INPLANT TRAINING REPORT

ORLE TECHNOLOGY SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Submitted by

B.RAMYASRUTHI (9917004012)
M.MADHAVI LATHA(9917004081)
AKHILA(9917004114)

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KRISHNANKOIL 626 126

DECLARATION BY THE STUDENT

SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER AND ENGINEERING

We hereby declare that this Internship **"WEB DESIGINING (WORDPRESS)"** is our genuine work and no part of it has been reproduced from any other work by B.Ramyasruthi(9917004012),M.MadhaviLatha(9917004081), A.Akhila(9917004114).

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this IPT report on "WEB DESINING" in "ORLE TECHNOLOGY SERVICE PRIVATE LIMITED is the work of **"B.RAMYASRUTHI(9917004012) M.MADHAVILATHA(9917004081)P.AKHILA(9917004114)".** who carried out the IPT work under my supervision .

SIGNATURE	SIGNATURE
Dr. R. Kanniga Devi	**Dr. A. FRANCIS SAVIOURDEVARAJM.E., Ph.D.,**
SUPERVISOR	**HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT**
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR	**PROFESSOR**
Department of CSE	**Department of CSE**
Kalasalingam Academy of	Kalasalingam Academy of
Research and Education	Research and Education
Krishnankoil-626126	Krishnankoil-626126

IPT Review Viva-voice held on ………………

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ABSTRACT

Web programming, also known as web development, is the creation of dynamic web applications. Examples of web applications are social networking sites like Facebook or e-commerce sites like Amazon.

There are two broad divisions of web development – front-end development (also called client-side development) and back-end development (also called server-side development). Front-end development refers to constructing what a user sees when they load a web application – the content, design and how you interact with it.

This is done with three codes – HTML, CSS and JavaScript.HTML, short for hypertext markup language , is a special code for 'marking up' text in order to turn it into a web page. Every web page on the net is written in HTML, and it will form the backbone of any web application.

CSS, short for cascading style sheets is a code for setting style rules for the appearance of web pages. CSS handles the cosmetic side of the web. Finally, JavaScript is a scripting language that's widely used to add functionality and interactivity to web pages.

Back-end development controls what goes on behind the scenes of a web application. A back-end often uses a database to generate the front-end.

Back-end scripts are written in many different coding languages and frameworks, such as…

- PHP
- WordPress is a factory that makes webpages is a core analogy designed to clarify the functions of WordPress: it stores content and enables a user to create and publish webpages, requiring nothing beyond a domain and a hosting service.

has a using a template processor. Its architecture is a front controller, routing all requests for non-static URIs to a single PHP file which parses the URI and identifies the target page. This allows support for more human-readable permalinks. WordPress also features integrated link management; a search engine–friendly, clean permalinks structure; the ability to assign multiple categories to posts; and support for tagging of posts. Automatic filters are also included, providing standardized formatting and styling of text in posts (for example, converting regular quotes to smart quotes). WordPress also supports the Trackback and Pingback standards for displaying links to other sites that have themselves linked to a post or an article. WordPress posts can be edited in HTML, using the visual editor, or using one of a number of plugins that allow for a variety of customized editing feature.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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WordPress (WordPress.org) is a content management system (CMS) based on PHP and MySQL that is usually used with the MySQL or MariaDB database servers but can also use the SQLite database engine. Features include a plugin architecture and a template system, referred to inside WordPress as Themes. WordPress is most associated with blogging (its original purpose when first created) but has evolved to support other types of web content including more traditional mailing lists and forums, media galleries, membership sites, learning management systems (LMS) and online stores. WordPress is used by more than 60 million websites, including 33.6% of the top 10 million websites as of April 2019, WordPress is one of the most popular content management system (CMS) solutions in use WordPress has also been used for other application domains such as pervasive display systems (PDS). To function, WordPress has to be installed on a web server, either part of an Internet hosting service like WordPress.com or a computer running the software package WordPress.org in order to serve as a network host in its own right. A local computer may be used for single-user testing and learning purposes.

CHAPTER 2

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OBJECTIVES

Wordpress is a software designed for everyone, emphasizing accessibility, performance, security, and ease of use. We believe great software should work with minimum set up, so you can focus on sharing your story, product, or services freely. The basic wordpress software is simple and predictable so you can easily get started. It also offers powerful features for growth and success.

