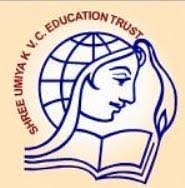
**HOUSE HOLD SERVICES**

****

System Development Project

On

House Hold Services

For

Partial fulfilment of

Bachelor of Computer Application (TYBCA)

Under

Gujarat University (2019-2020)

Internal Guide: External Guide:

Urvi Jasani Kiran Patel

Developed By:

Sonali Patel (Roll No:71)

Shikha Patel(Roll No:70)

Bhakti Patel(Roll No:48)

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**1.Company Profile**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Company Name :** | Akshar Compusoft Development |
| **Company Address:** | K/F.F – 15, Shukan City  Opp – Aaryaman,  Anand Party Plot Road,  New Ranip, Ahmedabad. |
| **Company Website :** | [www.aksharcompusoft.com](http://www.aksharcompusoft.com/) |
| **External Guide Name :** | Kiran Patel |
| **Contact No :** | 9998442282 |

**2.Project Profile**

Project Name **:** House Hold Services

* Household services have grown in importance as a potential area by formalizing personal and household services.
* Private households can be relieved from informal work and participate more strongly in the labor market.
* We provide Home Cleaning, Pest Control, Painting, Appliances Repairing, Plumbing, Electrical, Carpentry using Online appointment Portal.

**Existing System**

* There is not any web portal to provide house hold service on web based.
* With the increase in the number of Service Appointment, it has become difficult to manage the appointment system manually.
* To Call a Expert and it’s not Sure that he will come today and also pen and paper has become a tough task.
* Also its difficult to manage increasing number of House Service.

**Proposed System**

* The House Hold Service gives solution to the Major Service Problem in the house.
* This system which manages Home Cleaning, Pest Control, Painting, Appliances Repairing, Plumbing, Electrical, Carpentry etc. Service in a single web application.
* The users will use this system to handle all the functionalities easily. Admin will also use the system and Provide Service Expert to the Customer.
* The intentions of the system are to reduce over-time pay and increase the number of Service Quality.

**Development Tools & Technology**

**Frontend Tools** : PHP (HTML/CSS/JavaScript)

**Backend Tools :** MySQL Database

**Server side requirements:**

* **Hardware Requirements**:

HDD 160 GB,

RAM 2 GB,

Dual Core Processor

* **Software Requirements**:

xampp Server,

MYSQL Database,

Web Browser,

Internet

Sublime Text 3

**Client Side Requirements:**

* **Hardware Requirements:**

HDD 160 GB,

RAM 2 GB,

Dual Core Processor

* **Software Requirements:**

Webbrowser

internet explorer 9 or above

Chrome 39 or above

Fire Fox 41 of above

Internet

**3.Users**

**1)Admin:**

* Admin manages the whole website.
* Admin can add, update, and delete the services.
* Admin manages the user, services, offer, gallery, feedback and payment.
* Admin can generate reports for services.
* Admin can update the offer and gallery details.

**2)User:**

* User can fill the registration form and login.
* User can see all the functionalities and services of our website.
* User can select area and select services.
* User can book services.
* User can view gallery of the all services.
* User can give their payment offline.
* User also can give the suggestion or feedback to our website online.

**3)Service Provider:**

* Service Provider Manage Services our all services.
* Service Provider manage service to Expert.
* Service Provider provide service to Expert.

**4)Expert**

* Expert View Customer Service Detail.
* Booking Customer Service Detail.
* Get Payment.

**5)Visitor**

* Visitor can only see and visit our website.
* Visitor can view the feedback and gallery of our website.

**4.Modules**

**1.Login :**

* User Login using Username and Password.
* User manage his profile and personal details.
* User View Previous Booked Services.

**2.Manage Services:**

* Service Provider Mange All Services.
* Admin View Service Provider Services.
* Add New Services by Service Provider.

