

BUTWAL MULTIPLE CAMPUS
Tribhuvan University
Golpark-5, Butwal



Final Year Project Report
On
"Smart Ayurvada Home"
(Course Code: CSC-404)

**In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor's Degree in Computer
Science and Information Technology (B.Sc. CSIT)**

Under the Supervision of
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Submitted to:
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August, 2019

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Letter Of Approval

This is to certify that this project prepared by **Asmita Pokharel, Pratima Gaihre, Shila Aryal and Sundar Bastakoti** entitled “**Smart Ayurveda Home**” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B.Sc. in Computer Science and Information Technology has been well studied. In our opinion it is satisfactory in the scope and quality as a project for the required degree.

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I hereby recommend that this project prepared under my supervision by **Asmita Pokharel, Pratima Gaihre, Shila Aryal** and **Sundar Bastakoti** entitled “**Smart Ayurveda Home**” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B.Sc.in Computer Science and Information Technology be processed for the evaluation.

Bhuban Panthee

Project Supervisor

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to thank our Campus and all the teachers who taught since first semester which is the fundamental base of this project. On their guidance we came to success this project. We extend our sincere and heartfull thanks to our project supervisor, **Mr.Bhuwan Panthee**, for providing us with the right guidance and advice at the crucial situation and for showing us the right way. We also take this opportunity to express a deep sense of gratitude to our class coordinator, **Mr. Sunil Kumar Yadav** and teachers Chirinjibi Regmi, Kamal Shrish for their proper suggestion and guidance. We also move our thanks to our web page designing trainer company **Doersbase Soft Studio** which is a full supportive member. At last we would like to thank all the supportive friends and our family members.

STUDENT'S DECLARATION

We hereby declare that project report entitled “**Smart Ayurveda Home**” submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirement for Bachelor’s Degree in Computer Science and Informational Technology of Tribhuvan University, is our original work and not submitted for the award of any other degree, diploma, fellowship, or any other similar title or prize.

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ABSTRACT

Smart Ayurveda Home is an e-commerce website, whose primary goal is to sell ayurvedic product online. This project deals with developing an e-commerce site for online product sale. It provides the user with a catalog of different product available for purchases in the store. In order to facilitate online purchases a shopping cart is provided to user. This is a project with the objective to develop a basic website where a customer is provided shopping cart application. This project is meant for online customer who wants to buy different ayurvedic product.

To buy any ayurvedic product, first of all user enter into the site. Then users select the product. The products are added to cart and if the users want to buy the product they must register and login on it. And the payment transaction occurs between them and confirmation is done by user.

Table of content

Letter of approval.....	i
Supervisor Declaration.....	ii
Acknowledgement.....	iii
Student Declaration.....	iv
Abstract.....	v
Table of content.....	vi
List of Figures	x
List of Tables	xi
Abbreviations	xii
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Problem Definition.....	2
1.3 Objectives	2
1.4 Scope and Limitations	3
1.5 Report Organization	4
Chapter 2: Requirement and Feasibility study.....	5
2.1 Literature review.....	5
2.2 Requirement Collection.....	7
2.3 System Requirement.....	8
2.3.1 Functional Requirement.....	8
2.3.2 Non Functional Requirement.....	8

2.3.2.1 Product Requirement	8
2.3.2.2 Organizational Requirement.....	9
2.4 Feasibility Study.....	9
2.4.1 Operational Feasibility.....	9
2.4.2 Technical Feasibility.....	9
2.4.3 Schedule Feasibility	9
2.4.4 Economic Feasibility.....	9
2.5 Working Schedule.....	10
2.6 Work Breakdown Structure	11
Chapter 3: System Design.....	12
3.1 Process Design.....	12
Algorithm.....	13
3.1.1 Flow chart.....	16
3.1.2 Use case diagram.....	17
3.1.3 High level design.....	18
3.1.4 Sequence diagram.....	19
3.1.5 DFD zero level diagram.....	20
3.1.6 DFD one level diagram.....	21
3.1.7 ER diagram.....	22
3.2 Database Design.....	23

3.2.1 Admin table.....	23
3.2.2 Cart	23
3.2.3 Category.....	23
3.2.4 Contact.....	24
3.2.5 Customers.....	24
3.2.6 Customer_order	24
3.2.7 Payment.....	25
3.2.8 Pending Order.....	25
3.2.9 Products.....	25
3.2.10 Recommendation.....	26
Chapter 4: Implementation and Testing.....	27
4.1 Implementation.....	27
4.1.1 Hardware Requirement	27
4.1.2 Software Requirement	27
4.1.3 Tools used for development	27
4.1.4 Description.....	28
4.2 Testing.....	29
4.2.1 Testing plan.....	29
4.2.2 Testing Strategy.....	30
4.2.2.1 Unit testing.....	30

4.2.2.2 Integration testing.....	30
4.2.2.3 System Testing.....	30
4.3 Test Cases.....	31
4.3.1 Test for register.....	31
4.3.2 Test for login.....	32
4.3.3 Test for forget password.....	33
Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendation.....	34
5.1 Conclusion.....	34
References.....	35
Screenshot.....	36

List Of Figures

Figure1. Gantt Chart Representation.....	10
Figure2. Work Breakdown Structure.....	11
Figure3. Flow diagram.....	16
Figure4. Use Case diagram.....	17
Figure5. High level diagram.....	18
Figure6. Sequence diagram.....	19
Figure7. DFD zero-level diagram.....	20
Figure8. DFD one-level diagram.....	21
Figure9. ER diagram.....	22

List Of Tables

1. Admin table.....	23
2. Cart table.....	23
3. Category table.....	23
4. Contact table.....	24
5. Customers table.....	24
6. Customer order table.....	24
7. Payment table.....	25
8. Pending order table.....	25
9. Products table.....	25
10 .Recommendation table.....	26
11. Register test case1.....	31
12. Register test case2.....	31
13. Register test case3.....	31
14. Login test case1.....	32
15. Login test case2.....	32
16. Login test case3.....	32
17. Forget password test case1.....	33
18. Forget password test case2.....	33

ABBREVIATIONS

SDLC	Software Development Life Cycle
OS	Operating System
RAM	Random Access Memory
IDE	Integrated Development Environment
SRS	Software Requirement Specification

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1Background

The term "Ayurveda" derive from two root ayur (life) and Veda (science or knowledge). Thus, Ayurveda means "the science of life". Ayurveda is the art of daily living in harmony with the laws of nature. It is an ancient natural wisdom of health and healing, a science of life. The aims and objectives of this science are to maintain the health of a healthy person and to heal the disease of an unhealthy person. Globalized and modernized practices derived from Ayurveda traditions are a type of alternative medicine [1].

The project entitled as "**Smart Ayurveda Home**" mainly focus to cure the diseases of human being by using the different ayurvedic product through online platform. Smart Ayurveda Home is a project that provides online web application where the customer can order products through the web browser, the customer can search for products by its title or author. This idea came from a combination of technology innovation and rapid growing of web based tools and technology.

The project aims at developing a complete online shopping site for different ayurvedic product quickly and easily with just a few click of customer. Ayurvedic product does not take the market properly and many customers are deprived from it. So, to take the market of ayurvedic product the online platform is suitable.

"Smart Ayurveda Home" is very user friendly systems as the principle of software development were implemented throughout the system. It helps to meet the gap between seller and buyer of ayurvedic product. It also helps the customer to purchase ayurvedic product remotely. Further, it may extend as e-commerce site.

1.2 Problem statement

In the present context of Nepal, ayurvedic products are generally available on traditional approach. Furthermore people are deprived from buying ayurvedic products remotely. There is significant gap between buyer and seller of ayurvedic product. Most of ayurvedic product does not take market.

Nepal is the richest country in biodiversity. Yarsagumba, Jatamasi, Pachawaule etc are some rare medicinal herbs that can be found in this resourceable country. Due to lack of market exposure these medicinal herbs are not available at the market. Because of narrow market some ayurvedic products manufacturing companies are in losses and some are getting profits but they are not providing effective services. If the products are produce from company and advertise as well as provide the facilities to buy and sell through online, it takes the large markets.

Every year a lot of tourists are entered in Nepal for different proposes. Among them some tourists are come for research. Natural herbs are also one subject matter for the researches. They want to take these natural herbs on their country but these things are very shortage.

1.1 Objective

The objective of this project is to boost the business globally by using user-based collaborative filtering recommendation algorithm

Some of the objectives are listed below:

1. To boost the business globally.
2. To facilitate the online customers.
3. To eradicate the gap between buyer and seller.

1.3 Scope and Limitation

“Smart Ayurveda Home” is the e-commerce site for different Ayurvedic Product's. E-commerce has bloomed over years and is one of the fastest-growing domains in online world. In the present context majority of the people love to shop online and the demands of the ayurvedic products are being gradually increasing day by day. Some of the scopes are as follows.

1. It helps to gather support from government and society.
2. It helps to meet the gap between seller and buyer of ayurvedic product.
3. It helps the customer to purchase ayurvedic product remotely.
4. 24/7 hour available.

Although there are various scopes, the project has some limitations also which are as follows:-

1. It may fail for emergency cases.
2. Frauds in online shopping.
3. There may be delay in delivery.
4. There is no e-payment system.

