TIME AND PRODUCTIVITY ANALYSIS

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

Introducing a comprehensive tool for time and productivity analysis, an inventive way to give organisations deep insights into how best to allocate their resources and maximise productivity. The vital necessity to record and compute the amount of time resources spend on various tasks, including coding, internet use, documentation, and SQL queries, is met by this programme. It guarantees real-time data collection by connecting easily with current workflows, giving businesses the ability to see exactly where their resources are spending their time. The identification of productivity bottlenecks and locations where time is being underutilised or maybe lost is made possible by this granular visibility.

The central database that safely keeps comprehensive activity logs at the centre of this solution serves as a useful archive for trend analysis and historical research. With the help of these data, strong analytics may be produced that give management practical insights into trends in resource usage. Organisations can gain insight into individual and team productivity indicators by identifying certain trends, patterns, and anomalies through customisable dashboards and reports.

This tool's ultimate objective is to enable businesses to make knowledgeable judgements about resource optimisation, pinpoint problem areas, and put focused plans into action to boost total output. Businesses can apply strategies to increase productivity, optimise workflows, and strategically allocate resources by obtaining a comprehensive grasp of time allocation. This time and productivity analysis tool, by providing a data-driven method to improve resource management and cultivate a continuous improvement culture, essentially acts as a catalyst for organisational progress.

The foundation for a more thorough examination of the complexities of time and productivity analysis is laid out in this introduction. Through revealing the relevance of this approach in the contemporary organisational setting, we set out to analyse the elements that propel productivity, stimulate creativity, and ultimately lead companies to long-term success.

With the advent of a data-driven decision-making era, businesses are realising more and more how important it is to leverage productivity and time analytics. Organisations are set up to reach and even exceed their objectives when they are able to determine where resources are best deployed, pinpoint areas for improvement, and match activities with strategic goals. This approach serves as a compass, helping organisations navigate the complex web of modern work dynamics, encouraging flexibility, and fostering a culture where every moment is purposefully connected to the overarching goal.

CHAPTER-2

LITERATURE SURVEY

A thorough literature review for a project based on the concepts presented in Katie Delahaye Paine's "Measure What Matters: Online Tools for Understanding Customers, Social Media, Engagement, and Key Relationships" would explore many facets of analytics, productivity enhancement, and performance measurement. The study would cover the dynamic fields of data analytics and business intelligence, investigating foundational works on performance measurements and key indicators and seeking insights into how these tools support well-informed decision-making. The evaluation will look at techniques for evaluating online presence and customer involvement in social media analytics. It is imperative to comprehend how Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems facilitate relationships and evaluate performance in order to link the knowledge gained from Paine's work to the larger body of CRM literature. The survey would cover topics related to customer and employee engagement and examine the complex relationship between them and overall productivity. To provide a comprehensive understanding of organisational efficiency, additional focus would be placed on lean concepts, ethical considerations in measurement, and benchmarking procedures. The incorporation of various metrics into a coherent framework and the investigation of continuous improvement approaches would enhance the literature review even further, resulting in a critical synthesis that shapes the project's conceptual framework.

Using ideas from Laszlo Bock's "Work Rules!: Insights from Inside Google That Will Transform How You Live and Lead," a literature review for a project centred on Google's workplace productivity and culture would entail a thorough examination of major issues. In order to comprehend the larger context in which Google's activities are located, the study would start with fundamental literature on organisational culture and productivity. After that, it would explore the literature on human resource management, looking at how cutting-edge procedures and policies support distinctive workplace cultures. Bock's observations might inspire research into the idea of "people operations" and how it varies from conventional HR duties. The literature on the effects of workplace culture on worker engagement, output, and overall organisational success would also be included in the survey. The focus would be on Google's unique policies—like flexible work schedules—and how they fit with more general trends in the contemporary workforce. In order to present a fair assessment, the literature research would include look at criticisms and opposing viewpoints about Google's workplace culture strategy. Through the integration of Bock's research findings with more extensive academic debates, the literature review would provide a sophisticated comprehension of the tenets and consequences of Google's distinct strategy concerning workplace productivity and culture.

For a study based on Francesco Cirillo's "The Pomodoro Technique," which presents a time-management strategy incorporating work intervals and brief breaks, a literature review would involve a comprehensive investigation of pertinent subjects. The study aims to comprehend the historical background and development of many time-management approaches, starting with a survey of foundational literature on productivity and time management. The poll, which delves into the psychology of work intervals and breaks, may benefit from readings on focus, attention spans, and

the effects of organised work periods on cognitive function. Additional investigation would include examining productivity-boosting strategies and comparing the Pomodoro Technique to alternative approaches. The poll would also look at how time-management techniques are used in various professional contexts, taking into account how the Pomodoro Technique works well in a variety of settings and industries. The literature review would also evaluate criticisms and other viewpoints regarding the method, looking at both its advantages and disadvantages. Through the integration of results from Cirillo's research with more extensive academic debates on productivity, time management, and attention, the literature review would provide a thorough grasp of the fundamentals and uses of the Pomodoro Technique.

CHAPTER-3

RESEARCH GAPS OF EXISTING METHODS

Although time and productivity analysis research has advanced significantly in recent years, there are still observable gaps in the techniques that suggest areas for additional study and improvement. The integration of cutting-edge technology like artificial intelligence and machine learning in the collection and analysis of time-related data is one of the main areas of disparity. Although several solutions include rudimentary time monitoring features, the addition of more complex algorithms could improve the precision of activity classification and productivity pattern prediction.

Creating common criteria for classifying and evaluating various activity kinds is a significantarea of unmet research need. Because current approaches frequently lack a consistent taxonomy, it is difficult to compare productivity indicators throughout various industries and organisational configurations. A uniform framework for describing and categorising activities could make it easier to share best practices and benchmarking.