**3.Book Services:**

* User Book Services.
* Admin Send Email to User for his Service Booking.

**4.Manage Service to Expert:**

* Expert Get User Service Booking Details.
* Service Provider Give Service to Expert.

**5.Payment:**

* Expert Can Get Payment from User.

**Overview on php Editor**

**What is php?**

PHP started out as a small open source project that evolved as more and more people found out how useful it was. Rasmus Leadoff unleashed the first version of PHP way back in 1994.

* PHP is a recursive acronym for & quot; PHP: Hypertext

Preprocessor&quot;.

* PHP is a server side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.
* It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL,Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server.
* PHP is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as an Apache module on the Unix side. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record-setting time.
* PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, IMAP, and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA),

makingntier development a possibility for the first time.

* PHP is forgiving: PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible.
* PHP Syntax is C-Like.

**Common uses of PHP:**

* PHP performs system functions, i.e. from files on a system it can create, open, read, write, and close them.
* PHP can handle forms, i.e. gather data from files, save data to a file, through email you can send data, return data to the user.
* You add, delete and modify elements within your database through PHP.
* Access cookies variables and set cookies.
* Using PHP, you can restrict users to access some pages of your website.
* It can encrypt data.

**Characteristics of PHP:**

Five important characteristics make PHP's practical nature possible.

* Simplicity
* Efficiency
* Security
* Flexibility
* Familiarity

**Introduction about software:**

**XAMPP:**

Many people know from their own experience that it's not easy to install an Apache web server and it gets harder if you want to add MariaDB, PHP and Perl. The goal of XAMPP is to build an easy to install distribution for developers to get into the world of Apache. To make it convenient for developers, XAMPP is configured with all features turned on. In the case of commercial use please take a look at the product licenses, from the XAMPP point of view commercial use is also free. There are currently distributions for Windows, Linux, and OS X.

**PHP Admin:**

Allows you to change or add users and for making new databases phpMyAdmin is a free software tool written in PHP, intended to handle the administration of MySQL over the World Wide Web. phpMyAdmin supports a wide range of operations with MySQL. The most frequently used operations are supported by the user interface(managingdatabases,tables, fields, relations, indexes, users, permissions, etc), while you still have the ability to directly execute any SQL statement.

**Features:**

* Intuitive web interface
* Support for most MySQL features:
* browse and drop databases, tables, views, fields and indexes

create, copy, drop, rename and alter databases, tables, fields and indexes

* maintenance server, databases and tables, with proposals on server configuration
* execute, edit and bookmark any SQL-statement, even batch-queries
* manage MySQL users and privileges
* manage stored procedures and triggers

**2-Apache:**

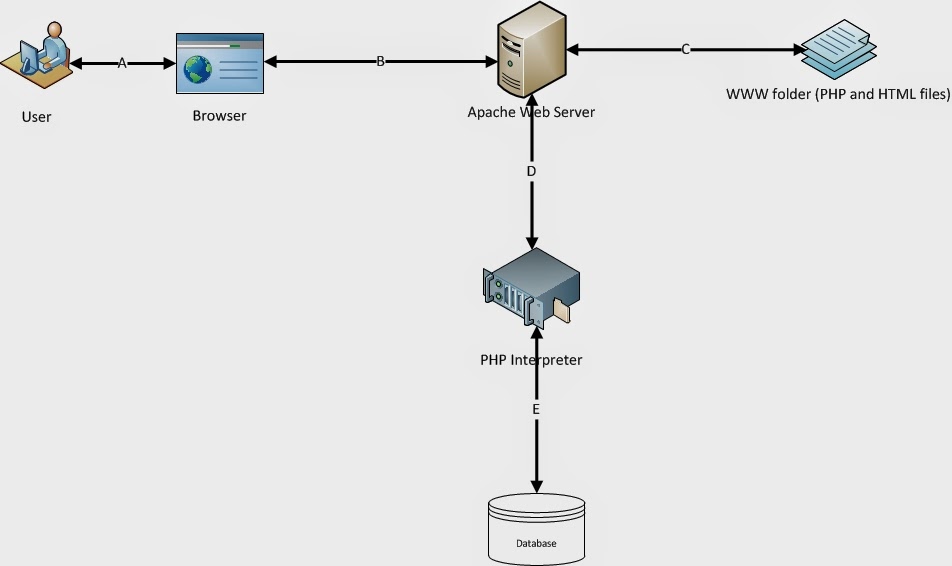
* Apache Server deals with Server Side Includes, usually called simply SSI. In this article, I&#39;ll talk about configuring your server to permit SSI, and introduce some basic SSI techniques for adding dynamic content to your existing HTML pages.
* In the latter part of the article, we&#39;ll talk about some of the somewhat more advanced things that can be done with SSI, such as conditional statements in your SSI directives.

