Project Report
On
Men Salon Management System

Introduction to Project

With tremendous increase in technology, information technology is a fast-developing field. Technology which is in vogue today might become redundant tomorrow. This ever-changing scenario makes it possible to provide the latest and most modern IT solutions to various business and institutions.

I am doing my project on **Men's Salon Management System.** There is the need for efficient management of a network-based system for handling customer orders.

This project is an endeavor to provide a solution to this. The proposed system enables an administrator to keep track of customer orders and maintaining records of the customers. He can view the submitted requirements made by the customer. He can also view the reports generated by him and can also sent approvals or rejections instantly.

Thus, the project is a sincere effort in simplifying the task of administrators in an easily usable format.

I finalized to make this project and hence planned to develop this system using PHP for front end and MySQL as the Back End.

Project Details

In this project we use PHP and MySQL database. It has two modules admin and user.

Admin

1. **Dashboard:** In this section admin can see all detail in brief like total number of customers, Total number of appointments, Rejected Appointment, Accepted Appointment, Total Services, Today's sales, yesterday's sale, Last seven days sales and total sales.
2. **Services:** In this section admin can manage services of parlor (add and update).
3. **Pages:** In this section admin can manage about us and contact us pages.
4. **Appointment:** In this section admin can view the detail of appointments and have right to reject and select appointment.
5. **Subscriber:** In this section, admin can view subscriber emails.
6. **Add Customer:** In this section admin can manage customer (add/update).
7. **Customer List:** In this section admin can view customer list and assign services and make invoices of services which is taken by customer.
8. **Reports:** In this section admin can view users detail and sales in particular periods
9. **Invoice:** In this section there is the list of total invoices which is viewed by admin
10. **Search Appointment:** In this section admin can search appointment with the help of his/her appointment number, name and contact number.
11. **Search Invoice:** In this section admin can search invoices with the help of his/her invoice number.

Admin can also update his profile, change password and recover password.

User

In MSMS user not require to sign in

Home Page: User can take appointment with Men's Salon on particular date and time.

Services: User views the services which is offer by Men's Salon.

About Us: User sees the details of Men's Salon.

Contact Us: User can contact with Men's Salon.

Limitation of the Present System

Before starting the project, we have to study its limitations and objective some of them are:-

- All the processes of this management are done manually in the form of paper work and the records are stored in the registers. In such cases there are frequent chances of data redundancy and data is ease to lose.
- All the introductions related to the customer and others printed on the papers, this activity generates the chances of data lost.
- All the bills structures are done by hand written; sometimes it produces mistakes in calculation.
- This system is very time consuming and require lost of manpower

Proposed System

Objective is to overcome the major limitation of the existing enabling effective management of the customer details thereby improving the performance.

- With improved computerization being involved in the maintenance of customer details, error and inconsistencies can be kept at par.
- Easy retrieval of data will be made possible by finding techniques.
- Validation of data will ensure only accurate, valid and complete data is stored in the database.
- Proper monitoring of the processes from customer registration to activation. Report generation will help make it easy to analyze the performance at the Bank.
- This will be much less time-consuming comparing to existing system.

Advantage of Proposed System

- With improved computerization being involved in the maintenance of user's appointment, customer details. Error and inconsistencies can be kept at per.
- Validation of data will be ensure only accurate valid and complete data stored in the database.
- Easy retrieval or data will be made possible by finding techniques.
- Report generation will help made it easy to analyze the performance or clinic Administration.

Objective and Scope of Proposed System

- The objectives of the proposed system are to overcome the major limitation of existing system enabling effective management of the customer details thereby improving the performance of SHOP ADMINISTRTION.
- The system will store all the basic data processing needs the shop management.

Feasibility study

A feasibility study is undertaken to determine to the possibility or probability of either improving the existing system or developing a completely new system. It helps to obtain the overview of the problem and to get a rough assessment of whether other feasible solution exists.

NEEDS FOR FEASIBILITY STUDY:

The feasibility study is needed for following things:-

- Answer the questions whether a new system is to be installed or not?
- Determine the potential of the existing system.
- Improve the existing system.
- Know what should be embedded in the new system.
- Define the problems and objectives involved.
- Avoid costly repairs at later stage when system is implemented.
- Avoid crash implementation of the new system.
- Avoid the 'Hardware approach' i.e. getting a computer first and then deciding how to use it.

The Feasibility study is divided in to three parts:-

- TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY
- ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY
- OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY
-

➢ ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Economic analysis is most frequently used for evaluation of the effectiveness of the system. More commonly known as cost/benefit analysis the procedure is to determine the benefit and saving that are expected from a system and compare them with costs, decisions is made to design and Implement the system.
This part of feasibility study gives the top management the economic justification for the new system. This is an important input to the management the management, because very often the top

management does not like to get confounded by the various technicalities that bound to be associated with a project of this kind. A simple economic analysis that gives the actual comparison of costs and benefits is much more meaningful in such cases.

In the system, the organization is most satisfied by economic feasibility. Because, if the organization implements this system, it need not require any additional hardware resources as well as it will be saving lot of time.

- **TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY**

Technical feasibility centers on the existing manual system of the test management process and to what extent it can support the system.
According to feasibility analysis procedure the technical feasibility of the system is analyzed and the technical requirements such as software facilities, procedure, inputs are identified. It is also one of the important phases of the system development activities.
The system offers greater levels of user friendliness combined with greater processing speed. Therefore, the cost of maintenance can be reduced. Since, processing speed is very high and the work is reduced in the maintenance point of view management convince that the project is operationally feasible.

- **BEHAVIOURAL FEASIBILITY**

People are inherently resistant to change and computer has been known to facilitate changes. An estimate should be made of how strong the user is likely to move towards the development of computerized system. These are various levels of users in order to ensure proper authentication and authorization and security of sensitive data of the organization.

The prototyping model

Prototyping Model is based on the idea of developing an initial implementation, exposing this to user comment and defining this through many until an adequate system has been developed.

Benefits of prototyping model

The prototyping paradigm begins with requirements gathering. Developers and customers meet and define the overall objective for the software, identify the requirements and outline the areas where further definitions are necessary.
The prototype design, is often, quite different from that of the final system. The benefits of developing a prototype early in the software process are:

- Misunderstanding between software developers and users may be identified, as the functions are demonstrated.
- Missing user services may be detected.
- Difficult to use or confusing user services may be indentified and refined.
- Software development staff may find incompleteness and inconsistency in requirement as the prototype is developed.
- A working albeit limited systems is available quickly to demonstrate the feasibility and usefulness of the application to the management.
- The prototype serves as a basis for writing the specification for a production quality system. Though the principle purpose of prototyping is to validate software requirements, software prototype also has other uses.
- A prototype system can be used for training users before the formal system has been delivered.
- Prototype can be run back-to-back tests. This reduces the need for tedious manual checking of test run. The same test is given to both the prototype and the system under test to look for differences in the final results and thereby making necessary changes. Thus prototype serves as a technique of risk reduction.

Selecting the prototype approach

The prototype paradigm can be either close ended (throwaway prototyping) or open ended (evolutionary prototyping). Before selecting closed or open-ended approach, it is necessary to determine whether the system to be built is suitable for prototyping or not. This is decided depending on application area, complexity, and customer characteristics and projects characteristics. Prototyping or evolutionary prototyping. The throwaway is developed to understand the system requirements while the evolutionary prototype evolves through a number of versions to the final system

Diagram

- The entire system is projected with a physical diagram which specifics the actual storage parameters that are physically necessary for any database to be stored on to the disk. The overall systems existential idea is derived from this diagram.

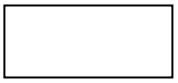
- The relation upon the system is structure through a conceptual ER-Diagram, which not only specifics the existential entities but also the standard relations through which the system exists and the cardinalities that are necessary for the system state to continue.

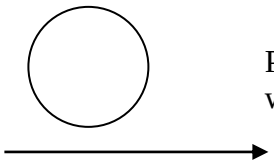
- The content level DFD is provided to have an idea of the functional inputs and outputs that are achieved through the system. The system depicts the input and output standards at the high level of the systems existence.

A DFD does not show a sequence of steps. A DFD only shows what the different process in a system is and what data flows between them.

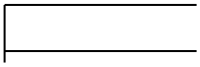
The following are some DFD symbols used in the project

External entities





Process: A transaction of information that resides within the bounds of the system to be module.



DATASTORE: A repository of data that is to be stored for use by one or more processes, may be as simple as buffer of queue or as a relational database.

RULES FOR DFD:

- Fix the scope of the system by means of context diagrams.
- Organize the DFD so that the main sequence of the actions reads left to right and top to bottom.
- Identify all inputs and outputs.
- Identify and label each process internal to the system with rounded circles.
- A process is required for all the data transformation and transfers. Therefore, never connect a data store to a data source or the destinations or another data store with just a data flow arrow.
- Do not indicate hardware and ignore control information.
- Make sure the names of the processes accurately convey everything the process is done.
- There must not be unnamed process.
- Indicate external sources and destinations of the data, with squares.
- Number each occurrence of repeated external entities.
- Identify all data flows for each process step, except simple Record retrievals.
- Label data flow on each arrow.
- Use details flow on each arrow.
- Use the details flow arrow to indicate data movements.
- There can't be unnamed data flow.
- A data flow can't connect two external entities.

LEVELS OF DFD:

The complexity of the business system means that it is a responsible to represent the operations of any system of single data flow diagram. At the top level, an Overview of the different systems in an organization is shown by the way of context analysis diagram. When exploded into DFD

They are represented by:

- LEVEL-0 : SYSTEM INPUT/OUTPUT
- LEVEL-1:SUBSYSTEM LEVEL DATAFLOW FUNCTIONAL
- LEVEL-2: FILE LEVEL DETAIL DATA FLOW.

The input and output data shown should be consistent from one level to the next.

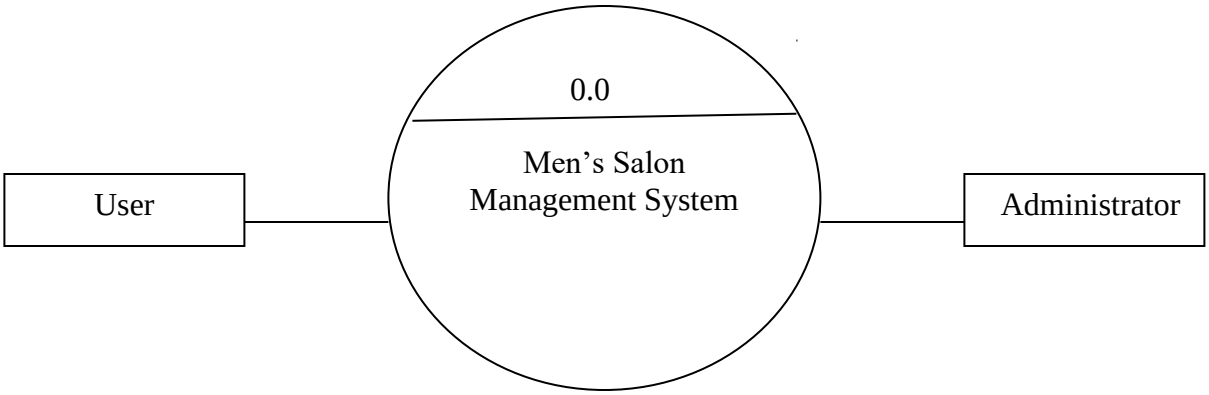
LEVEL-0: SYSTEM INPUT/OUTPUT LEVEL

A level-0 DFD describes the system-wide boundaries, dealing inputs to and outputs from the system and major processes. This diagram is similar to the combined user-level context diagram.

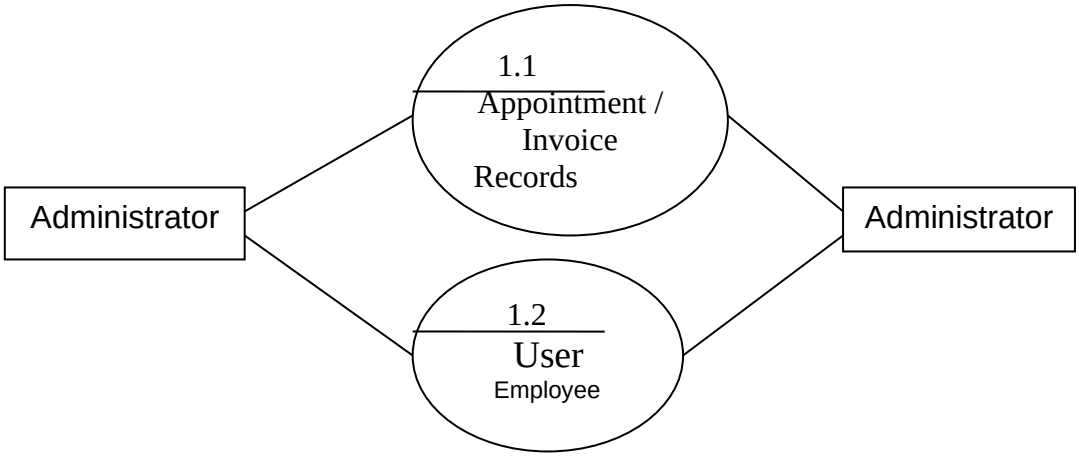
LEVEL-1: SUBSYSTEM LEVEL DATA FLOW

A level-1 DFD describes the next level of details within the system, detailing the data flows between subsystems, which make up the whole.

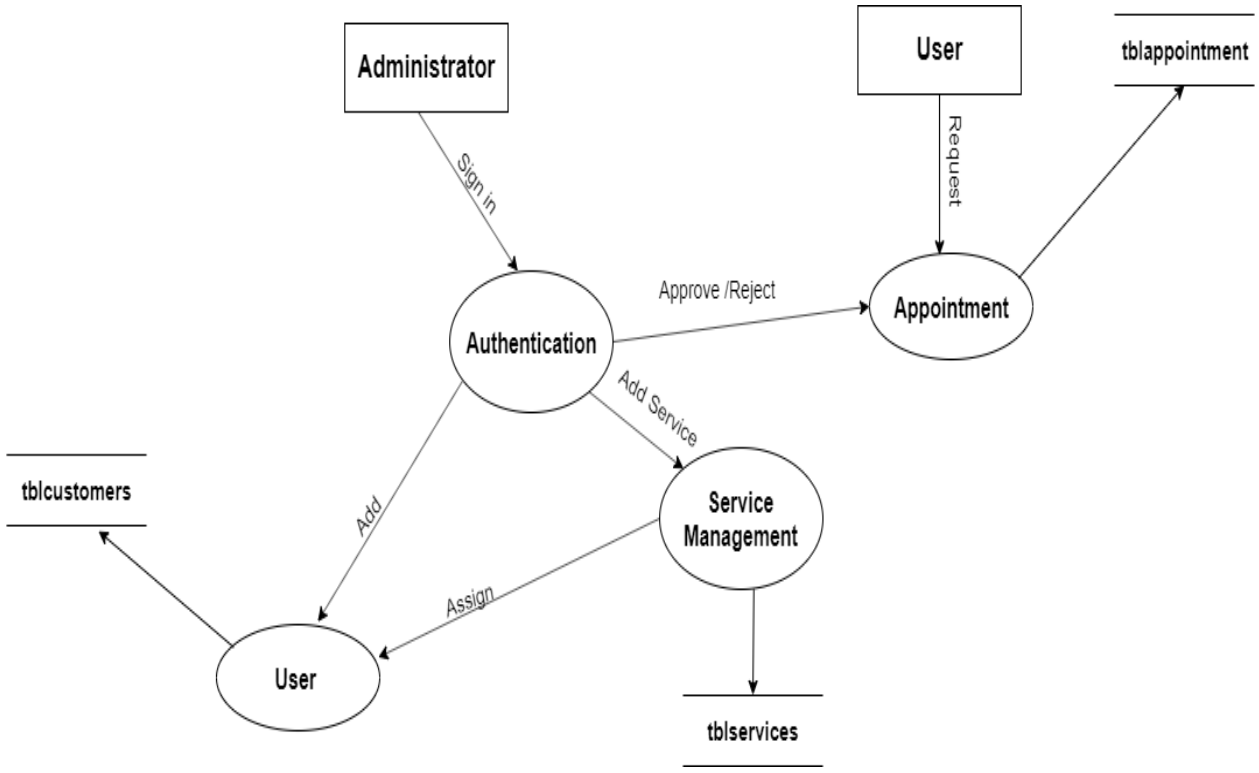
0 Level Diagram



1st Level Diagram



2nd Level Diagram



Unified Modelling Language Diagrams(UML):

- The unified modelling language allows the software engineer to express an analysis model using the modelling notation that is governed by a set of syntactic semantic and pragmatic rules.
- A UML system is represented using five different views that describe the system from distinctly different perspective. Each view is defined by a set of diagram, which is as follows.

User Model View

i. This view represents the system from the users perspective.

ii. The analysis representation describes a usage scenario from the end-users perspective**.**

Structural model view

- In this model the data and functionality are arrived from inside the system.
- This model view models the static structures.

Behavioural Model View

- It represents the dynamic of behavioural as parts of the system, depicting the interactions of collection between various structural elements described in the user model and structural model view.

Implementation Model View

- In this the structural and behavioural as parts of the system are represented as they are to be built.

