



CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

Re-accredited with Grade "A" by NAAC
Affiliated to Mangalore University



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KODAGU
KARNATAKA

INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE CELL

Criterion 1 - Curricular Aspects

1.3.2.1. Number of students undertaking project work/field work / internships

SL. No	Particulars
1	Internship completion certificate for 2021-22
2	Sample Project 2021-22
3	Document Related to Project Work/Field Work for 5 years


Coordinator
Internal Quality Assurance Cell
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal-571213, Kodagu


PRINCIPAL
CAUVERY COLLEGE
GONIKOPPAL-571213



CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

“ONLINE REAL ESTATE SYSTEM (ORES)”

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

BY:

Irfana Asma T E (Reg No: 191172738)

Ashika P A (Reg No: 191172728)

Charishma C B (Reg No: 191172732)

BCA VI SEM

Under the guidance of

Internal Guide

Mr. Pemmaiah U.T

BCA Department

Gonikoppal

External Guide

Mrs. Sunitha

SP Technologies

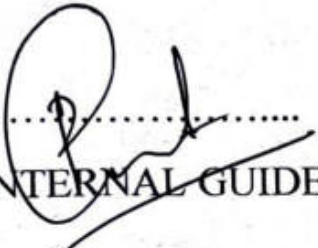
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

KODAGU: 571213 KARNATAKA


(ACCREDITED A BY NAAC)



This is to certify that Mr/Miss.. *Ashika P.A., Irfana Asma T E., Charishma C.B.*.....
with register no.. *(191172728) (191172738) (191172732)*.....of III BCA VI
semester has satisfactorily completed the project work entitled **“ONLINE
REAL ESTATE SYSTEM (ORES) ”** in partial fulfilment for the award
of Bachelor of Computer Application of Mangalore University during the year 2021-
2022.


.....
INTERNAL GUIDE


.....
Prof. M.B. Kaverappa
PRINCIPAL
Principal
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal-571213


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HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
Pemmaiah U.T.
HOD Computer Science
Cauvery College, Gonikoppal-571 213

Submitted to the university Examination onat
Cauvery Degree College, Gonikoppal, Kodagu.

.....
INTERNAL

.....
EXTERNAL

21st August, 2022
Bangalore.

To whosoever it may concern


This is to certify that Irfana Asma T.E [Reg_No 191172738], Ashika P.A[Reg_No 191172728] and Charishma C.B [Reg_No 191172732] of III BCA, Cauvery Degree College Gonikoppal, Kodagu District have undergone an internship training program in our organization from June 10th 2022 till date.

They have successfully completed their project work in our organization on "Property Management Portal" using PHP under the guidance of Smt. Sunitha – Director, IT services, Sri Pradhyumna Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore.

This project work was carried out by the team members as partial fulfilment for the award of "Bachelors in Computer Application".

Their performance during the project has been good and up to the expectations.

Regards,


H.S Balasubramanya,
Founder and CEO





CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

“E-COMMERCE PET STORE PROJECT ”

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

BY:

Brivin T.M (Reg No: 191172705)

Arshith T.S (Reg No: 191172703)

BCA VI SEM

Under the guidance of

Internal Guide

Mr. Pemmaiah U.T

BCA Department

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Mrs. Sunitha

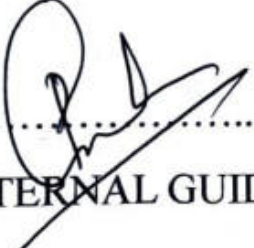
SP Technologies

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

KODAGU: 571213 KARNATAKA
(ACCREDITED A BY NAAC)



This is to certify that Mr/Miss BRIVIN T.M . ARSHITH . T.S
with register no 191172705, 191172703of III BCA VI
semester has satisfactorily completed the project work entitled “ **E-Commerce
Pet Store** ” in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Computer
Application of Mangalore University during the year 2021-2022.


.....
INTERNAL GUIDE


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Prof. M.B. Kaverappa
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Submitted to the university Examination on at
Cauvery Degree College, Gonikoppal, Kodagu.

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INTERNAL

.....
EXTERNAL

21st August, 2022
Bangalore.

To whosoever it may concern

This is to certify that **Brivin T.M [Reg_No 191172705], Arshith T.S [Reg_No 191172703]** of **III BCA, Cauvery Degree College Gonikoppal**, Kodagu District have undergone an internship training program in our organization from **June 10th 2022 till date.**

They have successfully completed their project work in our organization on **"PetPals"** using PHP **under** the guidance of **Smt. Sunitha** – Director, IT services, Sri Pradhyumna Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore.

This project work was carried out by the team members as partial fulfilment for the award of **"Bachelors in Computer Application"**.

Their performance during the project has been good and up to the expectations.

Regards,

Balv
H.S Balasubramanya,
Founder and CEO





CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTR SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

“CARS 24”

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

BY:

Aradhana Sharma M (Reg no: 191172702)

Dhyan Sathish A (Reg no: 191172708)

Subramani A D (191172755)

BCA VI SEM

Under the guidance of

Internal Guide,

Mr. Pemmaiah U T

BCA Department

Gonikoppal.

External Guide,

Mrs. Sunitha V

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

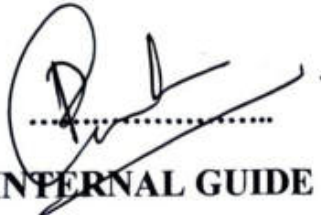
KODAGU: 571213, KARNATAKA


(ACCREDITED BY NAAC)



This is to certify that Mr. / Miss Aradhana Sharma M, Dhyan Sathish A, Subramani A D

With register no 191172702, 191172708, 191172755 of III BCA VI semester has satisfactorily completed the project work entitled “**CARS 24**” in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Computer Application of Mangalore University during the year 2021 – 2022.


INTERNAL GUIDE


Prof. M/B Kaverappa
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HOD Computer Science
Cauvery College, Gonikoppal-571 213

Submitted to the university Examination on at Cauvery College, Gonikoppal, Kodagu.

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21st August, 2022
Bangalore.

To whosoever it may concern

This is to certify that **Subramani A.D [Reg_No 191172755]**, **Dhyan Sathish A [Reg_No 191172708]** and **Aradhana Sharma M [Reg_No 191172702]** of **III BCA, Cauvery Degree College Gonikoppal, Kodagu District** have undergone an internship training program in our organization from **June 10th 2022 till date**.

They have successfully completed their project work in our organization on "**Cars24**" using **PHP** under the guidance of **Smt. Sunitha** – Director, IT services, Sri Pradhyumna Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore.

This project work was carried out by the team members as partial fulfilment for the award of "**Bachelors in Computer Application**".

Their performance during the project has been good and up to the expectations.

Regards,

Baler
H.S Balasubramanya,
Founder and CEO





CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

“BUS TICKET RESERVATION SYSTEM”

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

BY:

Ameesha T H (Reg No: 191172725)

Meghana V S (Reg No: 191172742)

Shivinya T S (Reg No: 191172753)

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

KODAGU: 571213 KARNATAKA

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This is to certify that Mr/Miss *Ameesha H, Meghana VS, Shivinyas*
with register no *191172725, 191172742, 191172753*of III BCA VI
semester has satisfactorily completed the project work entitled **“BUS TICKET
RESERVATION SYSTEM”** in partial fulfilment for the award of Bachelor
of Computer Application of Mangalore University during the year 2021-2022.

INTERNAL GUIDE

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To whosoever it may concern

This is to certify that **Ameesha T.H [Reg_No 191172725]**, **Meghana V.S [Reg_No 191172742]** and **Shivinya T.S [Reg_No 191172753]** of **III BCA, Cauvery Degree College Gonikoppal**, Kodagu District have undergone an internship training program in our organization from **June 10th 2022 till date**.

They have successfully completed their project work in our organization on "**Bus Reservation System**" using PHP under the guidance of **Smt. Sunitha** – Director, IT services, Sri Pradhyumna Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore.

This project work was carried out by the team members as partial fulfilment for the award of "**Bachelors in Computer Application**".

Their performance during the project has been good and up to the expectations.

Regards,

Balu
H.S Balasubramanya,
Founder and CEO





CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON
"ONLINE BAKERY"

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

BY:

Akash N (Reg No: 191172724)

Chandrashekar P G (Reg No: 191172731)

Sachin P M (Reg No: 191172751)

BCA VI SEM

Under the guidance of

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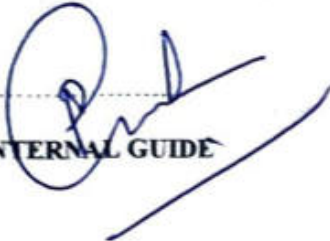
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PROJECT CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr/Miss AKASH-N, CHANDRASHEKAR.P.G, SACHIN.P.M.
with register no. 191172724, 191172731, 191172751 of III BCA VI semester has satisfactorily completed
the project work entitled " ONLINE BAKERY " in partial fulfilment for the award of Bachelor of Computer Application of
Mangalore University during the year 2021-2022.


INTERNAL GUIDE


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Submitted to the university Examination onat
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To whosoever it may concern

This is to certify that **Akash N [Reg_No 191172724]**, **Chandrashekar P.G [Reg_No 191172731]** and **Sachin P.M [Reg_No 191172751]** III BCA, Cauvery Degree College **Gonikoppal**, Kodagu District have undergone an internship training program in our organization from **June 10th 2022 till date**.

They have successfully completed their project work in our organization on "**Online Bakery**" using PHP under the guidance of **Smt. Sunitha** – Director, IT services, Sri Pradhyumna Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore.

This project work was carried out by the team members as partial fulfillment for the award of "**Bachelors in Computer Application**".

Their performance during the project has been good and up to the expectations.

Regards,

Balr
H.S Balasubramanya,
Founder and CEO





CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

“ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SYSTEM(OFOS)”

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

BY:

ASHWINI B R (Reg No: 191172729)

PONNAMMA I S (Reg No: 191172714)

THASHWINI B M (Reg No: 191172760)

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Under the guidance of

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

KODAGU: 571213 KARNATAKA
(ACCREDITED A BY NAAC)



This is to certify that Mr/Miss Ponnamma J. S., Ashwini B. R.,.....Thashwini B. M
with register no. 191172714, 191172729, 191172760..... of III BCA VI semester has
satisfactorily completed the project work entitled "ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SYSTEM
(OFOS)" in partial fulfilment for the award of Bachelor of Computer Application of Mangalore
University during the year 2021-2022.

.....
INTERNAL GUIDE

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Ponnammah U.T.
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.....
INTERNAL

.....
EXTERNAL

21st August, 2022
Bangalore.

To whosoever it may concern

This is to certify that Ponnamma I.S [Reg_No 191172714], Ashwini B.R [Reg_No 191172729] and Thashwini B.M [Reg_No 191172760] of III BCA, Cauvery Degree College Gonikoppal, Kodagu District have undergone an internship training program in our organization from June 10th 2022 till date.

They have successfully completed their project work in our organization on "Food Ordering System" using PHP under the guidance of Smt. Sunitha – Director, IT services, Sri Pradhyumna Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore.

This project work was carried out by the team members as partial fulfilment for the award of "Bachelors in Computer Application".

Their performance during the project has been good and up to the expectations.

Regards,

Baer
H.S Balasubramanya,
Founder and CEO





CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT SYNOPSIS ON

"HOSTEL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the

Degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

BY:

BISHAN BOPANNA S M

Regno: 191172730

NISHANK NACHAPPA K M

Regno: 191172713

VAISHALI A K

Regno: 191172762

BCA VI SEM

Under the guidance of

Internal Guide

Mr. Pemmaiah U T

BCA Department

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External Guide

Mrs. Sunitha

SP Technologies

Bangalore.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE

CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

KODAGU: 571213 KARNATAKA

(ACCREDITED A BY NAAC)



PROJECT CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that

Mr./Miss BISHAN BOPANNA S.M, NISHANK NACHAPPA K.M, VAISHALI P.L with register
no. 191172730, 191172713, 191172762 of

III BCA VI semester has satisfactorily completed the project work entitled
“**Hostel management system**” in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor
of Computer Application of Mangalore University during the year 2021-2022.


.....
INTERNAL GUIDE


.....
Principal
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal-571213


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Pemmaiah U.T.
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Cauvery College, Gonikoppal-571 213

Submitted to the university Examination on
Cauvery Degree College, Gonikoppal, Kodagu.

.....
INTERNAL

.....
EXTERNAL

21st August, 2022
Bangalore.

To whosoever it may concern

This is to certify that **Bishan Bopanna S.M [Reg_No 191172730]**, **Nishank Nachappa K.M [Reg_No 191172713]** and **Vaishali A.K [Reg_No 191172762]** of **III BCA, Cauvery Degree College Gonikoppal, Kodagu District** have undergone an internship training program in our organization from **June 10th 2022 till date**.

They have successfully completed their project work in our organization on "**Hostel Management System**" using **PHP** under the guidance of **Smt. Sunitha** – Director, IT services, Sri Pradhyumna Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore.

This project work was carried out by the team members as partial fulfilment for the award of "**Bachelors in Computer Application**".

Their performance during the project has been good and up to the expectations.

Regards,

Balu
H.S Balasubramanya,
Founder and CEO





CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

“ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SYSTEM(OFOS)”

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements of the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

BY:

ASHWINI B R (Reg No: 191172729)

PONNAMMA I S (Reg No: 191172714)

THASHWINI B M (Reg No: 191172760)

BCA VI SEM

Under the guidance of

Internal Guide

Mr. Pemmaiah U.T

BCA Department

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Mrs. Sunitha

SP Technologies

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

KODAGU: 571213 KARNATAKA

(ACCREDITED A BY NAAC)



This is to certify that Mr/Miss Ponnamma G. S., Ashwini B. R.,.....Thashwini B.M
with register no. 191172714, 191172729, 191172760..... of III BCA VI semester has
satisfactorily completed the project work entitled **"ONLINE FOOD ORDERING SYSTEM
(OFOS)"** in partial fulfilment for the award of Bachelor of Computer Application of Mangalore
University during the year 2021-2022.

.....
INTERNAL GUIDE
PRINCIPAL
Principal
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Gonikoppal-571213

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Prof. M.B. Kaverappa
Principal
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Cauvery College, Gonikoppal-571213

Submitted to the university Examination onat
Cauvery Degree College, Gonikoppal, Kodagu.

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INTERNAL

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EXTERNAL

21st August, 2022
Bangalore.

To whosoever it may concern

This is to certify that Ponnamma I.S [Reg_No 191172714], Ashwini B.R [Reg_No 191172729] and Thashwini B.M [Reg_No 191172760] of III BCA, Cauvery Degree College Gonikoppal, Kodagu District have undergone an internship training program in our organization from June 10th 2022 till date.

They have successfully completed their project work in our organization on "Food Ordering System" using PHP under the guidance of Smt. Sunitha – Director, IT services, Sri Pradhyumna Technologies Pvt. Ltd. Bangalore.

This project work was carried out by the team members as partial fulfilment for the award of "Bachelors in Computer Application".

Their performance during the project has been good and up to the expectations.

Regards,

Bals
H.S Balasubramanya,
Founder and CEO



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The satisfaction after completion of any task would be incomplete without mentioning the people who were constantly with us, people who made it possible and guided me in the most rightful path, encouraged me who made my effort come true. Here by I am proud to express my gratitude to all of them.

In the name of God, First and foremost I am thankful to our institution CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE providing facility to complete my graduation. I considered it is my privilege to express my gratitude and respect to all those who guided , inspired and helped me in the completion of this project. I owe a debt of gratitude to all of them who were so generous with their time and expertise. I also wish to thank them for their warm hospitality.

I would like to express my gratitude and thanks to our principal **Prof. M.B. KAVERAPPA** , HOD of BCA department **Mr.PEMMAIAH U.T** and External guide Mrs.Sunitha.

I also extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to my parents and my friends for the enthusiasm and infused to me during my project work and helping me in completing this course.

My sincere thanks and regards to one and all those who have helped me either directly or indirectly in completing the project work and the course.

ASHWINI B R (Reg No: 191172729)

PONNAMMA I S (Reg No: 191172714)

THASHWINI B M (Reg No: 191172760)

Cauvery Degree College Gonikoppal

ABSTRACT

Online Food ordering system is a process in which one can order various foods and beverages from some local restaurant and hotels through the use of internet, just by sitting at home or any place. And the order is delivered to the told location.

The Online Food Order System In PHP is a simple project developed using PHP, JavaScript, and CSS. The project connects different restaurants with customers. The project contains an admin(manager) and the user side. All the management like editing site contents, updating food items, adding restaurants, and checking order status can be managed from the admin side. There can be many managers on the site.

For the user section, the users can go through the homepage, about, and contact pages. In order to order the food items, the user has to create an account and sign in or log in. The food comes with the cost as well. This project makes a convenient way for customers to buy/purchase food online, without having to go to the restaurant.

This Online Food Order System is in PHP, JavaScript, and CSS. Talking about the features of this system, it contains the admin(manager) section and the user (customer) section. All the editings, updating, managing order details, food items, and restaurants are from the admin section while customers can only go through the site and give orders if want. The design of this system is simple so that the user won't get any difficulties while working on it.

This is an Online ordering system written using PHP/MySQL.

DECLARATION

I, hereby declare that this project work titled "**Online Food Ordering System(OFOS)**" submitted to "**Cauvery Degree College, Gonikoppal**" affiliated to "**Mangalore University**" as fulfilment of the university rules and regulations for the degree of **BACHELORS OF COMPUTER APPLICATION**.

We have done this project in a period of three months. I declare that this project is entirely based on the information provided by the company and the result is of my own efforts.

We further declare that this project is based on the original study undertaken by us and has not formed a basic for the award of any degree/diploma of any other university/institution.

ASHWINI B R [Reg.No.:191172729]

PONNAMMA I S [Reg.No.:191172714]

THASHWINI B M [Reg.No.:191172760]

Cauvery Degree College, Gonikoppal

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4. SYSTEM DESIGN

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4.9 FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATION/DESIGN

METHODOLOGY

4.10 DATABASE DESIGN SPECIFICATION

5. DETAILED DESIGN

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.2 ARCHITECTURE OF THE SYSTEM

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CHAPTER.1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

Online Food ordering System is a store in Coorg, providing wide range of food especially available in Coorg. It is a well-known established store with good quality food of Coorg.

Online Food ordering System is now managing the operations manually by maintaining the details in a register. They are well known for Coorg dishes as they have good customer satisfaction.

1.2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

The objective of the project is to automate the maintain and manage of **Online Food ordering System** operations online

- To store, retrieve and maintain the products
- To store, the enquiry details and follow ups
- To store and maintain the customer details
- To provide the facilities at different locations in Coorg
- To track of the order placed and payment made by customers.

Online Food ordering System is aiming to automate the operation process of the store by completely digitalize the entire operation so that it will help **Online Food ordering System** and the customers to view, order and make transactions online for the products.

1.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM:

Travel food is the service especially for travellers, it provides online food delivery to the place mentioned by the customer and also provides online payment methods.

1.4 EXISTING SYSTEM:

Usually, the travellers on their way visit hotels or restaurant and order the food, they have to wait until the food is delivered to the table and also payment and records are done manually.

Time consumed is more compared to travel food service.

1.5ADVANTAGES:

- Provides product and customer management
- Provides product search facilities based on various parameters
- Online processing of payments
- Products can be added to shopping cart
- On time delivery to door step
- Increases the number of customers and avoid business loss
- Available for shopping at any time and any place.

1.6APPLICATIONS:

- Time consumption is less because order will be delivered on time to the spot mentioned by the customer.
- Payments are made easy by online transaction.
- The food that customer wishes can be searched and ordered.
- Food can be ordered at any place before 2 hours reaching the place for delivery.
- Traditional food is provided to the customers.

1.7SCOPE OF THE PROJECT:

- Services are available at places like Virajpet, Gonikoppal, Kushalnagar, Madikeri.

- Order must be placed before 2 hours of reaching the spot where the food to be delivered.
- Cancellation can be done before 30 minutes of order; 70% amount of money is repaid.
- Order is delivered at the place where customer wishes, delivery charges are applied.
- Payment mode is only through online.

1.8MODULES:

- Authentication: It helps the **Online Food ordering System** management and the customers to have access of the portal.
- Category: Store and maintains the information of categories.
- Product: Stores and manages the product details along with the category details
- Enquiry: Keep track of enquires and its follow up's
- Cart: Keep track of the product selected by the customers to place the order
- Order: Tracks the product and its price, generates the order no and assigns the customer id to the product.
- Location: Stores the location provided by the customers.
- Customer: Keep track of the details of customers, orders and cart.
- Payment: Keep tracks of the customer payment details

CHAPTER.2

LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1. LANGUAGES/DEVELOPMENT_PLATFORMS

The language and technology used for developing the project "COLLEGE FEEDBACK SYSTEM" are HTML, CSS, JavaScript, bootstrap, ajax, PHP, jQuery and SQL server.

2.1.1 HTML

HTML: The Hyper Text Markup Language or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages.

HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets. Tags such as `` and `<input />` directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as `<p>` surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page.

HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behaviour and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of

The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.

HTML markup consists of several key components, including those called tags (and attributes), character-based data types, character references and entity references.

HTML tags most commonly come in pairs like `<h1>` and `</h1>`, although some represent empty elements and so are unpaired, for example ``. The first tag in such a pair is the start tag, and the second is the end tag (they are also called opening tags and closing tags).

Another important component is the HTML document type declaration, which triggers standards mode rendering.

