ONLINE FOOD RECIPES BLOG SYSTEM A PROJECT REPORT

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PARTIAL FULFFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OFBACHELOR OF TECHNILOGY

IN

COMPUTER ENGINEERING

Internal Guide

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work titled: **ONLINE FOOD RECIPE BLOG SYSTEM** represents the bonafide work of following students for the partial fulfillment of the Certificate of degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Engineering at Dharmsinh Desai University in the academic session December 2018 to April 2019 and the work is completed and found satisfactory.

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Chapter: 1 introduction

1.INTRODUCTION:

The Online Food Recipe Blog System has been designed to give the user as much freedom as possible in new recipe input, but the ability to find what you want quickly is something you will never find in a cookbook. The users can locate recipes based on almost any criteria we can imagine. The Recipe Management System is to create a recipe which acts as a meal management software 'book' that allows you to access an unlimited number of recipes, add your own recipes, share recipes..

1.1 PROJECT SUMMARY & PROFILE:

- > Project name:- online food recipe blog system
- > Project type:- online website
- ➤ Operating system:- window7,8,8.1 and so on..
- Front end :- Java(html, css, java script, bootstrap, jquery)
- ➤ Back end:- Wcf Service, my sql
- **Developed by:** parmar mitul r

patel mayur g.

> Submitted to :- Dharmsinh Desai University

1.2 PURPOSE

- > To automate each and every activity of the manual system, which increases its throughput.
- > To provide a quick response with very accurate information as and when required.
- To make the present manual system more interactive, speedy and user friendly.
- > To avail any information, whatever and whenever needed.
- > Reduce the cost of maintenance.

1.3 SCOPE & OBJECTIVE

Most of the recipe management websites contain only those recipes specified by a cook and is uploaded by the admin. The users are allowed to browse and view the recipes or add recipes.

OBJECTIVE

- Maintain the User as blogger and all information of blogger separately.
- User can view the recipes which added by another user.
- User can Register or Login in System.
- User after Login it can add new blog interms of add new Recipes.
- Admin can manage User info and Added Recipes info and server details.
- Admin can add, update or delete recipes which added by Users.
- Admin can add ,update or delete Users.

1.4 TECHNOLOGY

Front end: HTML, CSS, JavaScript, Jquery, Java

- 1. **HTML:** HTML is used to create and save web document. E.g. Notepad/Notepad++
- 2. CSS: (Cascading Style Sheets) Create attractive Layout
- 3. **JavaScript**: it is a programming language, commonly use with web browsers.
- 4. Java: Java works on different platforms (Windows, Mac, Linux, Raspberry Pi, etc...
- 5. **Bootstrap**: it is used to make website responsive.

Back end: MySQL,Wcf

MySQL: MySql is a database, widely used for accessing querying, updating, and managing data in databases

WCF: Windows Communication Foundation (**WCF**) is a framework for building service-oriented applications. A service endpoint can be part of a continuously available service hosted by IIS, or it can be a service hosted in an application.

Chapter: 2

About System

2.0 SYSTEM REQUIREMENT STUDY

2.1 USER CHARACHTERISTICS

there are three types of modules:

- ➤ User Module:-
- > Admin Module:-

User Requirements:-

- ➤ User can view all recipes which added by another Users.
- ➤ User can Register and Login into the system
- > User can add their Recipes after Login.

Admin Requirements:-

- ➤ Admin can manage Users info and Recipes info and server details.
- Admin view all Users and All Recipes.
- Admin can update and delete Users and Recipes blogs.

2.2 CONSTRAINS

2.2.1 HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE LIMITATION

Processor	dual core or above
Ram	512mb or above
HDD	80 GB
OS	window XP or above
Browser	internet explorer 6.0 or above

> SOFTWARE INTERFACE

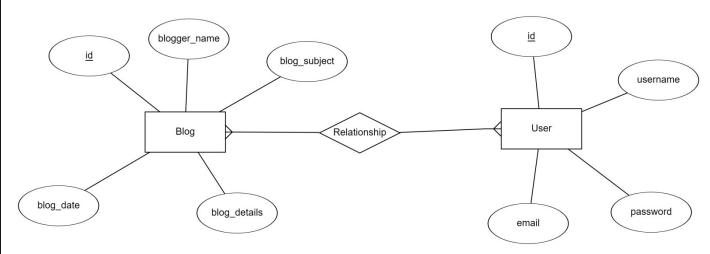
- NetBeans IDE
- Microsoft Visual Studio

