

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED TO**

**RAJKOT**

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**Sem – 5**

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Submitted By: -

Guided By: -

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# Business Proposal Management (SNEAK Sphere)

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We also want to thank my faculty members and the department of Information Technology at Sarvodaya College for providing me with the opportunity to work on such a challenging and enriching project. The knowledge gained during my course has been instrumental in the successful implementation of this Student Management System.

Thank you all for making this project possible.

## Preface

The **Business Proposal Management** project is designed to provide a seamless and efficient solution for purchasing footwear online. In today's fast-paced digital world, traditional shopping methods can be time-consuming and inconvenient. This project aims to simplify and enhance the online shopping experience by offering a user-friendly platform where customers can browse, filter, and purchase sneakers and other footwear from top brands with ease.

During the development of this portal, we have applied our knowledge and skills in web development, database management, and e-commerce technologies. The project incorporates modern programming languages, secure payment gateways, and responsive design principles to ensure a smooth and reliable shopping experience. By integrating industry best practices, this system not only caters to the needs of sneaker enthusiasts but also reflects the latest advancements in online retail technology.

## Project Profile

<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Business Proposal Management</b>
<b>Institution:</b>	<b>Shree Sarvodaya College of Computer Science (Rajkot)</b>
<b>Front End Tool</b>	<b>HTML, BOOTSTRAP, JAVASCEIPT J-QUERY, CSS</b>
<b>Back End Tool</b>	<b>MySQL (PHP)</b>
<b>Web Server:</b>	<b>IIS 6.0 or Apache 2.0</b>
<b>Editor:</b>	<b>VS code or Notepad++.</b>
<b>Requirements</b>	
<b>Platform:</b>	<b>MicrosoftWindows10/11</b>
<b>Hardware:</b>	<b>64-bit Processor, 3.00 MHz 8 GB RAM</b>
<b>Submitted By:</b>	<b>Raj Limbasiya D. (BCA 5<sup>th</sup>), MitrajsinhJadeja (BCA 5<sup>th</sup>)</b>
<b>Submitted To</b>	<b>Smt J J Kundalia Arts Commerce &amp; BBA College</b>



## Project Definition

The **Business Proposal Management** is a comprehensive ecommerce platform designed to offer a seamless and engaging shopping experience for customers looking to purchase sneakers and footwear from various leading brands. The portal provides an extensive collection of shoes, catering to different categories such as casual wear, sports shoes, running shoes, and luxury sneakers. Customers can easily browse through the platform, filter products based on brand, price, colour, and category, and make secure online purchases with multiple payment options.

The **primary objective** of this project is to create an efficient, reliable, and feature-rich online shopping experience, enabling users to find their perfect pair of shoes effortlessly. By leveraging technology, secure transactions, and a customer centric approach, the portal aims to become a go-to destination for sneaker enthusiasts, athletes, and fashion-conscious buyers.

## Web Architecture



A web architecture diagram visually represents the structure and components of a web application or service. It typically includes elements like:

1. **Client:** The user's device (computer, mobile, etc.) that interacts with the web application.
2. **Web Server:** Handles incoming requests from clients, serving static content and managing communication between the client and the application server.



- 3. Application Server: Executes application logic, processes requests, and serves dynamic content, often interacting with databases.**
- 4. Database Server: Manages data storage, retrieval, and manipulation, handling requests from the application server.**
- 5. Network Layer: Illustrates the communication between servers, clients, and other services, often including firewalls and load balancers.**
- 6. Third-party Services/APIs: External services integrated into the architecture, such as payment gateways, analytics, and authentication providers.**

## Web Pages

The big attraction with active server pages, of course is the ability to include script directly in the file that's referenced by the browser, and that creates dynamic pages.

It's important to recognize how ASP differs from existing methods such as refining a latest page, executing CGI and ISAPI applications or running traditional scripts.

There are two types of web pages that are as under:

1. Static Web Pages
2. Dynamic Web Pages

### **○ Static Web Pages:**

When the user enters URL into their browser's address box, or clicks a hyperlink on another page, a request for that page is sent to the server. This is just a file on the server's hard disk, and the web server software starts by loading it into memory. If it's a normal static HTML page, the server adds a few transmission protocol requirements such as the document type, encodes it so that it can be transmitted over HTTP, and sends the whole thing to the browser.

The user sees the contents as rendered HTML page, but the same source is the same is the file that is stored on the server's disk.

### **○ Dynamic Web Pages:**

To create a dynamic web page using traditional methods, the server has to do more than just package up and send a file from disk. If the request from the browser is for a CGI or ISAPI application file, the server loads application & executes it. The application itself creates a stream of text HTML code, just like if was sending it to a printer. This is assembled in to a temporary page on the server, packaged up for HTTP transition, and sent to the browser. To the user, it looks just like a normal static page, because it's still just HTML code. However, the actual page is no longer just a copy of the file on the server's disk. It is created on the fly, and the page can be refreshed

# Introduction To HTML

## ○ Understanding HTML:

- HTML was originated by Tim Berners-Lee.
- HTML developed a few years ago as a subset of SGM (Standard Generalized Mark-up Language), which is a higher-level mark-up language that has long been a favorite of the Defense.
- Any HTML document is also valid for SGML.
- HTML is a Hyper Text Markup Language that is used to develop web pages.
- HTML is not a programming language like C, C++ and Java etc.
- It is a cross-platform markup language that is design to be flexible enough to display text and other elements like graphical on a variety of views.
- The HTML document Consist of special Tags that are embedded in an ASCII document.
- Web browser like Internet Explorer, Netscape Navigator etc., interprets these Tags.



# Introduction To CSS

## ○ Definition of CSS: ~

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet. CSS are a series of instruments that specify how text should appear on web pages. you can use CSS to set styles for text, font, border, list and background.

## ○ Advantages of CSS: ~

- **CSS save Time**

When most of us first learn html, we get taught to set the font, face, size, color etc. every time is wasted with CSS, you occur on a page. that time is wasted with CSS you only occur have to specify these details once for any elements.

- **Pages Load Faster**

Less code means faster download times.

- **Easy Maintenance**

To change the style of an element, you have only to make an edit on one place.

# Introduction To JAVASCRIPT

## ○ Definition: ~

A scripting language for web pages. Scripts written with JavaScript can be embedded into HTML documents. JavaScript is an interpreted language means that scripts executed without preliminary compilation.

## ○ Introduction: ~

JavaScript is Netscape's cross-platform, object-oriented scripting language. JavaScript is a small, lightweight language; it is not useful as a standalone language, but is designed for easy embedding in other products and applications, such as web browsers. Inside a host environment, JavaScript can be connected to the objects of its environment to provide programmatic control over them.

JavaScript can function as both a procedural and an object-oriented language. Core JavaScript contains a core set of objects, such as `Array`, `Date`, and `Math`, and a core set of language elements such as operators, control structures, and statements.

## ○ Features of JavaScript: ~

JavaScript is becoming increasingly important, and it remains the most broadly available scripting language for Web development. The features of JavaScript are as follow:

- **Higher-order functions: ~**

A high-order function is one that either takes functions as arguments or returns a function. This feature lets JavaScript programmers manipulate functions in ways that the Java language can't.

- **Dynamic typing:**

By delaying binding, JavaScript can be more concise and flexible.

- **A flexible object model.**

JavaScript's object model uses a relatively uncommon approach to inheritance called prototypes instead of the Java language's more common class-based object model.

