INTERNSHIP REPORT

A report submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Award of Degree of

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

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Under Supervision of

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS CHANDIGARH GORUP OF COLLEGES, LANDRAN, MOHALI (PB) DECEMBER-2021

LANDRAN, PUNJAB

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MOHALI



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the **-Internship report" submitted** by SHIKHAR (2002031) is work done by him and submitted during 2020-2022 academic year, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS, at Chandigarh Group of Colleges, Landran, Punjab

College Internship Coordinator



S No. 242442

Certificate of Training

This certificate has been awarded to Mr Shikhar Thakur from CGC Landran who has undertaken an internship program of 6 Weeks from 04/08/2021 to 20/09/2021 in React js Department from Solitaire Infosys Pvt. Ltd.

During the tenure of this internship with us, we found the candidate self-starter and hardworking. Also he had worked sincerely on the assignments and his performance was satisfactory to be part of the team.

We wish the Candidate success for all the future endeavors.

For Solitaire Infosys Pvt. Ltd.

Gagar Sawhung

Human Resources Department

150 9001 COMPAN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First I would like all the people that worked along with me **Solitaire Infosys** with their patience and openness they created an enjoyable working environment.

It is indeed with a great sense of pleasure and immense sense of gratitude that I acknowledge the help of these individuals.

I would like to thank my Head of the Department **Dr. TEJINDER PAL SINGH BRAR** for hisconstructive criticism throughout my internship.

I would like to thank Dr. Ravi Kumar Sharma, College internship coordinator

I am extremely great full to my department staff members and friends who helped mein successful completion of this internship.

SHIKHAR (2003031)

ABSTRACT

The Company:

Solitaire Infosys an independent software and test web application services company, driven by industry experts and thought leaders in software testing and test automation domain. We work with some of the smartest software-driven businesses around the world including software product start-ups as well as Fortune 500 companies. As a focused partner globally with in-depth expertise in testing solutions we provide functional, Test Automation, Script less Test Automation, Performance Testing and Mobile application testing services; serving multiple industries, understands this gap and bridges it with its best in class testingand test automation consulting services, leverages its extensive expertise in designing and deploying test automation solutions with a measurable value. We focus on optimizing investment on testing by deploying industry's most reliable technology solutions for test automation like unit, functional, GUI automation, performance, security.

Programmers and opportunities:

The Institute combines pioneering research with top class education. An innovative curriculum allows the student flexibility in selecting courses and projects. Students, even at the undergraduate level, get to participate in on-going research and technology development - an opportunity unprecedented in India. As a result, a vibrant undergraduate programmer co- exists with a strong postgraduate programmer.

Methodology:

This project is to provide classifieds information. The website will provide different kinds of facilities to the user like rentals; travels. The user should register to utilize the site. Each user will be given UserId and password. Using that Id and password user can enter in to the site and can put the ads. Those who want to view the information they can without registration. This project is implemented using jsp as the front-end and MySQL as back-end.

Key parts of the report:

In existed system, users have to go that particular car and user should reserve it. Here, time consuming is more and there is no guarantee that car will come after waiting for long time. We will not able know the fair details of the distance of our journey

Benefits to the company / institution through your report:

The Institute combines pioneering research with top class education. An innovative curriculum allows the student flexibility in selecting courses and projects. Students, even at the undergraduate level, get to participate in on-going research and technology development - an opportunity unprecedented in India.

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Learning Objectives/Internship Objectives

- Internships are generally thought of to be reserved for college students looking to gain experience in a particular field. However, a wide array of people can benefit from Training Internships in order to receive real world experience and develop their skills.
- An objective for this position should emphasize the skills you already possess in the area and your interest in learning more
- ➤ Internships are utilized in a number of different career fields, including architecture, engineering, healthcare, economics, advertising and many more.
- Some internship is used to allow individuals to perform scientific research while others are specifically designed to allow people to gain first-hand experience working.
- ➤ Utilizing internships is a great way to build your resume and develop skills that can be emphasized in your resume for future jobs. When you are applying for a Training Internship, make sure to highlight any special skills or talents that can make you stand apart from the rest of the applicants so that you have an improved chance of landing the position.

1. INTRODUCTION

Software process automation is a technology that may be viewed as a two-edged sword. On The one hand it can be viewed as a productivity and quality enhancer, while on the other hand.

