# 1. Introduction

## a) Project Profile

| | |
|---|---|
| Project Title | Baby Care |
| Platform | Windows 7,8,10,11 |
| Front-end | Laravel 8 |
| Technology | Laravel 8 |
| Back-end | MySqli 5.7 |
| Submission Date | 7-10-2022 |
| Project Guide | Dr. Rushi Raval |
| Developed By | Veenchhee Teena |
| Submitted to | Shree G.K & C.K. Bosamia College, jetpur |

## b) Project Abstract


- This project is basically designed and developed for online selling of babies product.
- Due to online selling of babies product it would be easy for customer or user to purchase the product easily by saving their time and energy.
- Varieties of the products are available which satisfy the needs of the user. The products are also available at a reasonable price.

# 2. Analysis

## a) Requirement Analysis

- Requirement Analysis, also known as Requirement Engineering, is the process of defining user expectations for new software being built or modified.
- Requirements analysis encompasses those tasks that go into determining the needs or conditions to meet for a new or altered product or project, analyzing, documenting, validating and managing software or system requirements.
- Here are the main activities involve in requirement analysis:
    - Identify customer's needs.
    - Evaluate system for feasibility.
    - Perform economic and technical analysis.
    - Allocate functions to system elements.
    - Establish schedule and constraints.
    - Create system definitions.

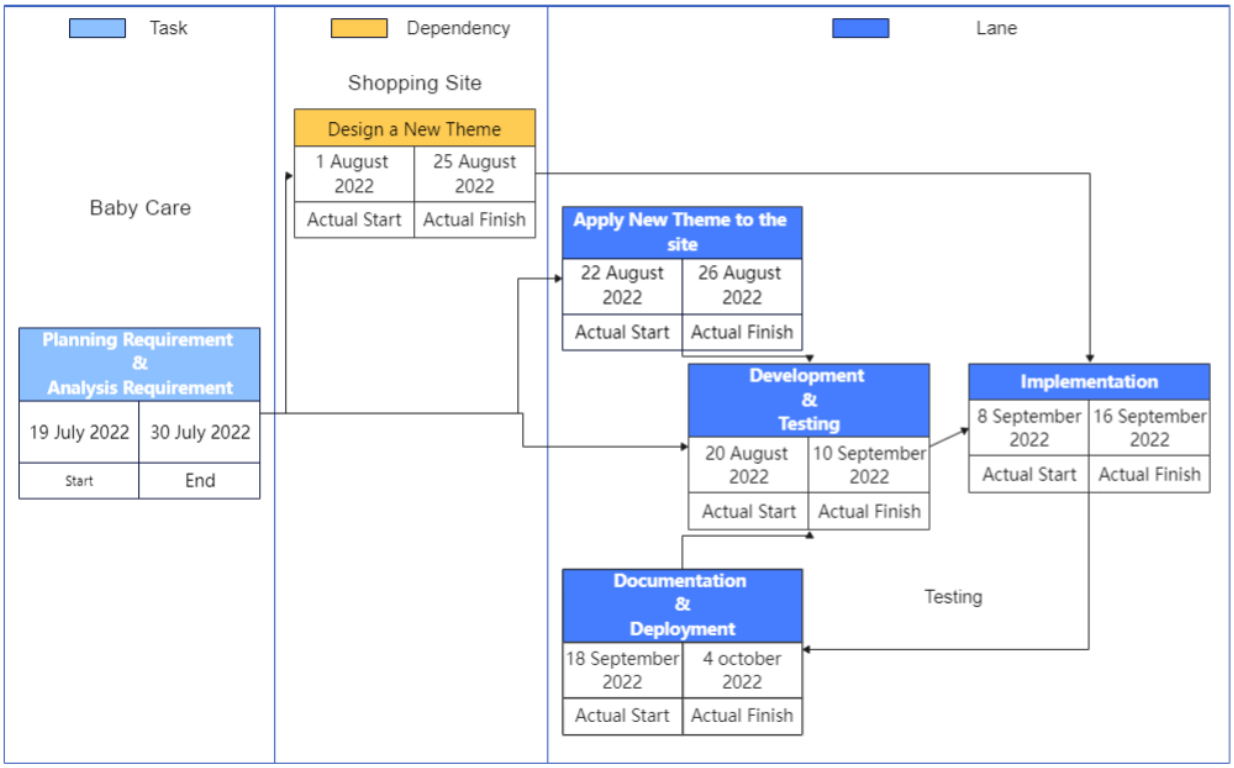
## b) Current System

- The current system whose deficiency affects the company's growth and overall performance.
- The Drawback of the current system is:-
- The products are being sold manually. So it is time consuming and some time it doesn't satisfy the need of the user.
- Varieties cannot be available to the user many times.
- The company requires interacting with each and every customer to satisfy their requirements.

## c) Proposed System

- The "Proposed System" is system through which customer can solve their any complain related to software.
- First it accept the client complain and store it in the database and then compare it with the software.
- Proposed system has a good user interface and it's totally user oriented.
- To overcome the problems in the current system the new system has been establish, that is online selling of babies product.
- Due to this user needs is being satisfied and time is also being saved.

## d) Pert Chart



## e) Guntt Chart

## 3. Feasibility study

- Feasibility is the measure of how beneficial or practical the development of information system will be to an organization.
- Feasibility analysis is the process by which feasibility is measured.
- In today's fast growing technological environment, it is imperative for any organization - be it a corporate or government one - to use the power of information technology. The benefits of computerization will not only make the process flow simple but also uplift standards of manpower working in an organization and increase efficiency and productivity.
- It is very important to do preliminary investigations regarding the development of the system. Thus before implementing the project, it is necessary to test the feasibility of the project. As an outcome of feasibility analysis phase, the feasibility of the system is determined.
- There are many types of feasibility they are :-

### Technical Feasibility:-

- The development of the system is technically feasible as the various technological needs for the development and deployment are fulfilled. The system should be developed by using familiar software and hardware. It describes whether our project is technical feasible or not. High speed processors make system more feasible.

### Economic Feasibility :-

- Economic feasibility includes the development cost, operation cost, maintenance cost made for the project. If the developer is not economic feasible then it cannot make their project.

## 4. About Back-end

### ❍ MySqli

- ❍ MYSQLI is a database management system.
- ❍ MYSQLI is a relational database management system.
- ❍ MYSQLI software is open source. The MYSQLI database server is very fast, reliable, and easy to use.
- ❍ MYSQLI server works in client/server or embedded.

# 5. About Front-end

## ❍ Introduction Of HTML

- ❍ A simple markup language used to create hypertext documents that are portable from one platform to another. HTML files are simple ASCII text files with codes embedded (indicated by markup tags) to denote formatting and hypertext links.

- ❍ Many people who use HTML to create Web pages or other documents find Notepad a useful tool for writing in HTML. Because Notepad supports only very basic formatting, you cannot accidentally save special formatting in documents that need to remain pure text.

- ❍ Many word processors provide additional tools or converters to help you create HTML documents. But, if you are creating simple pages or if you want to make a few quick changes, Notepad opens files quickly. Also, Notepad shows all of the HTML tags so you can troubleshoot your page. Not all word processors or converters make the HTML code available.

## ❍ Introduction Of CSS

- ❍ CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets and is a simple styling language which allows attaching style to HTML elements.

- ❍ Style Sheets are templates, very similar to templates in desktop publishing applications, containing a collection of rules declared to various selectors (elements).

- ❍ Cascade is a method of defining the weight (importance) of individual styling rules thus allowing conflicting rules to be sorted out should such rules apply to the same selector.

## ❍ Introduction Of JavaScript

- ❍ JavaScript was designed to add interactivity into HTML pages.

- ❍ JavaScript is a scripting language (a light weight programming language).

- A JavaScript consists of lines of executable computer codes.
- A JavaScript is usually embedded directly into HTML pages.
- JavaScript is an interpreted language (means that script execute without preliminary compilation).
- Everyone can use JavaScript without purchasing a license.

## Introduction Of PHP

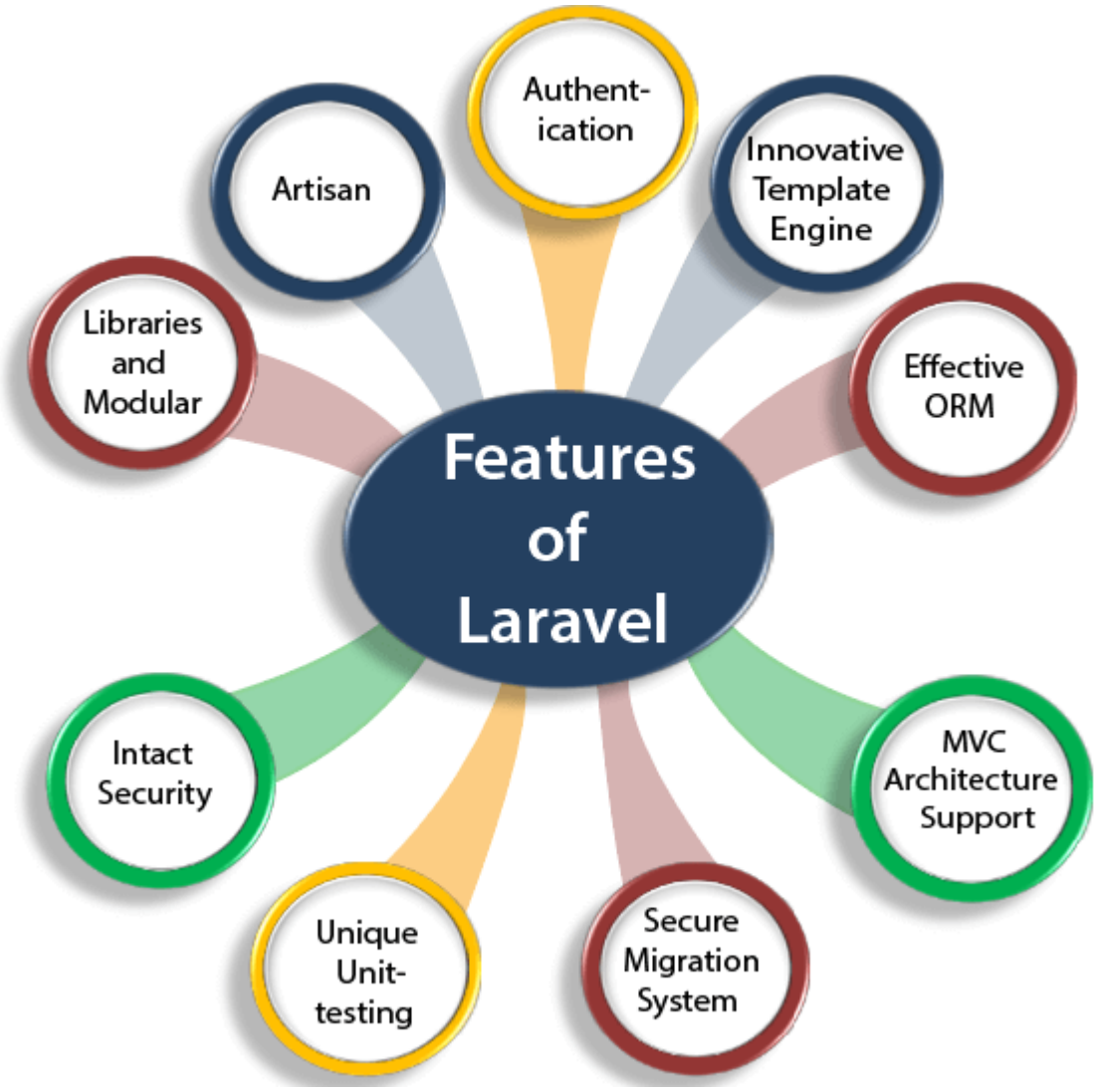
- PHP can be defined as," a Language that is used to develop web Page. The main use of PHP is to generate Dynamic Effects with the Help of function and scripting languages i.e. JavaScript, VBScript Etc...
- The full form of PHP is Personal Home Page. It is also known as 'Hypertext Preprocessor'. Resumes Leadoff Software Engineer, Apache team Member is the creator and original deicing force behind PHP. The first past of PHP was developed for his personal use in late 1994. By the middle of 1997, PHP was being user on approximately 50,000 sites worldwide web.
- PHP is server site scripting language, which can be embedded in HTML or use as a stand-Alone. PHP is case- sensitive language. In fact, most of what PHP does is invisible to the end user. PHP is an official module of Apache HTTP server.