**3-MySQL configuration:**

* To begin MySQL installation, first download latest version of Essentials as an MSI package.
* During MySQL installation, select typical installation and use default configuration values except for Sign-Up where you probably want to select Skip Sign-Up. When Setup Wizard is completed, make sure the option Configure the MySQL Server now is set.
* For MySQL Server Instance Configuration, select Standard Configuration. Next, you must set option Include Bin Directory in Windows PATH. This setting is crucial, otherwise a required library, libMySQL.dll, will not be found later during Apache start up. Finally, enter a proper root password. There is no need to neither enablere mote root access nor create an Anonymous Account.
* Please inspect messages during MySQL start up and verify that MySQL has been started successfully. Then, you must reboot the system. Otherwise, the requiredlibrarylibMySQL.dll will not be found during Apache start up when Apache is trying to load Apache&#39;s PHP module and Apache will, perhaps a bit confusingly, complain that it is unable to load the PHP&#39;s MySQL library, php\_mysql.dll. Therefore, it is necessary to reboot the system at this stage and then continue to PHP configuration.

**Architecture used/followed:**

* PHP is the most beautiful web development language. You can do whatever you want using PHP. I have been loving it since I was in college and still I feel it is the best in terms of simplicity and yet capability. My intention here is to show how basic web functionalities can be implemented by PHP easily. Architecture Diagram of PHP based web applications.
* Now let’s put all these together and see how they work actually. An Architecture Diagram is a logical diagram that shows how each of the components in a system is connected with each other and how are the data flowing between. If we draw architecture diagram for a typical PHP based web application it will be like the below diagram.

[](http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-D6tw7F2WIss/Uz7uKeiw30I/AAAAAAAAAUs/PFyaz_lIeIc/s1600/php_arch.jpg)

[ PHP Architecture]

Let’s now discuss over it little more. The numbers I used below beside the Label names

following 1 for Request flow and 2 for response flow.

A1: First user accessed the website through browser. That means user types the URL of the website in browser and hit go.

B1: The page request on browser will reach to the Web Server (Apache).

C: Web server will collect that requested page (HTML or PHP or Image file etc) from its document root.(In our example it will be www folder in WAMP. You will see it in next one)

B2: Now if it is a static element like HTML, CSS, image file or Java Script file then Apache will send it directly to browser.

A2: And Browser will render it to user on screen

D1: If it is a PHP file then Apache sends the content of the file to PHP Interpreter. PHP interpreter interprets the PHP code and executes it. If DB operation is required it performs the same (E)D2: PHP Interpreter generates output (if the PHP code is to generate any output) and sends to Apache

B2: Apache sends that content to browser

A2: Browser renders it to users screen

All static components like HTML, CSS files, Image Files, Java Scripts etc doesn’t need interpreter. Our web browsers are built to render them and display on screen properly. That is why if user requests for these kinds of components Apache collects them from Document root and sends back to Browser directly. Only if requested page is a PHP page Apache will send it to PHP interpreter to get it translated and executed. That is why though those listed static components reside on Server we will consider them as part of User Interface and as they get rendered at user’s browser we may refer them as Client side components. In web technology Browsers are Client terminals. And for similar reason we will refer PHP files as Server side components as they have dependencies on another Server Side component PHP Interpreter and cannot be executed only on browsers. Now let me explain the keywords of the definition as you will be able to understand them better

