CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

We, **Pratyush Kumar Choudhary (1801010097), Somil Gautam (1801010154)**, students of B.Tech of Computer Science and Engineering hereby declared that we own the full responsibility for the information, results etc provided in this project titled **"PRIORITY BASED TASK MANAGER"** submitted to Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow for award of B.Tech (Computer Science and Engineering) degree. We have taken care in all respect to honour the intellectual property right and have acknowledged the contributions of others for using them in this academic purpose. We further declared that in case of any violation of intellectual property right or copyright, we as the candidate would be fully responsible for the same. Our supervisor and institute should not be held for full or partial violation of copy right if found at any stage of our degree.

Date: 26-May-22
Place: UCER-Prayagraj.

Pratyush Kumar Choudhary
(1801010097)
Somil Gautam
(1801010154)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled **"PRIORITY BASED TASK MANAGER",** submitted by **Pratyush Kumar Choudhary (1801010097), Somil Gautam (1801010154)**to the Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow, for the partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of **Bachelor of Technology (Computer Science and Engineering)** degree, is a record of student's own study carried out under my supervision and guidance. This project has not been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of anyother degree.

SUPERVISOR

(Mr. Shyam B. Verma)

Assistant Professor

Department of CSE UCER, Prayagraj

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We, **Pratyush Kumar Choudhary(1801010097)**, **Somil Gautam(1801010154)**, are grateful to the management of United College of Engineering & Research for providing us an opportunity to undertake our major project in its prestigious college. We are grateful and thankful to **Mr. Shyam B. Verma** and all the other senior staff of the college, as they have helped us in every way possible. They put us under good supervision which helped in learning a lot of new things about the project and its various applications. They also provided us with all the necessary information needed. We also take the opportunity to offer our sincere thanks and deep sense of gratitude to **Mr. Shyam Sir** for attending us throughout the course of this project. We must make special mention of our **H.O.D. Dr. Vijay Kumar Dwivedi**, for providing us a platform to complete our project successfully. We would thank all the lab maintenance staff for providing assistance in various H/W & S/W problem encountered during course of our project. We are also very thankful to respected principal sir who gave us an opportunity to present this project.

ABSTRACT

Since we live in the era of speed where time is very important specially for students, businessmen, teachers, organization etc. it is very important to find tools that can help us schedule the time in meetings, tasks, projects and appointments. The importance of this project comes from the need of using a single software that can be used to control many of the tasks, operation, appointments and meetings for individuals, teams, organization, small business and companies.

Our project will reduce the cost of buying various software to achieve these goals. We have developed a way to simplify and reduce cost of many already existing expensive paid software with complex UI without compromising the end goals. We can use this as a calendar for appointment. We can assign priority to various tasks according to the situation. Our project is a task management system which consists of priority based task management as well as project management that helps individuals and business effectively organize their projects and tasks.

Every project or event involves series of tasks, activities, people, budget and deadlines. No matter how big or small the project is, the success or failure of the project depends on the execution plan and the order in which the tasks are fulfilled. It takes a great deal of skill to do this well, the time invested in building good project management techniques can pay off enormously and helps to achieve projects on time within the resource constraints.

When one knows how to organize, schedule and delegate tasks it is an easy step for them to obtain the success of the project. This is where priority comes in to the picture. Currently, there is no system or tool to organize the project related tasks and segregate it on priority. Our project helps teams to define the tasks using priority and share it across easily. This proposed solution helps project management team and fellow team members to organize task effectively.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table Of Figures		
Serial No.	**Figure**	**Page No.**

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Problem Statement

The most productive people on Earth aren't superheroes. They have the same amount of hours in their day as you do, and often find ways to work far fewer hours, too. How do they do it? When I was struggling to stay on top of my new responsibilities, I was asking the same question. Over time, I discovered task management techniques, to-do list apps and how to stay off Twitter to focus on work that matters. We are making this task management system to help ourselves as well as others to help manage the their time and schedule their tasks based on priority.

Effective communication in task management is the basic need for a successful project. Therefore, we need to have highly efficient and transparent methods of communication to ensure that every person working on the same project is connected. Ineffective communication can spell disaster for project teams because it affects their teamwork. It can cause conflicts among team members and can potentially delay the project This can be solved by introducing priority based task management. It helps update the whole team at a time plus, everyone stays connected and has fewer chances of miscommunication.

1.2 Background

1.1.1 How Task Management Works

Task Management System consists of an informative part, containing the task title, descriptive information, category, type, stage of completion. A separate block consists of dates: the system records the creation date, scheduled completion date, monitoring date and expiry date which is the deadline.

A next area contains information regarding the personnel assigned to this task. Each task has assigned: a person who is responsible for it, a group of responsible operators and a person who is supervising it. The group is defined within the TMS module and contains a list of people who are the members of such a group in the given moment. One person can be member of many different projects. All the data is directly visualized in the task preview window.

The shape of such visualization can be defined during the module implementation stage. The full history of the task is available directly in the main widow – together with the information of: what, who and when something was done in the module with this task.

1.2 Conceptual Models

ER diagram

ER diagram is a graphical representation of a system entities their attributes and the relationship between them as shown in the figure below