## Introduction Of Bootstrap

- Bootstrap is a free and open-source tool collection for creating responsive websites and web applications.
- It is the most popular HTML, CSS, and JavaScript framework for developing responsive, mobile-first websites.
- It solves many problems which we had once, one of which is the cross-browser compatibility issue. Nowadays, the websites are perfect for all the browsers and for all sizes of screens (Desktop, Tablets, and Phones).

## ❍ Introduction Of Laravel

❍ Laravel is a PHP based web framework for building high-end web applications using its significant and graceful syntaxes. It comes with a robust collection of tools and provides application architecture. Moreover, it includes various characteristics of technologies like ASP.NET MVC, CodeIgniter, Ruby on Rails, and many more. This framework is an open-source framework. It facilitates developers by saving huge time and helps reduce thinking and planning to develop the entire website from scratch.



# 6. Software Requirement And Specification

## a) Introduction

- A **software requirements specification (SRS)** includes in-depth descriptions of the software that will be developed.
- Functional requirement as well as hardware and software requirement is also identified while software requirement and specification.
- It also includes the yield and cost of the software.

## b) Functional Requirement

- User can surf the website but if user want to buy a product then user must have to register.
- User can Contact us via form.
- Admin only can insert, update or delete the category and product as per requirement.
- Cash on delivery.

## c) Hardware And Software Requirement

- Window 7 to window 11
- MS office
- xampp
- Chrome
- 2.4 GHz. Processor
- 4 GB RAM
- VS code

## 7. Data Dictionary

❍ **Table Name : admin_details**

❍ **Description: This table provide all the personal information of admin.**

| Field | Data type | Constraint |
|---|---|---|
| admin_id | integer | primary key , ai |
| admin_name | string | not null |
| admin_email | string | not null |
| admin_phone | biginteger | not null |
| admin_psw | string | not null |
| admin_pic | Text | not null |
| admin_address_line1 | Text | not null |
| admin_address_line2 | Text | not null |
| admin_city | Text | not null |
| admin_state | Text | not null |
| admin_pincode | biginteger | not null |
| admin_verification_question | Text | not null |
| admin_verification_answer | Text | Not null |
| admin_status | tinyint(1) | Not null |

❍ **Table Name : category**

❍ **Description : Provide all information of category .**

| Field | Data type | Constraint |
|---|---|---|
| cat_id | integer | primary key ai |
| cat_name | string | not null |
| cat_img | text | not null |
| cat_status | boolean | not null |

❍ **Table Name : brand**

❍ **Description : Provide all information of brands .**

| Field | Data type | Constraint |
|---|---|---|
| brand_id | integer | primary key ai |
| brand_name | string | not null |
| brand_logo | text | not null |
| brand_status | integer | not null |

❍ **Table name : contact**

❍ **Description : Provide all the details of customer and other users who want to contact Baby Care.**

| Field | Data type | Constraint |
|---|---|---|
| con_id | integer | primary key ai |
| con_name | string | not null |
| con_email | string | not null |
| con_sub | string | not null |
| con_messege | text | not null |

❍ **Table Name : cart**

❍ **Description : Provide details of product , user id and total amount of product which is sold.**

| Field | Data type | Constraint |
|---|---|---|
| cart_id | integer | primary key ai |
| user_id | integer | not null |
| pro_id | text | not null |
| Total_price | biginteger(20) | not null |

❍ **Table name : feedback**

❍ **Description : Contain product review.**

| Field | Data type | Constraint |
|---|---|---|
| feed_id | integer | primary key ai |
| Pro_id | integer | not null |
| User_id | integer | not null |
| feed_sub | string | not null |
| feed_messege | text | not null |
| Feed_status | Boolean | Not null |

❍ **Table Name : user**

❍ **Description : Contain user details.**

| Field | Data type | Constraint |
|---|---|---|
| user_id | integer | primary key , ai |
| user_name | string | not null |
| user_email | string | not null |
| user_phone | biginteger | not null |
| user_psw | string | not null |
| user_pic | Text | not null |
| user_address_line1 | Text | not null |
| user_address_line2 | Text | not null |
| user_city | Text | not null |
| user_state | Text | not null |
| user_pincode | biginteger | not null |
| user_verification_question | Text | not null |
| user_verification_answer | Text | Not null |
| user_status | boolean | Not null |

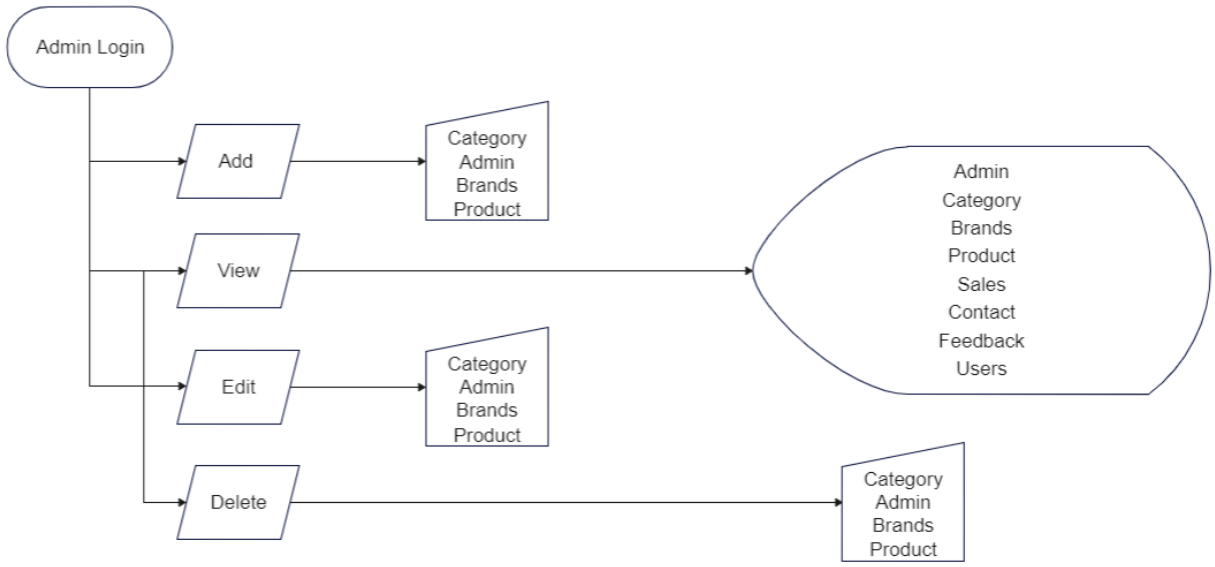
❍ **Table Name : product**

❍ **Description : Contain product details.**

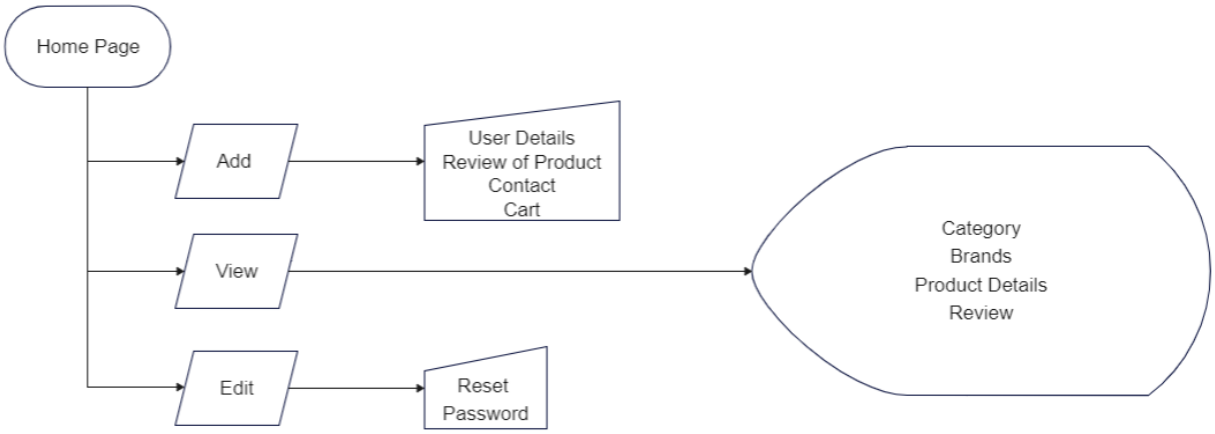
| Field | Data type | Constraint |
|---|---|---|
| pro_id | integer | primary key ai |
| cat_id | integer | not null |
| brand_id | integer | not null |
| Pro_name | string | not null |
| pro_price | biginteger | not null |
| pro_img | text | not null |
| pro_unit | text | not null |
| pro_description | text | not null |
| pro_status | text | not null |
| pro_details | text | not null |
| pro_status | boolean | not null |

