Mini Project Title
PRISTINEKARE

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of

SECOND YEAR ENGINEERING IN
Computer Science and Engineering
(Internet of Things and Cyber Security Including Block Chain Technology)

By

SOHAIL SHAIKH (211112008)

MRUNMAI BASUTKAR (211112037)

SUPRIT PATIL (211112023)

AISHA ALLAUDIN PATEL (211112042)

Guide

Prof. SACHIN VAIDYA

Department of Computer Science and Engineering (Internet of Things and Cyber Security Including Block Chain Technology)
A. C. Patil College of Engineering, Kharghar, Navi Mumbai University of Mumbai
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Jawahar Education Society's

A. C. Patil College of Engineering, Kharghar

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project entitled

PRISTINEKARE

is a bonafide work of submitted to the University of Mumbai in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Second Year Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering (Internet of Things and Cyber Security Including Block Chain Technology)

(Prof. Sachin Vaidya)
Guide

Prof. S. P. Pawar
Head of Department

Dr. V. N. PAWAR

Principal

Mini Project Approval

This Mini Project entitled "PRISTINEKARE" by **MRUNMAI.M.BASUTKAR (49006S) for** the course Mini Project– 1 A is approved for the degree of **Second Year Engineering** in **Computer Science and Engineering (Internet of Things and Cyber Security Including Block Chain Technology)**

Examiners

1……
(Internal Examiner Name & Sign)

2……
(External Examiner name & Sign)

Date:

Place: KHARGHAR

Abstract

The Pristine care is specifically developed for the mini project B. This application is developed to manage the laundry service and provide an automated backup and recovery for security management of information in the laundry. It is a client-server system which can only be access within three (3) main users; there are database administrator, manager, and staff. Only authorized user can login into the system and view the application. The database administrator will maintain the backup and recovery and user privilege to view the system. Besides that, clerk's responsibility is to manage the customers and laundry service record, also the payment record. Furthermore, the laundress is to view customers' record and their services. Then, the manager of this laundry can view and update all the record in laundry. On the other hand, this application is focused more on database management of laundry service besides maintaining the backup and recovery for the records in the database. The methodology of this system is System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) which is prototyping model. An analysis study has been done based on the current manual system and all the problems statements and requirements have been identified. Moreover, Pristinekare is two-tier architecture system which involves client tier and application server tier which includes a database. The interfaces for Pristinekare have been designed according to the requirement and needs of the current market. This Pristinekare will help to improve the performance of current situation and overcome the problems that arise nowadays.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

The laundry and dry-cleaning industry have seen a huge transformation over recent years. On-demand laundry services have made it easier for users to get their laundry done in convenient, reliable, and affordable way. SPEC INDIA's laundry management software aims at simplifying and automating the day-to-day operations of the laundry and dry-cleaning business. From garment pick up via the app, labelling clothes with barcode, processing garment in the factory, laundry Pos, to delivery at customers' doorsteps, this LMS covers everything whether you are running a single outlet or multi-store laundry business. This integrated and comprehensive laundry software can be used by dry cleaners, laundry business owners, customers, and delivery-pick up agents. SPEC INDIA's modern dry cleaning POS system consists of major modules such as user management, order management, store management, inventory control, and pickup-delivery management. The fundamental objective of laundry management is to overcome the challenges of laundry firms by establishing an automated environment for laundry operations. This includes taking orders, maintaining records, scheduling delivery & pickup, and managing payment. The goal of laundry system software is to increase operational efficiency, lower cost, improve productivity, and effectively manage data throughout the system. SPEC INDIA has designed and developed dry cleaning software for two leading laundry service providers. Laundry firms and dry cleaners currently use a manual system that ultimately leads to inconsistency, delayed deliveries, customer dissatisfaction, and improper data management. The proposed system seeks to address challenges in existing software for the dry-cleaning business in a more convenient, timely, and efficient manner.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT AND OBJECTIVES

The use of manual system also creates an additional workload for staff to keep and obtain the customer and staff information because this information is kept in a different file.

1. Time Consumption: Manual systems are time consuming, as the business owner must keep track of laundry sales on a daily basis, while updating the system manually at the end of the day.

2. Poor Communication: A manual laundry system requires employees and managers to write down each time a service been processed in the Laundry. If one employee forgets to mention that the last cloths has been brought to the Laundry, a manager expects there is not cloths brought to the Laundry. Compared with a technical laundry system, a manual laundry system does not help the communication in the workplace.

3. Physical Counts: A manual laundry system does not provide any number, as all numbers from the Laundry are gained through physical laundry counts. One of the difficulties of running a manual laundry system is that physical laundry counts must be performed frequently to control the services in the Laundry. This is time consuming and can cost the business money, if employees must come in to help out outside of business hours.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE SURVEY

Laundry is the washing of clothing and linens (according to Free Dictionary). Laundry processes are often done in a room reserved for that purpose; in an individual home this is referred to as a laundry room or utility room. An apartment building or student hall of residence may have a shared laundry facility such as a tvättstuga. A stand-alone business is referred to as a laundrette (laundromat). The material that is being washed, or has been laundered, is also generally referred to as laundry. Laundry was first done in watercourses, letting the water carry away the materials which could cause stains and smells. Laundry is still done this way in some less industrialized areas and rural regions. Agitation helps remove the dirt, so the laundry is often rubbed, twisted, or slapped against flat rocks. Wooden bats or clubs could be used to help with beating the dirt out. These were often called washing beetles or bats and could be used by the waterside on a rock (a beetling-stone), on a block (battling-block), or on a washboard. They were once common across Europe and were also used by settlers in North America. Similar techniques have also been identified in Japan. Wooden or stone scrubbing surfaces set up near a water supply or portable washboards, including factory made corrugated glass or metal ones, gradually replaced rocks as a surface for loosening soil. Once clean, the clothes were wrung out — twisted to remove most of the water. Then they were hung up on poles or clotheslines to air dry, or sometimes just spread out on clean grass. Before the advent of the washing machine, laundry was often done in a communal setting. In poor parts of the world today, laundry is still done beside a river or lake. Villages across Europe that could afford it built a wash-house. Water was channelled from a stream or spring and fed into a building, possibly just a roof with no walls. This wash-house usually contained two basins - one for washing and the other for rinsing - through which the water was constantly flowing, as well as a stone lip inclined towards the water against which the washers could beat the clothes. Such facilities were much more comfortable than washing in a watercourse because the launderers could work standing up instead of on their knees, and were protected from inclement weather. Also, they didn't have to go far, as the facilities were usually at hand in the village or at the edge of a town. Sometimes large metal cauldrons, often termed "coppers", even when not made of that metal, (according to Oxford English Dictionary) were filled with fresh water and heated over a fire; hot or boiling water being more effective than cold in removing dirt. A poser could be used to agitate clothes in a tub (according to Old and Interesting). These facilities were public and available to all families, and usually used by the entire village. Many of these village wash-houses are still standing, historic structures

