

HOUSEHOLD SERVICES APPLICATION

Modern application and development-I,

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Project report by Sohini Ghosh

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STUDENT DETAILS:

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About me: I'm Sohini Ghosh currently a student in IITM's BS in Data Science program while also pursuing an offline BSc degree in Mathematics. In addition to my academic pursuits, I have a strong passion for coding, and this Household Services Application allows me to express my skills on a blank canvas, I've learned a lot from this project. As this is my first web-based application, I have put my best effort into shaping it. I enjoy solving complex real-world problems with simple, efficient code. This project marks the first step in my coding journey, and I am eager to continue improving my skills.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Project Statement

Develop a **Household Services Application**, a multi-user platform designed to connect **customers** seeking home services with **service professionals** offering those services. An **admin** oversees user management and service requests.

Problem Approach:

First, I made some dummy data storages even before creating any database table. Then I create the login condition based on this tables I started to create my structure one by one. Then, I create the database after I made a basic structure and routes for login and customer, professional dashboard. After that I connect my db tables with the routes and then based on the current user I query the databases. After that I create a admin dashboard and also add one more fields 'is_admin' to the customer table to check whether the customer is admin or not during login, then I redirect them to their dashboard based on this 'is_admin' field and then I added 'is_blocked' field to both customer and professional dashboard since admin has the power to block the users. Then I create a separate table service_request that will save the customer service request and then I used that table to the professional dashboard to show the service requests based on their professional_id. Then I modify the customer table so that it can send a request a service that is not able to the admin. After that I create summary for three dashboards where in the customer dashboard we can able to see bar graphs of the total requests, completed, pending and rejected requests. Also in the professional I use bar graphs for total, pending, cancelled, completed requests in the summary. Now in the admin dashboard I use a bar graph to show total users of the website and no. of customers and no. of professionals also added a pie chart to show the number of total, pending, completed and cancelled requests.

FRAMEWORKS AND LIBRARIES USED:

- (1) **Flask:** The backend framework used for building the web application. It handles routing, templates, and managing HTTP requests and responses.
- (2) **SQLAlchemy:** An ORM (Object-Relation Mapping) library used for interacting with the database. It simplifies database operations and integrates seamlessly with Flask.
- (3) **SQLite:** A lightweight, file-based relational database used to store application data, such as customer information, service details, orders, and feedback.
- (4) **Jinja2:** A template engine built into Flask, used to dynamically render HTML pages with data from the backend.
- (5) **Logging:** Python's built-in logging module is used for monitoring and debugging the application by recording runtime events.
- (6) **Datetime:** A Python module used to handle and format date and time information, such as timestamps for orders or feedback.
- (7) **os:** Python's built-in os module is used for file and directory management, such as setting up the uploads folder for storing files.
- (8) **HTML/CSS/JavaScript:** Frontend technologies for user interface design and interactivity. Also used Tailwind CSS apart from vanilla CSS.
- (9) **ChartJS:** Used for creating different types of charts on the admin, customer and professional dashboards.

DB SCHEMA DESIGN:

1. Customers Table (customers):

id (PK), name (String, 100), username (String, 100, Unique), password (String, 100), email (String, 100, Unique), address (String, 200), pincode (String, 10), is_admin (Boolean, Default: False), blocked (Boolean, Default: False)

2. Cart Table (cart):

id (PK), customer_id (FK), service_id (FK), service_name (String, 80), quantity (Integer, Default: 1), price (Float), total (Float), time_required (Integer)

3. Services Table (services):

id (PK), name (String, 80, Unique), price (Integer), timerequired (Integer), description (String, 200), allowed (Boolean, Default: False), status (String, 20, Default: "Pending")

4. Professionals Table (professionals):

id (PK), name (String, 32), username (String, 120, Unique), password (String, 200), email (String, 120, Unique), address (String, 200), pincode (String, 10), service_type (FK), experience (Integer), description (Text), document (String, 200, Nullable), is_approved (Boolean, Default: False), blocked (Boolean, Default: False), date_created (DateTime, Nullable)

5. Orders Table (orders):

id (PK), customer_id (FK), provider_id (FK), service_id (FK), date_requested (DateTime, Default: Current Timestamp), date_completed (DateTime, Nullable), status (String, 20, Default: "Pending"), notes (Text, Nullable), work_completed (Boolean, Default: False), customer_approval (Boolean, Default: False), professional_approval (Boolean, Default: False), feedback_given (FK), cart_id (FK), quantity (Integer, Default: 1)

6. Service Requests Table (service_requests):

id (PK), customer_id (FK), professional_id (FK), service_id (FK), pincode (String, 10), status (String, 20, Default: "Pending"), date_of_request (DateTime, Default: Current Timestamp), date_completed (DateTime, Nullable), work_completed (Boolean, Default: False), customer_approval (Boolean, Default: False), professional_approval (Boolean, Default: False)

7. Feedbacks Table (feedbacks):

id (PK), customer_id (FK), service_id (FK), professional_id (FK), rating (Integer), comment (Text, Nullable), created_at (DateTime, Default: Current Timestamp), feedback_given (Boolean, Default: False)

Database-Relations:

Customer ↔ Cart:

One-to-Many (Customer.id ↔ Cart.customer_id)

Cart ↔ Service:

Many-to-One (Cart.service_id ↔ Service.id)

Customer ↔ Order:

One-to-Many (Customer.id ↔ Order.customer_id)

Professional ↔ Order:

One-to-Many (Professional.id ↔ Order.provider_id)

Service ↔ Order:

One-to-Many (Service.id ↔ Order.service_id)

Customer ↔ Feedback:

One-to-Many (Customer.id ↔ Feedback.customer_id)

Service ↔ Feedback:

One-to-Many (Service.id ↔ Feedback.service_id)

Professional ↔ Feedback:

One-to-Many (Professional.id ↔ Feedback.professional_id)

Customer ↔ ServiceRequest:

One-to-Many (Customer.id ↔ ServiceRequest.customer_id)

Professional ↔ ServiceRequest:

One-to-Many (Professional.id ↔ ServiceRequest.professional_id)

Service ↔ ServiceRequest:

One-to-Many (Service.id ↔ ServiceRequest.service_id)

Service ↔ Professional:

One-to-Many (Service.name ↔ Professional.service_type)