# 8. Flow Chart

## Admin side

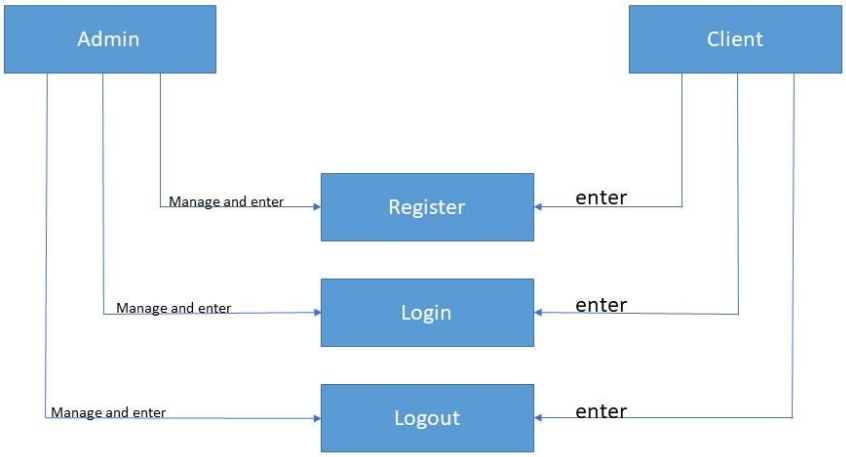



## Client side



# 9. Data Flow Diagram

## 0 level client side

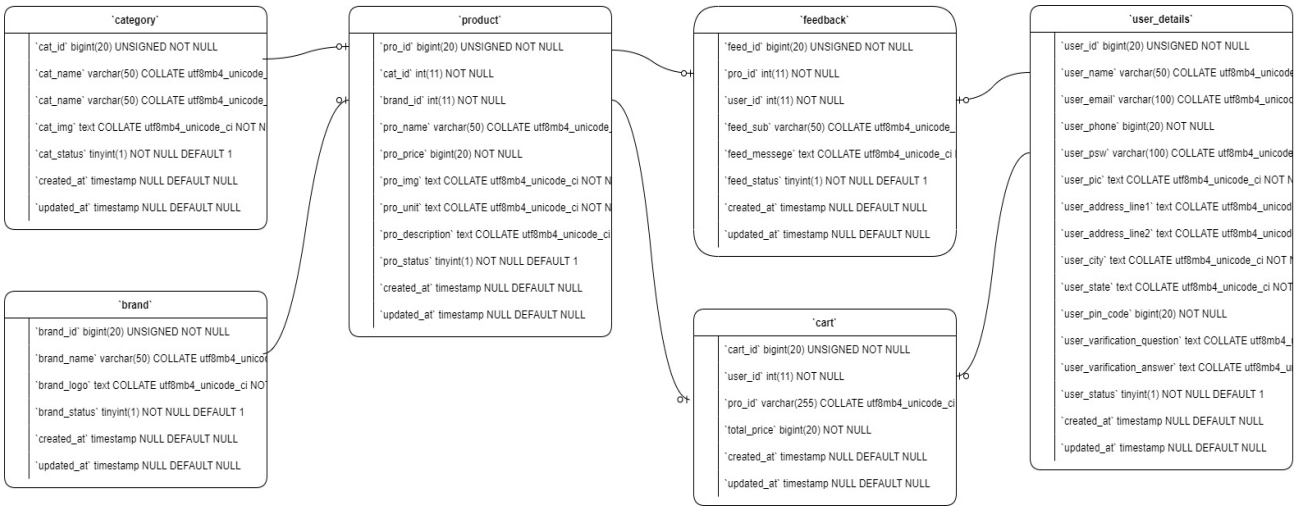



Manage: create , delete , update and view

## Level 1 Client


## Level 1 Admin

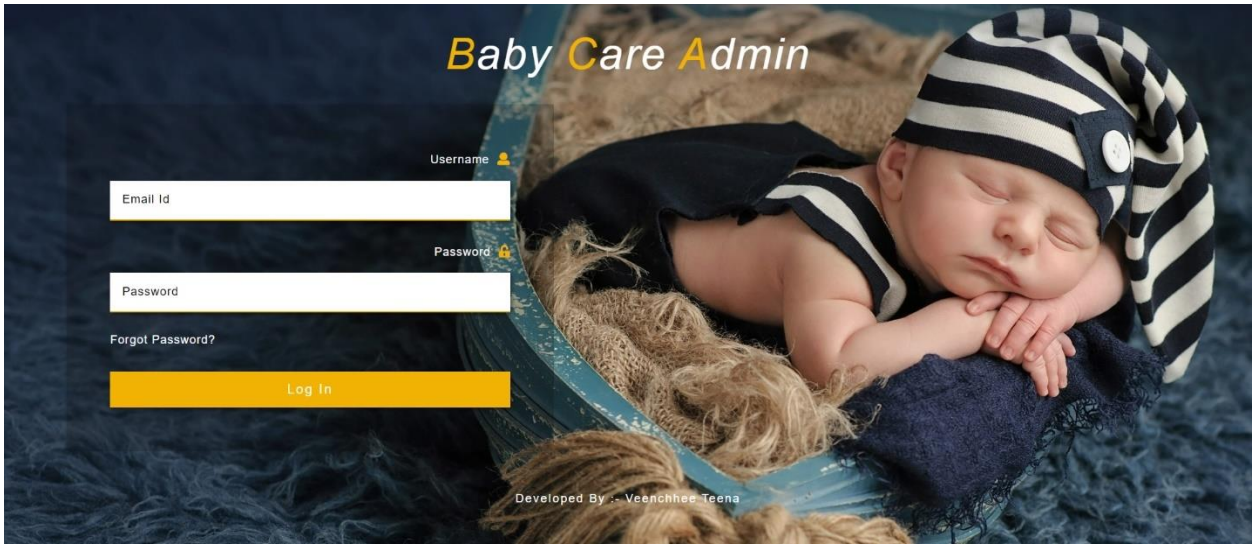
# 10. ER Diagram



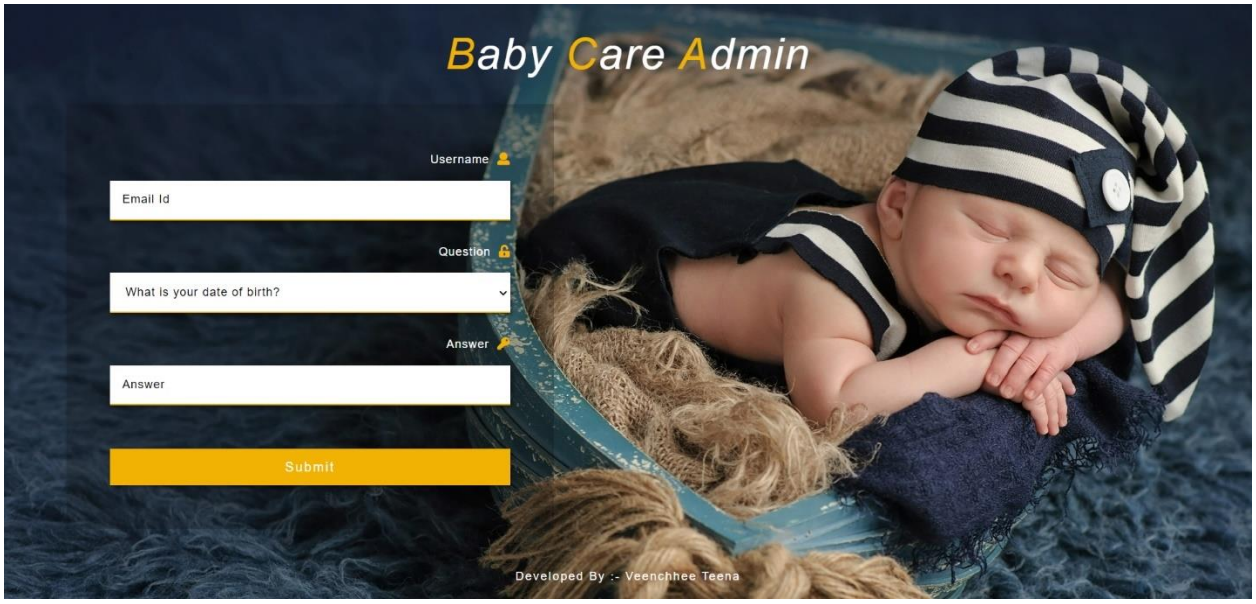
# 11. Screen Layouts

## Admin side layouts

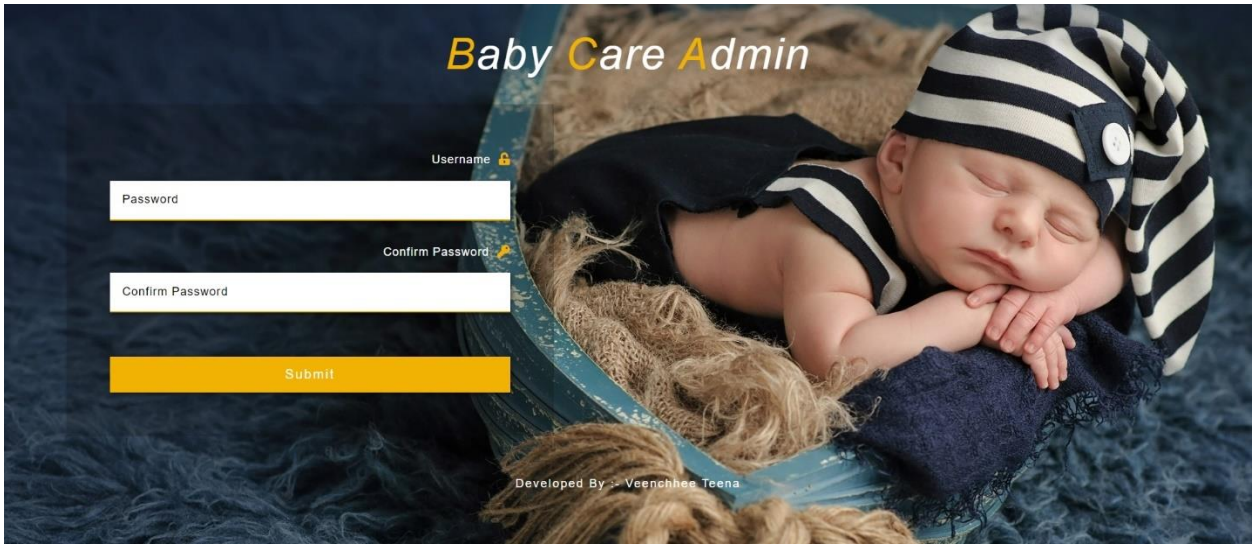
### Login Page



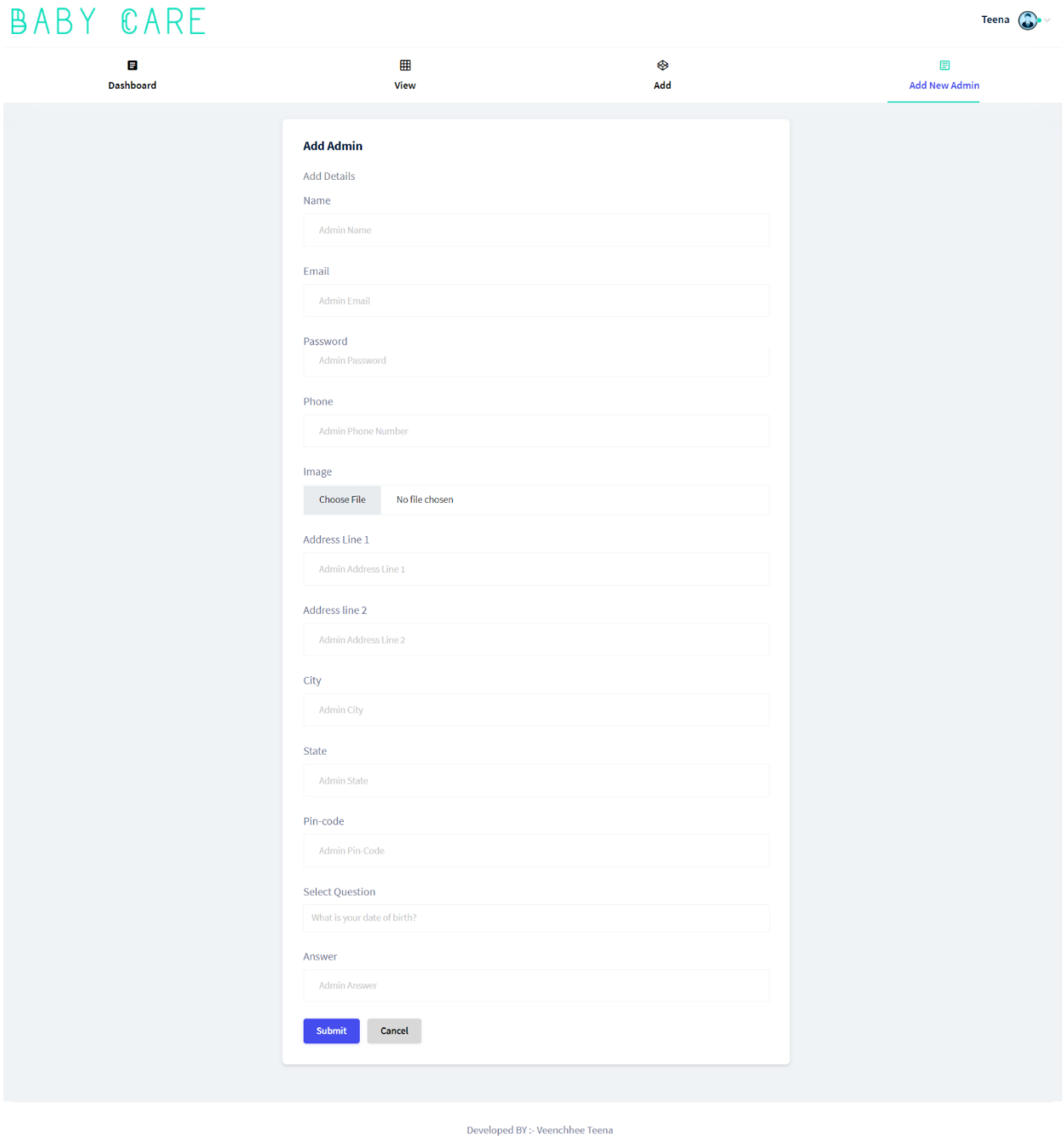

### Forgot Password



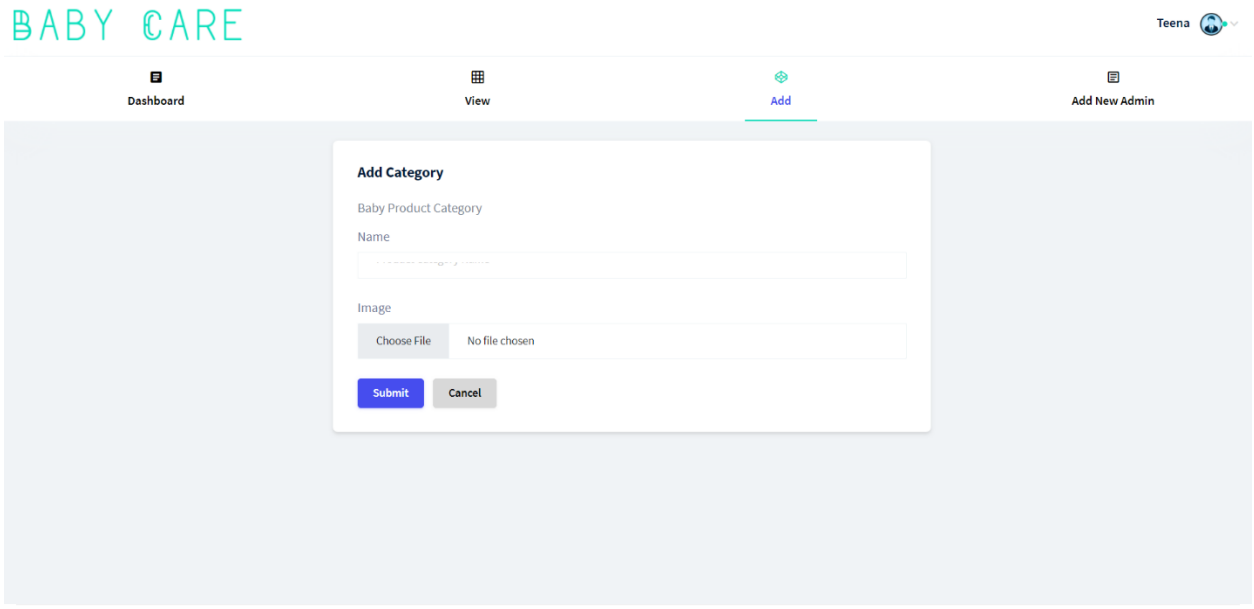
# Reset Password



# Add Admin

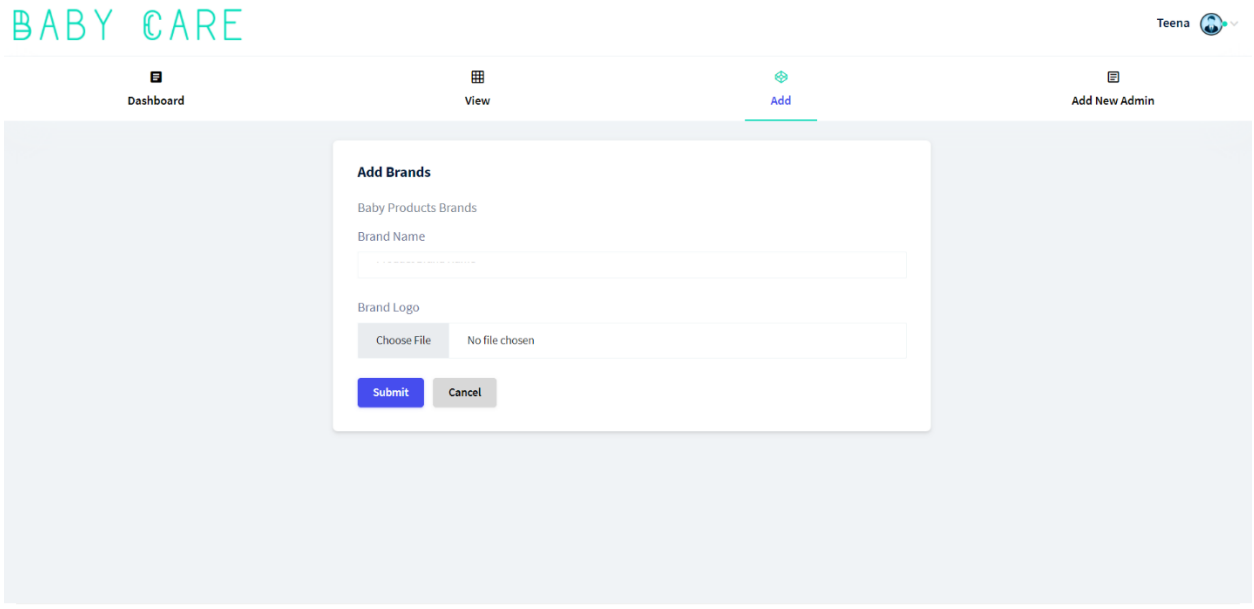