The following is an example of the classic "Hello, World!" program:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

  <title>This is a title</title>

</head>

<body>

  <div>

    <p>Hello world! </p>

  </div>

</body>

</html>
```

The text between `<html>` and `</html>` describes the web page, and the text between `<body>` and `</body>` is the visible page content. The markup text `<title>This is a title</title>` defines the browser page title shown on browser tabs and window titles, and the tag `<div>` defines a division of the page used for easy styling.

2.1.2 CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript. CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colours, and fonts.

This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .CSS file which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content as well as enabling the .CSS file to be cached to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.

Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device.

The name cascading comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable.

The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Internet media type (MIME type) text/CSS is registered for use with CSS by RFC 2318 (March 1998). The W3C operates a free CSS validation service for CSS documents

Syntax: CSS has a simple syntax and uses a number of English keywords to specify the names of various style properties.

A style sheet consists of a list of rules. Each rule or rule-set consists of one or more selectors, and a declaration block.

Pseudo-classes are used in CSS selectors to permit formatting based on information that is not contained in the document tree. One example of a widely used pseudo-class is: hover, which identifies content only when the user "points to" the visible element, usually by holding the mouse cursor over it. It is appended to a selector as in a: hover or #elementid: hover. A pseudo-class classifies document elements, such as: link or: visited, whereas a pseudo-element makes a selection that may consist of partial elements, such as: first-line or: first-letter.

Selectors may be combined in many ways to achieve great specificity and flexibility. Multiple selectors may be joined in a spaced list to specify elements by location, element type, id, class, or any combination thereof. The order of the selectors is important. For example, `div. my Class {colour: red;}` applies to all elements of class my Class that are inside div elements, whereas `.my Class div {colour: red;}` applies to all div elements that are inside elements of class my Class. This is not to be confused with concatenated identifiers such as `div. my Class {colour: red;}` which applies to div elements of class my Class..

A declaration block consists of a list of declarations in braces. Each declaration itself consists of a property, a colon (:), and a value. If there are multiple declarations in a block, a semi-colon (;) must be inserted to separate each declaration. An optional semi-colon after the last (or single) declaration may be used.

2.1.3 Bootstrap:

Bootstrap is a free and open-source CSS framework directed at responsive, mobile-first front-end web development. It contains CSS- and (optionally) JavaScript-based design for typography, forms, buttons, navigation, and other interface components. Bootstrap is a HTML, CSS & JS Library that focuses on simplifying the development of informative web pages (as opposed to web apps).

The primary purpose of adding it to a web project is to apply Bootstrap's choices of colour, size, font and layout to that project. As such, the primary factor is whether the developers in charge find those choices to their liking. Once added to a project, Bootstrap provides basic style definitions for all HTML elements. The result is a uniform appearance for prose, tables and form elements across web browsers. In addition, developers can take advantage of CSS classes defined in Bootstrap to further customize the appearance of their contents. For example, Bootstrap has provisioned for light- and dark-coloured tables, page headings, more prominent pull quotes, and text with a highlight.

Bootstrap also comes with several JavaScript components in the form of jQuery plugins. They provide additional user interface elements such as dialog boxes, tooltips, and carousels. Each Bootstrap component consists of an HTML structure, CSS declarations, and in some cases accompanying JavaScript code. They also extend the functionality of some existing interface elements, including for example an auto-complete function for input fields.

The most prominent components of Bootstrap are its layout components, as they affect an entire web page. The basic layout component is called "Container", as every other element in the page is placed in it. Developers can choose between a fixed-width container and a fluid-width container. While the latter always fills the width of the web page, the former uses one of the five predefined fixed widths, depending on the size of the screen showing the page:

Smaller than 576 pixels

576–768 pixels

768–992 pixels

992–1200 pixels

Larger than 1200 pixels

Once a container is in place, other Bootstrap layout components implement a CSS Flex box layout through defining rows and columns.

A precompiled version of Bootstrap is available in the form of one CSS file and three JavaScript files that can be readily added to any project. The raw form of Bootstrap, however, enables developers to implement further customization and size optimizations. This raw form is modular, meaning that the developer can remove unneeded components, apply a theme and modify the uncompiled Sass files.

2.1.4 PHP

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

- PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Pre-processor".
- 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), making n-tier development a possibility for the first time.
- PHP is forgiving: PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible.
- PHP Syntax is C-Like.

"Hello World" Script in PHP:

To get a feel for PHP, first start with simple PHP scripts. Since "Hello, World!" is an essential example, first we will create a friendly little "Hello, World!" script.

As mentioned earlier, PHP is embedded in HTML. That means that in amongst your normal HTML (or XHTML if you're cutting-edge) you'll have PHP statements like this –

```
<html>

<head>
  <title>Hello World</title>
</head>

<body>
  <?php echo "Hello, World! ";?>
</body>

</html>
```

2.1.5 MySQL Server:

MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS). Its name is a combination of "My", the name of co-founder Michael Widenius's daughter, and "SQL", the abbreviation for Structured Query Language. A relational database organizes data into one or more data tables in which data types may be related to each other; these relations help structure the data. SQL is a language programmers use to create, modify and extract data

from the relational database, as well as control user access to the database. In addition to relational databases and SQL, an RDBMS like MySQL works with an operating system to implement a relational database in a computer's storage system, manages users, allows for network access and facilitates testing database integrity and creation of backups.

MySQL is free and open-source software under the terms of the GNU General Public License, and is also available under a variety of proprietary licenses. MySQL was owned and sponsored by the Swedish company MySQL AB, which was bought by Sun Microsystems (now Oracle Corporation). In 2010, when Oracle acquired Sun, Widenius forked the open-source MySQL project to create MariaDB.

MySQL has stand-alone clients that allow users to interact directly with a MySQL database using SQL, but more often, MySQL is used with other programs to implement applications that need relational database capability. MySQL is a component of the LAMP web application software stack (and others), which is an acronym for Linux, Apache, MySQL, Perl/PHP/Python.

2.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION:

Software:

- Operating system: Windows 7 and above
- Back end: MY SQL
- Front end: HTML, CSS, Java Script
- Server: Apache
- Scripting language: PHP

Hardware:

- Processor: Intel core
- RAM: 4GB
- Hard disk: 500GB
- Speed: 12GHz+

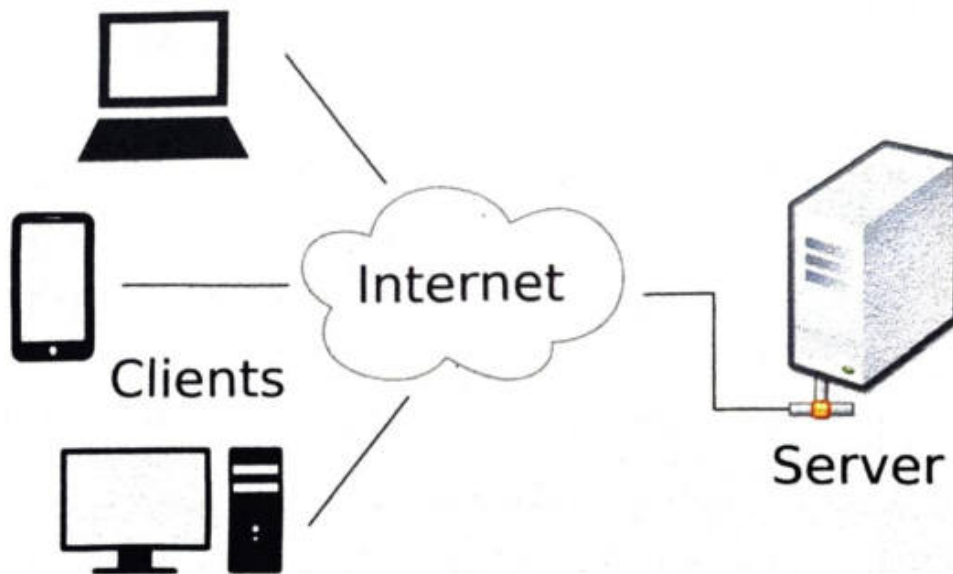
CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1. STRUCTURE OF THE SYSTEM:

It is based on client Server architecture

The Client-server model is a distributed application structure that partitions task or workload between the providers of a resource or service, called servers, and service requesters called clients. In the client-server architecture, when the client computer sends a request for data to the server through the internet, the server accepts the requested process and deliver the data packets requested back to the client. Clients do not share any of their resources.



3.1.1 PROBLEM ANALYSIS:

Currently the system is automated only for storing the details of the land procedure converting to plots and allocating to members. The Analysis says the application will not allow us to achieve the proper allocation of the land to the members.

3.1.2 MODULE DESCRIPTION:

The system after careful analysis has been identified to be presented with the following modules.

1. ADMINISTRATOR MODULE:
 - Adds/Update contents:
2. USER MODULE:
 - Bill: Receives bill

3.1.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY:

Test Feasibility Study:

A feasibility analysis evaluates the project's potential for success; therefore, perceived objectivity is an essential factor in the credibility of the study for potential investors and lending institutions. There are five types of feasibility study—separate areas that a feasibility study examines, described below.

1. Technical Feasibility:

This assessment focuses on the technical resources available to the organization. It helps organizations determine whether the technical resources meet capacity and whether the technical team is capable of converting the ideas into working systems. Technical feasibility also involves the evaluation of the hardware, software, and other technical requirements of the proposed system. As an exaggerated example, an organization wouldn't want to try to put Star Trek's transporters in their building—currently, this project is not technically feasible.

2. Economic Feasibility:

This assessment typically involves a cost/ benefits analysis of the project, helping organizations determine the viability, cost, and benefits associated with a project before financial resources are allocated. It also serves as an independent project assessment and enhances project credibility—helping decision-makers determine the positive economic benefits to the organization that the proposed project will provide.

3. Legal Feasibility:

This assessment investigates whether any aspect of the proposed project conflicts with legal requirements like zoning laws, data protection acts or social media laws. Let's say an organization wants to construct a new office building in a specific location. A feasibility study might reveal the organization's ideal location isn't zoned for that type of business. That organization has just saved considerable time and effort by learning that their project was not feasible right from the beginning.

4. Operational Feasibility:

This assessment involves undertaking a study to analyse and determine whether—and how well—the organization's needs can be met by completing the project. Operational feasibility studies also examine how a project plan satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development.

5. Scheduling Feasibility:

This assessment is the most important for project success; after all, a project will fail if not completed on time. In scheduling feasibility, an organization estimates how much time the project will take to complete.

When these areas have all been examined, the feasibility analysis helps identify any constraints the proposed project may face, including:

- Internal Project Constraints: Technical, Technology, Budget, Resource, etc.
- Internal Corporate Constraints: Financial, Marketing, Export, etc.
- External Constraints: Logistics, Environment, Laws, and Regulations, etc

3.2 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

3.2.1 SECURITY REQUIREMENTS:

- Quality Model: Has an appropriate quality model been used as a basis for identifying the types of quality requirements?
- Standard: Was the quality model taken from an international standard, national standard, military standard, industry standard or was it an ad hoc quality model developed specifically for the endeavour?
- Completeness: Was the quality model sufficiently complete to capture all relevant types of quality requirements/
- Quality factors or Sub-Factors: Were the quality requirements only based on quality factors (e.g., performances) or were quality sub-factors (e.g., response time) used to identify subtypes of quality requirements

3.3 Communications Protocols:

The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is an application protocol for distributed, collaborative, and hypermedia information systems. HTTP is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web.

The application uses the http dependency for allowing the app to communicate with the online-database.

3.4 Memory Constraints:

Minimum of 1GB (or more) RAM is required and an Internal storage space of 50Mb is required for downloading the application.

3.5 PRODUCT FUNCTION:

3.6 ASSUMPTION AND DEPENDENCY:

- It is assumed that the application will be developed with the Flutter IDE Dart Programming Language.
- It is assumed that the application will interface with the Web-Server Database.
- It is assumed that the application will provide the users their scores and correct answers after the completion of the quiz.

3.7 SOFTWARE PRODUCT FEATURES:

- This is mainly used by the travellers while they are visiting Coorg.

3.8 SOFTWARE SYSTEM ATTRIBUTES:

a.) Reliability:

Reliability of a software system derives from

- Correctness

- Availability

The behaviour over time for the fulfilment of a given specification depends on the reliability of the software system.

Reliability of a software system is defined as the probability that this system fulfils a function for a specified number of input trails under specified input conditions in a specified time interval.

A software system can be seen as reliable if this test produces a low error rate.

The error rate depends on the frequency of inputs and on the probability that an individual input will lead to an error.

b.) Availability:

High Availability is the measure of the quality of a software to keep functioning in spite of problems. Since the 'problems' can be of many types, different technologies work in tandem to achieve high availability for the overall system.

c.) Security:

Security is the ability of the software to remain protected from unauthorized access. This includes both change access and view access.

d.) Maintainability:

Maintainability = suitability for debugging (localization and correction of errors) and for modification and extension of functionality.

e.) Portability:

The ease with which application can be adopted to run on smartphones other than on the one where it as designed.

The portability of a software depends upon

- Degree of hardware independence
- Implementation Language

- Extent of exploitation of specialized system functions
- Hardware properties

f.) Performance:

The Smart-phone must have android version not less than 4.0 and iOS version not less than 6. Also, it must have a minimum RAM of 1GB.

3.9 DATABASE REQUIREMENTS:

Database is required to store the information for future usage.

CHAPTER 4

4.SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 INTRODUCTION:

The purpose of the design phase is to plan a solution of specified by the requirement document. This phase is the first step in moving from the problem domain to the solution domain. In other words, starting with what is needed. Design takes us towards how to satisfy the needs. Design of a system is perhaps the most critical factor affecting the quality of the software. it has major impact on later phases particularly testing and maintenance.

4.1.2 INPUTS TO SYSTEM DESIGN:

System design takes the following inputs;

- Statement of work
- Requirement determination plan
- Current situation analysis
- Proposed system requirements including a conceptual data model, modified DFDs, and Metadata (data about data).

4.1.3 OUTPUTS FOR SYSTEM DESIGN:

System design gives the following outputs;

- Infrastructure and organizational changes for the proposed system.
- A data schema, often a relational schema.
- Metadata to define the tables/files and columns/data-items.
- A function hierarchy diagram or web page map that graphically describes the program structure.
- Actual or pseudocode for each module in the program.

- A prototype for the proposed system.

4.2 BROAD DESIGN:

Broad design is a general system design and includes the description of the System architecture and design. Brief explanation on components like platforms, systems, services and processes is also considered part of HLD. Data flows, flowcharts, data structures are included in HLD documents so that developers/implementers can understand how the system is expected to work with regards to the features and the design. It describes the relation between various components and functions of the system. It defines the actual logic for each and every module of the system, design Architecture to understand the flow of the system with function and database design. As part of consultancy work or Architecture design, customer business requirement is converted into High Level Solution

It is common practice to draw a context-level data flow diagram first, which shows the interactions between the system and external agents which acts as data sources.

In context-flow diagram the entire system is treated as a single process an all its inputs and outputs.

4.3 PHYSICAL DESIGN:

Physical design relates to the actual input and output processes of the system. It focuses on how data is entered into a system, verified, processed, and displayed as output.

It produces the working system by defining the design specification that specifies exactly what the candidate system does. It is concerned with user interface design, process design, and data design.

It consists of the following steps –

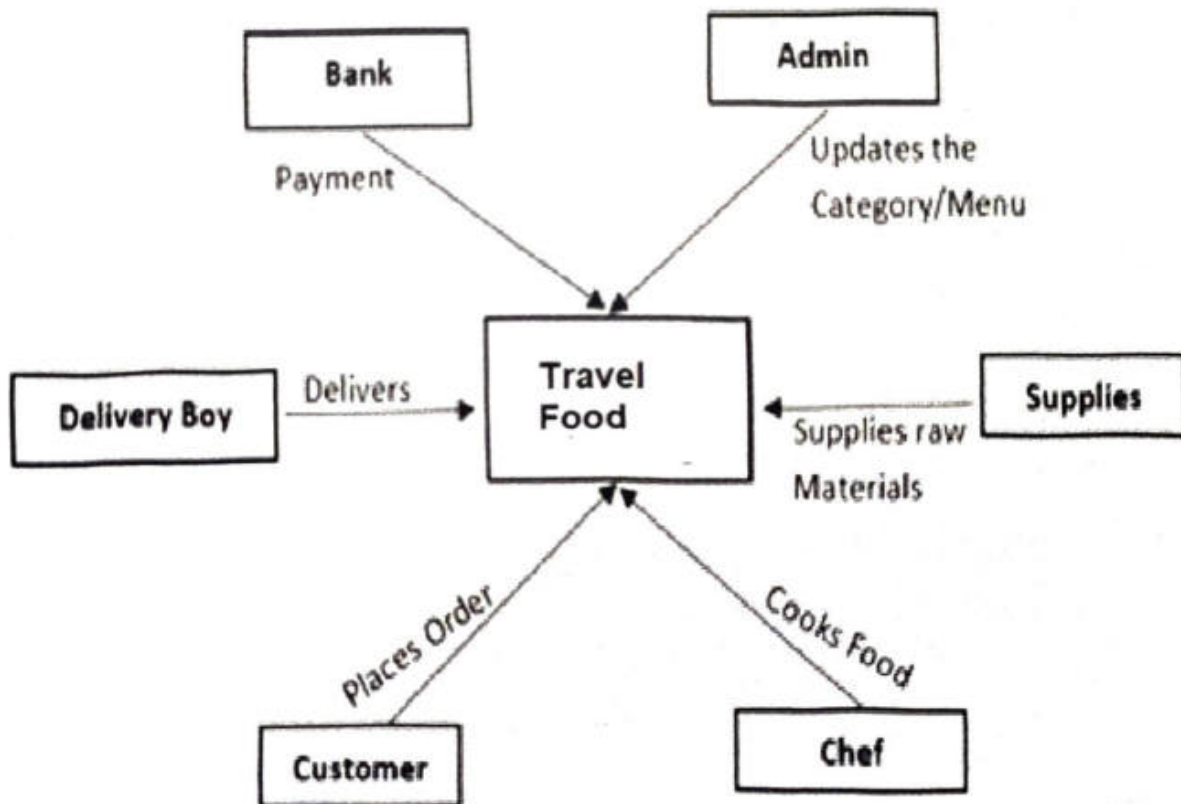
- Specifying the input/output media, designing the database, and specifying backup procedures.
- Planning system implementation.
- Devising a test and implementation plan, and specifying any new hardware and software.

- Updating costs, benefits, conversion dates, and system constraints.

4.4 CONTEXT FLOW DIAGRAM:

It is common practice to draw a context-level data flow diagram first, which shows the interactions between the system and external agents which acts as data sources.

In context-flow diagram the entire system is treated as a single process and all its inputs and outputs.



4.5 LOGICAL DESIGN:

Logical design pertains to an abstract representation of the data flow, inputs, and outputs of the system. It describes the inputs (sources), outputs (destinations), databases (data stores), procedures (data flows) all in a format that meets the user requirements.

While preparing the logical design of a system, the system analyst specifies the user needs at level of detail that virtually determines the information flow into and out of the system and the required data sources. Data flow diagram, E-R diagram modelling are used.

4.6 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:

DFD is the abbreviation for **Data Flow Diagram**. The flow of data of a system or a process is represented by DFD. It also gives insight into the inputs and outputs of each entity and the process itself. DFD does not have control flow and no loops or decision rules are present. Specific operations depending on the type of data can be explained by a flowchart. Data Flow Diagram can be represented in several ways. The DFD belongs to structured-analysis modelling tools. Data Flow diagrams are very popular because they help us to visualize the major steps and data involved in software-system processes.

Levels of DFD

DFD uses hierarchy to maintain transparency thus multilevel DFD's can be created. Levels of DFD are as follows:

- 0-level DFD
- 1-level DFD
- 2-level DFD

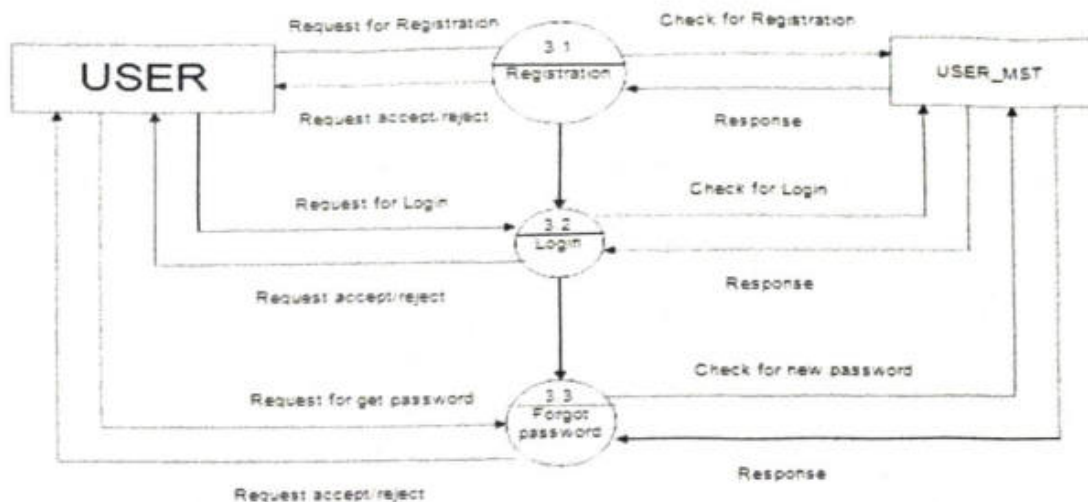
Advantages of DFD

- It helps us to understand the functioning and the limits of a system.
- It is a graphical representation which is very easy to understand as it helps visualize contents.
- Data Flow Diagram represent detailed and well explained diagram of system components.
- It is used as the part of system documentation file.
- Data Flow Diagrams can be understood by both technical or nontechnical person because they are very easy to understand.

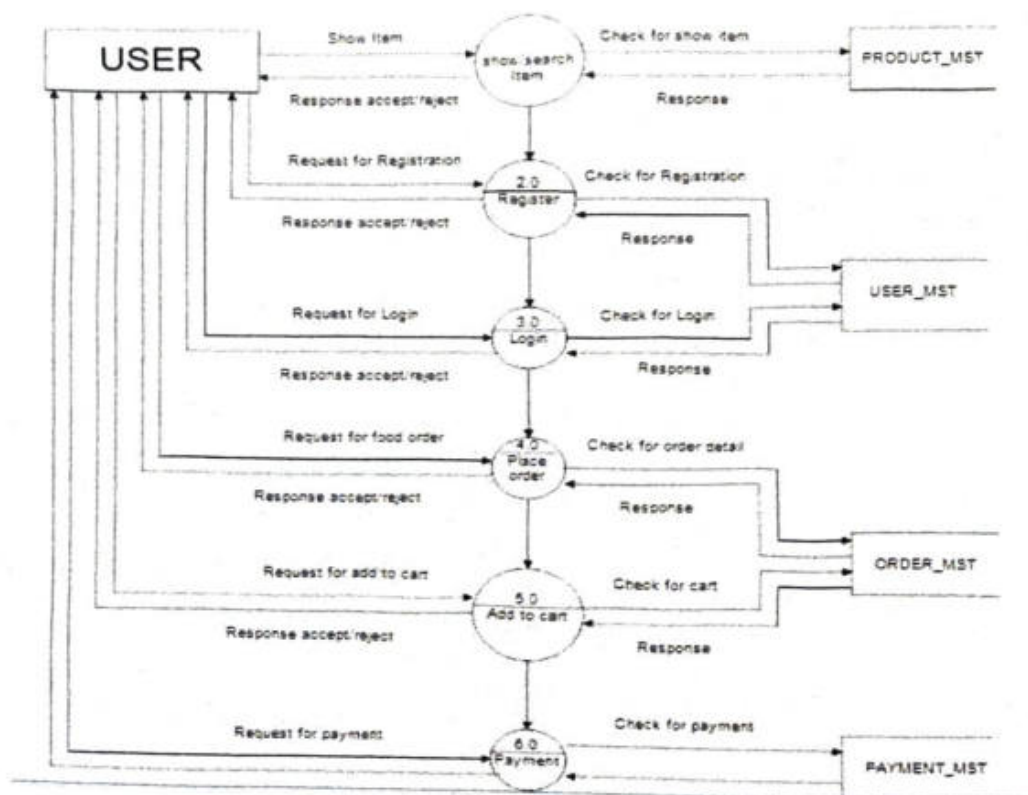
Disadvantages of DFD

- At times DFD can confuse the programmers regarding the system.
- Data Flow Diagram takes long time to be generated, and many times due to this reasons analyst are denied permission to work on it.

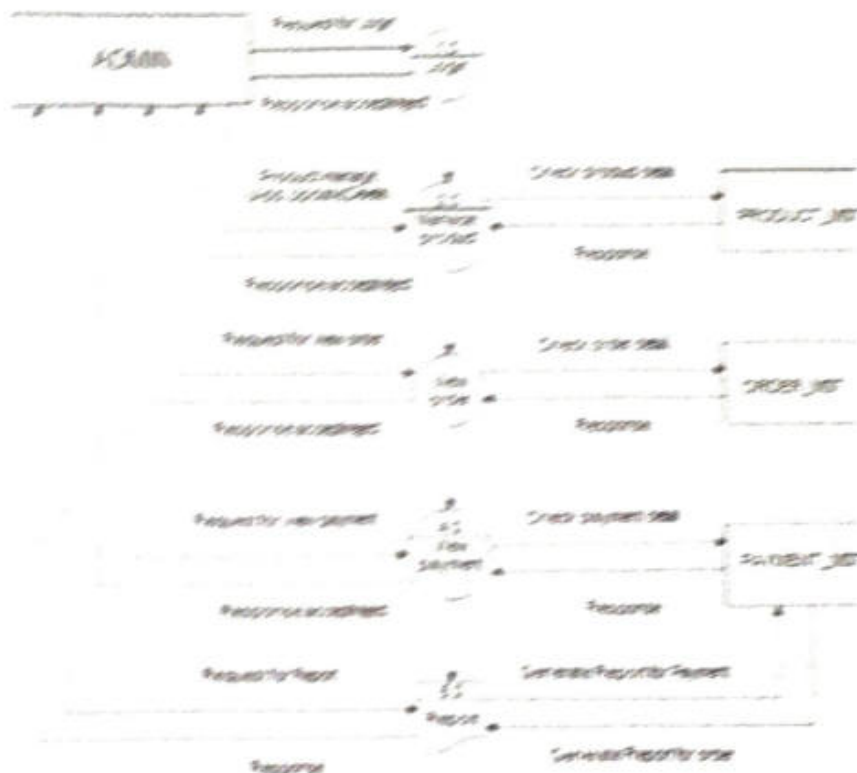
1st level DFD for User



2nd level DFD for user



Admin Side for DFD



4.7 ER DIAGRAM:

ER Diagram stands for Entity Relationship Diagram, also known as ERD is a diagram that displays the relationship of entity sets stored in a database. In other words, ER diagrams help to explain the logical structure of databases. ER diagrams are created based on three basic concepts: entities, attributes and relationships.

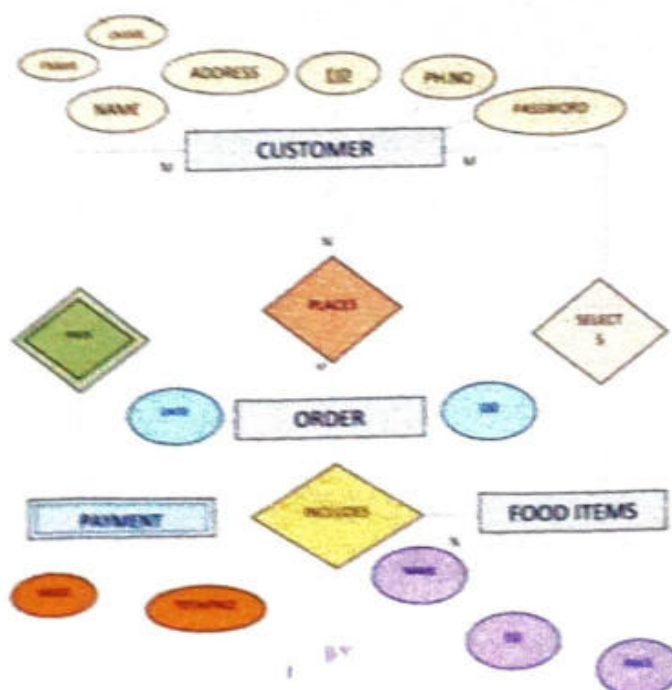
ER Diagrams contain different symbols that use rectangles to represent entities, ovals to define attributes and diamond shapes to represent relationships.

At first look, an ER diagram looks very similar to the flowchart. However, ER Diagram includes many specialized symbols, and its meanings make this model unique. The purpose of ER Diagram is to represent the entity framework infrastructure.

ER Model stands for Entity Relationship Model is a high-level conceptual data model diagram. ER model helps to systematically analyse data requirements to produce a well-designed database. The ER Model represents real-world entities and the relationships between them. Creating an ER Model in DBMS is considered as a best practice before implementing your database.

4.8 Following are the main components and its symbols in ER Diagrams:

- **Rectangles:** This Entity Relationship Diagram symbol represents entity types
- **Ellipses:** Symbol represent attributes
- **Diamonds:** This symbol represents relationship types
- **Lines:** It links attributes to entity types and entity types with other relationship types
- **Primary key:** attributes are underlined
- **Double Ellipses:** Represent multi-valued attributes



4.9 UNIFIED MODELLING LANGUAGE (UML).

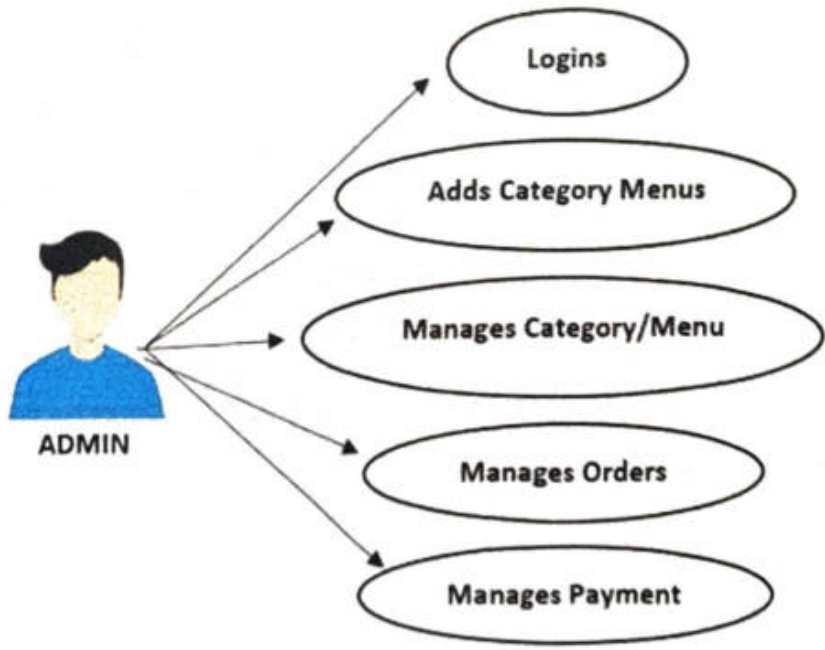
UML is a way of visualizing a software program using a collection of diagrams. The notation has evolved from the work of Grady Booch, James Rumbaugh, Ivar Jacobson, and the Rational Software Corporation to be used for object-oriented design, but it has since been extended to cover a wider variety of software engineering projects. Today, UML is accepted by the Object Management Group (OMG) as the standard for modelling software development.

UML stands for Unified Modelling Language. UML 2.0 helped extend the original UML specification to cover a wider portion of software development efforts including agile practices.

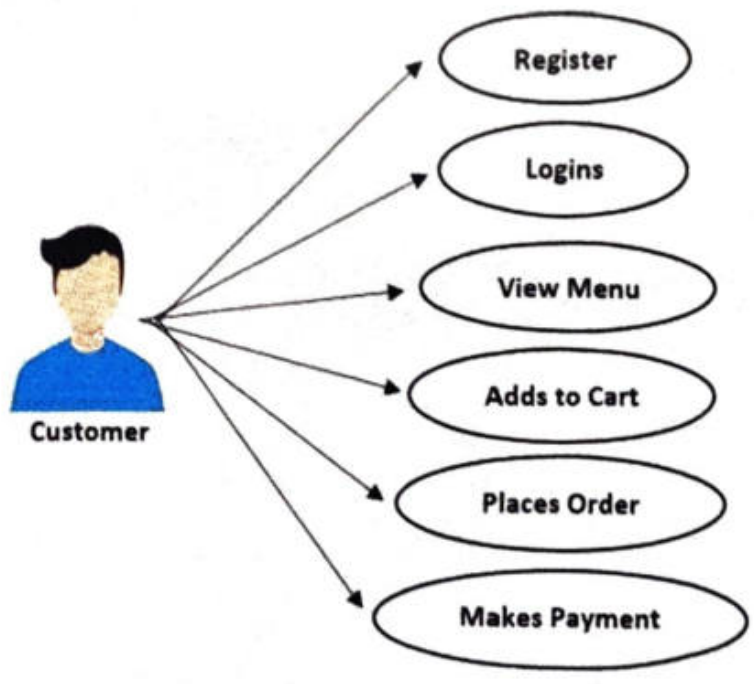
- Improved integration between structural models like class diagrams and behaviour models like activity diagrams.
- Added the ability to define a hierarchy and decompose a software system into components and sub-components.
- The original UML specified nine diagrams, UML 2.x brings that number up to 13. The four new diagrams are called: communication diagram, composite structure diagram, interaction overview diagram, and timing diagram. It also renamed state chart diagrams to state machine diagrams, also known as state diagrams.

USE CASE DIAGRAM:

A use case diagram is a dynamic or behaviour diagram in UML. Use case diagrams model the functionality of a system using actors and use cases. Use cases are a set of actions, services, and functions that the system needs to perform.

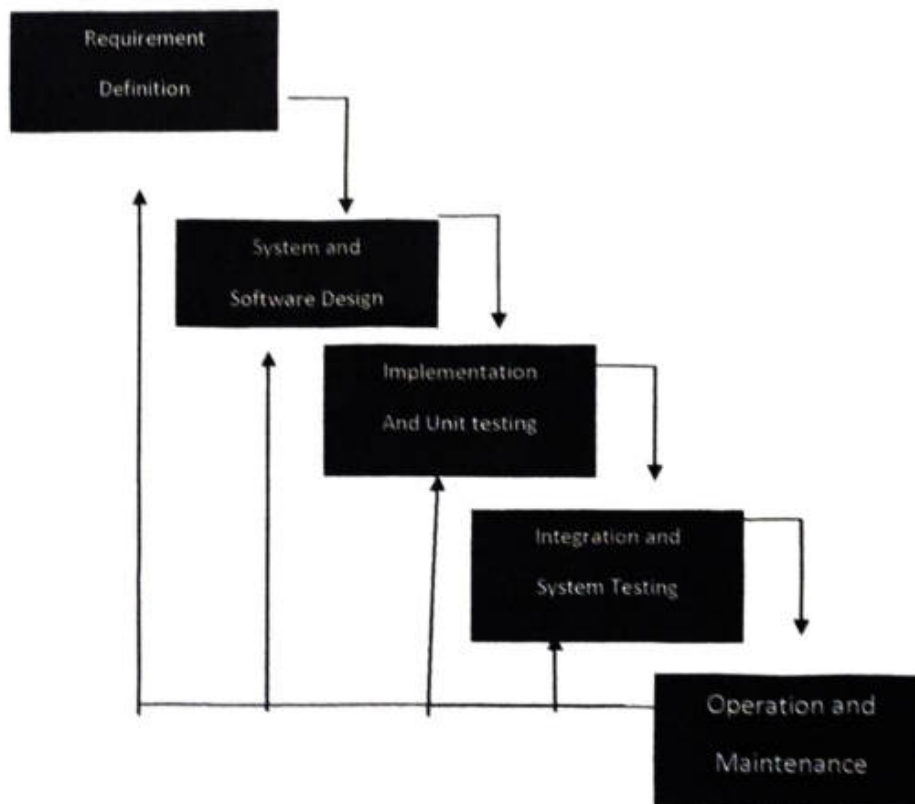


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4.10 FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATION/DESIGN METHODOLOGY:

THE WATERFALL MODEL IS SEQUENTIAL DESIGN PROCESS, USED IN SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS, IN WHICH PROGRESS IS SEEN AS FLOWING STEADILY DOWNWARDS (LIKE A WATERFALL) THROUGH THE PHASES OF CONCEPTION, INITIATION, ANALYSIS, DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, TESTING, PRODUCTION/IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE. DESPITE THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS MODELS, THE WATERFALL METHOD IS STILL THE DOMINANT PROCESS MODEL WITH OVER THIRD OF SOFTWARE DEVELOPERS STILL USING IT.



The waterfall development model originates in the manufacturing and construction industries: highly structured physical environments in which after the fact changes are prohibitively costly, if not impossible because no formal software development methodologies existed at the time, this hardware-oriented model was simply adapted for software development.

It is also referred as a linear-sequential life cycle model. It is very simple to understand and use. In a waterfall model each phase must be completed before the next phase can begin and there is no overlapping in the phases. Waterfall model is the earliest SDLC approach that was used for software development.

ADVANTAGES OF WATERFALL MODEL:

- THIS MODEL IS SIMPLE AND EASY TO UNDERSTAND AND USE.
- IT IS EASY TO MANAGE DUE TO RIGIDITY OF THE MODEL.
- IN THIS MODEL PHASES ARE PROCESSED AND COMPLETED ONE AT A TIME. PHASES DO NOT OVERLAP.
- WATERFALL MODEL WORKS WELL FOR SMALLER PROJECTS WHERE REQUIREMENTS ARE VERY WELL UNDERSTOOD.

DISADVANTAGES OF WATERFALL MODEL:

- ONCE AN APPLICATION IS IN TESTING STAGE, IT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO GO BACK AND CHANGE SOMETHING THAT WAS NOT WELL-THOUGHT OUT IN THE CONCEPT STAGE.
- NO WORKING SOFTWARE IS PRODUCED UNTIL LATE DURING THE LIFECYCLE.
- HIGH AMOUNT OF RISK AND UNCERTAINTY.
- POOR MODEL FOR LONG AND ONGOING PROJECTS.

- NOT SUITABLE FOR THE PROJECTS WHERE REQUIREMENTS WERE NOT A MODERATE TO HIGH RISK OF CHANGING.

4.11 DATABASE DESIGN SPECIFICATION:

A complete design and specification of database transactions must include both structural and behavioural properties. Structure deals with states and static properties while behaviour concerns state transitions and dynamic properties. Database design techniques emphasize the importance of behaviour but seldom provide for modeling and integrating behaviour and structure.

CHAPTER 5

DETAILED DESIGN

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this phase is to provide a comprehensive framework to get the project done. This design is translated into suitable programming language. It ensures the standard compliance of the overall system.

5.2 ARCHITECTURE OF THE SYSTEM:

Client-server architecture is also called of the “Client/Server Network” or “Network computing Model “, because in this architecture all services and requests are spread over the network. Its functionality like as distributed computing system because in which all components are performing their tasks independently from each other.

Client-server architecture is a shared computer network architecture where several clients (remote system) send many requests and finally to obtained services from the centralized server machine (host system). Client machine delivers user-friendly interface that helps to users to fire request services of server computer and finally to show your output on client system

Benefits Are:

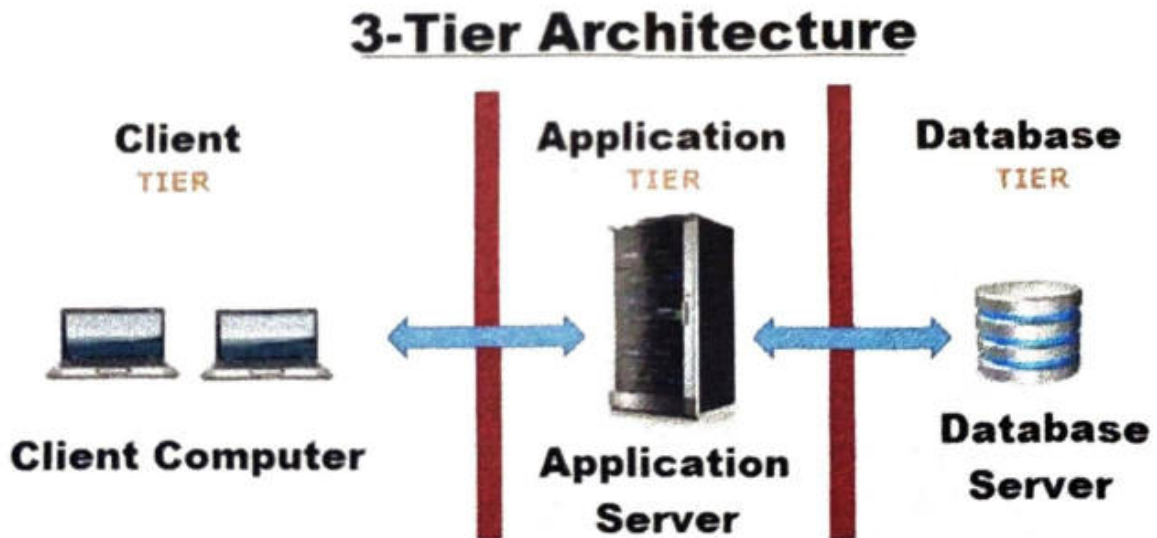
- Easy to design all applications
- Maximum user satisfaction
- Implementation of Homogeneous Environment
- Best performance
- Limitations Are

Poor performance due to grow number of connections of each user

- Less security
- All clients are totally dependent upon the manufacturer’s database.
- Less portability means this architecture is totally dependent upon the particular database.

Our project is based on 3-tier architecture, middleware is needed because if client machine sends the request to server machine, then firstly this request is received by middle layer, and finally this request is obtained to server. So, firstly response of server is received by middle layer then it is obtained to client machine. All data logic and business logic are stored on the middleware. Due to use of middleware, to improve its flexibility and deliver excellent performance.

3-tier architecture is divided into 3 layers such as presentation layer (Client Tier), Application layer (Business Tier) and Database layer (Data Tier). Client machine handles the presentation layer, Application layer controls the Application layer, and finally Server machine takes care of Database layer.



Benefits Are:

- Best performed data integrity
- Improved security to 2-tier architecture
- Hide database structure

Limitation:

- To increase complexity of communication in between client and server because in which middleware is also used

5.3 MODULE DESIGN:

Modular design, or “modularity in design”, is a design approach that subdivides a system into smaller parts called modules or skids that can be independently created and then used in different systems. A modular system can be categorized by functional partitioning into discreet scalable, reusable modules, rigorous use of well-defined modular interface, and making use of industry standards for interfaces.

5.4 LOGIC/ALGORITHM DESIGN:

The basic goal in detailed design is to specify the logic for the different modules that have been specified during system design. Specifying the logic will require developing an algorithm that will implement the given specifications. Here we consider some principles for designing algorithms or logic that will implement the given specifications. The term algorithm is quite general and is applicable to a wide variety of areas. Essentially, an algorithm is a sequence of steps that need to be performed to solve a given problem. The problem need not be a programming problem.

Design algorithms for such activities as cooking dishes and building a table. In the software development life cycle, we are only interested in algorithms related to software. For this, we define an algorithm to be an unambiguous procedure for solving a problem, A procedure is a finite sequence of well-defined steps or operations, each of which requires a finite amount of memory and time to complete. In this definition we assume that termination is an essential property of procedures. From now on we will use procedures, algorithms, and logic interchangeably.

There are a number of steps that one has to perform while developing an algorithm. The starting step in the design of algorithms is statement of the problem. The problem for which an algorithm is being devised has to be precisely and clearly stated and properly understood by the person responsible for designing the algorithm. For detailed design, the problem statement comes from the system design. That is, the problem statement is already available when the detailed design of a module commences. The next step is development of a mathematical model for the problem. In modelling, one has to select the mathematical structures that are best suited for the problem. It can help to look at other similar problems that have been solved. In most cases, models are constructed by taking models of similar problems and modifying the model to suit the current problem. The next step is the design of

the algorithm. During this step the data structure and program structure are decided. Once the algorithm is designed, its correctness should be verified.

No clear procedure can be given for designing algorithms. Having such a procedure amounts to automating the problem of algorithm development, which is not possible with the current methods. However, some heuristics or methods can be provided to help the designer design algorithms for modules. The most common method for designing algorithms or the logic for a module is to use the stepwise refinement technique.