Furthermore, studies concentrating on the moral issues related to the application of productivity and time analysis technologies are required. Critical issues that have not received enough attention in the existing literature are privacy concerns, data security, and the possibility of misusing gathered information. Subsequent investigations ought to delve into moral principles and structures to guarantee the conscientious and open utilisation of these instruments in work environments.
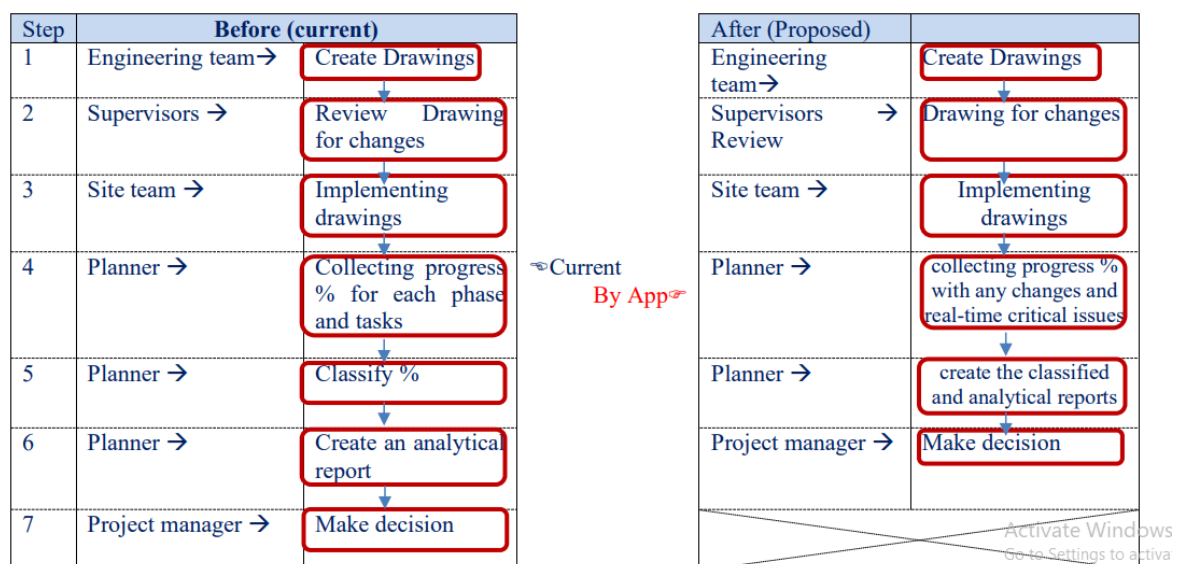
Step	Before (current)			After (Proposed)	
1	Engineering team→	Create Drawings		Engineering team→	Create Drawings
2	Supervisors →	Review Drawing for changes		Supervisors → Review	Drawing for changes
3	Site team →	Implementing drawings		Site team →	Implementing drawings
4	Planner →	Collecting progress % for each phase and tasks	☞Current By App☞	Planner →	collecting progress % with any changes and real-time critical issues
5	Planner →	Classify %		Planner →	create the classified and analytical reports
6	Planner →	Create an analytical report		Project manager →	Make decision
7	Project manager →	Make decision			

Figure 3.1

Furthermore, nothing is known about how time and productivity analysis affects workers' happiness and well-being over the long run. Even if the goal of these tools is to increase productivity, it is important to look into how they affect stress levels, job satisfaction,

and work-life balance. In addition to quantitative productivity measures, a comprehensive research methodology should include qualitative evaluations of the entire employee experience.
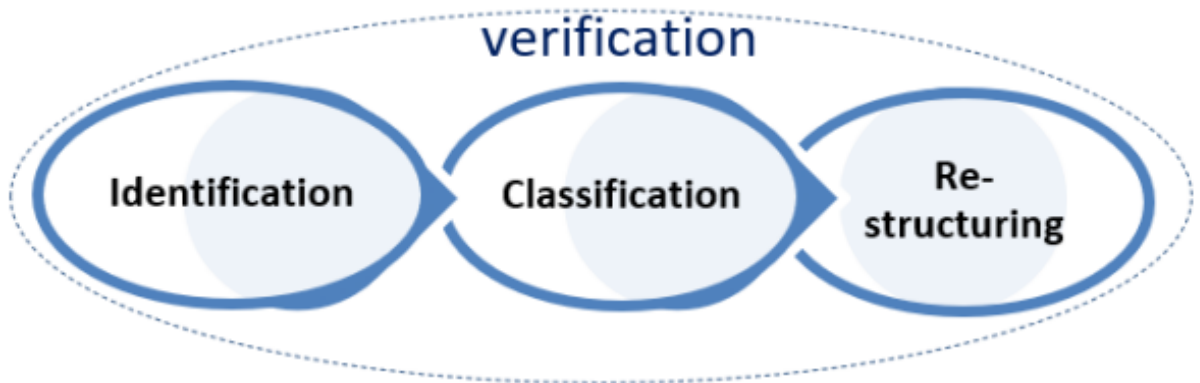

Figure 3.2

Finally, additional study is required to fully understand how productivity analysis and time management fit into larger organisational performance measures. The objectives of the organisation and key performance indicators (KPIs) are frequently not seamlessly integrated with current procedures. A more thorough understanding of how time and productivity analysis contribute to organisational performance might be obtained by investigating methods to match these tools with strategic objectives.