Chapter 3

System analysis

3.0 SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 ER-Diagram:

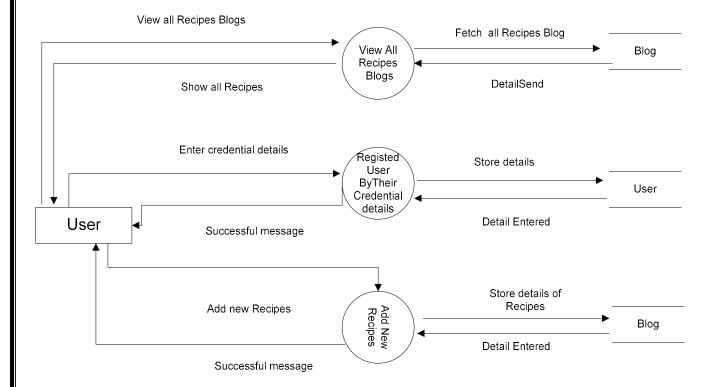


3.2 Data flow diagram :-

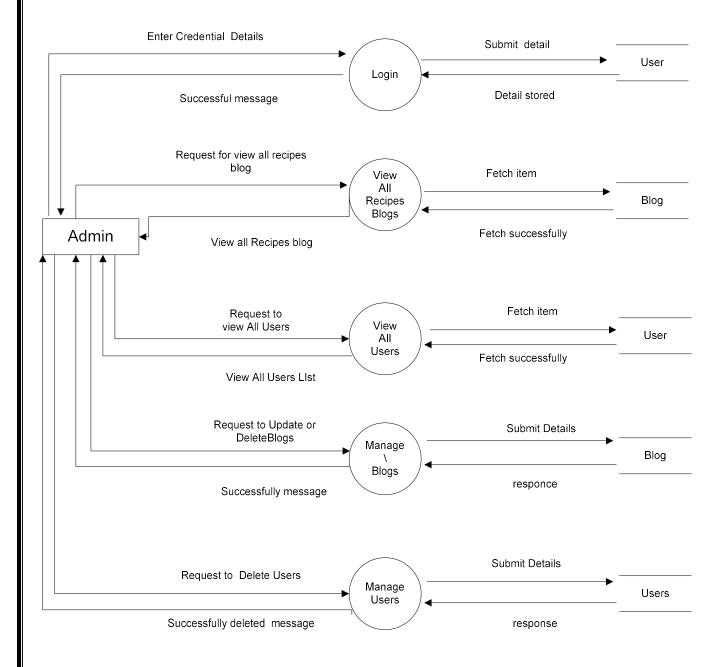
Zero level:



Level 1 diagram for User or Blogger :-



Level 1 diagram for Admin:-



Chapter 4
System design

4.0 SYSTEM DESIGN:

4.1 DATABASE DESIGN:

Data dictionary:

User:-

FIELD NAME	DATATYPE	SIZE	CONSTRIAN	ALLOW NULL
id	INTEGER	11	Primary Key	Not null
username	VARCHAR	120	-	Not null
password	VARCHAR	120	_	Not null
email	VARCHAR	120	-	Not null

Blog:-

FIELD	DATATYPE	SIZE	CONSTRAINS	allow null
id	INTEGER	11	Primary key	NOT NULL
Blogger_name	VARCHAR	255	-	NULL
Blog_subject	VARCHAR	255	-	NULL
Blog_date	DATE	255	-	NULL
Blog_details	VARCHAR	255	-	NULL

Chapter: 5

Implementation of planning

5.1 Implementation Environment:

• Multi user and Non GUI:

Multi user means at a time more than one user use the system from any place(through online) by their own User name and password which have been given from the company and Non GUI means features as well as all functionalities of the system have been implemented as per the client satisfaction.

5.2 Coding standard:

A JSP page directive defines attributes associated with the JSP page at translation time. The JSP specification does not impose a constraint on how many JSP page directives can be defined in the same page. So the following two Code Samples are equivalent (except that the first example introduces two extra blank lines in the output):

Example:

```
<%
```

- Author(s):
- Date:
- Copyright Notice:
- (a)(#)
- Description:

%>

<%=

- Author(s):
- Date:
- Copyright Notice:
- (a)(#)
- Description:

%>

Chapter: 6
Testing

6.1 Testing Plan

Test plan is in high demand. it should be! Test plan reflects your entire project testing schedule and approach. This article is in response to those who have demanded sample test plan.