It can be viewed as a mechanism to control, routinize, and de-skill work. These views both Have elements of truth, but with appropriate design and adoption considerations, we believe That it is possible to enhance the positive elements while reducing the negative ones. This report looks at the issues that have arisen for the early adopters of process automation. These people are the innovators, the ones who have been through the –school of hard Knocks, taken the brunt of an immature technology, and suffered from the fact that there are Few experienced people to guide them. Some of the projects we saw succeeded, some failed, But few found the going easy. This technology is not for the faint of heart—at least not yet. However, we hope, through this report, to document experiences and lessons learned. We Hope that we have extracted practical insights to provide insights to the developers of process Automation tools and guidance to those who wish to automate their processes.

These general objectives have been met through a series of activities that include in-depth interviews followed by a questionnaire survey and a workshop. The specific objectives of these activities are as follows:

- The interviews are aimed at gathering practitioner experiences in a relatively unstructured Way, to identify what individuals believe are the important issues in the adoption of software process automation, and to establish a basis for the more structured questionnaire survey. Some of the interviewees were contacted about a year after the initial interviews.
- The questionnaire survey assesses a wider cross-section of those involved with process
 automation and includes individuals outside the software community. Because the
 questionnaire respondents are following a standard format, the data in this phase of the
 study will be analysed in a more quantitative fashion.
- Finally, the workshop was aimed at identifying success strategies for the introduction of
 Software automation. The workshop brought together a widely diverse group of individuals
 with experience in research and development, adoption, management and end use of
 processautomation, and to raise awareness of critical issues across these communities.

As described by Christie [Christie 96], the specific objectives of the study are to

- Identify the technical, social, and organizational inhibitors to the adoption of processautomation:
- Assess the prevalence and scope of software process automation.
- Categorize the technologies and practices that are currently being used.
- Identify effective and ineffective technologies and practices.
- Develop guidelines for process automation implementers.
- Support vendors and researchers in developing products more in tune with end-userneeds:
- Develop guidelines for researchers and vendors to improve producteffectiveness.
- Foster effective communications between researchers, vendors, developers and end users.

Recruitment life cycle diagram:



2. ANALYSIS

Requirement Analysis

The main objectives for undertaking this project are:

- To understand the internal Recruitment process in organization.
- > To identify areas where there can be scope for improvement.
- ➤ To give suitable recommendation to streamline the hiring process.
- ➤ To develop practical knowledge with theoretical aspects.
- To know about the importance of recruitment and selection.
- ➤ To find out better process of recruitment.
- To know about the role of recruiter.

Need for recruitment:

It makes possible to choose the right person in the right time at the right place. It also makes it possible to acquire the number and type of people necessary to ensure the continued operation of the organization.

Planned needs: - such needs arise from changes in the organization policies.

Anticipated needs: - It refers to those movements in personnel which an organization can predict by studying trends in internal or external need.

Unexpected needs: - Such need arises due to illness, death and resignation.

Recruitment follows HR planning and goes hand in hand with selection process by which organizations evaluate the suitability of candidates. With successful recruiting to create a sizeable pool of candidates, even the most accurate selection system is of little use.

Recruiting begins when a vacancy occurs and the recruiter receives authorization to fill it.

The next step is careful examination of skills, abilities and experience needed to perform the job successfully. Other steps follow:

- Creating an applicant pool using internal or external methods.
- Evaluate candidate via selection
- Convince the candidate
- And finally make an offer

Selection process is good but it should also be modified according to the requirements and should job profile so that main objective of selecting the candidate could be achieved. Further from this survey I hope the organization will be benefited and with the help of the suggestions given the organization can improve its functioning and the overall Recruitment and Selection Process in the organization and its performance will increase.

The Interviews

This report is based upon interviews with individuals who are knowledgeable about and experienced with process automation. We performed a qualitative analysis of these interviews to arrive at the findings reported here. The material in this section closely follows that presented in an earlier report [Christie 96].

Three independent organizations were involved in performing the interviews reported here: The SEI, Nolan Norton and Company (a division of KPMG Peat Marwick), and CapGemini Sogeti(located in Grenoble, France).

The Interviewees

An extensive list of candidates was identified early on, including end-user organizations, commercial and in-house developers, and researchers. Our original goal was to interview mostly end users of process automation. However, that was not to be. Because of the immaturity of the technology, we interacted with relatively few experienced end users of the technology. Most of our interviews were with people who were involved in developing and implementing process-centered environments (PCEs).