BABY CARE
Teena
Dashboard
View
Add
Add New Admin
Add Admin
Add Details
Name
Admin Name
Email
Admin Email
Password
Admin Password
Phone
Admin Phone Number
Image
Choose File
No file chosen
Address Line 1
Admin Address Line 1
Address line 2
Admin Address Line 2
City
Admin City
State
Admin State
Pin-code
Admin Pin-Code
Select Question
What is your date of birth?
Answer
Admin Answer
Submit
Cancel
Developed BY :- Veenchhee Teena

## Category Page




Developed BY :- Veenchhee Teena

## Brand Page

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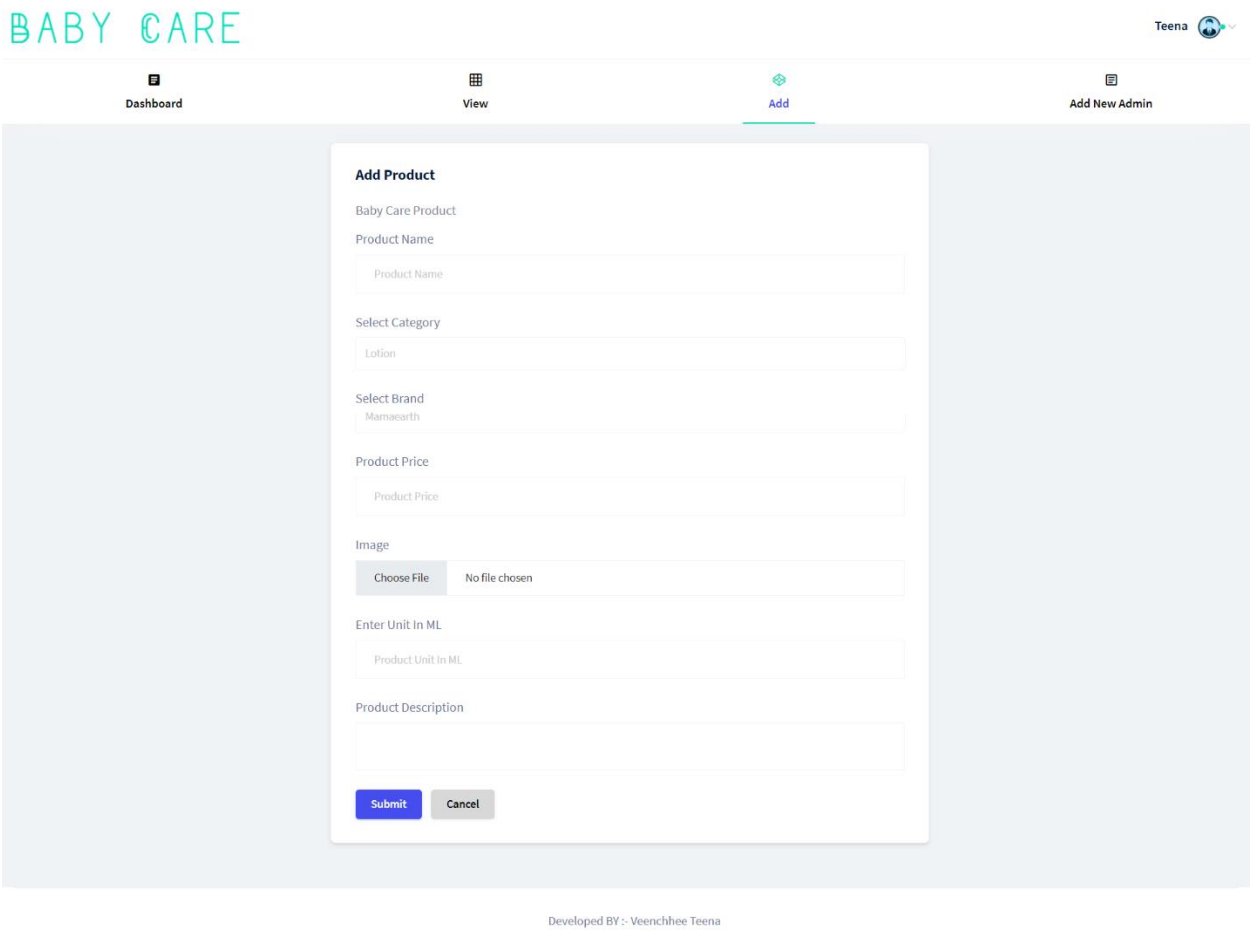
# Product Page