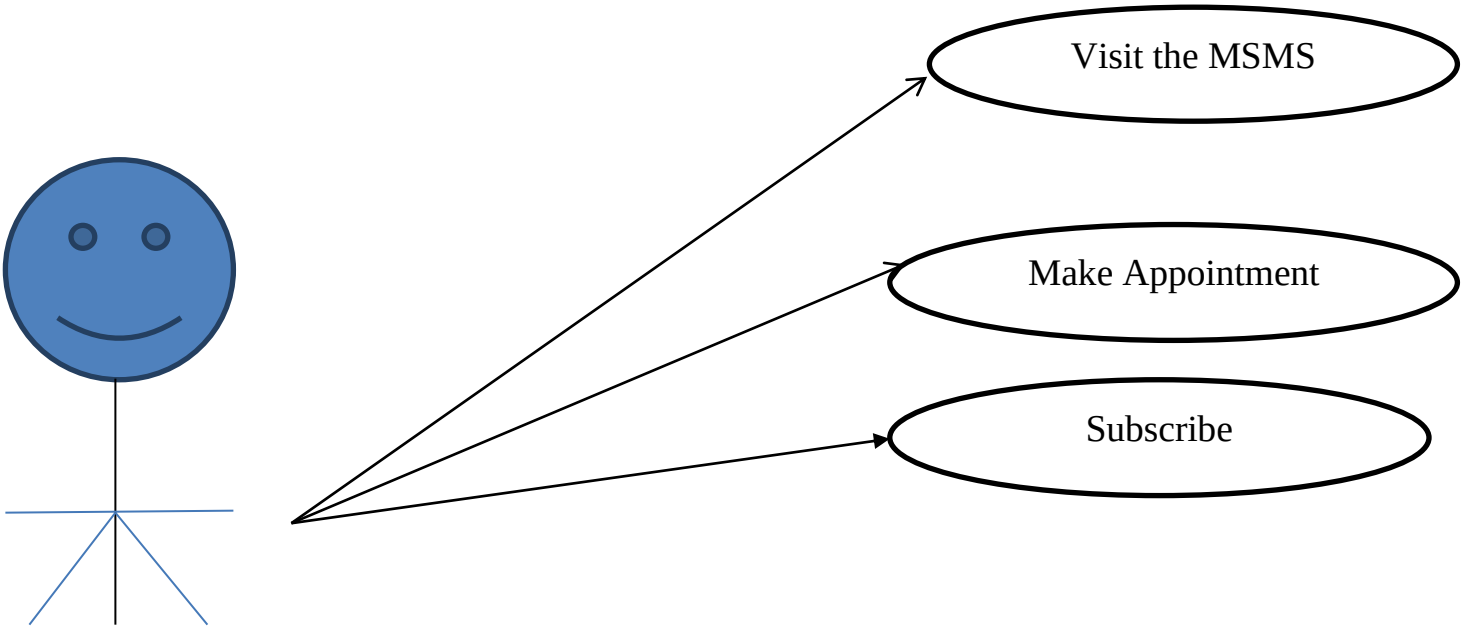
Environmental Model View

In this the structural and behavioural aspects of the environment in which the system is to be implemented are represented.

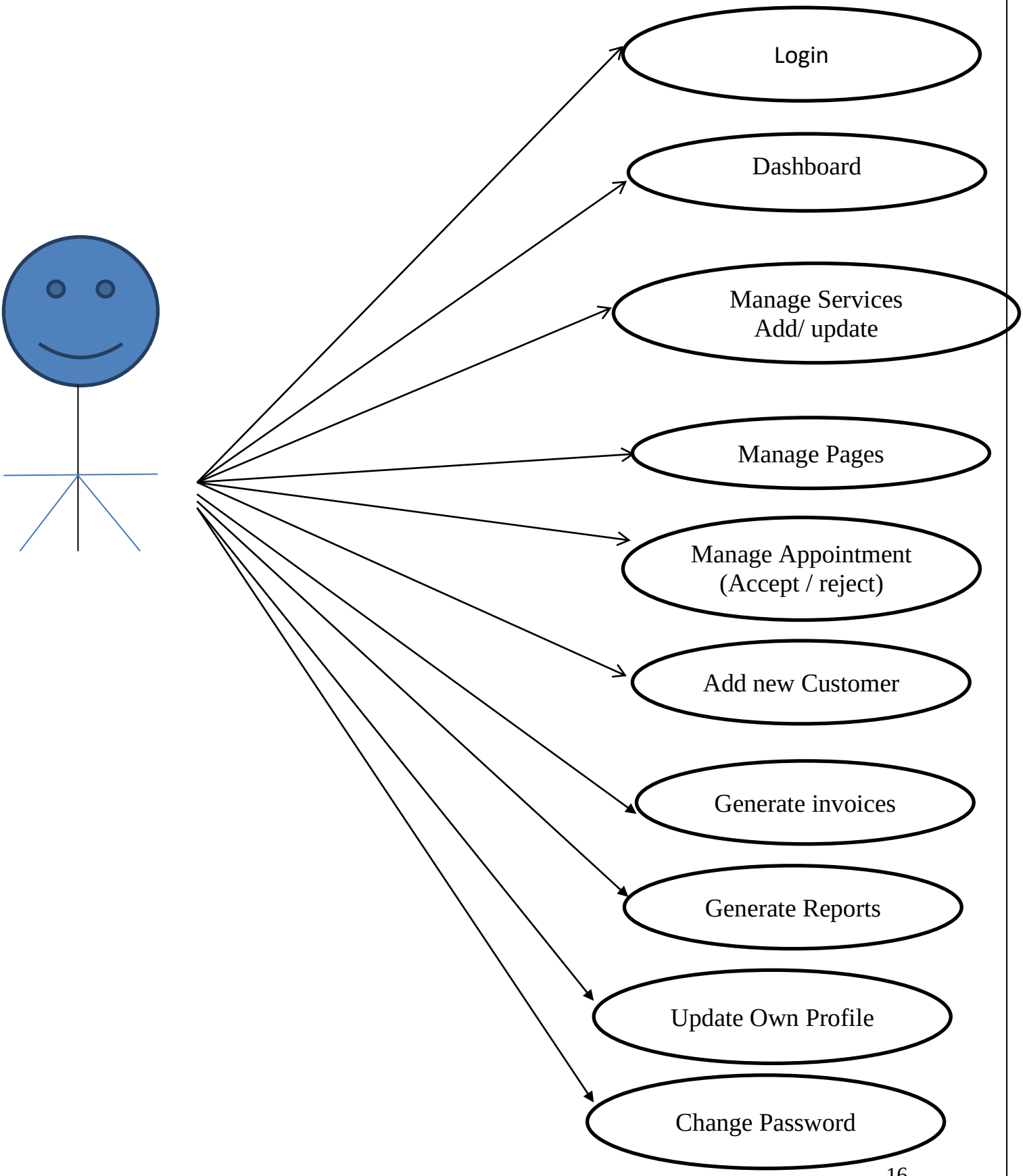
UML is specifically constructed through two different domains they are

- UML Analysis modelling, which focuses on the user model and structural model views of the system?
- UML design modelling, which focuses on the behavioural modelling, implementation modelling and environmental model views**.**

Use Case Diagrams Use



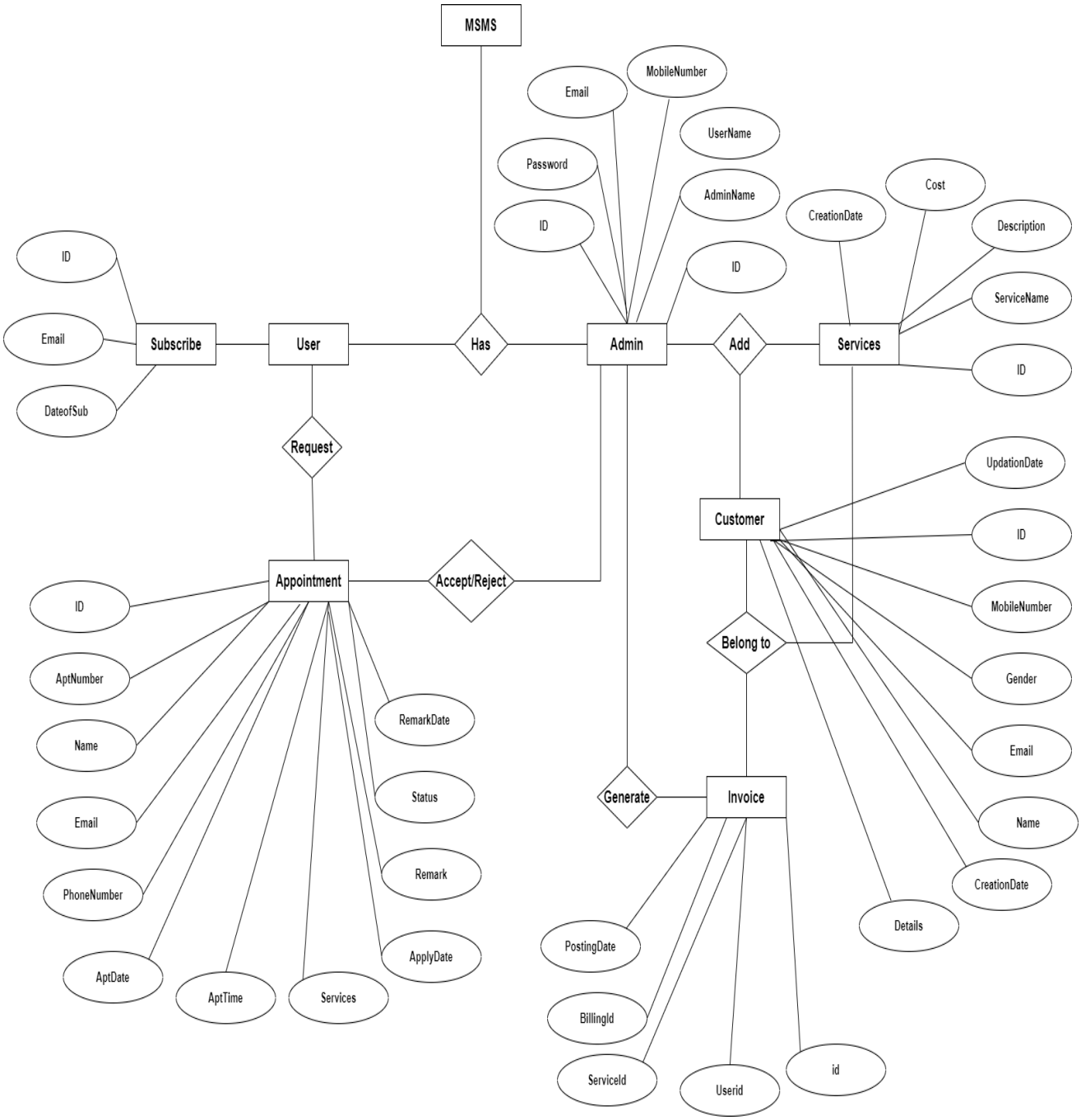
Use Case Diagrams admin



ENTITY RELTIONSHIP DIAGRAM (ERD)

Entity-Relationship Diagram

- This document is an entity-relationship diagram, or "ERD," for a system to manage Inventory Management System.
- An ERD is a model that identifies the concepts or entities that exist in a system and the relationships between those entities.
- An ERD is often used as a way to visualize a relational database: each entity represents a database table, and the relationship lines represent the keys in one table that point to specific records in related tables.
- ERD may also be more abstract, not necessarily capturing every table needed within a database, but serving to diagram the major concepts and relationships.
- This ERD is of the latter type, intended to present an abstract, theoretical view of the major entities and relationships needed for management of electronic resources.
- It may assist the database design process for an e-resource management system, but does not identify every table that would be necessary for an electronic resource management database.


MSMS
Email
MobileNumber
UserName
Password
AdminName
ID
ID
Cost
CreationDate
Description
ID
ServiceName
ID
Email
Subscribe
User
Has
Admin
Add
Services
DateofSub
Request
UpdationDate
Customer
ID
Appointment
Accept/Reject
ID
MobileNumber
Belong to
AptNumber
Gender
RemarkDate
Name
Email
Status
Generate
Invoice
Name
Email
Remark
CreationDate
PhoneNumber
Details
ApplyDate
PostingDate
AptDate
AptTime
Services
BillingId
ServiceId
Userid
id

Database Design

The data in the system has to be stored and retrieved from database. Designing the database is part of system design. Data elements and data structures to be stored have been identified at analysis stage. They are structured and put together to design the data storage and retrieval system.

A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. The general objective is to make database access easy, quick, inexpensive and flexible for the user. Relationships are established between the data items and unnecessary data items are removed. Normalization is done to get an internal consistency of data and to have minimum redundancy and maximum stability. This ensures minimizing data storage required, minimizing chances of data inconsistencies and optimizing for updates. The MS Access database has been chosen for developing the relevant databases.

Men's Salon Management System (MSMS) contains 7 MySQL tables :

tbladmin table Structure : This table store the admin personal and login details

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	**ID** 🔑	int(10)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	**AdminName**	char(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
3	**UserName**	char(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
4	**MobileNumber**	bigint(10)			Yes	*NULL*		
5	**Email**	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
6	**Password**	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
7	**AdminRegdate**	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		

tblappointment table Structure : This table store the user appointment details.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	**ID** 🔑	int(10)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	**AptNumber**	varchar(80)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
3	**Name**	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
4	**Email**	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
5	**PhoneNumber**	bigint(11)			Yes	*NULL*		
6	**AptDate**	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
7	**AptTime**	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
8	**Services**	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
9	**ApplyDate**	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		
10	**Remark**	varchar(250)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*		
11	**Status**	varchar(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*		
12	**RemarkDate**	timestamp			No	0000-00-00 00:00:00		ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

tblservices table Structure : This table store the services details.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID	int(10)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	ServiceName	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
3	Cost	int(10)			Yes	*NULL*		
4	CreationDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		

tblcustomers table Structure : This table store the customer details.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID	int(10)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	Name	varchar(120)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
3	Email	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
4	MobileNumber	bigint(11)			Yes	*NULL*		
5	Gender	enum('Female', 'Male', 'Transgender')	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
6	Details	mediumtext	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
7	CreationDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		
8	UpdationDate	timestamp			Yes	*NULL*		ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()

tblinvoice table Structure : This table store the customer invoice details.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	id	int(11)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	Userid	int(11)			Yes	*NULL*		
3	ServiceId	int(11)			Yes	*NULL*		
4	BillingId	int(11)			Yes	*NULL*		
5	PostingDate	timestamp			Yes	current_timestamp()		

tblpage table Structure : This table store the pages information.

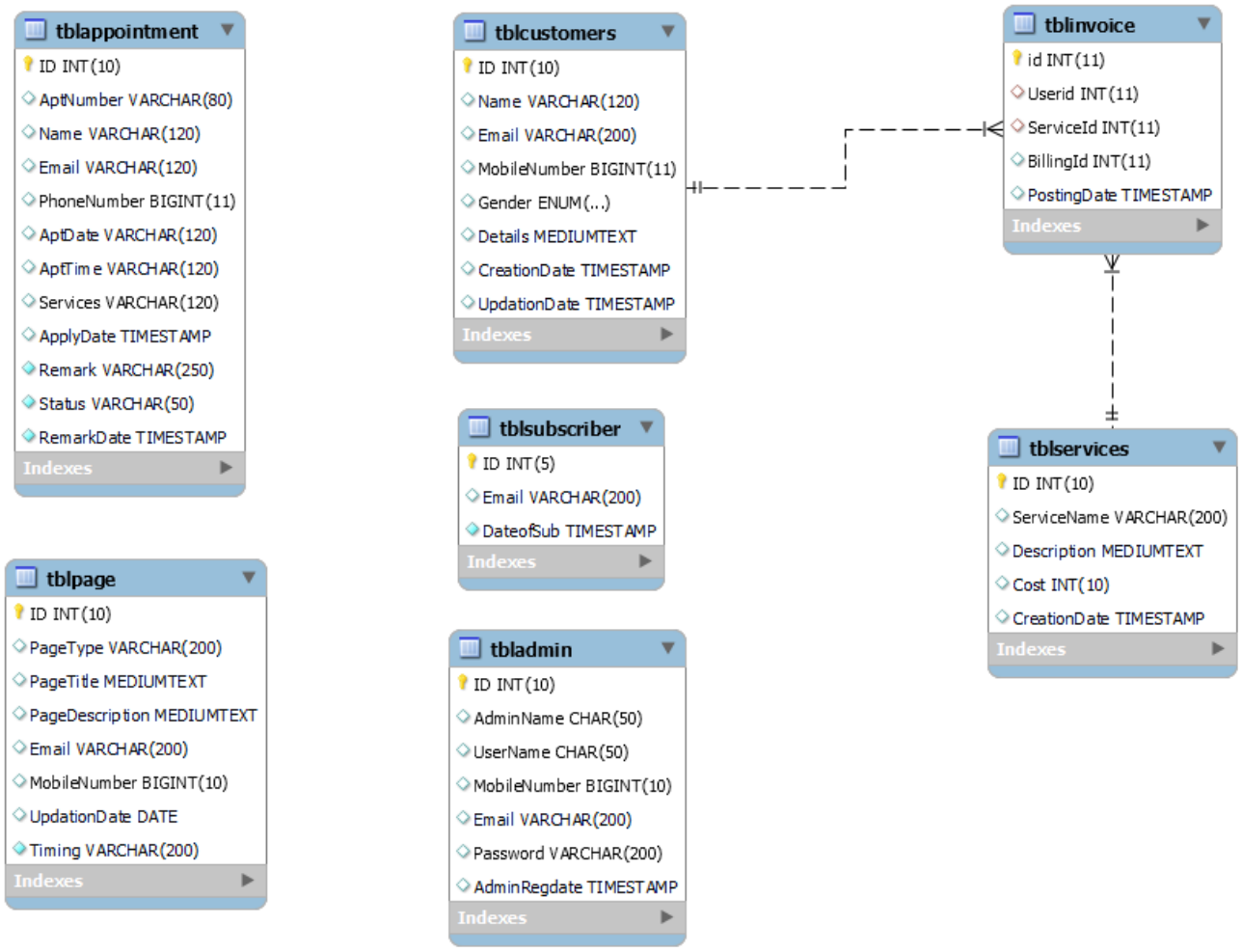
#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID	int(10)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	PageType	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
3	PageTitle	mediumtext	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
4	PageDescription	mediumtext	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
5	Email	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
6	MobileNumber	bigint(10)			Yes	*NULL*		
7	UpdationDate	date			Yes	*NULL*		
8	Timing	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	*None*		

tblsubscribe table Structure: This table store emails of subscribers.