These individuals came from a wide variety of organizations including

- A vendor of a major process-oriented configuration management (CM) product
- Four DOD sites implementing process-centered environments (PCEs)
- Two U.S. government contractors who were developing process tools and implementing PCEs
- Two French government contractors who were implementing PCEs
- A French bank that is operating with a PCE
- A university group with strong ties to industry

How the Interviews Were Conducted

A total of 14 interviews were conducted with 12 projects.1in the large majority of these interview sessions, two interviewers were present. The number of interviewees in each interview ranged from one to eight. All interviews were taped to ensure that the comments were recorded accurately. The interviews took approximately 36 hours with an average length of 2.4 hours per interview. All in all, the interviews yielded 150 pages of transcripts.

In one organization, two different projects were interviewed. With two other projects, multiple interviews were conducted.

A standard script supported each interview. This script provided a consistent framework and ensured that we would have comparable information from each of the interviews. While the questions were used to support the interviews and to ensure coverage, they were not followed mechanically; areas of interest were often probed in depth. Christie provides further details of the interview format [Christie 96].

Interview Findings

The interviewees represented one or more automation efforts that, loosely speaking, can be seen as pilot projects. These projects ranged in size from fewer than 10 to more than 60 people.

For purposes of discussion, the numbers cited include the personnel for whom the automation was intended, as well as the developers of the automation if they are part of the same organization. Typical project size was toward the low end.

While we made no attempt to measure formally the process maturity level of the organizations/projects interviewed, some had previously undergone formal process assessments using the SEI Capability Maturity Model (CMM). These projects ranged in maturity from level 1 (ad hoc/chaotic) to level 5 (optimizing). However, most can be characterized as relatively immature (at or below level 2). Other projects had not been assessed formally, but many characterized themselves as having a poorly defined set of software development processes. Two projects were attempting software developmentactivities for the first time.

Of the twelve projects interviewed (seven currently active, four inactive, one experimental), only two were far enough along for the automation to be considered institutionalized. In one case, the automation was associated with a company that developed and distributed a configuration management product. This product has significant process capability that is used to support further development of the product. The other organization that effectively adopted PCE technology did so to support software problem tracking.

Four points may be made about the interviews and the findings derived from them. First, because of the immaturity of the technology, we interviewed few people who could be considered experienced end users of the technology. The great majority of interviewees were either developers of process-centered environments, developers of the process tools from which PCEs can be built, or managers of development projects. Second, the findings not only surfaced problems but identified potential solutions to these problems. We hope that this information will be useful to organizations intending to build and use PCEs. Third, interviewees' experiences were not always consistent, and these inconsistencies may at times be reflected in the report.

Fourth, as might be expected, we found that many of the adoption issues we identified have much in common with adoption issues associated with other technology areas.

The findings fall into three major categories

- drivers and inhibitors
- contributors to success
- technology issues

In the following discussions, we make heavy use of quotes (indicated in italics) from the interviews.

A major reason for this is that interviewees were surprisingly frank in giving us their views about process automation and how their organizations were dealing with it.

3. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATIONS

System configurations

The software requirement specification can produce at the culmination of the analysis task.

The function and performance allocated to software as part of system engineering are refined

by established a complete information description, a detailed functional description, a

representation of system behavior, and indication of performance and design constrain,

appropriate validate criteria, and other information pertinent to requirements.

Software requirements:

Operating System: Windows

Coding Language: React and Bootstrap,.

Text Editor

:Visual Studio.

Hardware Requirements:

Processor

: Intel core i5

Memory

: 16GB RAM

Hard Disk

: 256GB SSD

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4. TECHNOLOGY

React

React (also known as React.js or ReactJS) is a <u>free and open-source front-end JavaScript library</u> for building <u>user interfaces</u> based on UI components. It is maintained by <u>Meta</u> (formerly Facebook) and a community of individual developers and companies. React can be used as a base in the development of <u>single-page</u> or mobile applications. However, React is only concerned with state management and rendering that state to the <u>DOM</u>, so creating React applications usually requires the use of additional libraries for routing, as well as certain client-side functionality

React hooks

Hooks are functions that let developers "hook into" React state and lifecycle features from function components. Hooks do not work inside classes — they let you use React without classes.

React provides a few built-in hooks like useState, useContext, useReducer, useMemo and useEffect. Others are documented in the Hooks API Reference. useState, useReducer and useEffect, which are the most used, are for controlling state and side effects respectively.

Rules of hooks

There are rules of hooks^[20] which describe the characteristic code pattern that hooks rely on. It is the modern way to handle state with React.

- 1. Hooks should only be called at the top level (not inside loops or if statements).
- 2. Hooks should only be called from React function components, not normal functions or class components.

Although these rules can't be enforced at runtime, code analysis tools such as <u>linters</u> can be configured to detect many mistakes during development. The rules apply to both usage of hooks and the implementation of custom hooks, ^[21] which may call other hooks

HTML

HTML is the standard mark-up language for creating Web pages.