1.4 Report Organization

1. Chapter one **Introduction** includes the problem statement of our project and scope and limitation of our project.
2. Chapter two **Requirement Study and Feasibility study** includes Requirement collection, System requirement and Feasibility study.
3. Chapter three **System Design** includes database table design and process design.
4. Chapter four **Implementation and Testing** includes Front end tools , Backend implementation, Data structure, Development and methodology and Algorithms.
5. Chapter five **Conclusion and Recommendation** includes conclusion of the system.
6. **References** includes literature reviewer's details.
7. **Screenshots**

Chapter 2: Requirement and Feasibility Study

In this chapter, we will discuss and analyze about the developing process of “**Smart Ayurveda Home**” including software requirement specification (SRS) and comparison between existing and proposed system. The functional and non-functional requirements are included in SRS part to provide complete description and overview of system requirement before the developing process is carried out. Besides that, existing system vs. proposed system provides a view of how the proposed system will be more efficient than the existing one.

2.1 Literature review

Though Ayurvedic medicine has a long history in society, its timeline in literature is considerably shorter. However, even in the time that Ayurveda has been studied as a modality for health care.[1] According to Warriar (2011), “Ayurveda in Sanskrit literally means the ‘sacred’ knowledge (*veda*) of longevity (*ayus*)” (p. 80). In other words, Ayurveda uses the knowledge of life and health to prolong life, which includes a greater quality of life. This is accomplished through Ayurvedic medicine’s approach to the health system, which focuses on promoting health and maintaining a holistic balance in the body and life of the patient. [2] According to the existing literature (Foley, 2012), one of the primary reasons why Ayurvedic medicine in Western health care is not researched enough is because Ayurveda is considered a complementary and alternative treatment system, leading researchers and mainstream medical practitioners to not take Ayurvedic research seriously or to view it from a purely scientific point of view. With the current findings emphasizing how fast Ayurveda is gaining popularity in the United States, more research is needed to ensure that it can be effectively integrated into conventional Western medicine in order to benefit the overall health of all patients (Foley, 2012).[3]

Though Ayurvedic medicine is routinely used as primary care and considered a standard approach to health care in Eastern cultures, the Western world continues to view it skeptically, relying instead on Western medicines. In fact, many health care professionals caution against the use of Ayurveda and other alternative treatments instead of conventional Western medicine, citing lack of evidence and negative interactions with conventional medicines as justification to keep Ayurvedic medicine as a complementary treatment rather than a primary one (Pradhan & Pradhan, 2011).[4]In addition to creating a balance within the body in order to improve health, Ayurveda includes a subset of medicinal practice known as *rasayan*, which focuses on treatments

that enhance the quality of life as well as the lifespan of the individual (Khodre, Acharya, Tiwari, Mehar, & Vidyarthi, 2013; Basnyat & Kolasinski, 2014). This is another way to emphasize the whole-body health aspect of Ayurveda, since improving the quality of life can improve the mental and emotional aspects of health, *rasayan* can help keep the individual in better balance and improve overall health.

2.2 Requirement Collection

Requirements collection is the practice of researching and discovering the requirements of a system from users, customers, and other stakeholders [5]. There are various methods for collecting the requirement specification about the system. Some of them are

1. one-on-one interviews
2. group interviews
3. questionnaire
4. prototyping

From the above we use the questionnaire method for collecting the requirement of our project "Smart Ayurveda Home".

Questionnaire method:

The objective of questionnaire is to collect data from the respondents, who were generally scattered in a vast diverse area this method also helps in the collection of reliable and dependable data. This method is cheaper and there is no need to any type of knowledge and easy for collecting the data. Questionnaire format for our project "Smart Ayurveda Home" taking from friends of my class. We use both open ended and close ended questions is as follows:

What is your occupation?

Have you ever bought anything from internet (online)?

Do you have internet connection in your house?

What kind of product did you buy from the internet?

What things that you consider before buy from online?

Can this site provide the e-payments?

Have you ever heard or browse a website that provides service to buy any Ayurvedic product?

Give your description of site that you visit or browse?

What other extra features that you thing need to be implemented in this website?

2.3 System Requirement

2.3.1 Functional Requirement

The functional requirements specify the services that the system should provide, how the system should react to particular inputs and how the system should behave in particular situations. In some cases, the functional requirements may also explicitly state what the system should not do. The functional requirements of 'Smart Ayurveda Home' are as follows:

Registration: Users can register to identify them as a specific user of the site and access the system for various purposes.

Login: The user can login by sending credentials in the form of email and password for the authentication.

Edit information: The user can edit his/her information when required.

View list of cart item: The user can see the selected item details.

Payment system: Cash on delivery.

Search product: Search product on the basis of product name.

2.3.2 Non-functional Requirement

In this type of requirement, we describe product requirement and organizational requirement.

2.3.2.1 Product requirement

Efficiency requirement: When a Smart Ayurveda Home will be implemented admin and user will easily access searching and product transaction will be very faster .

Reliability requirement: The system should accurately performs user registration, user validation etc.

Usability requirement: The system is designed for a user friendly environment so that user and admin of system can perform the various tasks easily and in an effective way.

2.3.2.2 Organizational requirement

Implementation requirements: In implementing whole system it uses html in front end with php as server side scripting language which will be used for database connectivity and the backend i.e. the database part is developed using MYSQL.

Delivery requirements: The whole system is expected to be delivered in six months of time with a weekly evaluation by the project guide.

2.4 Feasibility Study

In our system we conclude following four feasibility study:

2.4.1 Operational feasibility

It is operationally feasible to both the users and management group. Problem's solution determined in our project. We have also made system a good user interactions with facilities like registration, login process, search system, recommendation system etc. we have also test the system's user interface for a desired level of satisfaction.

2.4.2 Technical feasibility

We have used various technical resources in our system. We have used computer as a main basic technical resource. Internet is our backbone to guide our various requirement. The solution of the project is practical for all users.

2.4.3 Schedule Feasibility

We have done this project in a specific time table. We provided a weekly report to our project guide. The deadline is mandatory and we didn't cross the deadline. According to the time table we complete our system.

2.4.4 Economics Feasibility

Our project is economically feasible. The cost and benefit of the information is considered in our project. We didn't spend lots of cost in our project, because we didn't pay for the analyst. For the users also it is cost effective, they can easily access through the mobile device where the internet is available.

2.5 Working Schedule

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12
Study and analysis												
Planning and designing												
Coding												
Implementation and testing												
Documentation												
Review												
Presentation												*

Figure 1: Gantt Chart Representation

2.6 Work Breakdown Structure

A work-breakdown structure (WBS) in project management and systems engineering, is a deliverable-oriented breakdown of a project into smaller components. A work breakdown structure is a key project deliverable that organizes the team's work into manageable sections [6].