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	ID	int(5)			No	*None*		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	Email	varchar(200)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	*NULL*		
3	DateofSub	timestamp			No	current_timestamp()		

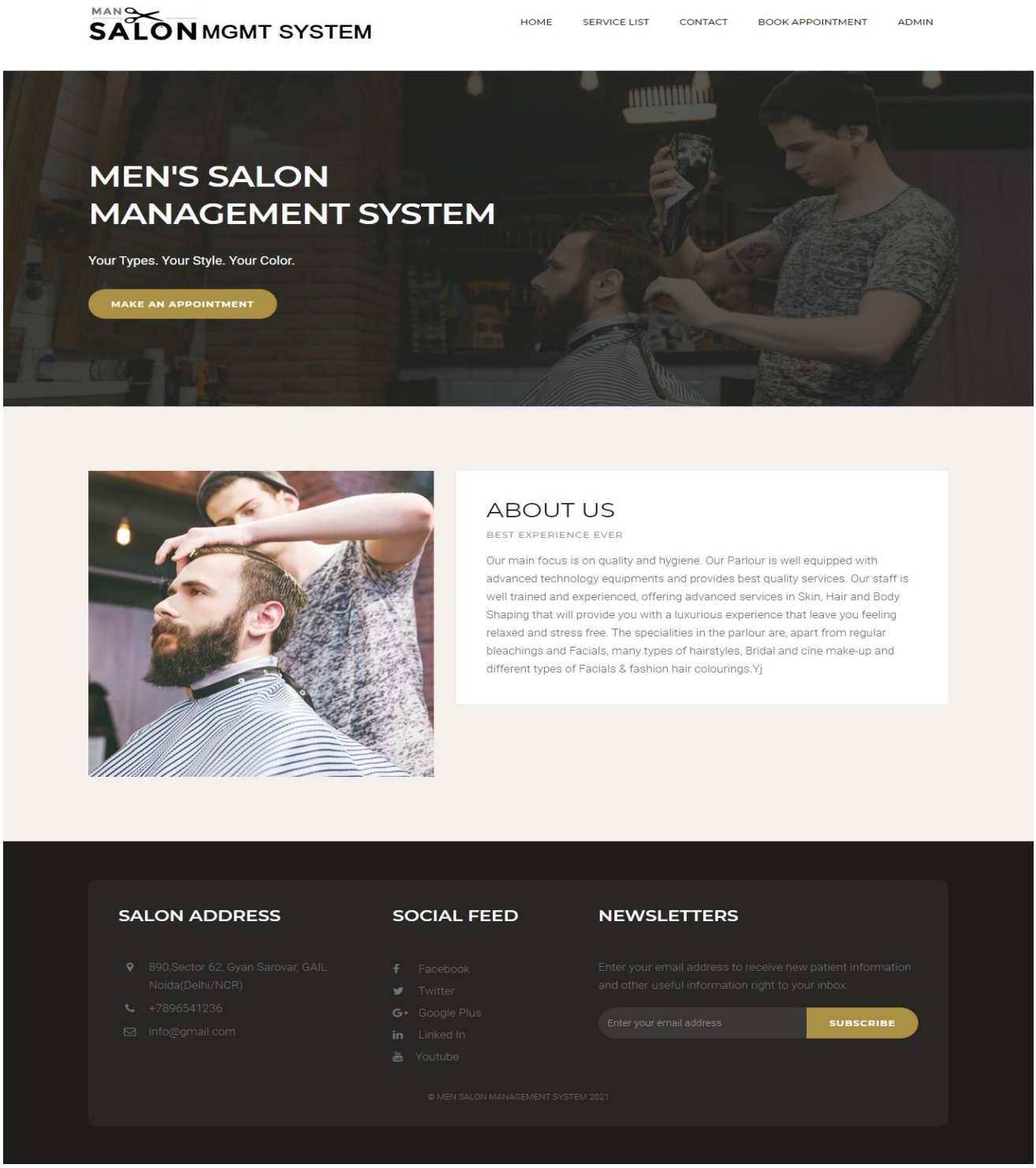
Class Diagram:

The class diagram shows a set of classes, interfaces, collaborations and their relationships.

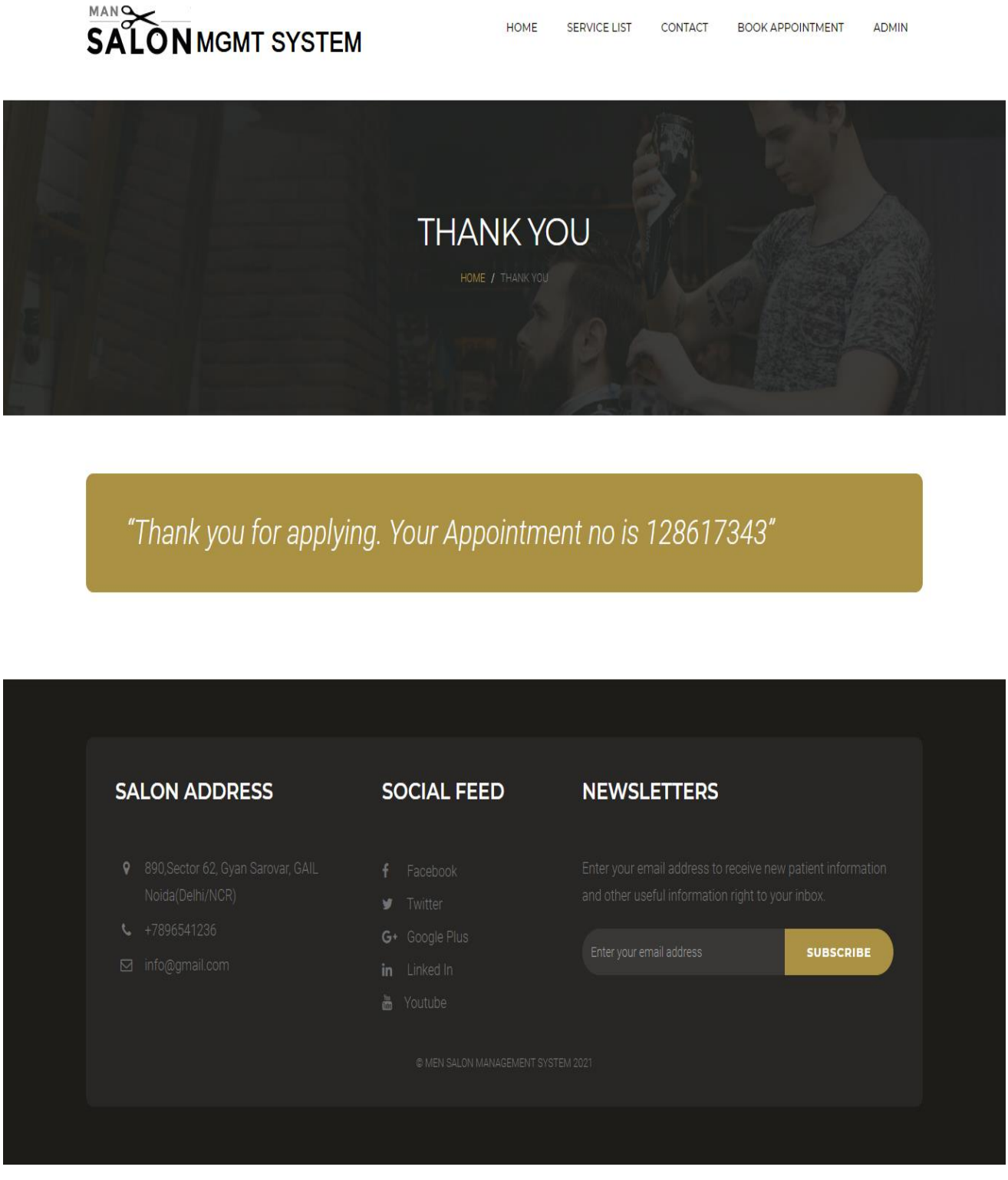


Project Output Screen

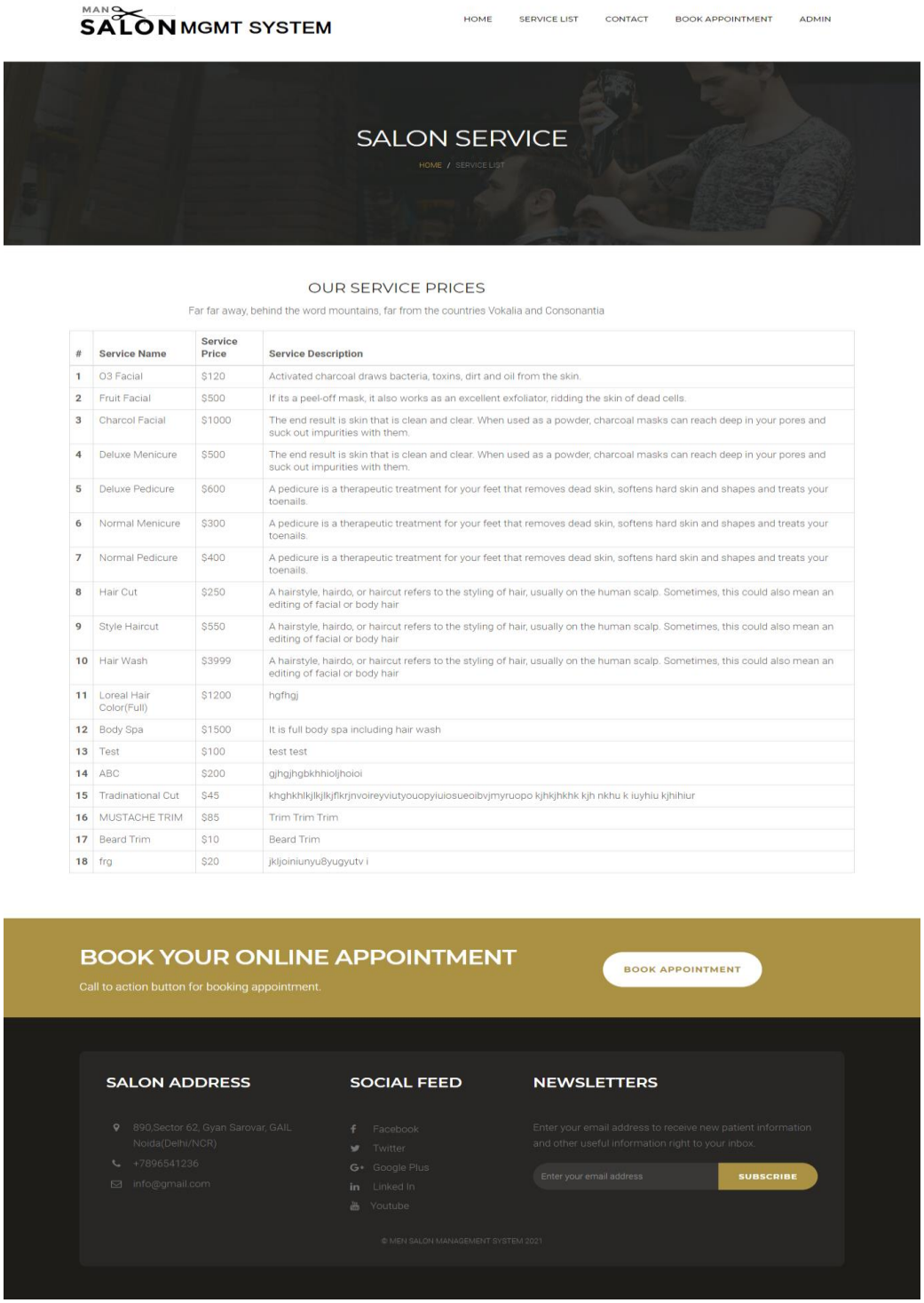
Home Page



Thank You Page



Services


MAN SALON MGMT SYSTEM
HOME
SERVICE LIST
CONTACT
BOOK APPOINTMENT
ADMIN
SALON SERVICE
HOME / SERVICE LIST
OUR SERVICE PRICES
Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia and Consonantia
Service Name Service Price Service Description
1 O3 Facial $120 Activated charcoal draws bacteria, toxins, dirt and oil from the skin.
2 Fruit Facial $500 If its a peel-off mask, it also works as an excellent exfoliator, ridding the skin of dead cells.
3 Charcol Facial $1000 The end result is skin that is clean and clear. When used as a powder, charcoal masks can reach deep in your pores and suck out impurities with them.
4 Deluxe Menicure $500 The end result is skin that is clean and clear. When used as a powder, charcoal masks can reach deep in your pores and suck out impurities with them.
5 Deluxe Pedicure $600 A pedicure is a therapeutic treatment for your feet that removes dead skin, softens hard skin and shapes and treats your toenails.
6 Normal Menicure $300 A pedicure is a therapeutic treatment for your feet that removes dead skin, softens hard skin and shapes and treats your toenails.
7 Normal Pedicure $400 A pedicure is a therapeutic treatment for your feet that removes dead skin, softens hard skin and shapes and treats your toenails.
8 Hair Cut $250 A hairstyle, hairdo, or haircut refers to the styling of hair, usually on the human scalp. Sometimes, this could also mean an editing of facial or body hair
9 Style Haircut $550 A hairstyle, hairdo, or haircut refers to the styling of hair, usually on the human scalp. Sometimes, this could also mean an editing of facial or body hair
10 Hair Wash $3999 A hairstyle, hairdo, or haircut refers to the styling of hair, usually on the human scalp. Sometimes, this could also mean an editing of facial or body hair
11 Loreal Hair Color(Full) $1200 hgfhgj
12 Body Spa $1500 It is full body spa including hair wash
13 Test $100 test test
14 ABC $200 gjhgjhgbkhhioljhoioi
15 Tradinational Cut $45 khghkhlkjlkjlkjfikrjnvoireyviutyouopyiuiosueoibvjmyruopo kjhkjhkhk kjh nkhu k iuyhiu kjhihiur
16 MUSTACHE TRIM $85 Trim Trim Trim
17 Beard Trim $10 Beard Trim
18 frg $20 jkljoiniunyu8yugyutv i
BOOK YOUR ONLINE APPOINTMENT
Call to action button for booking appointment.
BOOK APPOINTMENT
SALON ADDRESS
890,Sector 62, Gyan Sarovar, GAIL Noida(Delhi/NCR)
+7896541236
info@gmail.com
SOCIAL FEED
Facebook
Twitter
Google Plus
Linked In
Youtube
NEWSLETTERS
Enter your email address to receive new patient information and other useful information right to your inbox.
Enter your email address
SUBSCRIBE
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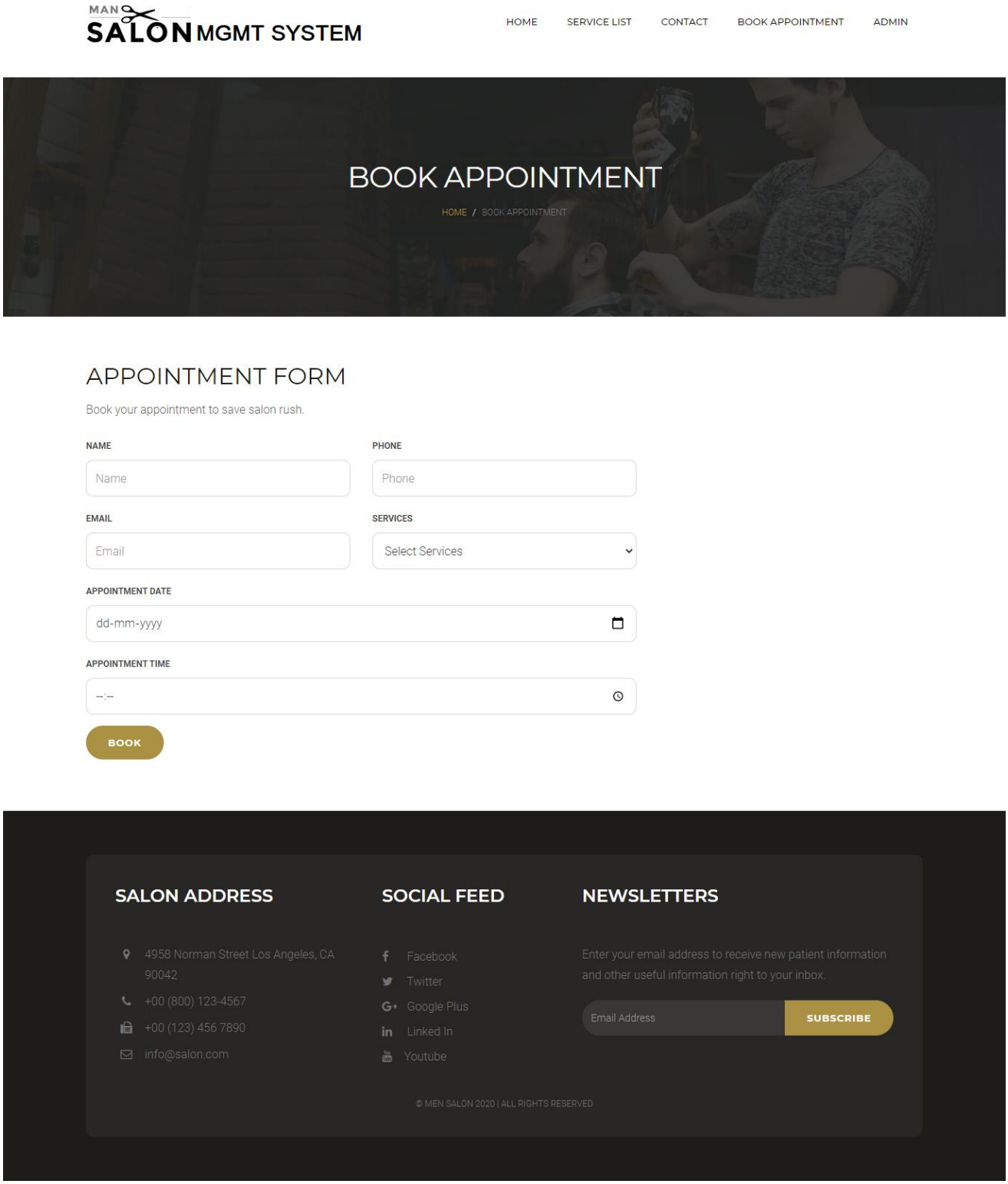
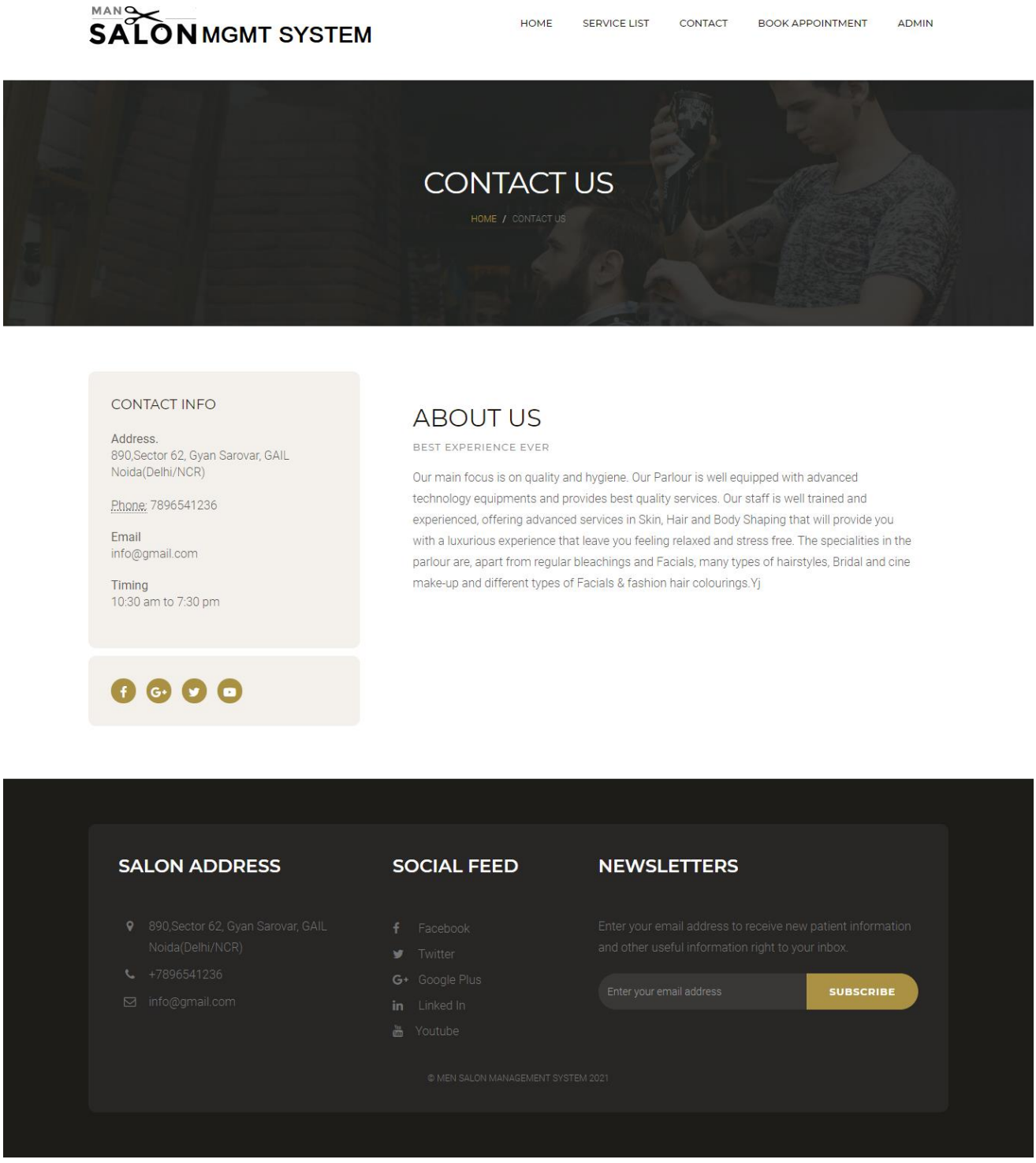
Book Appointment