## ○ **Advantages of JavaScript:**

- JavaScript gives HTML designers programming tools.
- JavaScript can put dynamic text into HTML pages.
- It can react to events.
- It can read and write HTML elements.
- It can be used to validate data.
- It can be used to create cookies.
- It can be used to detect the visitor's browser.



# Introduction To PHP

- ✚ The full form of PHP is “Hypertext Preprocessor”. Its Original name was “Personal Home Page”
- ✚ Rasmus Lerdorf software engineer, Apache team Member is the creator and original driving force Behind PHP. The first part of PHP was developed For His personal use in late 1994.
- ✚ By the middle of 1997. PHP was being used on Approximately 50,000 sites worldwide.
- ✚ PHP is server – side scripting language, which can be Embedded in HTML or used as a stand – alone.
- ✚ PHP doesn’t do anything about what a page looks and sounds like. In fact, most of what PHP does is Invisible to the end users.
- ✚ Someone looking at a PHP page will not necessarily Be able to tell that it was not written purely in HTML, because usually the result of PHP is HTML.
- ✚ PHP is an official module of Apache HTTP server.

PHP is fully cross-platform, meaning it runs native on several flavors of UNIX, as well as on windows and now on Mac OS.

## **○ Advantages of PHP: ~**

PHP is one of the most popular server-side scripting languages running today. It is used for creating dynamic Webpages that interact with the user offering customized information. PHP offers many advantages; it is fast, stable, secure, easy to use and open source (free). Following is the strength of PHP.

- **Operating System:**

PHP can be used on all major operating systems, including Linux, many Unix variants (including HP-UX, Solaris and OpenBSD), Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X, RISC OS, and probably others.

- **Web servers:**

PHP has also support for most of the web servers today. This includes Apache, Microsoft Internet Information Server, Personal Web Server, Netscape and I Planet servers, Oreilly Website Pro server, Caudium, Xitami, OmniHTTPd, and many others

- **Programming way:**

User also have the choice of using procedural programming or objectoriented programming, or a mixture of them.

- **Database:**

One of the strongest and most significant features in PHP is its support for a wide range of databases. Writing a database-enabled web page is incredibly simple. The following databases are currently supported:

<b>Adabas D</b>	<b>InterBase</b>	<b>PostgreSQL</b>
<b>Dbase</b>	<b>ForntBase</b>	<b>SQLite</b>
<b>Hyperwave</b>	<b>MySQL</b>	<b>Velocis</b>
<b>IBM DB2</b>	<b>ODBC</b>	<b>UNIX dbm</b>
<b>Hyperwave</b>	<b>MySQL</b>	<b>Velocis</b>

- **Synchronization with HTML:**

PHP code is inserted directly into the HTML that makes up a website. When a visitor comes to the website, the code is executed. Because PHP is a server-side technology, the user does not need any special browser or plug-ins to see the PHP in action.

- **Simplicity:**

The beauty of PHP lies in its simplicity. It is easy to understand and learn, especially for those with backgrounds in programming such as C, JavaScript and HTML.

- **Security:**

PHP offers many levels of security to prevent malicious attacks. These security levels can be adjusted in the .ini file.

- **Community support:**

A huge advantage that PHP offers is its community. Since PHP is an open-source project, the PHP community is willing to share. If anyone is looking for a particular script, chances are another user has already created something



# Introduction To MySQL

## ○What is My SQL?

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS) that uses Structured Query Language (SQL), the most popular language for adding, accessing, and processing data in a database.

## ○Features: ~

- **Portability:**

MySQL runs on almost every flavor of Unix, as well as Windows and MacOS X. User can obtain binaries or source code for the MySQL server as well as the tools that access it. More ports of the software become available every day. It is almost a given that MySQL will run on all Oss.

- **Speed:**

Using techniques such as efficient indexing mechanisms, in memory temporary tables, and highly optimized join algorithms, MySQL executes most queries much faster than most other database systems

- **Scalability:**

Because of its modularity and its flexibility in configuration, MySQL can run in systems varying in size from embedded systems to large multiprocessor Unix servers hosting databases with tens of millions of records.

- **Flexibility:**

MySQL lets user to choose the table types that they need to meet their Software's requirements, ranging from in-memory heap tables, fast on-disk MyISAM tables, merge tables that group together other sets of tables to form larger "virtual" tables, and transaction-safe tables

- **Ease of use**

MySQL is easy to install and administer. While other database systems require special knowledge and training, not to mention special operating system configurations, MySQL can be installed in less than 10 minutes if user has done it before MySQL requires little maintenance and administration other than adding or changing user permissions and creating or removing databases

## **1. Relational Database System: ~**

Like almost all other database systems on the market, MySQL is relational database system.

## **2. Client/Server Architecture: ~**

MySQL is a client/server system. There is a database server (MySQL) and arbitrarily many clients (application programs), who communicate with the server; that is, they query data, save changes, etc. The clients can run on the same computer as the server or on another computer (communication via a local network or the Internet).

### **○ Limitation: ~**

In using My ISAM tables, MySQL is not able to execute hot backups, which are backups during operation without blocking the tables with locks. Here again, the solution is Inno DB, though here the hot backup function is available only in the form of a commercial supplement.

Many database systems offer the possibility of defining custom data types. MySQL does not support such functionality, nor is any currently planned.

# System Requirements

It specified minimum requirement of any project. It contains hardware and software requirements of project. The detail about minimum system requirement in this project as given bellow.

## **a. Platform (Software): ~**

- ✚ Windows 10/11
- ✚ Windows any other platform

## **b. Front End and Back End Tools (Software): ~**

### ✚ **Front End Tools:**

- HTML

### ✚ **Back End:**

- MySQL (PHP)

## **c. Hardware Requirement Specification: ~**

- ✚ 512 MB RAM.
- ✚ PHP: Version 7.3 or Greater
- ✚ MySQL version 5.0.15 or greater or any version of MariaDB
- ✚ WEB server –Apache or nginx



# Cost and Benefit Analysis

## ○ Feasibility Study:~

Feasibility study provides us information about cost of our project. This work on three-feature technical, economical, operational feasibility study.

- **Technical:**

Technical feasibility checks the project is technically possible or not. Technical feasibility can work for the project to be done with current equipment, existing software technology & available personnel. There is need for new technology.

- **Economical:**

Economic Feasibility check, there are sufficient benefits to creating the system. It determines costs and expected of each of the alternative

- **Operational:**

Will the system be used if it is developed & implemented?

Will there be resistance from user that will undermine the possible application the possible application benefits?

## Fact Finding Techniques

The analysis doesn't know the working process of the user for which, he is going to develop information system. The analyst uses specific methods for collecting data about requirement, which is called fact-finding technique.

It includes the interview, questionnaire and record review. Analyst employees more than one of these techniques to help an accurate and comprehensive investigation. Analyst requires progressive lower level of detail for logical design. Hence it is also true that two project are never same in an information system. It means that analyst must use information-gathering tool.

- **Interview: ~**

This is technique is used to collect information from individual or from groups. It is an art better learned from practice than books. It is an individual technique to gather qualitative information, opinions, policies, suggestion, underlying problem etc.

- **Questionnaires: ~**

This technique is used to collect information from large number of people. Questionnaires give to every person and they fill Questionnaires. According to their answer decision are taken.

- **Record Review: ~**

A good analyst gets facts from documentation. An existing system can be better understood by examining existing documents, forms and files. This record review can take place at beginning of the system study or later in the study for comparing actual operation with what the records indicates.