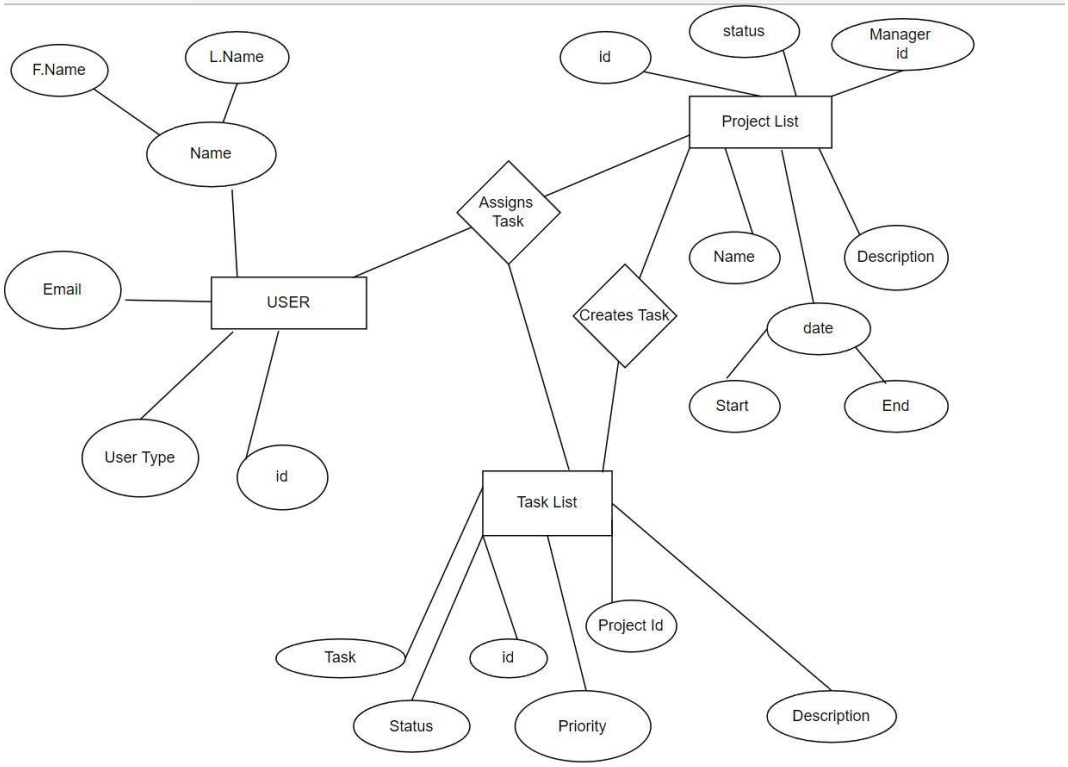


Figure 1 : ERD of TMS

1.3 Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation that depicts the information flow and the transforms that are applied as data moves from input to output.

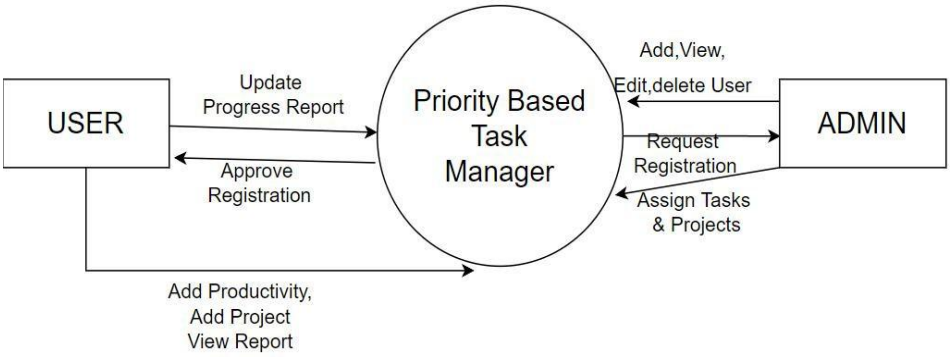


Figure 2: Level 0 DFD of Task Management System

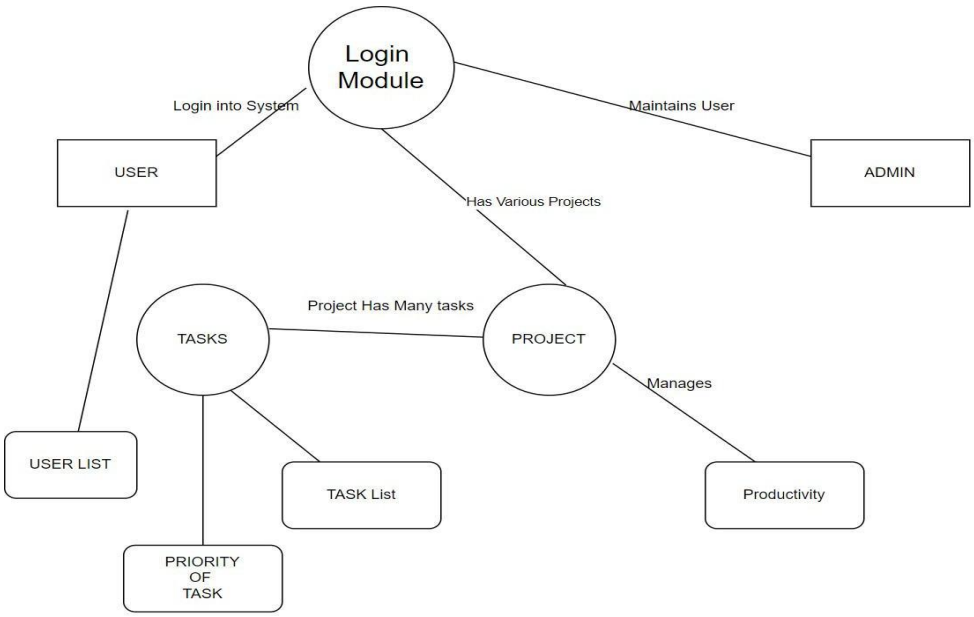


Figure 3: Level 1 DFD

Functions of User:

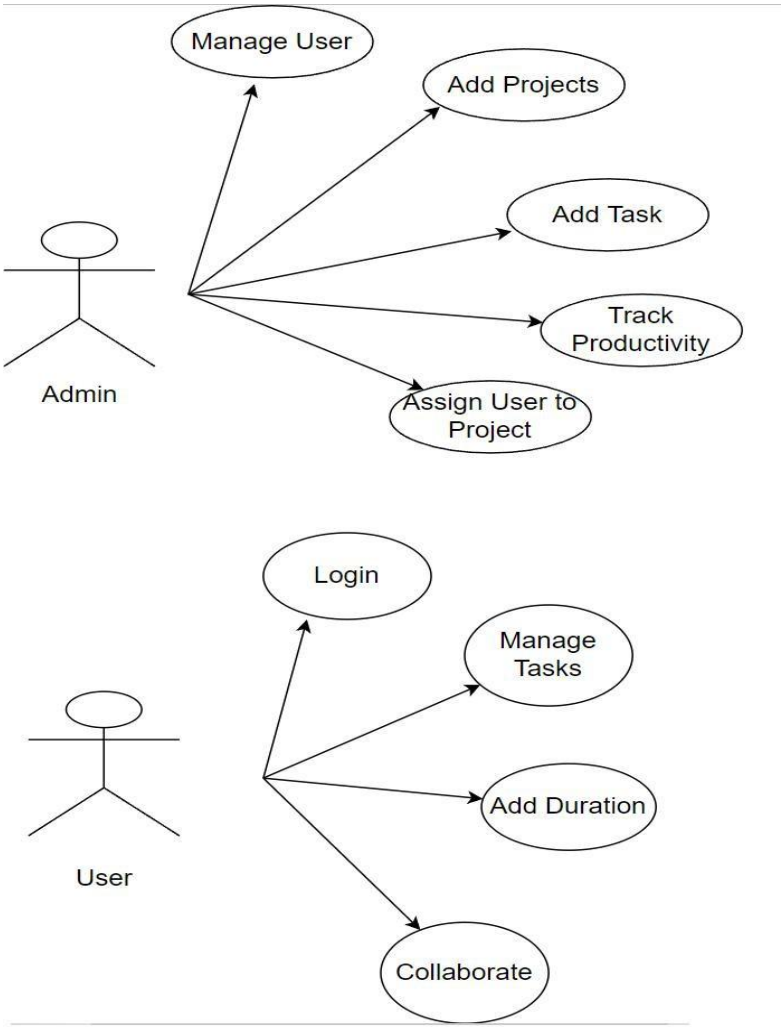
- Login
- Add Productivity
- View and Task List.
- Add hours progress
- View Project
- View Tasks
- Add Tasks