Contact


MAN
SALON MGMT SYSTEM
HOME
SERVICE LIST
CONTACT
BOOK APPOINTMENT
ADMIN
CONTACT US
HOME / CONTACT US
CONTACT INFO
Address.
890,Sector 62, Gyan Sarovar, GAIL
Noida(Delhi/NCR)
Phone: 7896541236
Email
info@gmail.com
Timing
10:30 am to 7:30 pm
ABOUT US
BEST EXPERIENCE EVER
Our main focus is on quality and hygiene. Our Parlour is well equipped with advanced technology equipments and provides best quality services. Our staff is well trained and experienced, offering advanced services in Skin, Hair and Body Shaping that will provide you with a luxurious experience that leave you feeling relaxed and stress free. The specialities in the parlour are, apart from regular bleachings and Facials, many types of hairstyles, Bridal and cine make-up and different types of Facials & fashion hair colourings.Yj
SALON ADDRESS
890,Sector 62, Gyan Sarovar, GAIL
Noida(Delhi/NCR)
+7896541236
info@gmail.com
SOCIAL FEED
Facebook
Twitter
Google Plus
Linked In
Youtube
NEWSLETTERS
Enter your email address to receive new patient information and other useful information right to your inbox.
Enter your email address
SUBSCRIBE
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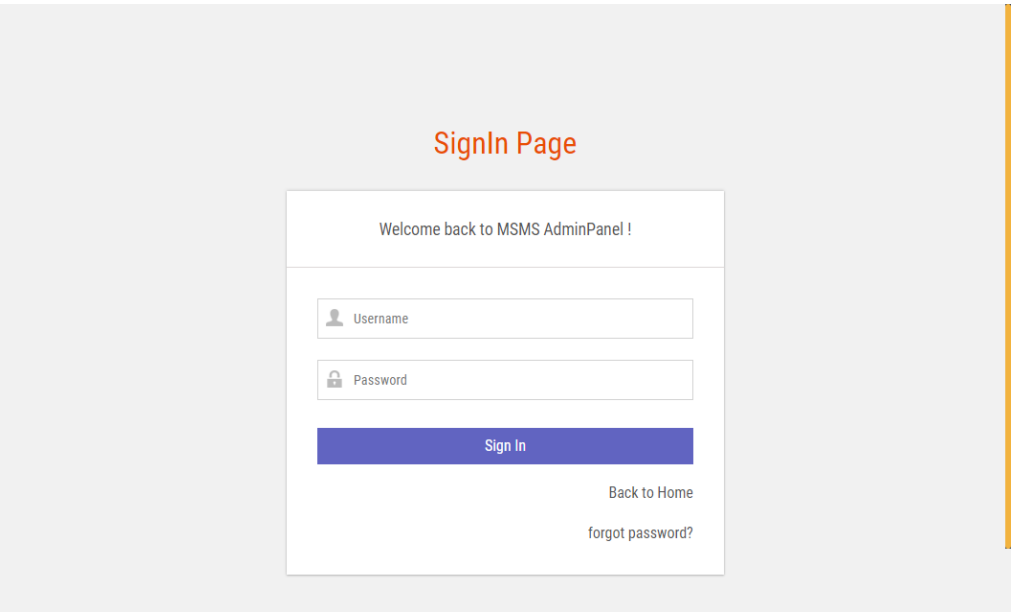
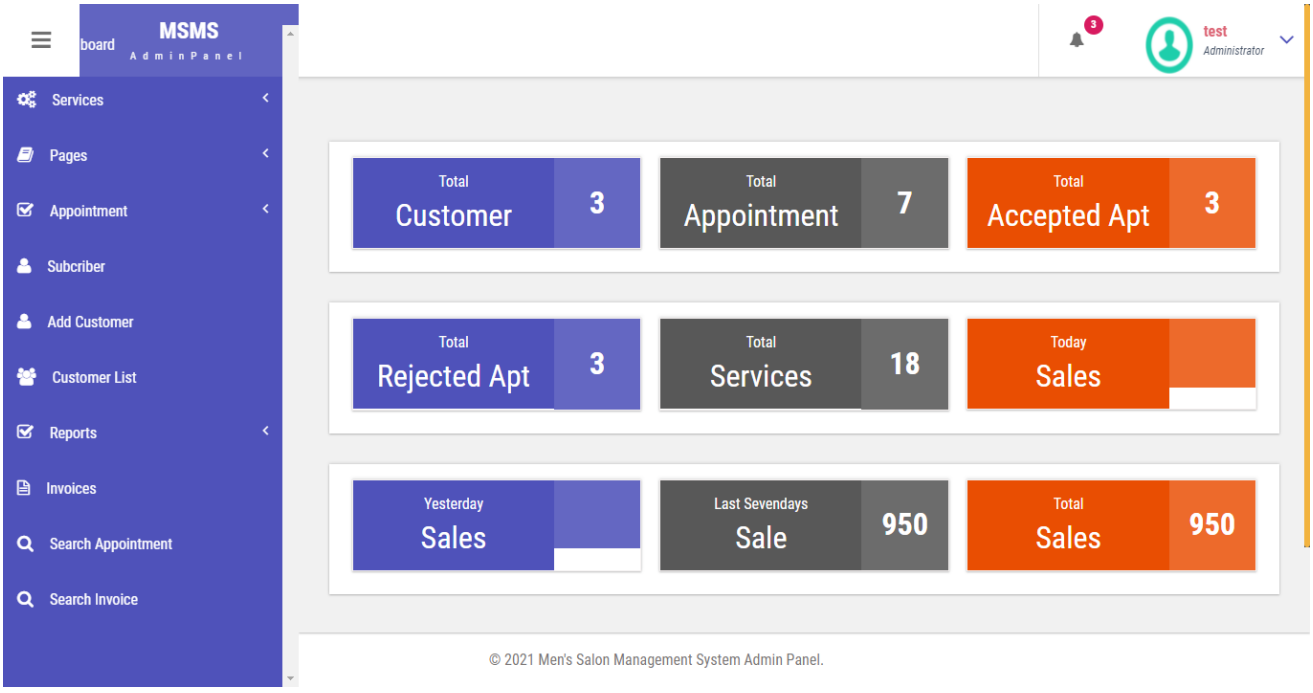
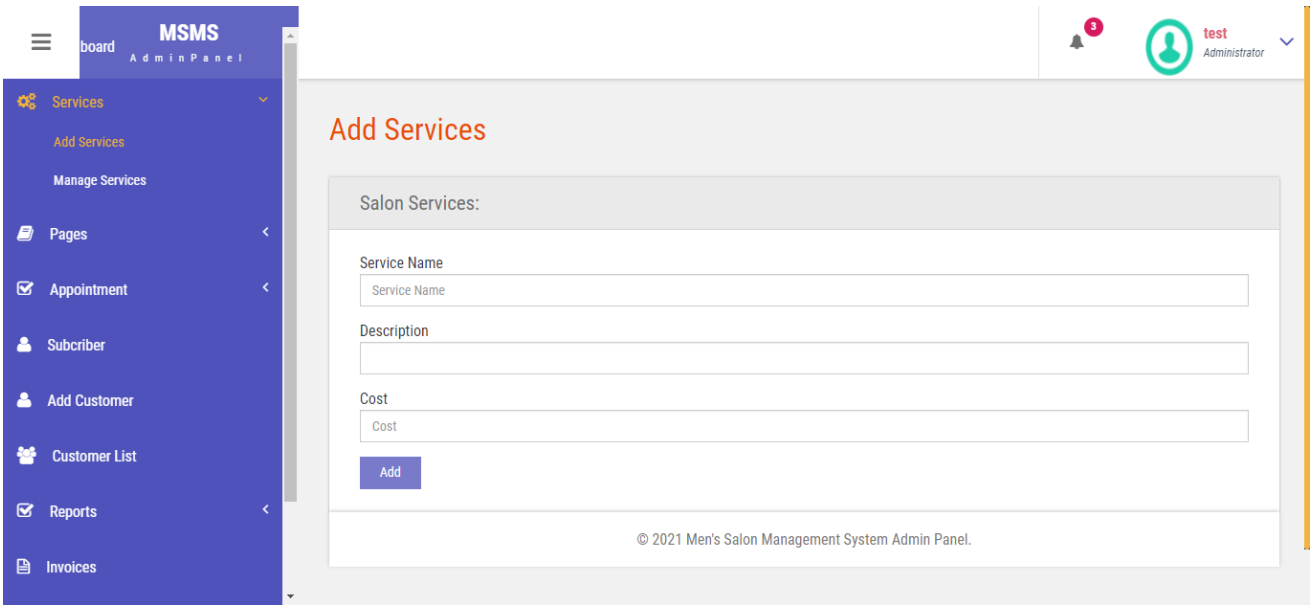
Admin Login