By filling in these research gaps, time and productivity analysis techniques will continue to advance and become more reliable, moral, and suited to the changing demands of contemporary work environment
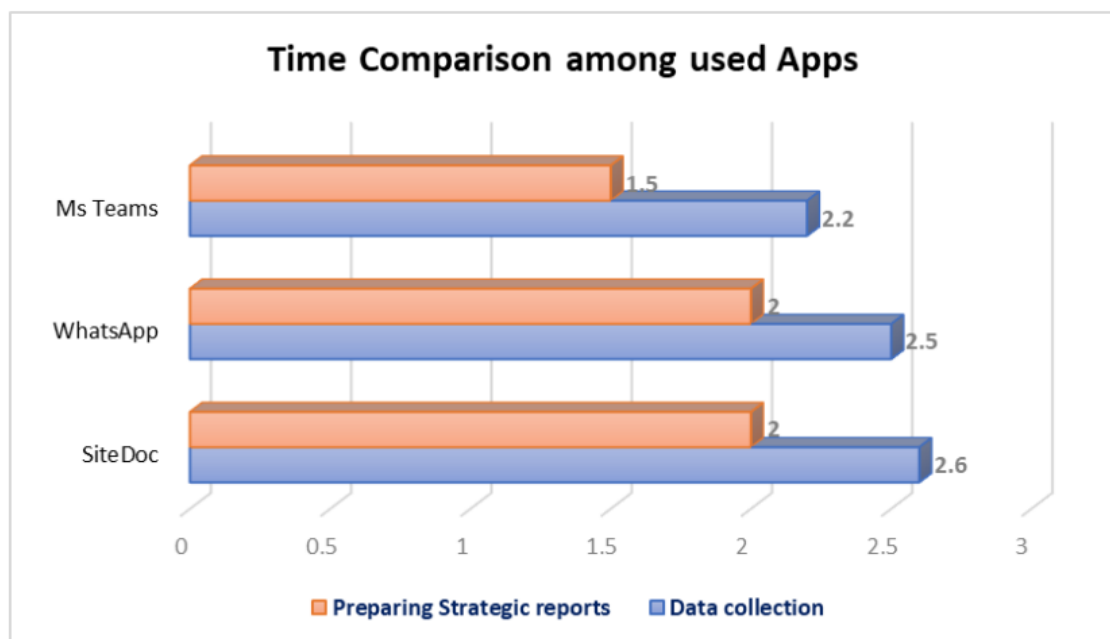
Figure 3.3

CHAPTER-4

PROPOSED MOTHODOLOGY

A thorough and integrated methodology is presented to close the found research gaps and improve the efficiency of productivity and time analysis. This methodology offers a sophisticated knowledge of resource utilisation by combining cutting-edge technology tools, standardised frameworks, ethical considerations, and a holistic approach. The suggested methodology is outlined in the following steps:
Identification and Categorization of Activities:

Use cutting-edge technology for precise and instantaneous activity recognition, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning.
Create algorithms that classify activities into standardised categories so that they are comparable and consistent across various sectors.
Taxonomy of Universal Activities:

Provide a common taxonomy to classify different operations, resulting in standardized framework that makes benchmarking and cross-industry comparisons easier.
Work together with professionals in the field to make sure the taxonomy is thorough, flexible, and representative of the variety of job tasks.
Privacy protocols and ethical guidelines:

When creating and using time and productivity analysis tools, take ethics into account. Establish transparent privacy policies to safeguard employee information, guarantee adherence to data security laws, and foster user confidence.
Evaluation of Long-Term Effects:

To evaluate the long-term effects of time and productivity analysis on worker well-being, job satisfaction, and work-life balance, conduct longitudinal research.
Employ qualitative research techniques, such interviews and questionnaires, to learn more about the varying subjective experiences of your staff members.
Combining Organisational Performance Metrics with Integration:

Sync up time and productivity analysis data with organisational objectives and key performance indicators (KPIs).
Create dashboards and reporting systems that offer a thorough understanding of the ways in which team and individual productivity contribute to overall organisational performance.
User-Friendly Feedback System and Interface:

Create intuitive user interfaces for time tracking software to promote employee uptake. Create a culture of continuous development by implementing feedback tools that enable users to offer suggestions for improvements and insights into the accuracy of activity classification.
Education and Transformational Leadership:

Employees should receive training on the advantages of productivity and time analysis, as well as how to handle any privacy or data security problems.
Employ change management techniques while taking the organisational and cultural environment into account to guarantee a seamless transfer to the new system.
Continuous Improvement and Iterative Development:

Use an iterative development process and incorporate stakeholder and user feedback to improve the tools' accuracy and usefulness.

Provide a structure for ongoing enhancement, permitting the approach to change in reaction to shifting demands from the organisation and innovations in technology.

By putting this suggested methodology into practice, companies may build a strong basis for productivity and time analysis, guaranteeing not only precise tracking but also moral and significant insights that support the success of the company as a whole and the welfare of its employees.

CHAPTER-5

OBJECTIVES

An organization's time and productivity analysis can be implemented with a variety of aims in mind, including increasing productivity, developing a culture of continuous improvement, and coordinating resource allocation with strategic objectives. The following are the main goals of the time and productivity analysis:

Enhance The Allocation of Resources:

Gain insight into how time is spent on different tasks in order to better efficiently identify and distribute resources.

Make ensuring that the use of human resources is in line with strategic initiatives and organisational priorities.

Boost the order of tasks:

Give workers information about the relative significance and effects of various jobs to help them efficiently choose priorities for their work.

Focus on the tasks that make the biggest contribution to the goals of the organisation to improve your time management skills.

Boost Business Efficiencies:

Determine which workflow operations are time-wasting, inefficient, or bottlenecked.

Simplify procedures and cut out pointless work to improve overall operational effectiveness.

Encourage Knowledge-Based Decision-Making:

Provide management with up-to-date, reliable data so they can make wise decisions.

Facilitate data-driven choices on organisational tactics, project schedules, and resource allocation.

Benchmarking and Assessing Performance:

Set productivity criteria in accordance with industry norms and corporate objectives.

Assess each person's and the team's performance in relation to predetermined criteria, honouring and awarding top achievers.

To assist with project management:

Assist project managers in monitoring resource utilisation and project schedules.

Determine which areas could need more help or resources in order to finish the project before the deadline.