Functions of System Administrator:

- Add Users
- Adds Project
- Adds Task List
- Add User to tasks & Projects
- Manage System

Description

Below Description shows the detail description of interaction between the actors and their use cases. The description enables to have a proper understanding of how actor interacts with the system.



.

Figure 4 : Use Case Diagram

Actor	Use Case	Use Case Description
User	Login As Memb er	This use case describes the activities of the user to register online and become a member. Details are required as part of the registration. Admin assigns login details by entering user name and password registration.
	Make request for service	This use case enable customer to search and make reservation. Non-register customer will be directed to register before their reservation can be confirmed. Notification is automatically send to the customer after the task is completed.
	Account manage ment	This use case describes the event of customer setting his account and viewing his bookings.
	Give feedback And testimonies and subscription	This use case is used by the customer to provide feedbacks and Testimonies to the company; The user also subscribes to the newsfeeds to automatically get news on the available houses. a confirmation notification will be send to the customer once a feedback has been submitted.
	Reply to customer's feedback	This use case describes the event by which Landlords sends reply to customer's earlier feedback. It depends on `give feedback' use case from the customer.
	Process rental	This use case described the event by which landlord updates the system when customer take the house
Admin	Add new user	This use case describes the event by which Admin add new member detail to database.
	View report	This use case is used by the Admin to view report.
	Add Project	This use case is used by admin to add new project

	Manage Project	This use case allows admin to manage system pages by Either adding, deleting or editing
	Add Tasks	This use case allows admin to add new tasks within a project
	Manage Tasks	This use case describes the event by which admin views and confirm

Figure 5 : Use Case table

1.4 Benefits of Task Management System

Task management systems are used to manage tasks, track time, and easily collaborate with the team. These are efficient for individuals, teams, and organizations to help them complete tasks efficiently without missing any deadlines.

Almost all successful organizations whether small or large as well as individuals use some kind of task management because they understand the benefits of managing tasks the right way. Benefits of using effective task management apps.

1- Manage Everything from A Single Place

Either one is working on a single project or multiple projects, keeping everything essential about the project(s) is necessary. In this, a task management system helps to keep everything together in the form of deadlines.
It provides a central integration platform using which one can save all the activities that the team performs while working so that they don't have to memorize things and it is easier for the whole team to stay on track. It can also be used by individual for their personal tasks under various headings.

Task management systems keep one away from the risk of losing any sensitive information, important tasks, and deadlines. By using such system, we not only save time but also have a sustainable paperless environment so that our key data is easily accessible.

2- Make Task Prioritization Easier

Task prioritization is one of the key factors to meet the deadlines for important tasks, otherwise, it becomes quite difficult to manage them on time.
Generally, while starting work, many people get stuck in the low priority tasks, that eat up most of the time for more important tasks. It can happen to us as well if we don't prioritize our tasks.

It is because the focus is to finish the list of tasks that you have with you one by one. It is poor management of tasks and is a leading factor that contributes to deadlines being missed because the task is not prioritized on the basis of importance and deadlines.

Priority based Task Management System helps to overcome task prioritization issues so that one can get all the important tasks done on time.

1- Access Data from Anywhere Anytime

If we are handling a complex task and planned to work outside the office or on weekends, then it is important to have all the important data with us so that we don't have issues continuing the work. Our project gives one the access to database anywhere anytime using any device. One needs to have an internet connection and that's it.

This benefit keeps us away from the frustration of getting back to the workplace in order to get that vital information. By simply logging on from the comfort of anywhere, we get the flexibility to access all your required data in a hassle-free way.

2- Keep an Eye across All Tasks

In bigger organizations where there are too many tasks to work at the same time, it is extremely necessary to view the status of all so that one can see how things are going.
Tracking the progress of tasks manually kills a lot of time because project managers have to see the performance of every individual to identify the problematic area. With the task manager, they don't have to worry about this because they can easily keep track of each member's progress in a matter of seconds.

3- Boosts Productivity

Productivity matters a lot for the success of any individual as well as organization. If the team member spends a lot of time finding what needs to be done then, they would end up spending most of the time finding, whereas that time was meant to be spent on execution of tasks.
To avoid this problem, an online task manager is a perfect solution because it not only helps them locate their tasks easily but also enables them to view all the important tasks relating to any project with its due dates so that they can plan things accordingly.

4- Make Task Delegation Easy

Task delegation is an important step to successfully manage multiple tasks in a short span of time. Using task manager, it becomes much easier because it does not only provide the ability to assign the right task to the right person with mere clicks but also enables to monitor their progress as well. It is simply impossible to finish all the tasks by one person no matter how talented. Using task delegation, one can make use of each member of the team efficiently instead of letting them sit around idle while few members are overburdened.

5- Improve Team Collaboration

If one works in a small team then it might not be that difficult to get in touch with everyone's progress, but as the team grows, it's not less than a bigger challenge to check how every member is performing.

Task management system bridges this gap by developing the spirit of working together. Using this system, the entire team can see which tasks are assigned to whom so that they can collaborate together and complete their parts effectively in time.

6- Track Time Spent On Projects

It's quite tough to take control of every single minute of the day when there are too many distractions around. By using a task management system, we can identify all the things that create distractions because we can track the entire time we spend on each task.

This system not only enables to monitor the time utilized on each task but also allows to see who is responsible for each task to gauge the productivity of all individuals.

7- Centralized Platform

With too many tasks, there are different documents that need to be organized so that finding the related documents when required becomes easier.