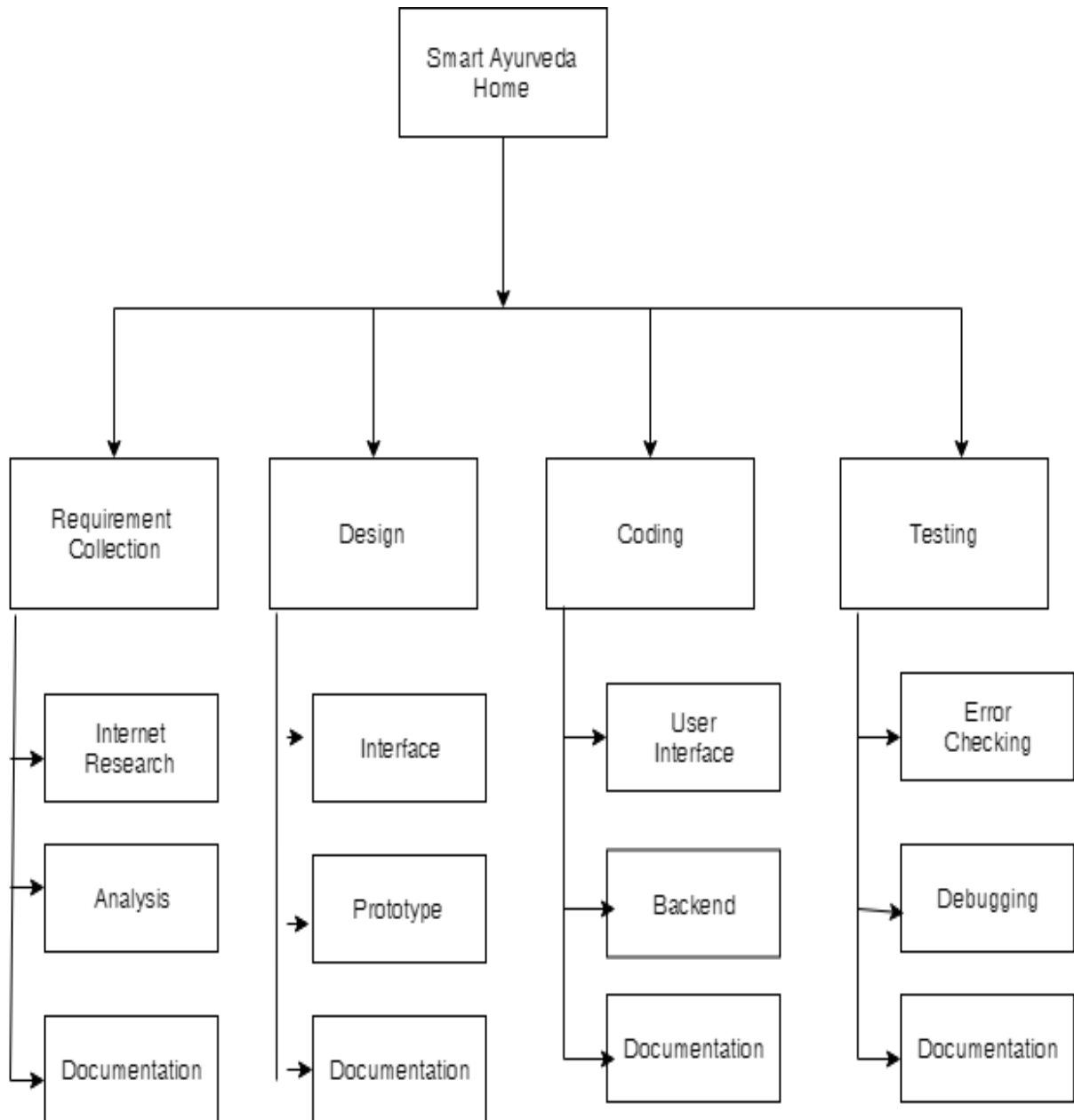


Figure 2: Work Breakdown Structure

Chapter: 3 System Design

System design is a process of defining the architecture, modules, interfaces, and the data for the system to satisfy specified requirements. It is the process of defining, developing and designing systems which satisfies the specific needs and requirements of a business or organizations. Modeling language is used to express the information and knowledge in a structure of system that is defined by consistent set of rules and definitions.

3.1 Process Design

In the process design there are various methods to represent the units of the system. We have used different diagrams for understanding the requirements of the system. Some of them are Data Flow Diagram, ER Diagram, Use Case diagram, Class diagram etc.

Algorithm

```
<?php
```

```
function similarity_distance($matrix,$person1,$person2) {$similar=array();

$sum=0;

$ranks=0;

$total=0;

    foreach(($matrix[$person1] )as $key => $value){if(array_key_exists($key,
    $matrix[$person2])) {

        $similar[$key]=1;

    }

    if($similar==0){

        return 0;

    }

    foreach ($matrix[$person1] as $key => $value)

        {# code...

            if(array_key_exists($key, $matrix[$person2]))

            {

                $sum =$sum+pow($value-$matrix[$person2][$key],2);

                print_r($sum);

            }

        }

        return 1/(1+sqrt($sum))
    }
```

```

}

function getRecommendation($matrix,$person)

$total=array();

$simsums=array();

$rank=array();

foreach ($matrix as $otherperson => $value)

    {# code...if($otherperson!=$person){
    $sim=similarity_distance($matrix,$person,$otherperson); //var_dump($sim);

    foreach($matrix[$otherperson] as $key=>$value

    {

    If

    (!array_key_exists($key,$matrix[$person] { if(!array_key_exists($key,$total))

    {

    $total[$key]=

    }

    $total[$key]=$matrix[$otherperson][$key]*$sim; if(!array_key_exists($key,$simsums)

    {

    $simsums[$key]=0;

    }

```

```

        $simsums[$key]+=$sim;

    }

}

}

foreach($total as $key=>$value)

{

    $ranks[$key]=$value/$simsums[$key];

}

array_multisort($ranks,SORT_DESC);

return $ranks;

}

?>

```

3.1.1 Flow Chart

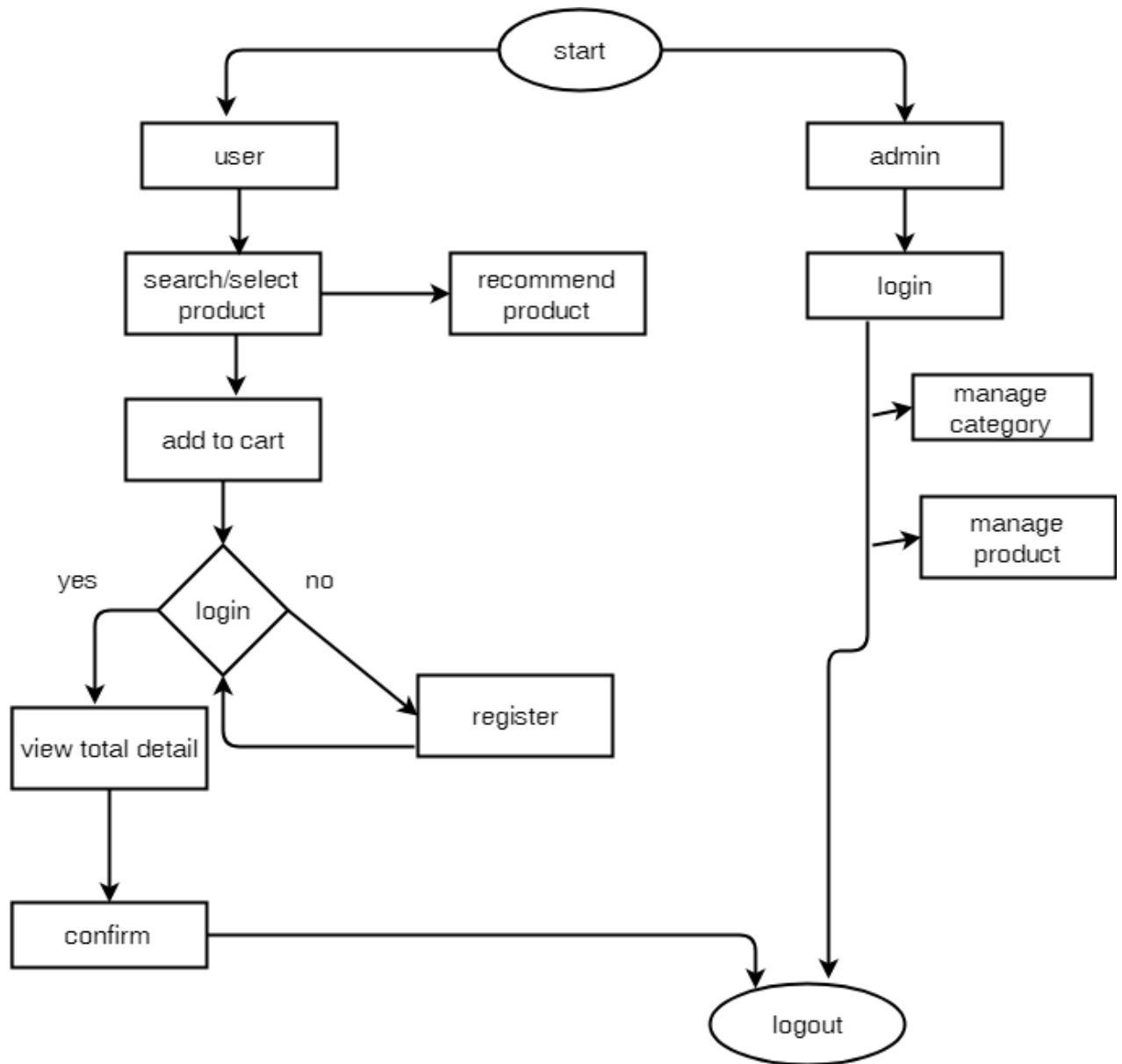


Figure 3: Flow Diagram Of Smart Ayurveda Home

3.1.2 Use Case Diagram

Use Case Diagrams are the models that represent the user's expectations to implement the system. The people and the systems that interact with the target system are called actors. The features of the system that the actors use are called use cases. Some use cases interact with other use cases, a relationship modeled using dependency arrows. The goal of the use case is to identify all the features that the client expects the system to support, but it doesn't reveal any details about the implementations these features. Use cases can be written in several ways but the most common way is to represent the system from outside the system. Use case diagram are valuable because they:

1. Identify the client's expectations of the system.
2. Identify the specific features of the system.
3. Identify the behavior of the system.
4. Provide a simple and easy understood for the clients to view among the features.