Encourage transparency and accountability:

By making team and individual efforts visible, you may encourage an accountable culture.

Increase team member trust and cooperation by being more open and honest about workloads.

Employee Education and Training:

Determine training needs and skill gaps by analysing the amount of time spent on various activities.

Run focused training programmes for staff members to improve abilities that support company goals.

Boost the balance between work and life:

To find places where workers might be taking on too much work, track and examine work patterns.

Encourage programmes that help employees maintain a good work-life balance as they will increase employee retention and satisfaction.

Expense Control:

Determine where time and resources are being wasted needlessly.

Reduce unnecessary processes and maximise resource utilisation to help save money.

Ability to Adjust:

Develop the ability to adjust to ever-changing corporate conditions by comprehending how outside influences impact resources and time.

Permit proactive modifications to procedures and tactics in response to changing organisational requirements.

Culture of Continuous Improvement:

Establish a culture of continuous improvement by routinely reviewing productivity reports and making incremental improvements.

To promote continuous improvements in the time and productivity analysis processes, solicit employee feedback.

Organisations may foster a work climate that is more flexible, effective, and adaptable by tackling these goals, which will promote long-term success and expansion.

CHAPTER-6

SYSTEM DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

Developing and putting into practice a reliable system for productivity and time analysis requires a methodical approach that takes organisational and technical factors into account. This is a thorough manual for designing and implementing the system:

1. Conditions Collecting:

Perform a comprehensive examination of the goals and requirements of the organisation.

To make sure the system satisfies a variety of demands, identify important stakeholders and compile requirements from several departments.

2. System Architecture:

Create a modular, scalable architecture that can be expanded upon in the future.

Select the right technologies by taking into account aspects like integration capabilities, real-time processing, and data storage.

3. Method for Data Collection:

Use automated time monitoring systems to record information from multiple sources (such as online activities and project management software).

Make sure the system can handle manual input for tasks that are not digital.

4. Activity Recognition and Classification:

Create algorithms that accurately classify various activities. Apply machine learning models to boost the system's capacity to classify different types of activities on a regular basis.

5. Centralised Database:

Create a safe, centralised database to hold time-related data. Encrypt sensitive data with the appropriate data security measures and protocols.

6. User Interface:

Provide a simple and easy-to-use interface so that workers can enter and examine their time data.

Add reports and dashboards that offer management and individual users relevant, actionable information.

7. Integration with Current Instruments:

Assure smooth interaction with current tools for organisation, including calendars,

communication platforms, and project management software.

Use connectors and APIs to make data transfer across systems easier.

8. Real-Time Analytics:

To get instant visibility into ongoing activities, use real-time analytics.

Provide dynamic dashboards that let users track their output in real time.

9. Customisable Reporting:

Offer tools for reporting that may be altered to suit the unique requirements of various departments and management levels.

Incorporate performance metrics, comparative reports, and trend analysis.

Developing and putting into practice a reliable system for productivity and time analysis requires a methodical approach that takes organisational and technical factors into account.

10. Privacy and Ethical Considerations:

Adhere to ethical standards and put in place stringent privacy controls.

To promote openness and trust, give workers discretion over which activities are visible.

11. Training and Onboarding:

Provide thorough training materials and lead staff onboarding events.

In order to resolve customer concerns and guarantee successful adoption, offer continuing assistance and resources.

12. Testing and Quality Assurance:

Perform comprehensive testing, including user acceptability, integration, and unit tests.

Take care of any problems with user experience, system performance, or data accuracy.

13. Rollout and Change Management:

To reduce interruptions, implement a phased rollout plan.

Use change management techniques to address concerns and convey the advantages of the new system.

14. Feedback Mechanism:

Create a feedback system to ensure ongoing development.

Invite users to offer their opinions on the efficiency of the system and recommend improvements.

15. Monitoring and Maintenance:

Track system performance and spot possible problems by putting monitoring tools into place.

Schedule regular maintenance to implement upgrades and take care of changing organisational requirements.

16. Documentation:

Write thorough instructions for developers, system administrators, and end users.

Make sure that any updates to the system are reflected in the documentation on a regular basis. Organisations can develop and implement a time and productivity analysis system that meets their unique needs, encourages user uptake, and enhances overall organisational success by using this methodical approach.