- The most popular CMS in the world.
- Lower setup and maintenance costs.
- Open Source with room for expansion.
- Highly customizable for flexibility.
- Designed for anyone, not just developers

CHAPTER – 3
METHODOLOGY

As it turns out, technically, a methodology is a set of principles, tools and practices which can be used to guide processes to achieve a particular goal. A framework, on the other hand, is a loose but incomplete structure which leaves room for other practices and tools to be included but provides much of the process required.

This didn't really help me because what we need is a methodology that leaves room for flexibility like a framework. I tried combining the words but neither "frameology" nor "meshwork" seems appropriate <attempt at humor>. So, because the term framework is generally used for software coding, in the interest of clarity, I'm going to use the term methodology to describe what I think is needed for WordPress Practitioners.

Once upon a time, I worked for a large IT consulting firm based in Boston as part of the corporate division responsible for capturing best practices and lessons learned and using that information to create development methodologies for different types of projects. For example, the way you carry out an application development project is very different than carrying out an application management project which is very different than a packaged software selection project. But all projects have a common set of project management tasks, too. OK, we called them frameworks but they were like a roadmap for everything you needed, including activities, tasks, deliverables, tools, templates, and techniques for project success.

Lately, I've been attending quite a few WordCamps and I often hear the same discussions regarding the WordPress website development and project management challenges. I mean, for most practitioners, the WordPress platform is easy but managing the client and project are not. The funny thing is, based on my experience, most of the problems described by these folks could be addressed with a website development methodology that is tailored specifically for WordPress

CHAPTER – 4

4.1 REASON WE NEED A WORD PRESS WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT METHOLODLOGY

- History tells us that developing without the guidance of a methodology or framework is one of the primary causes for projects being delivered late, over budget, and in many cases, that fail to meet customer or end-user expectations.

- Many WordPress practitioners are individual consultants/developers or small 1-2 person agencies without formal project management training.

- It can provide a method for consistently adhering to a repeatable process, thereby increasing efficiency and the likelihood of projects being completed on time and within budget.

- Following a methodology enables a project to provide better estimates, keep the customer informed, create a clear understanding of the task ahead, and identify pitfalls earlier, allowing for ample time to make adjustments.

- It can provide proven techniques and processes that can be re-assessed and improved upon over time, based on your own project experience.

4.2 Themes

WordPress users may install and switch among different themes. Themes allow users to change the look and functionality of a WordPress website without altering the core code or site content. Every WordPress website requires at least one theme to be present and every theme should be designed using WordPress standards with structured PHP, valid HTML (Hypertext Markup Language), and Cascading Style Sheets (CSS). Themes may be directly installed using the WordPress "Appearance" administration tool in the dashboard, or theme folders may be copied

directly into the themes directory, for example via FTP. The PHP, HTML and CSS found in themes can be directly modified to alter theme behavior, or a theme can be a "child" theme which inherits settings from another theme and selectively overrides features.[18] WordPress themes are generally classified into two categories: free and premium. Many free themes are listed in the WordPress theme directory (also known as the repository), and premium themes are available for purchase from marketplaces and individual WordPress developers. WordPress users may also create and develop their own custom themes. The free theme Underscores created by the WordPress developers has become a popular basis for new themes.

4.**3 Plugins**

WordPress' plugin architecture allows users to extend the features and functionality of a website or blog. As of June 2019, WordPress.org has 55,131 plugins available, each of which offers custom functions and features enabling users to tailor their sites to their specific needs. However, this does not include the premium plugins that are available (approximately 1,500+), which may not be listed in the WordPress.org repository. These customizations range from search engine optimization (SEO), to client portals used to display private information to logged in users, to content management systems, to content displaying features, such as the addition of widgets and navigation bars. Not all available plugins are always abreast with the upgrades and as a result they may not function properly or may not function at all. Most plugins are available through WordPress themselves, either via downloading them and installing the files manually via FTP or through the WordPress dashboard. However, many third parties offer plugins through their own websites, many of which are paid packages.

Web developers who wish to develop plugins need to learn WordPress' hook system which consists of over 300 hooks divided into two categories: action hooks and filter hooks.

4.4 **Mobile applications**

Phone apps for WordPress exist for Webhost, Android, iOS (iPhone, iPod Touch, iPad), Windows Phone, and BlackBerry. These applications, designed by Automatic, have options such as adding new blog posts and pages, commenting, moderating comments, replying to comments in addition to the ability to view the stats..