```
int count (file)
FILE file;
word_list wl;
{
    read file into wl
    sort (wl);
    count = different_words (wl);
    printf (count);
}
```

Figure 8.3: Strategy for the first step in stepwise refinement.

The stepwise refinement technique breaks the logic design problem into a series of steps, so that the development can be done gradually. The process starts by converting the specifications of the module into an abstract description of an algorithm containing a few abstract statements. In each step, one or several statements in the algorithm developed so far are decomposed into more detailed instructions. The successive refinement terminates when all instructions are sufficiently precise that they can easily be converted into programming language statements. During refinement, both data and instructions have to be refined. A guideline for refinement is that in each step the amount of decomposition should be such that it can be easily handled and that represents one or two design decisions. and that represents one or two design decisions.

The stepwise refinement technique is a top-down method for developing detailed design. We have already seen top-down methods for developing system designs. To perform stepwise refinement, a language is needed to express the logic of a module at different levels of detail, starting from the specifications of the module. We need a language that has enough flexibility to accommodate different levels of precision. Programming languages typically are not suitable as they do not have this flexibility. For this purpose, PDL is very suitable. Its formal outer syntax ensures that the design being developed is a "computer algorithm" whose

statements can later be converted into statements of a programming language. Its flexible natural language-based inner syntax allows statements to be expressed with varying degrees of precision and aids the refinement process.

5.5 Process Description Language:

The Process Specification Language (PSL) is a **set of logic terms used to describe processes**. The logic terms are specified in an ontology that provides a formal description of the components and their relationships that make up a process.

DESIGN METHODOLOGY/SPECIFICATIONS:

Design methodology refers to the development of a system or method for a unique situation. Today, the term is most often applied to technological fields in reference to web design, software or information system design.

While design methodologies are employed in many industries, it is commonly applied in technological fields, including the those in the internet, software and information development. Several design methodologies approaches have developed in the technology industry. Each was a reaction to a different type of problem. Some common technology design methodologies include:

Top-down Design or Stepwise Refinement: This starts from the end solution and works backwards, refining each step along the way.

Bottom-up Design: This methodology starts up with a foundation and works up towards a solution.

Structured Design: This is an industry standard. The technique starts by identifying inputs and desired outputs to create a graphical representation.

Structured Analysis and Design Technique: This approach utilizes a diagram to describe the hierarchy of a system's functions.

Data Structured System Development: Data structure determines the system structure in this methodology.

Object Oriented Design: this methodology is based on a system of interacting objects.

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CHAPTER 6

DATABASE DESIGN

6.1 INTRODUCTION:

Database Design is a collection of processes that facilitate the designing, development, implementation and maintenance of enterprise data management systems. Properly designed database is easy to maintain, improves data consistency and are cost effective in terms of disk storage space. The database designer decides how the data elements correlate and what data must be stored.

The main objectives of database design in DBMS are to produce logical and physical designs models of the proposed database system.

The logical model concentrates on the data requirements and the data to be stored independent of physical considerations. It does not concern itself with how the data will be stored or where it will be stored physically.

The physical data design model involves translating the logical DB design of the database onto physical media using hardware resources and software systems such as database management systems (DBMS).

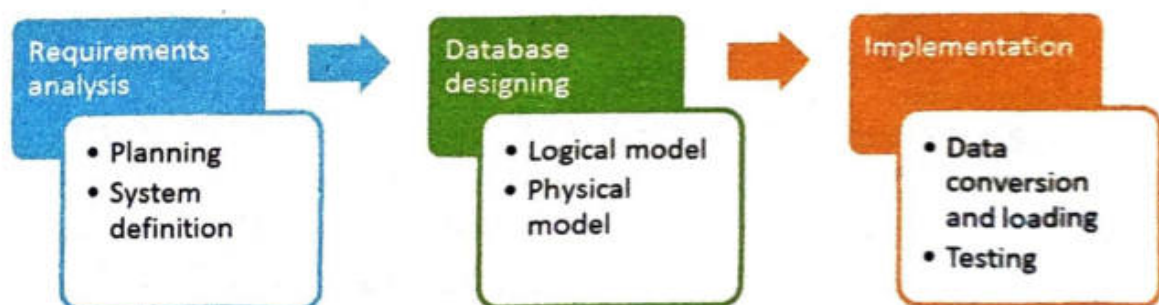


Fig No Database development cycle

6.2 RELATIONAL MODEL:

Relational Model (RM) represents the database as a collection of relations. A relation is nothing but a table of values. Every row in the table represents a collection of related data values. These rows in the table denote a real-world entity or relationship.

The table name and column names are helpful to interpret the meaning of values in each row. The data are represented as a set of relations. In the relational model, data are stored as tables. However, the physical storage of the data is independent of the way the data are logically organized.

Relational Model Concepts:

1. **Attribute:** Each column in a Table. Attributes are the properties which define a relation. e.g., Student_Rollno, NAME, etc.
2. **Tables** – In the Relational model the, relations are saved in the table format. It is stored along with its entities. A table has two properties rows and columns. Rows represent records and columns represent attributes.
3. **Tuple** – It is nothing but a single row of a table, which contains a single record.
4. **Relation Schema:** A relation schema represents the name of the relation with its attributes.
5. **Degree:** The total number of attributes which in the relation is called the degree of the relation.
6. **Cardinality:** Total number of rows present in the Table.
7. **Column:** The column represents the set of values for a specific attribute.
8. **Relation instance** – Relation instance is a finite set of tuples in the RDBMS system. Relation instances never have duplicate tuples.
9. **Relation key** – Every row has one, two or multiple attributes, which is called relation key.
10. **Attribute domain** – Every attribute has some pre-defined value and scope which is known as attribute domain

Table also called Relation

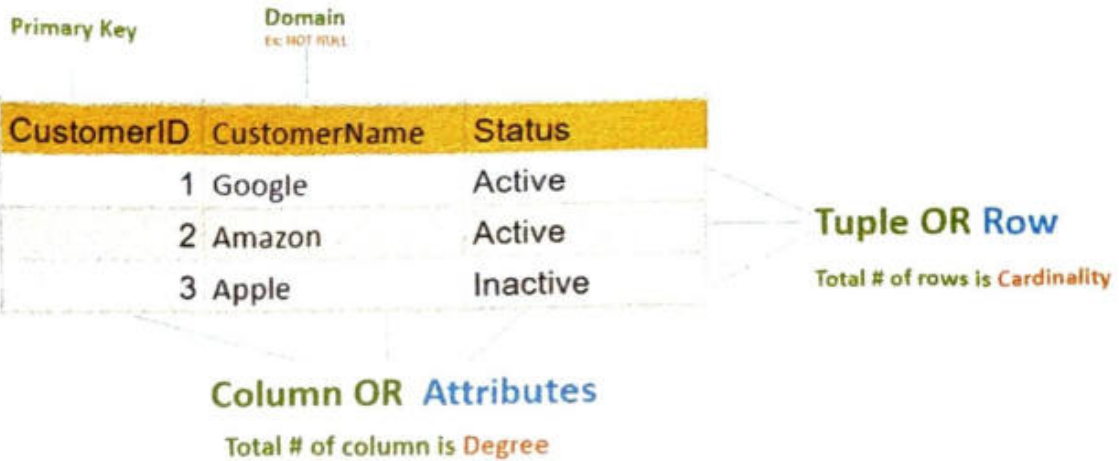
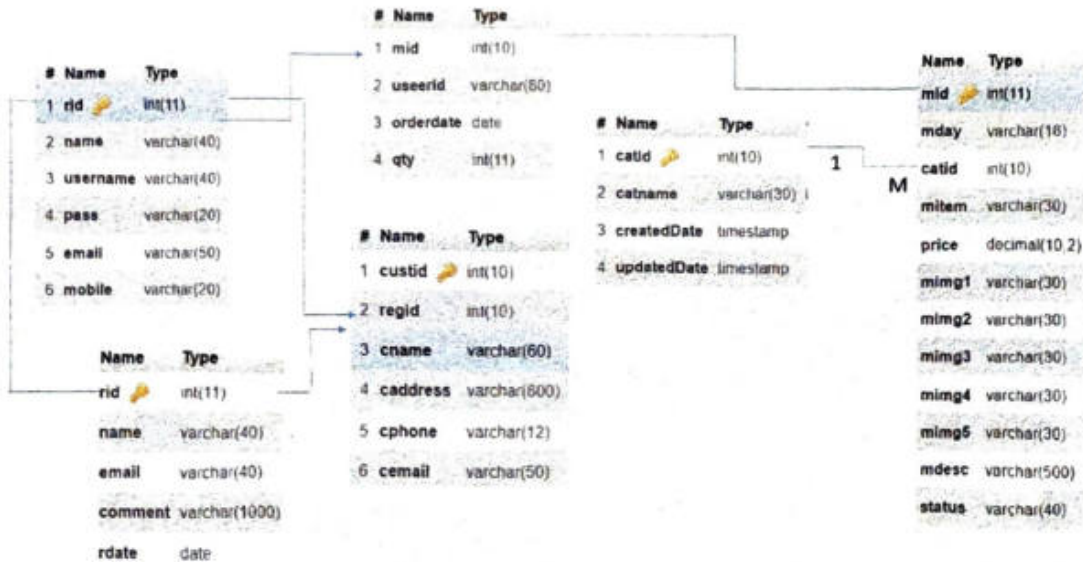


Fig Relation Model

6.3 RELATIONAL CHART:

Relation chart represents the relation between different entities



CAVVAK1

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	catid	int(11)			No	NULL		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	catname	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
3	createdDate	timestamp			No	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP		ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
4	updatedDate	timestamp			No	2008-01-15 10:20:59		

CTINSTANS

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
1	catid	int(11)			No	NULL		AUTO_INCREMENT
2	regid	int(11)			No	NULL		
3	examname	varchar(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
4	address	varchar(255)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
5	ophone	varchar(12)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	NULL		
6	email	varchar(50)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		

MENU

Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
mid	int(11)			No	NULL		AUTO_INCREMENT
mday	varchar(18)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
catid	int(11)			Yes	NULL		
mitem	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
price	decimal(10,2)			Yes	NULL		
mimg1	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
mimg2	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
mimg3	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
mimg4	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
mimg5	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
mdesc	varchar(500)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		
status	varchar(40)	latin1_swedish_ci		Yes	NULL		

REGISTER

Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
rid	int(11)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
name	varchar(40)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
username	varchar(40)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
pass	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
email	varchar(50)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
mobile	varchar(20)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		

REVIEWS

Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra
rid	int(11)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT
name	varchar(40)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
email	varchar(40)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
comment	varchar(1000)	utf8mb4_general_ci		Yes	NULL		
rdate	date			Yes	current_timestamp()		

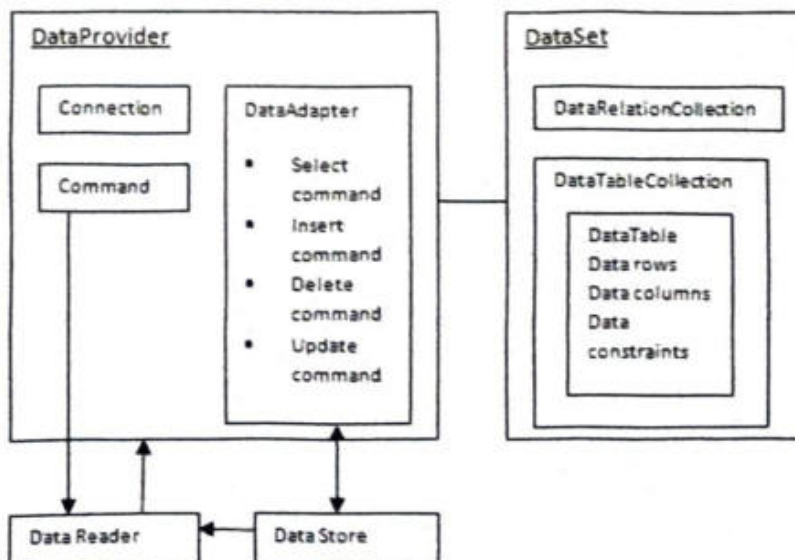


Fig Database Connectivity

6.6 NORMALIZATION TECHNIQUES USED:

Normalization is a database design technique that reduces data redundancy and eliminates undesirable characteristics like Insertion, Update and Deletion Anomalies. Normalization rules divides larger tables into smaller tables and links them using relationships. The purpose of Normalisation in SQL is to eliminate redundant (repetitive) data and ensure data is stored logically.

The inventor of the relational model Edgar Codd proposed the theory of normalization of data with the introduction of the First Normal Form, and he continued to extend theory with Second and Third Normal Form. Later he joined Raymond F. Boyce to develop the theory of Boyce-Codd Normal Form.

Database Normal Forms

Here is a list of Normal Forms in SQL:

- 1NF (First Normal Form)
- 2NF (Second Normal Form)
- 3NF (Third Normal Form)
- BCNF (Boyce-Codd Normal Form)
- 4NF (Fourth Normal Form)
- 5NF (Fifth Normal Form)
- 6NF (Sixth Normal Form)

In our project we used

- 1NF (First Normal Form)
- 2NF (Second Normal Form)
- 3NF (Third Normal Form)

First Normal Form(1NF)

- Each table cell should contain a single value.
- Each record needs to be unique.
-

Second Normal Form(2NF)

- Rule 1- Be in 1NF
- Rule 2- Single Column Primary Key that does not functionally dependant on any subset of candidate key relation

Third Normal Form(3NF)

- Rule 1- Be in 2NF
- Rule 2- Has no transitive functional dependencies

To move our 2NF table into 3NF, we again need to again divide our table.

6.7 DESIGN CONSTRAINTS:

A design constraint refers to a **limitation on the requirements and/or operation conditions under which a robot is expected to operate**. A design constraint can, for example, affect the robot shape, the robot operation features, and the robot functionality.

Constraints in the databases can be categorized into 3 main categories:

1. Constraints that are applied in the data model is called **Implicit constraints**.
2. Constraints that are directly applied in the schemas of the data model, by specifying them in the DDL (Data Definition Language). These are called as **schema-based constraints or Explicit constraints**.
3. Constraints that cannot be directly applied in the schemas of the data model. We call these Application based or **semantic constraints**.

Constraints;

1. Domain constraints
2. Key constraints
3. Entity Integrity constraints
4. Referential integrity constraints

1.Domain constraints:

1. Every domain must contain atomic values (smallest indivisible units) it means composite and multi-valued attributes are not allowed.

2. We perform datatype check here, which means when we assign a data type to a column, we limit the values that it can contain. E.g., If we assign the datatype of attribute age as int, we can't give it values other than int datatype.

2.Key Constraints or Uniqueness Constraints:

1. These are called uniqueness constraints since it ensures that every tuple in the relation should be unique.
2. A relation can have multiple keys or candidate keys (minimal super key), out of which we choose one of the keys as primary key, we don't have any restriction on choosing the primary key out of candidate keys, but it is suggested to go with the candidate key with a smaller number of attributes.
3. Null values are not allowed in the primary key, hence Not Null constraint is also a part of key constraint.

3.Entity Integrity Constraints:

1. Entity Integrity constraints says that no primary key can take NULL value, since using primary key we identify each tuple uniquely in a relation.

4. Referential Integrity Constraints:

1. The Referential integrity constraints is specified between two relations or tables and used to maintain the consistency among the tuples in two relations.
2. This constraint is enforced through foreign key, when an attribute in the foreign key of relation R1 have the same domain(s) as the primary key of relation R2, then the foreign key of R1 is said to reference or refer to the primary key of relation R2.

The values of the foreign key in a tuple of relation R1 can either take the values of the primary key for some tuple in relation R2, or can take NULL values, but can't be empty.

CHAPTER 7

CODING

7.1 INTRODUCTION:

7.2 PROGRAMMING PRINCIPLES, GUIDELINES AND PROGRAMMING PRACTICES:

Best coding practices are a set of informal rules that the software development community has learned over time which can help improve the quality of software.

Many computer programs remain in use of far longer than the original authors ever envisaged, so any rules need to facilitate both initial development and subsequent maintenance and enhancement by people other than the original authors.

7.3 STRUCTURED PROGRAMMING /

OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING:

Object-oriented programming (OOP) is a programming language model organized around objects rather than “actions” and data rather than logic. Historically, a program has been viewed as a logical procedure that takes input data, processes it, and produces output data. The programming knowledge was seen as how to write the logic, not how to define the data. Object-Oriented Programming takes the view that what we really care about are the objects we want to manipulate rather than the logic required to manipulate them. The first step in OOP is to identify all the objects the programmer wants to manipulate and how they relate to each other, an exercise often known as modelling. Once an object has been identified, it is generalized as a class of objects (think of Plato’s concept of the “ideal” chair that stands for all chairs) which defines the kind of data it contains and any logic sequences that can manipulate it. Each distinct logic sequence is known as a method. Objects communicate with well-defined interfaces called messages

Features of Object-Oriented Paradigm:

- Emphasis is on data rather than procedure.
- Programs are divided into what are known as objects.
- Data structures are designed such that they characterize the objects.

- Methods that operate on the data of an object are tied together in the data structure.
- Objects may communicate with each other through methods.
- New data and methods can be easily added whenever necessary.
- New data and methods can be easily added whenever necessary.
- Follows bottom-up approach in program design.
- Data is hidden and cannot be accessed by external functions.

7.4 CODING STANDARDS:

Different modules specified in the design document are coded in the Coding phase according to the module specification. The main goal of the coding phase is to code from the design document prepared after the design phase through a high-level language and then to unit test this code.

Good software development organizations want their programmers to maintain to some well-defined and standard style of coding called coding standards. They usually make their own coding standards and guidelines depending on what suits their organization best and based on the types of software they develop. It is very important for the programmers to maintain the coding standards otherwise the code will be rejected during code review.

Purpose of Having Coding Standards:

- A coding standard gives a uniform appearance to the codes written by different engineers.
- It improves readability, and maintainability of the code and it reduces complexity also.
- It helps in code reuse and helps to detect error easily.
- It promotes sound programming practices and increases efficiency of the programmers.

Some of the coding standards are given below:

1. Limited use of global:

These rules talk about which types of data that can be declared global and the data that can't be.

2. Standard headers for different modules:

For better understanding and maintenance of the code, the header of different modules should follow some standard format and information. The header format must contain below things that is being used in various companies:

1. Name of the module
2. Date of module creation
3. Author of the module
4. Modification history
5. Synopsis of the module about what the module does
6. Different functions supported in the module along with their input output parameters
7. Global variables accessed or modified by the module

3. Naming conventions for local variables, global variables, constants and functions:

Some of the naming conventions are given below:

1. Meaningful and understandable variables name help anyone to understand the reason of using it.
2. Local variables should be named using camel case lettering starting with small letter (e.g., **LocalData**) whereas Global variables names should start with a capital letter (e.g., **GlobalData**). Constant names should be formed using capital letters only (e.g., **CONSDATA**).
3. It is better to avoid the use of digits in variable names.
4. The names of the function should be written in camel case starting with small letters.
5. The name of the function must describe the reason of using the function clearly and briefly.

4. Indentation:

Proper indentation is very important to increase the readability of the code. For making the code readable, programmers should use White spaces properly. Some of the spacing conventions are given below:

1. There must be a space after giving a comma between two function arguments.
2. Each nested block should be properly indented and spaced.
3. Proper Indentation should be there at the beginning and at the end of each block in the program.
4. All braces should start from a new line and the code following the end of braces also start from a new line.

5. Error return values and exception handling conventions:

All functions that encountering an error condition should either return a 0 or 1 for simplifying the debugging.

On the other hand, Coding guidelines give some general suggestions regarding the coding style that to be followed for the betterment of understandability and readability of the code. Some of the coding guidelines are given below:

- **Avoid using a coding style that is too difficult to understand:**
Code should be easily understandable. The complex code makes maintenance and debugging difficult and expensive.
- **Avoid using an identifier for multiple purposes:**
Each variable should be given a descriptive and meaningful name indicating the reason behind using it. This is not possible if an identifier is used for multiple purposes and thus it can lead to confusion to the reader. Moreover, it leads to more difficulty during future enhancements.

- **Code should be well documented:**
The code should be properly commented for understanding easily. Comments regarding the statements increase the understandability of the code.

- **Length of functions should not be very large:**
Lengthy functions are very difficult to understand. That's why functions should be small enough to carry out small work and lengthy functions should be broken into small ones for completing small tasks.

- **Try not to use GOTO statement:**
GOTO statement makes the program unstructured, thus it reduces the understandability of the program and also debugging becomes difficult.

Advantages of Coding Guidelines:

- Coding guidelines increase the efficiency of the software and reduces the development time.
- Coding guidelines help in detecting errors in the early phases, so it helps to reduce the extra cost incurred by the software project.
- If coding guidelines are maintained properly, then the software code increases readability and understandability thus it reduces the complexity of the code.
- It reduces the hidden cost for developing the software.

7.5 CODING CONVENTIONS

Coding conventions serve the following purposes:

- They create a consistent look to the code, so that readers can focus on content, not layout.
- They enable the readers to understand the code more quickly by making assumptions based on previous experience.
- They facilitate copying, changing, and maintaining the code.

Naming Conventions

- A naming convention is a set of rules for choosing the character sequence to be used for identifiers which denote variables, types, functions, and other entities.
- Layout Conventions
- Good layout uses formatting to emphasize the structure of your code and to make the code easier to read.

7.6 SAMPLE SOURCE CODE

Admin Menu.php