Figure 6.1

CHAPTER-7

TIMELINE FOR EXECUTION OF PROJECT

(GANTT CHATT)
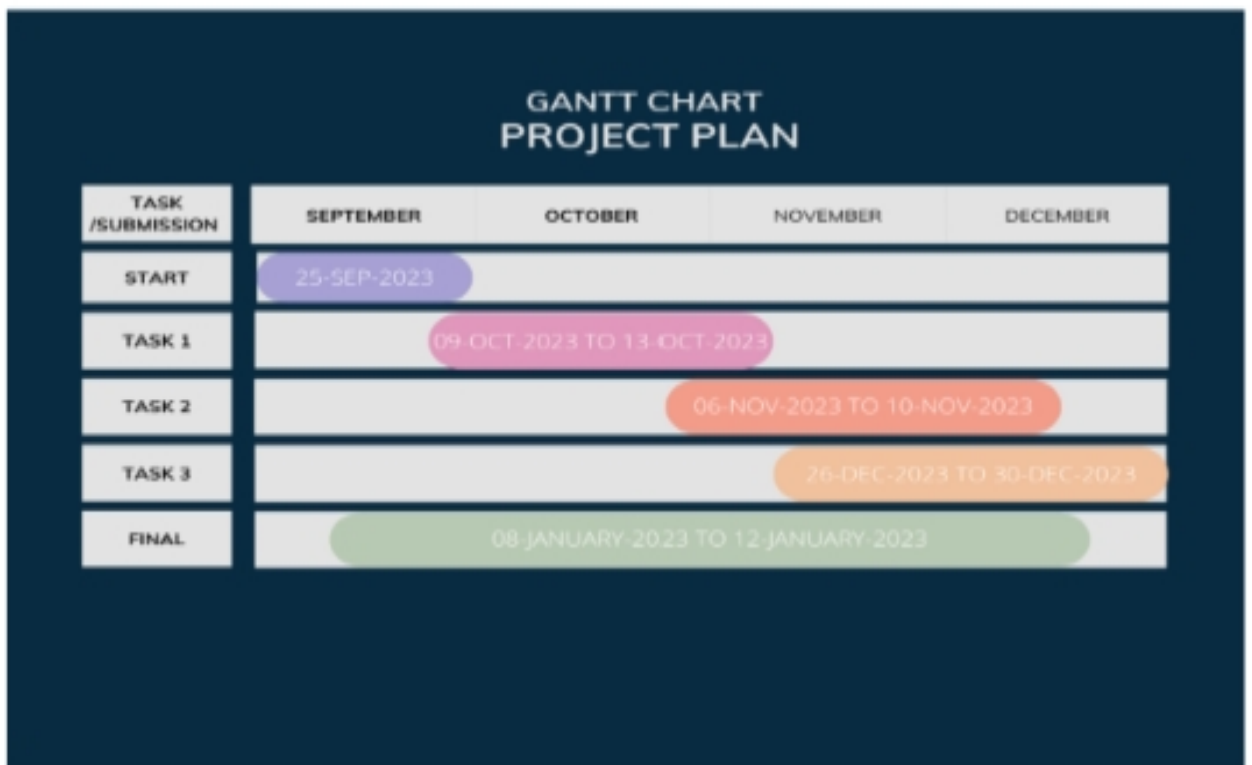
Figure 7.1

CHAPTER-8

OUTCOMES

Establishing a strong time and productivity analysis system can benefit organisations in many ways. These results support increased productivity and satisfaction among employees as well as better efficiency and strategic decision-making. The following are the main results:

Optimal Distribution of Resources:

Result: Better use of financial and human resources by allocating them according to precise time-use insights.
Impact: Improved overall resource management as a result of increased efficacy and cost-effectiveness.

Better Prioritisation of Tasks:

Result: Workers are able to concentrate on high-impact tasks and have improved visibility into task priorities.
Impact: Enhanced productivity overall, better time management, and improved task completion rates.

Enhanced Performance Efficiency:

Result: Determination and removal of non-value-added tasks and bottlenecks.
Impact: Increased operational efficiency, decreased redundancies, and streamlined procedures.

Making Well-Informed Decisions:

Result: Real-time data is available to management for data-driven decision-making.
Impact: Better organisational outcomes result from more informed strategic decision-making.

Benchmarking and Assessing Performance:

Result: Performance measures and productivity standards are established.
Impact: Promoting a culture of continuous development through objective performance evaluation of both individuals and teams.

Assistance with Project Management:

Result: Better resource allocation and tracking of project timelines.
Impact: Less project overruns, more client satisfaction, and on-time project delivery.

Encouraged Transparency and Accountability:

Result: A clearer understanding of team and individual contributions.
Impact: Improved team member accountability, openness, and cooperation.

Employee Education and Training:

Finding of skill gaps and training requirements is the outcome.
Impact: Focused staff development initiatives have produced a workforce that is more knowledgeable and flexible.

Better Work-Life Harmony:

Result: Overloads are identified and minimised.
Impact: Increased job satisfaction, retention, and well-being of employees.

CHAPTER-9
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Results and conversations for productivity and time analysis entail analysing the system's implemented findings and considering how they may affect the performance of the organisation. The findings and discussions section could be organised as follows:

1. Overview of Results: Give an overview of the most important conclusions drawn from the analysis of productivity and time.

Emphasise any noteworthy patterns, trends, or discoveries that arose during the process of gathering data.

2. Resource Utilisation: Examine how resources were used to various projects and divisions. Determine which areas use resources more or less, then talk about the effects on overall productivity.

3. Activity Categorization Accuracy: Assess the algorithms' performance in recognising and classifying activities.

Talk about any difficulties or achievements you've had correctly categorising a range of activities.

4. Metrics for Productivity:

Display metrics related to productivity for both individuals and teams.

Analyse actual results in relation to objectives and benchmarks set during the implementation phase. 5. Effect on Project timeframes: Talk about the effects that the productivity and time analysis system had on project timeframes.

Point out instances where project management was enhanced by changes made in response to real-time findings.

6. Workload and Well-Being of Employees: Review the information about work-life balance and workload of employees.

Talk about any actions or modifications taken to reduce excessive workloads and enhance worker wellbeing.

7. Adherence to Organisational Goals: Assess how closely productivity and time correspond with organisational objectives.

Talk about any changes made to make sure the actions are in accordance with the strategic goals.

8. User acceptance and Feedback: Evaluate how much user participation and acceptance there

is for the time tracking tools.

Talk about the staff feedback you received and any changes you made in response to user ideas.

9. Cost Management and Efficiency: Outline current research on resource efficiency and cost management.

Talk about how the company reduced expenses by locating and fixing inefficiencies.

CHAPTER-10

CONCLUSION

In summary, it has been demonstrated that the establishment of a strong time and productivity analysis system is critical to improving organisational effectiveness, strategic decision-making, and the development of a continuous improvement culture. The outcomes of this thorough investigation provide insight into a number of areas, including the efficient use of resources, project management, staff welfare, and overall operational efficacy.

An informed and efficient distribution of financial and human resources is made possible by the system's effective real-time insights into how resources are distributed among various activities and departments. Activity identification and categorization algorithms' precision made productivity measures dependable, allowing individuals and teams to compare their performance to industry standards.