- Android is a popular computing platform based on the Linux operating system.
- As Android has matured, it is finding its way into a variety of devices, including televisions, projectors, automobiles, and even recreational vehicles. We can use the Android-based touch screen interface to manipulate the controls.

This article introduces the Android platform and discusses how you can use it for both mobile and non-mobile applications

Other features

WordPress also features integrated link management; a search engine–friendly, clean permalink structure; the ability to assign multiple categories to posts; and support for tagging of posts. Automatic filters are also included, providing standardized formatting and styling of text in posts (for example, converting regular quotes to smart quotes). WordPress also supports the Trackback and Pingback standards for displaying links to other sites that have themselves linked to a post or an article. WordPress posts can be edited in HTML, using the visual editor, or using one of a number of plugins that allow for a variety of customized editing features.

4.5 Multi-user and multi-blogging

Prior to version 3, WordPress supported one blog per installation, although multiple concurrent copies may be run from different directories if configured to use separate database tables. WordPress Multisite (previously referred

to as WordPress Multi-User, WordPress MU, or WPMU) was a fork of WordPress created to allow multiple blogs to exist within one installation but is able to be administered by a centralized maintainer. WordPress MU makes it possible for those with websites to host their own blogging communities, as well as control and moderate all the blogs from a single dashboard. WordPress MS adds eight new data tables for each blog.

As of the release of WordPress 3, WordPress MU has merged with WordPress.

INSTALLATION OF WORDPRESS

Getting Started

- Installing WordPress
- Basic Usage
- Basic Administration
- Customizing
- Maintenance
- Security
- Advanced Topics
- Troubleshooting

5.1 How to install WordPress
TOPICS

- Things to Know Before Installing WordPress
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- Detailed Instructions
- Step 1: Download and Extract
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- Setup configuration file
- Finishing installation
- Install script troubleshooting
- Common Installation Problems

WordPress is well-known for its ease of installation. Under most circumstances, installing WordPress is a very simple process and takes less than five minutes to complete. Many web hosts now offer tools (e.g. Fantastic) to automatically install WordPress for you. However, if you wish to install WordPress yourself, the following guide will help.

5.1.0 Things to Know Before Installing WordPress

Before you begin the install, there are a few things you need to have and do. If you need multiple WordPress instances, refer Installing Multiple WordPress Instances.

5.1.1 Basic Instructions

Here's the quick version of the instructions for those who are already comfortable with performing such installations. More detailed instructions follow.

1. Download and unzip the WordPress package if you haven't already.
2. Create a database for WordPress on your web server, as well as a MySQL (or MariaDB) user who has all privileges for accessing and modifying it.
3. (Optional) Find and rename wp-config-sample to wp-config.php, then edit the file (see Editing wp-config.php) and add your database information. **Note**: If you are not comfortable with renaming files, step 3 is optional and you can skip it as the install program will create the wp-config.php file for you.
4. Upload the WordPress files to the desired location on your web server:
   - If you want to integrate WordPress into the root of your domain (e.g. http://example.com/), move or upload all contents of the unzipped WordPress directory (excluding the WordPress directory itself) into the root directory of your web server.
   - If you want to have your WordPress installation in its own subdirectory on your website (e.g. http://example.com/blog/), create the blog directory on your server and upload the contents of the unzipped WordPress package to the directory via FTP.
5. Run the WordPress installation script by accessing the URL in a web browser. This should be the URL where you uploaded the WordPress files.
   - If you installed WordPress in the root directory, you should visit: http://example.com/
   - If you installed WordPress in its own subdirectory called blog, for example, you should visit: http://example.com/blog/

That's it! WordPress should now be installed.

5.1.2 Detailed Instructions

Step 1: Download and Extract

Download and unzip the WordPress package from https://wordpress.org/download/.

- If you will be uploading WordPress to a remote web server, download the WordPress package to your computer with a web browser and unzip the package.
- If you will be using FTP, skip to the next step – uploading files is covered later.
- If you have shell access to your web server, and are comfortable using console-based tools, you may wish to download WordPress directly to your web server using wet (or lynx or another console-based web browser) if you want to avoid FTPing:
  - wet https://wordpress.org/latest.tar.gz

    The WordPress package will extract into a folder called wordpress in the same directory that you downloadedlatest.tar.gz.