```
<?php
session_start();
error_reporting(0);
include('includes/config.php');
if(strlen($_SESSION['alogin'])==0)
    {
header('location:index.php');
}
else{

if(isset($_POST['submit']))
    {
$menuitem=$_POST['mitem'];
$cat=$_POST['category'];
$menudesc=$_POST['mdesc'];
$menuday=$_POST['mday'];
$price=$_POST['price'];
$pick=$_POST["pick"];
$mimage1=$_FILES["img1"]["name"];
$mimage2=$_FILES["img2"]["name"];
$mimage3=$_FILES["img3"]["name"];
$mimage4=$_FILES["img4"]["name"];
$mimage5=$_FILES["img5"]["name"];
```



```

move_uploaded_file($_FILES["img1"]["tmp_name"],"img/menuitems/".$_FILES["img1"]["name"]);
move_uploaded_file($_FILES["img2"]["tmp_name"],"img/menuitems/".$_FILES["img2"]["name"]);
move_uploaded_file($_FILES["img3"]["tmp_name"],"img/menuitems/".$_FILES["img3"]["name"]);
move_uploaded_file($_FILES["img4"]["tmp_name"],"img/menuitems/".$_FILES["img4"]["name"]);
move_uploaded_file($_FILES["img5"]["tmp_name"],"img/menuitems/".$_FILES["img5"]["name"]);
$sql="INSERT INTO menu(mday,catid,mitem,price,mimg1,mimg2,mimg3,mimg4,mimg5,mdesc,status) VALUES(:mday,:catid,:mitem,:price,:img1,:img2,:img3,:img4,:img5,:mdesc,:st)";
$query = $dbh->prepare($sql);
$query->bindParam(':mday',$menuday,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->bindParam(':catid',$cat,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->bindParam(':mitem',$mitem,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->bindParam(':price',$price,PDO::PARAM_INT,2);
$query->bindParam(':img1',$mimage1,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->bindParam(':img2',$mimage2,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->bindParam(':img3',$mimage3,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->bindParam(':img4',$mimage4,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->bindParam(':img5',$mimage5,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->bindParam(':mdesc',$menudesc,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->bindParam(':st',$pick,PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query->execute();
$lastInsertId = $dbh->lastInsertId();
if($lastInsertId)
{
$msg="Menu Item added successfully";
}
else
{
$error="Something went wrong. Please try again";
}

```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
?>
```

Index.php

```
<?php
session_start();
include('includes/config.php');
if(isset($_POST['login']))
{
$email=$_POST['username'];
$password=$_POST['password'];
$sql ="SELECT UserName,Password FROM adminlogin WHERE UserName=:email and
Password=:password";
$query= $dbh -> prepare($sql);
$query-> bindParam(':email', $email, PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query-> bindParam(':password', $password, PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query-> execute();
$results=$query->fetchAll(PDO::FETCH_OBJ);
if($query->rowCount() > 0)
{
$_SESSION['alogin']=$_POST['username'];
echo "<script type='text/javascript'> document.location = 'dashboard.php'; </script>";
} else{
echo "<script>alert('Invalid Details');</script>";}}
?>
```

Reg-users.php

```
<?php
```

```

session_start();
error_reporting(0);
include('includes/config.php');
if(strlen($_SESSION['alogin'])==0)
    {
header('location:index.php');
}
else{
if(isset($_GET['del']))
{
$del=$_GET['del'];
$sql = "delete from tblbrands WHERE id=:id";
$query = $dbh->prepare($sql);
$query -> bindParam(':id',$del, PDO::PARAM_STR);
$query -> execute();
$msg="Page data updated successfully";
} ?>

```

Config.php

```

<?php
// DB credentials.
define('DB_HOST','localhost');
define('DB_USER','root');
define('DB_PASS','');
define('DB_NAME','foodordering1');
// Establish database connection.
try
{
$dbh = new PDO("mysql:host=".DB_HOST.";dbname=".DB_NAME,DB_USER,
DB_PASS,array(PDO::MYSQL_ATTR_INIT_COMMAND => "SET NAMES 'utf8'"));
}
catch (PDOException $e)
{

```



```
exit("Error: " . $e->getMessage());
}
```

```
$con=mysqli_connect('localhost','root','','foodordering')or die(mysqli_error());
```

```
?>
```

Addcart.php

```
<?php
session_start();
error_reporting(0);
include('includes/config.php');
if(isset($_SESSION['ulogin']))
{
    echo "<script>alert('Please login to ass item into cart');</script>";
    header("Location: login.php");
}
else{
    $item=$_SESSION['item'];
    $price=$_SESSION['price'];
    $qty=$_POST['qty'];
    $d=sysdate;
    $sql="INSERT INTO cart(mid,userid,orderdate,qty) VALUES(:m,:u,$d,:q)";
    $query = $dbh->prepare($sql);
    $query->bindParam(':m',$m,PDO::PARAM_STR);
    $query->bindParam(':u',$item,PDO::PARAM_STR);
    $query->bindParam(':d',$d,PDO::PARAM_STR);
    $query->bindParam(':q',$qty,PDO::PARAM_STR);
    $query->execute();
    $id = $dbh->lastInsertId();
    $id)
```

```

    $msg="Category Created successfully";
    }
    else
    {
    $error="Something went wrong. Please try again";
    }

}
?>

```

Menu.php

```

<?php
session_start();
error_reporting(0);
include('includes/config.php');
?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
    <head>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
        <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
        <!-- The above 3 meta tags *must* come first in the head; any other head content must
come *after* these tags -->
        <title>Hot Meal</title>
        <!-- Css Files -->
        <link href="css/bootstrap.css" rel="stylesheet">
        <link href="css/font-awesome.css" rel="stylesheet">
        <link href="css/flaticon.css" rel="stylesheet">
        <link href="css/slick-slider.css" rel="stylesheet">
        <link href="css/fancybox.css" rel="stylesheet">
        <link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet">

```

```
<link href="css/color.css" rel="stylesheet">
<link href="css/responsive.css" rel="stylesheet">
<!-- HTML5 shim and Respond.js for IE8 support of HTML5 elements and media queries ->
<!-- WARNING: Respond.js doesn't work if you view the page via file:// -->
<!--[if lt IE 9]>
  <script src="https://oss.maxcdn.com/html5shiv/3.7.2/html5shiv.min.js"></script>
  <script src="https://oss.maxcdn.com/respond/1.4.2/respond.min.js"></script>
<![endif]-->
```


CHAPTER 8

TESTING

8.1 INTRODUCTION TO TESTING:

Software testing is an investigation conducted to provide stakeholders with information about the quality of the software product or service under test. Software testing can also provide an objective, independent view of the software to allow the business to appreciate and understand the risks of software implementation. Test techniques include the process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding failures, and verifying that the software product is fit for use.

Software testing involves the execution of a software component or system component to evaluate one or more properties of interest. In general, these properties indicate the extent to which the component or system under test:

- meets the requirements that guided its design and development,
- responds correctly to all kinds of inputs,
- performs its functions within an acceptable time,
- is sufficiently usable,
- can be installed and run in its intended environments
- Achieves the general result its stakeholder's desire.

As the number of possible tests for even simple software components is practically infinite, all software testing uses some strategy to select tests that are feasible for the available time and resources. As a result, software testing typically, but not exclusively, attempts to execute a program or application with the intent of finding failures due to software faults. The job of testing is an iterative process as when one fault is fixed; it can illuminate other failures due to deeper faults, or can even create new ones.

Software testing can provide objective, independent information about the quality of software and risk of its failure to users or sponsors.

Software testing can be conducted as soon as executable software (even if partially complete) exists. The overall approach to software development often determines when and how testing

is conducted. For example, in a phased process, most testing occurs after system requirements have been defined and then implemented in testable programs. In contrast, under an agile approach, requirements, programming, and testing are often done concurrently.

