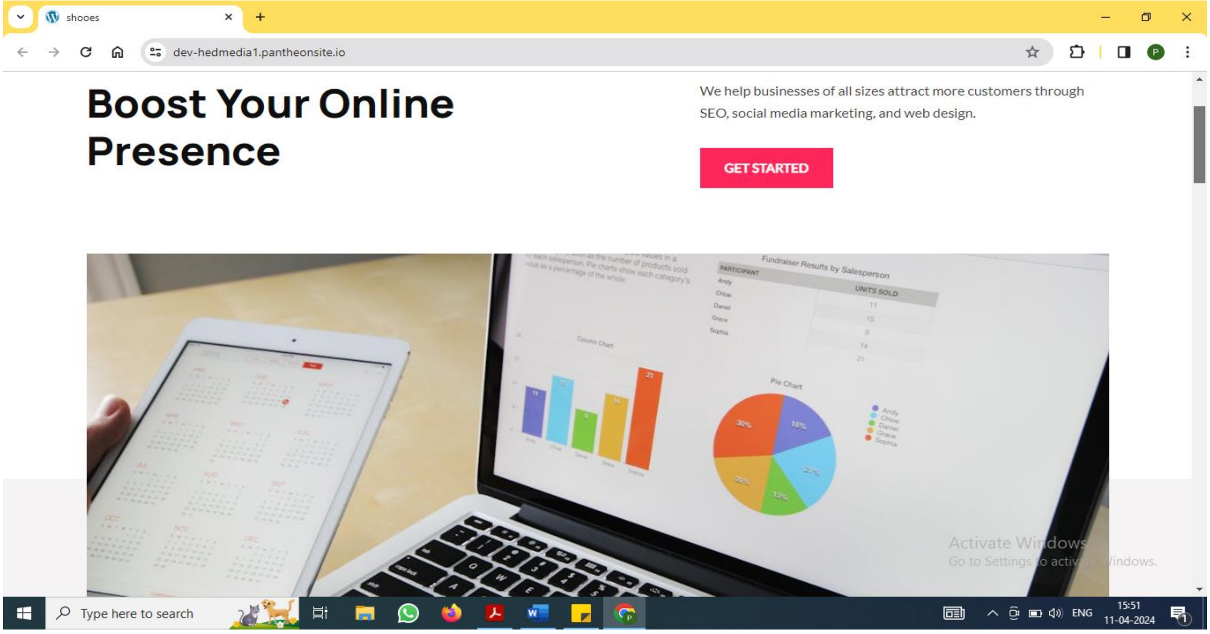
Home page:

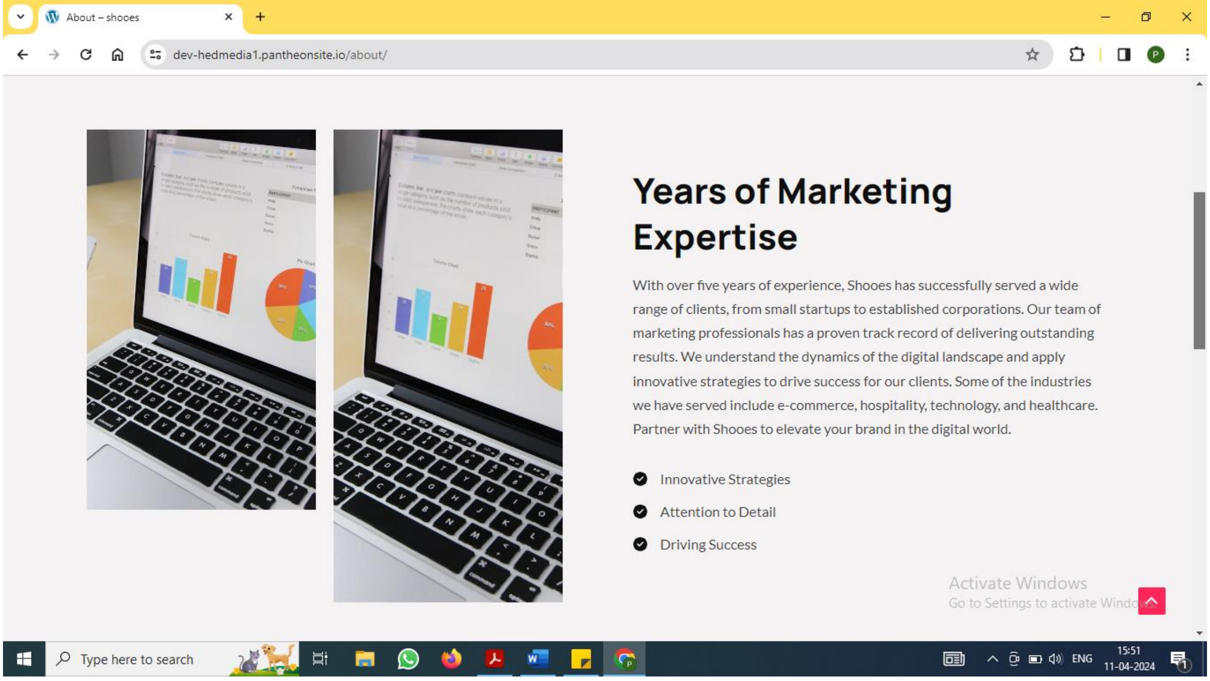


Boost Your Online Presence

We help businesses of all sizes attract more customers through SEO, social media marketing, and web design.

GET STARTED

About us:

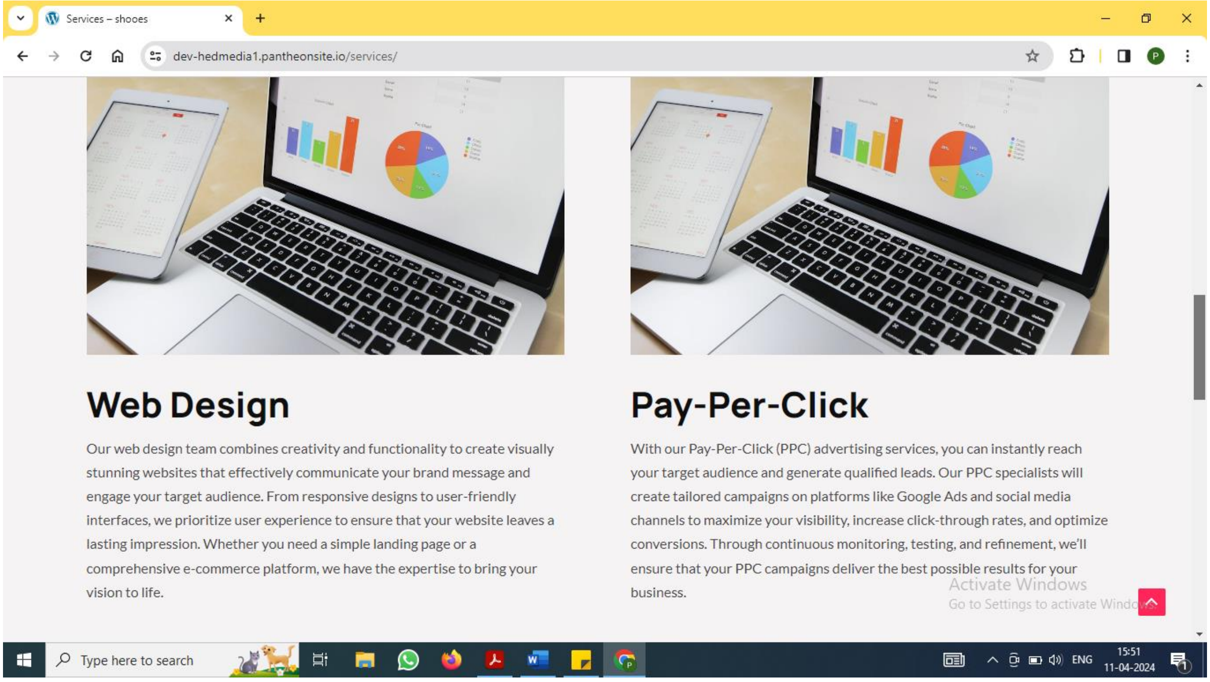


Years of Marketing Expertise

With over five years of experience, Shooes has successfully served a wide range of clients, from small startups to established corporations. Our team of marketing professionals has a proven track record of delivering outstanding results. We understand the dynamics of the digital landscape and apply innovative strategies to drive success for our clients. Some of the industries we have served include e-commerce, hospitality, technology, and healthcare. Partner with Shooes to elevate your brand in the digital world.

- Innovative Strategies
- Attention to Detail
- Driving Success

Services:


Services – shooes
dev-hedmedia1.pantheonsite.io/services/
Type here to search
ENG
15:51
11-04-2024
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

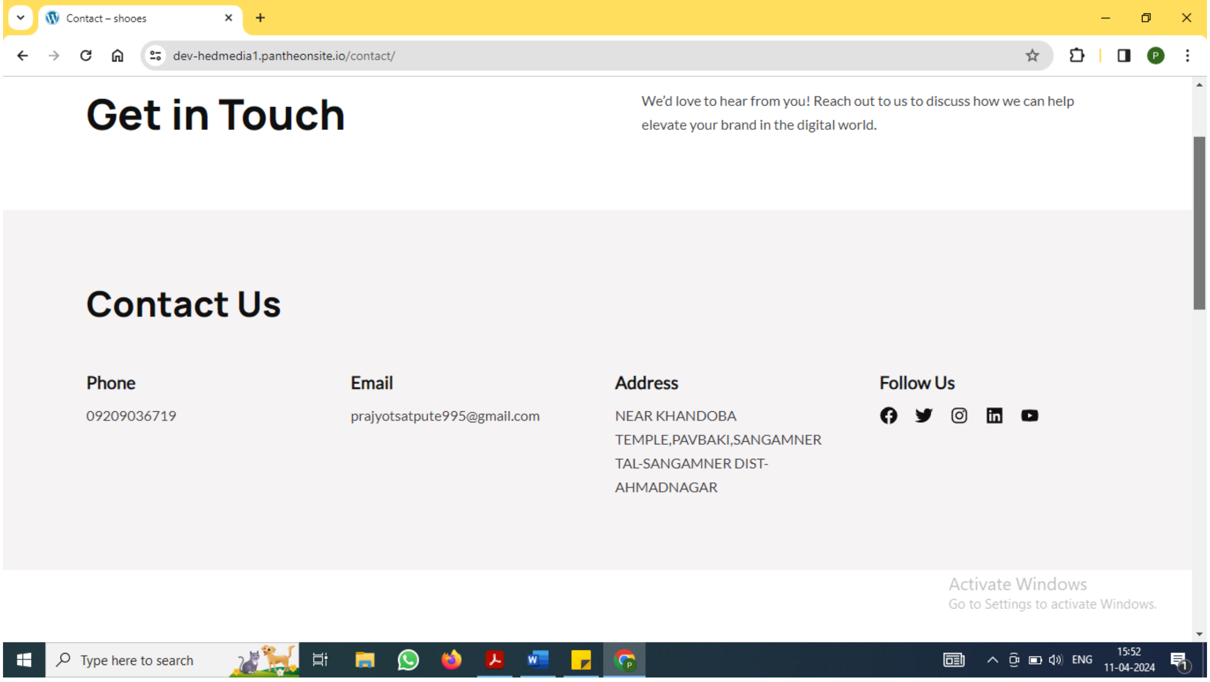
Web Design

Our web design team combines creativity and functionality to create visually stunning websites that effectively communicate your brand message and engage your target audience. From responsive designs to user-friendly interfaces, we prioritize user experience to ensure that your website leaves a lasting impression. Whether you need a simple landing page or a comprehensive e-commerce platform, we have the expertise to bring your vision to life.