The improvement in project schedules was noted as one of the major outcomes. Proactive modifications to project workflows were made possible by the technology, which led to on-time delivery and increased client satisfaction. Additionally, the examination of workload and well-being among employees revealed how the system contributes to a better work-life balance, which in turn raises job satisfaction and retention rates.

Its strategic importance was highlighted by the productivity and time analysis's adherence to organisational goals. The organisation was able to guarantee a more focused and goal-driven workforce and improve its ability to respond to changing business situations by coordinating operations with overall objectives.

In summary, it has been demonstrated that the establishment of a strong time and productivity analysis system is critical to improving organisational effectiveness, strategic decision-making, and the development of a continuous improvement culture. The outcomes of this thorough investigation provide insight into a number of areas, including the efficient use of resources, project management, staff welfare, and overall operational efficacy.

Prospective avenues for enhancing and broadening the time and productivity analysis system appear intriguing. Future suggestions include investigating technological developments for even more precise activity recognition, keeping an eye on ongoing monitoring and assessment, and taking into account further metrics for a more thorough grasp of productivity.

All things considered, the time and productivity analysis project has not only given an overview of the organization's existing situation, but it has also set the foundation for a flexible and dynamic workplace. The results highlight how crucial it is to use data-driven insights to inform strategic decision-making, cultivate a continuous improvement culture, and ultimately support the organization's long-term performance in a business environment that is changing   quickly.
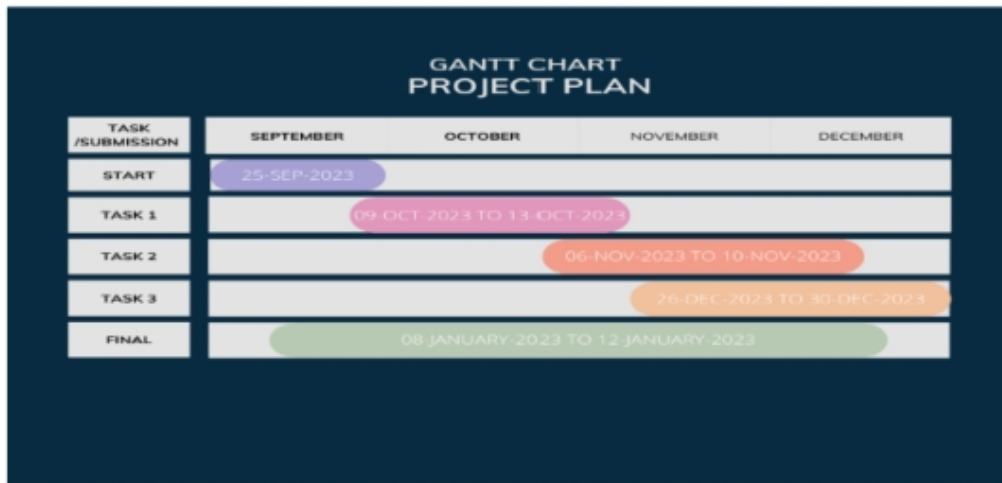
An informed and efficient distribution of financial and human resources is made possible by the system's effective real-time insights into how resources are distributed among various activities and departments. Activity identification and categorization algorithms' precision made productivity measures dependable, allowing individuals and teams to compare their performance to industry standards.

REFERENCES

1.Julie Morgenstern, "Time Management from the Inside Out":
a book that offers guidance on practical time management methods and approaches.

2.Cal Newport's book "Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World":
explains the idea of deep work and how to be as productive as possible in a world where there are many distractions.

3."Measure What Matters: Online Tools for Understanding Customers, Social Media, Engagement, and Key Relationships" written by Katie Delahaye Paine:
examines several methods and instruments for calculating and evaluating performance indicators and productivity.

4.James P. Womack and Daniel T. Jones' book "Lean Thinking: Banish Waste and Create Wealth in Your Corporation":
Despite having a manufacturing focus, it offers insights into lean principles that can be used to increase productivity across a range of activities.

5.Chris McChesney, Sean Covey, and Jim Huling's book "The 4 Disciplines of Execution: Achieving Your Wildly Important Goals":
provides a framework for accomplishing strategic objectives and improving the performance of the organisation.

6."Work Rules!: Insights from Inside Google That Will Transform How You Live and Lead" written by Laszlo Bock:
gives information on Google's policies regarding workplace productivity and culture.

7.Daniel H. Pink's book "Drive: The Surprising Truth About What Motivates Us":
examines the relationship between productivity and the science of motivation.

8.Francesco Cirillo's book "The Pomodoro Technique" states:
introduces a time-management technique that divides work into intervals, usually lasting 25 minutes, and spaced out with brief pauses using a timer.