with no obvious modern purpose. This job was reserved for women, who washed all their family's laundry. Washerwomen took in the laundry of others, charging by the piece. As such, wash-houses were an obligatory stop in many women's weekly lives and became a sort of institution or meeting place. It was a women-only space where they could discuss issues or simply chat (cf the concept of the village pump). Indeed, this tradition is reflected in the Catalan idiom "fer safareig" (literally, "to do the laundry"), which means to gossip. European cities also had public wash-houses. The city authorities wanted to give the poorer population, who would otherwise not have access to laundry facilities, the opportunity to wash their clothes. Sometimes these facilities were combined with baths. The aim was to foster hygiene and thus reduce outbreaks of epidemics. (Wikipedia, 2017). The mangle (or "wringer"in American English) was developed in the 19th century — two long rollers in a frame and a crank to revolve them. A laundry-worker took sopping wet clothing and cranked it through the mangle, compressing the cloth and expelling the excess water. The mangle was much quicker than hand twisting. It was a variation on the box mangle used primarily for pressing and smoothing cloth. Meanwhile, 19th century inventors further mechanized the laundry process with various hand-operated washing machines. Most involved turning a handle to move paddles inside a tub. Then some early 20th century machines used an electrically powered agitator to replace tedious hand rubbing against a washboard. Many of these were simply a tub on legs, with a hand-operated mangle on top. Later the mangle too was electrically powered, then replaced by a perforated double tub, which spun out the excess water in a spin cycle. Laundry drying was also mechanized, with clothes dryers. Dryers were also spinning perforated tubs, but they blew heated air rather than water (according to Wikipedia).

Operating a Commercial Laundry There are two kinds:

1. Stand-alone - this means all your machines are within your business premises. In Asia, the lead time would be 1- 3 days to do the laundry. Other countries would be hours only if the units are coin operated.

2. Pick-up Station - if you are still uncertain if you want to go full time and let go of your hard-earned money. You might want to be a partner of a stand-alone shop owner. The commission will have to be agreed upon by the two parties. By doing this kind, you are actually building up your own market. If you feel you have already enough market, then that would be the time to go Stand Alone.

- Commercial Laundry: This makes use, of course. They are commonly found machine in the market. In Asia, the way the use it, people though

they may be wrong, the built of the units are other than plastic. Mostly is aluminium with metal base. In countries other than Asia, the common brands are whirlpool, Maytag, Samsung etc. The target clients are mostly walk-ins.

- Residential Laundry: As implied, the operation uses an ordinary unit which is usually made of plastic. Not durable for a 24/7 operation. Though if you are in a start-up and would like to test market, then fine and go. However, it's not recommended the use of residential machines in a laundry 9 business. Basically, the type of Laundry is determined by the machines to be used and targeted clients. (Yung et,el.., 2006)

2.3 MINI PROJECT CONTRIBUTION

SR.NO	GROUP MEMBERS	Work on mini project
1	AISHA ALLAUDIN PATEL	WEB DESIGNING, RESEARCH, CODING
2	SOHAIL SHAIKH	WEB DESIGNING, CODING, EXECUTION
3	MRUNMAI BASUTKAR	REPORT AND PRESENTATION, CODING, INFORMATION GATHERING.
4	SUPRIT PATIL	REPORT PRRSENTATION, CODING

CHAPTER 3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

3.1 INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 has changed the way people do even the most basic activities including laundry. Why will anyone risk going out when the laundry services cater to them, right at their doorstep?

Of course, with safety precautions. This is the reason why the online on-demand laundry and dry-cleaning delivery service market has gained momentum.

We at PristineKare specialize in all sorts of online laundry service & online Dry-cleaning service with free pickup and delivery.

3.2 FRAMEWORK OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

How it Works ?

- ENTER YOUR LOCATION : User need to enter his location
- BOOK AN APPOINTMENT : He has booked his/her appointment online as per the time slot
- ENJOY A CLEAN HOME : Experience a new form of cleaning
- Need FAQs at least 4
- Need at least 2 Pricings
- Need Testimonials