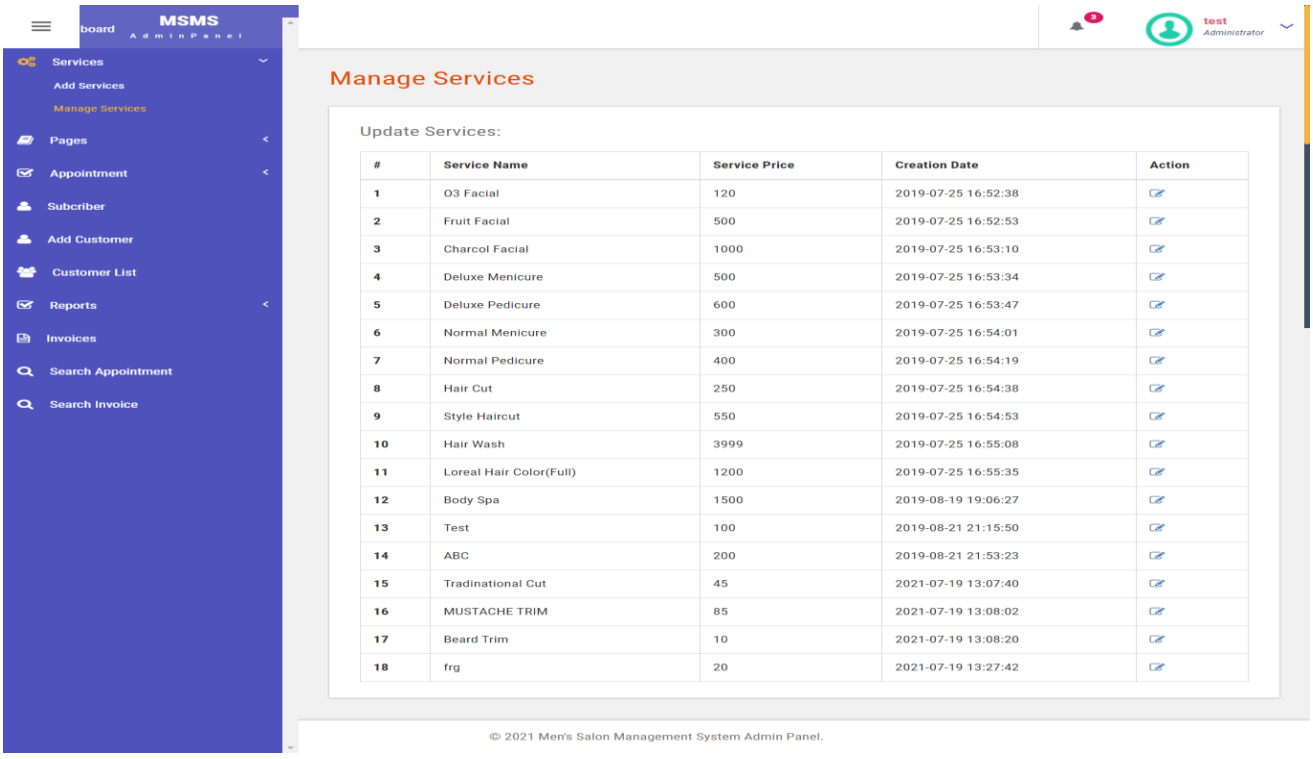
Dashboard



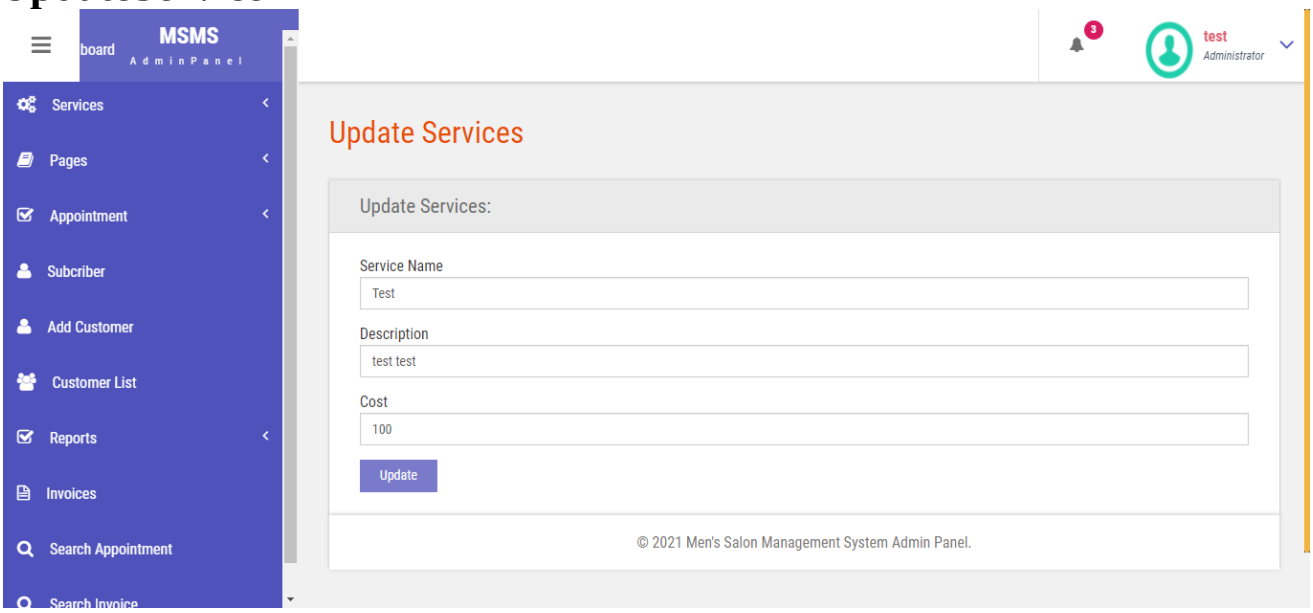
Add Services



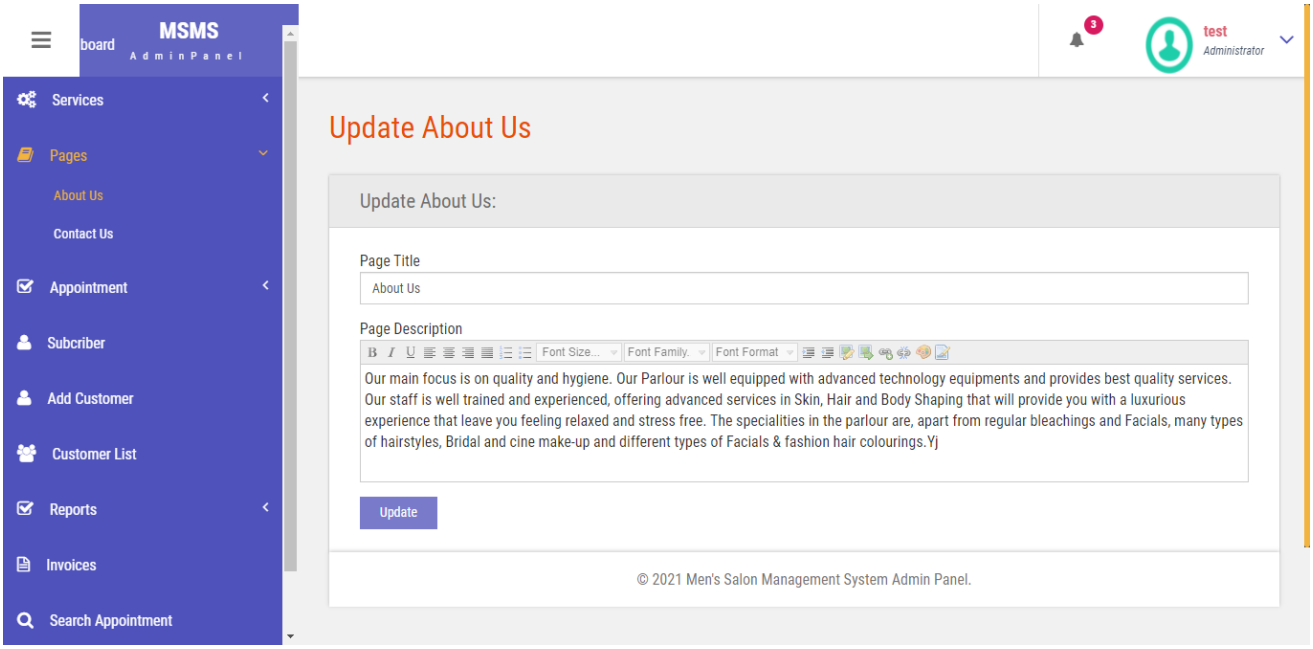
Manage Service



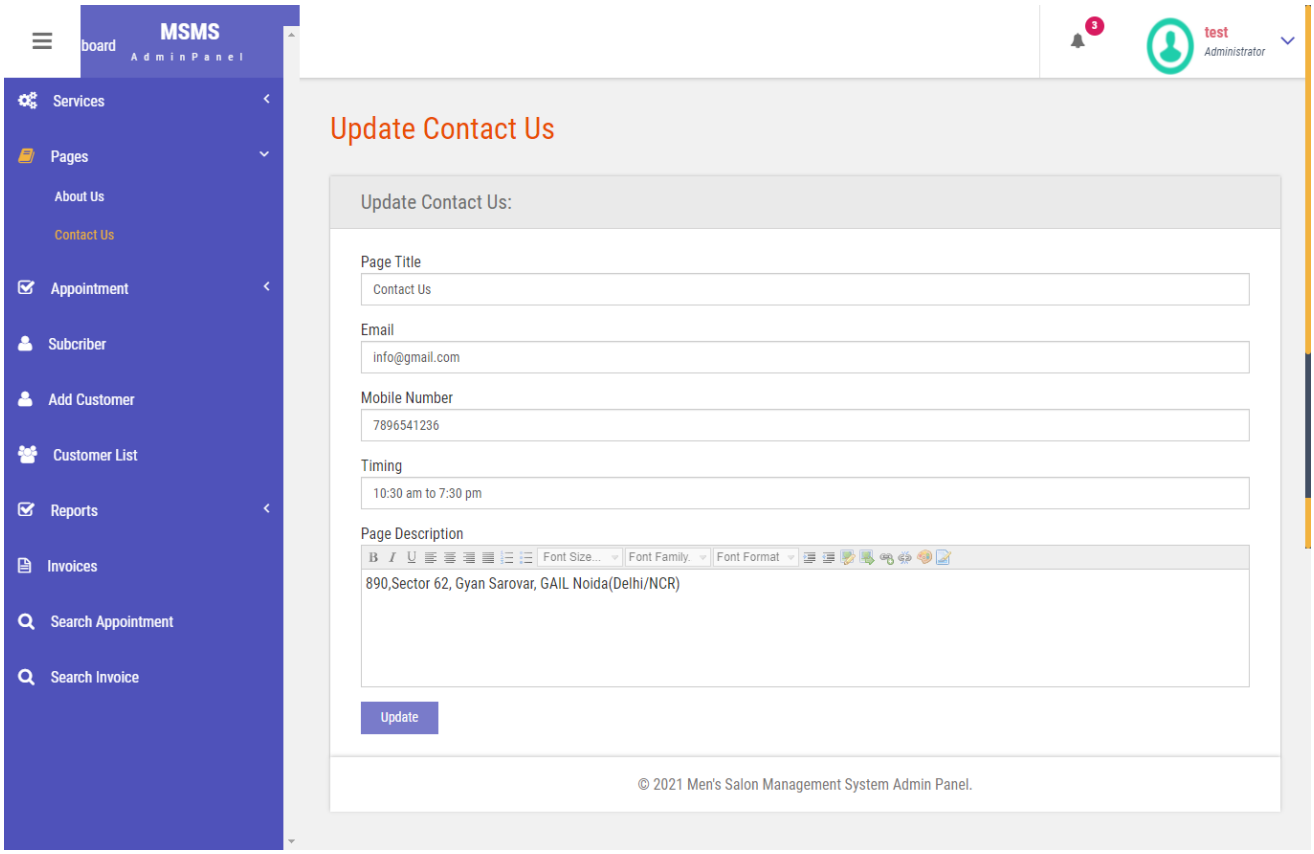
UpdateService



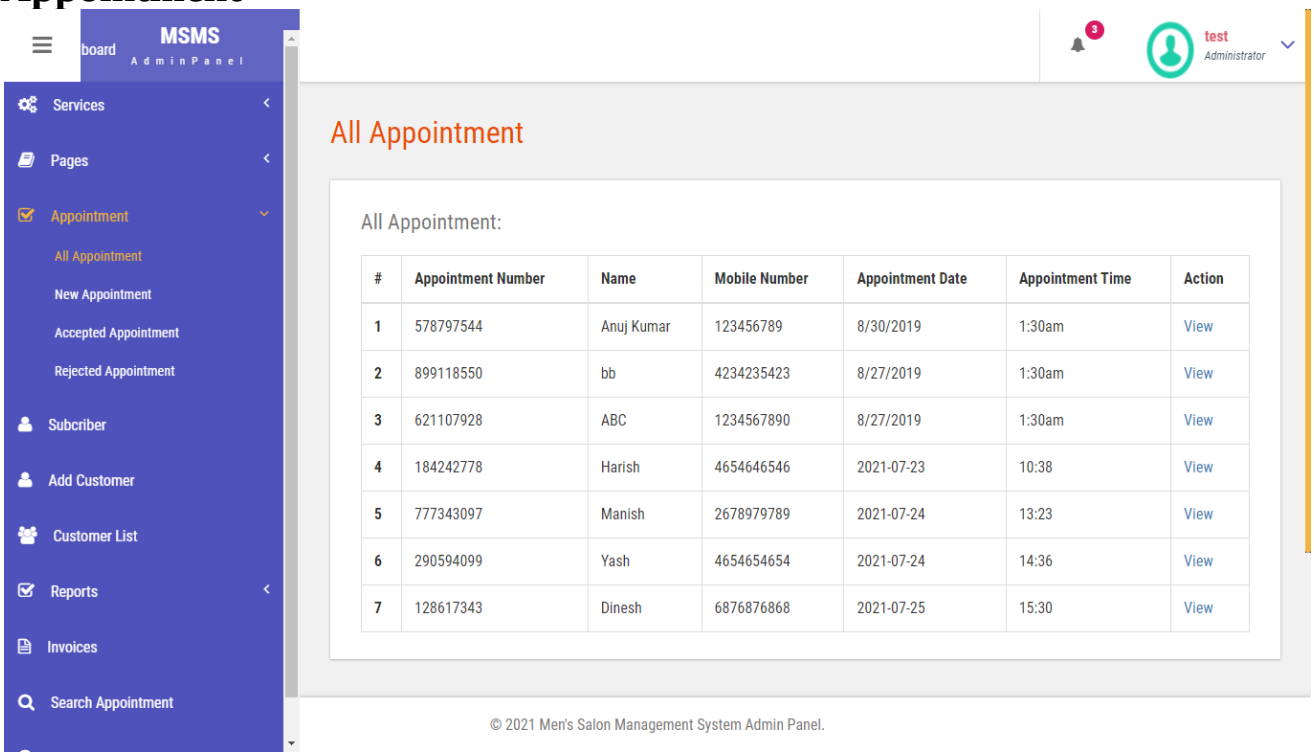
About Us



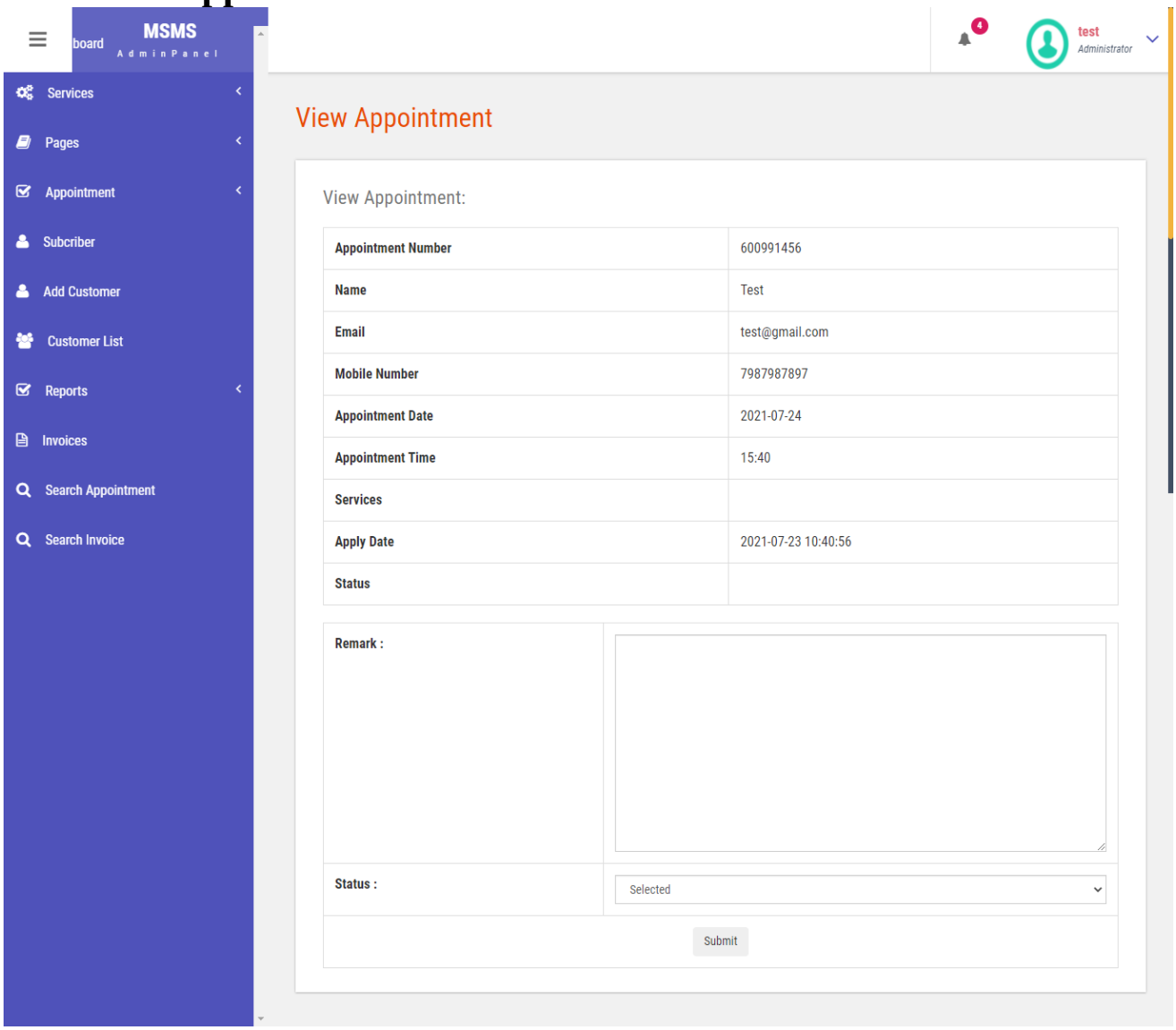
Contactus



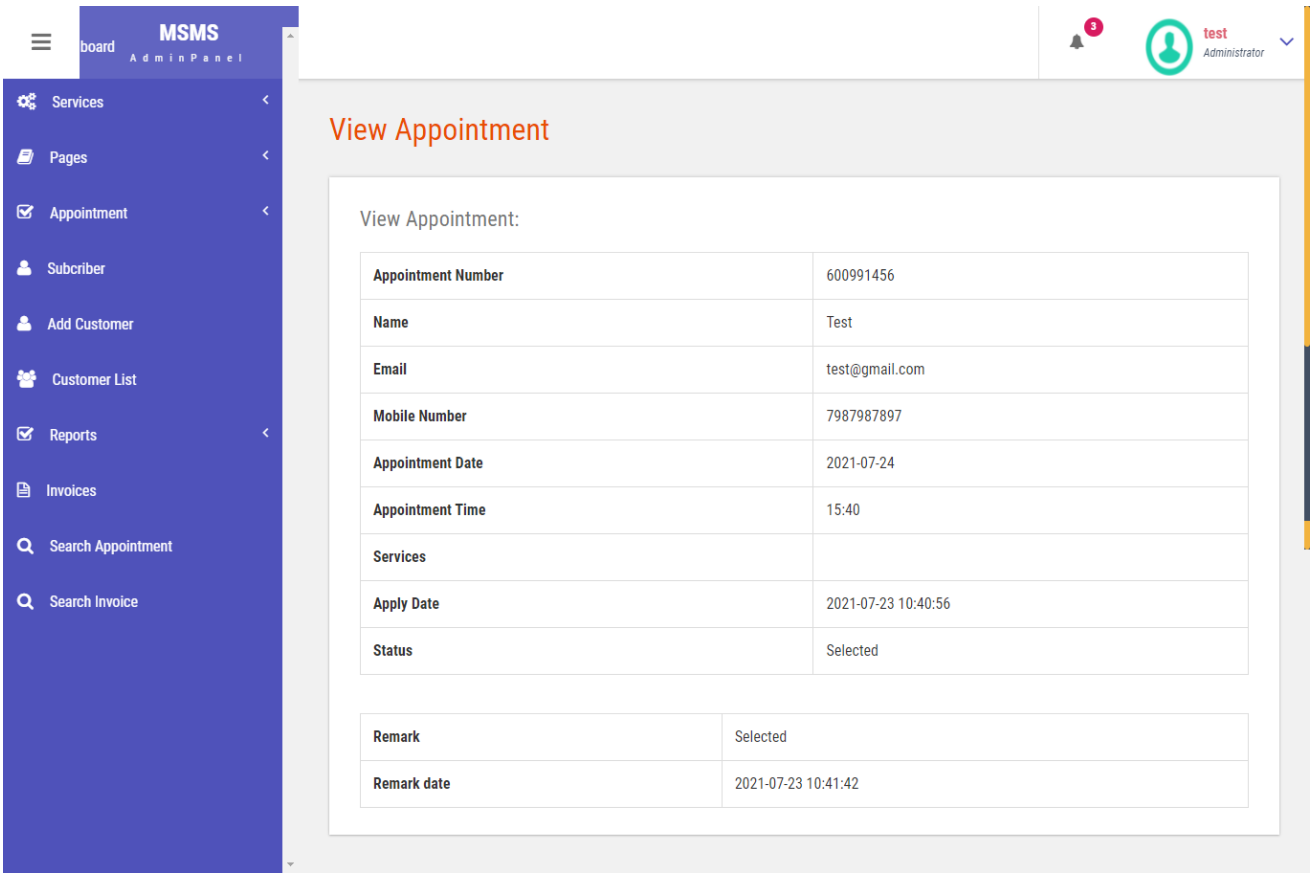
Appointment



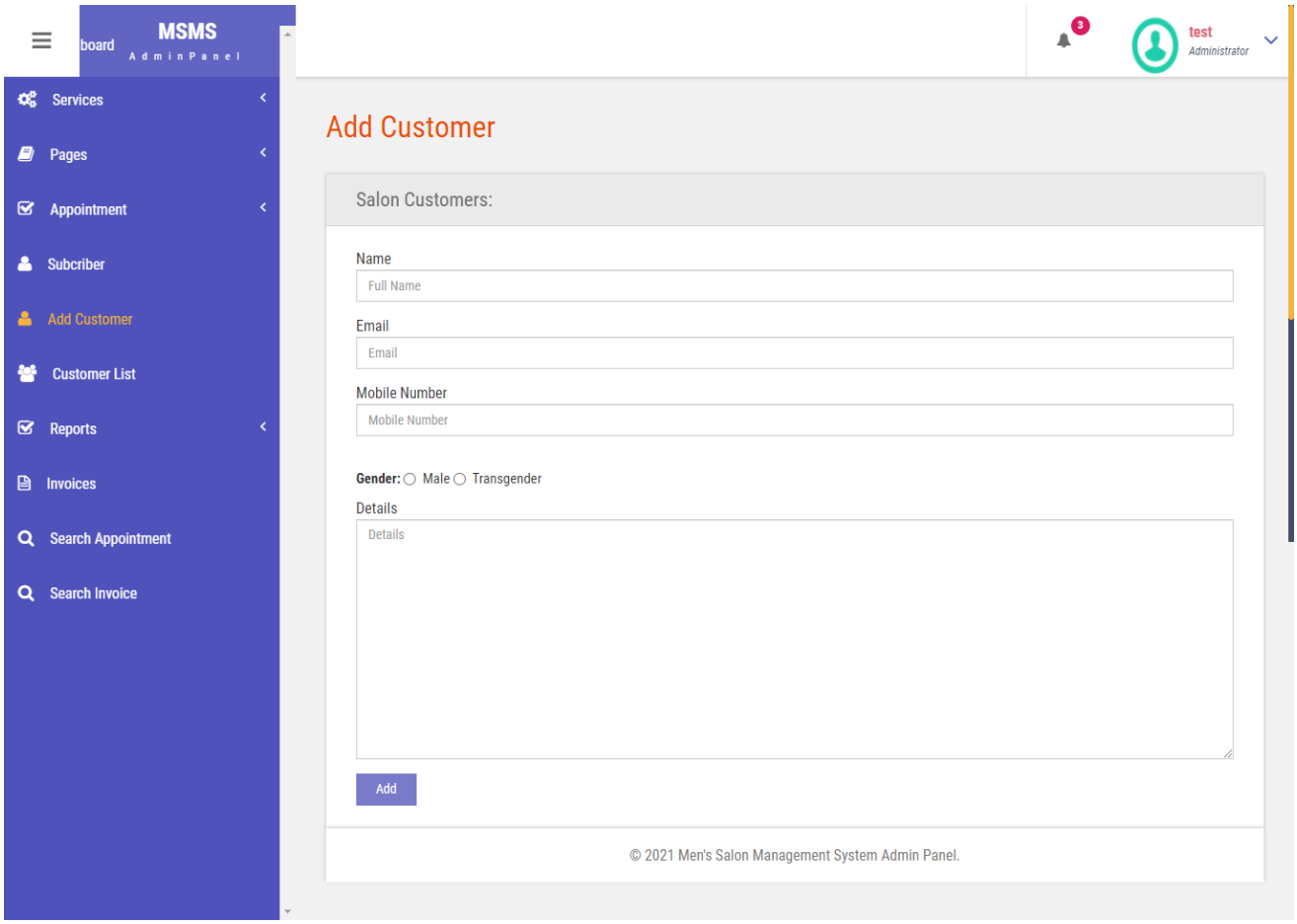
View New Appointment



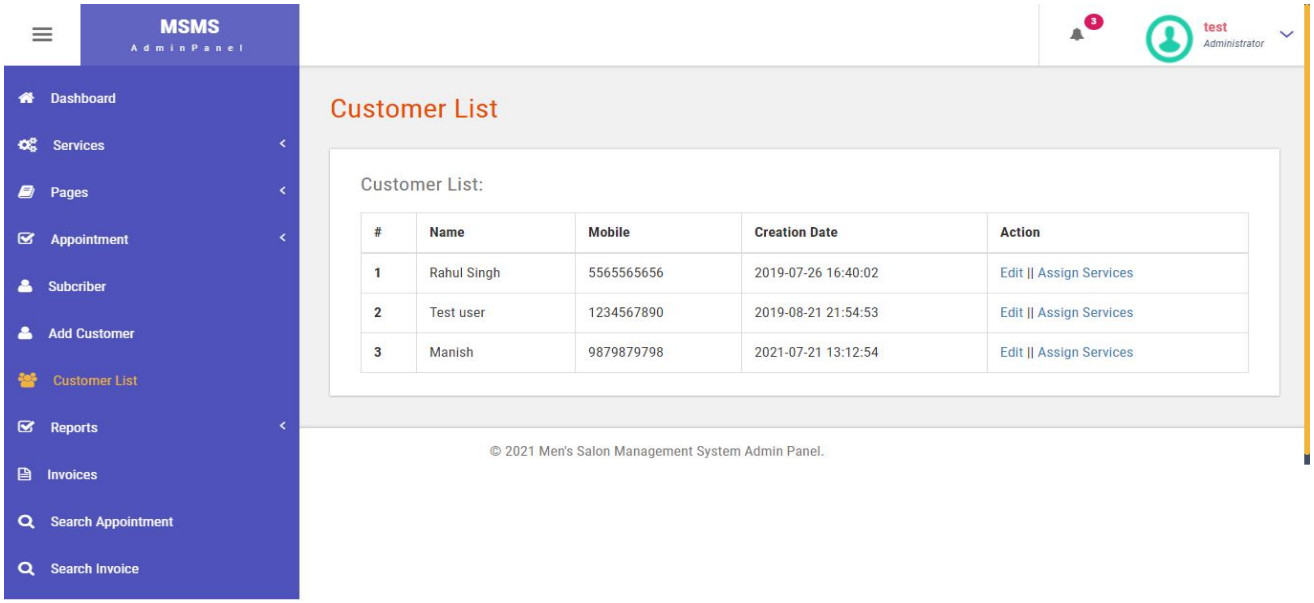
View Old Appointment



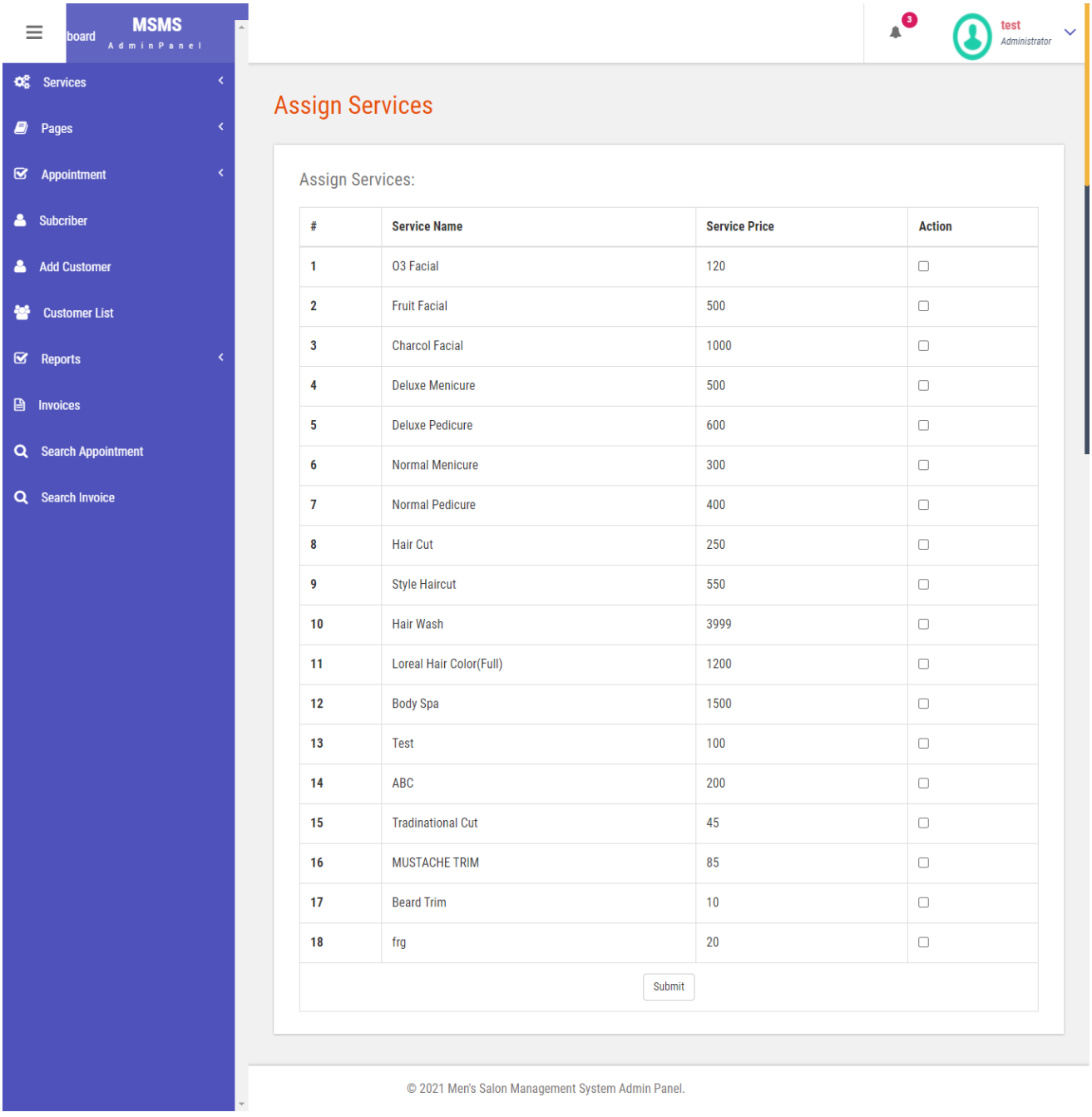
Add Customer



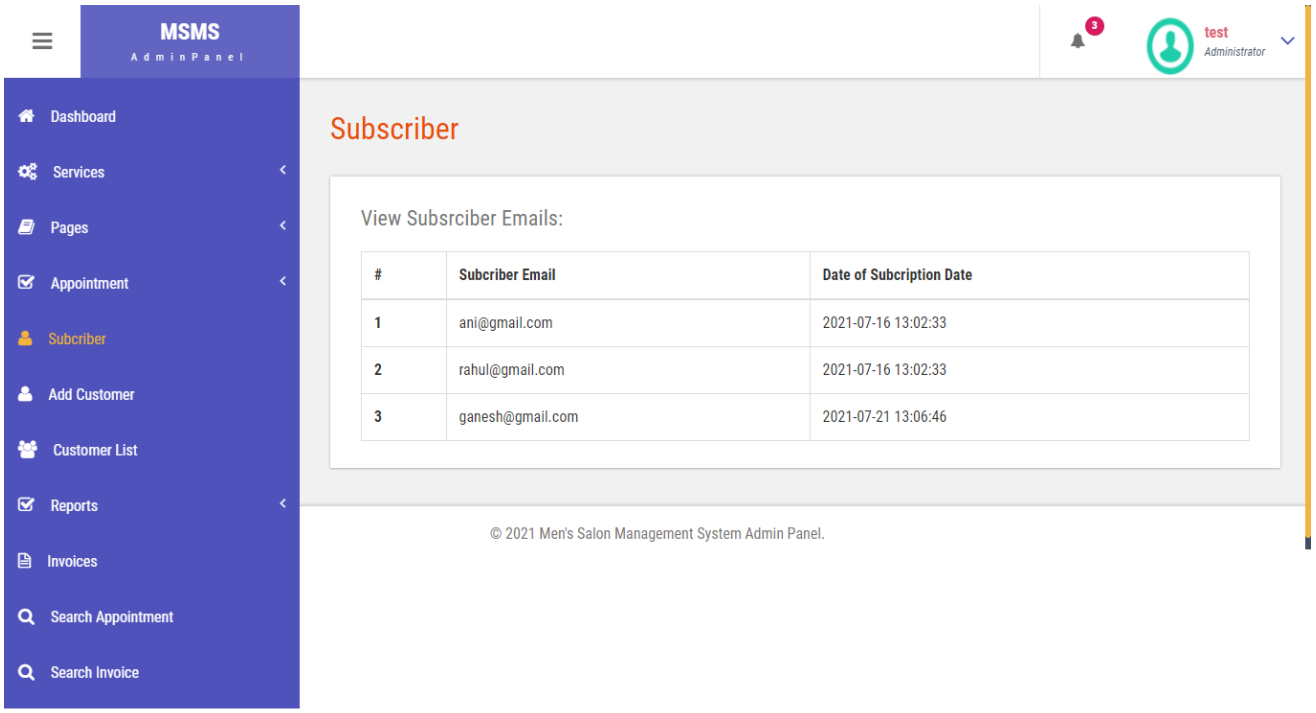
Customer List



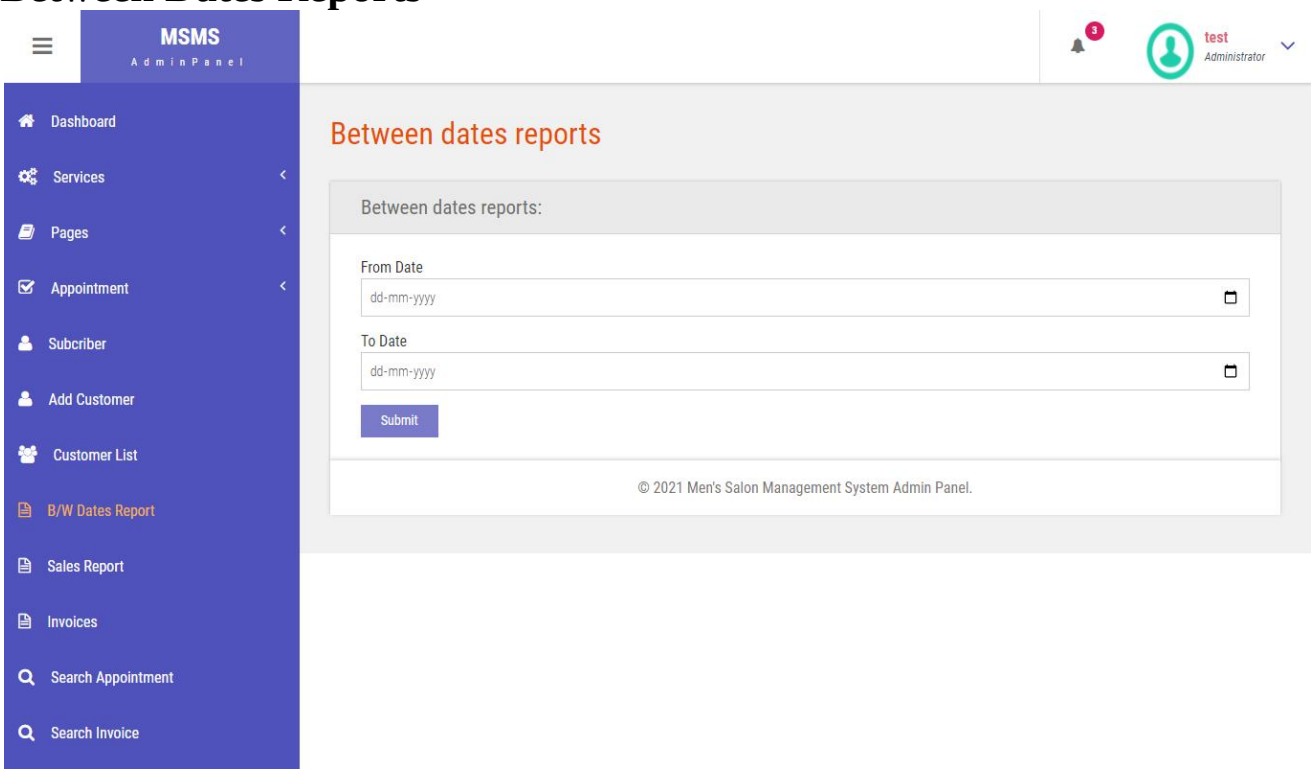
Assign Services



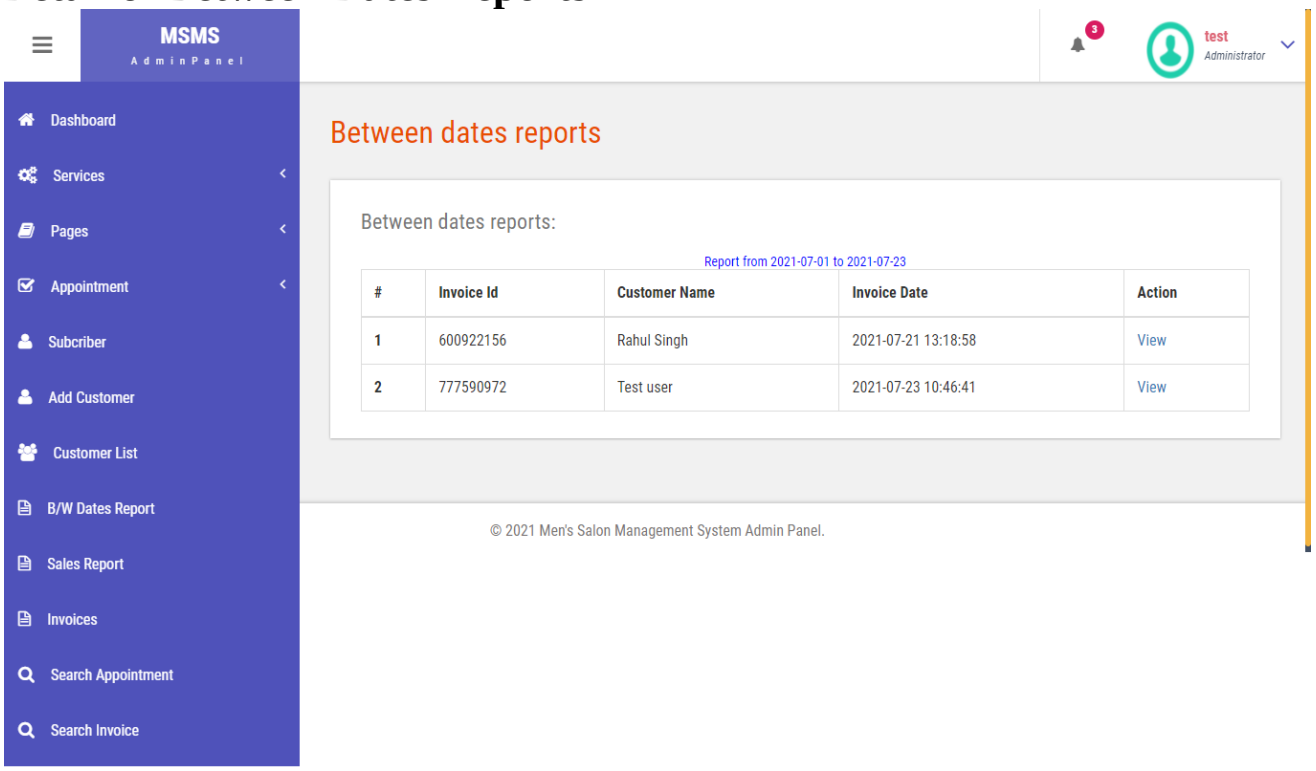
Subscriber



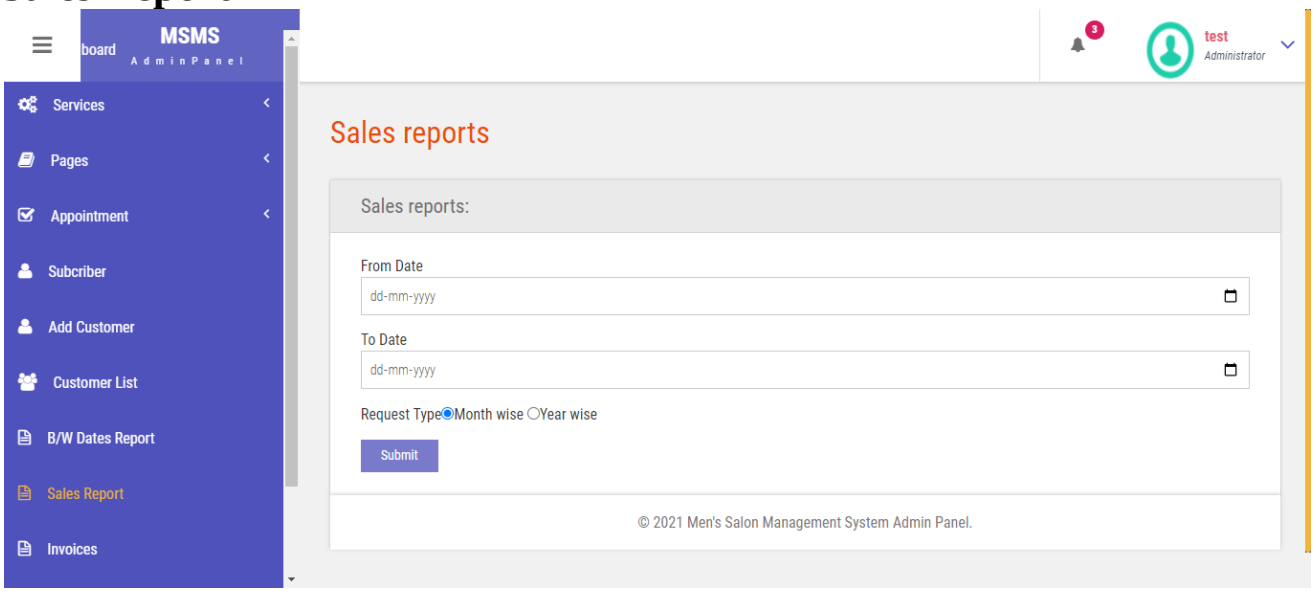
Between Dates Reports



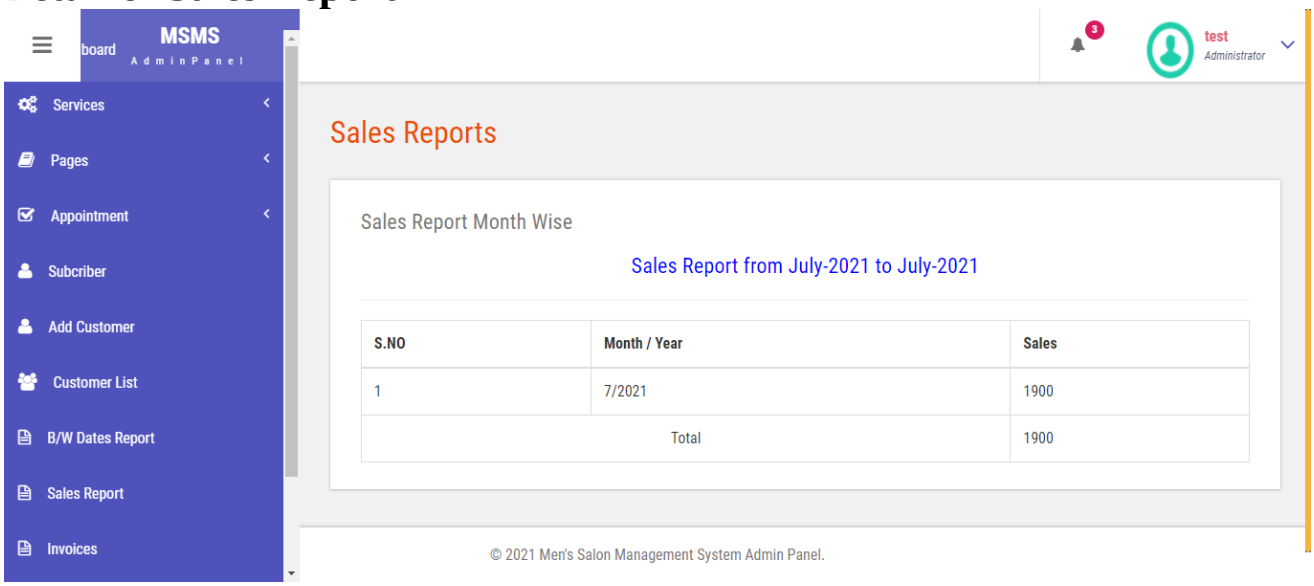
Detail of Between Dates Reports



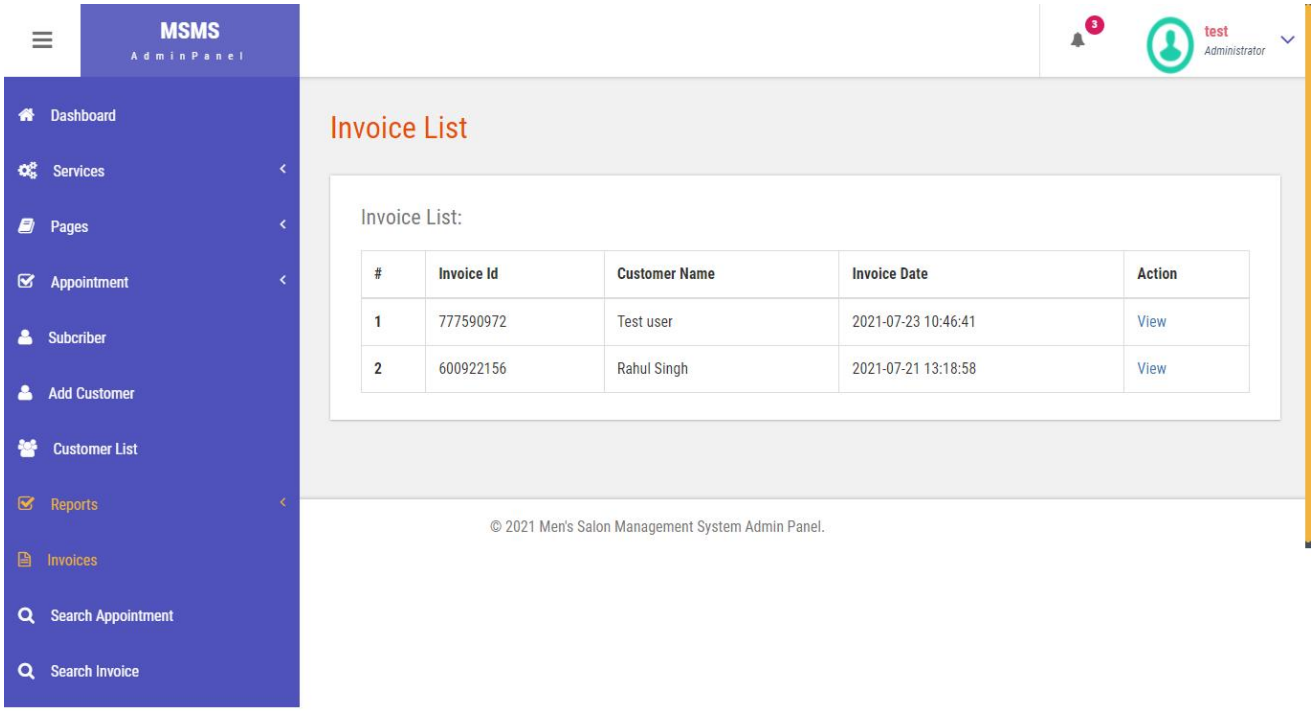
Sales Report



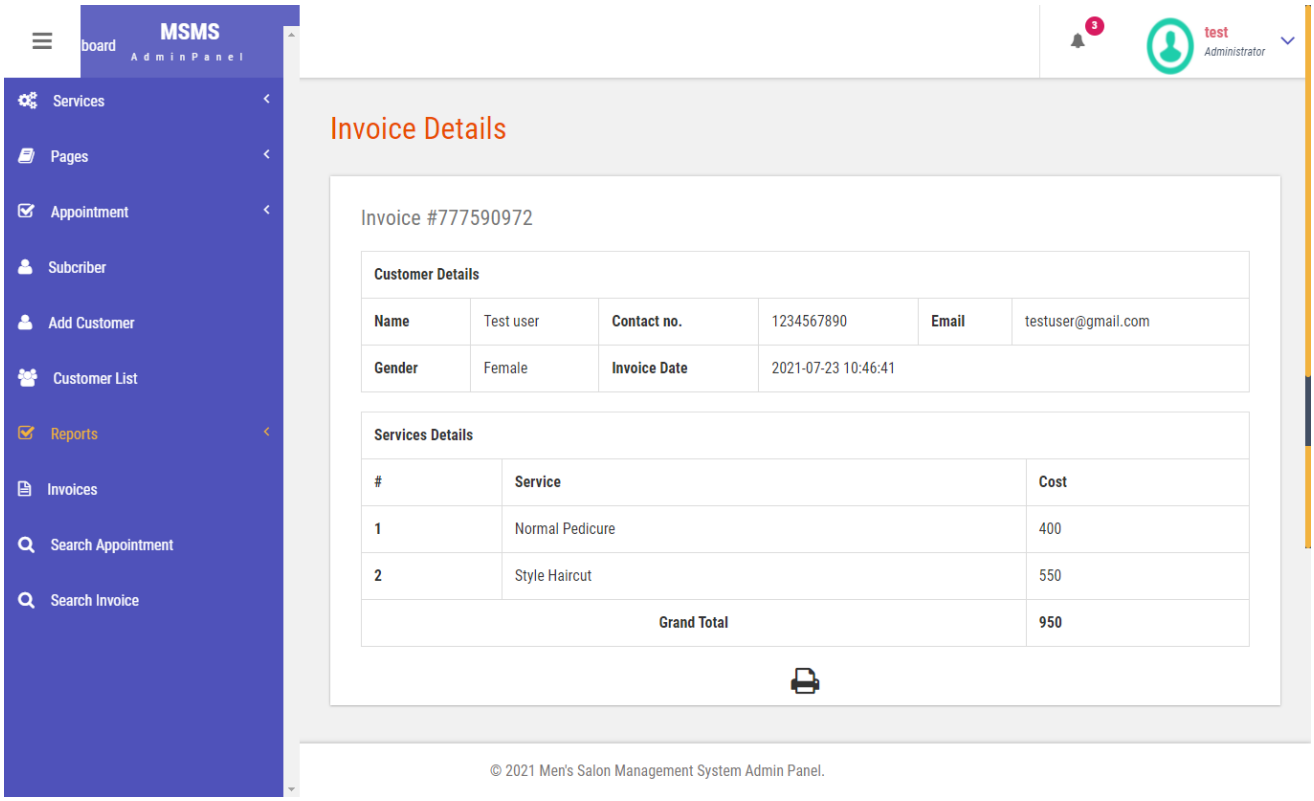
Detail of Sales Report



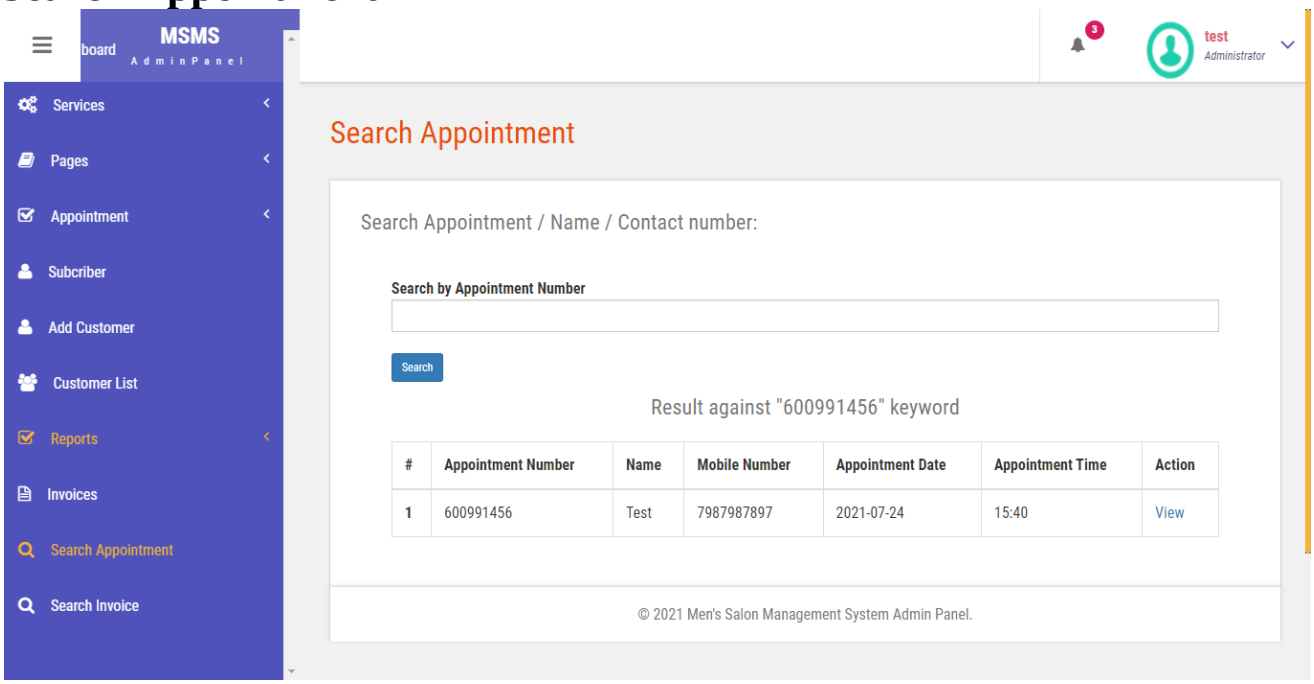
Invoice List



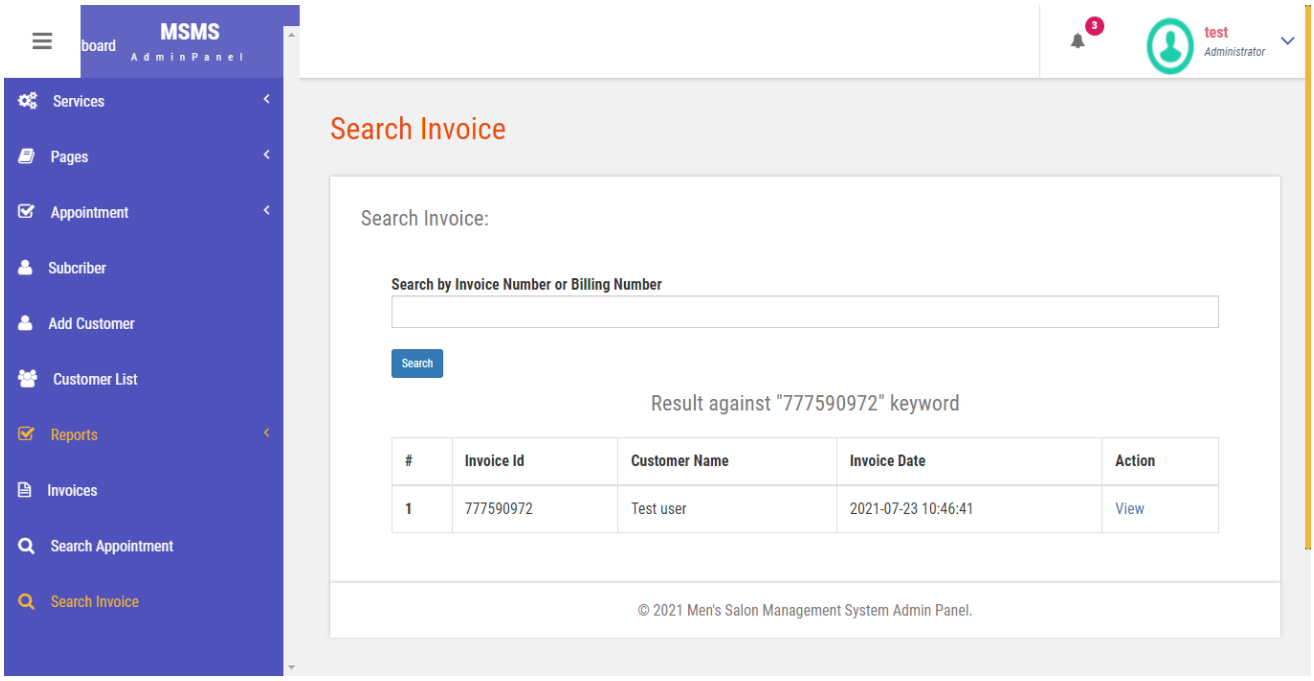
Detail of Invoice



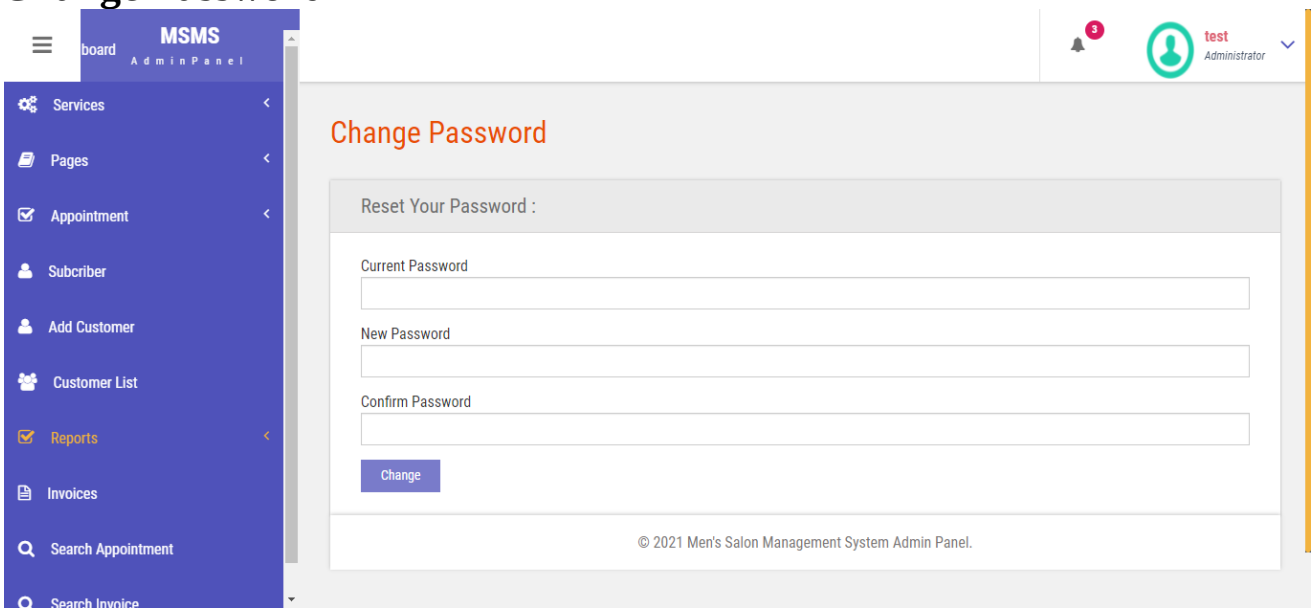
Search Appointment



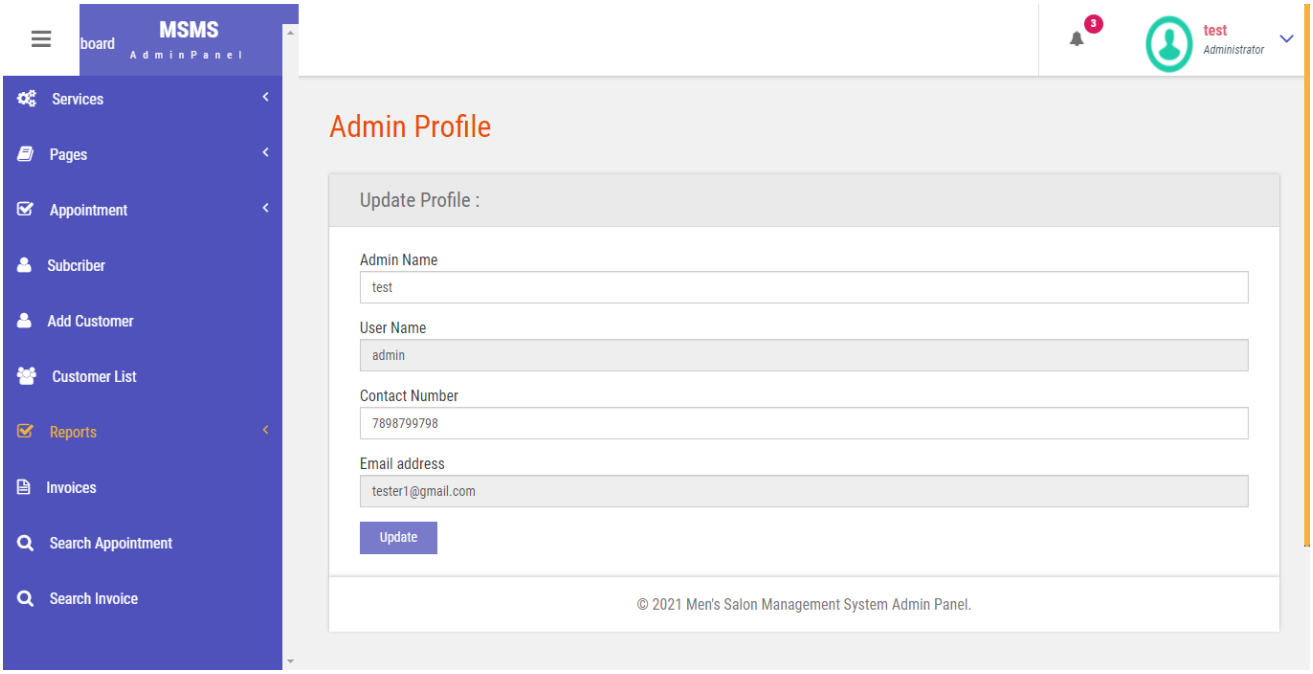
Search Invoice



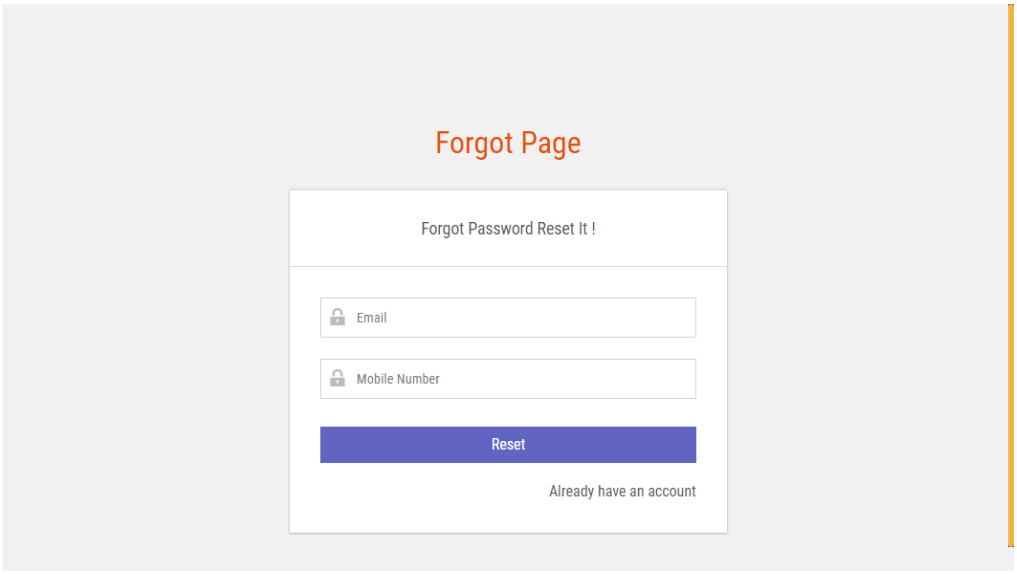
Change Password



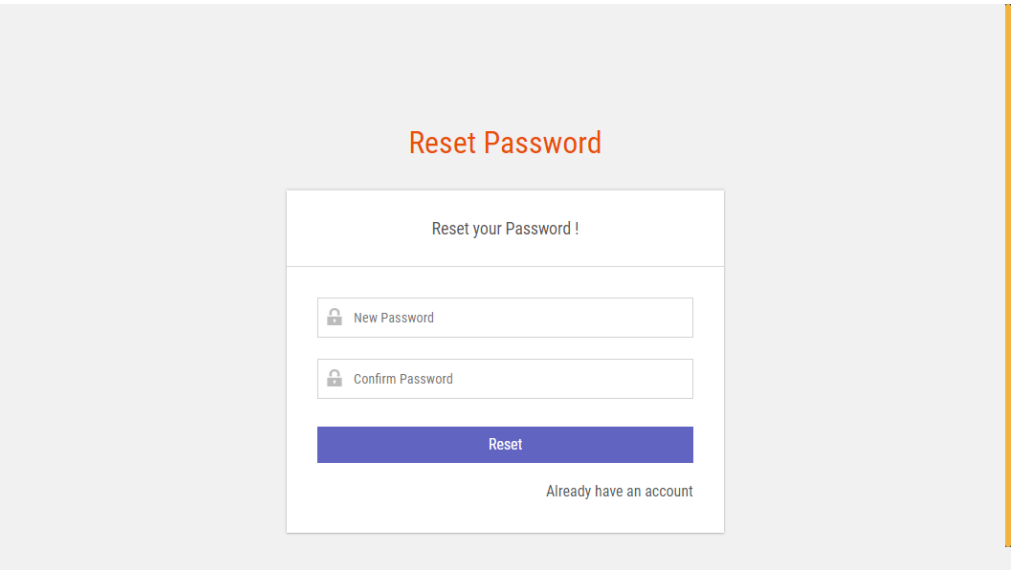
Profile



Forgot Password



Reset Password



System Implementation Phase

1. HTML

WHAT IS HTML?

To publish information for global distribution, one needs a university-understood language, a kind of publishing mother tongue that all computers may potentially understand. The publishing language used by the World Wide Web is HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)

HTML Gives Authors the Means To

1. Publish online documents with headings, text, tables, list, photos etc.
2. Retrieve online information via hypertext links, at the click of a button
3. Design forms for conducting transactions with remote services, for use in searching information, making reservation, ordering products etc.;
4. Includes spreadsheets, video clips, sound clips, and other applications directly in the documents.
5.

Some HTML Tags

<HTML> :Starting an HTML tag
<HEAD> : Creating a web page's head
<TITLE> : Giving a web page 's body

</HEAD> : Ending a web pages head
</BODY> : Ending a web pages body
</HTML> :Ending a web page
<FORM> : Creating a HTML forms
<INPUT TYPE=BUTTON> : Creating a buttons
<INPUT TYPE=CHECKBOX> : Creating a checkboxes
<INPUT TYPE=SUBMIT> : Creating a submit button
<INPUT TYPE=TEXT> : Creating a text fields

HTML 4.0

HTML 4.0 extends with mechanisms for style sheets, scripting, frames embedding objects, improved support for right to left and mixed direction texts, richer tables and enhancements to form, offering improved accessibilities for people with disability.