Step 2: Create the Database and a User

If you are using a hosting provider, you may already have a WordPress database set up for you, or there may be an automated setup solution to do so. Check your hosting provider's support pages or your control panel for clues about whether or not you'll need to create one manually.

If you determine that you'll need to create one manually, follow the instructions for Using phpMyAdmin below to create your WordPress username and database. For other tools such as Plesk, cPanel and Using the MySQL Client, refer the article Creating Database for WordPress.

If you have only one database and it is already in use, you can install WordPress in it – just make sure to have a distinctive prefix for your tables to avoid over-writing any existing database tables.

Using phpMyAdmin

If your web server has phpMyAdmin installed, you may follow these instructions to create your WordPress username and database. If you work on your own computer, on most Linux distributions you can install PhpMyAdmin automatically.

Note: These instructions are written for phpMyAdmin 4.4; the phpMyAdmin user interface can vary slightly between versions.

1. If a database relating to WordPress does not already exist in the Database dropdown on the left, create one:

    1. Choose a name for your WordPress database: 'wordpress' or 'blog' are good, but most hosting services (especially shared hosting) will require a name beginning with your username and an underscore, so, even if you work on your own computer, we advise that you check your hosting service requirements so that you can follow them on your own server and be able to transfer your database without modification. Enter the chosen database name in the Create database field and choose the best collation for your language and encoding. In most cases it's better to choose in the "utf8_" series and, if

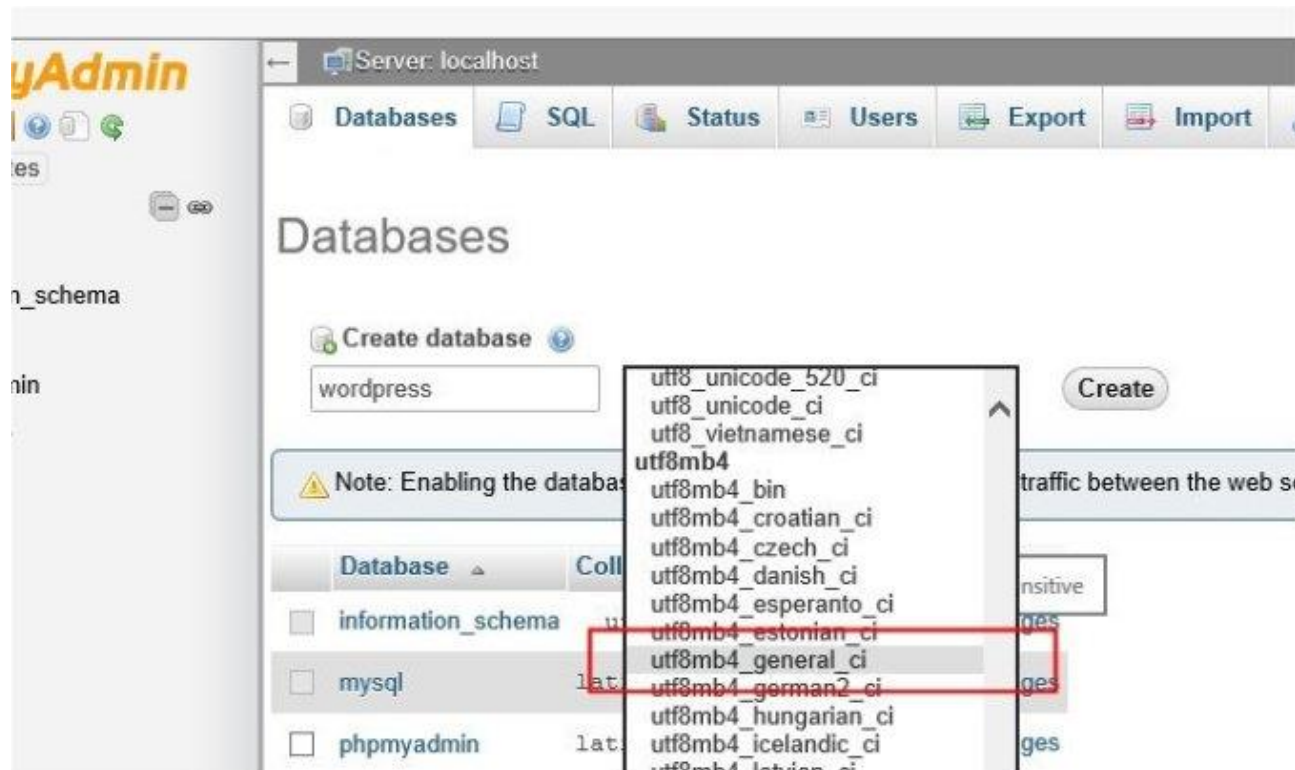2.you don't find your language, to choose "utf8mb4_general_ci" (Refer this article).