1. PHP files are kept on Server (in Document root) - Server Side

2. PHP Interpreter interprets PHP language and executes instructions as per code. It does not need compilation (This is way deep and different topic to discuss in a separate forum)Scripting language

**5. System Flow Diagram**

* It is used to define and analyse the processes.
* It is used to build a step-by-step of the process for

analysis,discussion or communication.

* It is must for better documentation of complex program.
* It is type of diagram that represents an algorithm,

Workflow or process,showing the steps as boxes of various kind and their order by connecting them with arrows.

* It represents a flow or set of dynamic relationship in

a system.

**Symbols of System Flow Diagram**

**Terminator **

**Decision **

**Process **

**Connector **

**System Flow Diagram**



**6. UML Diagram**

1.Use-Case Diagram

2.Class Diagram

3.Activity Diagram

4.Sequence Diagram

5.State Chart Diagram

**Use-Case Diagram**

* Usecase diagram provide a simple and fast means to

decide & describe the purpose of a project.

* It is one type of interaction model & it is describe how

object interact to produce useful result.

* At high level usecase describes how a system interacts

with outside actor.

* Each usecase represent functionality of a system along

with users.

* A system involves a set of usecases and a set of actors.
* Each usecase represent functionality of the system & set

of usecases represent the complete functionality of

system.

**Symbol of Use-Case Diagram**

**Use-Case **

**Actor **

**System Boundry **

**Relationship**  

**Use-Case diagram of Admin**



**Use-Case diagram of User**



**Use-Case diagram of Service Provider**



**Use-Case diagram of Expert**



**Use-Case diagram of Visitor**



**Class Diagram**

* The purpose of the class diagram is to model the

static view of an application.

* It represent the classes & relationship in the system.
* It represents the static view of an application.
* The class diagram have mainly two purpose.

1)Understanding the requirements

2)Describing the detail design

* The class diagram describes the attributes and

operations of a class on the system.

**Symbols of Class Diagram**



Class



Generalization



Package



Interface

**Class Diagram**



**Activity Diagram**

* It is the equivalent of flow chart diagram.
* It showing flow of control from activity to activity.
* It is used for modelling the logic captured by a single

usecase scenario.

* Activity diagram is used for simple & perspective

illustration of what happens in a work flow,what

activities can be done in parallel & whether there are

alternative path through the work flow.

* It shows the work flow from a start point to the finish

point detailing the many decision paths that exists in the

progression of events contain in the activity.

**Symbol of Activity Diagram**

**Initial State **

**Final State **

**State(Action) **

**Decision **

**Swimlane**  

**Fork **

**Join **

**Activity Diagram of Admin**



**Activity Diagram of User**



**Activity Diagram of Service Provider**



**Activity Diagram of Expert**



**Activity Diagram of Visitor**



**Sequence Diagram**

* The sequence diagram is used to show the interaction

between objects that occur in the sequential order by

Sending & receiving the message among them.

* Sequence diagram is in the transition from requirements

express as usecase to the next & more formal level of

refinement.

* The main purpose of a sequence diagram is to define

events sequences that result in some desire outcome.

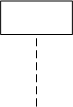
* Sequence diagram communicate what messages are send

between objects as well as the order in which message

occur.

**Symbol of Sequence Diagram**

**Lifeline**

****

**Message **

**Message(return) **

**Activation **

**Sequence diagram of login**

****

**Sequence diagram of Manage Services**



**Sequence diagram of Book Services**



**Sequence diagram of Manage Services to Expert**



**Sequence diagram of Manage User**

****

**Sequence diagram of Provide Services to User**

****

**Sequence diagram of Payment**

****

**State Chart Diagram**

* It describes the states of an object or system as well

as the transition between state.

