarifies, and communicates the management position on security as defined in high-level security principles. The security policy acts as a bridge between these management objectives and specific security requirements. It informs users, staff, and managers of their obligatory requirements for protecting technology and information assets. It should specify the mechanisms that you need to meet these requirements. It also provides a baseline from which to acquire, configure, and audit computer systems and networks for compliance with the security policy. Therefore, an attempt to use a set of security tools in the absence of at least an implied security policy is meaningless.

7.MAINTENANCE

Maintenance involves the software industry captive, typing up system resources .It means restoring something to its original condition. Maintenance follows conversion to extend that changes are necessary to maintain satisfactory operations relative to changes in the user's environment. Maintenance often includes minor enhancements or corrections to problems that surface in the system's operation. Maintenance is also done based on fixing the problems reported, changing the interface with other software or hardware enhancing the software. Any system developed should be secured and protected against possible hazards. Security measures are provided to prevent unauthorized access of the database at various levels. Password protection and simple procedures to prevent the unauthorized access are provided to the users .The system allows the user to enter the system only through proper user name and password.

8.CONCLUSION

In this new world computers have made their presence in each and every field. Computers simplified procedures in almost all fields.

In my project, I provide almost all facilities for entering the details in the website, which is presently done manual. The facilities include the insertion of customer details into the database, and other necessary details used by the website like customer details, item details, purchase details, sale and stock details.

I try my level best to make a perfect user friendly system and I am sure that it is with a very less percent of errors. I expect the implementation of this new system will provide them an effective working environment and can reduce the manpower. I expect by implementing my system the customers will get attracted to the website for their efficient working and up-to-date warnings given to the customers related to their booking and delivery of products.

8.1 SCOPE FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The project developed using PHP and MySQL , based on the requirement specification of the user and analysis of the existing system, with flexibility for future enhancements. We can add more detailed questions for conducting the tests for students to know their talents more. It is a software package that centrally managed reliable backup facilities for a variety of service consulting organizations i.e. backups allow you to restore the availability of information resources following security.

9.BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRINT MATERIALS

Books

- Programming PHP – by Kevin Tatroe, Peter MacIntyre & Rasmus Lerdorf
“Foreword By: Michael Bourque”
- Murach’s PHP & MySQL – by Joel Murach & Ray Harris
- PHP: A Beginner’s Guide – by Vikram Vaswani
- PHP & MySQL: The Missing Manual – by Brett McLaughlin
- PHP & MySQL Web Development – by Luke Welling & Laura Thompson

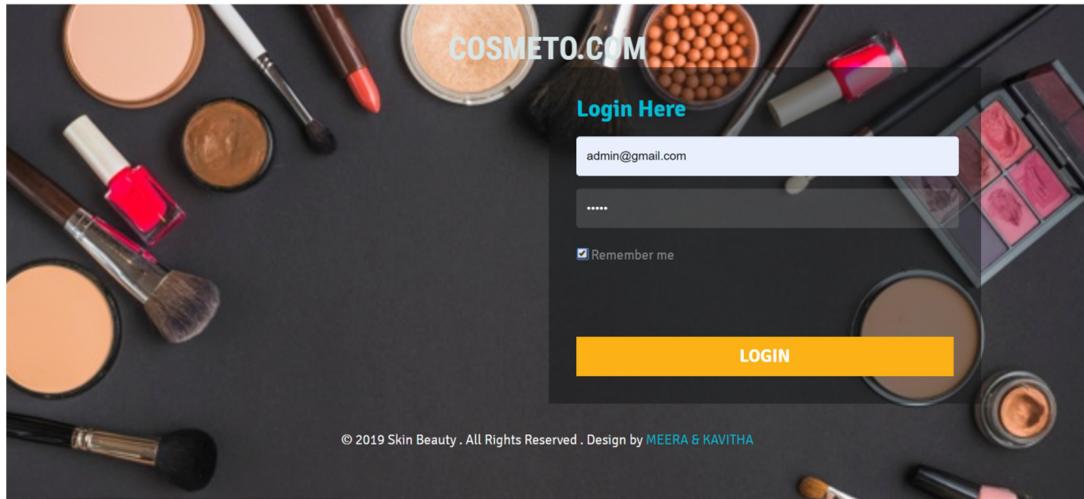
ELECTRONIC MATERIALS

- <https://www.php.net/manual/en/index.php>
- <https://www.udemy.com/course/introduction-to-php-101/>
- <http://www.tizag.com/phpT/>