Software faults occur through the following process: A programmer makes an error (mistake), which results in a fault (defect, bug) in the software source code. If this fault is executed, in certain situations the system will produce wrong results, causing a failure.

Not all faults will necessarily result in failures. For example, faults in the dead code will never result in failures. A fault that did not reveal failures may result in a failure when the environment is changed. Examples of these changes in environment include the software being run on a new computer hardware platform, alterations in source data, or interacting with different software. A single fault may result in a wide range of failure symptoms.

Not all software faults are caused by coding errors. One common source of expensive defects is requirement gaps, unrecognized requirements that result in errors of omission by the program designer.

8.2 Test plan/ Test Design/Test Execution:

A test plan documents the strategy that will be used to verify and ensure that a product or system meets its design specifications and other requirements. A test plan is usually prepared by or with significant input from test engineers.

Depending on the product and the responsibility of the organization to which the test plan applies, a test plan may include a strategy for one or more of the following:

- Design Verification or Compliance test – to be performed during the development or approval stages of the product, typically on a small sample of units.
- Manufacturing or Production test – to be performed during preparation or assembly of the product in an on-going manner for purposes of performance verification and quality control.
- Acceptance or Commissioning test – to be performed at the time of delivery or installation of the product.
- Service and Repair test – to be performed as required over the service life of the product.

- Regression test – to be performed on an existing operational product, to verify that existing functionality was not negatively affected when other aspects of the environment were changed (e.g., upgrading the platform on which an existing application runs).

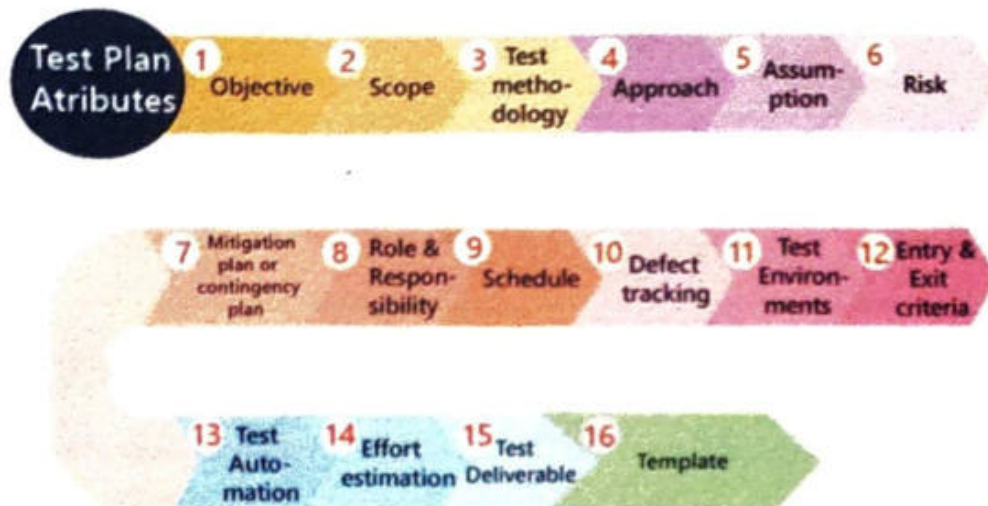


Fig: Test plan Attributes

Test design:

A test condition is a statement about the test object. Test conditions can be stated for any part of a component or system that could be verified: functions, transactions, features, quality attributes or structural elements.

The fundamental challenge of test design is that there are infinitely many different tests that you could run, but there is not enough time to run them all. A subset of tests must be selected; small enough to run, but well-chosen enough that the tests find bug and expose other quality-related information.

Test design is one of the most important prerequisites of software quality. Good test design supports:

1. defining and improving quality related processes and procedures (quality assurance);
2. evaluating the quality of the product with regards to customer expectations and needs (quality control);

3. Finding defects in the product (software testing).

The essential prerequisites of test design are;

1. Appropriate specification (test bases).
2. Risk and complexity analysis.
3. Historical data of your previous developments (if exists).

The test bases, such as requirements or user stories, determine what should be tested (test objects and test conditions). The test base involves some test design techniques to be used or not to be used.

TEST EXECUTION:

The test execution engine does not carry any information about the tested product. Only the test specification and the test data carries information about the tested product. The test specification is software. Test specification is sometimes referred to as test sequence, which consists of test steps.

The test specification should be stored in the test repository in a text format (such as source code). Test data is sometimes generated by some test data generator tool. Test data can be stored in binary or text files. Test data should also be stored in the test repository together with the test specification.

Test specification is selected, loaded and executed by the test execution engine similarly, as application software is selected, loaded and executed by operation systems. The test execution engine should not operate on the tested object directly, but through plug-in modules similarly as an application software accesses devices through drivers which are installed on the operation system.

The difference between the concept of test execution engine and operation system is that the test execution engine monitors, presents and stores the status, results, time stamp, length and other information for every Test Step of a Test Sequence, but typically an operation system does not perform such profiling of a software execution.

Reasons for using a test execution engine:

- Test results are stored and can be viewed in a uniform way, independent of the type of the test
- Easier to keep track of the changes
- Easier to reuse components developed for testing

A test execution engine is a type of software used to test software, hardware or complete systems.

Synonyms of test execution engine:

- Test executive
- Test manager
- Test sequencer

A test execution engine may appear in two forms:

- Module of a test software suite (test bench) or an integrated development environment
- Stand-alone application software

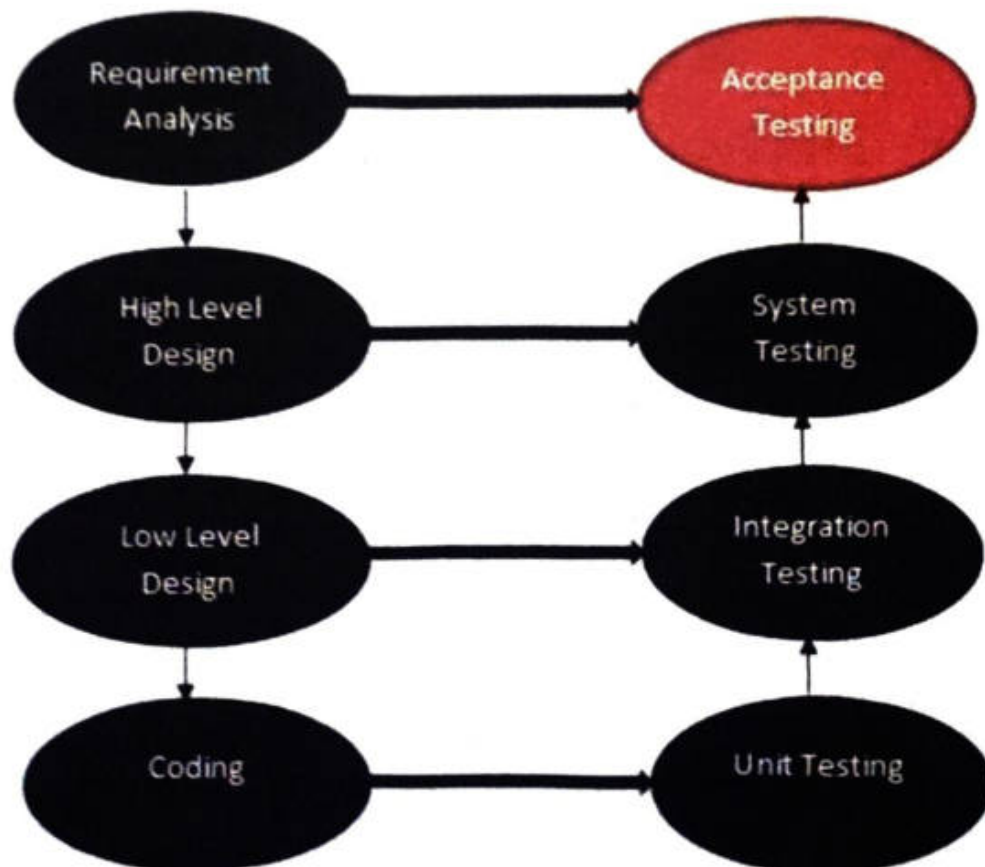


Fig. Test execution

8.3 TEST CASE, TEST DATA:

The test case is defined as a group of conditions under which a tester determines whether a software application is working as per the customer's requirements or not. Test case designing includes preconditions, case name, input conditions, and expected result. A test case is a first level action and derived from test scenarios.

Test Data in Software Testing is the input given to a software program during test execution. It represents data that affects or affected by software execution while testing.

8.4 TESTING METHODS:

Unit testing:

In computer programming, unit testing is a software testing method by which individual units of source code—sets of one or more computer program modules together with associated control data, usage procedures, and operating procedures—are tested to determine whether they are fit for use.

Unit tests are typically automated tests written and run by software developers to ensure that a section of an application (known as the "unit") meets its design and behaves as intended. In procedural programming, a unit could be an entire module, but it is more commonly an individual function or procedure. In object-oriented programming, a unit is often an entire interface, such as a class, or an individual method. By writing tests first for the smallest testable units, then the compound behaviours between those, one can build up comprehensive tests for complex applications

The goal of unit testing is to isolate each part of the program and show that the individual parts are correct. A unit test provides a strict, written contract that the piece of code must satisfy. As a result, it affords several benefits.

Unit testing finds problems early in the development cycle. This includes both bugs in the programmer's implementation and flaws or missing parts of the specification for the unit. The process of writing a thorough set of tests forces the author to think through inputs, outputs, and error conditions, and thus more strongly define the unit's desired behaviour.

Testing will not catch every error in the program, because it cannot evaluate every possible path in any but the most trivial programs. This problem is a byproduct of the falling domino, which is undetectable.

System testing:

System testing is testing conducted on a complete integrated system to evaluate the system's compliance with its specified requirements.

System testing takes, as its input, all of the integrated components that have passed integration testing. The purpose of integration testing is to detect any inconsistencies between the units that are integrated together (called assemblages). System testing seeks to detect defects both within the "inter-assemblages" and also within the system as a whole. The actual result is the behaviour produced or observed when a component or system is tested.

System testing is performed on the entire system in the context of either functional requirement specifications (FRS) or system requirement specification (SRS), or both. System testing tests not only the design, but also the behaviour and even the believed expectations of the customer. It is also intended to test up to and beyond the bounds defined in the software or hardware requirements specification.

Software testing involves the execution of a software component or system component to evaluate one or more properties of interest. In general, these properties indicate the extent to which the component or system under test meets the requirements that guided its design and development, responds correctly to all kinds of inputs, performs its functions within an acceptable time, is sufficiently usable, can be installed and run in its intended environments, and achieves the general result its stakeholders desire.

As the number of possible tests for even simple software components is practically infinite, all software testing uses some strategy to select tests that are feasible for the available time and resources.

Integration testing:

Integration testing (sometimes called integration and testing, abbreviated I&T) is the phase in software testing in which individual software modules are combined and tested as a group. Integration testing is conducted to evaluate the compliance of a system or component with functional requirements. It occurs after unit testing and before validation testing. Integration testing takes as its input modules that have been unit tested, groups them in larger aggregates, applies tests defined in an integration test plan to those aggregates, and delivers as its output the integrated system ready for system testing.

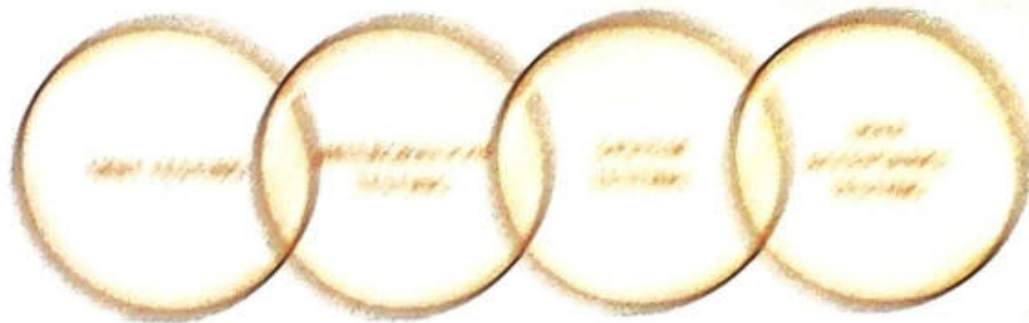
Some different types of integration testing are big-bang, mixed (sandwich), risky-hardest, top-down, and bottom-up. Other Integration Patterns are: collaboration integration, backbone integration, layer integration, client-server integration, distributed services integration and high-frequency integration.

The lowest level components are tested first in bottom-up testing. They are then used to facilitate the testing of higher-level components. The process is repeated until the component at the top of the hierarchy is tested. All the bottom or low-level modules, procedures or functions are integrated and then tested. After the integration testing of lower-level integrated modules, the next level of modules will be formed and can be used for integration testing. This approach is helpful only when all or most of the modules of the same development level are ready. This method also helps to determine the levels of software developed and makes it easier to report testing progress in the form of a percentage.

8.5 TEST VALIDATION:

Validation testing is the process of ensuring if the tested and developed software satisfies the client /user needs. The business requirement logic or scenarios have to be tested in detail. All the critical functionalities of an application must be tested here.

A validation testing, in general, is carried out in the following hierarchy.



I understand how my phone might use a verification number.

QA Test Results:

11/11/2024

Module: Register New user

Test No	Test Scenario	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Result
Reg-11	Testing the Registration module for authentication on by capturing basic information from the user	Enter the Full Name, Mobile Number, Email id, Password, Confirm Password Click on Register New button	1. Name: J. J. 2. 9108755234, 3. Email: J.J@gmail.com. 4. Password: J@ksh123, 5. Confirm	Password should be eight char with one upper case and special char Should be inserted into the database Successful	Invalid Password Please confirm the Password	Fail
Reg-12	Testing the Registration module for authentication on by capturing basic information from the user	Enter the Full Name, Mobile Number, Email id, Password, Confirm Password Click on Register New button	1. Name: J J 2. 9754323456, 3. Email: J@gmail.com, 4. Password: @Muksh123, 5. Confirm	Password should be eight char with one upper case and special char Should be inserted into the database Successful	Not a valid Email id	Fail

Reg-03	Testing the Registration module for authentication by capturing basic information from the user	Enter the Full Name, Mobile Number, Email id, Password, Confirm Password Click on Register Now button	suneha 01234567899, <u>suneha@gmail.co</u> m, Banu@123. Banu@123.	Password should be eight char with one upper case and special char Should be inserted into the database Successful	Invalid Mobile Number	Fail
Reg-04	Testing the Registration module for authentication by capturing basic information from the user	Enter the Full Name, Mobile Number, Email id, Password, Confirm Password Click on Register Now button	suneha 9148720250, <u>suneha@gmail.co</u> m, Banu@123. Banu@123.	Password should be eight char with one upper case and special char Should be inserted into the database Successful	Successfully registered	Pass

Module: Admin Login

Test No	Test Scenario	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Result
01	Testing the Admin Login module for authentication by capturing basic information from the user	Enter the Email id, Password Click on Login button	<u>Likhith767@gmail.com</u> , likki123, likki123.	Password should be eight char with one upper case and special char Should be inserted into the database Successful	Not Register Yet	Fail

02	Testing the Admin Login module for authentication by capturing basic information from the user	Enter the Email id. Password Click on Login button	lk.77@gmail.com lkks123 lkks123	Password should be eight char with one upper case and special char Should be incorrect into the system Successful	Not a valid Email id	Fail
03	Testing the Admin Login module for authentication by capturing basic information from the user	Enter the Email id. Password Click on Login button	Lakshy.77@gmail.com lkks111 lkks111	Password should be eight char with one upper case and special char Should be incorrect into the system Successful	Invalid Password	Fail
04	Testing the Admin Login module for authentication by capturing basic information from the user	Enter the Email id. Password Click on Login button	Lakshy.77@gmail.com lkks123 lkks123	Password should be eight char with one upper case and special char Should be incorrect into the system Successful	Successful	Pass

Module: User Login

Test No	Test Scenario	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Result
01	Testing the		mail	Password should be eight char with one	No Register Yes	Fail

	n by capturing basic information from the user	Login button		upper case and special char Should be inserted into the database Successful		
02	Testing the User Login module for authentication by capturing basic information from the user	Enter the Email id, Password Click on Login button	<u>Likhith@gmail.com</u> , Likki@123, Likki@123.	Password should be eight char with one upper case and special char Should be inserted into the database Successful	Not a valid Email id	Fail
03	Testing the User Login module for authentication by capturing basic information from the user	Enter the Email id, Password Click on Login button	<u>Likhith767@gmail.com</u> , likki123, likki123.	Password should be eight char with one upper case and special char Should be inserted into the database Successful	Invalid Password	Fail
04	Testing the User Login module for authentication by capturing basic information from the user	Enter the Email id, Password Click on Login button	<u>Likhith767@gmail.com</u> , Likki@123, Likki@123.	Password should be eight char with one upper case and special char Should be inserted into the database Successful	Successful	Pass

Module: Item Category Management

Test No	Test Scenario	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Result
01	To test menu items for storing, updating, deleting, displaying and to check items as per date wise.	Enter the Category name, click on submit button	breakfast	Category Created successfully	Category Created successfully	Pass
02	To test menu items for storing, updating, deleting, displaying and to check items as per date wise.	Enter the Category name, click on submit button	breakfast	Category Created successfully	Category exist	Fail
03	To test menu items for storing, updating, deleting, displaying and to check items as per date wise.	Enter the Category name, click on search button	lunch	Lunch details	No matching records found	Fail
04	To test menu items for storing, updating, deleting, displaying and to check items as per date wise.	Enter the Category name, click on search button	Breakfast	Breakfast Details	Breakfast Details	Pass

Module: Menu

Test No	Test Scenario	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Result
01	To test menu items for storing, updating, deleting, displaying and to check items as per date wise.	Enter the menu item, select category , menu description ,Price, select day ,upload 5 images from file, select item description , click on save changes.	Idli , breakfast ,our idli is best in town,50, Monday, choose image from file.	Menu Item added successfully	Menu Item added successfully	Pass
02	To test menu items for storing, updating, deleting, displaying and to check items as per date wise.	Enter the menu item, select category , menu description ,Price, select day ,upload 5 images from file, select item description , click on save	Idli , breakfast , our idli is best in town,Monday, choose image from file.	Menu Item added successfully	Please fill out this field	Fail

		changes.				
03	To test menu items for storing, updating, deleting, displaying and to check items as per date wise.	Enter the menu item related details on search engine	Mukshi	Item details	No matching records found	Fail
04	To test menu items for storing, updating, deleting, displaying and to check items as per date wise.	Enter the menu item related details on search engine	Breakfast	Item Details	Breakfast Details	Pass

Module: Feedback

Test No	Test Scenario	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Result
01	To test whether the feedback taken from	Enter the name, Email, message, click on	Likhith, lkjgmail.com, your food is best.	Feedback added successfully	Invalid email	Fail

	customer is been displayed	submit				
17	To test whether the feedback taken from customer is been displayed	Enter the name, Email, message, click on submit	Mukesh, <u>mukesh@gmail.com</u> , I love is best.	Feedback added successfully	Feedback added successfully	Pass

CHAPTER 9

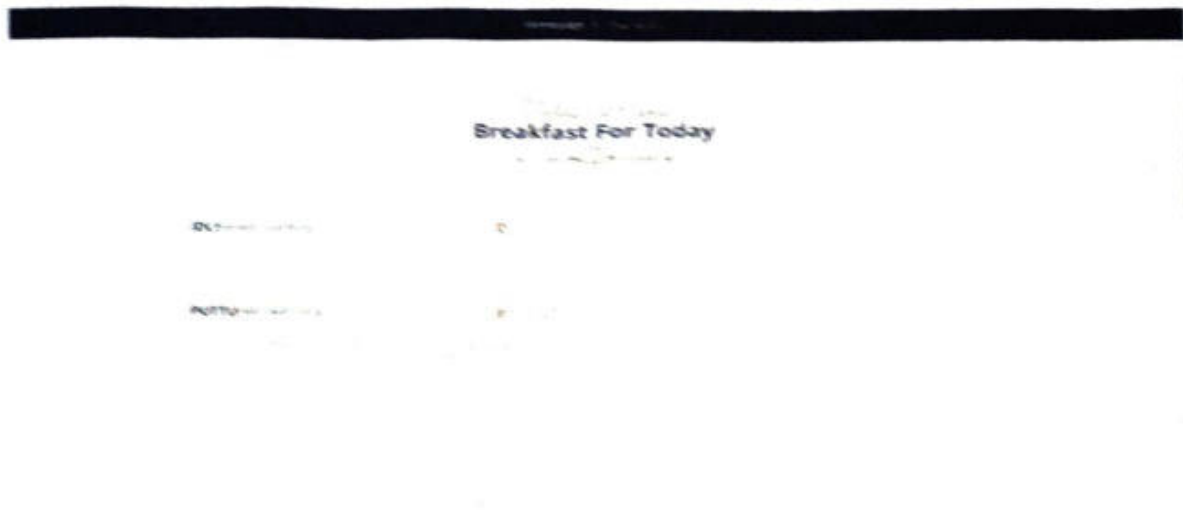
USER INTERFACE

Screen Shots

HOME PAGE



MENU PAGE



Menu Items

Categories

breakfast

Today's Special



Idli
★★★★☆



Puttu
★★★★☆



Chappathi
★★★★☆

ADD TO CART



Ragi Roti



★★★★☆

Ragi Roti (100g) for ₹45.00 (₹45.00)

Quantity:

1

Product Code:

10001

Share This Product:

Facebook WhatsApp Telegram

CART PAGE



Cart

Item No	Image	Item Name	Quantity	Price	Total	Action
1		Hot Meal	1	45.00	45.00	Order
					Grand Total: 45	



PAYMENT PAGE



Hot Meal Cart Details

Item No	Item Name	Quantity	Price	Total	Action
1		Hot Meal	1	45.00	45.00
				Grand Total: 45	

Hot Meal Hot Meal Welcome you again!!!

Mode of Payment
COD
 NO CASH
 CASH
Please select the mode of payment.



USER REGISTRATION PAGE

New User - Register

Registration form fields including name, email, and password.

Vertical text on the right side of the page.



USER LOGIN PAGE



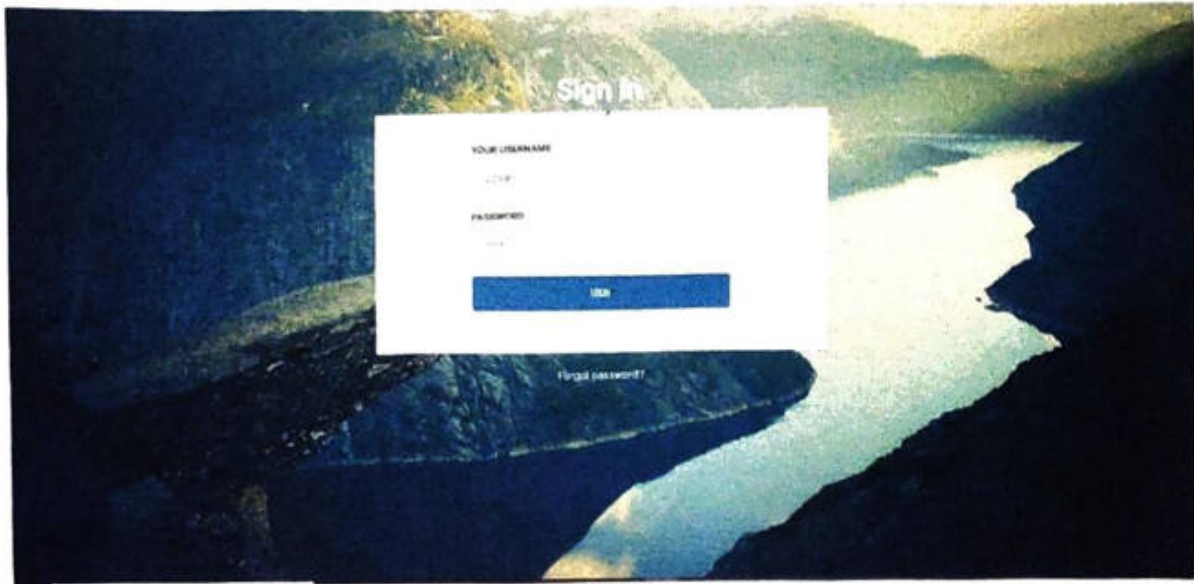
Login

Login form fields including email and password, with a "New User? Register" link.