* It also known as state diagram,state machine diagram.
* A state represents a stage in the behaviour pattern of

an object and like UML activity diagrams it is possible

to have initial states and final states.

* It is drawn to explore the complex behaviour of a class,

Actor,subsystem or component.

* Initial state known as creation state.

**Symbol of State Chart Diagram**

**Initial state **

**Final state **

**State(action) **

**Transition **

**State Chart Diagram of Admin**



**State Chart Diagram of User**



**State Chart Diagram of Service Provider**



**State Chart Diagram of Expert**

****

**State Chart Diagram of Visitor**

****

**6.Data Dictionary**

* Data dictionary also known as database designer’s

database.

* It will help to the DBA-database administrator in

management and controls of the database.

* It is help for user to view the definition and their use.
* It contains the all the tables with detail.
* Table should be related with each other.
* Field name in table and in form must be same.
* Proper size and datatype must be mention properly

for every field.

**Tables**

1. Registration\_master

2. Login

3.Area

4.Book\_Services

5.Service Master

6.Expert\_Master

7.Feedback

8.Gallery

9.Offer

**Registration\_master**

* Registration table contain the detail about the

registration

* Reg\_id is the primary key.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr.**  **No** | **Field Name** | **Data type** | **Size** | **Constraint** | | **Description** | **Example** |
| 1 | Reg\_id | Int | 5 | Primary key | | It is storethe registration id. | 123 |
| 2 | Firstname | Varchar | 25 | Not null | | It is store the first name of user(customer). | Palak |
| 3 | Lastname | Varchar | 25 | Not null | | It is store the last name. | Patel |
| 4 | User name | Varchar | 50 | Not null | | It is store the user name. | Patelpalak |
| 5 | Password | Varchar | 15 | Not null | | It is store the password. | Patelpalak123 |
| 6 | Confirm password | Varchar | 15 | Not null | | It is store the confirm password. | Patelpalak123 |
| 7 | Dob | Date | - | Not null | | It is store the customer date of birth. | 12/5/2019 |
| 8 | Contact no | Varchar | 10 | Not null | | It is store the contact number. | 9876543210 |
| 9 | Address | Varchar | 100 | Not null | | It is store the address. | 2,Ranip,Ahmedabad |
| 10 | Email\_id | Varchar | 25 | Not null | | It is store the email id. | Palak123@gmail.com |
| 11 | Area | Varchar | 20 | Not null | | It is store the area. | Ranip |
| 12 | Reg\_type | Varchar | 25 | Not null | | It is store the registration type. | Providing Role e.g User,  Service Provider |
| 13 | Reg\_Date | Date/Time | - | Not null | | It is store the customer registration date . | 13/6/2019 |
|  | | | | | | |  |
|  | |

**Login**

* Login table contain the detail about the login.
* Login\_id is the primary key.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr.No** | **Field Name** | **Data type** | **Size** | **Constraint** | **Description** | **Example** |
| 1 | Login\_id | Int | 5 | Primary key | It is store the login id. | 234 |
| 2 | Username | Varchar | 20 | Not null | It is store the user name. | Patelpalak |
| 3 | Password | Varchar | 15 | Not null | It is store the password. | Patelpalak123 |
| 4 | Reg\_id | Int | 5 | Foreign Key | It is store the Registration id. | 123 |

**Area**

* Area table contain the detail about the area.
* Area\_id is the primary key.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr.No** | **Field Name** | **Datatype** | **Size** | **Constraint** | **Description** | **Example** |
| 1 | Area\_id | Int | 5 | Primary Key | It is store the Area id. | 13 |
| 2 | Area\_Name | Varchar | 20 | Not null | It is store the Area name. | Ranip |

**Book services**

* Book service table contain the detail about the book

service.