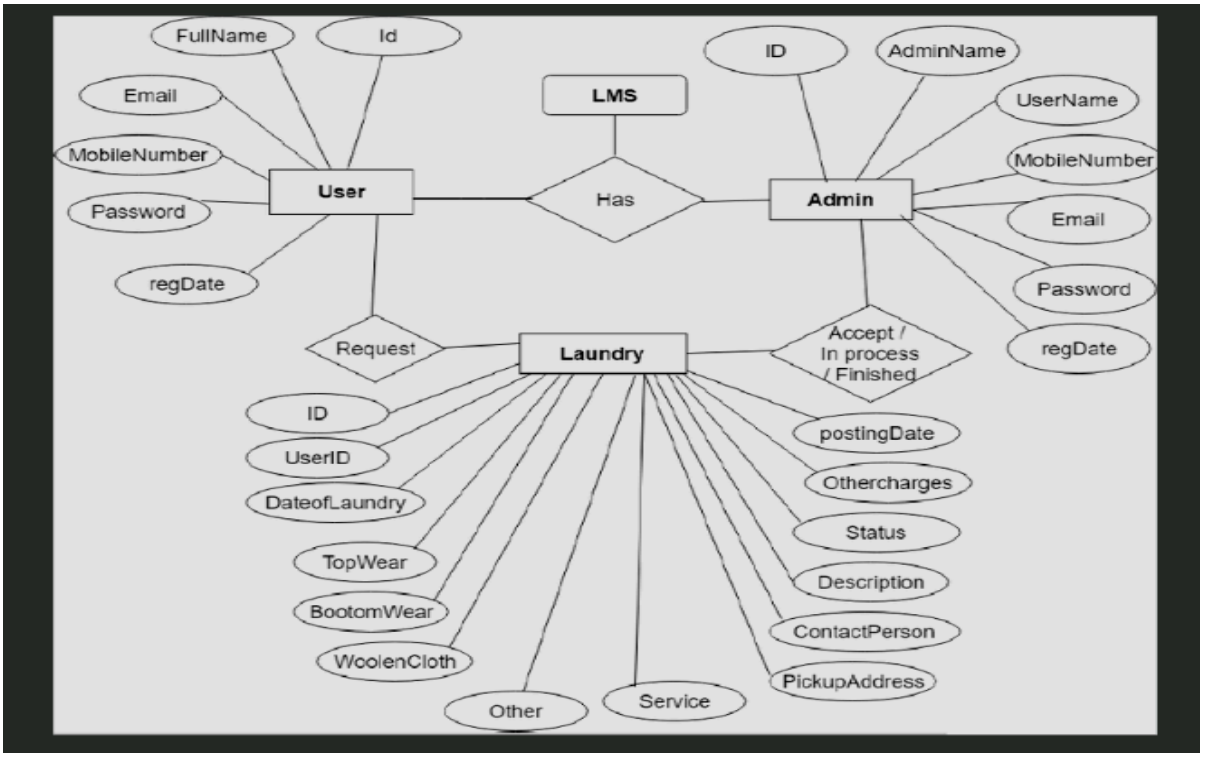

Figure 1 ER diagram

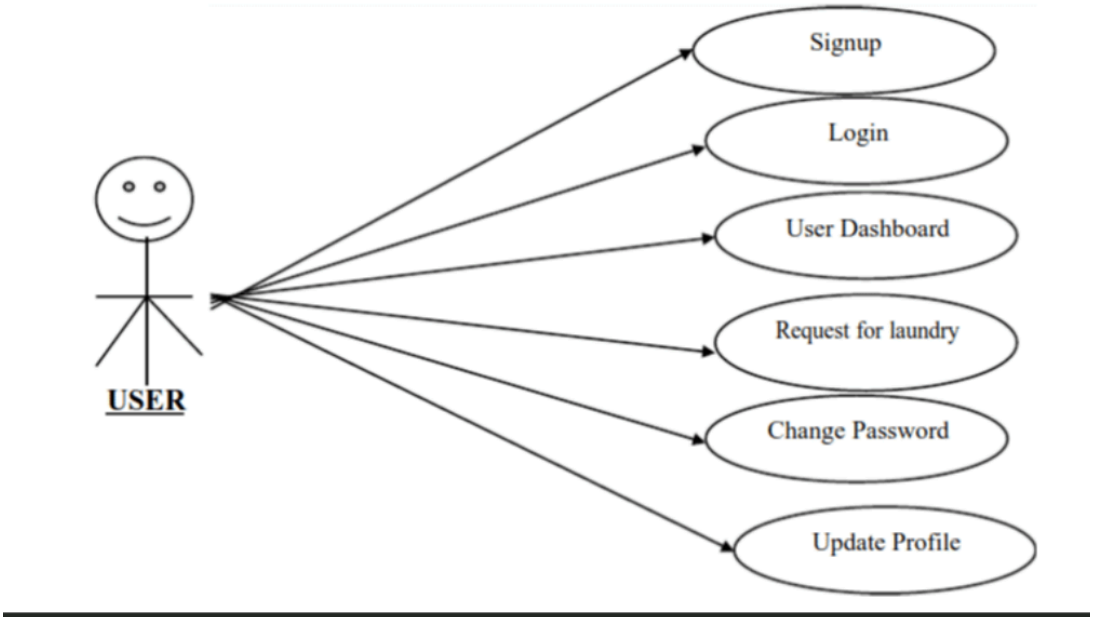

Figure 2 User case diagrams

3.4 SNAPSHOT OF OUR PROJECT EXECUTION:

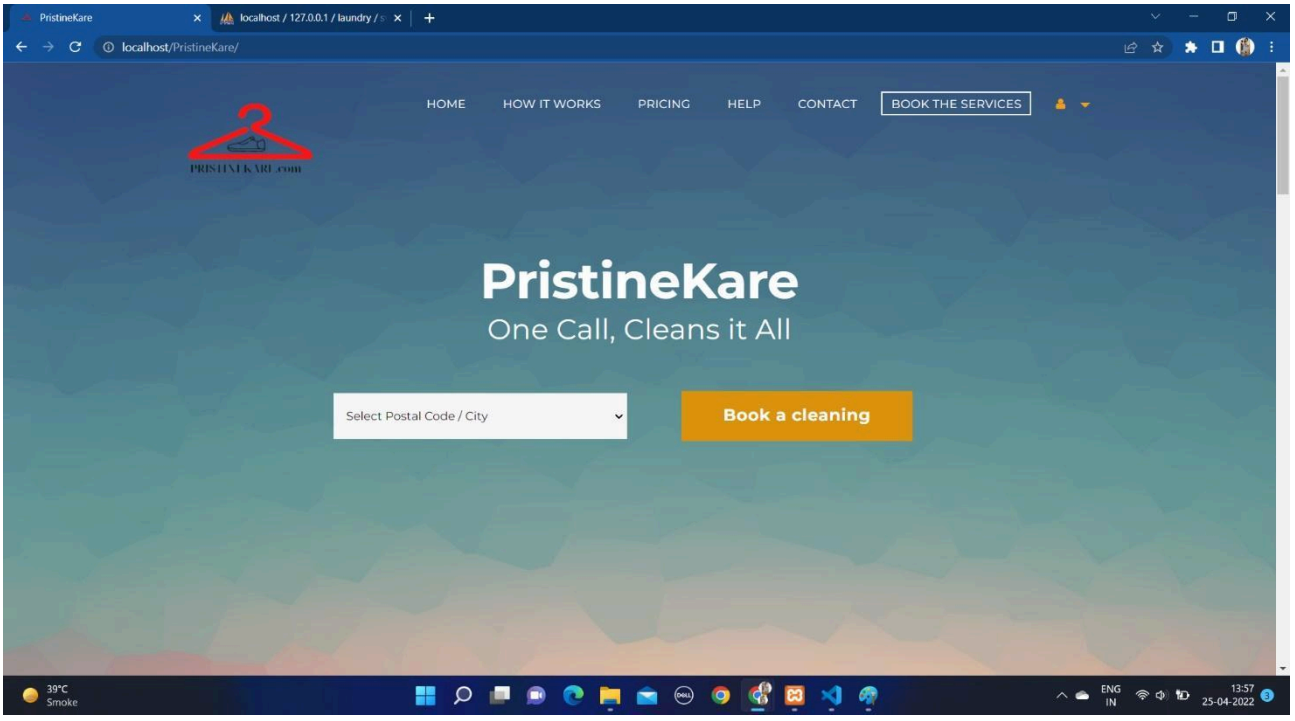

Figure 3 HOME PAGE 1

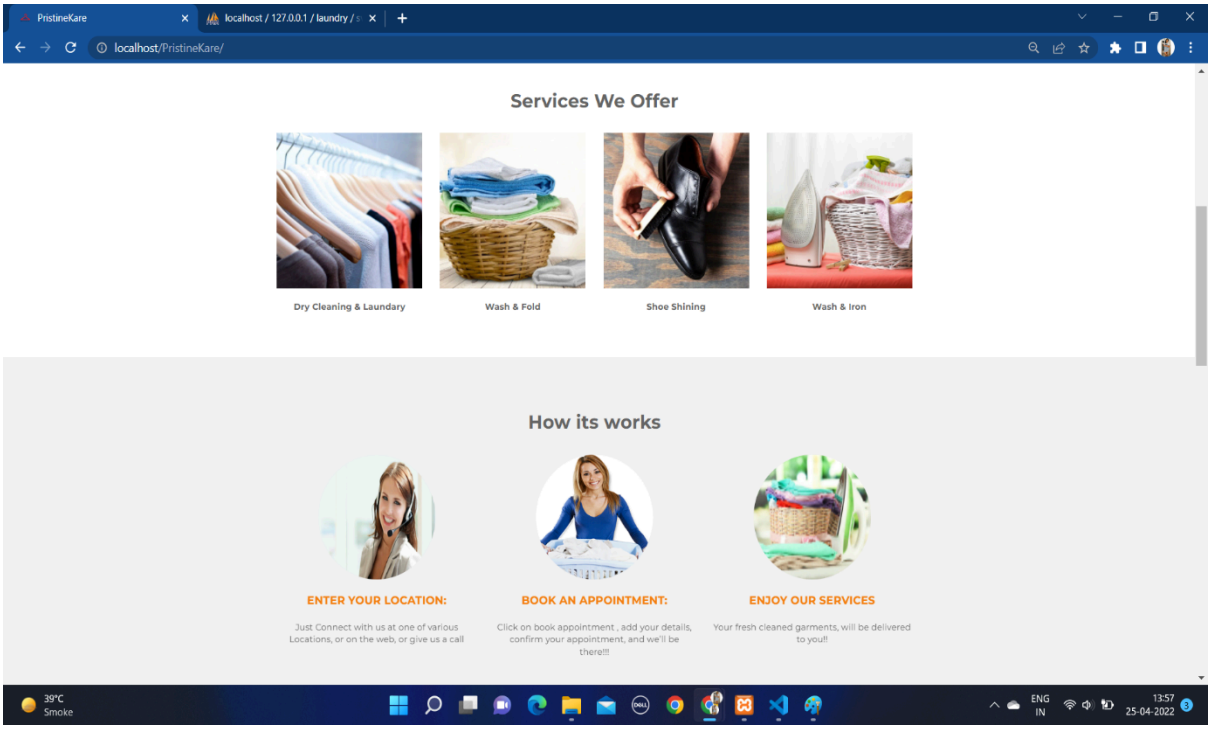

Figure 4HOME PAGE 2

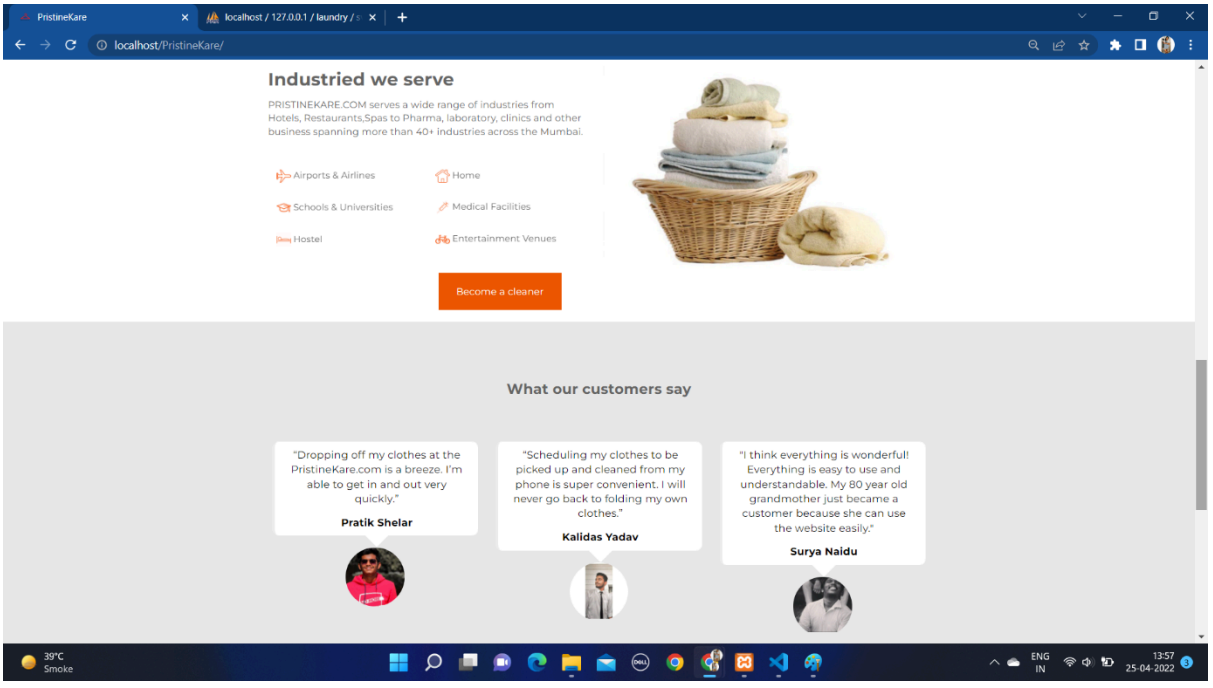

Figure 5HOME PAGE 3

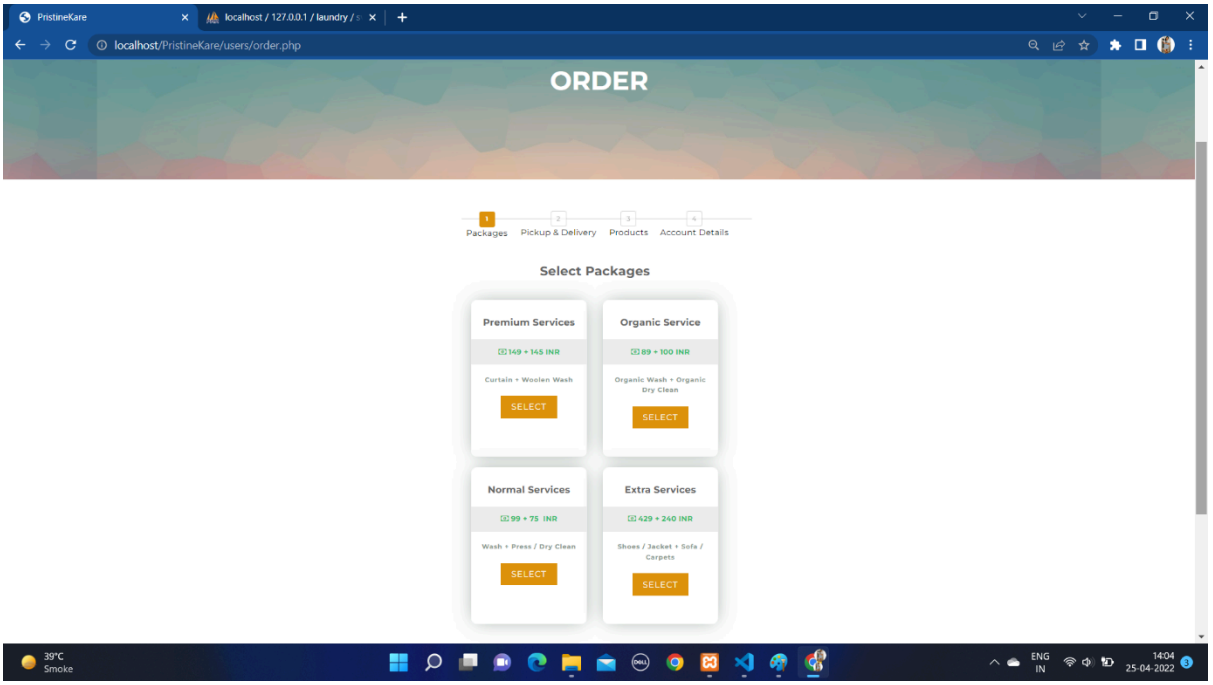

Figure 6 BOOK SERVICES 01

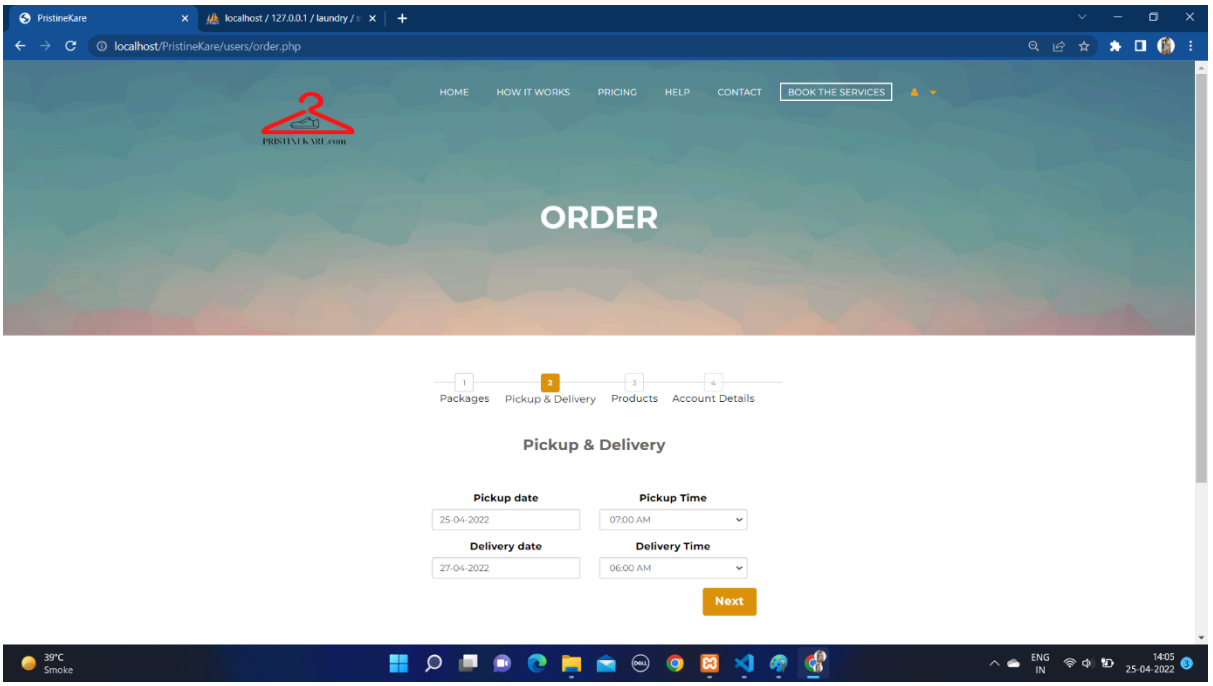

Figure 7 BOOK SERVICE 02

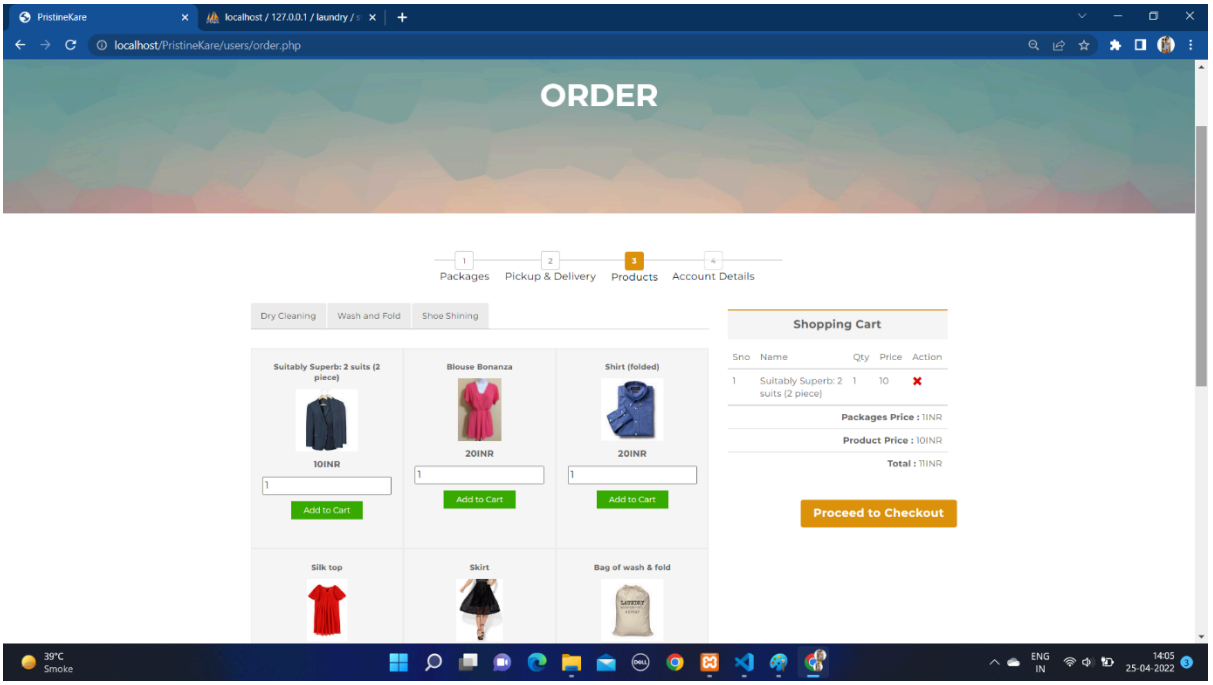

Figure 8 BOOK SERVICE 03

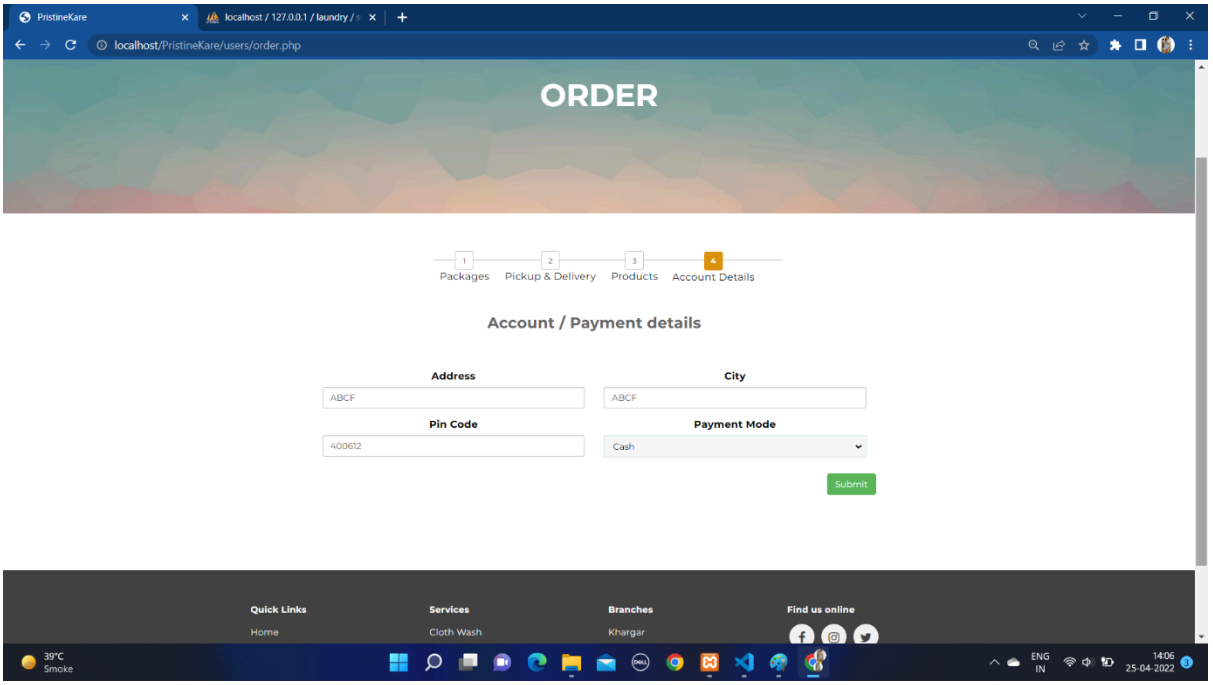

Figure 9 BOOK SERVICE 04

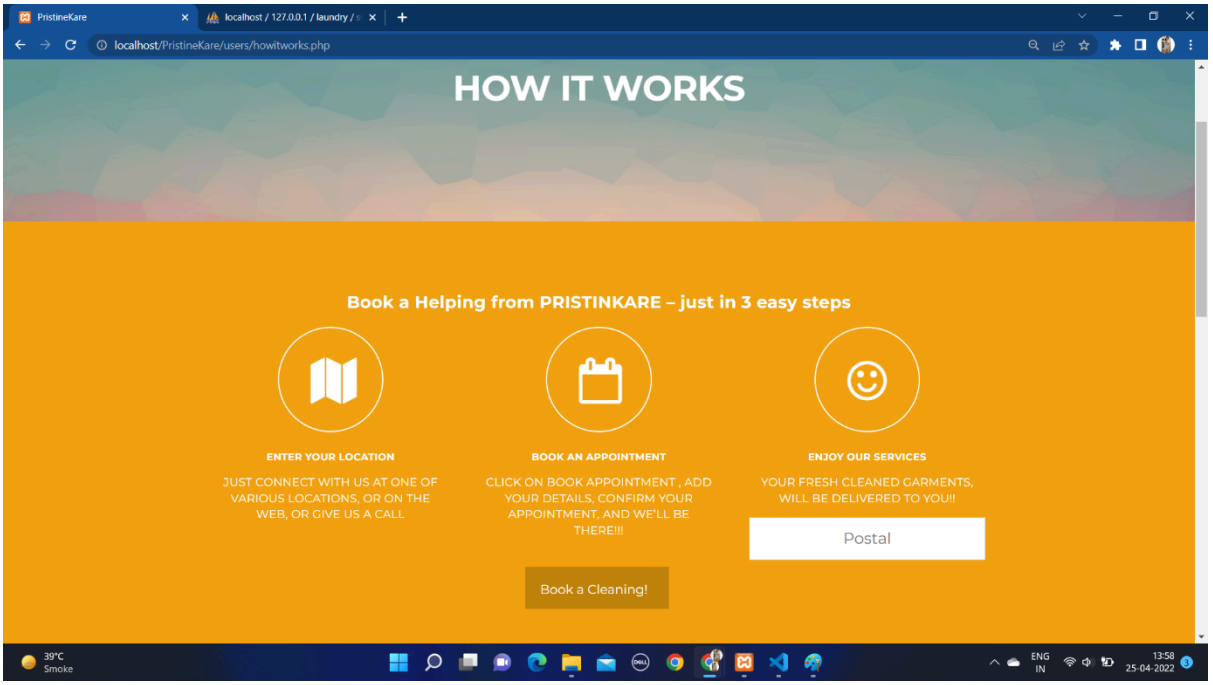