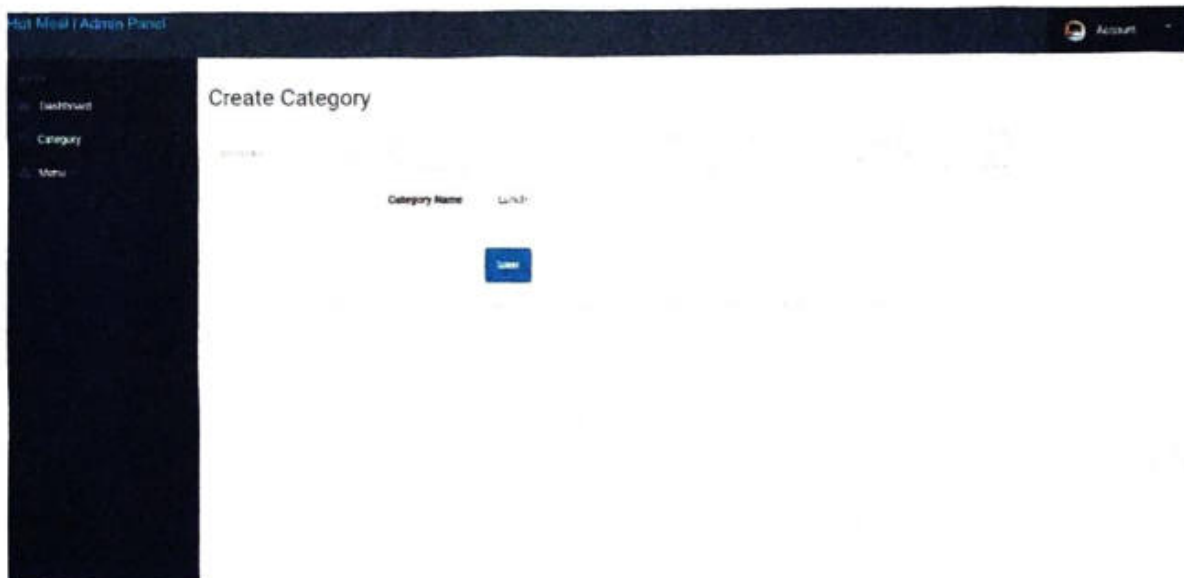
Vertical text on the right side of the page.



ADMIN LOGIN PAGE



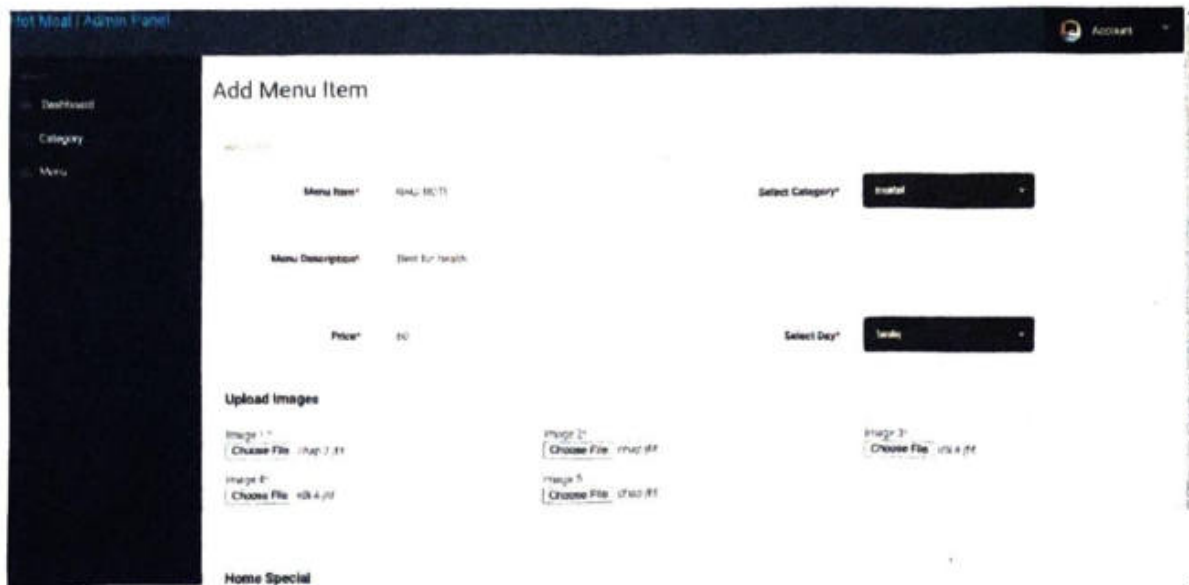
CREATE CATEGORY PAGE



MANAGE CATEGORY PAGE



ADD MENU ITEMS PAGE



MANAGE MENU ITEMS PAGE

Admin Panel / Admin Panel

Dashboard
Category
Menu

Menu

ID	Category	Menu Item	Price	Description	Day	Image1	Image2	Image3	Image4	Image5	Action
1	Dinner	Spicy Chicken Lentil Curry	12.00	Spicy chicken with lentil and tomato sauce and Tandoori	Custom						
2	Lunch	Non-Vegetarian	15.00	10. Tandoori Chicken 15. Curry with Lentil 15. Curry with Lentil Lentil with Curry Lentil with Curry Lentil with Curry	Non-Vegetarian						
3	Dinner	Spicy Chicken Curry	12.00	Spicy chicken with lentil and tomato sauce	Monday						
4	Breakfast	Paratha	10.00	10. Spicy Chicken 10. Curry with Lentil 10. Curry with Lentil 10. Curry with Lentil 10. Curry with Lentil	Breakfast						

Conclusion

The application of the TRAVEL FOOD SERVICE will save the Time from doing the strenuous work of physically reaching out the user in order to retrieve. This will help the User redirect their energy from data collection to the analysis of the data in order to get meaningful information that can be used in informed decision making. In addition to this, adoption of this technique will help cut costs incurred in the data collection process, save time during the process and also improve on the credibility of the data collected.

Directions for future work

Due to the lack of time, the design part is not done as attractive. Further enhancements can be made in designing the screens. Some more forms can also be added so as to better retrieve the feedback details. Various other options can also be added for the better usability of project.

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**A case study on “CONSUMER SATISFACTION
TOWARDS PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PONNAMPET TALUK”**

**Dissertation submitted to Mangalore University for the partial
fulfilment of MA in Economics**



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2020-2021

**CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL
CENTER FOR PG STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF M.A ECONOMICS**



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON

“A STUDY OF AKSHARA DASOHA SCHEME IN G.H.P SCHOOL., KUTTA”

**Submitted for the Partial fulfillment of the requirement for M.A in
Economics**

Submitted By

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"A CASE STUDY ON DRINKING WATER SUPPLY IN
GONIKOPPAL GRAMA PANCHAYATH"

Dissertation Submitted to Mangalore University for the Partial
fulfillment of a MA in ECONOMICS



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NOVEMBER 2021



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DEPARTMENT OF M.A ECONOMICS



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON

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**Submitted for the Partial fulfillment of the requirement for M.A in
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**MANGLORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON
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Research Project on

**Forest Environmental and Local Community-
A Case Study of Coorg (Kodagu) District**



Under the Guidance of

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Research Project on

**“DISASTER ANALYSIS OF KODAGU DISTRICT
-A CASE STUDY OF VIRAJPET TALUK”**



Under the Guidance of

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Research project

on

**"A CASE STUDY OF PRIMERY HEALTH CENTRE
FACILITIES OF VIRAJPET TALUK, IN KODAGU DISTRICT"**



Under the Guidance of

Mr.SACHIN NAYAKA

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Research Project on

**“A CASE STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION IN
KODAVA TRIBAL PEOPLE IN TADIANDMOL”**



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Research Project on

**ASSESSMENT OF BASIC AMENITIES FOR RURAL
DEVELOPMENT IN KODAGU DISTRICT
-A CASE STUDY OF VIRAJPET TALUK**



Under the Guidance of

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Research Project on

**“KODAGU TRANSPORTATION AND NETWORK ANALYSIS
USING A GPS A CASE STUDIES OF VIRAJPET TALUK”**



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Research Project on

**“RURAL HOMESTAY TOURISM IN KODAGU DISTRICT
-A CASE STUDY OF CORREGE”**



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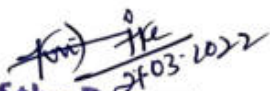
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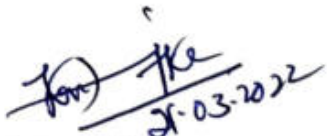
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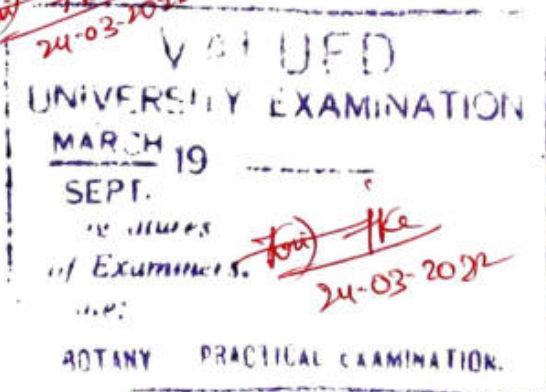
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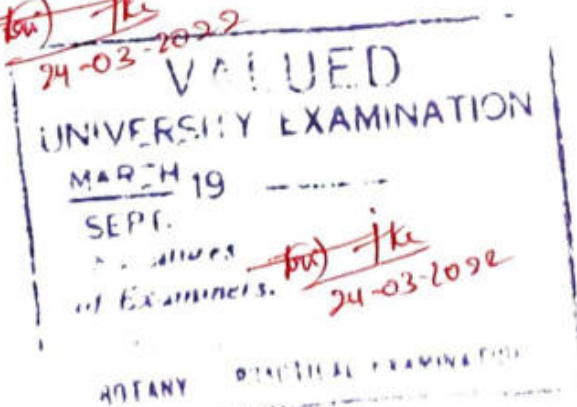
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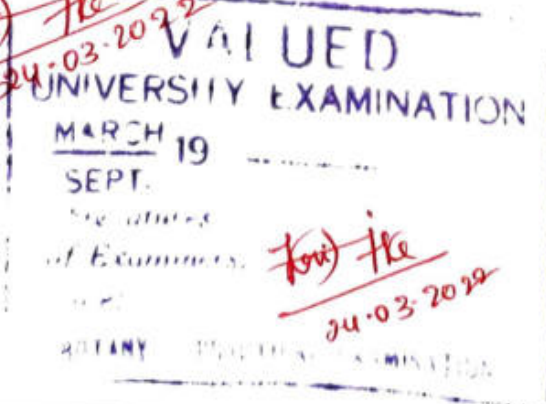
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INTRODUCTION:

Karnataka Bank Limited India's twelfth largest old generation private sector bank. It is an 'A' class, Scheduled commercial Bank based in Mangalore in Karnataka, India.

Type. Scheduled commercial Bank.

Key people. P. Pradeep Kumar (Part-Time non-Executive chairman).

Mahabaleshwara M.S.

(Managing Director & chief Executive officer).

Products

Retail banking, corporate/wholesale banking, treasury operations, credit card, bancassurance.

Revenue.

₹ 8,642.24 crore (US\$ 70 million)
(2021).



IMAGE OF

KARNATAKA BANK LTD



Research Project on

**Forest Environmental and Local Community-
A Case Study of Coorg (Kodagu) District**



Under the Guidance of

Mr. SACHINNAYAKA

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Cauvery College, Gonikoppal

Submitted By:

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RegNo: 191178948

3rd Year B.A (HEG)

Cauvery College, Gonikoppal
Mangalore University

Research Project on

**“RURAL HOMESTAY TOURISM IN KODAGU DISTRICT
-A CASE STUDY OF CORREGE”**



Under the Guidance of

Mr. SACHINNAYAKA

Lecturer

Department of Geography
Cauvery College, Gonikoppal

Submitted By:

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RegNo: 191178949

3rd Year B.A (HEG)

Cauvery College, Gonikoppal
Mangalore University

IPB.LAW - AND PRACTICES

OF

BANKING

UNION BANK OF INDIA

Date:

SUBMITTED TO,

POOJA MAM,



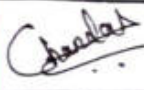



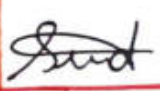
DEPT, OF COMMERCE

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONIKOPPAL - 571213

1ST B.COM. 'A'

GROUP MEMBERS

01	SANDESH HEGDE	
02	PRAJWAL M.R.	
03	CHANDAN Y.S	
04	JOSHUA AROOJA	
05	JITHIN K.S	
06	ROSHAN H.M.	
07	SANDESH M.D	

TYPE	Public
Traded as	NSE: ANDHRA BANK
Traded as	BSE: 532148
Industry	Banking, Financial Services
Founded	28 November 1923
Founder	Bhogaraju Pattabhe
Defunct	1 April 2020; 2 Years ago
Fate	Merged with Union BANK
Successor	Union BANK OF INDIA
Headquarters	Hyderabad, Telangana
Areas served	India, Dubai, Malaysia
Areas served	Jersey city, United States
Key People	J. Packirisamy (CMD & CEO)
Products	Consumer Banking
Products	Credit cards, Corporate
Services	Banking, finance and insu-
Services	-rance, private banking.
Revenue	₹ 20,977.26 Crore (2018-19)
Operating Income	₹ 5,023.12 Crore (2018-19)
Net Income	₹ -2,786.13 Crore (2018-19)
Total Assets	₹ 249,311.41 Crore (2018-19)
Capital Ratio	13.68% (2018-19)



Corporation Bank

Type	Public Sector Undertaking
Traded as	BSE : 532179
Industry	NSE : Banking Financial Service
Founded	12 March 1906
Founder	Khan Bahadur Haji
Defunct	1 April 2020
Fate	Merged with UNION BANK
Successor	UNION BANK OF INDIA
Headquarters	Mangalore, Karnataka, India
Area served	India
Key people	P.V. Bharath (MD & CEO)
Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Online Banking• Retail banking• Corporate banking• Private Banking etc.
Products	
Products	
Products	
Products	
Website	www.csbank.com
Revenue	₹17,494.70 Crde. (2019)
Operating Income	₹3,894.46 Crde (2019)
Net income	₹-6,352.98 Crde (2019)
Total Assets	₹213,577.85 Crde (2019)
Owner	Government of INDIA
Capital Ratio	12.30% (2019)

यूनियन बैंक
ऑफ इंडिया



Union Bank
of India

भारत सरकार का उपक्रम

A Government of India Undertaking



आन्ध्र
Andhra



कार्पोरेशन
Corporation

TYPE	PUBLIC
Traded as	BSE: 532477 NSE: UNIONBANK
ISIN	INE692A01016
INDUSTRY	Banking, Financial Services
Founded	11 November 1919
Founder	Seth Sitaram Poddar
Headquarters (1)	Union Bank Bhawan, 239,
Headquarters (2)	Vidhan Bhawan Marg,
Headquarters (3)	Nariman Point, Mumbai
Number of Location	9,316 branches 12,957 ATMs.
Key people	A. Manimekhalal (MD&CEO)
Services	Consumer Banking
Services	Corporate Banking
Services	Financial and insurance
Services	Investment Banking etc.
Operating Income	₹ 19,959 Cr (FY21)
Revenue	₹ 80,104.19 Cr (FY21)
Net Income	₹ 2,905.97 Cr (FY21)
Total Asset	₹ 1,071,705.84 Cr (FY21)
Owner	Government of INDIA
Capital Ratio	12.56% (March 2021)
Website	www.unionbankofindia.co.in

History :

Union Bank of India was established on 11th November 1919 with its headquarters in Mumbai. It was promoted by Seth Sitaram Poddar.

The Head Office building of the Bank in Mumbai was **inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi**, the Father of the nation **in the year 1921**, and he said on the occasion:

"We should have the ability to carry on a big bank, to manage efficiently crores of rupees in the course of our national activities. Though we have not many banks amongst us, it does not follow that we are not capable of efficiently managing crores and tens of crores of rupees." His prescient words anticipated the growth of the bank that has taken place in the decades that followed.



Project Work

MODERN

BANKING

Topic - Corporation Bank.

Submitted By :- GROUP-05

01. Rishan
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03. Sajzeena
04. Sagid
05. Samsheer
06. Sangeetha
07. Saniya
08. Shrooth
09. Seethamma
10. Smitha. V. H
11. Smitha. H. D.

Submitted To,

Pooja Maam.

Department of
Commerce

Cauvery College
Gonikoppalu.

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CORPORATION BANK.



INTRODUCTION

Cooperation Bank came into being as Canara Banking Corporation (Udupi) Ltd. on 12th March 1906, in the temple town of Udupi, by the pioneering efforts of a group of visionaries. The bank started functioning with just Rs. 5000/- as its capital and at the end of the first day, the resources stood at 38 Rupees - 13 Annas - 2 Pies.

In 1939, the bank's name changed from Canara Banking Corporation (Udupi) Ltd., to "Canara Banking Corporation Ltd." and strongly put forth its vision with the motto: "Sarve Janaḥ Sukhino Bhavantu". The second change in the name of the bank occurred in 1972, from 'Canara Banking Corporation Ltd.' to 'Cooperation Bank Ltd.' and finally 'Cooperation Bank' following its nationalization on 15th April 1980.

A big leap to the big league :- As on 30th Sep 2017, the total business of the bank was Rs. 3,29,300 crore. The total stood at Rs 2,01,488 crore. Presently the bank has a network of 2501 fully automated CBS branches, 3169 ATMs and 14,724 Branchless banking units across the country. The bank has representative offices at Dubai and at Hong Kong.

FEDERAL
BANK



CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE
GONIKOPPAL

SUBJECT - LAW AND PRACTICE OF
BANKING

TOPIC - FEDERAL BANK

SUBMITTED TO - SMT POOJA

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DARSHAN RAJ · M · S

ABHISHEK · S

1st BCOM 'A' SECTION

CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE

GONIKOPPAL

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P
NO PARKING
DO NOT BLOCK
DRIVEWAY
BASEMENT

REST

FEDERAL BANK
ATM
FEDERAL BANK

VIJAYA BANK



Group Members

1. Divakar.
2. Ferzeen
3. Faseena
4. Harini²
5. Harish
6. Jashmi²
7. Jashna
8. Josephine Isabel Jashp.
9. Junaid
10. Kavan
11. Kaviyappa.
12. Kaverappa. CD.

Index

1. Introduction about Vijaya Bank.
2. History.
3. Growth & Nationalisation
4. Business operation.
5. Network & distribution.
6. Financial inclusion initiatives
7. Corporate Social Responsibility
8. Initiatives.
9. Withdrawal form.
10. Debit slip.
11. Credit slip.
12. Paying-in-slip for deposit a/c

13. Paying-in-slip for loan
acc.

14. Deposit acc opening form.

15. ATM.

16. Cheques

17. Account opening application.


Vijaya Bank:

It is a public sector bank with its co-operative office in Bangalore, Karnataka, India. It is one of the nationalised banks in India. The bank offers a wide range of financial products & services to customers through its various delivery channels. The bank has a network of 2031 branches throughout the country and over 4000 customer touch points including 2001 ATMs.



HDFC

BANK



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HDFC BANK

The Housing Development Finance & Corporation Limited :-

- * HDFC stands for Housing Development Finance Corporation
- * It was founded in 1977 by Hasmukh Bhai Parakh
- * HDFC Bank was incorporated in 1994
- * India's largest housing finance company
- * It was amongst the first companies to receive Reserve Bank of India approval to set up bank in the private sector.
- * IPO in India in 1995
- * It is the Public Type
- * Its headquarters was HDF Bank Ltd Mumbai, India
- * Products are loans, credit cards, saving, investment vehicles, insurance etc
- * HDFC Bank Limited is an Indian banking and financial services company headquartered in Mumbai. It is India's largest private sector bank by assets and world's 10th largest bank by market capitalisation as April 2021. It is the third largest company by market capitalisation of 122.50 billion.

CHEQUE

HDFC BANK

HOTEL PRANAM INTERNATIONAL, OPP. H P PETROL BUNK,
PONNAMPET ROAD, DIST-KODAGU, GONIKOPPAL-571213, KARNATAKA
RTGS / NEFT IFSC : HDFC0002990

DDMMYY
Valid for 3 months only

Pay

Rejected

Or Bearer

या धारक को

Rupees रुपये

2050 x one lakh

अदा करे

₹ *2050*

A/c No.
खाता नं.

50100477531504

Brn: 2990, Pdt: 100
SB A/C

(New Account)

Payable at par through clearing/transfer at all branches of HDFC BANK LTD.

Please sign above / यहाँ पर हस्ताक्षर करें

⑈000001⑈ 571240501⑈ 005513⑈ 31

Cheques are the Backbone of the Banking Industry and is still a very important negotiable instrument in the country. Each cheque comes with a cheque number. A blank cheque or cheque carte blanche in the literal sense is a cheque that has no monetary value written in, but is already signed. It is used to describe a situation in which an agreement has been made that is open-ended or vague and therefore subject to abuse or in which a party is willing to consider any expense in pursuance of their goals.

CANARA
BRANK



PROJECT WORK

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Dep. of. Com.

SUBMITTED BY ❖

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Dilan Devaiah
Arun . M
Chiranth chinnappa
Keerthana . C
Afreeda . T. A
Pranabena . N
Ramya . k. R

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Application for NEFT / RTGS Remittance

The full form of RTGS is real time Gross Settlement. RTGS is a electronic payment System in which payment processing is done on real-time between two banks in the RTGS System. There is a facility to send a minimum amount of ₹ lacs or more in real-time.

What are the details required in Bank of India NEFT form?

- * Name of the branch
- * Date of transaction
- * Details of the remitter the applicant, Title
1 of the account - Account number

केनरा बैंक
Canara Bank



EDUCATION LOAN

FD Chanal

FDR or a fixed Deposit Receipt is a document that is given by the bank or a Company to the depositor on booking a fixed Deposit. just like a shopkeeper given a bill (invoice) on buying something from the shop FDR is also like a bill in which all the important details about the fixed deposit made are mentioned.

* At the time of renewal - in the case of an offline FD, the depositor may be asked by the bank to surrender the FDR so that the existing FD can be renewed for a new tenure & a new receipt be issued.

* for Premature withdrawal - In case the depositor wish to withdraw funds before the maturity date, they will be required to produce FDR as the proof of ownership.

* To get a loan against FD - To address a cash crunch, depositors can apply for a loan against their fixed deposit at lower interest rates than an unsecured loan. To do so, they are requested to deposit the FDR as alien to the bank for the term of the loan. Once the loan is repaid, FDR is returned to the depositor with the updated details.

A fixed Deposit Receipt is proof that the depositor has kept a certain amount for a specified time period at the prevailing fixed rate of interest locked in the bank. This receipt or document contains every single detail of the scheme. The contents of the fixed Deposit Receipt have been mentioned below:-

- * Declaration by the bank
- * Name & age of the depositor
- * Account number linked to the FD.