Fig: 5.1.2 .0 php my admin page

2. Click the phpMyAdmin icon in the upper left to return to the main page, then click the **Users** tab. If a user relating to WordPress does not already exist in the list of users, create one:
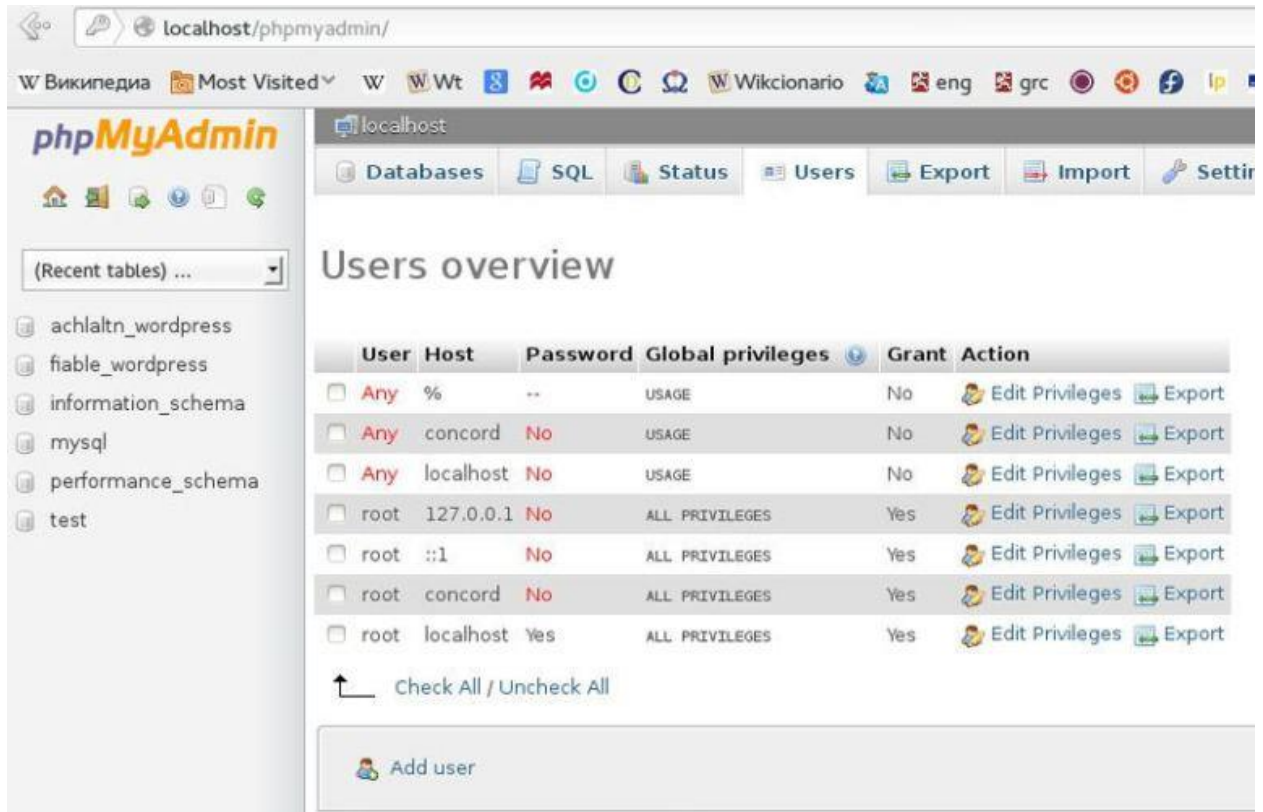
fig:5.1.2.1 user overview

1. Click Add user.

2. Choose a username for WordPress ('wordpress' is good) and enter it in the User name field. (Be sure Use text field: is selected from the dropdown.)