10.APPENDIX

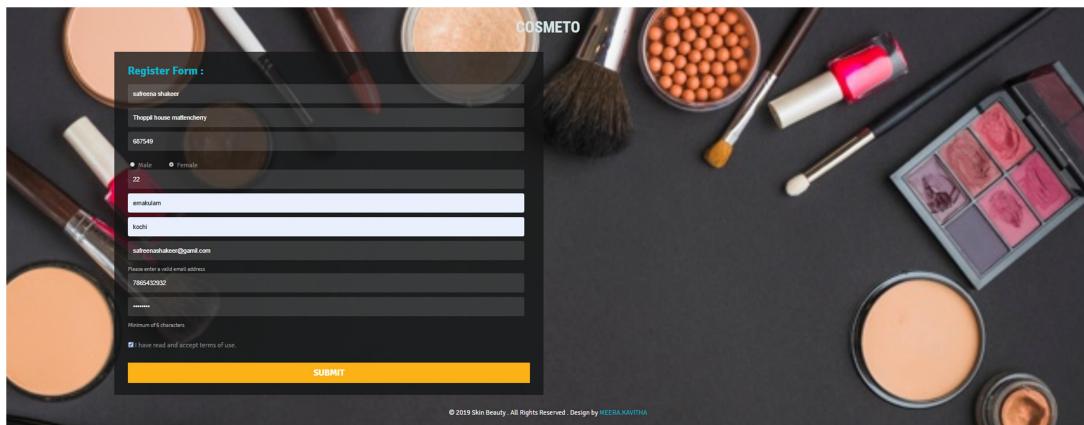
10.1 SCREENSHOTS

LOGIN FORM



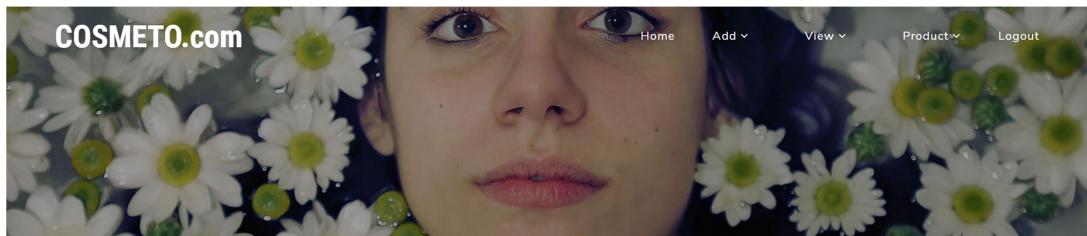
The login form is overlaid on a background image of various makeup products like eyeshadow palettes, lipsticks, and brushes. The form itself has a white header with the text "COSMETO.COM". Below this is a blue button labeled "Login Here". A text input field contains "admin@gmail.com", and a password input field contains ".....". There is a checked checkbox labeled "Remember me" and a large yellow "LOGIN" button at the bottom.

CUSTOMER REGISTRATION TABLE

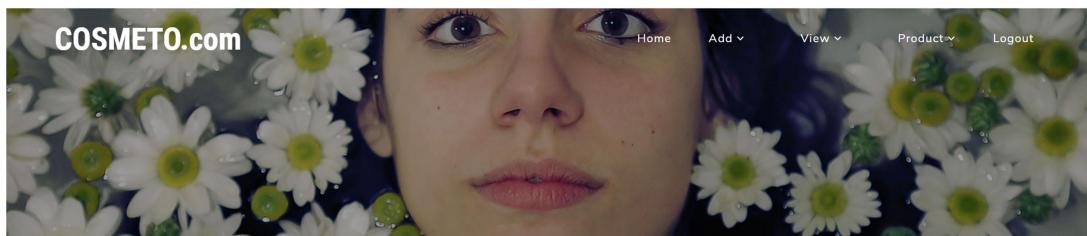


The registration form is overlaid on a background image of makeup products. The form has a black header with the text "COSMETO". The main area contains fields for "Name" (Safreena Shaleen), "Address" (Thoppil house matthencherry), "Pincode" (605140), "Gender" (Male), "Age" (22), "City" (Ernakulam), "State" (Kochi), "Email" (safreenashaleen@gmail.com), and "Phone" (7895452932). It also includes a password field with a minimum of 6 characters and a checkbox for accepting terms of use. At the bottom is a yellow "SUBMIT" button.