Figure 10 WORKING INFORMATION

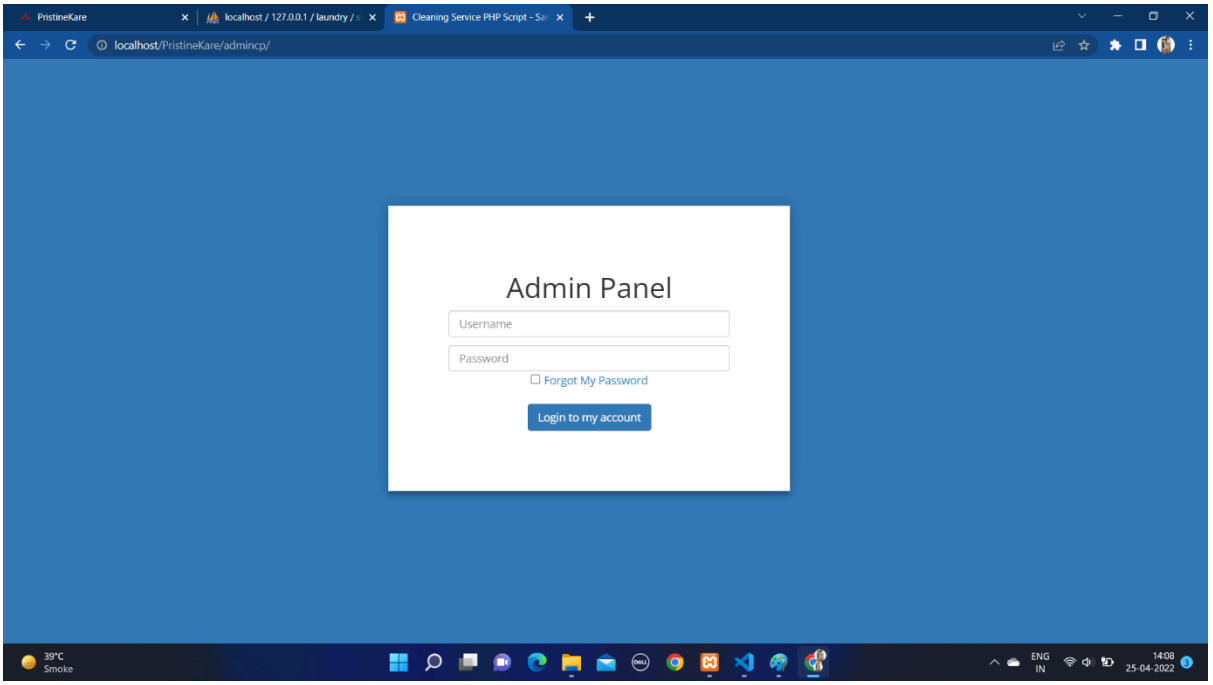

Figure 11 ADMIN PANEL

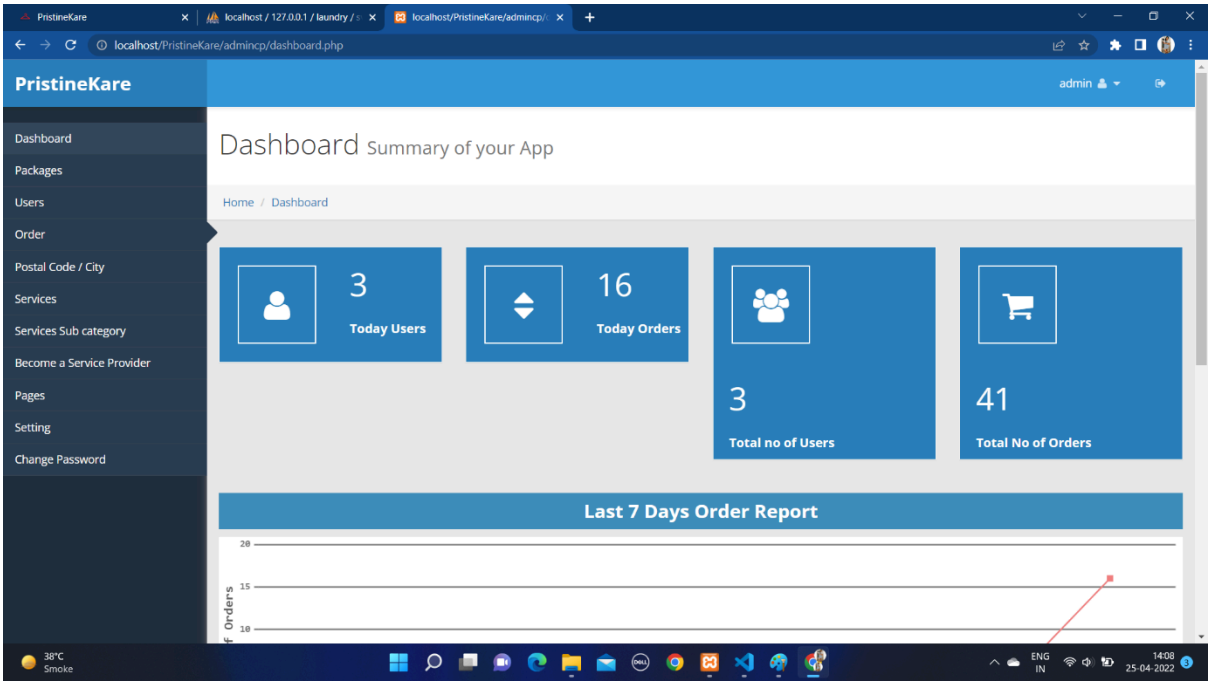

Figure 12 ADMIN DASHBOARD

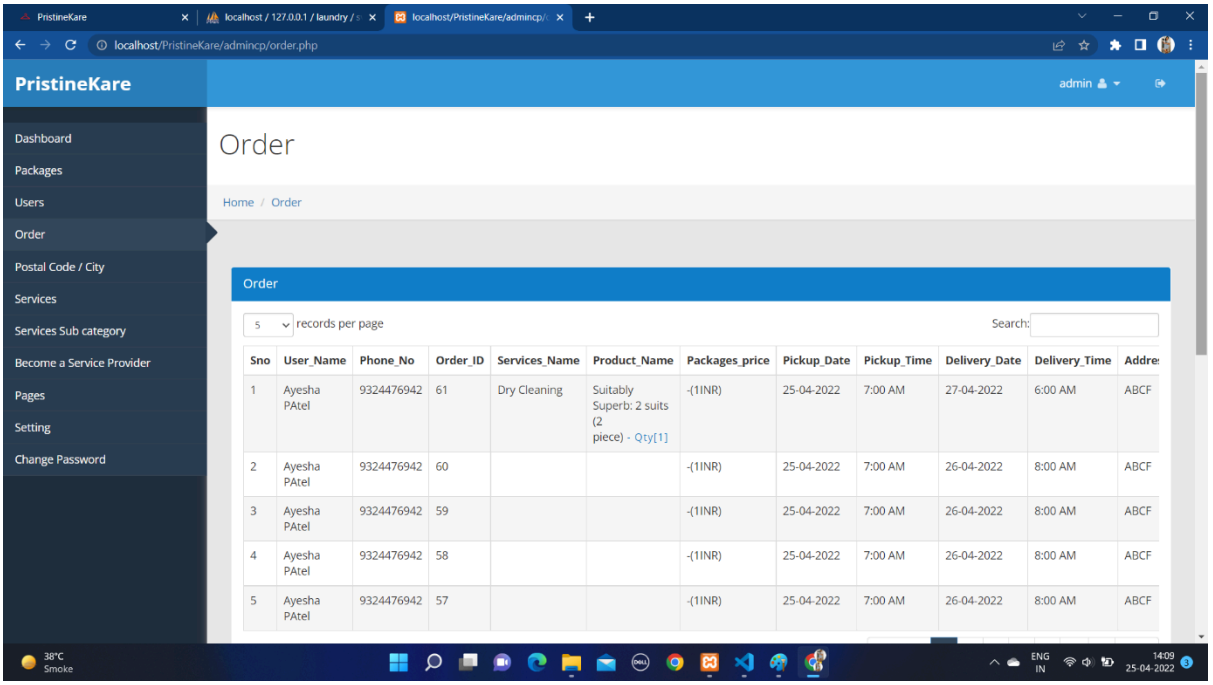

Figure 13 ADMIN ORDERS

3.4 DETAILS OF HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE:

HARDWARE REQUIREMENT:-

- RAM 4GB : Random-access memory (RAM; /ræm/) is a form of computer memory that can be read and changed in any order, typically used to store working data and machine code.[1][2] A random-access memory device allows data items to be read or written in almost the same amount of time irrespective of the physical location of data inside the memory, in contrast with other direct-access