- **Observation: ~**

Observation can bring in missed facts, new ways to improve the existing procedures, duplicate work done inadvertently etc. Observation provides close view of working of real system. This task is delicate because people do not like to be observer when they work.

# Hardware & Software Specification

## ○ Hardware Specification:

### Recommended

<b>Supported Architecture</b>	: x86, x64
<b>CPU</b>	: 2.2 GHz or higher
<b>Display</b>	: 1280 x 1024
<b>Processor</b>	: Intel P-IV based system
<b>RAM</b>	: 1GB or more
<b>Hard Disk</b>	: 20GB or more, 7200 RPM or higher

## ○ Software Specification:

<b>Language</b>	: PHP
<b>Database</b>	: MYSQL (Wamp or Xampp Server )
<b>Operating System</b>	: WINDOS XP and Onwards
<b>Browser</b>	: Internet Explorer, Mozilla, Opera
<b>Server</b>	: IIS (Local Host)



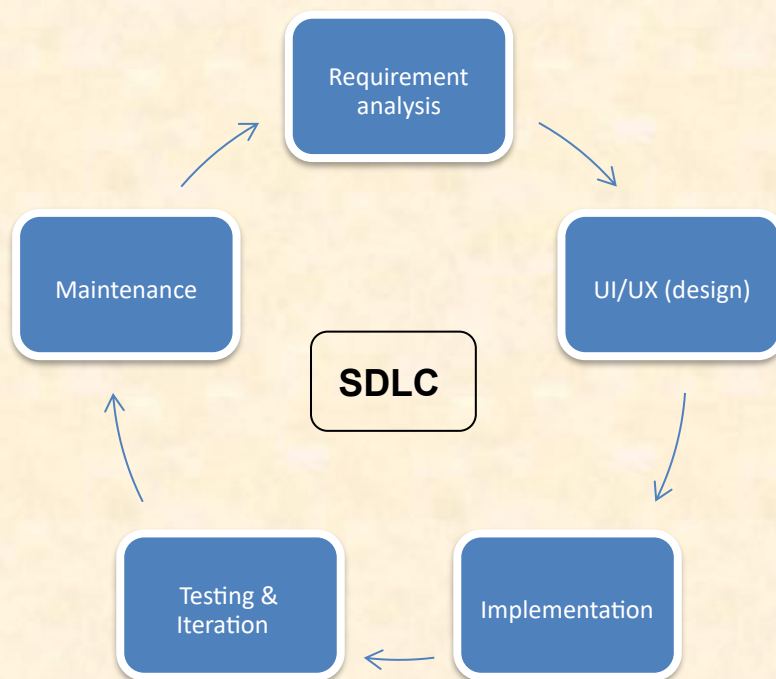
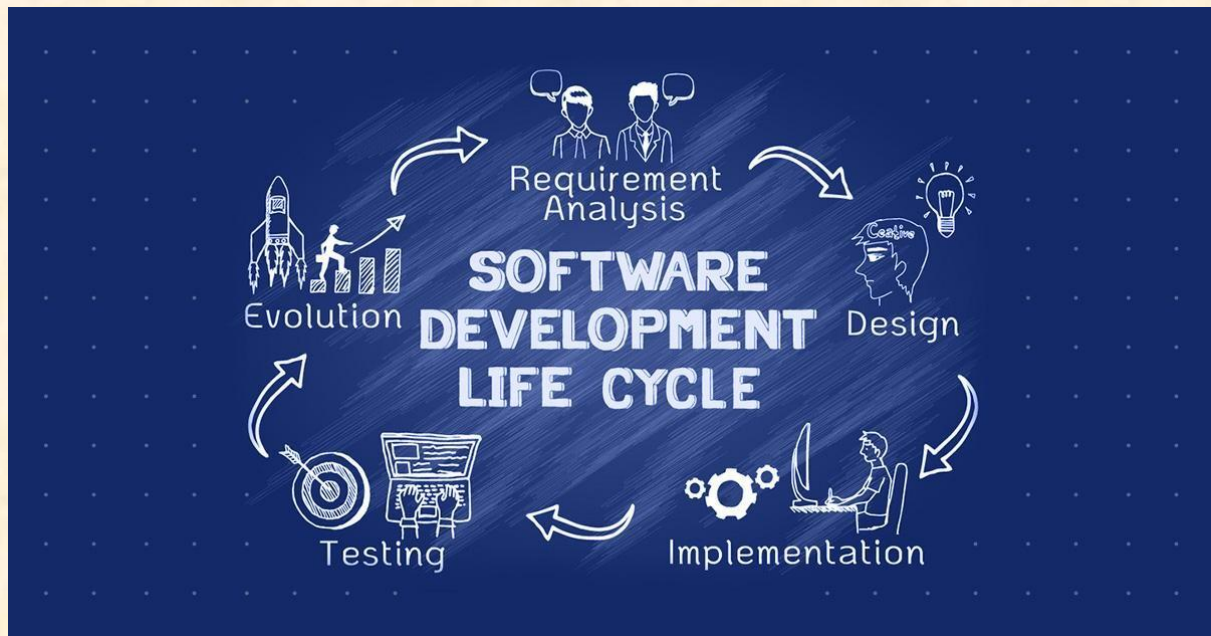
## Tools & Technology

- Front hand tools: macromedia Dream weaver 8
- Back hand tools: Flash, adobe Photoshop cs2
- Front hand language: PHP, HTML, javascript, CSS
- Browser: Internet Explorer, Mozli, opera.
- Server: xampp
- Database: PHP MY ADMIN
- Operating System: WINDOWS XP and Onwards

# **System Development Life Cycle**

## **(SDLC)**

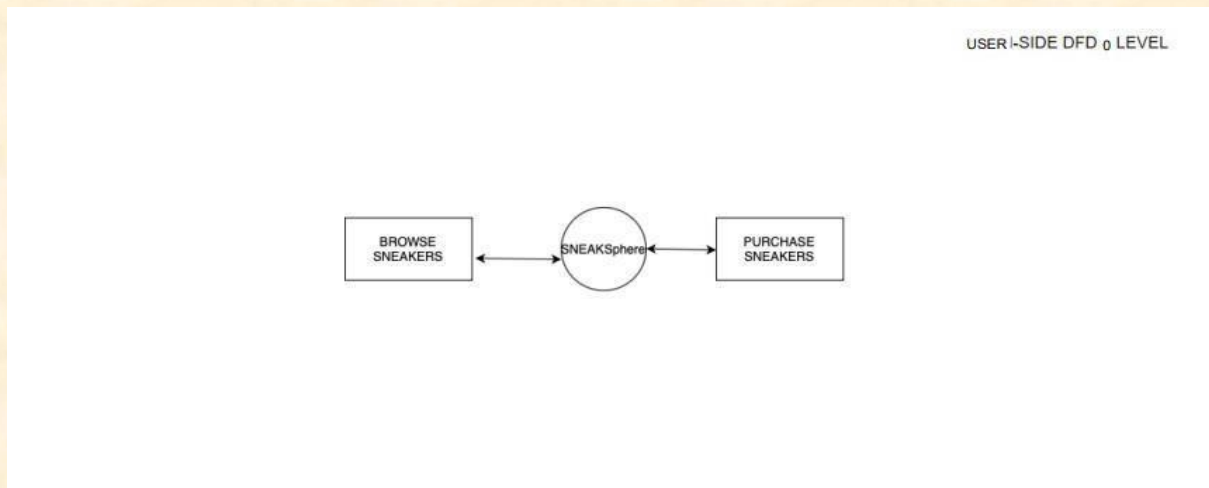
- ✚ Feasibility Study**
- ✚ Requirements and Specification**
- ✚ Design**
- ✚ Coding and Testing**
- ✚ Implementation**
- ✚ Documentation**