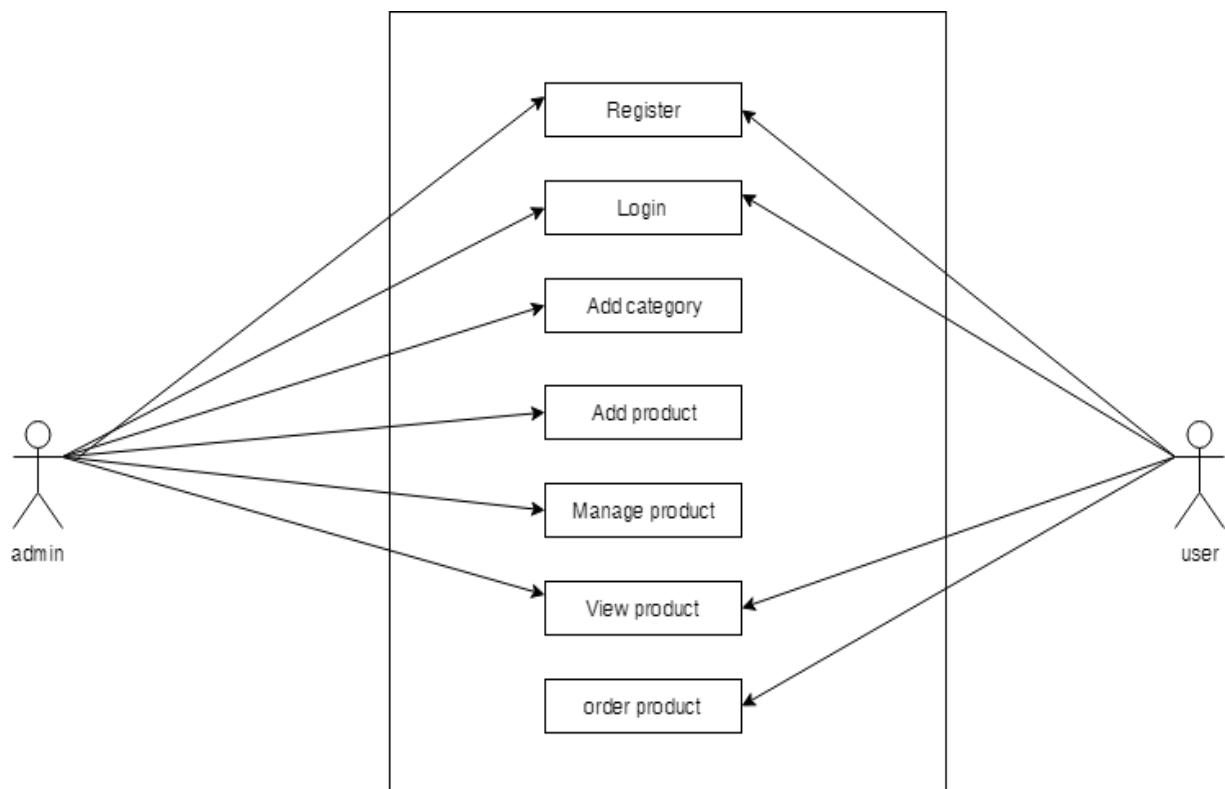


Figure 4: Use Case Diagram

3.1.3 High Level Design

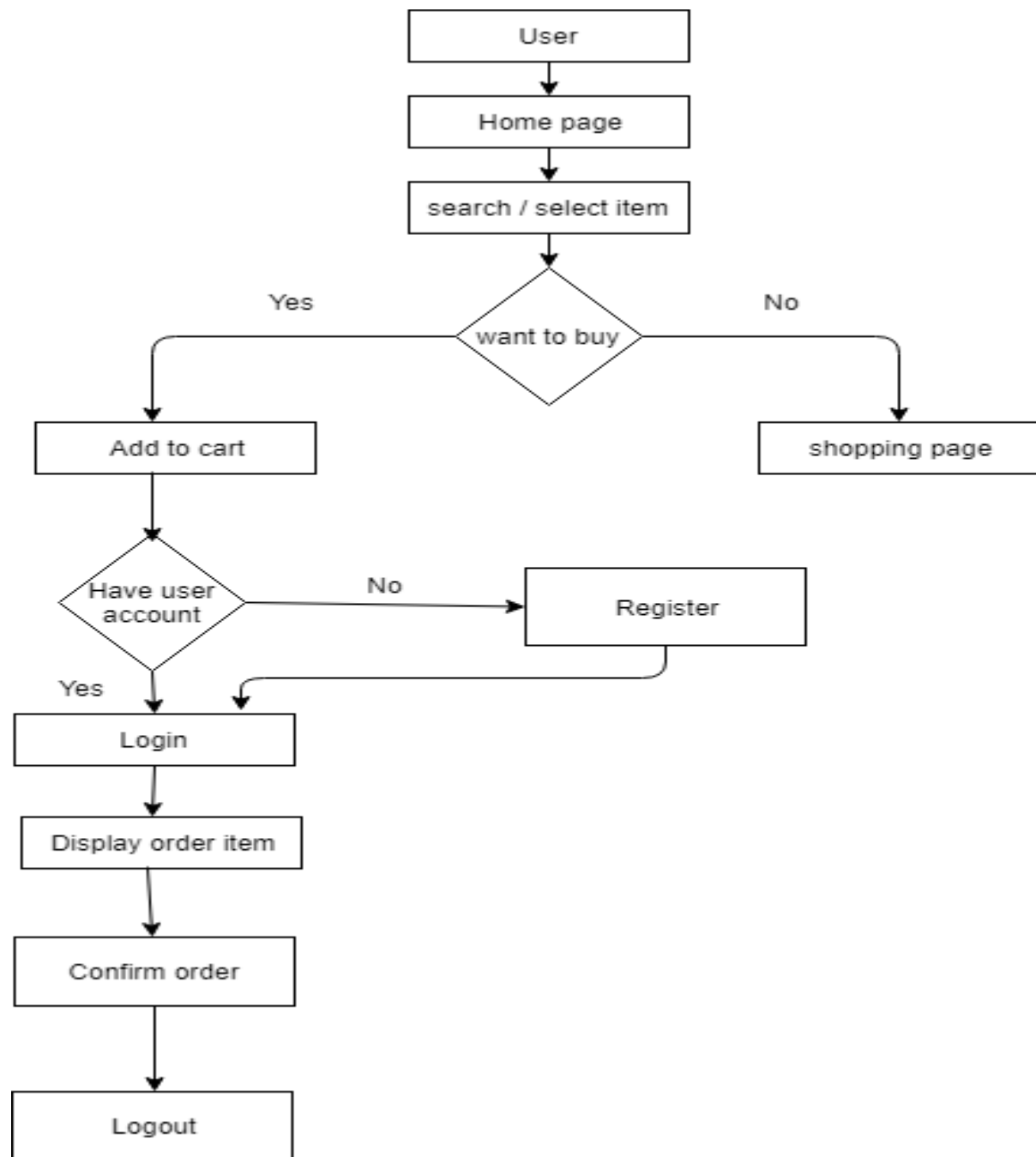


Figure 5: High Level Diagram

3.1.4 Sequence Diagram

A sequence diagram is an interaction diagram that shows how the objects operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of message sequence chart. It shows objects interaction arranged in time sequence. It depicts the objects and classes involved in the scenario and the sequence of messages exchanged between the objects needed to carry out the functionality of the scenario. [6] Sequence diagram are typically associated with use case realization in the logical view of the system under development. Sequence diagrams are sometimes called event diagrams or event scenarios. This allows the specification of the simple runtime scenarios in a graphical manner.