LAW

AND

PRACTICES

OF

BANKING

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONIKOPPAL

LAW AND PRACTICES OF
BANKING ☺

ASSIGNMENT

TOPIC :- BANK OF BARODA

TO,

POOJAMA'AM

DEPARTMENT OF

COMMERCE

CAUVERY COLLEGE

GONIKOPPAL.



बैंक ऑफ़ बड़ोदा

Bank of Baroda



विजया
VIJAYA



देना
DENA

Account opening form:

Account opening form means standardized form prescribed by the management company to be duly filled by the emulators at the time of opening an account with the fund.

A bank accounting opening form is a set of forms which - demands certain informations of the customer that is required to process customer's request of open a particular kind of account. This is first on paper interaction of a customer with the bank.

Banks and credit unions can use this free account opening form to quickly gather new clients contact details, salaries and addresses.

Documents required to open a bank account in the bank of baroda:

- * A filled up application form
- * An identity proof of the documents that are generally valid are, passport, driving license with photograph, permanent account number (pan number), voters identity card, job card issued by NREGIA (National rural employment guarantee act, 2005) attested by a government official and an aadhar card or any other document.
- * Employment proof.
- * latest passport size photographs.

ACCOUNT OPENING FORM FOR INDIVIDUALS

Date: DD/MM/YYYY

Branch: _____

Account No.: _____ Branch ALPHA _____ Scheme Code _____

We request you to open my/our deposit account with your branch/bank as under: (Tick (✓) relevant type of account)

Type of Account	Scheme Name	Type of Account	Scheme Account
<input type="checkbox"/> Savings Bank A/c.		<input type="checkbox"/> Term Deposit A/c.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Current A/c.		<input type="checkbox"/> Other A/c.	

FULL NAME, in CAPITAL Letters (In the order of Title (Mr./Mrs./etc. first, middle, and last name, leaving a space between words) M/F/TG

1																			M/F/TG
2																			M/F/TG
3																			M/F/TG

Date of Birth (dd/mm/yyyy)	PAN (if not available, please attach Form 60/61)	Customer ID (if any existing)
1		
2		
3		

Occupation*	Status**	Annual Income (in ₹)	Relationship with 1 st Applicant	Nationality	Father's/ Husband's Name
1					
2					
3					

* Please choose from the following:

Salaried	Self Employed	Professional	Politician	Housewife	Student	Defence Staff
Retired	Stock Broker	Agriculture	Antique Dealer	Arms Dealer	Business	Other

** Please choose from the following (If Staff/Ex-Staff, mention E. C. Number):

Minor	Sr. Citizen	Staff (EC No. _____)	Ex-Staff (EC No. _____)	Pensioner	NRI	Other General
-------	-------------	----------------------	-------------------------	-----------	-----	---------------

Name of the Guardian (In case of minor): (Attach proof for minor's DOB)	Relationship with minor (✓ tick one)				
	F & NG	M & NG	Legal*	De facto	Others

* In case of legal guardian (guardian appointed by Court), enclose copy of the court order.

Name and address of Employer		
First Applicant	Second Applicant	Third Applicant

Operating Instructions (Please mark ✓ in appropriate box/es):

Self	Either or Survivor	Former or Survivor	Jointly	Any one or Survivor/s	Others (Pl. Specify)
------	--------------------	--------------------	---------	-----------------------	----------------------

Facilities required (Please mark ✓ in appropriate box/es):

Cheque Book <input type="checkbox"/>	Statement of Account through
Issued Cheque Series No. _____ to _____	Pass book <input type="checkbox"/> Post <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Delivery at branch <input type="checkbox"/>
Date of Issue: _____	Statement Frequency: Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Quarterly <input type="checkbox"/>
Internet Banking – Baroda Connect <input type="checkbox"/>	Debit cum ATM Card <input type="checkbox"/> Phone Banking <input type="checkbox"/>

Please issue Debit cum ATM card in the name of the first/all applicants (in case of two joint a/c. holders with operations as E or S/Any one or S):

	Name to appear on Debit cum ATM Card in CAPITAL LETTERS (not to exceed 20 characters)																			
First applicant																				
Second applicant																				
Third applicant																				

**“ROLE OF ANGANAWADIS’IN PROVIDING SOCIAL
WELFARE SCHEMES WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO VIRAJPET TALUK”**

Dissertation submitted to Mangalore University for the partial fulfillment of MA in

ECONOMICS



By

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Research Guide

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Assistant professor

Department of MA Economics

Center for P. G studies

Cauvery College Gonikoppal

Kodagu District

APRIL, 2018



CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

CENTER FOR PG STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF M.A ECONOMICS



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON

“A CASE STUDY ON PRADHAN MANTRI AWAAS YOJANA, WITH SPECIAL RERERENCE
TO KIRGOOR VILLAGE, VIRAJAPET TALUK, KODAGU DISTRICT”

Submitted for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for MA in Economics

Submitted By

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Reg No.186062411

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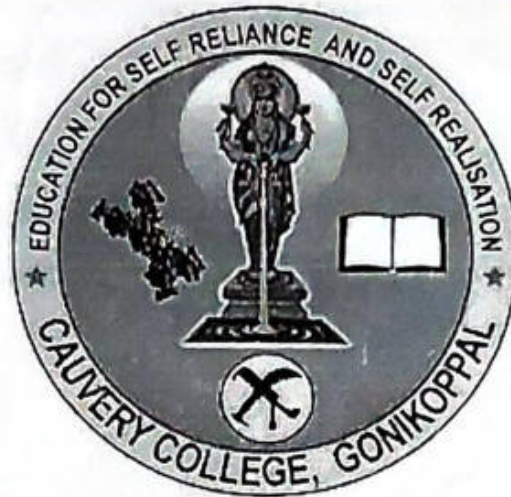
Dept. of MA Economics

Cauvery College,

Gonikoppal-571213

**“A study on women Education in rural area in Gonikoppal
Village, Virajpet Taluk, Kodagu.”**

Dissertation Submitted to Mangalore University for the Partial fulfillment of M.A
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By: Salma M.A

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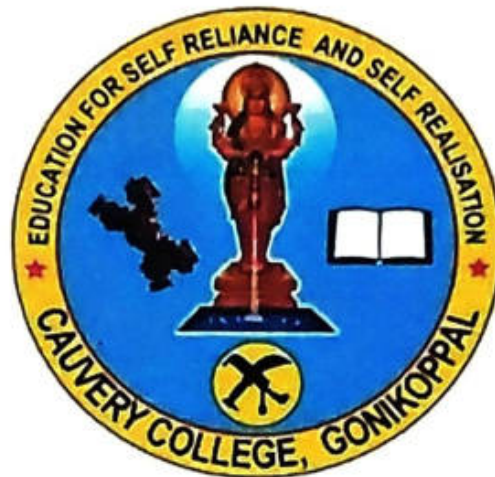
CENTRE FOR PG STUDIES

CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL - 571213

APRIL – 2018

**“A STUDY OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO POLLIBETTA
GRAMA PANCHAYATH”**

**Dissertation Submitted to Mangalore University for the Partial
fulfillment of M.A Economics**



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**“A STUDY OF AKSHARA DASOHA SCHEME IN G.M.P
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“A STUDY ON MAHATHMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE SCHEME IN POLLIBETTA GRAMA PANCHAYATH”

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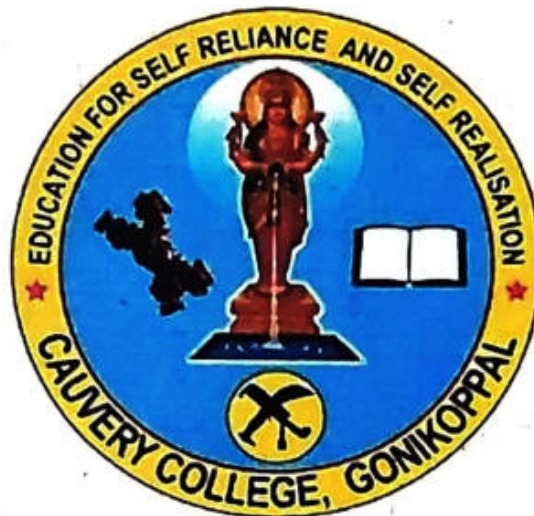
Center for P G Studies

Cauvery College, Gonikoppal

APRIL 2018

**“A STUDY ON PROGRESS, FUNCTIONS AND PROBLEMS
OF PRIMARY AGRICULTURE CREDIT CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETY IN THITHIMATHI VILLAGE”**

**Dissertation Submitted to Mangalore University for the
Partial fulfillment of M.A
Economics**



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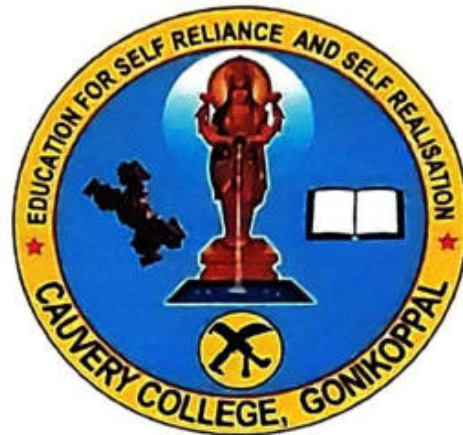
Cauvery College Gonikoppal

Kodagu District

APRIL, 2018

“A STUDY ON PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY OF OYSTER MUSHROOM AND PROBLEMS OF MUSHROOM CULTIVATION IN KODAGU”

Dissertation submitted to Mangalore University for the partial fulfillment of MA in
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Cauvery College Gonikoppal

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APRIL, 2018

“A CASE STUDY OF ARECANUT CULTIVATION IN VIRAJPET TALUK”



2017-2018

DEPARTMENT OF M.A ECONOMICS

CENTRE FOR PG STUDIES

CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

KODAGU DISTRICT 571218

“A CASE STUDY OF GINGER CULTIVATION IN KODAGU DISTRICT”

**Dissertation Submitted to Mangalore University for the Partial fulfillment of M.A
ECONOMICS**



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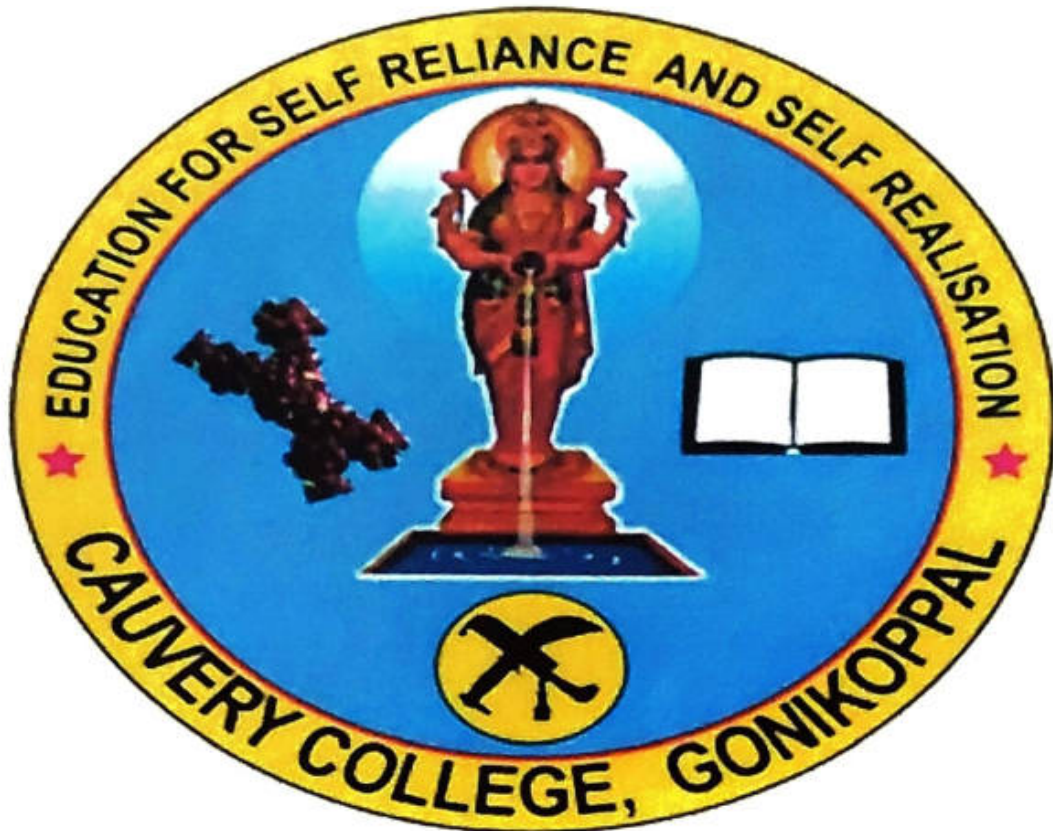
DEPARTMENT OF M.A ECONOMICS

CENTRE FOR PG STUDIES

CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL - 571213

APRIL – 2018

**A CASE STUDY OF PADDY CULTIVATION IN
VIRAJPET TALUK**



2018 2019

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CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

CENTER FOR PG STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF M.A ECONOMICS



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON

**"A CASE STUDY ON ROLE OF WOMEN IN SELF-HELP GROUPS WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO NISARGA LAYOUT GONIKOPPAL"**

Submitted for the Partial fulfilment of the requirement for M.A in Economics

Submitted By

Miss. Jyothi K.C

Reg No: 175081308

Research Guide

Miss. Pavithra G

Assistant Professor

Dept. of MA Economics

Cauvery College,

Gonikoppal -571213

2018-19



**CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL
CENTER FOR PG STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF M.A ECONOMICS**



**MANGALORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON
"A CASE STUDY OF TOBACCO CULTIVATION- WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO HASSAN DISTRICT"**

**Submitted for the Partial fulfillment of the requirement for
M.A in Economics**

**Submitted By
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Reg No: 175081305**

**Research Guide
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Assistant Professor
Dept. of M A Economics
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Gonikoppal -571213**

2018-19



CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

CENTER FOR PG STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF M.A ECONOMICS



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON

**“A Case Study On MGNAREGA With Special Referance to Maragodu
Village”**

**Submitted for the Partial fulfillment of the requirement for M.A in
Economics**

**Submitted By
Mr. Hemanth K. H
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**Research Guide
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Gonikoppal -571213**

2018-19



CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL
CENTER FOR PG STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF M.A ECONOMICS



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON

**“A CASE STUDY ON CONSUMER SATISFACTION TOWARDS FAIR PRICE
SHOPS- WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VIRAJPET TALUK”**

Submitted for the Partial fulfillment of the requirement for M.A in Economics

Submitted By

Miss. Aishwarya H.N
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Research Guide

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Assistant Professor
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2018-19



CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

CENTER FOR PG STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF M.A ECONOMICS



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON

**"ROLE OF ANGANAVADI'S IN PROVIDING SOCIAL WELFARE
SCHEME WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KOTHUR VILLAGE"**

Submitted for the Partial fulfilment of the requirement for M.A in Economics

Submitted By

Miss. Nethravathy H.R

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2018-19



CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

CENTER FOR PG STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF M.A ECONOMICS



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON

**“A CASE STUDY ON KODAGU’S CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIAN
HOCKEY”**

Submitted for the Partial fulfillment of the requirement for M.A in Economics

Submitted By

Mr. Madhu T. S

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Assistant Professor Dept.

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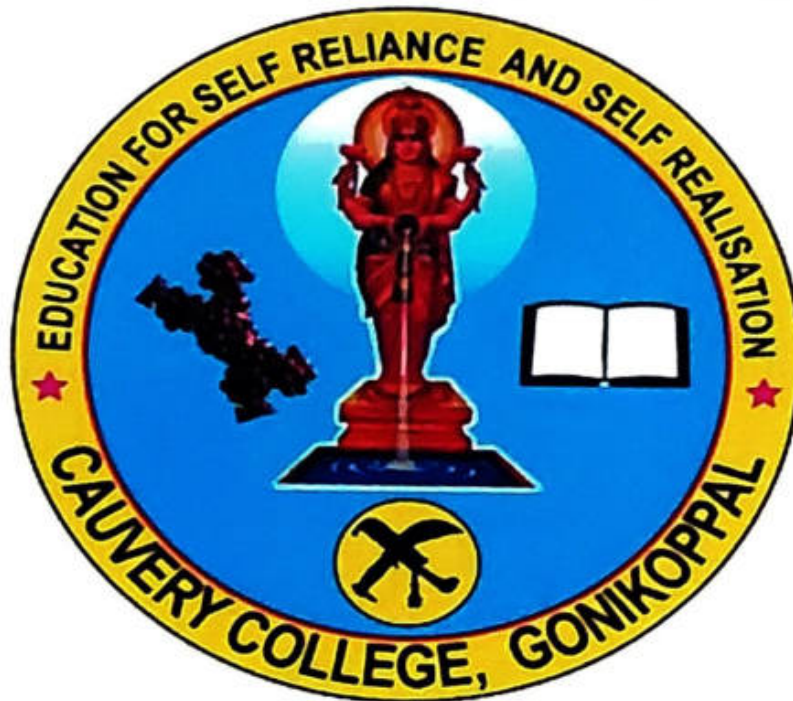
Cauvery College,

Gonikoppal -571213

2018-19

CHANGING SCENARIO OF PADDY CULTIVATION - WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KODAGU DISTRICT

Dissertation Submitted to Mangalore University for the Partial Fulfillment of MA in Economics



Department of MA Economics
Center for PG Studies

Cauvery College
Gonikoppal-571213

2108-2019



**CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL
CENTRE FOR PG STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF MA ECONOMICS**



PROJECT REPORT ON

“A Case Study on Millets Cultivation with special reference to Periyapatna Taluk”

Submitted for the Partial fulfillment of the requirement for MA in Economics

Submitted By:

Mr. Bosu K

Reg No: 1860624011

Research Guide

Ms Pavithra G

Assistant Professor

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2019-2020



CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL
CENTER FOR PG STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF MA ECONOMICS



Dissertation submitted to Mangalore University for the partial fulfilment of MA in
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Project on
"A-CASE STUDY ON APICULTURE IN VIRAJPET TALUK"

Submitted by
Ms. LATHA P M
Reg. No: 186062408

Research Guide
Mr. BENEDICT R SALDANHA
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Department of MA Economics
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2019-2020
1



CAUVERY COLLEGE
GONIKOPPAL
CENTER FOR PG STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF MA ECONOMICS



MANGLORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON
"A CARE STUDY ON DEVELOPMENT OF DISABILITY STUDENTS – WITH
SPECIAL REFERENCE TO MADIKERI DISTRICT"

Submitted for the Partial fulfillment of the requirement for MA in
Economics

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2019-2020



CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

CENTER FOR PG STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF MA ECONOMICS



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON

**“A CASE STUDY ON MAIZE CULTIVATION WITH SPECIAL
REFERENCE TO HUNSOOR TALUK SUBMITTED FOR THE PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR M A IN ECONOMICS”**

Submitted By:

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2019-2020



CAUVERY-COLLEGE-GONIKOPPAL
CENTRE FOR PG STUDIES
DEPARTEMENT OF MA ECONOMICS



A PROJECT REPORT ON:
"A-CASE STUDY ON BANANA CULTIVATION IN VIRAJPET TALUK"
Submitted for the Partial fulfillment of the requirement for MA in Economics.

Submitted by:

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Department of MA Economics

2019-2020



CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

**CENTER FOR PG STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF MA ECONOMICS**



**MANGALORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON
"A CASE STUDY ON WORKING CONDITIONS OF PRIMARY
AGRICULTURE CREDIT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY IN BETOLI VILLAGE,
VIRAJPET TALUK, KODAGU DISTRICT"**

Submitted for the Partial fulfillment of the requirement for MA in Economics

Submitted By

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CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

CENTRE FOR PG STUDIES

DEPARTEMENT OF MA ECONOMICS



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON

"A CASE STUDY ON FISH REARING IN KODAGU DISTRICT"

Submitted for the Partial fulfilment of the requirement for MA in Economics

Submitted by

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Register No: 186062403

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CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

CENTRE FOR PG STUDIES

DEPARTEMENT OF MA ECONOMICS



A PROJECT REPORT ON

**“A CASE STUDY ON SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ON
TOURISM IN KODAGU DISTRICT”**

Submitted for the Partial fulfilment of the requirement for MA in Economics

Submitted by:

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2019-2020



**CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL
CENTER FOR P G STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF M A ECONOMICS**



**Dissertation submitted to Mangalore University for the partial
Fulfilment of MA in Economics
-Project on
“A CASE STUDY ON STREET VENDORS OF GONIKOPPAL”**

**Submitted by
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Centre for PG Studies
Cauvery College-Gonikoppal-571213**

2019-2020



CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

CENTER FOR PG STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF M.A ECONOMICS



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON

**“A CASE STUDY ON TRIBES IN KODAGU- WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
JENU KURUBA”**

Submitted for the Partial fulfillment of the requirement for M.A in Economics

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CAUVERY COLLEGE GONIKOPPAL

CENTER FOR PG STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF M.A ECONOMICS



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY PROJECT REPORT ON

“THE ROLE OF HOME STAYS IN PROMOTING TOURISM IN KODAGU DISRICT”

Submitted for the Partial fulfillment of the requirement for M.A in Economics

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GoniKoppal-571213

2019-20

Mangalore University



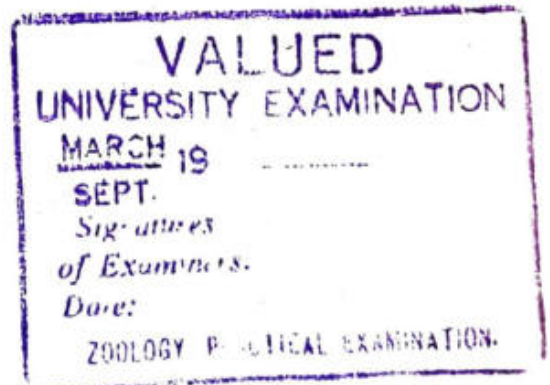
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL, SOUTH COORG

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that ~~Mr.~~ / Miss. DECHAMMA. K.P
bearing Reg No. 171383650 has satisfactorily
completed the project in Zoology titled FIELD - ORIENTED
PRACTICAL - VISIT TO DAIRY FARM prescribed by the
Mangalore University for the I/ II/ III year B.Sc (CBZ) degree during the year
2015-2016.

Valued the project on _____

Examiners: 1.....
2.....
K.B. Kanthi



[Signature]
Project Guide

[Signature]
Head of the department
Head of the Department of Zoology
Cauvery College, Gonikoppal

Mangalore University



DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL, SOUTH COORG

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr. / Miss. HASEENA M.E
bearing Reg No. 161512104 has satisfactorily
completed the project in Zoology titled STUDY OF BUTTERFLIES
IN HOME SURROUNDING prescribed by the
Mangalore University for the I/ II/ III year B.Sc (CBZ) degree during the year
2015-2016.

Valued the project on _____

Examiners: 1.....Nalubal.....

2.....03/04/16.....

Project Guide

Head of the department

Head of the Department of Zoology,
Cauvery College, Gonikoppal

Mangalore University



DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL, SOUTH COORG


CERTIFICATE


This is to certify that Mr. / Miss. NEETHAN M.M
bearing Reg No. 161512107 has satisfactorily
completed the project in Zoology titled STUDY ON ORNAMENTAL
FISHES OF AQUARIUM SHOP GONIKOPPAL prescribed by the
Mangalore University for the I/ II/ III year B.Sc (CBZ) degree during the year
2018-2019.