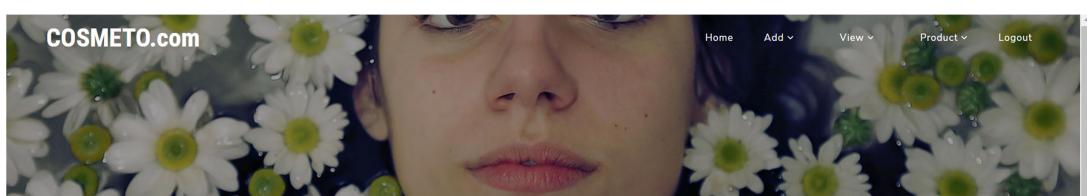
ADD CATEGORY



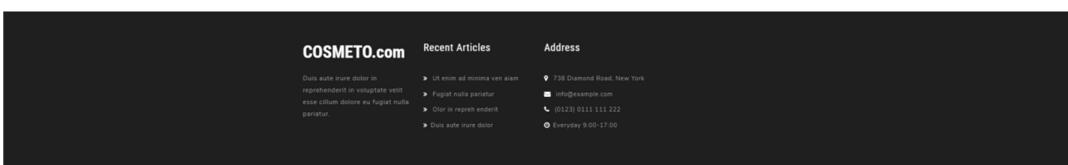
ADD SUBCATEGORY



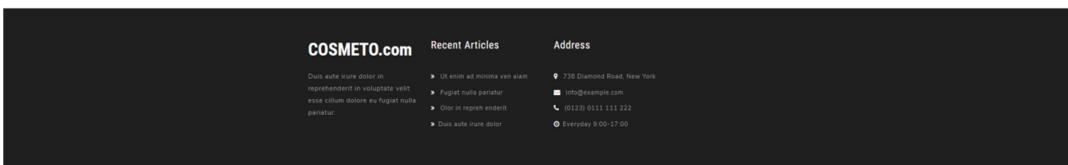
ADD PRODUCT



CUSTOMER PRODUCT BOOKING DETAILS



VIEW CUSTOMER FEEDBACK



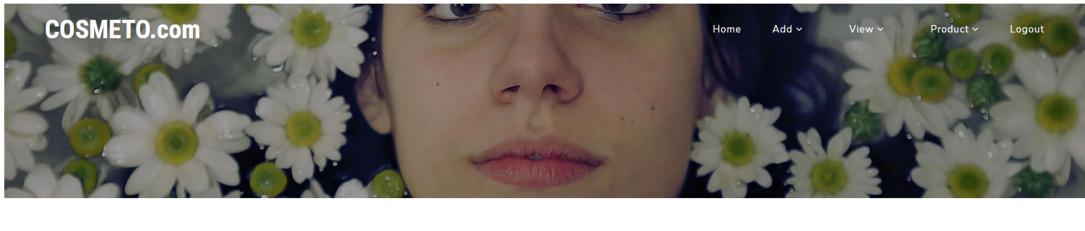
STOCK DETAILS



Product ID	Product Name	Product Price	Stock	Update Stock	Delete Product	Add Offer
16	foundation	456	12	Update Stock	Delete Product	Add Offer
18	lipstick	345	7	Update Stock	Delete Product	Add Offer
20	foundation cream	238	1	Update Stock	Delete Product	Add Offer
21	Eyeliner	150	4	Update Stock	Delete Product	Add Offer
22	Lipgloss	100	2	Update Stock	Delete Product	Add Offer
23	Eyeshadow	355	2	Update Stock	Delete Product	Add Offer
24	Lipiner	120	15	Update Stock	Delete Product	Add Offer



UPDATE STOCK



Add New Stock (In KG)