3. Choose a secure password (ideally containing a combination of upper- and lower-case letters, numbers, and symbols), and enter it in the Password field. (Be sure Use text field: is selected from the dropdown.) Re-enter the password in the Re-type field.

4. Write down the username and password you chose.

5. Leave all options under Global privileges at their defaults.

6. Click Go.

7. Return to the Users screen and click the Edit privileges icon on the user you've just created for WordPress.

8. In the Database-specific privileges section, select the database you've just created for WordPress under the Add privileges to the following database dropdown, and click Go.

9. The page will refresh with privileges for that database. Click Check All to select all privileges, and click Go.

1. On the resulting page, make note of the host name listed after Server: at the top of the

    1. the top of the page. (This will usually be localhost)

Step 3: Set up wp-config.php

You can either create and edit the wp-config.php file yourself, or you can skip this step and let WordPress try to do this itself when you run the installation script (step 5). (you'll still need to tell WordPress your database information).

(For more extensive details, and step by step instructions for creating the configuration file and your secret key for password security, please see Editing wp-config.php.)

Return to where you extracted the WordPress package in Step 1, rename the file wp-config-sample to wp-config.php, and open it in a text editor.

Enter your database information under the section label.

DB_NAME

The name of the database you created for WordPress in Step 2.

DB_USER

The username you created for WordPress in Step 2.

DB_PASSWORD

The password you chose for the WordPress username in Step 2.

DB_HOST

The hostname you determined in Step 2 (usually localhost, but not always; see some possible DB_HOST values). If a port, socket, or pipe is necessary, append a colon (:) and then the relevant information to the hostname.

DB_CHARSET

The database character set, normally should not be changed (see Editing wp-config.php).

DB_COLLATE

The database collation should normally be left blank (see Editing wp-config.php).

Enter your secret key values under the section label.

Save the wp-config.php file.

Step 4: Upload the files.

Now you will need to decide where on your domain you'd like your WordPress-powered site to appear:

- In the root directory of your website. (For example, http://example.com/)
- In a subdirectory of your website. (For example, http://example.com/blog/)

5.1.3 In the Root Directory
- If you need to upload your files to your web server, use an FTP client to upload all the contents of the wordpress directory (but not the directory itself) into the root directory of your website.
- If your files are already on your web server, and you are using shell access to install WordPress, move all of the contents of the wordpress directory (but not the directory itself) into the root directory of your website.

In a Subdirectory
- If you need to upload your files to your web server, rename the wordpress directory to your desired name, then use an FTP client to upload the directory to your desired location within the root directory of your website.

- If your files are already on your web server, and you are using shell access to install WordPress, move the wordpress directory to your desired location within the root directory of your website, and rename the directory to your desired name.

Step 5: Run the Install Script #Step 5: Run the Install Script

Point a web browser to start the installation script.

- If you placed the WordPress files in the root directory, you should visit: http://example.com/wp-admin/install.php
- If you placed the WordPress files in a subdirectory called blog, for example, you should visit: http://example.com/blog/wp-admin/install.php

5.1.4 Setup configuration file

If WordPress can't find the wp-config.php file, it will tell you and offer to try to create and edit the file itself. (You can also do this directly by loading wp-admin/setup-config.php in your web browser.) WordPress will ask you the database details and write them to a new wp-config.php file.

If this works, you can go ahead with the installation; otherwise, go back

1. the top of the page. (This will usually be localhost.)

Fig.5.1.4.1 Local host page

Step 3: Set up wp-config.php

You can either create and edit the wp-config.php file yourself, or you can skip this step and let WordPress try to do this itself when you run the installation script (step 5). (you'll still need to tell WordPress your database information).

(For more extensive details, and step by step instructions for creating the configuration file and your secret key for password security, please see Editing wp-config.php.)

Return to where you extracted the WordPress package in Step 1, rename the file wp-config-

5.1.5 Finishing Installation

The following screenshots show how the installation progresses. Notice that in entering the details screen, you enter your site title, your desired user name, your choice of a password (twice), and your e-mail address. Also displayed is a check-box asking if you would like your blog to appear in search engines like Google and Technorati. Leave the box checked if you would like your blog to be visible to everyone, including search engines, and uncheck the box if you want to block search engines, but allow normal visitors. Note all this information can be changed later in

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your Administration _____ Screen.

Fig:5.1.5.1 wordpress installation page

If you successfully install the WordPress, login prompt will be displayed.