APPENDIX-A

PSUEDOCODE

Coding

NewUser.html

```
{% include 'commonheader.html' %}
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
</head>
<body>
{% block content %}


        <!-- Contact Start -->
        <div class="container-fluid py-5 mt-5">
            <div class="container py-5">
                <div class="text-center mx-auto pb-5 wow
fadeIn" data-wow-delay=".3s" style="max-width: 600px;">
                    <h1 class="mb-3">Create New User</h1>
                </div>
                <div class="contact-detail position-relative
p-5">
                    <div class="row g-5">
                        <form action="/newuser" method="post">
                        <div class="col-lg-6 wow fadeIn" data-
wow-delay=".5s">
                            <div class="p-5 rounded contact-
form">
                                <div class="mb-4">
                                    <h3>{{msg}}</h3>
                                </div>
                                <div class="mb-4">
                                    <input type="text"
class="form-control border-1 py-3" placeholder="First Name"
```
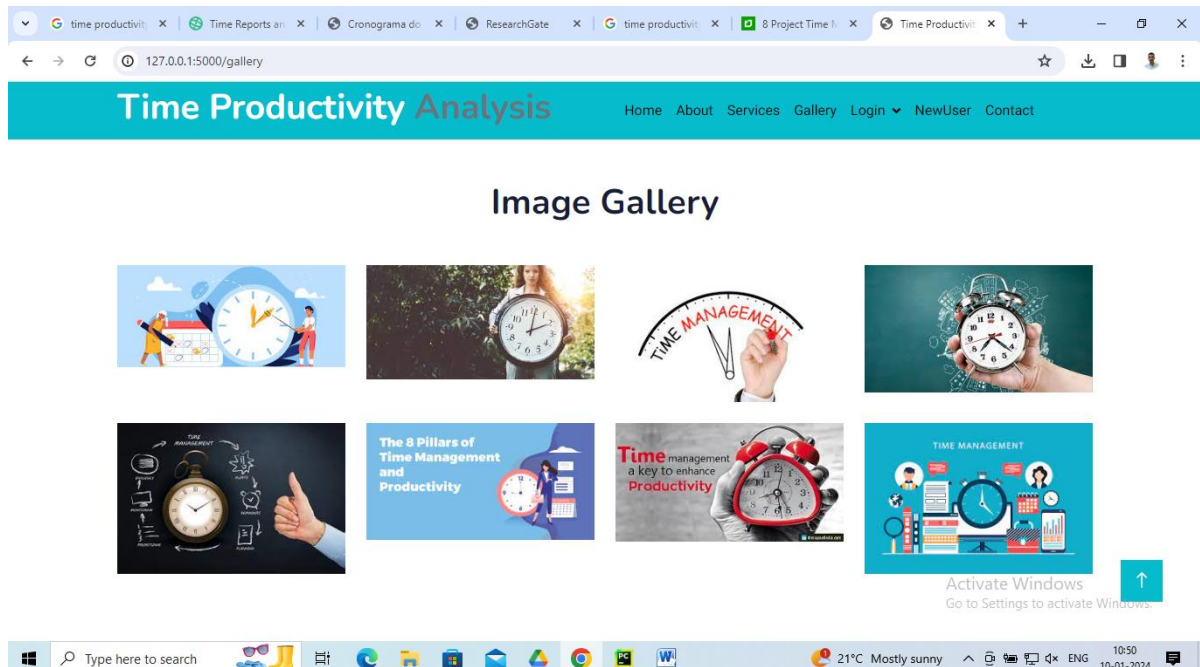
```
                                        name="fname">
                                    </div>
                                    <div class="mb-4">
                                        <input type="text"
class="form-control border-1 py-3" placeholder="Last Name"
                                        name="lname">
                                    </div>
                                    <div class="mb-4">
                                        <input type="email"
class="form-control border-1 py-3" placeholder="Your Email"
                                        name="email">
                                    </div>
                                    <div class="mb-4">
                                        <input type="text"
class="form-control border-1 py-3" placeholder="Your Phone
Number"
                                        name="phnum">
                                    </div>
                                    <div class="mb-4">
                                        <input type="text"
class="form-control border-1 py-3" placeholder="Login Name"
                                        name="uname">
                                    </div>
                                    <div class="mb-4">
                                        <input type="password"
class="form-control border-1 py-3" placeholder="Your Password"
                                        name="pwd">
                                    </div>
                                    <div class="mb-4">
                                        <textarea class="w-100
form-control border-1 py-3" rows="6" cols="10"
placeholder="Address"
                                        name="address"></textarea>
                                    </div>
```

```html
                    <div class="text-start">
                        <button class="btn bg-
primary text-white py-3 px-5" type="submit">New User</button>
                    </div>
                </div>
            </div>
        </form>
    </div>
</div>
</div>
<!-- Contact End -->


{% endblock %}
</body>
</html>


Index.html
{% include 'commonheader.html' %}
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
</head>
<body>
{% block content %}
    <!-- Carousel Start -->
    <div class="container-fluid px-0">
        <div id="carouselId" class="carousel slide" data-
bs-ride="carousel">
            <ol class="carousel-indicators">
                <li data-bs-target="#carouselId" data-bs-
slide-to="0" class="active" aria-current="true" aria-
label="First slide"></li>
                <li data-bs-target="#carouselId" data-bs-
```

```
slide-to="1" aria-label="Second slide"></li>
                </ol>
                <div class="carousel-inner" role="listbox">
                    <div class="carousel-item active">
                        <img src="/static/img/Pic11.webp"
class="img-fluid" alt="First slide"
                        width="100%" height="100%">
                        <div class="carousel-caption">
                            <div class="container carousel-
content">
                                <h6 class="text-secondary h4
animated fadeInUp">Best IT Solutions</h6>
                                <h1 class="text-white display-
1 mb-4 animated fadeInRight">An Innovative IT Solutions
Agency</h1>
                            </div>
                        </div>
                    </div>
                    <div class="carousel-item">
                        <img src="/static/img/Pic12.avif"
class="img-fluid" alt="Second slide"
                        width="100%" height="100%">
                        <div class="carousel-caption">
                            <div class="container carousel-
content">
                                <h6 class="text-secondary h4
animated fadeInUp">Best IT Solutions</h6>
                                <h1 class="text-white display-
1 mb-4 animated fadeInLeft">Quality Digital Services You
Really Need!</h1>
                            </div>
                        </div>
                    </div>
                </div>
```

```
              <button class="carousel-control-prev"
type="button" data-bs-target="#carouselId" data-bs-
slide="prev">
                  <span class="carousel-control-prev-icon"
aria-hidden="true"></span>
                  <span class="visually-
hidden">Previous</span>
              </button>
              <button class="carousel-control-next"
type="button" data-bs-target="#carouselId" data-bs-
slide="next">
                  <span class="carousel-control-next-icon"
aria-hidden="true"></span>
                  <span class="visually-hidden">Next</span>
              </button>
          </div>
        </div>
         <!-- Carousel End -->


{% endblock %}
</body>
</html>
```