# View Category

BABY CARE

Teena

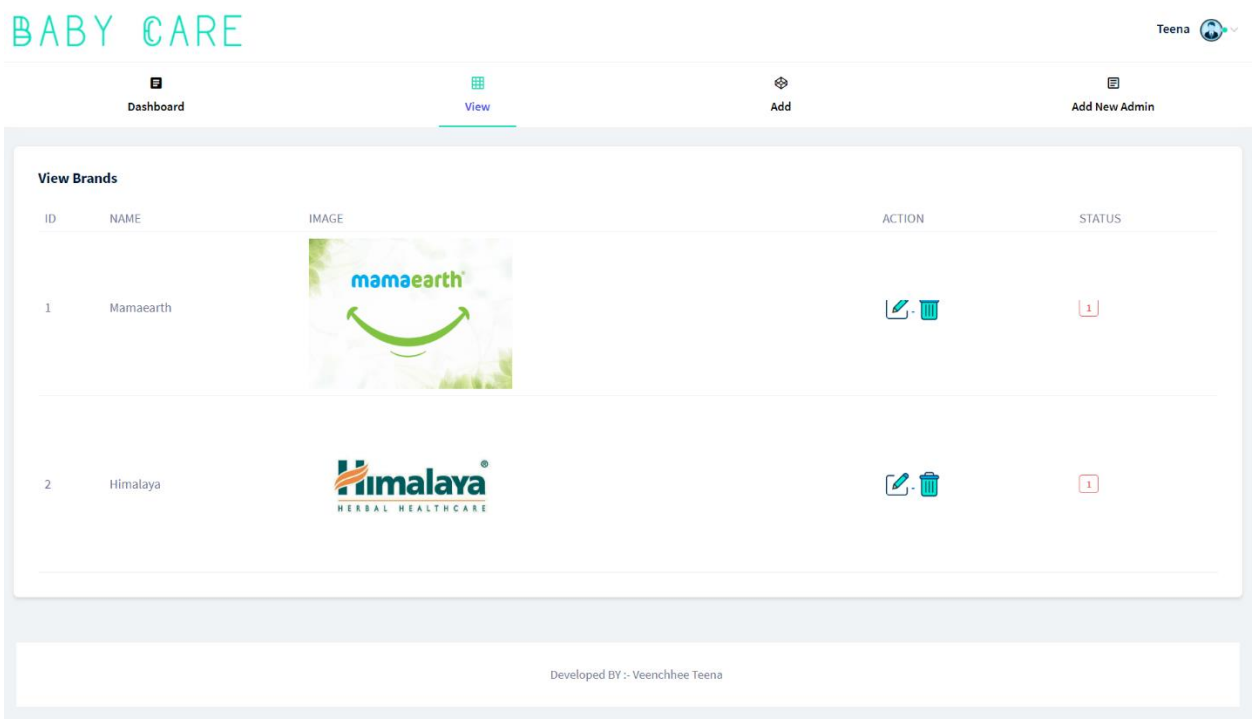
Dashboard | View | Add | Add New Admin

**View Category**

| ID | NAME | IMAGE | ACTION | STATUS |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Lotion |  | | 1 |
| 2 | Sampoo |  | | 1 |
| 3 | Cream |  | | 1 |
| 4 | BodyWash |  | | 1 |
| 5 | HairOil |  | | 1 |
| 6 | SunScreen |  | | 1 |
| 8 | MassageOil |  Massage Oil | | 1 |

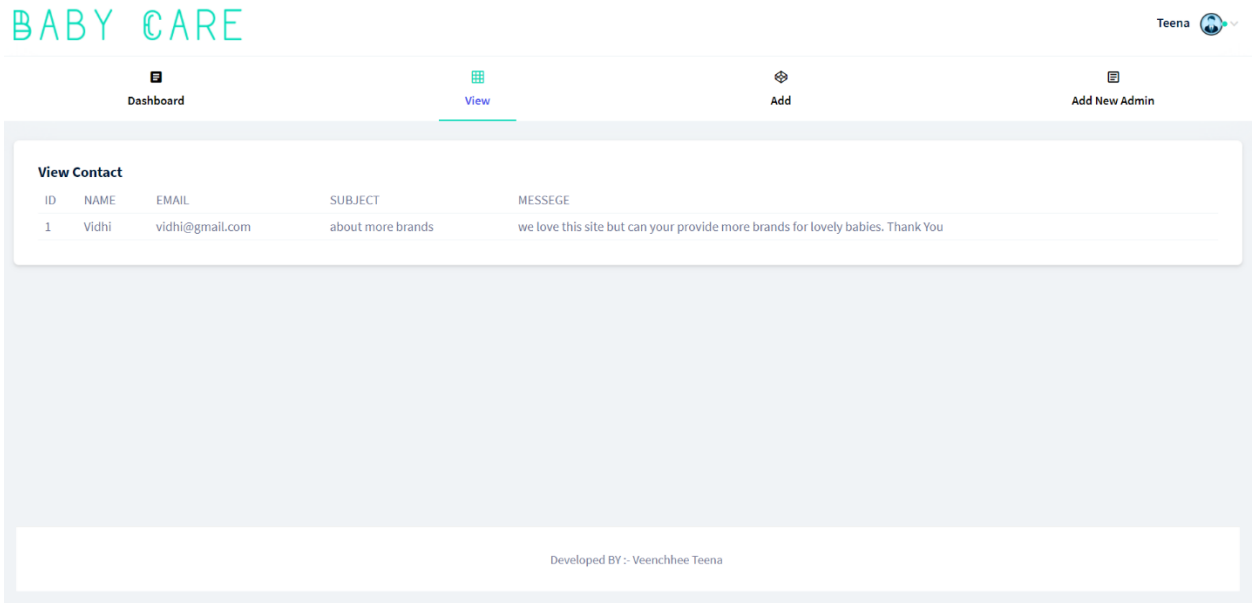
Developed BY :- Veenchhee Teena

# View Brand

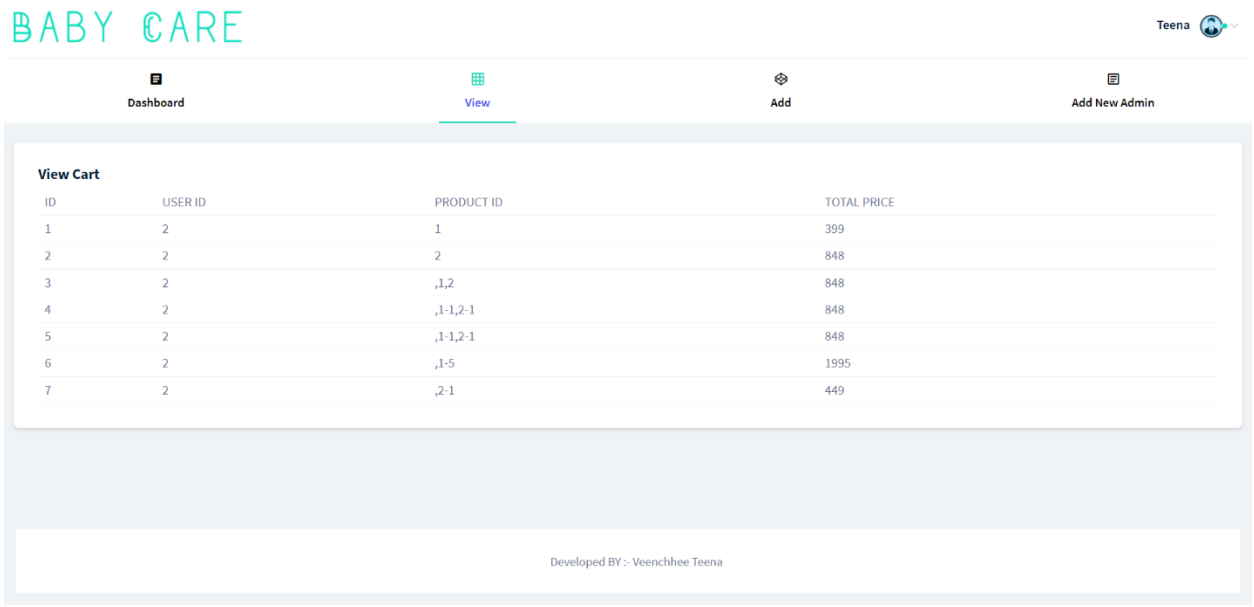

BABY CARE
Teena
Dashboard
View
Add
Add New Admin
View Brands
ID
NAME
IMAGE
ACTION
STATUS
1
Mamaearth
mamaearth
2
Himalaya
Himalaya
HERBAL HEALTHCARE
Developed BY :- Veenchhee Teena