2. INTRODUCTION TO JAVA SCRIPT

WHAT IS JAVA SCRIPT?

JavaScript, originally supported by Netscape Navigator, is the most popular Web scripting language today. JavaScript lets you embed programs right in your Web pages and run these programs using the Web browser. You place these programs in a <SCRIPT> element. If you want the script to write directly to the Web page, place it in the <BODY> element.

```
EX: <HTML>
      <HEAD>
        <TITLE></TITLE>
      </HEAD>
    <BODY>
      <SCRIPT LANGUAGE=”JavaScript”>
      </SCRIPT>
    </BODY></HTML>
```

JAVASCRIPTS OBJECTS

JavaScript is an object-oriented language. JavaScript comes with a number of predefined objects.

Objects of the JavaScript

1. Document: Corresponds to the current Web page’s body. Using this object, you have access to the HTML of the page itself, including the all links, images and anchors in it.
2. Form: Holds information about HTML forms in the current page.
3. Frame: Refers to a frame in the browser’s window.
4. History: Holds the records of sites the Web browser has visited before reaching the current page.
5. Location: Holds information about the location of the current web page.
6. Navigator: Refers to the browser itself, letting you determine what browser the user has.
7. Window: Refers to the current browser window.

JAVASCRIPTS EVENTS

Some of the events of JavaScript

1. on Change: Occurs when data in a control, like a text field, changes.
2. on Click: Occurs when an element is clicked.
3. on Focus: Occurs when an element gets the focus.
4. on Mouse Down: Occurs when a mouse button goes down.
5. on Reset: Occurs when the user clicks the reset button.

JAVASCRIPTS FUNCTIONS

Declaration of function

Syntax: function function name ()

```
{
  …
  …
}
```

Write these functions in <SCRIPT> tag.

5.RDBMS CONCEPTS

1. DATA ABSTRACTION

A major purpose of a database system is to provide users with an abstract view of the data. This system hides certain details of how the data is stored and maintained. However in order for the system to be usable, data must be retrieved efficiently. The efficiency lead to the design of complex data structure for the representation of data in the database. Certain complexity must be hidden from the database system users. This accomplished by defining several levels of abstraction at which the database may be viewed.

2. CLASSIFICATION OF DATABASE

There are 3 types of database approaches given below,

a. Hierarchical Database:

In this type of model data is represented in simple tree structured. The record at the top of three is known as root, the root may have any number of dependents. Each of these may have any number of low level dependents and so on up to any number of levels. The disadvantages of the approach are that no independent record occurrence can exist without it's superior.