5.1.6 Install script troubleshooting

If you get an error about the database when you run the install script:

- Go back to Step 2 and Step 3, and make sure you entered all the correct database information into wp-config.php.

- Make sure you granted your WordPress user permission to access your WordPress database in Step 3.

- Make sure the database server is running.

Common Installation Problems

The following are some of the most common installation problems. For more information and troubleshooting for problems with your WordPress installation, check out FAQ Installation and FAQ Troubleshooting.

I see a directory listing rather than a web page.

The web server needs to be told to view index.php by default. In Apache, use the Directory Index index.php directive. The simplest option is to create a file named .htaccess in the installed directory and place the directive there. Another option is to add the directive to the web server's configuration files.

I see lots of Headers already sent errors. How do I fix this?

You probably introduced a syntax error in editing wp-config.php.

1. Download wp-config.php (if you don't have shell access).
2. Open it in a text editor.
3. Check that the first line contains nothing but <?php, and that there is no text before it (not even whitespace).
4. Check that the last line contains nothing but ?>, and that there is no text after it (not even whitespace).

5. If your text editor saves as Unicode, make sure it adds no byte order mark (BOM). Most Unicode-enabled text editors do not inform the user whether or not it adds a BOM to files; if so, try using a different text editor.

6. Save the file, upload it again if necessary, and reload the page in your browser.

My page comes out gibberish. When I look at the source I see a lot of "<?php ?>" tags.

If the <?php ?> tags are being sent to the browser, it means your PHP is not working properly. All PHP code is supposed to be executed before the server sends the resulting HTML to your web browser. (That's why it's called a *pre*processor.) Make sure your web server meets the requirements to run WordPress, that PHP is installed and configured properly, or contact your hosting provider or system administrator for assistance.

I keep getting an Error connecting to database message but I'm sure my configuration is correct.

Try resetting your MySQL password manually. If you have access to MySQL via shell, try issuing:

SET PASSWORD FOR 'WordPress username '@'hostname' = OLD_PASSWORD('password')

If you do not have shell access, you should be able to simply enter the above into an SQL query in phpMyAdmin. Failing that, you may need to use your host's control panel to reset the password for your database user.

I keep getting an Your PHP installation appears to be missing the MySQL extension which is required by WordPress message but I'm sure my configuration is correct.

Check to make sure that your configuration of your web-server is correct and that the MySQL plugin is getting loaded correctly by your web-server program. Sometimes this issue requires everything in the path all the way from the web-server down to the MySQL installation to be checked and verified to be fully operational. Incorrect configuration files or settings are often the cause of this issue.

My image/MP3 uploads aren't working.

If you use the Rich Text Editor on a blog that's installed in a subdirectory, and drag a newly uploaded image into the editor field, the image may vanish a couple seconds later. This is due to a problem with TinyMCE (the rich text editor) not getting enough information during the drag operation to construct the path to the image or other file correctly. The solution is to NOT drag uploaded images into the editor. Instead, click and hold on the image and select and send to receiver.

EMAIL CAMPAINING:

An Email campaigning is a sequence of marketing effort which provides multiple recipients.

- Direct email marketing is a format for email-based campaigns

MOST CAMPAIGNS USED

- Promotional campaigns
- Event marketing campaigns
- Loyalty and onboarding campaigns
- Abandoned cart and transactional emails
- Predictive content and product recommendations based on your subscriber's user activity
- Personalization and dynamic content

BLOG WRITING

- Blogging is to the success of your marketing.
- But it's important that you learn how to start a blog and write blog posts for it so that each article supports Outlook integration is software that combines the main routes of business communication: email calendar and instant messaging.
- Integrate outlook with Microsoft share point platform to share documents project notes to collaborate with colleagues your business.
- Without a blog, you'll have nothing to promote in social media, you'll have no clout with your leads and customers.

Helps to track customer interactions and work their salesforce deals directly in outlook

CLIENT INTERACTIONS

- This paper reflects on a participant observational study that was conducted during a long-term iterative design project in which there was a high level of digital communication between the designers and clients.
- We describe a number of communication technologies that were employed to support the designer-client communication, and examine how successful they were in supporting this work.

  In our reflection we find that although the nature of digital communication between participants appears straightforward, there are a number of complexities in the roles and messiness that occurs throughout the design process.