ADD OFFER



Add an offer for this product

CUSTOMER DETAILS



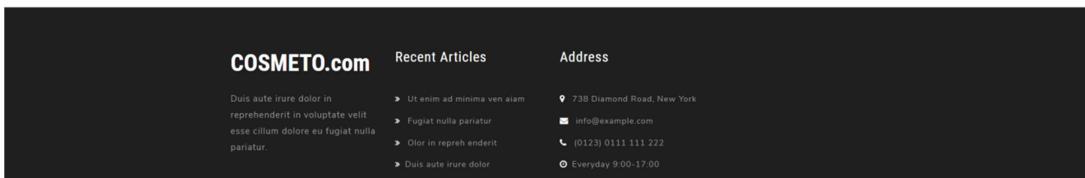
CustomerID	18
First Name	swetha vijay
Email	swethavijay@gmail.com
Address	Aluva
Pincode	689549
District	kozhikode
Phone No	9687594874

Update

POSTING FEEDBACK



Post Your Feedback



SHOPPPING DETAILS

The screenshot shows the 'Skin Beauty' category page. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'Categories' (Make Up, Skin Care, Hair Care, Lipstick, Eyeliner, Eye Shadow, Lip liner, cream, Lipbalm, Eye shadow, Lip liner) and 'Subcategories' (Lakme, Kajal, Ponds, MAC, Lakme, ELF). The main area features a banner with a woman's face and flowers. Below it, a grid of featured products: Lipstick (Rs 345), foundation cream (Rs 200), Eyeliner (Rs 150), Lipbalm (Rs 100), Eyeshadow (Rs 555), and Lipliner (Rs 120). Each product has an 'Add to Cart' and 'Quick View' button.

CART DETAILS

The screenshot shows the shopping cart page. At the top, there's a banner with a woman's face and flowers. The cart summary shows one item: Lipbalm (Rs 100) quantity 1. The total amount is 100 Rs. Navigation links at the top right include Home, Shopping, Checkout, and Logout.

CHECKOUT DETAILS

TRANSACTION DETAILS

MAKE PAYMENT



SECURE
Payment Gateway
for your Online Business



Payment Details

Payment Success...

Merchant	swetha vijay
Date	2019-12-11
Amount	Rs.100/-
Transaction ID	519843

[Back To Home](#)



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Secure Site
by VISA
Merchant
SecuredCode

Your Trusted Search Engine!

 ANONYMOUS ENCRYPTION 

searchmedia matches keywords, searched from 3rd-party sites. To affiliate-network offering unlimited access to licensed entertainment content.
searchmedia allows visitors, to receive a 10% discount for new content to enjoy more for less.



VIEW OFFER



Product ID	Product Name	Product Price	Image	Offer
21	Eyeliner	150		45%
23	Eyeshadow	555		52%
24	Lipliner	120		32%

COSMETO.com

Recent Articles
Address

Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur.
▶ Ut enim ad minima veniam, quis nostrum exercitationem ullam corporis suscipit laboriosam, nisi ut aliquid eius modi tempora incidunt ut labore et dolore magni dolores repellat qui blanditiis praesentium voluptatum deleniti atque corrupti, vel illum qui dolorem quia m

738 Diamond Road, New York

info@example.com

(0123) 1111 111 222

Everyday 8:00-17:00

SOURCE CODE

LOGIN FORM

```

<form action="#" method="post">
<div class="form-group has-feedback">
<input type="email" class="form-control" name="email" placeholder="Enter Your Email" data-error="Bruh, that email address is invalid" required>
<span class="glyphicon form-control-feedback" aria-hidden="true"></span>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<input type="password" data-toggle="validator" data-minlength="6" class="form-control" id="inputPassword1" name="password" placeholder="Password" required>
</div>
<div class="bottom">
<div class="form-group">
<div class="checkbox">
<label>
<input type="checkbox" id="terms1" data-error="Before you wreck yourself required">Remember me
</label>
<div class="help-block with-errors"></div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary" name="submit">Login</button>
</div>
<?php
session_start();

if(isset($_REQUEST['submit']))
{
$email=$_REQUEST['email'];
$password=$_REQUEST['password'];
$qry="select * from login where username='$email' and password='$password'";
$res=mysql_query($qry);
$data=mysql_fetch_assoc($res);
$_SESSION["email"]=$email;
$type=$data['usertype'];
// echo $status;
//echo $type;
$res1=mysql_query("select count(*) as cnt from login where username='$email' and password='$password'");
$data1=mysql_fetch_assoc($res1);
if($type=="Customer")
{
$_SESSION['username']=$email;
$qry2="select * from cust_reg where email='$email' and password='$password'";
$res2=mysql_query($qry2);
}
}