# View Product

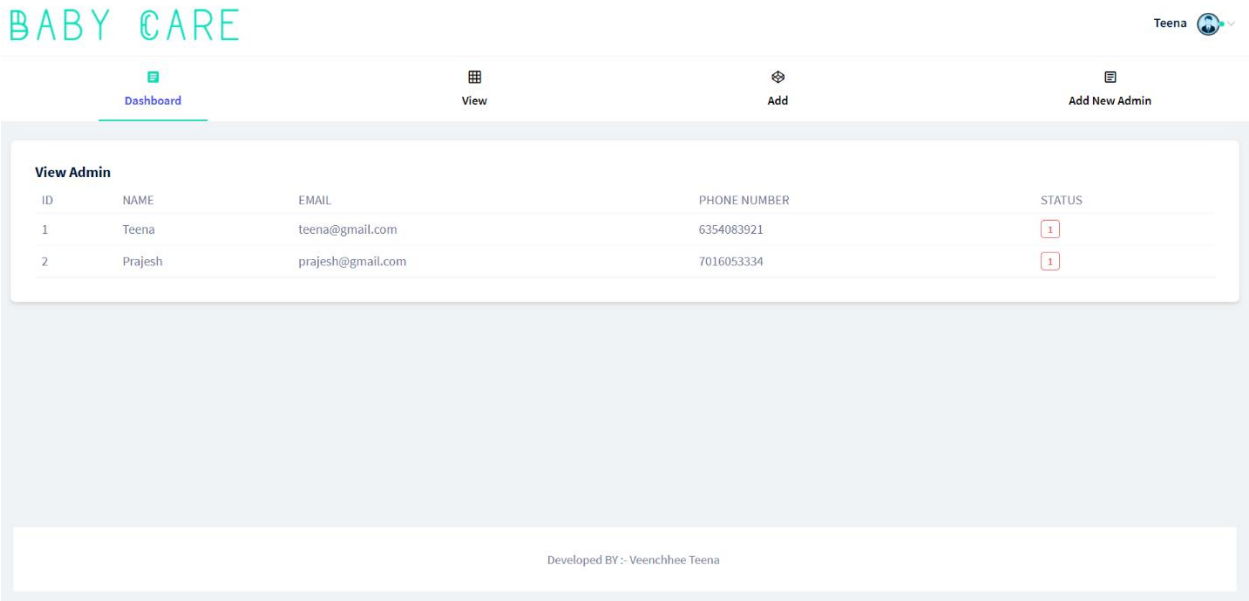
# View Contact



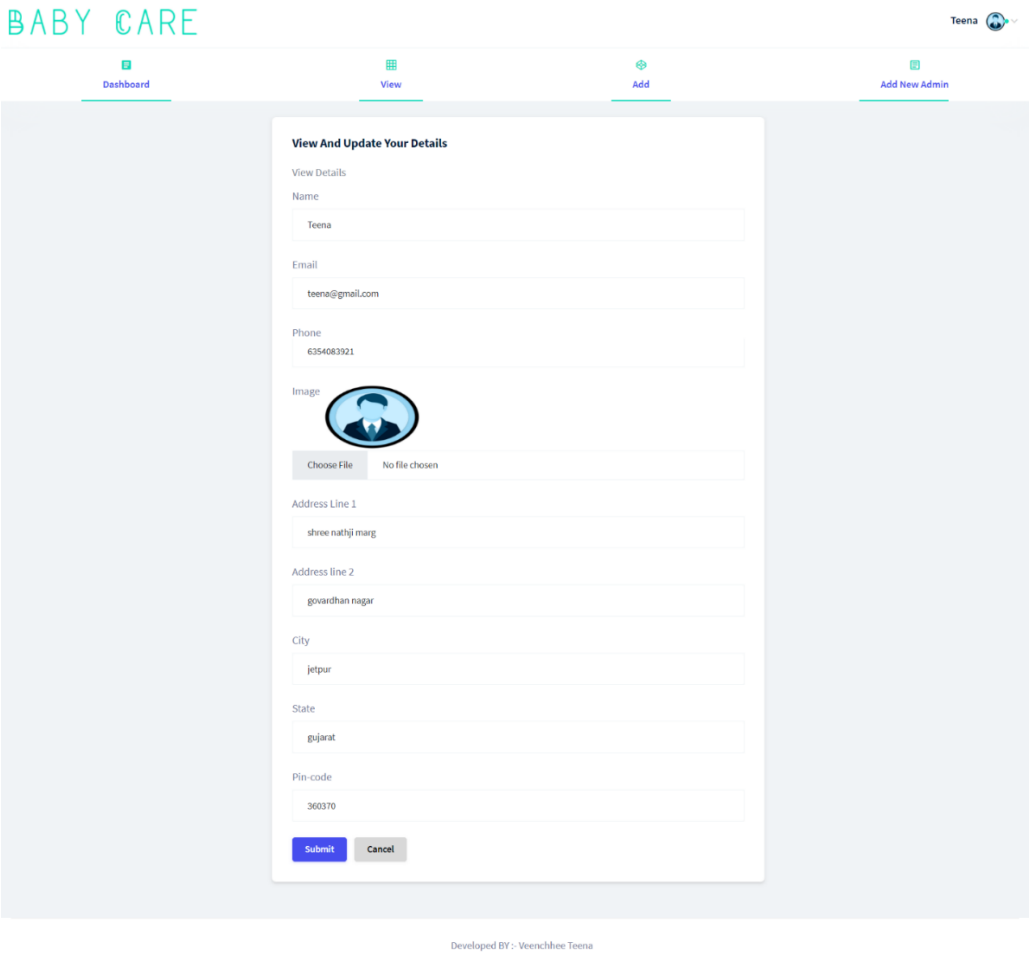

# View Sales



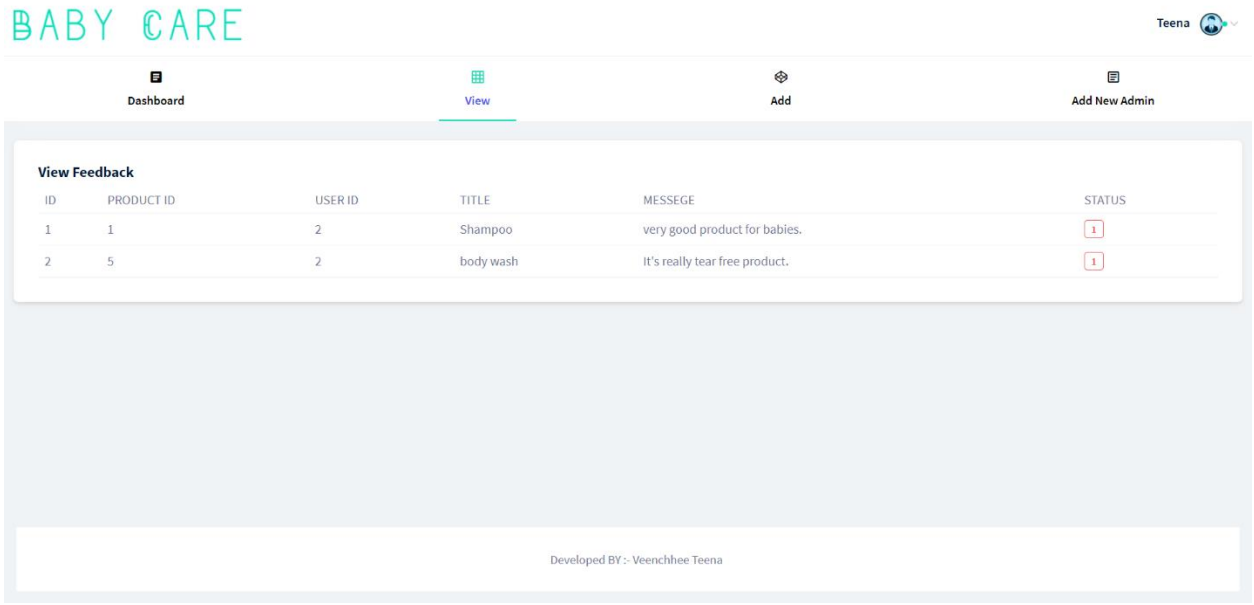
## View All Admin



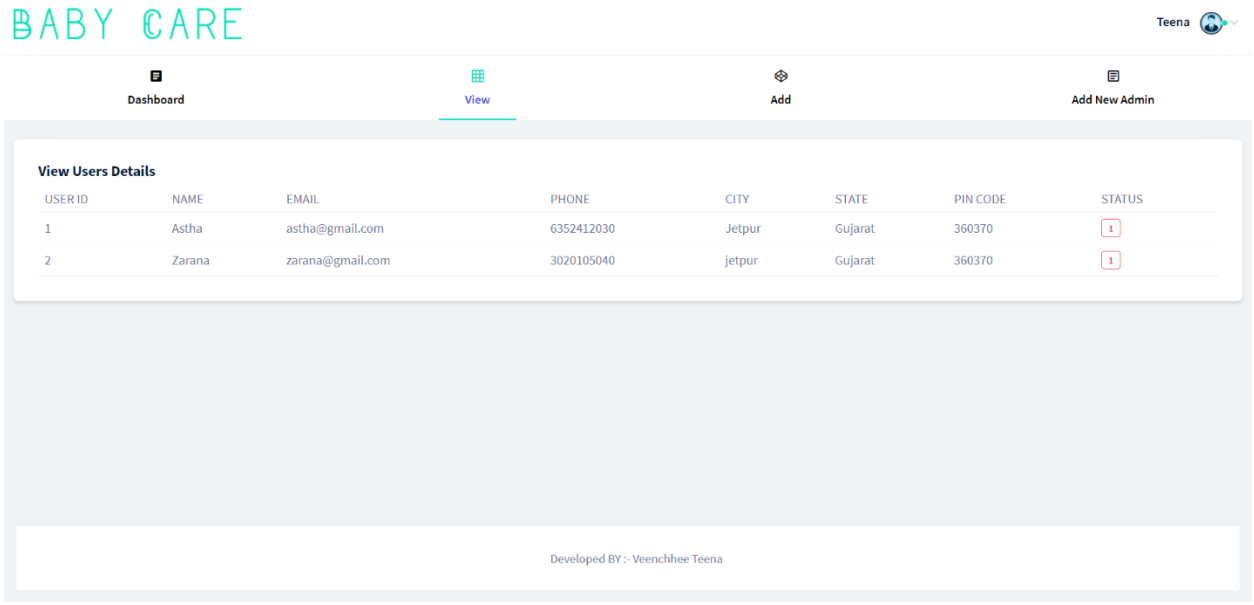

## View Profile



# View Feedback

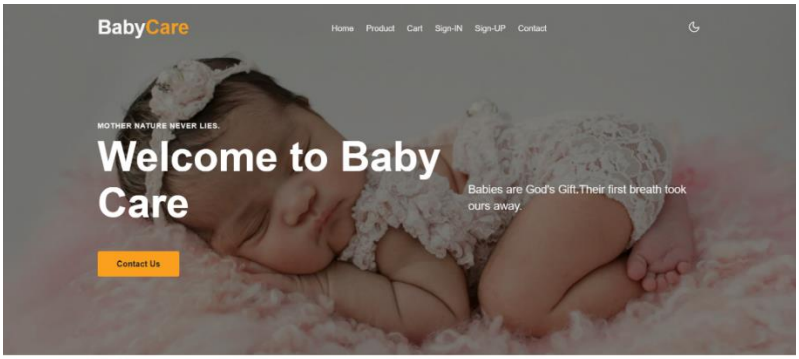



# View User Details

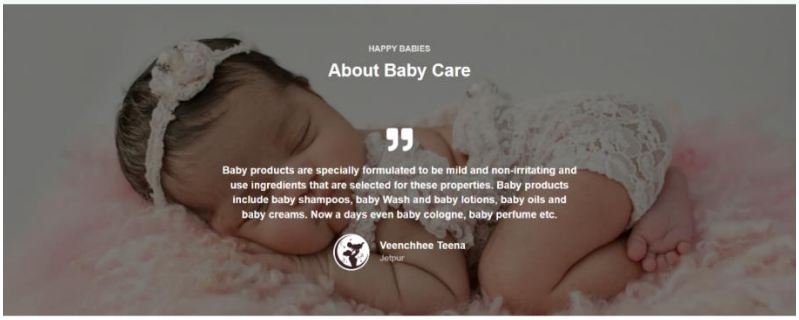


# Client Side

## Home Page



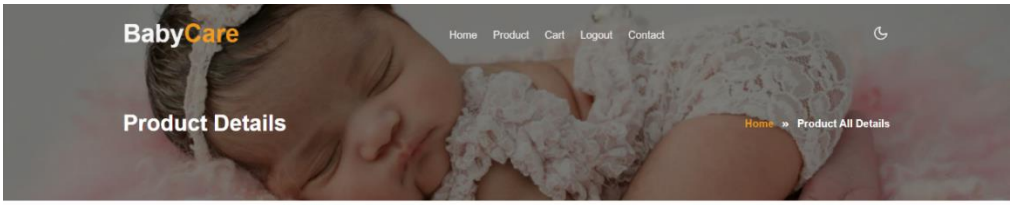




# Product Page

# Product Details





## Deeply Nourishing

**PRICE :-**
Rs. 399

**UNIT :-**
400 ML

**DESCRIPTION :-**
Coconut Oil : It reduces the chances of developing irritation or inflammation on the skin. It increases moisture retention and prevents the skin from becoming too dry. Baby body wash Orange Essential Oil Orange Essential Oil : It is an antiseptic and an anti-inflammatory ingredient. Vitamin C present in this oil helps in protecting and healing the skin. Best baby body wash in India with Jojoba Oil Jojoba Oil : It is rich in essential Vitamins and Minerals, including Vitamins E and B-complex, Zinc, Copper, Selenium, Chromium, and Iodine, which provide nourishment to baby's skin. Deeply Nourishing Body Wash for babies with aloe vera extract Aloe Vera Extract : It is a gel extracted from plants, and has immense powers to heal and moisturize the skin while being gentle

**ENTER QUENTITY :-**

1 Add To Cart

WELCOME TO BABY CARE WORLD.