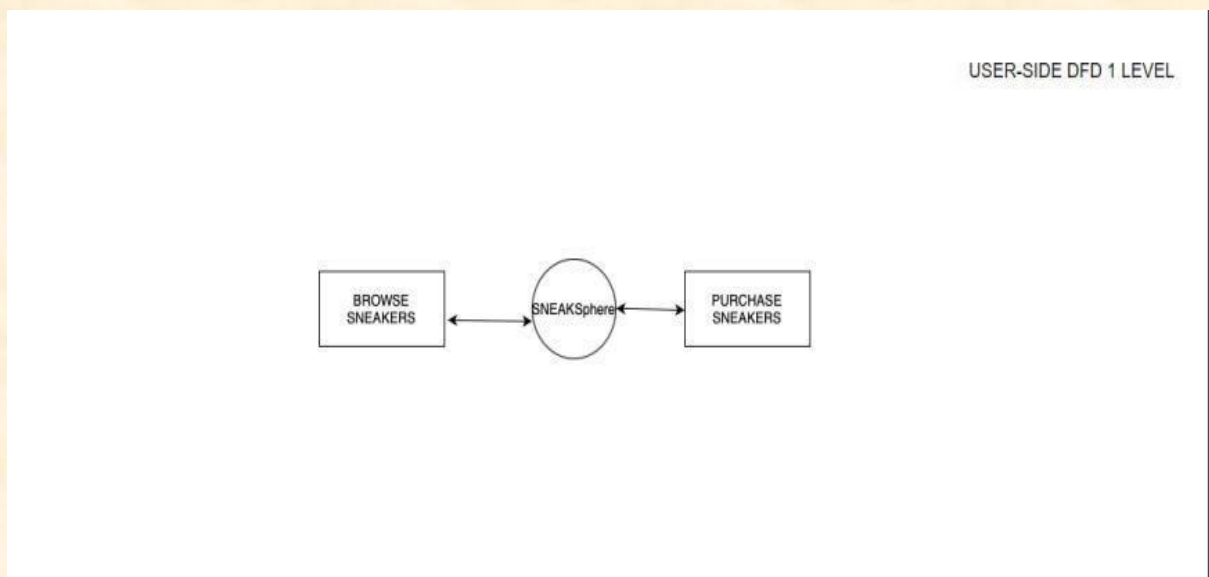


# DFD User Side

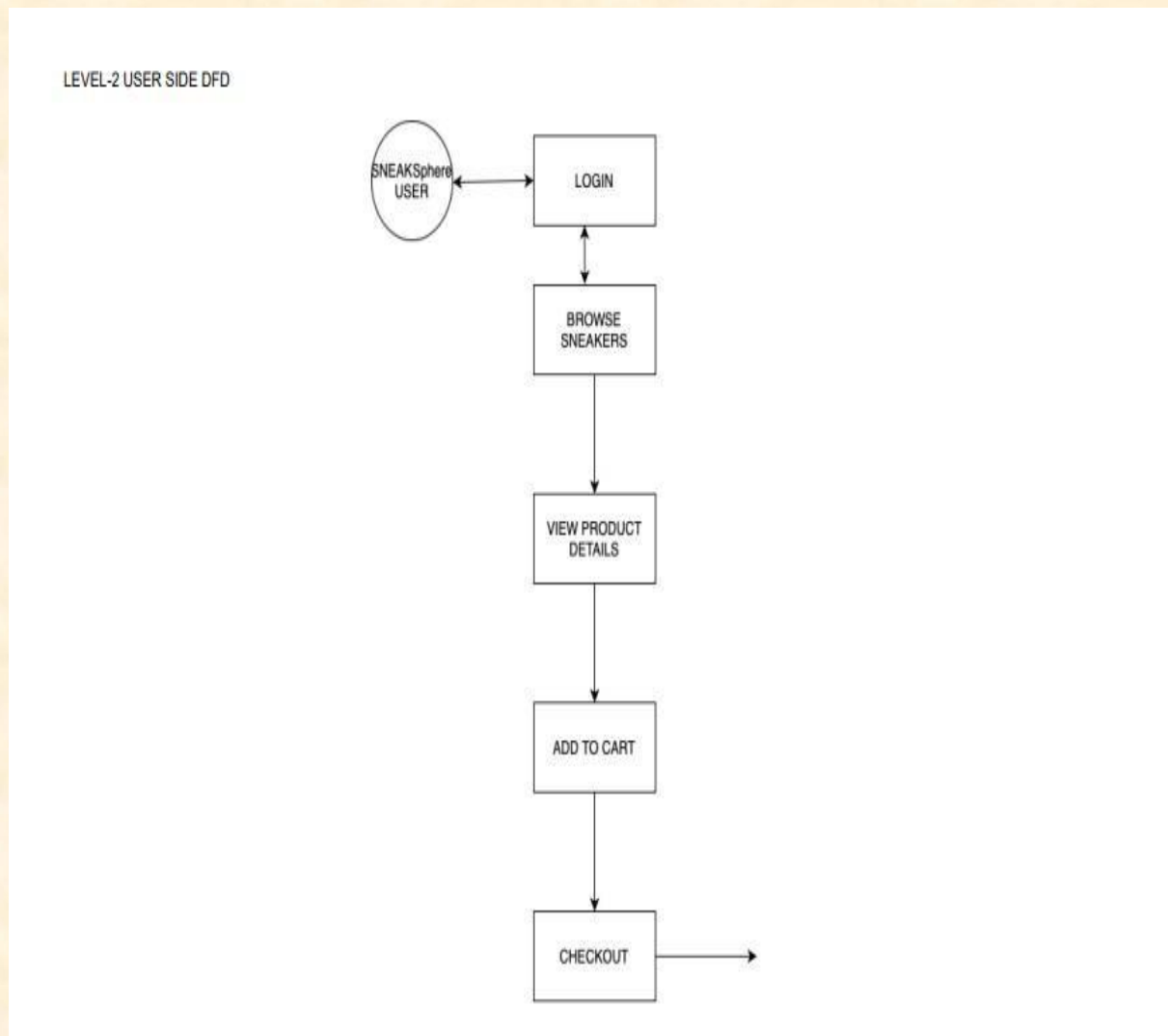
## 0 Level User Uide DFD



## 1 Level User Side DFD

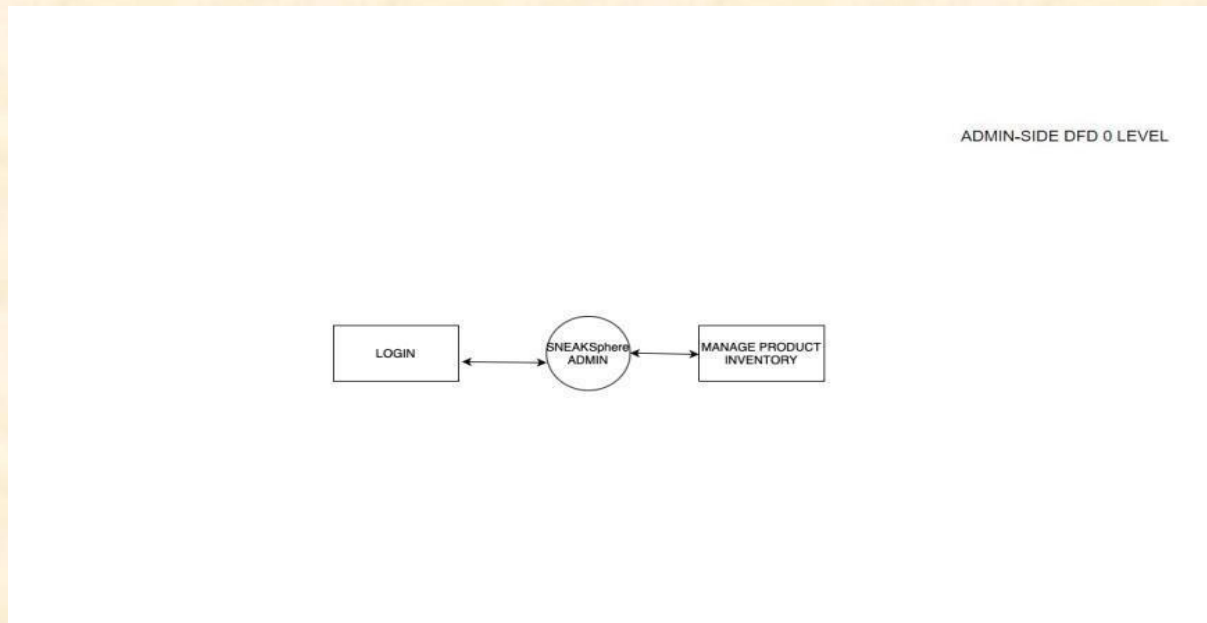


## 2 Level User Side DFD

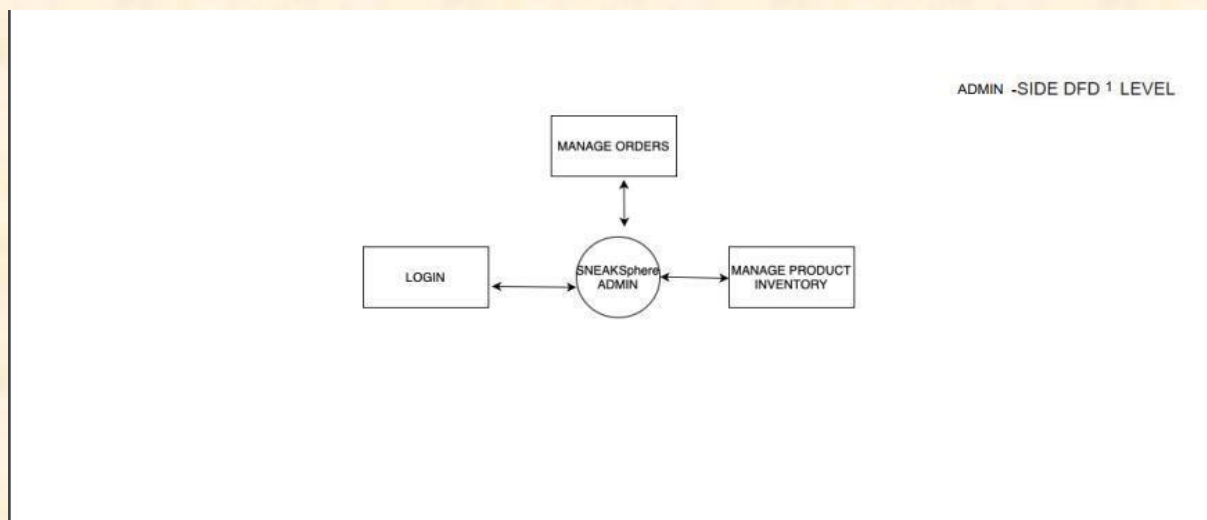


# DFD for admin side

## 0 Level Admin Side DFD

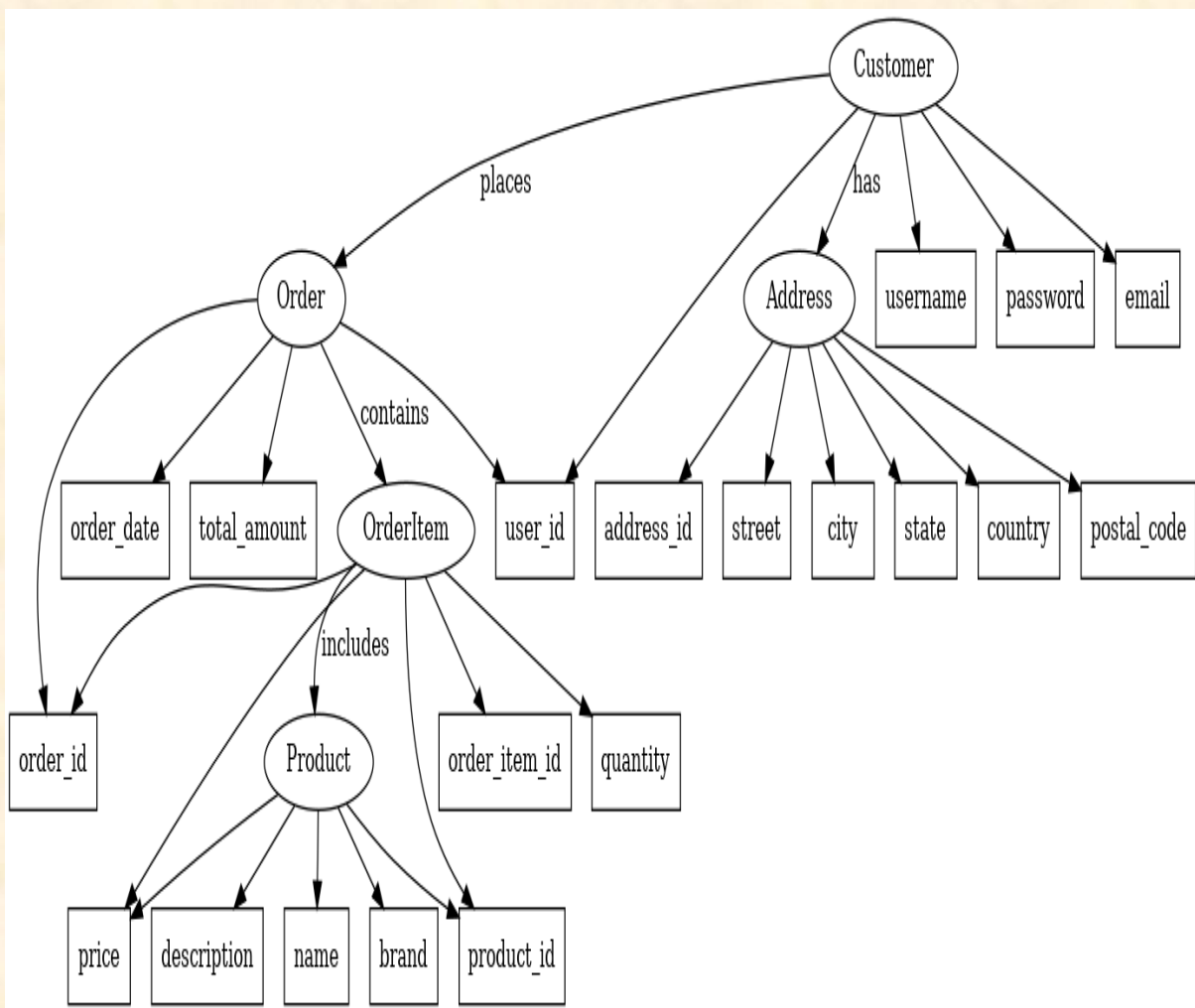


## 1 Level Admin Side DFD





## Data Flow Diagram



## Data Dictionary

### ↗ Table

- Description: - admin

Field	Data type	Constraints	Description
adminID	Int (11)	Primary key	Admin id
Username	varchar (20)	Null	Username
PASSWORD	varchar (20)	Null	Admin Password
Role	varchar (20)	Null	Batch