```

```

$rs2=mysql_fetch_array($res2);
$_SESSION['uid'] = $rs2['cid'];
$_SESSION['name'] = $rs2['cname'];
header("Location:Customer Home.php");
}
else if($type=='Admin')
{
header("Location:Admin Home.php");
}
else if($type=='Club')
{
$_SESSION['username']=$email;
$qry2="select * from club_reg where email='$email' and password='$password'";
$res2=mysql_query($qry2);
$rs2=mysql_fetch_array($res2);
$_SESSION['cid'] = $rs2['clid'];
$_SESSION['name'] = $rs2['cname'];
header("Location:Club Home.php");
}
else if($type=='Shop')
{
$_SESSION['username']=$email;
$qry2="select * from shop_reg where email='$email' and password='$password'";
$res2=mysql_query($qry2);
$rs2=mysql_fetch_array($res2);
$_SESSION['sid'] = $rs2['sid'];
$_SESSION['name'] = $rs2['shop'];
header("Location:Shop Home.php");
}
else
{
echo "<script>alert('invalid username or password')</script>";
}
}
?>

```

CUSTOMER REGISTRATION

```

<form data-toggle="validator" action="#" method="post">
<div class="form-group valid-form">
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputName" name="cname" placeholder="Name" required>
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputName" name="address" placeholder="Address" required>
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputName" name="pincode" placeholder="Pincode" required>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<div class="radio">
<label>
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="Male" required>

```

```

Male
</label>
</div>
<div class="radio">
<label>
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="Female" required>
Female
</label>
</div>
</div>
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputName" name="age" placeholder="Age" required>
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputName" name="district" placeholder="District" required>
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputName" name="location" placeholder="Location" required>
<div class="form-group has-feedback">
<input type="email" class="form-control" name="Email" placeholder="Email" data-error="That email address is invalid" required>
<span class="glyphicon form-control-feedback" aria-hidden="true"></span>
<span class="help-block with-errors">Please enter a valid email address</span>
</div>
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="inputName" name="mobile" placeholder="Mobile" required>

<div class="form-group">
<input type="password" data-toggle="validator" data-minlength="6" class="form-control" id="inputPassword" name="Password" placeholder="Password" required>
<span class="help-block">Minimum of 6 characters</span>
</div>

<div class="form-group">
<div class="checkbox">
<label>
<input type="checkbox" id="terms" data-error="Before you wreck yourself" required>
I have read and accept terms of use.
</label>
<div class="help-block with-errors"></div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<button type="submit" name="submit" class="btn btn-primary disabled">Submit</button>
</div>
</form>
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST['submit']))
{
$cname=$_REQUEST['cname'];
$address=$_REQUEST['address'];
$pincode = $_REQUEST['pincode'];
$gender = $_REQUEST['gender'];
$age=$_REQUEST['age'];
$district=$_REQUEST['district'];
$location=$_REQUEST['location'];
$email=$_REQUEST['Email'];

```

```
$mobile=$_REQUEST['mobile'];

$password=$_REQUEST['Password'];
$qry="insert
      into
      cust_reg(cname,address,pincode,gender,age,district,location,email,mobile,password)
      values('$cname','$address','$pincode','$gender','$age','$district','$location','$email','$mobile','$password')";

// echo "saved";
echo $qry;
mysql_query($qry);
$qry="insert into login values('$email','$password','Customer')";
mysql_query($qry);
echo "<script>alert('Registration completed successfully')</script>";
}

?>
```

ADD CATEGORY

```
<form>
<div>
<label>Category Name</label>
<input type="text" name="cat_name" required>
</div>
<input type="submit" value="ADD" name="ADD"/>
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST['ADD']))
{
$b=$_REQUEST['cat_name'];
$qry="insert into categories(cat_title) values('$b')";
$rs=mysql_query($qry);
echo "<script>alert('Category Added successfully')</script>";
}
?>
</form>
```