b. Network Database:

In a Network database, data is represented by Network structure. In this approach record occurrence can have any number of superiors as well as any number of immediate dependents thus allow many to many correspondence directly than an hierarchical approach. The main disadvantage of the Network model is data representation is very complex resulting in complexity of the DML (Data Manipulation Language).

c. Relational Database:

The Relational model represents data and relationships among data by a collection of tables each of which has a number of columns with unique names.

6.THE SQL LANGUAGE

SQL is a language for relational database. SQL is a non-procedural i.e., when we use SQL we specify what we want to be done not how to do it.

Features of SQL

1. SQL is an interactive query language.
2. SQL is a database administration language.
3. SQL is a database programming language.
4. SQL is a client/server language.
5. SQL is a distributed database language.
6. SQL is a database gateway language**.**

Basic SQL Commands

- ✓ Data Definition Language commands (DDL)
- ✓ Data Manipulation Language commands (DML)
- ✓ Transaction Control Language commands (TCL)
- ✓ Data control Language commands (DCL)

PHP

- PHP is an acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor"
- PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language
- PHP scripts are executed on the server
- PHP is free to download and use

What is a PHP File?

- PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code
- PHP code are executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML
- PHP files have extension ".php"

What Can PHP Do?

- PHP can generate dynamic page content
- PHP can create, open, read, write, delete, and close files on the server
- PHP can collect form data
- PHP can send and receive cookies
- PHP can add, delete, modify data in your database
- PHP can be used to control user-access
- PHP can encrypt data

With PHP you are not limited to output HTML. You can output images, PDF files, and even Flash movies. You can also output any text, such as XHTML and XML.

Testing

Testing of System

Testing is asset of activities that can be planned in advanced and conducted systematically.

For this reason a template for software testing a set into which we can specific test case design techniques and testing methods should be defined for the software process.

A strategy for software testing must accommodate low-level test that are necessary to verify that a small source code segment can be correctly implemented as well as high –level tests that validate major system functions against customer requirements.

Types of Testing

1. Alpha Testing: -