### ↗ Table

- Description: - tbl\_customers

Field	Data type	Constraints	Description
CustomerID	Int (11)	Primary key	UserID
Username	varchar (30)	Null	Username
PASSWORD	varchar (30)	Null	pass
Role	varchar (30)	Null	role
Firstname	varchar (30)	Null	Your name
Middlename	varchar (30)	Null	Surname
Lastname	varchar (30)	Null	Father name
Address	varchar (30)	Null	Address
EmailAddress	varchar (30)	Null	Email

### ↗ Table

- Description: - tbl\_orders

Field	Data type	Constraints	Description
OrderID	Int (11)	Primary key	Order id
ProductID	Int (11)	Null	Product id
CustomerID	Int (11)	Null	Customer id
Size	varchar (30)	Null	size
Color	varchar (30)	Null	color
DateOrdered	varchar (30)	Null	Order date

### ↗ Table

- Description: - tbl\_products

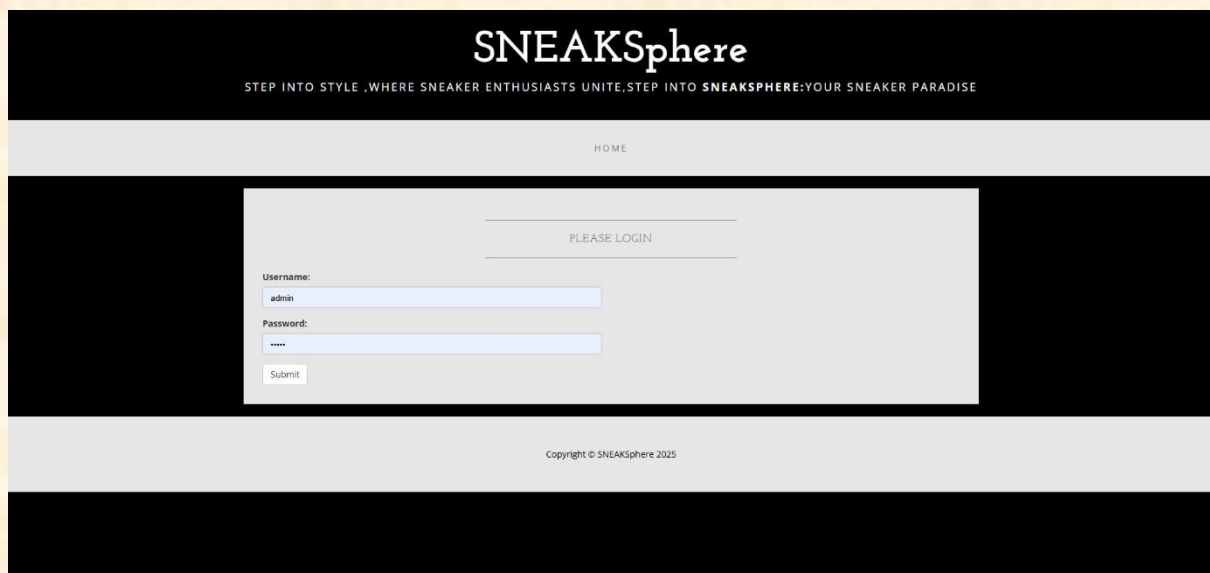
Field	Data type	Constraints	Description
ProductID	Int (11)	Primary key	Exam id
Productname	varchar (30)	Null	Program id
Productbrand	varchar (30)	Null	Sub id
productSize	varchar (30)	Null	Exame name
Productcolor	varchar (30)	Null	Total marks
Productprice	varchar (30)	Null	Mcq(option)
ProductCategory	varchar (30)	Null	Written exam
Productimagenam	varchar (30)	Null	Exam date
Productimage	Text	Null	date



## Admin Side (Screen Layout)

### Home Page

#### Admin Home Page: -



The screenshot displays the Admin Home Page of the SNEAKSphere application. The page features a black header with the SNEAKSphere logo and a tagline. Below the header is a light gray navigation bar with a 'HOME' link. The main content area has a black background and contains a white login form. The login form includes fields for 'Username' (with 'admin' entered) and 'Password' (with masked characters), a 'Submit' button, and a 'PLEASE LOGIN' message. The footer consists of a light gray bar with a copyright notice and a black bar below it.

**SNEAKSphere**  
STEP INTO STYLE ,WHERE SNEAKER ENTHUSIASTS UNITE,STEP INTO **SNEAKSPHERE**:YOUR SNEAKER PARADISE

HOME

PLEASE LOGIN

Username:  
admin

Password:  
\*\*\*\*

Submit

Copyright © SNEAKSphere 2025

# Orders Page

SNEAKSphere

STEP INTO STYLE ,WHERE SNEAKER ENTHUSIASTS UNITE,STEP INTO SNEAKSPHERE:YOUR SNEAKER PARADISE

HOMEORDERSPRODUCTSPRODUCT LISTCUSTOMERSLOGOUT

ORDERS

Order ID	Customer ID	Product Name	Product Brand	Product Size	Product Color	Product Price	Date Ordered	Action
1	5	Nike Air Force 107	Nike	10	white	₹10,000	2025/03/09	<a href="#">Delete</a>
2	5	Sparx SM 734   Stylish, Comfort	Nike	9	white	20000	2025/03/09	<a href="#">Delete</a>

Copyright © SNEAKSphere 2025

# Products Page

SNEAKSphere

STEP INTO STYLE ,WHERE SNEAKER ENTHUSIASTS UNITE,STEP INTO SNEAKSPHERE:YOUR SNEAKER PARADISE

HOMEORDERSPRODUCTSPRODUCT LISTCUSTOMERSLOGOUT

ORDERS

Order ID	Customer ID	Product Name	Product Brand	Product Size	Product Color	Product Price	Date Ordered	Action
1	5	Nike Air Force 107	Nike	10	white	₹10,000	2025/03/09	<a href="#">Delete</a>
2	5	Sparx SM 734   Stylish, Comfort	Nike	9	white	20000	2025/03/09	<a href="#">Delete</a>

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# Product List Page

SNEAKSphere

STEP INTO STYLE ,WHERE SNEAKER ENTHUSIASTS UNITE,STEP INTO SNEAKSPHERE:YOUR SNEAKER PARADISE

HOME

ORDERS




PRODUCTS

PRODUCT LIST

CUSTOMERS

LOGOUT

PRODUCT LIST

Image	Product ID	Product Name	Product Brand	Product Size	Product Color	Product Price	Product Category	Action
	4	Nike Air Force 107	Nike	10	BLACK	₹10,000	WHITE	<a href="#">Edit</a>   <a href="#">Delete</a>
	5	Sparx SM 734   Stylish, Comfor	Nike	10	BLACK	20000	WHITE	<a href="#">Edit</a>   <a href="#">Delete</a>
	6	RED TAPE Casual Sneaker Shoes	Nike	9	WHITE	200000	WHITE	<a href="#">Edit</a>   <a href="#">Delete</a>