Pay-Per-Click

With our Pay-Per-Click (PPC) advertising services, you can instantly reach your target audience and generate qualified leads. Our PPC specialists will create tailored campaigns on platforms like Google Ads and social media channels to maximize your visibility, increase click-through rates, and optimize conversions. Through continuous monitoring, testing, and refinement, we'll ensure that your PPC campaigns deliver the best possible results for your business.

Contact page:


Contact – shooes
dev-hedmedia1.pantheonsite.io/contact/
Type here to search
ENG
15:52
11-04-2024
Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Get in Touch

We'd love to hear from you! Reach out to us to discuss how we can help elevate your brand in the digital world.

Contact Us

Phone

09209036719

Email

prajyotsatpute995@gmail.com

Address

NEAR KHANDOBA
TEMPLE,PAVBAKI,SANGAMNER
TAL-SANGAMNER DIST-
AHMADNAGAR

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Understand the software development tools

i)Codeigniter

CodeIgniter is a powerful open-source PHP framework used for building web applications rapidly. It follows the Model-View-Controller (MVC) architectural pattern, which separates the application logic from presentation. Here's some comprehensive information about CodeIgniter:

Features:

1. MVC Architecture: CodeIgniter promotes the separation of concerns by dividing the application into three main components: Model, View, and Controller.

2. Lightweight: CodeIgniter is known for its small footprint and high performance. It doesn't require a massive library or a steep learning curve.

3. Great Documentation: CodeIgniter has well-documented user guides and an active community that helps developers.

4. Built-in Security Features: It offers features like XSS filtering, CSRF protection, and input validation to enhance application security.

5. Database Support: It supports multiple databases like MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLite, and others through a unified database API.

6. Helpers and Libraries: CodeIgniter provides a wide range of helpers and libraries for tasks like form validation, session management, file uploading, etc.

7. Error Handling: It has robust error handling mechanisms, including detailed error logging.

8. Session Management: CodeIgniter simplifies session management with built-in features for handling sessions securely.

9. Caching: It supports caching of data, queries, and full-page output to improve application performance.

10. Routing: CodeIgniter offers flexible routing rules for defining custom URL routes.

11. RESTful API Support: With its simplicity and flexibility, CodeIgniter is often used for building RESTful APIs.

12. CLI (Command Line Interface) Support: It provides a command-line interface for performing tasks like migrations, running tests, etc.

13. Form Validation: CodeIgniter simplifies form validation with its built-in validation library.

14. Template Parser: It includes a simple template parser that helps in separating logic from presentation.

15. Hooks and Events: CodeIgniter supports hooks and events that allow developers to modify the core behavior of the framework.

Versions:

- CodeIgniter 4: The latest major version of CodeIgniter, featuring enhanced performance, better security, and modern PHP support. It requires PHP 7.2 or newer.

- CodeIgniter 3: The previous major version, still widely used in many projects. It's compatible with PHP 5.2.4 and newer.

Getting Started:

To start using CodeIgniter, you typically download the framework files from its official website or use Composer to install it. Then, you can create controllers, models, and views to build your application following the MVC pattern.

Official Resources:

- Website: [CodeIgniter Official Website](https://codeigniter.com/)

- Documentation: [CodeIgniter Documentation](https://codeigniter.com/user_guide/)

- GitHub Repository: [CodeIgniter GitHub Repository](https://github.com/codeigniter4/CodeIgniter4)

Community:

- CodeIgniter has a vibrant community where developers share tutorials, libraries, and plugins.

- You can find help and support on forums like the [CodeIgniter Forum](https://forum.codeigniter.com/) and platforms like Stack Overflow.