- We examine how these channels were used in tandem to effectively communicate between the stakeholders, and explore why some technologies (primarily email) were more successful than others.
- Finally, we describe a number of patterns that emerged within the overall narrative, and reflect on ways in which these tools could be considered and designed in the future to better support this kind of project work.

SALES PROCESS

WEB DESIGN SALES PROCESS

- Although every project is different the following is a guide to our web design sales process:

PRELIMINARY INQUIRY

- Depending on how we get in touch, an Atilius team member may be available immediately to work with you to begin talking about your project. But, we may need to schedule a preliminary meeting or phone call as we receive dozens of phone calls and opportunities

every week. We have clients all over the world and are accustomed to coordinating schedules, setting up virtual meetings via go to Meeting

SCHEDULING

- We understand you're busy and on each of our walls is an Atilius poster reminding everyone to respect your time (our clients). During the initial inquiry steps, because we could be working on any number of things prior to you wanting to join our family, we'd appreciate that same understanding and respect.

GETTING TO KNOW YOU CALL

We start with a preliminary meeting to gain a sense of who you are, your company, and your goals. The process of developing a website and Internet marketing plan is similar to creating a building. We have a lot of details we'll need to work out in order to make a recommendation. The more information you provide during this meeting, the faster, easier, and more successful your eventual project. By the end of this meeting we'll know whether we'll want to continue to work together or not.

PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

- During this preliminary call we'll guide you down a path to understand your needs from a business AND technical perspective. Our best clients provide us, after initial evaluation, with the trust to help guide them on the web. In this light we'll take your needs and match them to the proper tools and strategy. We're always keeping your bottom-line in mind, and ONLY recommend the right tool, for the job, at the right time. We'd prefer a stair-step approach on projects and marketing, where we make less money, but together we achieve greater long-term results.

PROPOSAL & CONTRACTS

- In our final meetings we'll present our preliminary findings and recommendations along with a proposed amount to achieve your unique goals. We have contracts that further

outline the important details of your project and set the guidelines for our working relationship.

PRE-PRODUCTION

- Pre-production refers to all of the activities our team goes through before we begin our relationship. All of the following happens in the background while you're working with our new client team to plan out your web project and Internet marketing.

RESEARCH

- Behind the scenes we're working to research software, our past research and experience, and combining it with everything you're communicating to the new client team to provide a great solution.

CLIENT LAUNCH MEETING

- Once we're ready to move forward we have a client launch meeting. You'll have an opportunity to meet your designer, your client service manager, and other members of the Atilius team. Each one has been working to plan the details of the project and next steps to make the process as simple and easy for you as possible.

CHAPTER 6

WORK PLAN

DAYWISE

S.NO	ACTIVIY	DATE
1	Web Designing(WordPress)Introduction about web page ,Themes and Plugins.	6/06/19 to 10/06/19
2	Website Review and correcting errors	11/06/19 to 12/06/19
3	Basic knowledge on Cloud Computing	13/06/19 to 14/06/09
4	Software Development Life cycle in Web designing	17/06/19 to 19/06/19
5	Mobile Android Development	21/06/19
6	Blog Writing	24/06/19 to 25/06/19
7	Creating a web pages and outlook integration	26/06/19 to 28/06/19
8	Email campaigns	01/07/19 to 2/07/19
9	Client Interaction and Sales Process and overview about all the topics	3/07/19 to 5/07/19

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

CONCLUSION :

Wordpress is an excellent example of the collaborative world of today. The basic platform can do a lot, and is free. No matter if your blog is hosted on wordpress.com or if you download the CMS on your server, both options are free. But that is just a beginning.

Thousands of geeks, development and business enhance it by proposing layers like themes and plugins. Look at my" architecture" scheme to better understand.

If you install the WP on your (provider) server, you can download the free themes and free plugins.

If you opt for the free solution hosted by WP, you Thousands of geeks, developers and business enhance it by proposing layers like themes and plugin. Look at my architecture schema to better understand

If you install the WP on your (provider) server, you can download the free themes and free plugins.

'If you opt for the free solution hosted by Wp, you cannot benefit from the plugins, that is the reason why I eliminated that platform.

This immense network of people working for you and making money piece by piece at a reasonable price provides security.

That you can benefit from numerous tutorials and forums on the web.

That the new trends on web design as well as coding will be adopted and proposed.

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