Using a task management system, you can centralize file-sharing that makes it easier to locate files related to each task. It does not only save the time of your team but also enables them to place other work-related files in the right place to make it easily accessible to others.

8- Eliminates Remote Working Barrier

Nowadays, the concept of remote working is at its peak because organizations realize that they now can have a perfect platform using which they can see how their remote workers are doing the job. Our project will help remote team members get all the updates regarding work in real-time. It not only saves the business time from rescheduling important updates but also ensures that everyone is on the same page without making any extra efforts.

9- Distribute Workload

As a project manager, one of the biggest challenges is to ensure division of the the workload equally among the team members because poor workload distribution can create too many hurdles in achieving the goals and targets on time.

The best way to manage this issue is to use an online task manager. It does not only allow to assign equal tasks but also makes sure that one can track their progress on tasks anytime.

10– Create Separate Workspace for Each Group

Getting the attention of every team member towards each task doesn't make sense because it can be distracting for those who are not involved in that task.

The best way to encounter this issue is by creating a separate workspace for all the groups so that only the relevant members are involved in a particular workspace.

Our project provide with this option to create a separate project for all your teams so that you get involved with the right person instead of involving those who have nothing to do with that particular project

1.3 Aims & Objectives

Task Management is the process of managing a task through its life cycle. It involves planning, testing, tracking, and reporting. Task management can help either individual achieve goals, or groups of individuals collaborate and share knowledge for the accomplishment of collective goals. Tasks are also differentiated by complexity, from low to high.

Effective task management requires managing all aspects of a task, including its status, priority, time, human and financial resources assignments, recurrence, dependency, notifications and so on. These can be lumped together broadly into the basic activities of task management.

Task management may form part of project management and process management and can serve as the foundation for efficient workflow in an organization. Project managers adhering to task-oriented management have a detailed and up-to-date project schedule, and are usually good at directing team members and moving the project forward.

1.4 Purpose, Scope and Applicability:

1.4.1 Purpose

The advancement in Information Technology and internet penetration has greatly enhanced various business processes and communication. The Priority Based Task Management System is developed to provide the following services:

1. Improve Productivity
2. Increase Efficiency
3. Reduce Stress
4. Ensure Maximum utilization of time
5. Collaborate

1.4.2 Scope

This project traverses a lot of areas ranging from business concept to computing field to productivity and required to perform several researches to be able to achieve the project objectives. The area covers include:

- Management: This includes study on how the management is being done, process involved and opportunity that exist for improvement.
- PHP Technology used for the development of the application.
- Individual as well as the organization staff will be able to use the system effectively.
- Web-platform means that the system will be available for access 24/7 except when there is a temporary server issue which is expected to be minimal.

- Existing Systems: This involves studying the existing systems and learning their weakness hence developing a new system to cater for the challenges the local and world domains faces when task management systems.

1.4.3 Applicability

Room Rental System is a house/Apartment/home that can be used temporarily for a fee during a specified period. The individual who needs a house must contact a House Rental Owners Through House rental Online System by first checking the available Houses, booking it then The system will contact the house owners to check the House and contract out for a room/home/apartment. This system increases customer retention and simplify House and staff management. The System can be used by Real Estate Companies to increase the house rental market around the world. The system will also help people to rent apartments/houses easily instead of walking and manually renting houses. It is also applicable for landlords who wants to expand their house rental business.

CHAPTER 2
SURVEY OF TECHNOLOGIES

2.1 About PHP

PHP: PHP is a widely used, general-purpose scripting language that was originally designed for web development to produce dynamic web pages. For this purpose, PHP code is embedded into the HTML source document and interpreted by a web server with a PHP processor module, which generates the web page document.

As a general-purpose programming language, PHP code is processed by an interpreter application in command-line mode performing desired operating system operations and producing program output on its standard output channel. It may also function as a graphical application. PHP is available as a processor for most modern web servers and as standalone interpreter on most operating systems and computing platforms.

PHP was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1995 and has been in continuous development ever since. The main implementation of PHP is now produced by the PHP Group and serves as the *de facto* standard for PHP as there is no formal specification. PHP is free software released under the PHP License.

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited to server-side web development where PHP generally runs on a web server. Any PHP code in a requested file is executed by the PHP runtime, usually to create dynamic web page content. It can also be used for command-line scripting and client-side GUI applications. PHP can be deployed on most web servers, many operating systems and platforms, and can be used with many relational database management systems. It is available free of charge, and the PHP Group provides the complete source code for users to build, customize and extend for their own use.

Originally designed to create dynamic web pages, PHP now focuses mainly on

server side scripting, and it is similar to other server-side scripting languages that provide dynamic content from a web server to a client, such as Microsoft's Active Server Pages, Sun Microsystems' Java Server Pages, and mod perl. PHP has also attracted the development of many frameworks that provide building blocks and a design structure to promote rapid application development (RAD). Some of these include Cake PHP, Symfony, Code Igniter and Zend Framework, offering features similar to other web application frameworks.

2.2 PHP Syntax:

HTML and PHP code is written on the same page, and to distinguish PHP code from HTML, the PHP code is enclosed within <? php ?> Tags.

For example:

```
<html>

<head><title>php basics</title></head>

<body>

<h2>HELL
 O</h1>
 <?php echo
 "hello";

?>

</body>

</html>
```

In the above example PHP code is embedded within HTML. In this way PHP and HTML coding is combined on the same page.

Since PHP is a server side scripting language, the PHP coding cannot be seen by the end user through view source option, due to this feature PHP is very secure.

PHP is a parsed language; therefore PHP environment is necessary at the server for running PHP scripts.

2.3 Working Of PHP:

When a client requests web page containing PHP code from the server, then the requested PHP pages are parsed under PHP environment and interaction with database is made if required.
After server side processing, the resulting HTML pages are passed to client and displayed on the browser.

In this way the working of php is complete.

2.4 Connecting PHP Application to MySQL Database

Make a connection variable to the database:

$con= mysql_connect
("localhost","servername","password"); Here
$con is a connection variable to database.
Select database over that connection variable

$db=mysql_select_db("databasename",
$con);Prepare a sql query to execute:
$qry=
Select *
from abc;
Run the
sql query:
$result=mysql_quer
y($qry); Iterate over
the result:

```
while($row = mysql_fetch_array($result))

  {
                    //some logic
          }
```

2.5 Introduction to MySQL:

MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) that runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases. MySQL is officially pronounced ("My S-Q-L"), but is often pronounced ("My Sequel"). It is named for original developer Michael Wide nius's daughter My.