Software testing is an investigation conducted to provide stakeholders with information about the quality of the product or service under test. Software testing can also provide an objective, independent view of the software to allow the business to appreciate and understand the risks of software implementation. Test techniques include, but are not limited to the process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding software bugs (errors or other defects).

Software testing can be stated as the process of validating and verifying that a computer program/application/product:

- meets the requirements that guided its design and development,
- works as expected,
- can be implemented with the same characteristics,
- and satisfies the needs of stakeholders.

Software testing, depending on the testing method employed, can be implemented at any time in the software development process. Traditionally most of the test effort occurs after the requirements have been defined and the coding process has been completed, but in the Agile approaches most of the test effort is on-going. As such, the methodology of the test is governed by the chosen software development methodology.

4 stages of testing will be as follow

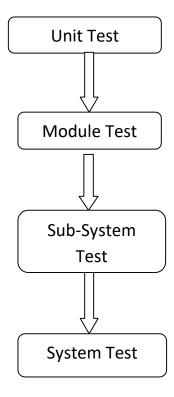


fig 6.1 testing

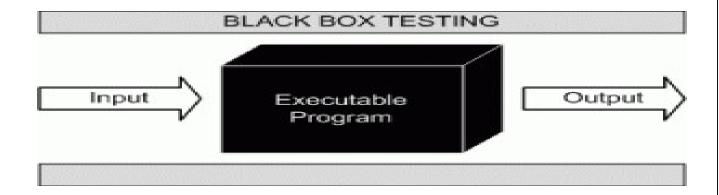
6.2 Testing Stratergy

- 5 A Stratergy for Software testing integrates Software test case design method into a well-planed series of steps that result in the successfull construction of the Software.
- 6 I have tested our whole System using bottom up testing stratergy.
- 5 bottom up testing stratergy show how actual testing is to be done with whole System but it does not show any detail about each modual testing.
- 8 when all modules will be tested success full then i will integrate those modules and try to test integrated system using black box testing stratergy.
- 9 Online strategies:-
 - 1. Black box testing
 - 2. White box testing.

> Testing Method:-

1. Black Box Testing:-

Black Box Testing, also known as Behavioural Testing, is a software testing method in which the internal structure/design/implementation of the item being tested is not known to the tester. These tests can be functional or non-functional, though usually functional.



This method is named so because the software program, in the eyes of the tester, is like a black box; inside which one cannot see.

This method of attempts to find errors in the following categories:

- Incorrect or missing functions
- Interface errors
- Errors in data structures or external database access
- Behavior or performance errors
- Initialization and termination error

2. White Box Testing:-

White Box testing is a test case design method that uses the control structure of the procedural design to derive the test case. The test cases are derived using white box testing.

Characteristics of White Box Testing:-

- Guarantee that all the independent path with in a module has been checked at least once.
- Check all the logical decisions on their true and false wise.
- Execute all the loops at their boundaries.

In short the white box testing makes a detailed internal check of the program.

- Basic Path Testing
- Control Structure Testing

6.3 Test Case

A **test case** is a set of conditions or variables under which a tester will determine if a requirement upon an application is partially or fully satisfied. It may take many test cases to determine that a requirement is fully satisfied. In order to fully test that all the requirements of an application are met, there must be at least one test case for each requirement unless a requirement has sub requirements. In that situation, each sub requirement must have at least one test case.

Test Case No.	Login Page	Expected Outcome	Pass/Fail	Failure Reason
1.	Incorrect	Display Error Message	Fail	Incorrect
	Username Or	"Wrong Username Or		Username or
	Password	Password."		Password

2.	Without Login	Didn't show page of Add	Pass	
	Not Add Recipes Blog	Recipes Blog		
3.	Field Empty	Show Message Box: This Field is Empty	Fail	Empty field of password or Username

Chapter: 7

Conclusion & future

Extentions

7.1 Conclusion:

- We provide Users To Add Their Recipes into Our Blog System
- We also provide Responsive website.

7.2 Future Enhancement:

• I am working on User can review or Add how many Star to this Recipe.