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## Customers Page

# SNEAKSphere

STEP INTO STYLE ,WHERE SNEAKER ENTHUSIASTS UNITE,STEP INTO **SNEAKSPHERE**:YOUR SNEAKER PARADISE

HOMEORDERSPRODUCTSPRODUCT LISTCUSTOMERSLOGOUT

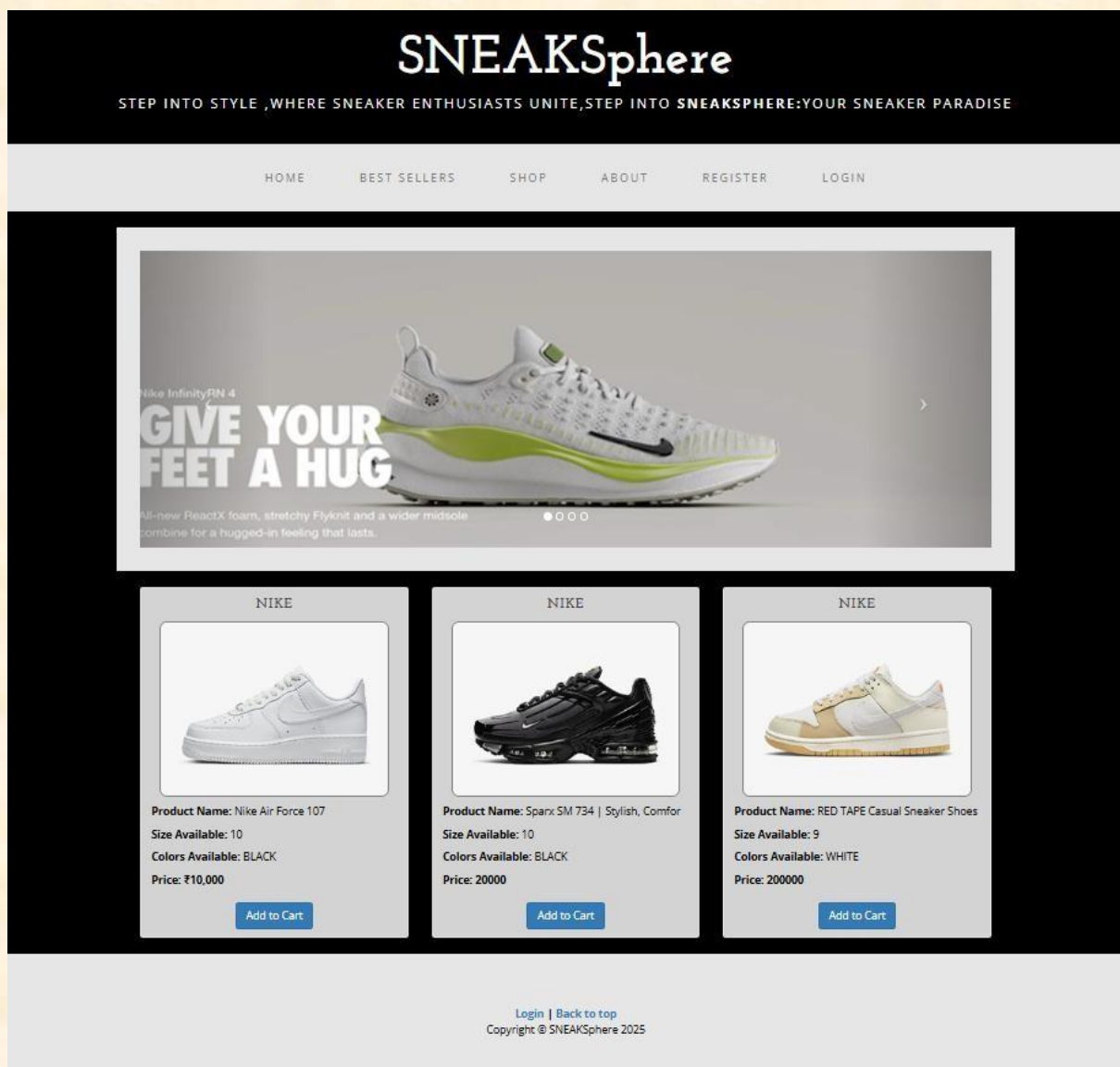
CUSTOMERS

Customer ID	UserName	Password	Firstname	Middlename	Lastname	Address	Email Address	Action
5	bhautik	bhautik	abc	qdef	ndfn	rajkot	rajkot@gmail.com	<a href="#">Edit</a>   <a href="#">Delete</a>
6	yash	1234	Sorathiya	yash	j	Balaji info	yashsorathiya9312@gmail.com	<a href="#">Edit</a>   <a href="#">Delete</a>

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# User Side (Screen Layout)