The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. MySQL is owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now owned by Sun Microsystems, a subsidiary of Oracle Corporation.

MySQL code uses C and C++. The SQL parser uses yacc and a home-brewed lexer, sql_lex.cc.

MySQL works on many different system platforms, including AIX, BSDi, FreeBSD, HPUX, i5/OS, Linux, Mac OS X, NetBSD, Novell NetWare, OpenBSD, Open Solaris, e Com Station, OS/2 Warp, QNX, IRIX, Solaris, Symbian, SunOS, SCO Open Server, SCO UnixWare, Sanos, Tru64 and Microsoft Windows. A port of MySQL to OpenVMS also exists.

All major programming languages with language-specific APIs include Libraries for accessing MySQL database. In addition, an ODBC interface called My ODBC allows additional programming languages that support the ODBC interface to

communicate with a MySQL database, such as ASP or ColdFusion. The HTSQL - URL based query method also ships with MySQL adapter allowing direct interaction with MySQL database from any web client via structured URLs. The MySQL server and official libraries are mostly implemented in ANSI C/ANSIC++.

2.6 Introduction to APACHE SERVER:

In this project apache server is used to parse and execute PHP pages, before deploying websites on the server, the website should be tested at the developer side to get a feel of how the website will work on actual server.

Therefore apache server is like a local server on the developer side, apache server should be informed about the environment on which it should work.
In our project apache server is configured to work with PHP, in this way all the PHP pages are parsed and executed by the server.

When apache is installed on the system, then its services is controlled by apache service monitor. The following are the database entities used in this system;

Basic administration (supervisory level)
Repair and maintenance schedules are required by the House manager, as well as a diary to "flag" important dates for tenant's works, rent review and lease renewal dates. A good software program should also provide for a forward planning facility.

General management (functional level)
Aptly summarizes the requirements at this level as follows:
"In terms of accounting procedures, the main property management related tasks will comprise
• Rent invoicing and income connection
• Noticing of expenditure
• Disbursements/outgoings

• Service charge costing and apportionment
• Client and tenant accounts
• Report production

Any rent invoicing system should record amounts owing from tenants quickly and accurately and bill them accordingly. Receipts will need to be processed quickly and credit control systems maintained. Rent demands and accounts should be easily accessible as should rent apportioned over periods not concurrent with a normal rent review period. Interest on unpaid rent should be calculable and a stop on rent collection made if necessary. Full analysis of rents, classified by tenant, property or client should also be possible. Service charge accounting is often provided as a separate module. This will need to cater for multi tenanted buildings where perhaps some tenantsdo not contribute to some services. Separate schedules may well need to be set up in such cases. In addition, a full analysis of property expenditure, service suppliers, tenant expenditure, service charges, wages and salaries, and VAT on expenditure should be possible".

Lastly, a software programme should provide the information necessary to make strategic decisions. Such decisions include the performance and valuation of individual properties and property portfolios, as well as development appraisals. Features that are required comprise, amongother things, tenancy and tenure details, the calculation of yields and profitability, discounted cashflows, cost, financing, tax implications and the valuation of both freeholds and leaseholds. All these should be supported by good menu-driven features and help facilities.

Technical aspects and user interface requirements are discussed below.

CHAPTER 3

REQUIREMENTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1 HARDWARE & SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

3.1.1 HARDWARE:

Processor	Pentium or higher
Processor Speed	1Ghz
Hard Disk Space	1 GB (min.)
Ram Memory	2GB (4 GB recommended)

3.1.2 SOFTWARE:

Operating System	Windows 95/98/NT/2000 /10/7/8
Database Server	MySql /XAMPP/WAMP
Front end	PHP
Text Editor	Visual Studio Code

3.2 Functional Requirements

Requirement analysis is a software engineering technique that is composed of the various tasks that determine the needs or conditions that are to be met for a new or altered product, taking into consideration the possible conflicting requirements of the various users.

Functional requirements are those requirements that are used to illustrate the internal working nature of the system, the description of the system, and explanation of each subsystem. It consists of what task the system should perform, the processes involved, which data should the system holds and the interfaces with the user. The functional requirements identified are:

- Users's registration: The system admin should allow new users to register online.
- Online Access: Users should be able to use the system to make and schedule their tasks under specific project heading and should be available online to access anywhere.
- Automatic update to database once new user is added by the admin. Whenever there's new registration, the system should be able update the database without any additional playing with the source code of the project.

3.3 Non-Functional Requirements

It describes aspects of the system that are concerned with how the system provides the functional requirements. They are:

a. Security**:** The subsystem should provide a high level of security and integrity of the data held by the system, only authorized personnel of the company can gain access to the task management page on the system; and only users with valid password and username can login to view user's page.
b. Performance and Response time: The system should have high performance

rate when executing user's input and should be able to provide feedback or response within a short time span usually 5.0 seconds for highly complicated task and 2.0 to 2.5 seconds for less complicated task.

c. Error handling: Error should be considerably minimized and an appropriate error message that guides the user to recover from an error should be provided. Validation of user's input is highly essential. Also the standard time taken to recover from an error should be 15 to 20 seconds.

d. Availability: This system should always be available for access at 24 hours, 7 days a week. Also in the occurrence of any major system malfunctioning, the system should be available in1 to 2 working days, so that the business process is not severely affected

3.4 DATABASE DESIGN

This section describes the five database tables that are linked to our website. The various tables are as follows :

1. Project List
2. Task List
3. System Settings
4. Users
5. User Productivity

Project List

Table structure Relation view

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	id	int(30)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	name	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*		
3	description	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*		
4	status	tinyint(2)			No	*None*		
5	start_date	date			No	*None*		
6	end_date	date			No	*None*		
7	manager_id	int(30)			No	*None*		
8	user_ids	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*		
9	date_created	datetime			No	current_timestamp()		

Figure 6

System Settings

Table structure | Relation view

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	id	int(30)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	name	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*		
3	email	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*		
4	contact	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*		
5	address	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*		
6	cover_img	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*		

Figure 7

Task List

Table structure | Relation view

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	id	int(30)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	project_id	int(30)			No	*None*		
3	task	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*		
4	description	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	*None*		
5	status	tinyint(4)			No	*None*		
6	date_created	datetime			No	current_timestamp()		
7	priority	varchar(255)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	Urgent		