ADD PRODUCT

```
<form method="POST" enctype="multipart/form-data">
<table>
<tr>
<td>
<label>Product Name</label></td>
<td><input type="text" name="product_title" required ></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
<label>Category Name</label></td>
<td>
```

```

<select name="cat_title" value=""><?php $qry="select cat_title from categories";
$rs=mysql_query($qry);
while($res=mysql_fetch_array($rs))
{
echo"<option value='".$res['cat_title']."'".$res['cat_title']."'</option>";
}
?>
</select>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
<label>Subcategory Name</label></td>
<td><select name="brand_title" value=""><?php $qry="select brand_title from brands";
$rs=mysql_query($qry);
while($res=mysql_fetch_array($rs))
{
echo"<option value='".$res['brand_title']."'".$res['brand_title']."'</option>";
}
?>
</select>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
<label>Price</label></td>
<td><input type="text" name="price" pattern="[0-9]+ required></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><label>Stock</label></td>
<td><input type="text" name="qty" required></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><label>Image</label></td>
<td><input type="file" name="file" required ></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><label>Description</label></td>
<td><input type="text" name="des" required></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><label>Key Word</label></td>
<td><input type="text" name="key" required ></td>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>
<input type="submit" value="Add" name="Add"/ required></td></tr>
<?php
if(isset($_REQUEST['Add']))

```

```

{ include "dbconnect.php";
$a=$_REQUEST['cat_title'];
$qry="select * from categories where cat_title='$a'";
$rs=mysql_query($qry);
$res=mysql_fetch_array($rs);
$cid=$res['cat_id'];
$b=$_REQUEST['brand_title'];
$qry1="select * from brands where brand_title='$b'";
$rs1=mysql_query($qry1);
$res1=mysql_fetch_array($rs1);
$bid=$res1['brand_id'];
$c = $_REQUEST['product_title'];
$d=$_REQUEST['price'];
$e=$_REQUEST['des'];
$g = $_REQUEST['qty'];
$file = $_FILES['file'];
$file_name = $file['name'];
$file_type = $file ['type'];
$file_size = $file ['size'];
$file_path = $file ['tmp_name'];
$f = $_REQUEST['key'];
//Restriction to the image. You can upload any types of file for example video file, mp3
file, .doc or .pdf just mention here in OR condition.
$file_path="images/";
//if($file_name!=""
&&
($file_type=="assets/prod_images/jpeg"||$file_type=="assets/prod_images/png"||$file_type=
"assets/prod_images/gif")&& $file_size<=614400)
$filename=$file_path.basename($_FILES["file"]["name"]);
if(move_uploaded_file ($_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"],$filename))//"images" is just a
folder name here we will load the file.
// $c=$_REQUEST['subcategory_name'];
//$target_dir = "img/";
//$target_file = $target_dir . basename($_FILES["file"]["name"]);
//move_uploaded_file($_FILES["file"]["name"], $target_file);
mysql_query("insert into
products(product_cat,product_brand,product_title,product_price,quantity,product_desc,product_image,product_keywords) values('$cid','$bid','$c','$d','$g','$e','$file_name','$f')");
echo "<script>alert('successfully product added');</script>";
}
?>
</table>
</form>
<div class='col-md-2' style='border-style: solid;'>$fname</div>
<div class='col-md-2' style='border-style: solid;'>$mobile</div>
</div>
";
}
?>

```

10.2 REPORT



Customer ID	Name	Address	Location	District	Email	Mobile
11	Jithin	LCC	Kochi	Ermakulam	jithin@gmail.com	1
12	Anija	LCC	Vypin	Ermakulam	anija@gmail.com	9874563212
13	Anjitha	Anjitha Bhavan	Puthencruz	Ermakulam	anjitha@gmail.com	7410258963
14	sruthi	palluruthy	kochi	ermakulam	sruthi123@gmail.com	90887765645
15	meenu	ffff	sss	ermakulam	meenu123@gmail.com	987665432
16	kavitha	mattencherry	kochi	ermakulam	kavitha@gmail.com	1234567890
17	meera varghese	kumbalam	kochi	ermakulam	meera123@gmail.com	8129352253
18	swetha vijay	Aluva	paala	kozhikode	swethavijay@gmail.com	98687594874
19	safreena shakeer	Thoppil house	kochi	ermakulam	safreenashaker@gmail.com	9865432932