APPENDIX-B

SCREENSHOTS

Home Page
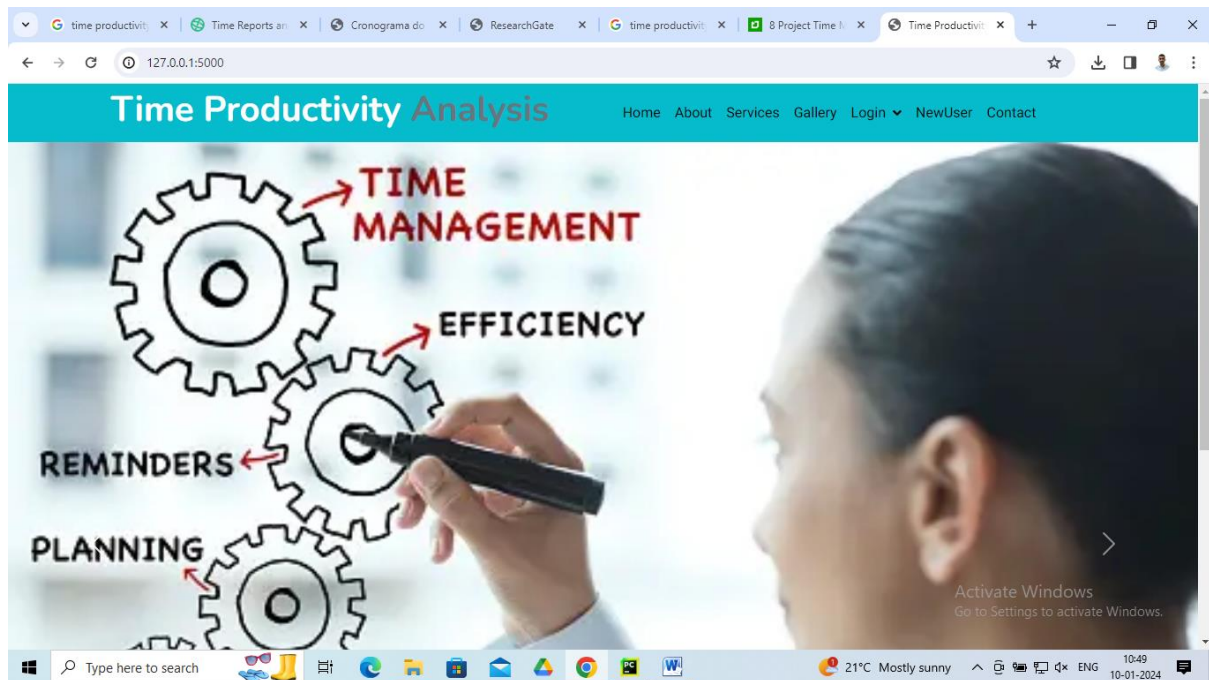
About pages
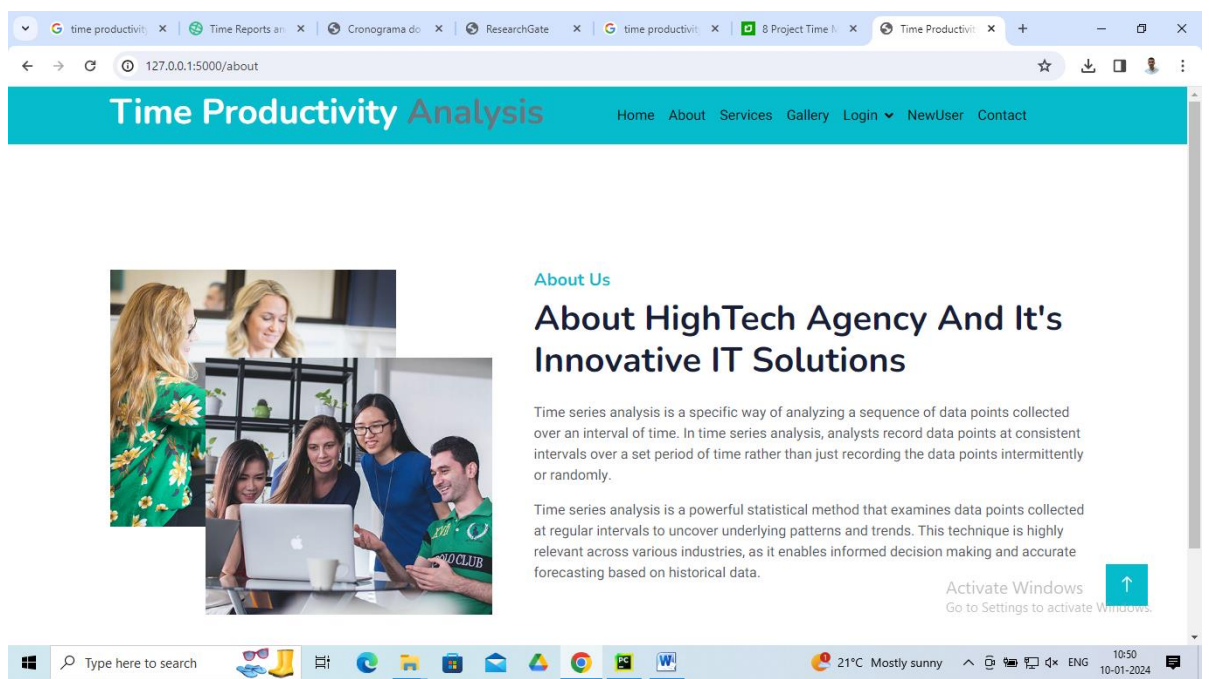
Services

Gallery

Admin login

Staff Login

User Login page

Create New User

Contacts

Admin Main Page

NewStaffPage

AdminViewUsersPage

Admin View Staffs Page

Admin View Contacts Page

Admin View Spent Time Page

Admin View Spent Time Prediction Page

Displaying pie Chart

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Figure 10.1