Figure 8

Users

Table structure | Relation view

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	A
1	id	int(30)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	
2	firstname	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			
3	lastname	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			
4	email	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			
5	password	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None			
6	type	tinyint(1)			No	2	1 = admin, 2 = staff		
7	avatar	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL			
8	date_created	datetime			No	current_timestamp()			

Figure 9

Users Productivity

Table structure | Relation view

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	id	int(30)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	project_id	int(30)			No	None		
3	task_id	int(30)			No	None		
4	comment	text	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
5	subject	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		No	None		
6	date	date			No	None		
7	start_time	time			No	None		
8	end_time	time			No	None		
9	user_id	int(30)			No	None		
10	time_rendered	float			No	None		
11	date_created	datetime			No	current_timestamp()		

Figure 10

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM DESIGN

Dashboard

The dashboard allows the admin to have a overview of the projects and task progress at one glance just after the admin login into the system

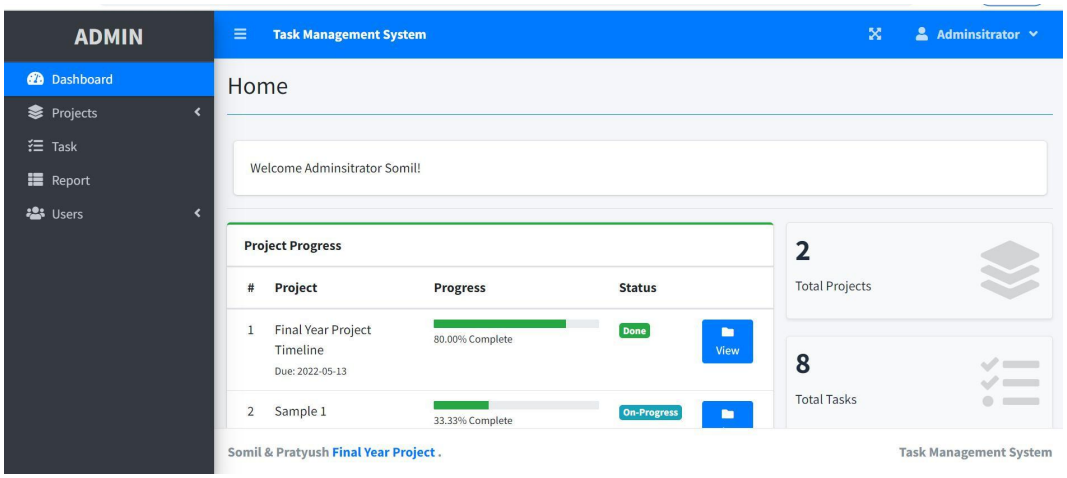


Figure 11

Projects : Add New

The Add New feature within the projects allows one to add project. It has various fields as follows:

- Name
- Status
- Start Date
- End Date
- Description

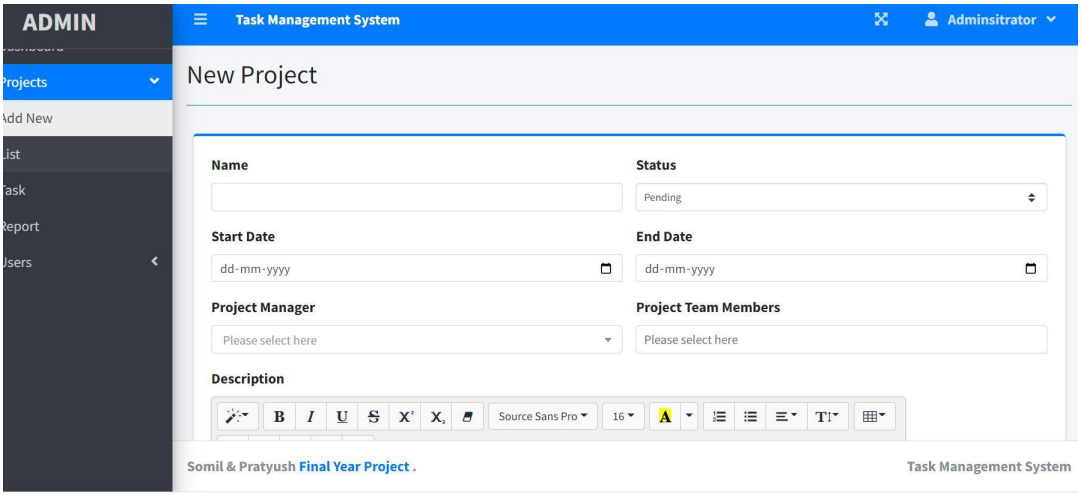


Figure 12

Projects : List

The functionality within the project allow us to one

- View
- Edit
- Delete
- Add

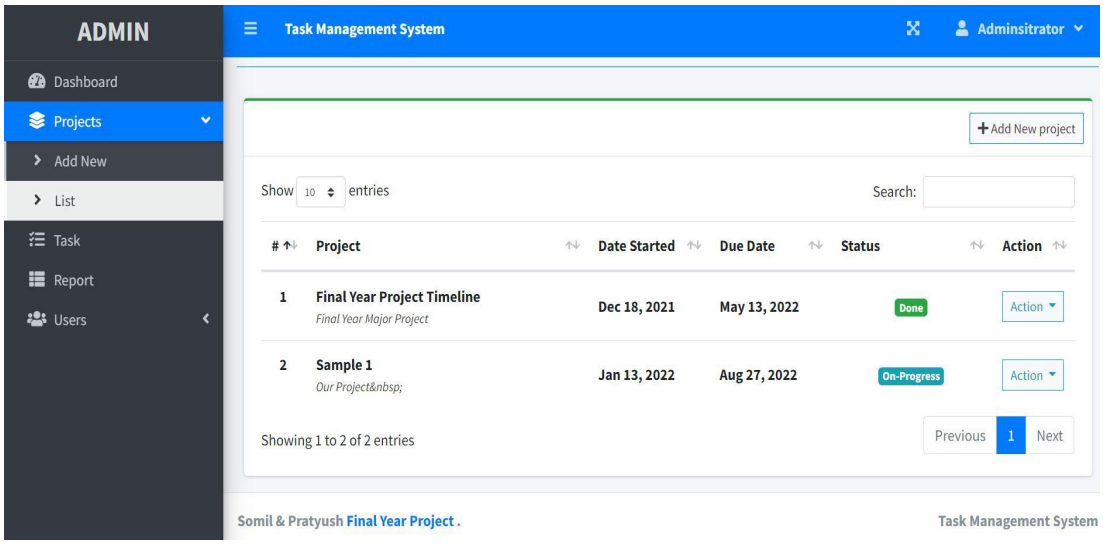


Figure 13

TASKS

This module allows user to look at all the task that are either completed or pending. Functionalities within this are:

- View
- Search
- Add

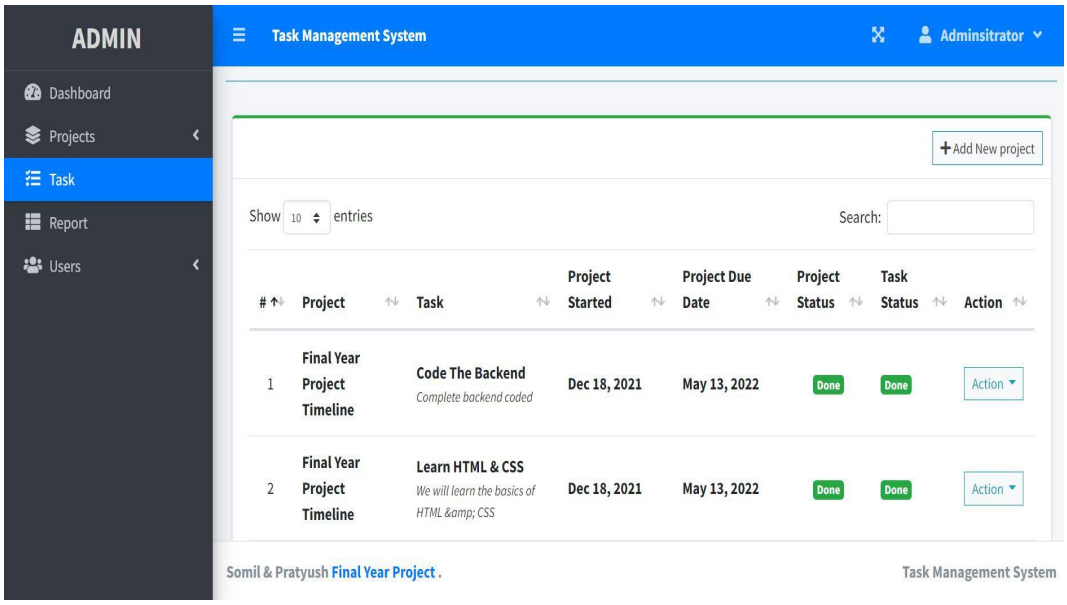


Figure 14

REPORT

This module allows the user to view the latest report status and also allows one to print the report in via the printer. It contains the following details:

- Project
- Task
- Completed Task
- Work Duration
- Progress
- Status

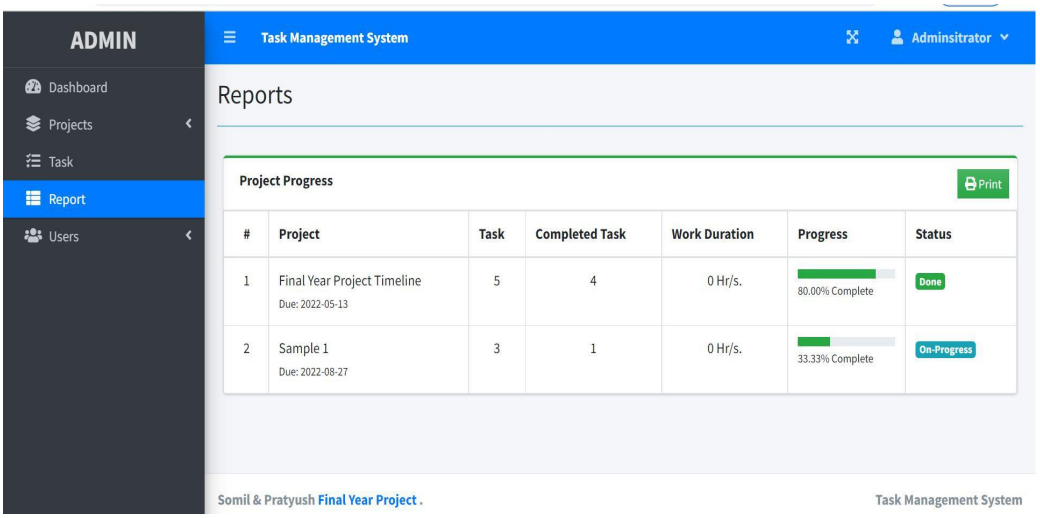


Figure 15

USERS : Add New

This module allows the admin to add any new user to the website. The variousrequired fields are :

- First Name
- Last Name
- E Mail
- Password
- User Role
- Avatar

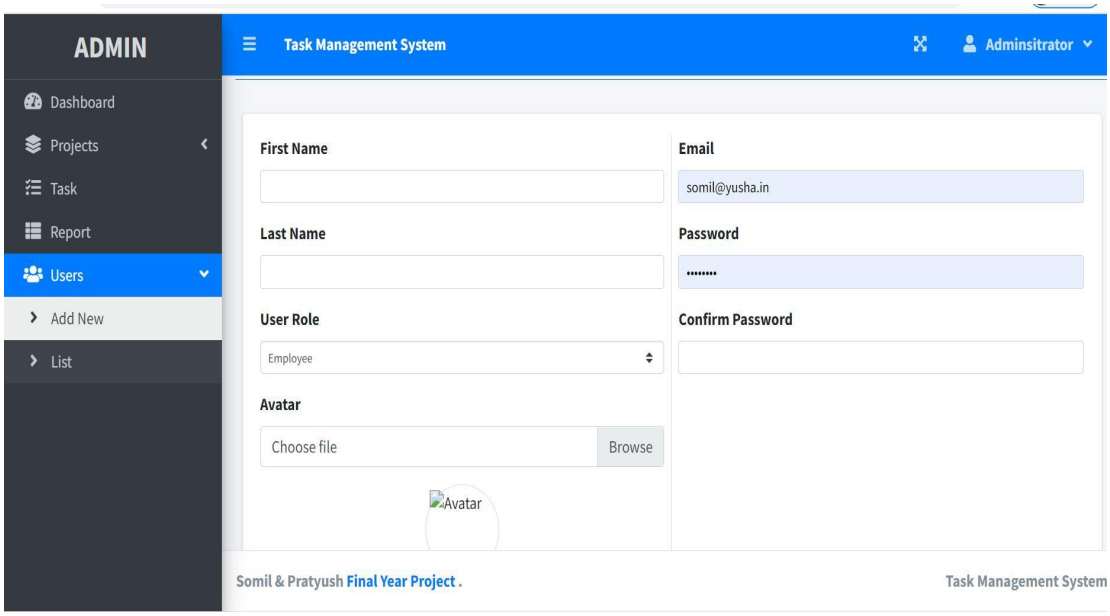


Figure 16

USERS : LIST

This allows the system admin to get access to a list of all registered users that are present in the database of our website of the system. The various subfield are:

- Name
- Email
- Role
- Actions :
    - View
    - Edit
    - Delete

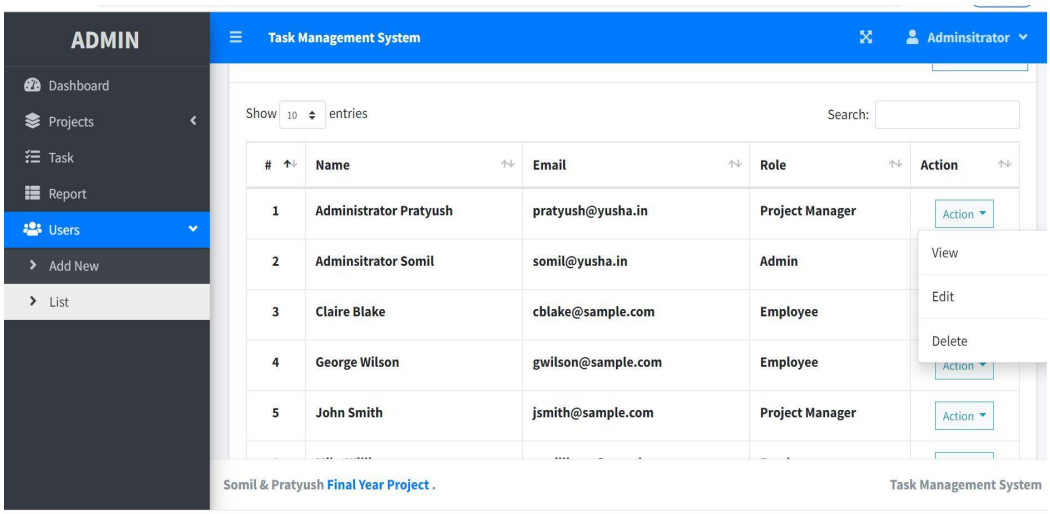


Figure 17

Security

The system provides username and password to prevent the system from unauthorized access

Test Cases Design

Test Case Name	**Purpose**	**Precondition**	**Test Steps**	**Expected results**
Admin registering for new users	Enable user to register in the system	User has information	Click register button provide required information such as name, email, phone no.	User will be registered in the system.
View Details	Enable Customers/tenants to view the details of listed Vacant beds	Customer	Click view Details to see the listed room details	Detailed description of The listed Housein the system
User Login	Enable user to log into the system	User required credential to login	Input username Input password Verify username, password and type	If verified then grant access to the system. If not, show error message.

Create new Admin account	Enable new admin to use the system	Admin has valid email id	Log in as admin, click create new user Click submit	Another admin will be registered in the system.
User log out	Enable user to log out of the system	User is logged in	Click log out button.	User will be logged out
Change password	Allow user	User exists in the system	Click for got password in log in page or change password in account settings. If forgot password, the n recovery link will be sent to email. After clicking link, input new password, save password	Log in credentials will be updated with new password.

Add new Project	Admin has access to the system	Add New Project Details	Input Project details. Save	New details is uploaded in the system under new projects web page.

Update Project	Enable admin to update project details to current status	Admin/landlord is logged in and has clearance to update details	Select Project to edit Insert the new changes Save changes	Updated information will be saved and displayed.
Display report	Enable Admin to view the report	Admin is logged in and has the clearance to view report	Select view report	Report will be displayed

Figure 18

IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

5.1 Implementation:

The online Task Management System in used in the following modules that can be implemented.

Modules Details:

The Implemented Model is-

1.Registration/Login module

2.Project Module

3 User Module

4.Task module

Login modules:

Login modules is implemented in the online Task Management System to only allowed are register person. we have to use this module in security purpose related on the detail.

Registration modules:

The task management system in Registration modules is used to collect the user personal information. It has to collect the address, name, phone number also. The registration module details are stored in the database.

Update Project & Task Module:

Task Management System has been implemented with posting module where system administrator can update projects/tasks details for rent

5.2 TESTING

Testing is the process of detecting errors. Testing performs a very critical role for quality assurance and for ensuring the reliability of software. The results of testing are used later on during maintenance also.

Psychology of Testing

The aim of testing is often to demonstrate that a program works byshowing that it has no errors.

The basic purpose of testing phase is to detect the errors that may be present in the program.

Hence one should not start testing with the intent of showing that a program works, but the intent should be to show that a program doesn't work. Testing is the process of executing a program with the intent of finding errors.

Testing Objectives:

The main objective of testing is to uncover a host of errors, systematically and with minimum

effort and time. Stating formally, we can say

Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error. A successful test is one that uncovers an as yet undiscovered error.

A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding error, if it exists. The tests are inadequate to detect possibly present errors.

The software more or less confirms to the quality and reliable standards.

5.3 Installation and project description

The database as it is developed by MySQL can be installed only by using the export and import concepts.

Using XAMP Server Upload the system files to the ht docs directory then openyour server in the browser by typing http://localhost/phpmyadmin

CHAPTER 6

6.1 Conlcusions

Task Management System has emerged with a new goodies compared to the past experience where every activity concerning task managing is limited to a physical location only. Even though the physical location has not been totally eradicated; the nature of functions and how these functions are achieved has been reshaped by the power of internet.

Nowadays, users can access tasks within a project online, and have the deal done successfully without any sweat once the user is a registered member of the System. The web based task management system has offered an advantage to both admin as well as users to efficiently and effectively manage the the tasks based on priority onsimply the click of a button.

6.2 References Used

- **Books**

    - Software Engineering - R.S. Pressman .
    - Php for Dummies.
    - Php Beginners Guide by McGraw-Hill Publications.
    - JavaScript by McGraw-Hill Publications.

- Websites.
    - www.w3schools.com

    . wikipedia.org

GLOSSARY

1.	MB	Megabytes
2.	GB	Gigabytes
3.	SQL	Structural Query language
4.	Admin	Administrator
5.	RAM	Random Memory
6.	PHP	Personal Home Page
7.	VS Code	Visual Studio Code
8.	HTML	Hypertext Markup Language