* Booking \_id is the primary key.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr.No** | **Field Name** | **Datatype** | **Size** | **Constraint** | **Description** | **Example** |
| 1 | Booking\_id | Int | 5 | Primary Key | It is store the booking id. | 15 |
| 2 | Reg\_id | Int | 5 | Foreign Key | It is store the registration id. | 20 |
| 3 | Services\_id | Int | 5 | Foreign Key | It is store the Service Provider id. | 25 |
| 4 | Expert\_id | Int | 5 | Foreign Key | It is store the Expert id. | 10 |
| 5 | Service\_Name | varchar | 20 | Not null | It is store the Service Name. | Painting |

**Services Master**

* Service master table contain the detail about the

service provider.

* Services\_id is the primary key.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr.No** | **Field Name** | **Datatype** | **Size** | **Constraint** | **Description** | **Example** |
| 1 | Services\_id | Int | 5 | Primary Key | It is store the Service Provider id. | 11 |
| 2 | Service\_Name | Varchar | 20 | Not null | It is store the Service Name. | Painting |
| 3 | Service\_ photo | Varchar | 25 | Not null | It is store the service photo. | 005.jpg |
| 4 | Reg\_id | Int | 5 | Foreign Key | It is store the Registration id. | 15 |

**Expert\_master**

* Expert master table contain the detail about the expert.
* Expert\_id is the primary key.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr.No** | **Field Name** | **Datatype** | **Size** | **Constraint** | **Description** | **Example** |
| 1 | Expert\_id | Int | 5 | Primary Key | It is store the Expert id. | 15 |
| 2 | Services\_id | Int | 5 | Foreign Key | It is store the Service Provider id. | 13 |
| 3 | Expert\_Name | Varchar | 20 | Not null | It is store the Expert Name. | Haresh |
| 4 | Contact No | varchar | 10 | Not null | It is store the Expert Contact number. | 9998979695 |
| 5 | Photo | varchar | 25 | Not null | It is store the expert photo. | 001.jpg |

**Feedback**

* Feedback table contain the detail about the Feedback.
* Feedback\_id is the primary key.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr.No** | **Field Name** | **Datatype** | **Size** | **Constraint** | **Description** | **Example** |
| 1 | Feedback\_id | Int | 5 | Primary Key | It is store the feedback id. | 51 |
| 2 | Feedback message | Varchar | 300 | Not null | It is store the feedback message. | Feedback Message of User |

**Gallery**

* Gallery table contain the detail about the Gallery.
* Gallery\_id is the primary key.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr.No** | **Field Name** | **Datatype** | **Size** | **Constraint** | **Description** | **Example** |
| 1 | Gallery\_id | Int | 5 | Primary Key | It is store the Gallery id. | 22 |
| 2 | Photo | Varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store the photo Name in Database. | 001.jpg |

**Offer**

* Offer table contain the detail about the offer.
* Offer\_id is the primary key.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sr.No** | **Field Name** | **Datatype** | **Size** | **Constraint** | **Description** | **Example** |
| 1 | Offer\_id | Int | 5 | Primary Key | It is store the offer id. | 44 |
| 2 | Offer\_Name | Int | 20 | Not null | It is store the offer name. | Painting |

**8.Conclusion:**

* The project entitled “House hold services” using php is a frontend and MySQL database in backend to computerize online house hold services booking.
* House hold services is different from other.
* Remember that if you stick in the basic online system become more enjoyable and easier than real-world.

**9.Bibliography:**

Bibliography is nothing but the list of all the sources you have used in the process of reserching your work. There are many books and website that can help us to provide proper guide line to implement our system in the right direction.

**Website:**

* [www.tutorialspoint.com](http://www.tutorialspoint.com)
* [www.w3school.com](http://www.w3school.com)
* [www.w3layout.com](http://www.w3layout.com)

**Books:**

* PHP
* System Analysis and Design