## Product Review

Subject

Enter Subject

Review

Submit Review

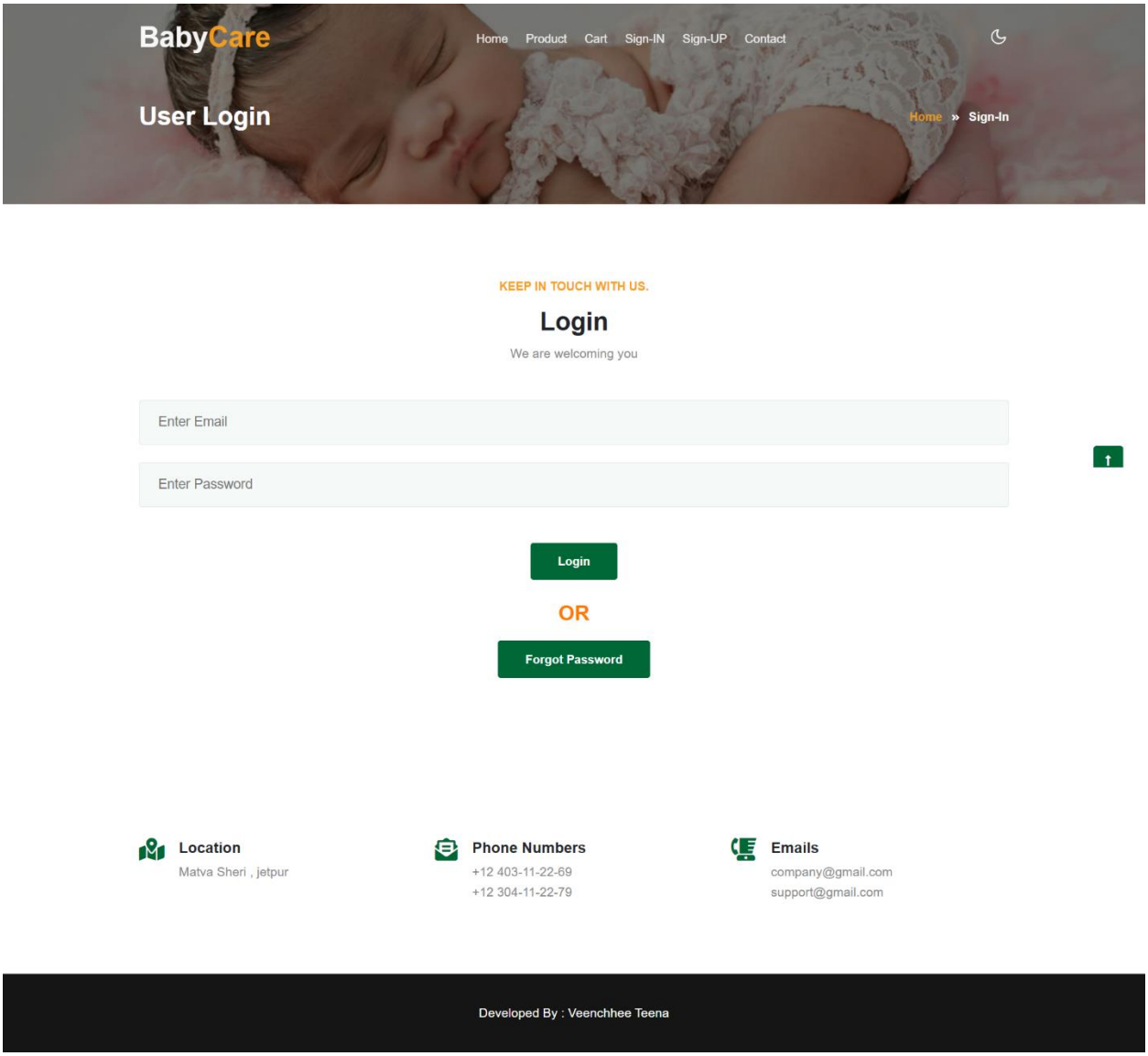
## Review

**Zarana**
zarana@gmail.com
BODY WASH

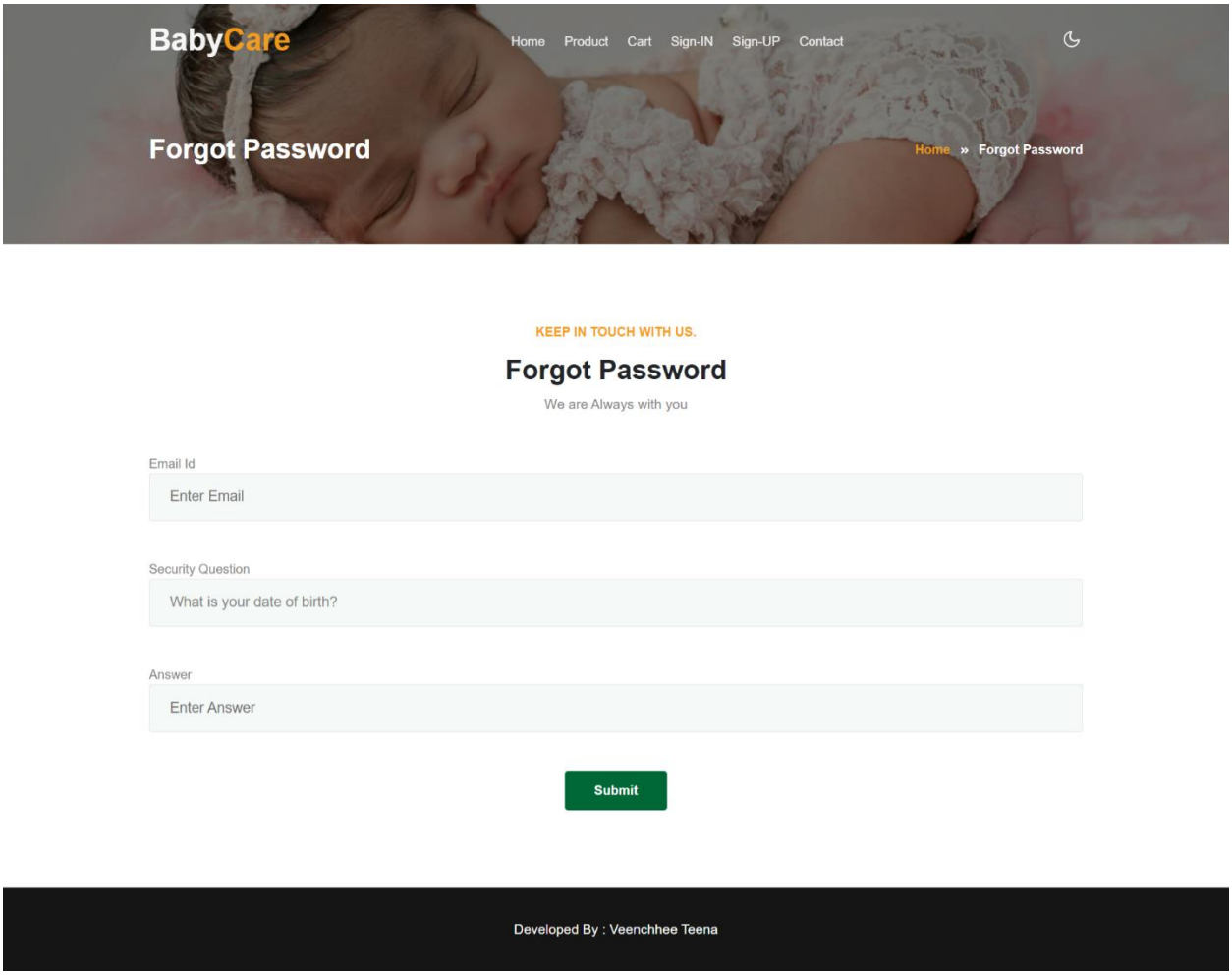
**REVIEW :-**
It's really tear free product.

# Registration Page

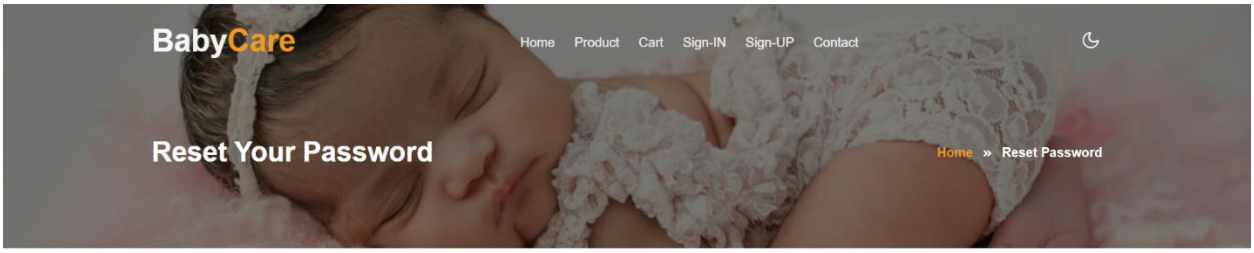
# Login Page


BabyCare
Home Product Cart Sign-IN Sign-UP Contact
User Login
Home » Sign-In
KEEP IN TOUCH WITH US.
Login
We are welcoming you
Enter Email
Enter Password
Login
OR
Forgot Password
Location
Matva Sheri , jetpur
Phone Numbers
+12 403-11-22-69
+12 304-11-22-79
Emails
company@gmail.com
support@gmail.com
Developed By : Veenchhee Teena

# Forgot Password



# Reset Password




KEEP IN TOUCH WITH US.