CodeIgniter remains a popular choice for developers due to its simplicity, flexibility, and robustness in building web applications and APIs.

ii)IDE specific language

Integrated Development Environments (IDEs) for specific programming languages:

Python:

1. PyCharm: Developed by JetBrains, PyCharm is a powerful IDE specifically designed for Python development. It offers features like intelligent code completion, code inspections, debugging, and support for web development frameworks like Django and Flask.

2. Visual Studio Code (VSCode): Although not Python-specific, VSCode is highly customizable and offers excellent Python support through extensions. It provides features like IntelliSense, debugging, linting, and support for Git integration.

3. Spyder: Spyder is an open-source IDE designed specifically for scientific computing and data analysis with Python. It comes with built-in support for libraries like NumPy, SciPy, and Matplotlib.

Java:

1. IntelliJ IDEA: Developed by JetBrains, IntelliJ IDEA is a powerful IDE for Java development. It offers advanced features like intelligent code completion, refactorings, code inspections, and support for various Java frameworks like Spring and Java EE.

2. Eclipse: Eclipse is a widely used open-source IDE for Java development. It provides a rich set of features including syntax highlighting, code completion, debugging, and support for plugin development.

3. NetBeans: NetBeans is another popular open-source IDE for Java development. It offers features like smart code editing, profiling, GUI development tools, and support for Java SE, Java EE, and Java ME.

JavaScript:

1. Visual Studio Code (VSCode): VSCode is a highly popular choice for JavaScript development. It offers features like IntelliSense, debugging, built-in Git integration, and support for various JavaScript frameworks like React, Angular, and Vue.js.

2. WebStorm: Also developed by JetBrains, WebStorm is an IDE specifically tailored for web development with JavaScript, HTML, and CSS. It provides features like intelligent code completion, navigation, debugging, and integration with popular web development tools.

3. Atom: Atom is an open-source text editor developed by GitHub. It offers extensive customization options and a rich ecosystem of packages for JavaScript development.

C++:

1. Visual Studio: Visual Studio by Microsoft is a powerful IDE for C++ development on Windows. It offers features like IntelliSense, debugging tools, profiling, and support for building Windows applications.

2. CLion: Developed by JetBrains, CLion is a cross-platform IDE specifically designed for C and C++ development. It provides features like code analysis, refactoring, debugging, and support for CMake and other build systems.

3. Eclipse CDT: Eclipse CDT is an extension of the Eclipse IDE for C and C++ development. It offers features like syntax highlighting, code completion, debugging, and support for various toolchains and platforms.

These are just a few examples of popular IDEs for specific programming languages. The choice of IDE often depends on personal preference, project requirements, and the ecosystem surrounding the language.

iii)Budge tracking system

A budget tracking system is a software application or tool designed to help individuals or organizations monitor, manage, and analyze their finances. It allows users to set financial goals, create budgets, track expenses, and make informed decisions about their money. Here's an overview of the key features and components typically found in a budget tracking system:

Core Features:

1. Budget Creation: Users can set up budgets for different categories such as groceries, utilities, entertainment, etc. They can specify budget limits for each category based on their financial goals.

2. Expense Tracking: Users can record their expenses manually or automatically import transactions from bank accounts, credit cards, and other financial accounts. The system categorizes expenses and provides insights into spending patterns.

3. Goal Setting: Users can define short-term and long-term financial goals such as saving for a vacation, paying off debt, or buying a house. The system tracks progress towards these goals and provides reminders and notifications to stay on track.

4. Income Management: Users can input their income sources and track their earnings over time. The system calculates net income (income minus expenses) and provides insights into cash flow.

5. Visualization and Reporting: The system presents financial data in visually appealing charts, graphs, and reports. Users can analyze spending trends, identify areas for improvement, and make informed decisions based on actionable insights.

6. Alerts and Notifications: Users receive alerts and notifications when they exceed budget limits, miss bill payments, or reach milestones towards their financial goals. This helps them stay aware of their financial status and take corrective actions as needed.

7. Customization and Flexibility: The system allows users to customize budget categories, set up recurring transactions, and adjust budget limits as needed. It adapts to individual preferences and financial situations.