Testing after code is mostly complete or contains most of the functional and prior to end user being involved. More often this testing will be performed in house or by an outside testing firm in close cooperation with the software engineering department.

2. Beta Testing: -

Testing after the product is code complete. Betas are often widely distributed or even distributed to the public at large in hopes that they will buy the final product when it is released.

3. Functional Testing: -

Testing two or more modules together with the intent of finding defects, demonstrating that defects are not present, verifying that the modules performs its intended functions as stated in the specification and establishing confidence that a program does what it is supposed do.

4. Configuration Testing: -

Testing to determine how well the product works with a broad of the hardware/peripheral equipment configurations as on the different operating systems and software.

5. Pilot Testing: -

Testing that involves the users just before actual release to ensure that users become familiar with the release contents and ultimately accept it. Typically involves many users, is conducted over a short period of time and is tightly controlled.

6. System Integration Testing: -

Testing a specific hardware/software installation. This is typically performed on a COTS system or any other system comprised or the disparate parts where custom configurations and /or unique installation are the norm .

7. Software Testing: -

The process of exercising software is with the intent of ensuring that the software system meets its requirements and the user expectations and doesn't file in an unacceptable manner .

8. Security testing: -

Testing of database and network software in order to keep company data and resources from mistaken/ accidental users, hackers and other malevolent attackers.

9. Installation Testing: -

Testing with the intent of determining if the product will install on a variety of platforms and how easily it installs .

10. Compatibility Testing: -

Testing used to determine whether other system software components such as browsers, utilities and competing software would conflict with the software being tested.

Conclusion

The demand of Web application for application is increasing day by day in Software industry, due to high expectations of client companies.

Hence an attempt of automating an office application had added to our learning experience.

It has also helped in adopting an analytical approach to solving and made us realize that system development is a step by step process,

Thereby appreciating the role of SDLC model in organizing the complex process of system development into manageable chunks. Indeed it was a great learning experience.

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- https://www.php.net/

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For XAMPP

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