## Home page





# Best Sellers Page

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BEST SELLERS

SHOP


ABOUT

REGISTER

LOGIN

TOP 5 BESTSELLERS

TOP 5



Product Name: Nike Air Force 107

Product Brand: Nike


Size Available: 10

Colors Available: BLACK

Price 2999

Add to Cart

TOP 4



Product Name: Sparx SM 734 | Stylish, Comfor

Product Brand: Nike


Size Available: 10

Colors Available: BLACK

Price 2999

Add to Cart

TOP 3



Product Name: RED TAPE Casual Sneaker Shoes

Product Brand: Nike

Size Available: 9

Colors Available: WHITE

Price 2999

Add to Cart

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# Shop Page

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NIKE



Product Name: Sparx SM 734 | Stylish, Comfor


Size Available: 10

Colors Available: BLACK

P 20000.00

Add to Cart

NIKE



Product Name: RED TAPE Casual Sneaker Shoes


Size Available: 9

Colors Available: WHITE

P 200000.00

Add to Cart

NIKE



Product Name: Nike Air Force 107

Size Available: 10

Colors Available: BLACK

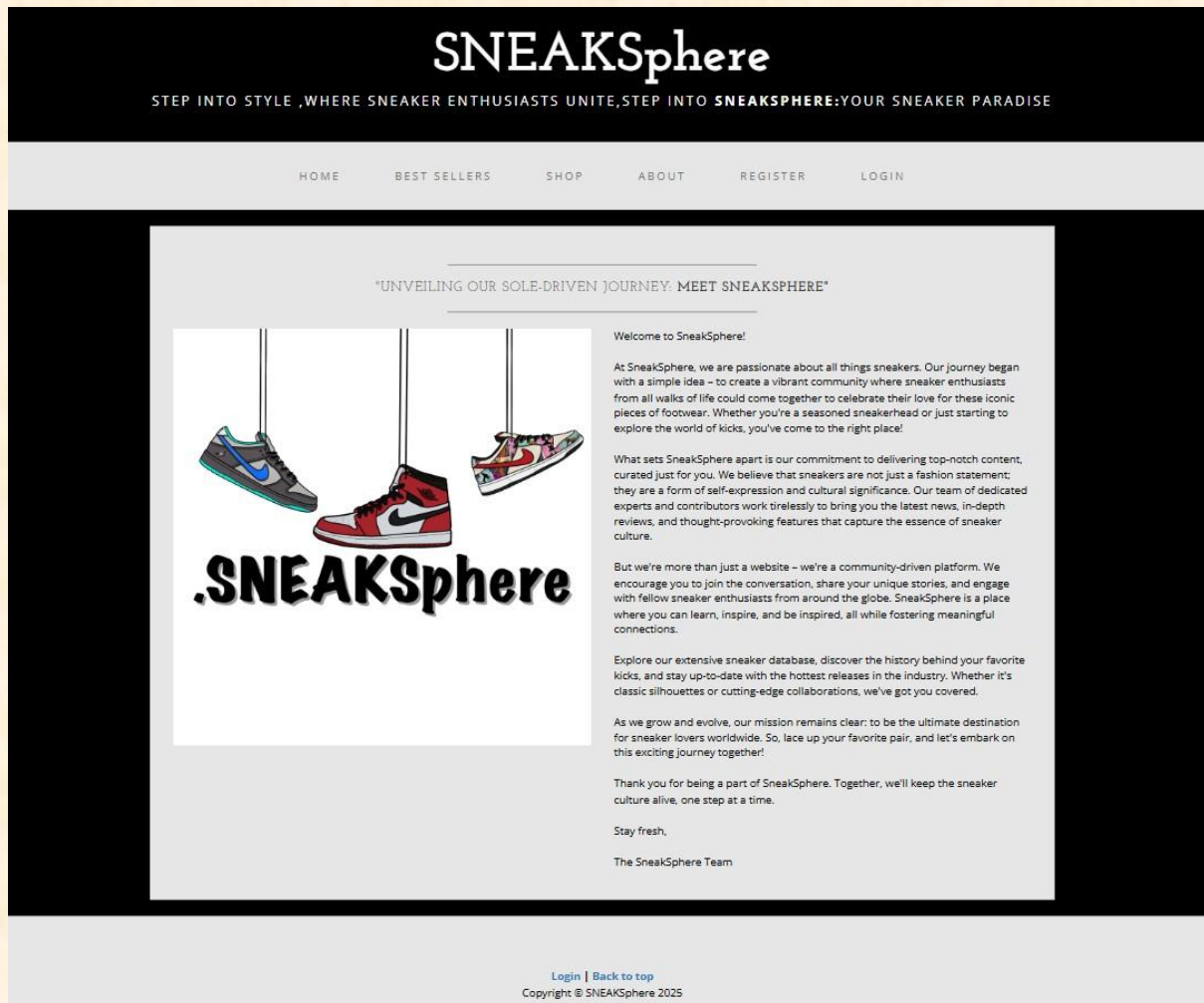
P ₹10,000.00

Add to Cart

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## About Page





## Register Page

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HOME   BEST SELLERS   SHOP   ABOUT   REGISTER   LOGIN

REGISTER

**Username:**

**Password:**

**Firstname:**

**Middlename:**

**Lastname:**

**Address:**

**Email Address:**

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## Login Page

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[HOME](#)[BEST SELLERS](#)[SHOP](#)[ABOUT](#)[REGISTER](#)[LOGIN](#)

PLEASE LOGIN

Username:

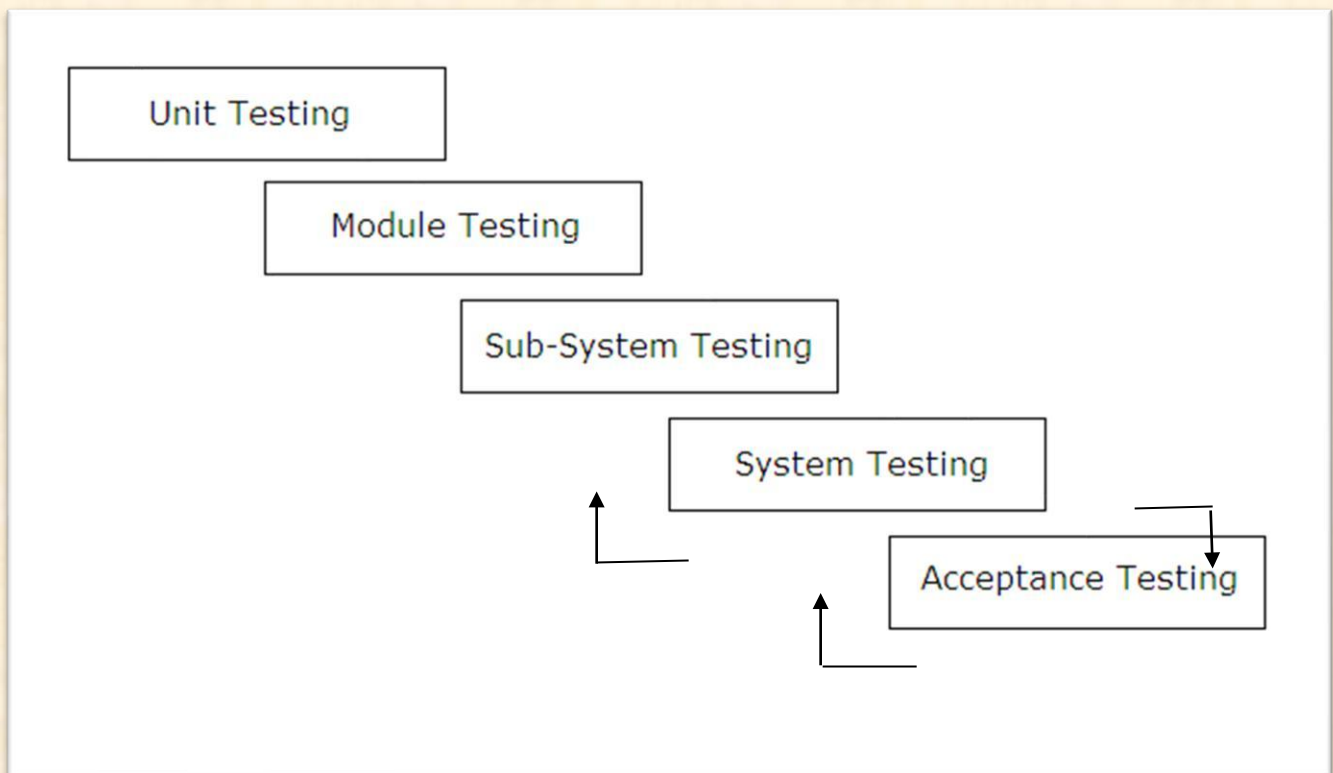
Password:

Submit

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## About Testing

This is the most crucial phase in the software development cycle. The developed application is thoroughly tested. Testing procedures and requirements differ with the nature of the product. It basically involves running through the whole application and verifying that the functionality is as per the designs.



process is an iterative one with information being fed back from later stages to earlier parts of the process. The stage defines to earlier parts of the process. The stages defined in the above figure are explained as further:

### Unit Testing



Individual components are tested to ensure that they operate correctly. Each component is tested independently without other system components. For example, whether an individual procedure is working properly or not is tested here.

### *Module Testing*

A module is a collection of dependent components. A module encapsulates related components so that it can be tested without other system modules. In this project, one module is there, which contains a procedure, which is used by the project.

### *Sub-System Testing*

This phase involves testing of collection of modules, which have been integrated into sub-systems. In this project, public module is, which is used by the project.

### *System Testing*

The sub-systems are integrated to make the entire system. This testing process is concerned with finding errors, which normally results from unanticipated interaction between sub-system and components.

### *Acceptance Testing*

This is the final test in the testing process before the system is accepted for operational use, sometimes called alpha testing. This process states whether the project satisfies all requirements specified by the customer or not.

# Bibliography

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## **Books:**

1. Core PHP Programming by Leon Atkinson
2. PHP in 30 days by Tec media
3. HTML, JAVASCRIPT, PHP.

## **Vote Of Thanks**

**Project Guide:**

Prof.

**At last, but not the least, we would like to extend our thanks to all supporters, including family members and as well as our classmates and external friends who have helped us implicitly or explicitly. No number of words written here will suffice for our sense of gratitude towards all of them.**