8. Security: The system employs robust security measures to protect sensitive financial data, including encryption, authentication, and secure connections to financial institutions.

9. Mobile Accessibility: Many budget tracking systems offer mobile apps or responsive web interfaces, allowing users to manage their finances on-the-go from their smartphones or tablets.

Additional Features:

1. Debt Management: Some budget tracking systems include features for managing debt, such as tracking loan payments, calculating interest, and developing payoff strategies.

2. Investment Tracking: Advanced systems may offer investment tracking capabilities, allowing users to monitor their investment portfolios, track returns, and rebalance assets.

3. Collaboration: In the case of family or shared finances, the system may support multiple users or collaboration features, allowing users to sync data and work together towards common financial goals.

4. Integration with Financial Institutions: The system may integrate with banks, credit card companies, and other financial institutions to automatically import transaction data, streamline reconciliation, and provide real-time account balances.

5. Expense Forecasting: Some systems use machine learning algorithms to analyze historical spending patterns and provide personalized expense forecasts, helping users plan for future expenses more effectively.

Examples of popular budget tracking systems include Mint, YNAB (You Need a Budget), Personal Capital, Quicken, and Tiller Money. These systems offer various features and pricing plans to cater to different user needs and preferences.

Software testing tools

i)Selenium: Selenium is a popular open-source automation testing framework primarily used for web applications. It provides a suite of tools for testing web applications across different browsers and platforms.

1. Introduction: Selenium is primarily used for automating web applications for testing purposes but can also be used for various other tasks like web scraping, automating repetitive tasks on web browsers, etc. It enables testers to write test scripts in various programming languages like Java, Python, C#, Ruby, etc.

2. Components of Selenium:

- Selenium IDE (Integrated Development Environment): A Firefox plugin that allows testers to record, edit, and debug tests.

- Selenium WebDriver: A powerful tool for programmatically controlling web browsers. It provides APIs for various programming languages to interact with web elements.

- Selenium Grid: A tool used for parallel testing across different browsers and environments simultaneously.

3. Supported Browsers: Selenium supports various browsers including Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Internet Explorer, Microsoft Edge, Safari, etc.

4. Programming Language Support: Selenium WebDriver supports multiple programming languages including Java, Python, C#, Ruby, JavaScript, Kotlin, etc. Test scripts can be written in any of these languages.

5. Features:

- Cross-browser Testing: Selenium allows testing web applications across multiple browsers.

- Parallel Testing: Selenium Grid enables running tests in parallel across different browsers and platforms.

- Page Object Model (POM): A design pattern used in Selenium for creating an object repository for web elements and organizing test code.

- Extensibility: Selenium can be extended using plugins and third-party libraries for additional functionalities.

- Continuous Integration: Selenium tests can be integrated into Continuous Integration (CI) pipelines for automated testing.

6. Installation: Selenium WebDriver bindings for various programming languages can be installed using package managers like Maven, NuGet, pip, etc. Additionally, browser-specific drivers (e.g., ChromeDriver, GeckoDriver, etc.) need to be downloaded and configured for browser automation.

7. Documentation and Resources: Selenium offers comprehensive documentation and a large community of users and contributors. Official documentation, tutorials, forums, and user groups provide ample resources for learning and troubleshooting.

8. Limitations: While Selenium is a powerful tool for web automation, it does have some limitations, such as difficulty in testing complex UI components like CAPTCHA, lack of support for testing desktop and mobile applications (without additional tools), and challenges in testing applications with dynamic content.

9. Alternatives: While Selenium is widely used, there are other automation testing tools available such as Cypress, TestCafe, Puppeteer, etc. These tools offer different features and capabilities, and the choice of tool depends on specific project requirements and preferences.

ii)Robitium: Robotium is an open-source test automation framework specifically designed for Android applications. It allows testers to write and execute black-box tests for Android applications, both for UI and functional testing.