data storage media (such as hard disks, CD-RWs, DVD-RWs and the older magnetic tapes and drum memory), where the time required to read and write data items varies significantly depending on their physical locations on the recording medium, due to mechanical limitations such as media rotation speeds and arm movement.
- I5: Core i5 is family of mid-range performance 64-bit x86 processors designed by Intel for desktops and laptops. The Core i5 family was introduced by Intel in 2009, following the retirement of the Core 2 family. Core i5 microprocessors are positioned between the high-end performance Core i7 and the low-end performance Core i3.

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT :-

- HTML - Hypertext Markup Language used to structure a web page and its content
- CSS- is used to define styles for your web pages, including the design, layout and variations in display for different devices and screen sizes.
- Bootstrap- is a potent front-end framework used to create modern websites and web apps.
- JavaScript- is a text-based programming language used both on the client side and server-side that allows you to make web pages interactive.
- JQuery- is a framework built with JavaScript. It helps web developers to add extra functionalities to their websites.
- PHP (Hypertext Pre-processor)- is known as a general-purpose scripting language that can be used to develop dynamic and interactive websites.
- MySQL- is a relational database management system based on SQL – Structured Query Language.

CHAPTER 4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 RESULT

Pristinekare has to do with making appropriate effort to stop the rising problem to all manual laundry operation in order to enhance the operation of such laundry. In this project, the software or system that can be used to aid all laundries that is still operating manually have been successfully developed.

4.2 CONCLUSION

Pristinekare Web Application is to provide design in a laundry in an efficient and reliable way computerized information of the laundry thereby relieving both customer and services from much stress as experienced from the manual system. In conclusion, Pristinekare has to do with making appropriate effort to stop the rising problem to all manual laundry operation in order to enhance the operation of such laundry. In this project, the software or system that can be used to aid all laundries that is still operating manually have been successfully developed. The software can be implementing in all types of laundry as mentioned in the second chapter. The software has a large memory of storing all the services in the laundries and also keeping record it is highly effective and accurate.

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