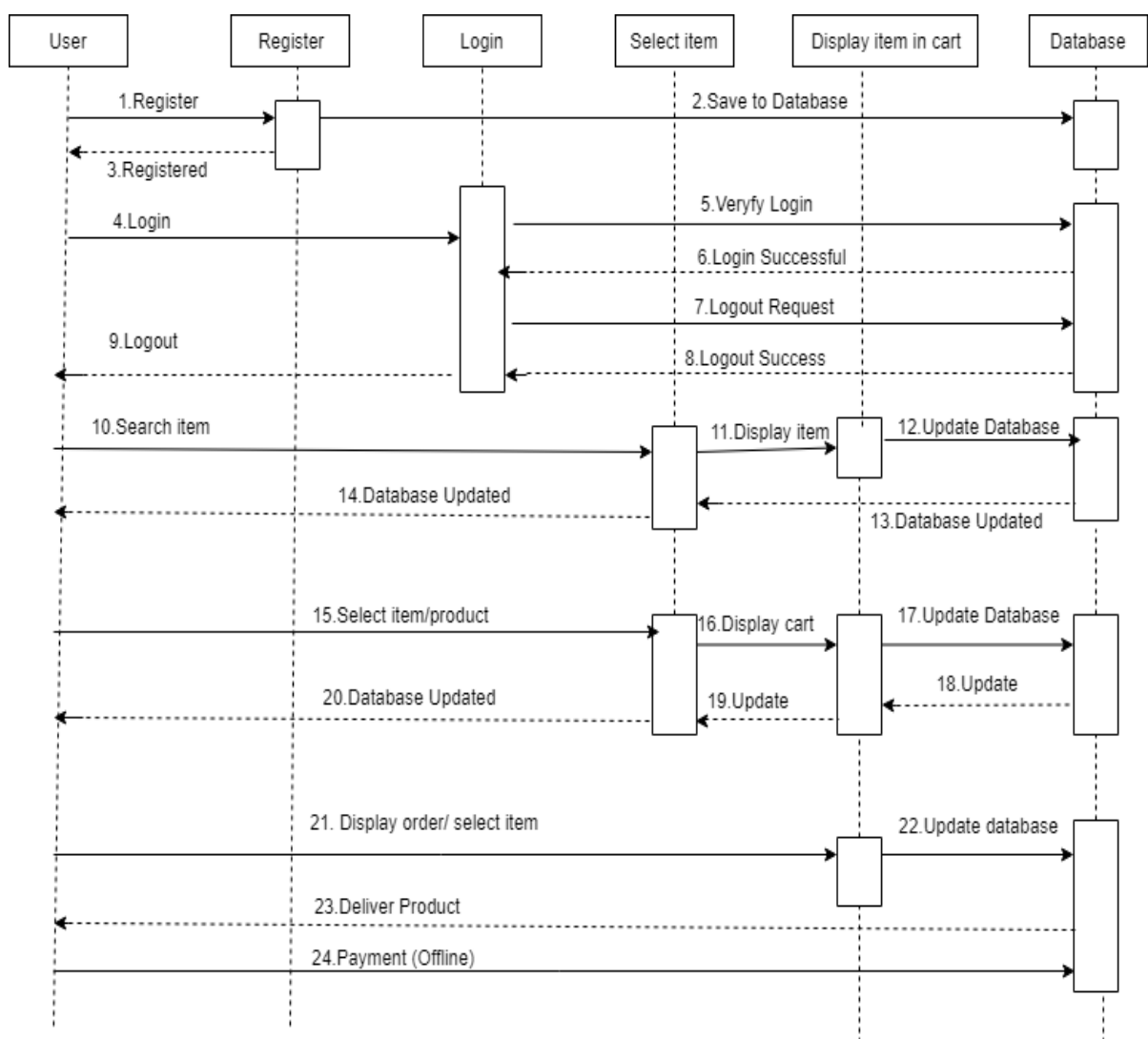


Figure 6: Sequence Diagram

3.1.5 DFD Zero Level Diagram

Level zero diagrams is also called Context Level diagram. It aims to show how the entire system works at a glance. There is only one process in the system and all the data flows either into or out of this process. Context level DFD's demonstrates the interactions between the process and external entities. They do not contain Data Stores.

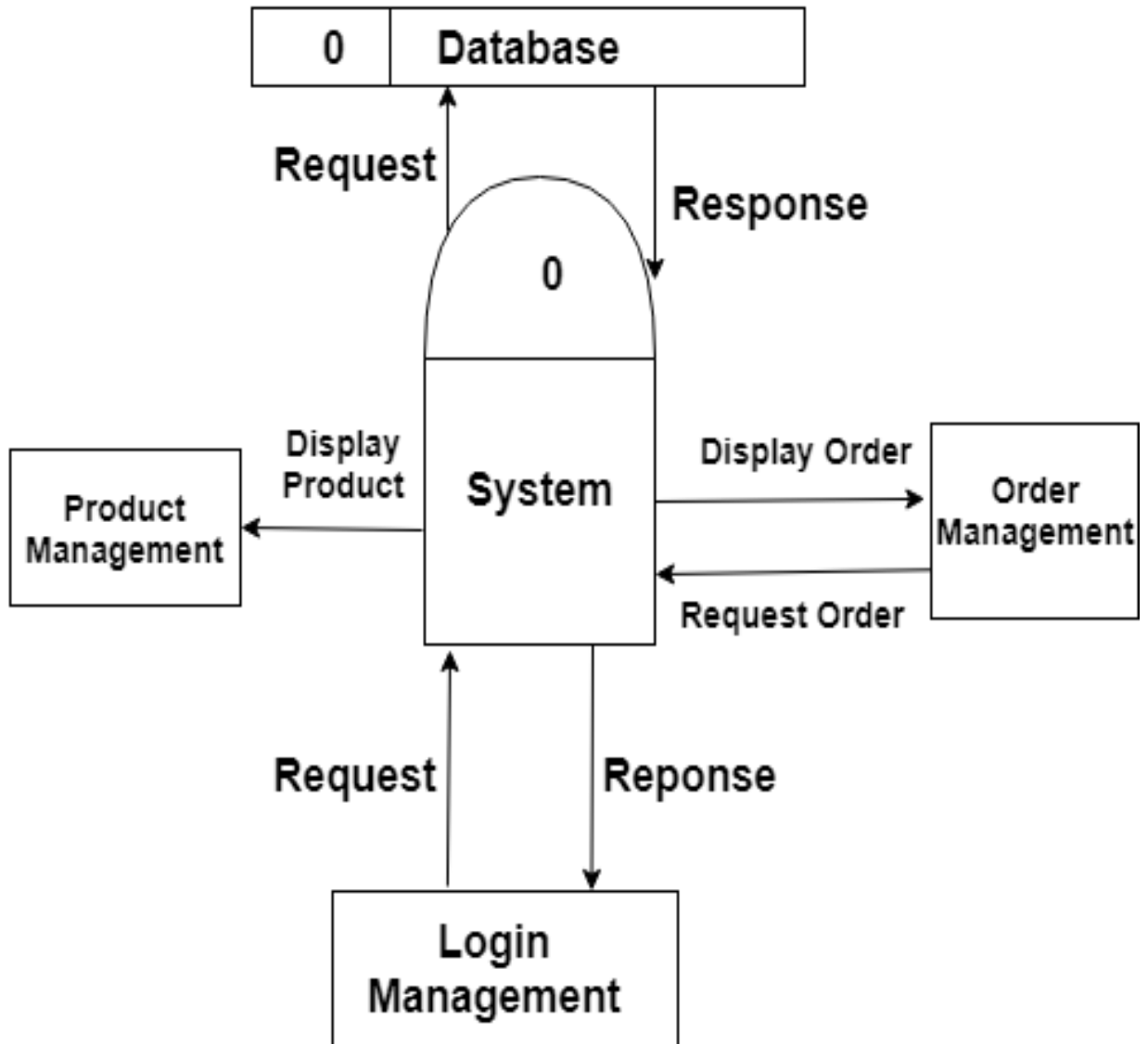


Figure 7: DFD Zero Level Diagram

3.1.6 DFD One Level Diagram

Level one level DFD's aim to give an overview of the full system. It looked at the system in more detail. Major processes are broken down into sub-processes. Level 1 DFD's also indentifies data stores that are used by the major processes.

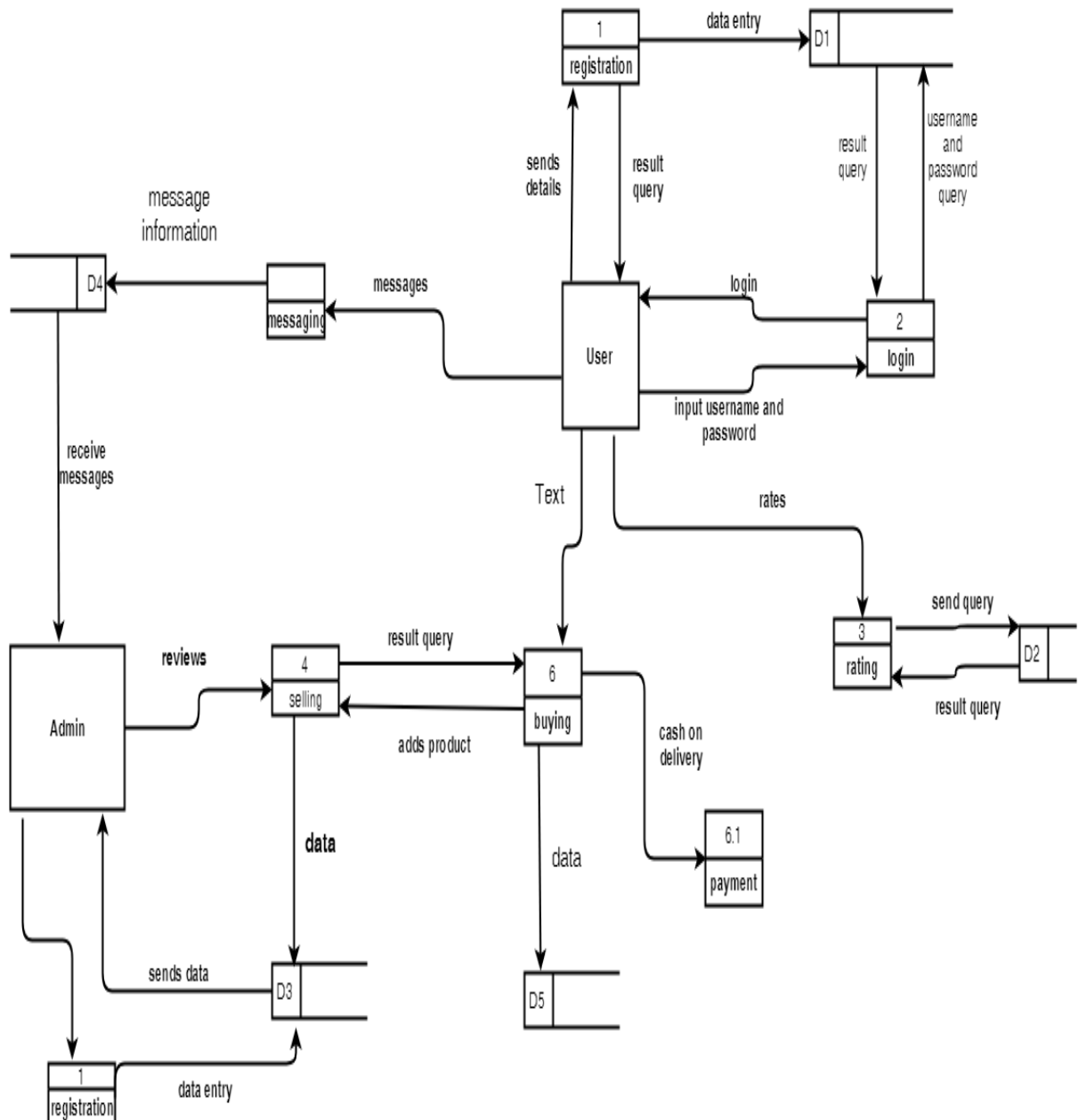


Figure 8: DFD One Level Diagram

3.1.7 ER Diagram

An entity relationship diagram, also known as entity relationship model, is a graphical representation of entities and their relationships to each other. Typically used in computing in regard to the organization of data within database or information system. The basic components of an entity relationship diagram are entities, attributes and relationship between and among those entities. The ER diagram for the Smart Ayurveda Home is as follows.