1. Purpose: Robotium is primarily used for testing Android applications. It facilitates writing test scenarios and automating interactions with UI components such as buttons, text fields, dialogs, etc.

2. Features:

- Black-box Testing: Robotium enables testers to write test cases from a user's perspective, interacting with the UI elements of the application.
- Easy Integration: It can be easily integrated with Android projects and test suites using Android Studio or Eclipse.
- Support for Activities and Fragments: Robotium supports testing activities and fragments in Android applications.
- Assertions: It provides built-in assertions to verify the expected behavior of the application.
- Handling Asynchronous Operations: Robotium allows handling asynchronous operations in Android applications, such as waiting for network requests to complete.

- Automatic Synchronization: Robotium automatically synchronizes test execution with the UI thread, simplifying test development.

3. Programming Language: Robotium tests are typically written in Java, as Android applications are primarily developed using Java.

4. Installation and Setup: Robotium can be added to Android projects by including its library in the project dependencies. Additionally, setting up test configurations in the development environment is required.

5. Documentation and Resources: Robotium offers documentation and tutorials to help testers get started with writing test scripts and executing tests for Android applications. However, compared to Selenium, the community size and resources available for Robotium might be relatively smaller.

6. Limitations: Robotium, like any other testing tool, has its limitations. It may not support certain complex UI interactions or scenarios, and it may require additional efforts for testing applications with dynamic content or animations.

7. Alternatives: Besides Robotium, there are other testing frameworks for Android applications such as Espresso (developed by Google), Appium (which supports both Android and iOS), and UI Automator.

iii)Soapui: SoapUI is an open-source testing tool used for functional testing, performance testing, and security testing of web services and APIs.

1. Purpose: SoapUI is primarily designed for testing SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol) and REST (Representational State Transfer) web services. It allows testers to create, execute, and analyze tests for web services and APIs.

2. Features:

- Functional Testing: SoapUI allows testers to create functional test cases to validate the behavior of web services and APIs.

- Automation: It supports test automation, enabling testers to create automated test suites for regression testing and continuous integration.

- Mocking Services: SoapUI can mock web services, allowing testers to simulate server responses for testing purposes, even when the actual service is unavailable or under development.

- Load Testing: SoapUI provides load testing capabilities, allowing testers to simulate a large number of concurrent requests to evaluate the performance and scalability of web services and APIs.

- Security Testing: It supports security testing features such as scanning for vulnerabilities like SQL injection, Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), etc., in web services and APIs.

- Data-Driven Testing: SoapUI enables testers to perform data-driven testing by parameterizing test cases with external data sources like CSV files, databases, or Excel spreadsheets.

3. Interface: SoapUI has a user-friendly interface that allows testers to create and manage test cases, execute tests, view test results, and generate reports.

4. Supported Protocols: SoapUI supports testing of web services and APIs using various protocols including SOAP, REST, HTTP, JMS, AMF, JDBC, and more.

5. Supported Platforms: SoapUI is available for Windows, macOS, and Linux platforms.

6. Editions: SoapUI is available in multiple editions, including:

- SoapUI Open Source: A free version with basic features for functional testing.

- SoapUI Pro: A commercial version with additional features like advanced scripting, reporting, and integration with other testing tools.

7. Integration: SoapUI integrates with other tools and technologies such as Maven, Jenkins, Docker, Jira, and more, enabling seamless integration into the CI/CD pipeline.

8. Community and Support: SoapUI has an active community of users, and there are plenty of tutorials, forums, and documentation available for assistance.

9. Limitations: While SoapUI is powerful for testing web services and APIs, it may have limitations in terms of complex scenarios, especially when dealing with highly customized protocols or proprietary technologies.

iv)Watir: Watir (Web Application Testing in Ruby) is an open-source testing framework used for automating web browsers. It allows testers to write and execute automated tests for web applications using Ruby programming language.

1. Purpose: Watir is primarily designed for automating functional tests for web applications. It enables testers to interact with web elements such as buttons, links, forms, and text fields, and perform actions like clicking, typing, selecting, etc.