HTML stands for Hyper Text Mark-up Language

HTML describes the structure of Web pages using mark-up

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages

HTML elements are represented by tags

HTML tags label pieces of content such as "heading", "paragraph", "table", and so on

5. CODING

.CONTAINER.JS

export default Container;

```
import React, { useContext, useEffect } from "react";
import { PhotoContext } from "../context/PhotoContext";
import Gallery from "./Gallery";
import Loader from "./Loader";
const Container = ({ searchTerm }) => {
 const { images, loading, runSearch } = useContext(PhotoContext);
 useEffect(() => {
  runSearch(searchTerm);
  // eslint-disable-next-line
 }, [searchTerm]);
 return (
  <div className="photo-container">
   {loading ? <Loader /> : <Gallery data={images} />}
  </div>
 );
};
```

```
.Form.js
import React, { useState } from "react";
const Form = ({ handleSubmit, history }) => {
 const [searchEntry, setSearchEntry] = useState("");
 // update search text state
 const updateSearchInput = e => {
  setSearchEntry(e.target.value);
 };
 return (
  <form
   className="search-form"
   onSubmit={e => handleSubmit(e, history, searchEntry)}
   <input
    type="text"
    name="search"
    placeholder="Search..."
    onChange={updateSearchInput}
    value={searchEntry}
   />
   <button
    type="submit"
    className={`search-button ${searchEntry.trim() ? "active" : null}`}
    disabled={!searchEntry.trim()}
     <svg height="32" width="32">
      <path
       d="M19.427 21.427a8.5 8.5 0 1 1 2-215.585 5.585c.55.55.546 1.43 0 1.9761-.024.024a1.399 1.399 0 0 1-1.976
01-5.585-5.585zM14.5 21a6.5 6.5 0 1 0 0-13 6.5 6.5 0 0 0 0 13z"
       fill="#ffffff"
       fillRule="evenodd"
      />
    </svg>
   </button>
  </form>
 );
};
export default Form;
```

```
.Gallery.js
import React from "react";
import NoImages from "./NoImages";
import Image from "./Image";
const Gallery = props => {
 const results = props.data;
 let images;
 let noImages;
 // map variables to each item in fetched image array and return image component
 if (results.length > 0) {
  images = results.map(image => {
   let farm = image.farm;
   let server = image.server;
   let id = image.id;
   let secret = image.secret;
   let title = image.title;
   let url = `https://farm${farm}.staticflickr.com/${server}/${id}_${secret}_m.jpg`;
   return <Image url={url} key={id} alt={title} />;
  });
 } else {
  noImages = <NoImages />; // return 'not found' component if no images fetched
 return (
  <div>
   {noImages}
  </div>
 );
};
export default Gallery;
```

.Header.js

```
.Image.js
import React from "react";
const Image = ({ url, title }) => (
 <
  <img src={url} alt={title} />
 );
export default Image;
.Image.js
import React from "react";
import Container from "./Container";
const Item = ({ searchTerm }) => {
 return (
  <div>
   <h2>{searchTerm} Pictures</h2>
   <Container searchTerm={searchTerm} />
  </div>
 );
};
export default Item;
```

```
Loader.js
import React from 'react';
const Loader = () => {
 return (
  <div className="loader">
  </div>
 );
}
export default Loader;
Navigation.js
import React from 'react';
import { NavLink } from 'react-router-dom';
const Navigation = () => {
 return (
  <nav className="main-nav">
   ul>
    <NavLink to="/mountain">Mountain</NavLink>
    <NavLink to="/beach">Beaches</NavLink>
    <NavLink to="/bird">Birds</NavLink>
```

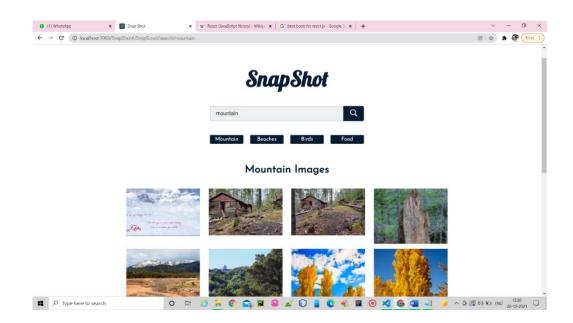
```
<NavLink to="/food">Food</NavLink>
   </nav>
 );
}
export default Navigation;
Noimages.js
import React from "react";
const NoImages = () => (
 <div>
  <h2>No Images Found</h2>
  Please try a different search term
 </div>
);
```