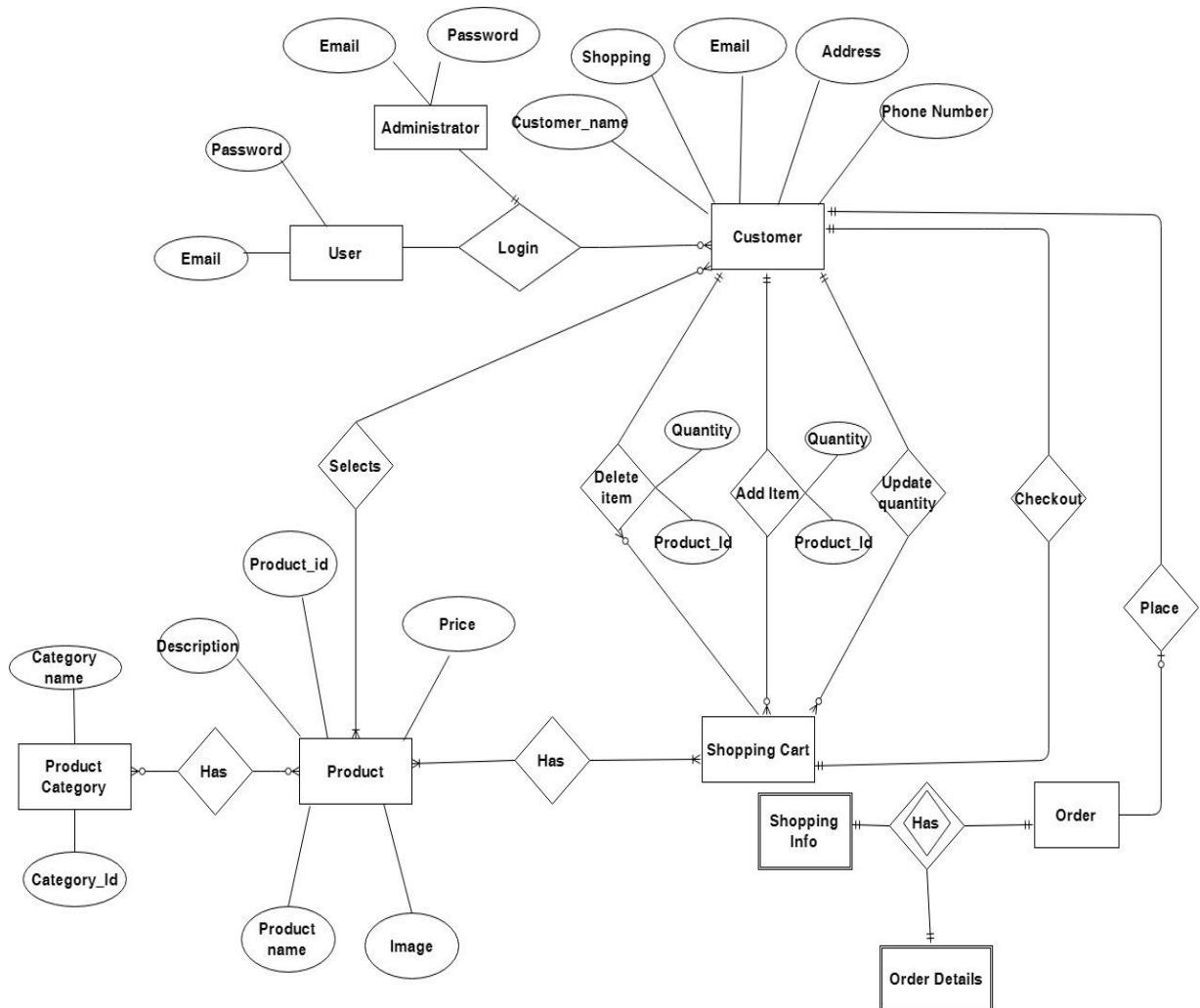


Figure 9: ER Diagram

3.2 Database Design

In our project there are 10 tables. There is no any relation between them. There is no foreign key to relate the tables in this project because the tables are independent.

Tables in the database are named as **admin**, **cart**, **category**, **contact**, **customers**, **customer_order**, **payment**, **pending_order**, **products** and **recommendation**.

3.2.1 Admin Table

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	admin_id 🔑	int(11)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	admin_name	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
3	admin_email	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
4	admin_pass	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
5	admin_address	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		

Table 1: Admin Table

3.2.2 Cart

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	pro_id 🔑	int(200)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	ip_add	int(200)			No	None		
3	qty	int(200)			No	1		

Table 2: Cart Table

3.2.3 Category

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	cat_id 🔑	int(200)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	cat_title	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		

Table 3: Category

3.2.4 Contact

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	id 🔑	int(11)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	name	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
3	email	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
4	comment	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		

S

Table 4: Contact

3.2.5 Customers

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	customer_id 🔑	int(200)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	customer_name	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
3	customer_email	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
4	customer_pass	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
5	customer_address	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
6	customer_phone	int(200)			No	None		
7	customer_image	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
8	customer_ip	int(200)			No	None		

Table 5: Customer

3.2.6 Customer_Order

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	order_id 🔑	int(200)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	customer_id	int(200)			No	None		
3	due_amount	int(200)			No	None		
4	invoice_no	int(200)			No	None		
5	total_product	int(200)			No	None		
6	order_status	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
7	customer_email	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		

Table 6: Customer Order

3.2.7 Payment

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	payment_id 	int(200)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	invoic_no	int(200)			No	None		
3	amount	int(200)			No	None		
4	payment_mode	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
5	ref_no	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
6	code	int(200)			No	None		
7	payment_date	text	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		

Table 7: Payment

3.2.8. Pending Order

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	order_id 	int(200)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	customer_id	int(200)			No	None		
3	invoice_no	int(200)			No	None		
4	product_id	int(200)			No	None		
5	order_status	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
6	customer_email	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		

Table 8: Pending Order

3.2.9 Products


#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	product_id 	int(200)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	category_id	int(200)			No	None		
3	product_name	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
4	product_desc	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
5	product_price	int(200)			No	None		
6	product_img	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
7	product_keyword	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
8	disease	varchar(250)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
9	product_rating	int(200)			No	None		

Table 9: Products

3.2.10 Recommendation


#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	id 	int(200)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	product_name	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None		
3	rating	int(200)			No	None		

Table 10: Recommendation

Chapter 4: Implementation and Testing

4.1 Implementation

System implementation specifies how the system is installed, operated and maintained. It also ensures that the system meets the quality standards. System implementation is the test program that exercises the complete system in its actual environment to determine its capabilities and limitations which also demonstrates that the system is functionally operative, and is compatible with the other subsystems and supporting elements required for its operational deployment.

4.1.1 Hardware Requirement

The minimum hardware requirement for developing the system includes the following:

Processor: Pentium 4, 3.2 GHz or higher

RAM: 1GB

Hard Disk: 20 GB free space of HD

4.1.2 Software Requirement

The minimum software requirement required for developing System.

Operating System: Windows 98, Windows XP

The Web Server: XAMPP

Since the language used is PHP and backend is MYSQL, Hence XAMPP server that provides the local server environment was selected.

Web browser: Chrome, MS edge, Firefox.

4.1.3 Tools Used For Development

Editor: Sublime Text Editor

Front End development Tools: HTML, CSS, Bootstrap Framework and JavaScript

Back End development Tools: MYSQL

4.1.4 Description

HTML:

For the implementation in the front end we have used HTML for a good look and feel to the user with the display of the contents of the design and the system. We applied bootstrap for our responsive site. Different markup tags are used like anchor tag for link bold tag for making the font bold.

CSS:

For the style implementation CSS is used. CSS made our system more decorative which can make the users feel good looking site. Taking margins, providing sizes, color filling for various pages and contents and other several designs are implemented using the concept of the CSS.

Java Script:

JavaScript is most commonly used as a client side scripting language. This means that JavaScript code is written into an HTML page. When a user requests an HTML page with JavaScript in it, the script is sent to the browser and it's up to the browser to do something with it.