2. Features: - Cross-browser Testing: Watir supports various web browsers including Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge, and Internet Explorer.

- Multiple Platforms: It can be used on different platforms such as Windows, macOS, and Linux.

- Element Interaction: Watir provides APIs to interact with web elements using simple and intuitive methods, making it easy to write and maintain test scripts.

- Data-driven Testing: Test cases can be parameterized with external data sources such as CSV files, Excel spreadsheets, or databases.

- Integration: Watir can be integrated with other testing tools and frameworks such as RSpec, Cucumber, and TestNG for behavior-driven development (BDD) or continuous integration (CI) pipelines.

- Dynamic Content Handling: Watir handles dynamic content on web pages by providing methods to wait for specific conditions to be met before proceeding with test execution.

- Page Object Model: Test scripts can be organized using the Page Object Model (POM) design pattern, improving maintainability and readability.

- Headless Testing: Watir supports headless browser testing, allowing tests to run without a visible browser interface, which can improve test execution speed and efficiency.

3. Programming Language: Watir test scripts are written in Ruby, a popular scripting language known for its simplicity and readability.

4. Installation: Watir can be installed as a Ruby gem using the RubyGems package manager. Additionally, browser-specific drivers (e.g., ChromeDriver, GeckoDriver, etc.) need to be installed and configured for browser automation.

5. Community and Support: Watir has an active community of users and contributors who provide support through forums, documentation, tutorials, and code examples.

6. Limitations: While Watir is powerful for automating web browser interactions, it may have limitations in terms of testing complex UI components, handling asynchronous operations, or testing applications with dynamic content.

7. Alternatives: Other popular automation testing frameworks for web applications include Selenium WebDriver (which supports multiple programming languages), Puppeteer (for automating Chrome browser), and Cypress (for modern web applications).

Website push on github full procedure

1. Create a GitHub Account:

If you don't have one already, sign up for a GitHub account at https://github.com/.

2. Create a New Repository:

- Click on the "+" sign in the top right corner and select "New repository".
- Enter a name for your repository. Make it descriptive, as it will be part of your website's URL.
- Optionally, add a description for your repository.
- Choose whether the repository will be public or private.
- Initialize the repository with a README file if you want to add a default README.

3. Set up Git on your Local Machine:

- Install Git if you haven't already: https://git-scm.com/.
- Configure Git with your name and email using the following commands:

```
git config --global user.name "Your Name"
git config --global user.email "youremail@example.com"
```

4. Clone the Repository:

- On your repository's page on GitHub, click the "Code" button and copy the repository URL.
- Open a terminal or command prompt on your local machine.
- Navigate to the directory where you want to store your project.
- Clone the repository using the following command:

```
git clone <repository-url>
```

Replace `<repository-url>` with the URL you copied from GitHub.

5. Add your Website Files:

- Copy your website files (HTML, CSS, JavaScript, images, etc.) into the cloned repository directory.

6. Commit your Changes:

  - In the terminal or command prompt, navigate to your project directory.

  - Use the following commands to stage and commit your changes:

```
git add .
git commit -m "Initial commit"
```

  Replace `"Initial commit"` with a descriptive message.

7. Push your Code to GitHub:

  - After committing your changes, push your code to GitHub using the following command:

```
git push origin master
```

  This command pushes your code to the `master` branch of your GitHub repository. If you're working with a different branch, replace `master` with the name of your branch.

8. Configure GitHub Pages (Optional):

  - If you want to host your website using GitHub Pages:

    - Go to your repository's settings page on GitHub.

    - Scroll down to the "GitHub Pages" section.

    - Choose a source for GitHub Pages (e.g., the `master` branch or a `docs` folder).

    - Save your changes. GitHub will provide you with a URL where your website is hosted.

9. Verify your Website:

  - After pushing your code, visit the GitHub Pages URL (if you configured it) or your repository URL to verify that your website is live on GitHub.