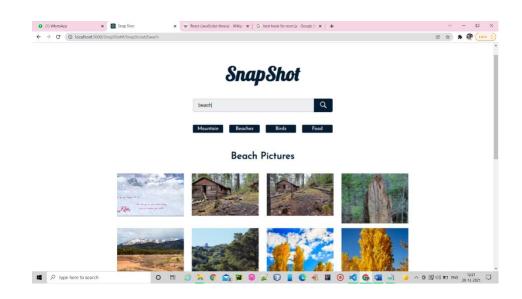
export default NoImages;

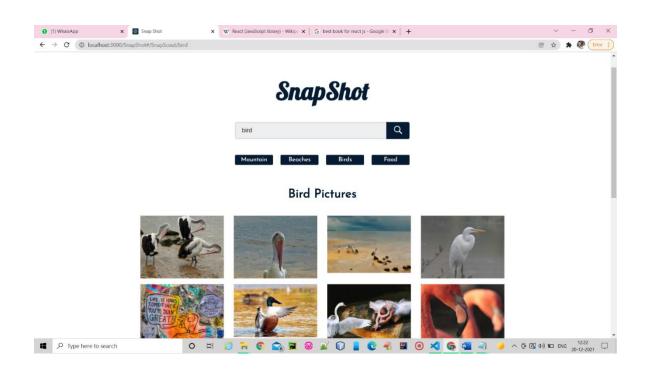
Not found.js

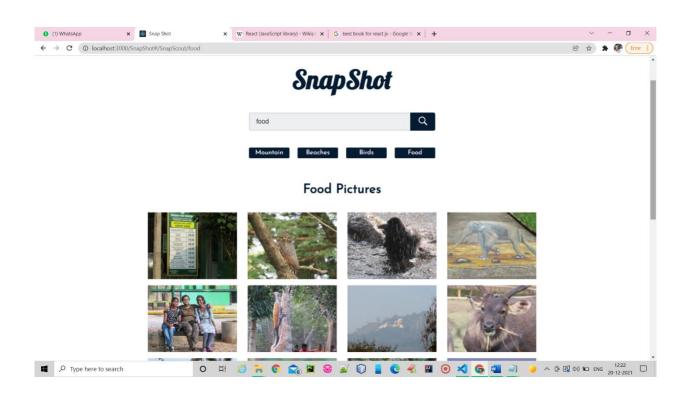
```
import React from "react";
const NotFound = () => (
<div className="not-found">
<h2>Page Not Found</h2>
</div>
);
export default NotFound;
Search.js
import React from "react";
import Container from "./Container";
const Search = ({ searchTerm }) => {
 return (
  <div>
    <h2>{searchTerm} Images</h2>
    <Container searchTerm={searchTerm} />
  </div>
 );
};
export default Search;
```

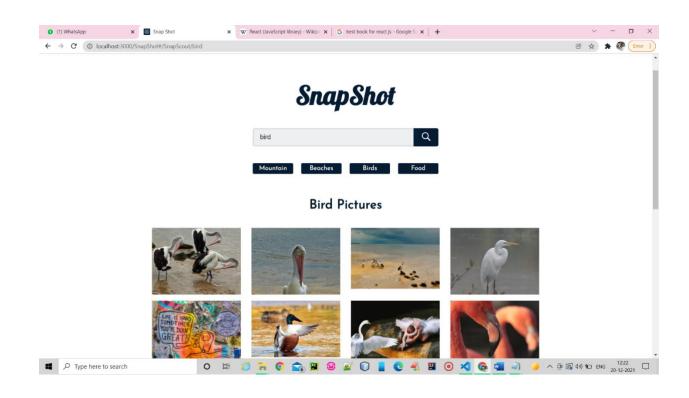
6. SCREENSHOTS











7. CONCLUSION

Once the on-boarding and training phase wraps up, the new staff member should be ready to engage in a rewarding long-lasting career. The full cycle recruiting process can indeed be a grueling experience for all parties involved. But, will the addition of a new, reliable employee for the firm, it is also a much needed and appreciated part of nurturing a successful business.

Even for owners of small enterprises, for peace of mind in hiring the best candidate for a job, following the steps of the recruitment life cycle is well worth the time and effort and is a proven method of reducing turnovers within a company, saving both time and money in the long run.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

References

The road to react by Robin Wieruch

Weblinks

- 1. To learn about the software required to use, we used, www.wikipidea.org.
- 2. For more examples for learning, we referred, www.tutorialpoint.com.
- 3. For learning the PHP and MySQL integration, we referred, www.w3schools.com.