MYSQL

For the database connection MYSQL is used in this project. Various queries are used to interact with the database. Insertion, edit, delete selection of the data are performed through queries. Database have various tables like registration table, login table, book details table etc. it is always written inside the PHP tag

PHP

Hypertext Preprocessor PHP is used to validate in the server side. Our project is dynamically implemented by using PHP. There is a dynamic page content in our site. User can dynamically access our system and interact with the facilities which they want, to make this success and possible we have used PHP in our system. Admin handle the site dynamically only with the use of different php variables, functions, and methods.

4.2 Testing

Software testing is an investigation conducted to provide stakeholders with information about the quality of the software product or service under test [7]. In system development life cycle testing is performed in the phase level. It is the evaluation of the software against the requirement gathered from the user and system specification. Testing process is performed to detect the difference between the systems behavior and the actual behavior for this requirement specification is used.

Testing is carried for some reasons:

1. The defects found during testing are not corrected; the testing process gives the idea to make reliable system.
2. The defects found in the system reveals the most common kind of defects which can be used for developing appropriate preventive measures like training, proper design and reviewing.
3. The defects found helps in the process of making the software reliable

4.2.1 Testing Plan

The testing sub-process includes the following activities in a phase dependent manner:

1. Create Test Plans.
2. Create Test Specifications.
3. Review Test Plans and Test Specifications.
4. Conduct tests according to the Test Specifications, and log the defects.
5. Fix defects, if any.
6. When defects are fixed continue from activity.

4.2.2 Testing Strategy

The development process repeats this testing sub-processes a number of times for the following phases.

4.2.2.1 Unit Testing

Unit testing tests a unit of code (module or program) after coding of that unit is tested. Unit testing was performed for registration, login and forget password also unit testing has been performed for every function in this project during development phase.

4.2.2.2 Integration Testing

Integration testing is basically a logical extension of unit testing. In simple words, two tested units are combined into a component and the interface between them is tested. It identifies problems that occur when different units are combined. The different modules of this project have undergone integration testing while being merged.

4.2.2.3 System testing

System testing tests the behavior of whole system defined by the scope of the development project. It might include tests based on risks as well as requirement specification, business process, use cases or other high level description of system behavior, interaction with operating systems and system resources. It is most often the final test performed to verify that the system meets the specification and its objective. It is used in our system to test whether the system works properly or not.

System testing has been performed at the completion of each feature and is still taking place to make improvements on the existing System. The system testing cases that have been done have been listed below along with the test output.

4.3 TEST CASES

4.3.1 Test for Register

Test case 1	test if a user is able to register
Prediction	User shouldn't have account
Input test data	User should input a valid email and password
Expected output	User must registered successfully
Actual result	User is registered successfully

Table 11: Register test case 1

Test case 2	test if a user is not able to register
Prediction	User shouldn't have account
Input test data	input of invalid email or password
Expected output	User must not be able to register and a error message
Actual result	User is not registered gets error for incorrect data

Table 12: Register test case 2

Test case 3	test if a user is not able to register
Prediction	User already have this account
Input test data	input of a correct information and invalid email, password
Expected output	User must not be able to register and a error message
Actual result	User is not registered and gets error message

Table 13: Register test case 3

4.3.2 Test for login

Test case1	test if a user is not able to login
Prediction	User should be registered.
Input test data	User should input a correct username and password
Expected output	User must login successfully
ActualResult	User is login successfully

Table 14: login Test Case 1

Test case 2	test if a user is not able to login
Prediction	User is not registered.
Expected output	User must not login
Actual result	User is not login successfully

Table 15: Login Test Case 2

Test case3	test if a user is not able to login
Prediction	User should be registered.
Input test data	Incorrect username and password.
Expected output	User must not login and error message is pop up
Actual result	User must not login with error message “username and password not valid, make sure you have register first”

Table 16: Login Test Case 3

4.3.3 Test for forgot password

Test case 1	test if a user is able to forget a password
Prediction	User should be login
Input test data	Old password must matches with database and there must be matches between two new password
Expected output	User must reset a password successfully
Actual result	User is able to reset a password and a message is pop up

Table 17: Forgot Password Test Case 1

Test case 2	test if a user is unable to reset a password
Prediction	User should be login
Input test data	incorrect email or incorrect answer to a security question
Expected output	User must not reset a password
Actual result	User is unable to reset a password and a error message is pop up

Table 18: Forgot Password Test Case 2

Chapter 5: Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

At the final end of the project we feel that our system is able to work as the objectives. Smart ayurveda home is a website for providing user requirement ayurvedic product according to their searching details about product name and diseases effectively and efficiently. Customers can buy the product after he/she had register on the site and after login they can order the products related to ayurvedic medicine. We have successes to implement the features of the project as the user wanted. As we proceed on the project several difficulties came and we overcome them taking feedback and suggestion from supervisor and friends. Team member coordination is one important factor that led to overcome the problems during the implementation of the project. We conclude that we can make a good user satisfaction on the processing during searching of product and buying of the product. Searching of item makes them easy to know about the products they want to view the complete details of the ayurvedic products. As we conclude, we are grateful that the system will be able to serve its intended purpose and meet its objectives to the satisfaction of ayurvedic products.

5.2 Critical Analysis

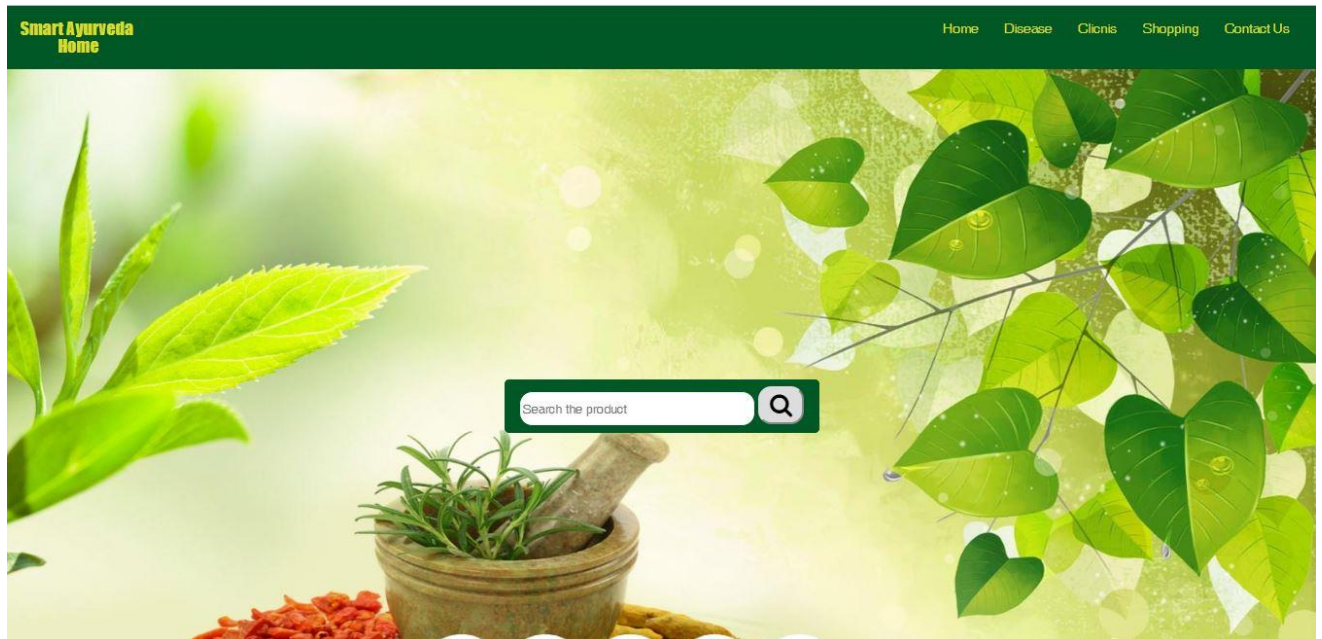
After completing the system, we had gained a lot of knowledge that we did not learned in college and it is very useful for us in our future undertaking. At the end of the project we feel so happy that we meet our goal. As all know that no-one is 100% perfect and can be fully satisfied. We also criticize on our project that we couldn't implement payment system which is also one future plan of our project which makes user a more easy according to the technology demands .