## Enter New Password

We are Always with you

Password

Enter Password

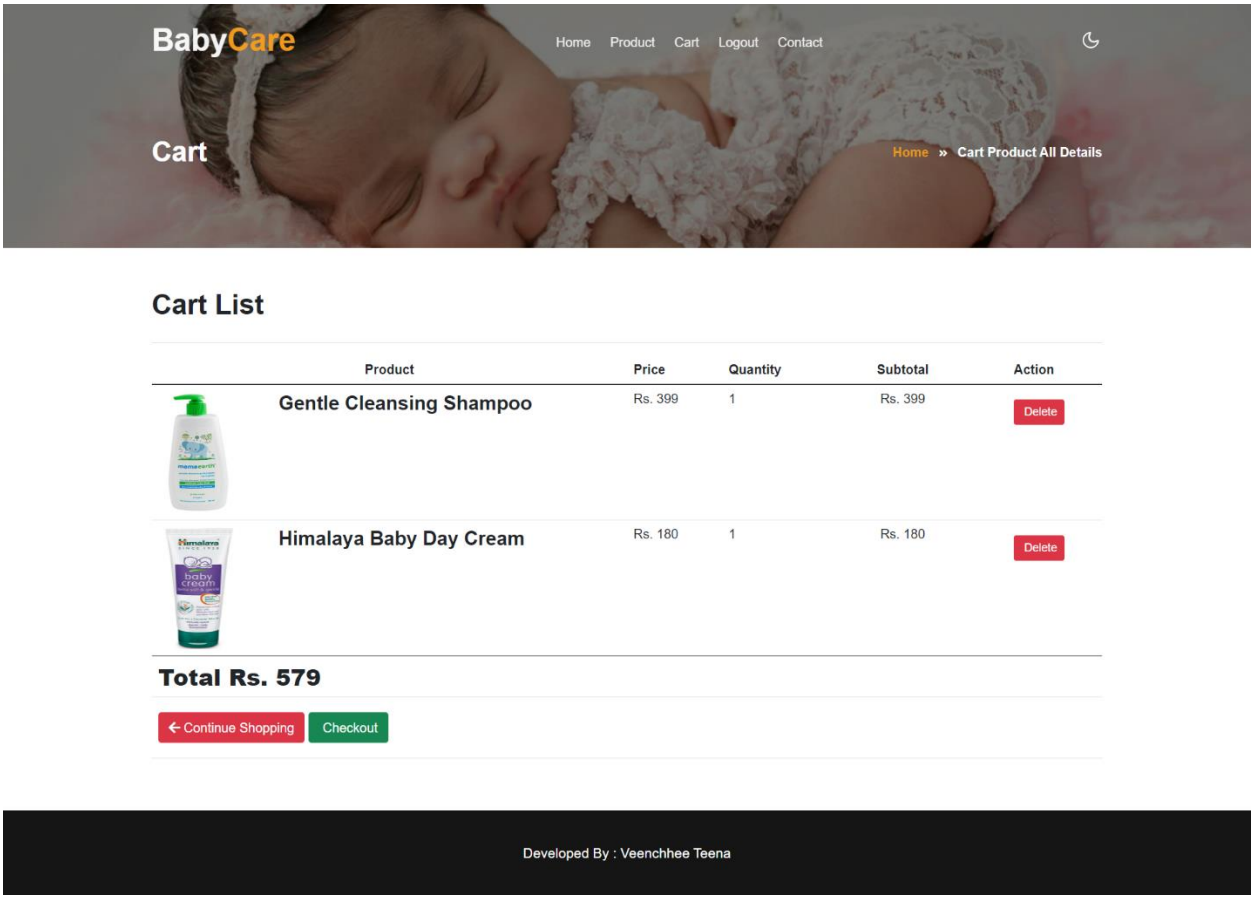
Confirm Password

Enter Password Again

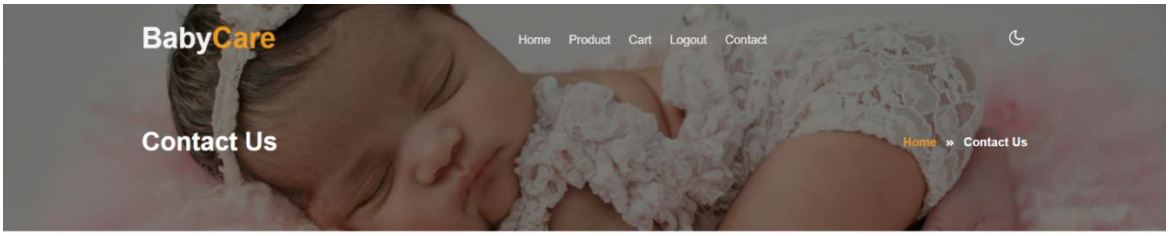
Submit

Developed By : Veenchhee Teena

# Cart Page


BabyCare
Home
Product
Cart
Logout
Contact
Cart
Home » Cart Product All Details
Cart List
Product
Price
Quantity
Subtotal
Action
Gentle Cleansing Shampoo
Rs. 399
1
Rs. 399
Delete
Himalaya Baby Day Cream
Rs. 180
1
Rs. 180
Delete
Total Rs. 579
Continue Shopping
Checkout
Developed By : Veenchhee Teena

# Contact Page

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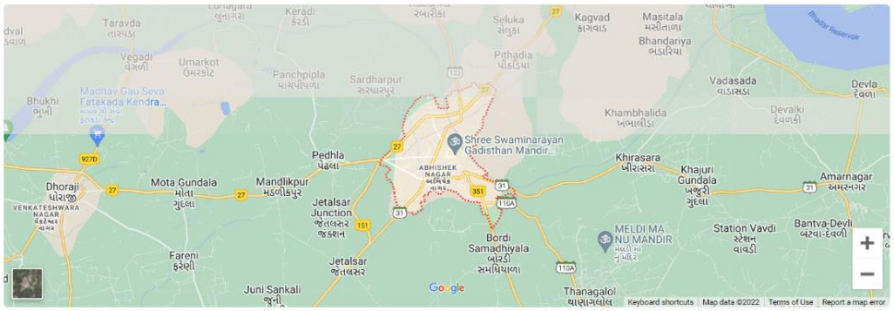


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# 12. Testing

## a) White Box Testing

"White box testing" (also known as clear, glass box or structural testing) is a testing technique which evaluates the code and the internal structure of a program.

White box testing involves looking at the structure of the code. When you know the internal structure of a product, tests can be conducted to ensure that the internal operations performed according to the specification. And all internal components have been adequately exercised.

**White Box Testing is coverage of the specification in the code:**

**1. Code coverage**

**2. Segment coverage:** Ensure that each code statement is executed once.

**3. Branch Coverage or Node Testing:** Coverage of each code branch in from all possible was.

**4. Compound Condition Coverage:** For multiple conditions test each condition with multiple paths and combination of the different path to reach that condition.

**5. Basis Path Testing:** Each independent path in the code is taken for testing.

**6. Data Flow Testing (DFT):** In this approach you track the specific variables through each possible calculation, thus defining the set of intermediate paths through the code.DFT tends to reflect dependencies but it is mainly through sequences of data manipulation. In short, each data variable is tracked and its use is verified. This approach tends to uncover bugs like variables used but not initialize, or declared but not used, and so on.

**7. Path Testing:** Path testing is where all possible paths through the code are defined and covered. It's a time-consuming task.

**8. Loop Testing:** These strategies relate to testing single loops, concatenated loops, and nested loops. Independent and dependent code loops and values are tested by this approach.

Why we perform WBT?

**To ensure:**

- That all independent paths within a module have been exercised at least once.
- All logical decisions verified on their true and false values.
- All loops executed at their boundaries and within their operational bounds internal data structures validity.

## b) Black Box Testing

Black box testing involves testing a system with no prior knowledge of its internal workings. A tester provides an input, and observes the output generated by the system under test. This makes it possible to identify how the system responds to expected and unexpected user actions, its response time, usability issues and reliability issues.

Black box testing is a powerful testing technique because it exercises a system end-to-end. Just like end-users “don’t care” how a system is coded or architected, and expect to receive an appropriate response to their requests, a tester can simulate user activity and see if the system delivers on its promises. Along the way, a black box test evaluates all relevant subsystems, including UI/UX, web server or application server, database, dependencies, and integrated systems.

## Types Of Black Box Testing

Black box testing can be applied to three main types of tests: functional, non-functional, and regression testing.

1. Functional Testing

Black box testing can test specific functions or features of the software under test. For example, checking that it is possible to log in using correct user credentials, and not possible to log in using wrong credentials.

Non-Functional Testing

Black box testing can check additional aspects of the software, beyond features and functionality. A non-functional test does not check “if” the software can perform a specific action but “how” it performs that action.

2. Regression Testing

Black box testing can be used to check if a new version of the software exhibits a regression, or degradation in capabilities, from one version to the next.

## Black Box Testing Techniques

1. Equivalence Partitioning

Testers can divide possible inputs into groups or “partitions”, and test only one example input from each group. For example, if a system requires a user’s birth date and provides the same response for all users under the age of 18, and a different response for users over 18, it is sufficient for testers to check one birth date in the “under 18” group and one date in the “over 18” group.

2. Boundary Value Analysis

Testers can identify that a system has a special response around a specific boundary value. For example, a specific field may accept only values between 0 and 99. Testers can focus on the boundary values (-1, 0, 99 and 100), to see if the system is accepting and rejecting inputs correctly.

3. Decision Table Testing

Many systems provide outputs based on a set of conditions. Testers can then identify “rules” which are a combination of conditions, identify the outcome of each rule, and design a test case for each rule.

## c) Unit Box Testing

**Unit Testing** is a software testing technique by means of which individual units of software i.e. group of computer program modules, usage procedures, and operating procedures are tested to determine whether they are suitable for use or not. It is a testing method using which every independent module is tested to determine if there is an issue by the developer himself. It is correlated with the functional correctness of the independent modules. Unit Testing is defined as a type of software testing where individual components of a software are tested. Unit Testing of the software product is carried out during the development of an application. An individual component may be either an individual function or a procedure. Unit Testing is typically performed by the developer.

Objective of Unit Testing:

The objective of Unit Testing is:

1. To isolate a section of code.
2. To verify the correctness of the code.
3. To test every function and procedure.
4. To fix bugs early in the development cycle and to save costs.
5. To help the developers to understand the code base and enable them to make changes quickly.
6. To help with code reuse.

Unit Testing Techniques:

There are 3 types of Unit Testing Techniques. They are

1. **Black Box Testing:** This testing technique is used in covering the unit tests for input, user interface, and output parts.
2. **White Box Testing:** This technique is used in testing the functional behavior of the system by giving the input and checking the functionality output including the internal design structure and code of the modules.
3. **Gray Box Testing:** This technique is used in executing the relevant test cases, test methods, test functions, and analyzing the code performance for the modules.

### d) Integration Box Testing

- Integration testing is the second level of testing in which we test a group of related modules.

- It aims at finding interfacing issues b/w the modules i.e. if the individual units can be integrated into a sub-system correctly.
- It is of four types – Big-bang, top-down, bottom-up, and Hybrid.
    1. In **big bang integration**, all the modules are first required to be completed and then integrated. After integration, testing is carried out on the integrated unit as a whole.

    2. In **top-down integration** testing, the testing flow starts from top-level modules that are higher in the hierarchy towards the lower-level modules. As there is a possibility that the lower-level modules might not have been developed while beginning with top-level modules.

       So, in those cases, stubs are used which are nothing but dummy modules or functions that simulate the functioning of a module by accepting the parameters received by the module and giving an acceptable result.

    3. **Bottom-up integration testing** is also based on an incremental approach but it starts from lower-level modules, moving upwards to the higher-level modules. Again the higher-level modules might not have been developed by the time lower modules are tested. So, in those cases, drivers are used. These drivers simulate the functionality of higher-level modules in order to test lower-level modules.

    4. **Hybrid integration testing** is also called the Sandwich integration approach. This approach is a combination of both top-down and bottom-up integration testing. Here, the integration starts from the middle layer, and testing is carried out in both directions, making use of both stubs and drivers, whenever necessary.

## 13. User Manual

- User have to register and login manually.
- User can see product via category and brand.
- User can also view all product together.
- User can change password.
- User can add product to cart and also remove from cart.

## 14. Limitation

1. User can't change his/her profile.

## References

https://www.amazon.in/

https://www.flipkart.com/

https://www.mamaearth.in/

https://himalayawellness.in/