References

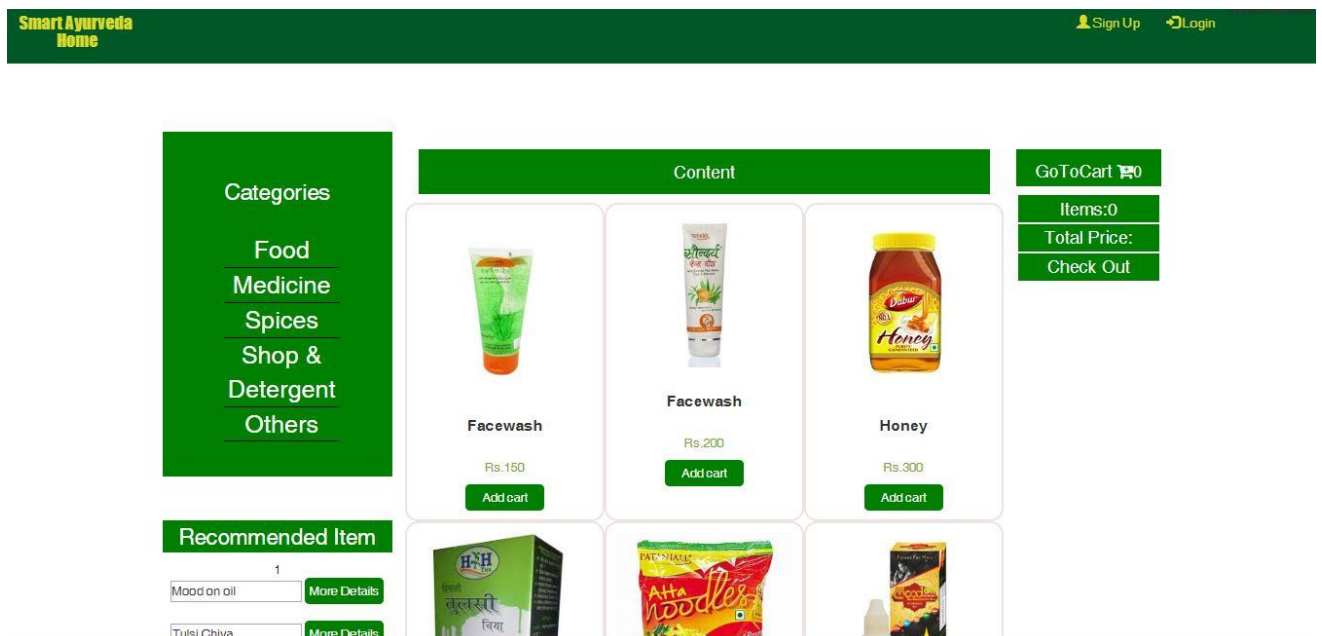
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Screenshot

1. Home page



2. Shopping page




3.Carts page

Smart Ayurveda Home

Sign Up

Login

Logout

product	Quantity	Total	Rating	Action
Honey	1	Rs. 300	rating	<input type="checkbox"/> Update
<div></div>				
Sum Total		Rs. 300		
<div>Continue Shopping</div>		<div>checkbox</div>		

About Ayurveda

About us

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Support

Product Support

Community

Report Abuse

Resources

Webmail

Site Map

Account

My Account

My Renewals

Create Account

Shopping

Product Catalog

Find a Domain

Reseller Programs

4.Register

Smart Ayurveda Home

Register

Enter Name

Enter Address

Enter Email


Enter Phone No.

Enter Password

Choose File

No file chosen

☐ I'm not a robot



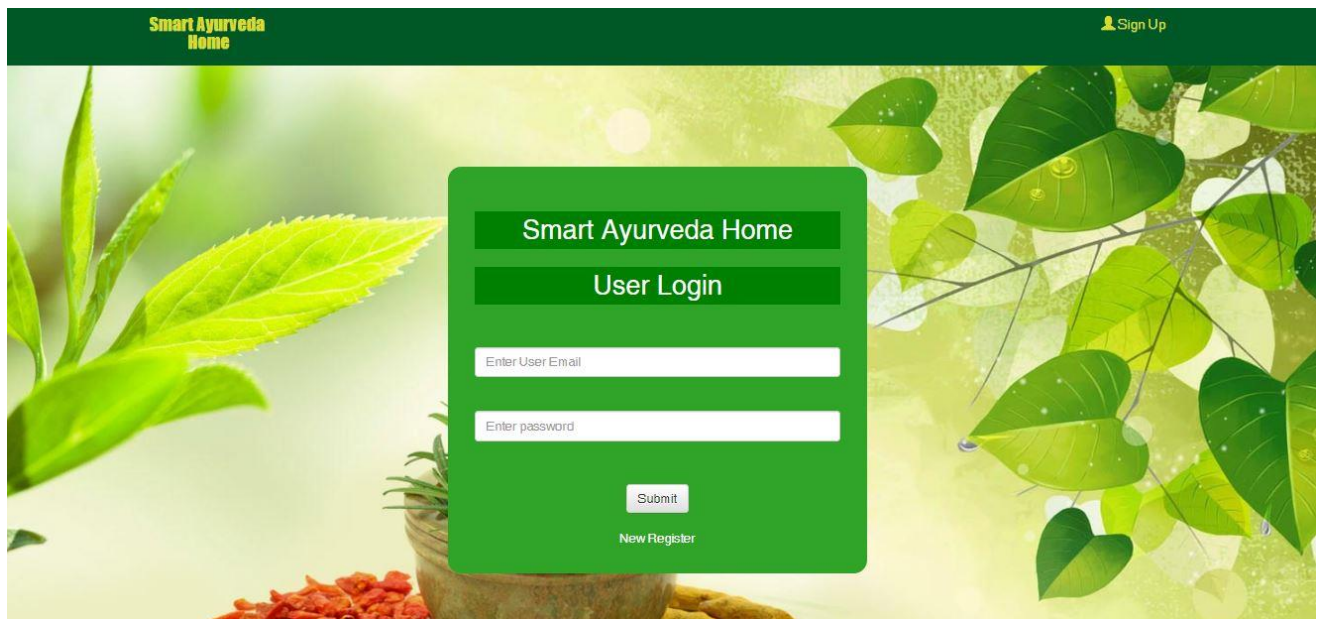
reCAPTCHA

Privacy - Terms

Register

login

5.Login



The image shows the 'User Login' page of the 'Smart Ayurveda Home' website. The page has a green header with the site name and a 'Sign Up' link. The background is a lush green image of leaves. A central green box contains the login form with fields for 'Enter User Email' and 'Enter password', a 'Submit' button, and a 'New Register' link.

Smart Ayurveda Home

Sign Up

Smart Ayurveda Home

User Login

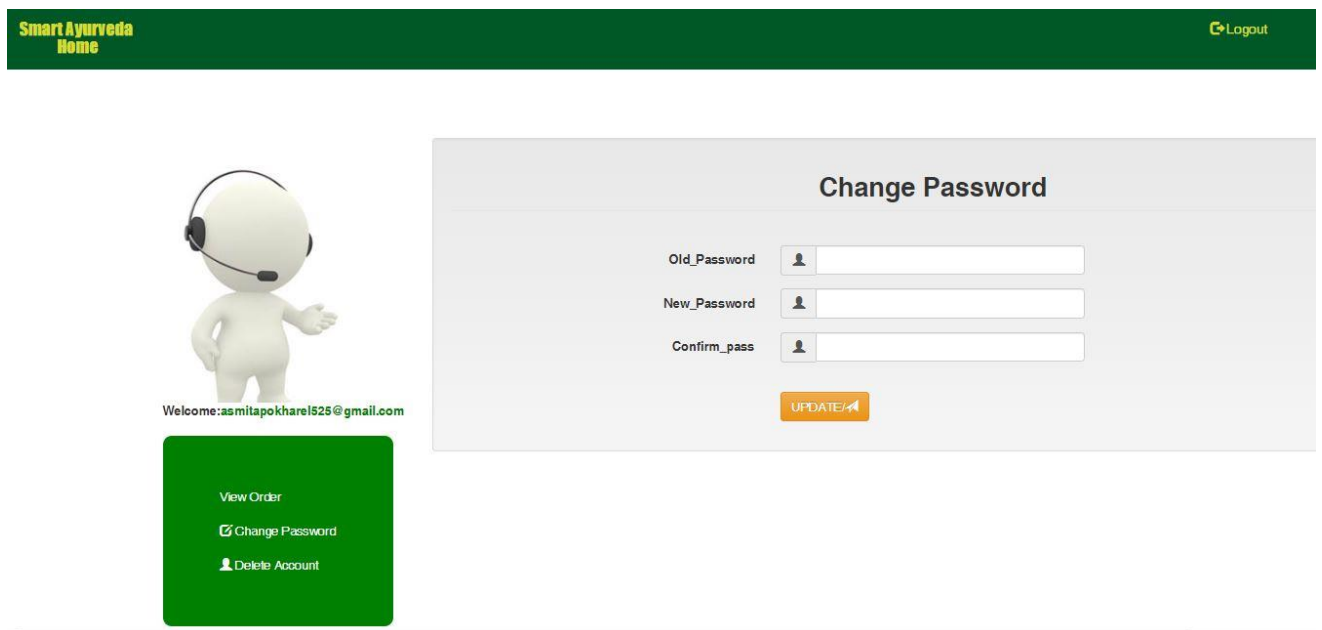
Enter User Email

Enter password

Submit

New Register

6.Change password



The image shows the 'Change Password' page of the 'Smart Ayurveda Home' website. The page has a green header with the site name and a 'Logout' link. On the left, there is a 3D white character wearing a headset, a welcome message, and a green sidebar with links: 'View Order', 'Change Password', and 'Delete Account'. The main content area is a light gray box with the 'Change Password' form, including fields for 'Old_Password', 'New_Password', and 'Confirm_pass', and an 'UPDATE' button.

Smart Ayurveda Home

Logout

Smart Ayurveda Home

Change Password

Old_Password

New_Password

Confirm_pass

UPDATE

Welcome:asmitapokhare1525@gmail.com

View Order

Change Password

Delete Account