Valued the project on 28-3-2019

Examiners: 1..... Nalu B / 3/4/19

2..... 5/4/19


Project Guide


Head of the department

*Head of the Department of Zoology,
Cauvery College, Gonikoppal*



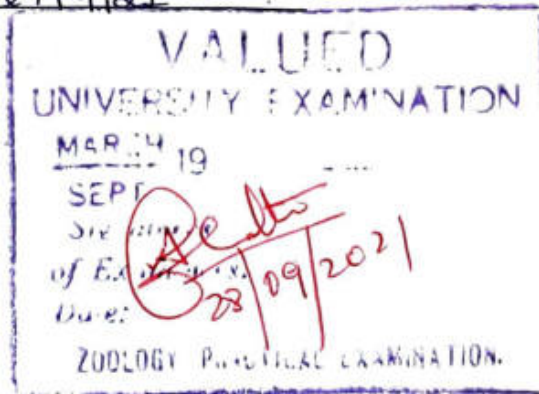
**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL, SOUTH KODAGU
AFFILIATED TO MANGALORE UNIVERSITY**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss. Kaarthika - M
bearing Registration No. has satisfactorily completed the **PROJECT** in **Zoology**
titled Diversity of common ants
prescribed by the
Mangalore University for the Final Year B.SC.(CBZ) degree during the year
2019-2020.

Valued the Project on: 27/9/21

- Examiners:
- [Signature]
 -



[Signature]
Signature
Project Guide

[Signature]
Signature
Head of the department



DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
 CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL, SOUTH KODAGU
 AFFILIATED TO MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

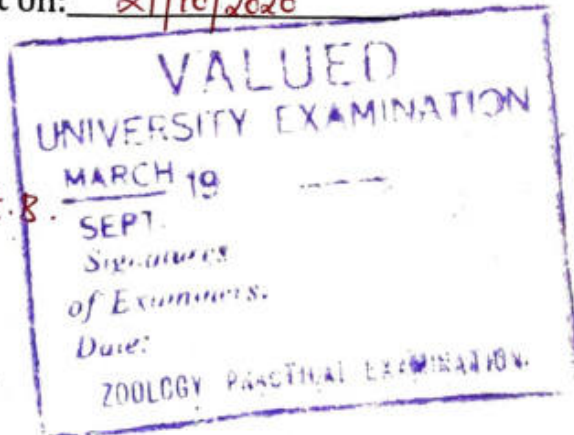
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss. **KAUSHIK KS** bearing Registration No. **171383644** has satisfactorily completed the **PROJECT** in **ZOOLOGY** titled BIODIVERSITY IN GARDEN AND SURROUNDING OF my RESIDENCE prescribed by the Mangalore University for the Final Year B.SC.(CBZ) degree during the year 2019-2020.

Valued the Project on: 21/10/2020

Examiners:

1. Kaushika K.S.
- 2.




 Signature
 Project Guide


 Signature
 Head of the department

Head of the Department of Zoology,
 Cauvery College, Gonikoppal.



**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL, SOUTH KODAGU
AFFILIATED TO MANGALORE UNIVERSITY**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mr./Miss. ASHWATHI E.H.** bearing
Registration No. **171383649** has satisfactorily completed the **PROJECT** in
ZOOLOGY titled Study of Ornamental fishes.
prescribed by the Mangalore University for the
Final Year B.SC.(CBZ) degree during the year 2019-2020.


Valued the Project on:

VALUED
21/10/2020
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION
MARCH 19
SEPT.
Signatures
Date:
ZOOLOGY PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Examiners:

1. Kaushika K.B. of Examiners.
- 2.


Signature
Project Guide


Signature
Head of the department
Head of the Department of Zoology
Caavery College, Gonikoppal



DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL, SOUTH KODAGU
AFFILIATED TO MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss. **PUNITHA B P** bearing
Registration No. **171383659** has satisfactorily completed the **PROJECT** in
ZOOLOGY titled Diversity of Butterflies
prescribed by the Mangalore University for the
Final Year B.SC.(CBZ) degree during the year 2019-2020.

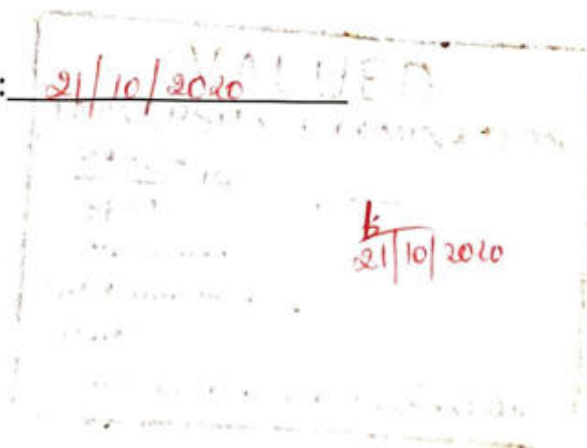
Valued the Project on: 21/10/2020

Examiners:

- 1.
- 2.

Signature
Project Guide

Signature
Head of the department





DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL, SOUTH KODAGU
AFFILIATED TO MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss. **PONNAMMA M S** bearing Registration No. **171383657** has satisfactorily completed the **PROJECT** in **ZOOLOGY** titled DIVERSITY OF COMMON ANTS IN MY HOME SURROUNDING prescribed by the Mangalore University for the Final Year B.SC.(CBZ) degree during the year 2019-2020.

Valued the Project on: 21/10/2020
 UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION
 MARCH 19
 SEPT. 19
 Signatures: [Signature]
 Date: 21/10/2020
 1. Kaithika K.B. Examiners.
 Date:
 2. ZOOLOGY PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

[Signature]
 Signature
 Project Guide

[Signature]
 Signature
 Head of the department
 Head of the Department of Zoology
 Cauvery College, GoniKoppal.



DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL, SOUTH KODAGU
AFFILIATED TO MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

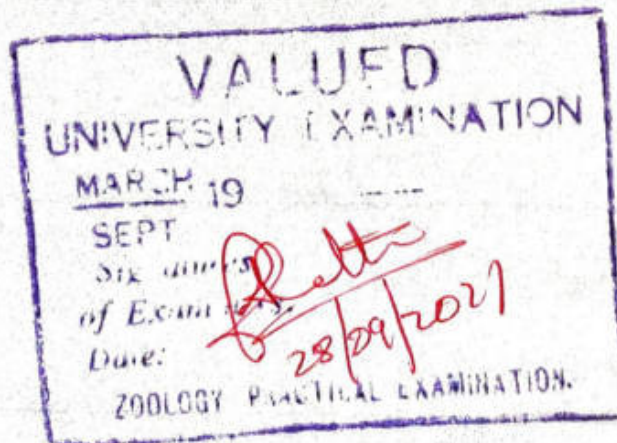
CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss. DECHAMMA. D.B.
bearing Registration No. has satisfactorily completed the **PROJECT** in **Zoology**
titled LISTING AND STUDYING OF
COMMON INSECTS. prescribed by the
Mangalore University for the Final Year B.SC.(CBZ) degree during the year
2020-2021.

Valued the Project on: 27/09/2021

Examiners:

- 1.
- 2.



Signature

Head of the Department of Zoology,
Cauvery College, Gonikoppal.

Signature

Head of the Department of Zoology,
Cauvery College, Gonikoppal.



DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL, SOUTH KODAGU
AFFILIATED TO MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss. P.M. Bellappa
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titled listing and studying of common ants
prescribed by the
Mangalore University for the Final Year B.SC.(CBZ) degree during the year
~~2019~~-2021.

Valued the Project on: 27/09/2021

Examiners:

1. [Signature]

2.

VALUED
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION
MARCH 18
SEPT
Signature
of Examiners
Date: 28/09/2021
ZOOLOGY PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

[Signature]
Signature
Project Guide

[Signature]
Signature
Head of the Department of Zoology
Caavery College, Gonikoppal



DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
CAUVERY COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL, SOUTH KODAGU
AFFILIATED TO MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Miss. B. R. CHANDANA
bearing Registration No. has satisfactorily completed the **PROJECT** in **Zoology**
titled LOCAL EDIBLE FISHES
_____prescribed by the
Mangalore University for the Final Year B.SC.(CBZ) degree during the year
2020-2021.

Valued the Project on: 23/9/2021

Examiners:
1. [Signature]

2. _____
[Signature]
Signature
Project Guide

VALUED
UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION
MARCH 19
SEPT
Signature
of Examiners
Date: 28/09/2021
ZOOLOGY PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

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Signature
Head of the department



CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

“ONLINE CAR RENTAL SERVICES”

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

Degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

By:

ASMABI M.H

Regno:161511901

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Under the guidance of

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SP Technologies

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CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

"ONLINE ELECTRIC STORE"

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

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BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

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CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

“ONLINE EVENT MANAGEMENT”

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the

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BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

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CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

"ONLINE SALON APPOINTMENT"

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

Degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

By:

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CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

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Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

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CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

“ONLINE COMMUNITY HALL”

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

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CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

“ONLINE SALON APPOINTMENT”

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

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CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

PROJECT REPORT ON

“FEE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM”

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

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CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

"LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

Degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

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NISARGA J.N

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CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

“ONLINE FURNITURE STORE”

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

Degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

By:

CHETHAN B.C

Regno: 161511918

BCA VI SEM

MEGHA T.M

Regno: 161511924

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RANJAN KUMAR A.S

Regno: 161511931

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External Guide

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CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

“ONLINE EVENT MANAGEMENT”

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the

Degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

By:

DHANYASHREE

Reg no: 161511902

BCA VI SEM

REETHU V.R

Reg no: 161511932

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External Guide

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Bangalore.



CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University

PROJECT REPORT ON

“ONLINE FURNITURE STORE”

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

Degree of

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

By:

MEGHA T.M

Regno: 161511924

BCA VI SEM

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CAUVERY DEGREE COLLEGE, GONIKOPPAL
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Mangalore University
PROJECT REPORT ON

“ONLINE HOSPITAL APPOINTMENT”

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

Degree of

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



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PROJECT REPORT ON

"FEEDBACK SYSTEM"

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

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BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

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PROJECT REPORT ON

“FEEDBACK SYSTEM”

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MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

PROJECT REPORT ON

“ONLINE MATRIMONY ”

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

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PROJECT REPORT ON

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

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PROJECT REPORT ON

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Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



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PROJECT REPORT ON

“ONLINE FURNITURE STORE”

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



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PROJECT REPORT ON

“ONLINE COMMUNITY HALL”

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PROJECT REPORT ON

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PROJECT REPORT ON

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PROJECT REPORT ON

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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



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PROJECT REPORT ON

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PROJECT REPORT ON

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PROJECT REPORT ON

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PROJECT REPORT ON

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RESEARCH WORK ON

GRAMA PANCHAYATI HUDIKERI



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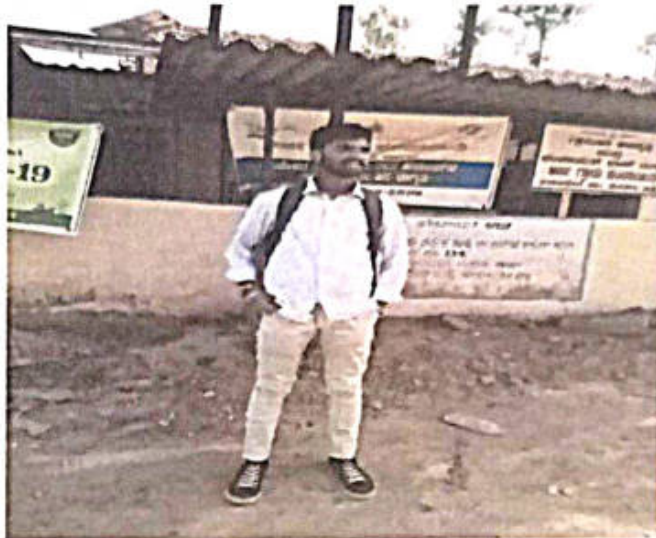
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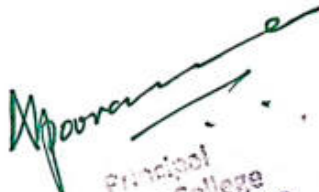


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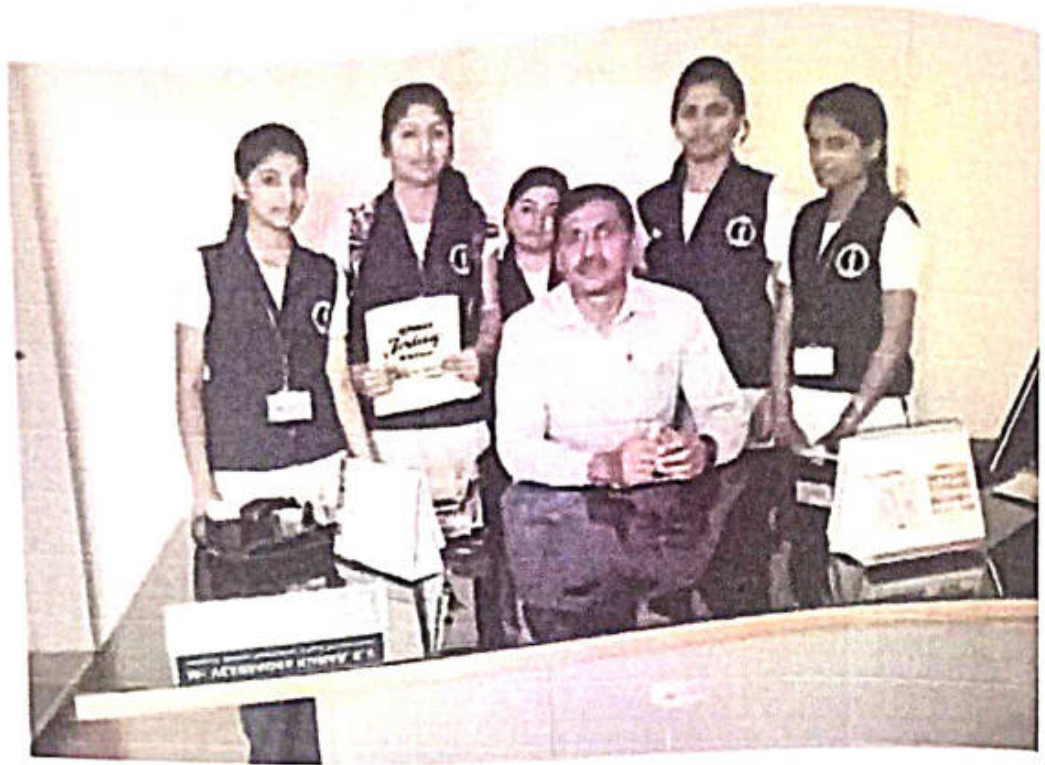


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2019-2020




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RESEARCH WORK ON PRADHANA MANTHRI BHARATHIYA JAN AUSHADHI YOJANA KENDRA 2019 - 2020



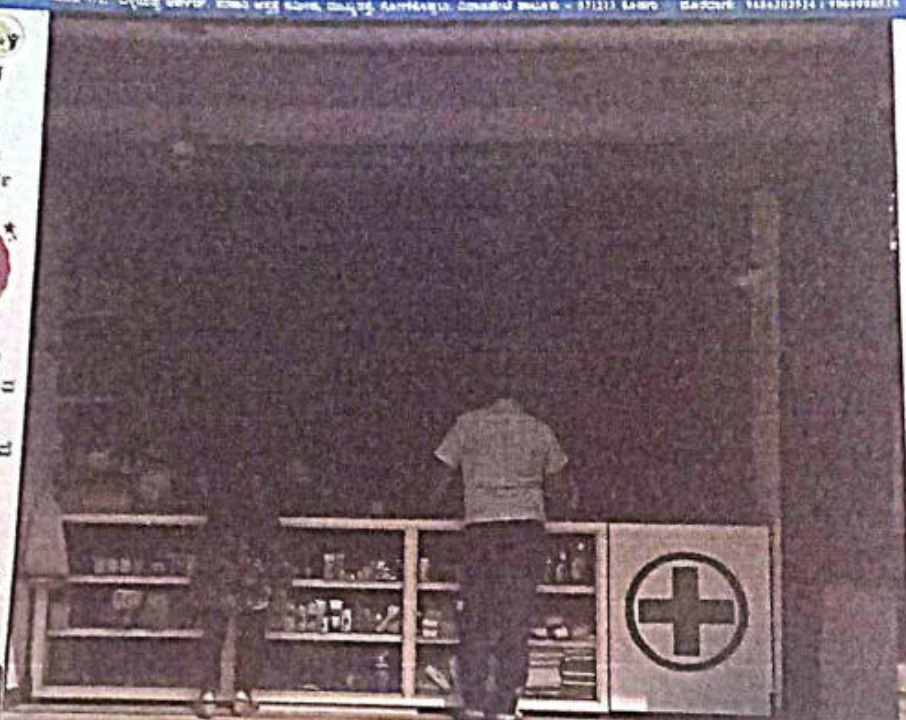
ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ
ಭಾರತೀಯ ಜನ ಔಷಧಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ
 PRADHANA MANTHRI BHARATHIYA JAN AUSHADHI KENDRA

ಕೇಂದ್ರದ ಮೂಲಕ ರೂಪುಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಔಷಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಈ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಉದ್ಘಾಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಜನ ಔಷಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1968
 ಜನ ಔಷಧಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1968
 1968-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-2000




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Bhavya K



Nandini

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RESEARCH WORK ON
ANGANWADI CENTRE, BILLUR



SUBMITTED ON : JUNE 22ND 2022

CAUVEY DEGREE COLLEGE
GONIKOPPAL

1

AP
Principal
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal-571213

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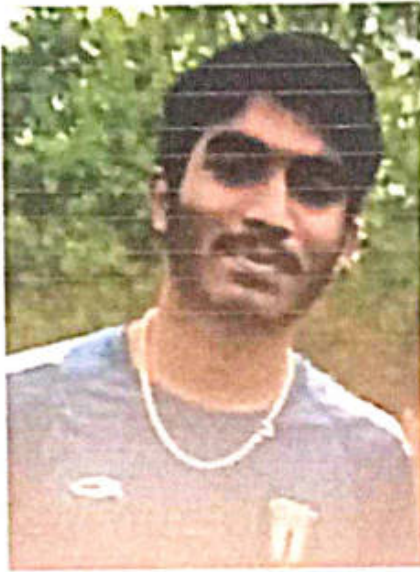
SMT. SEETHAMMA K.T

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GONIKOPAL

SUBMITTED BY :



THAFIN . M . I



SANTHOSH , H . L



AJAY



MANJUNATHIA . P . W

RESEARCH WORK ON GRAMA PANCHAYATH

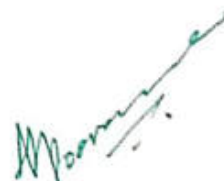
THITHIMATHI



SUBMITTED ON : JUNE 24TH 2022

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SUBMITTED ON : 24 JUNE 2022

RESEARCH WORK ON



Sri Ramakrishna Sharadashrama Ponnampet



ON

JUNE ~~20~~ 2022

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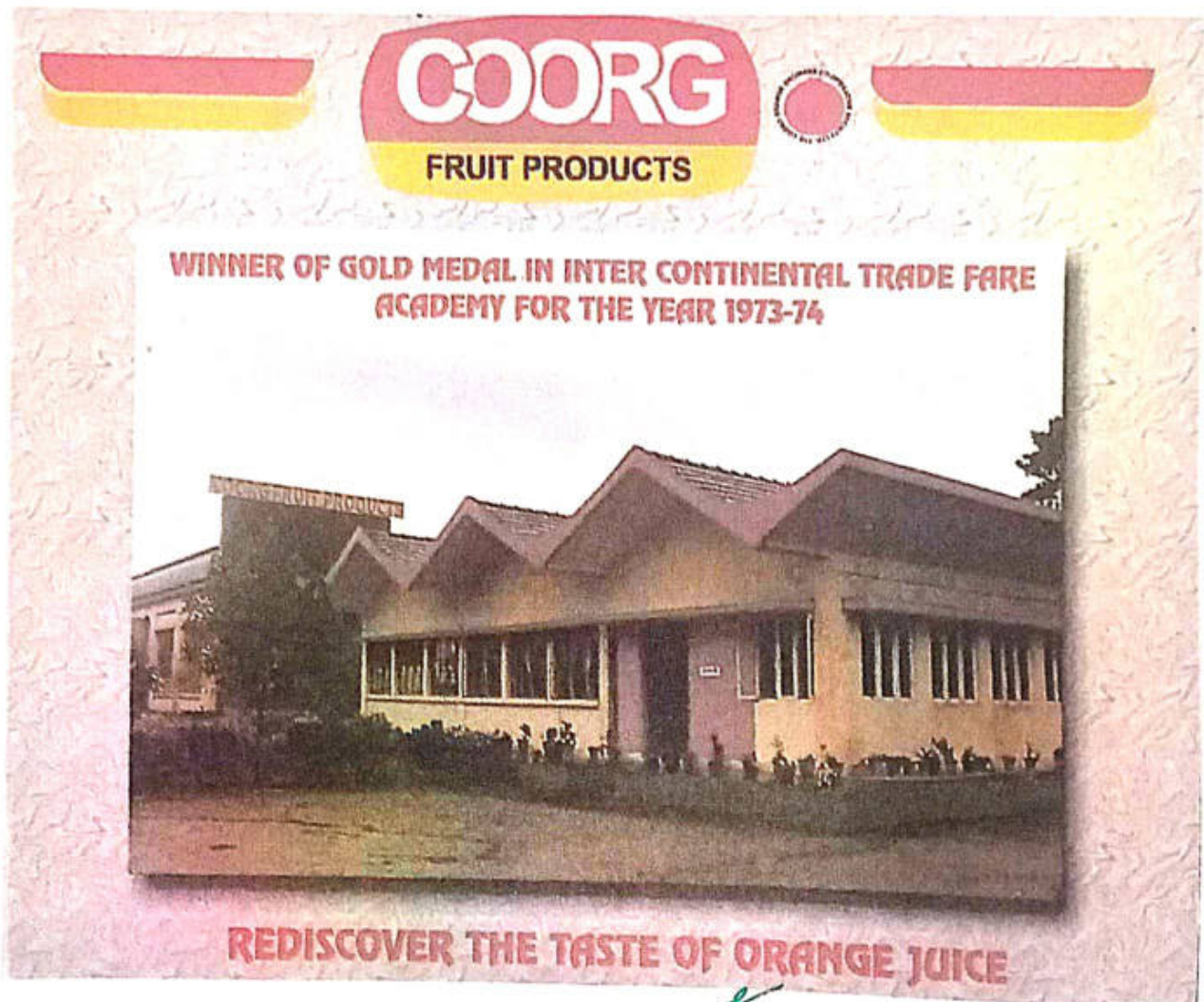
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**THE COORG ORANGE GROWER'S
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD. GONIKOPPAL**



COORG
FRUIT PRODUCTS

WINNER OF GOLD MEDAL IN INTER CONTINENTAL TRADE FARE
ACADEMY FOR THE YEAR 1973-74

REDISCOVER THE TASTE OF ORANGE JUICE

The advertisement features a central photograph of a single-story building with a gabled roof and a sign that reads "COORG FRUIT PRODUCTS". The building is surrounded by greenery. Above the photo, the Coorg logo is displayed in a red and yellow oval, with the text "COORG" in large white letters and "FRUIT PRODUCTS" below it. To the right of the logo is a small circular emblem. Below the photo, the text "REDISCOVER THE TASTE OF ORANGE JUICE" is written in red. The entire advertisement is set against a textured, light-colored background.

M. Govind
Principal
Cauvery College
Gonikoppal-571213

SUBMITTED BY :



*Mohith P.S,
Sanjeev K.P
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2021-2022

RESEARCH WORK ON
MYSORE PALACE



M. S. Srinivas
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SUBMITTED ON 21-06-2022

Research work on Devarapura Grama panchayat



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Principal
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Submitted By

**Siddaraju H B
Sharan**

Guided By

**Miss. Seethamma K T
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2021-22

RESEARCH WORK ON NARIYANDADA GRAMA PANCHAYATH



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2021-22



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SEETHAMMA.K.T

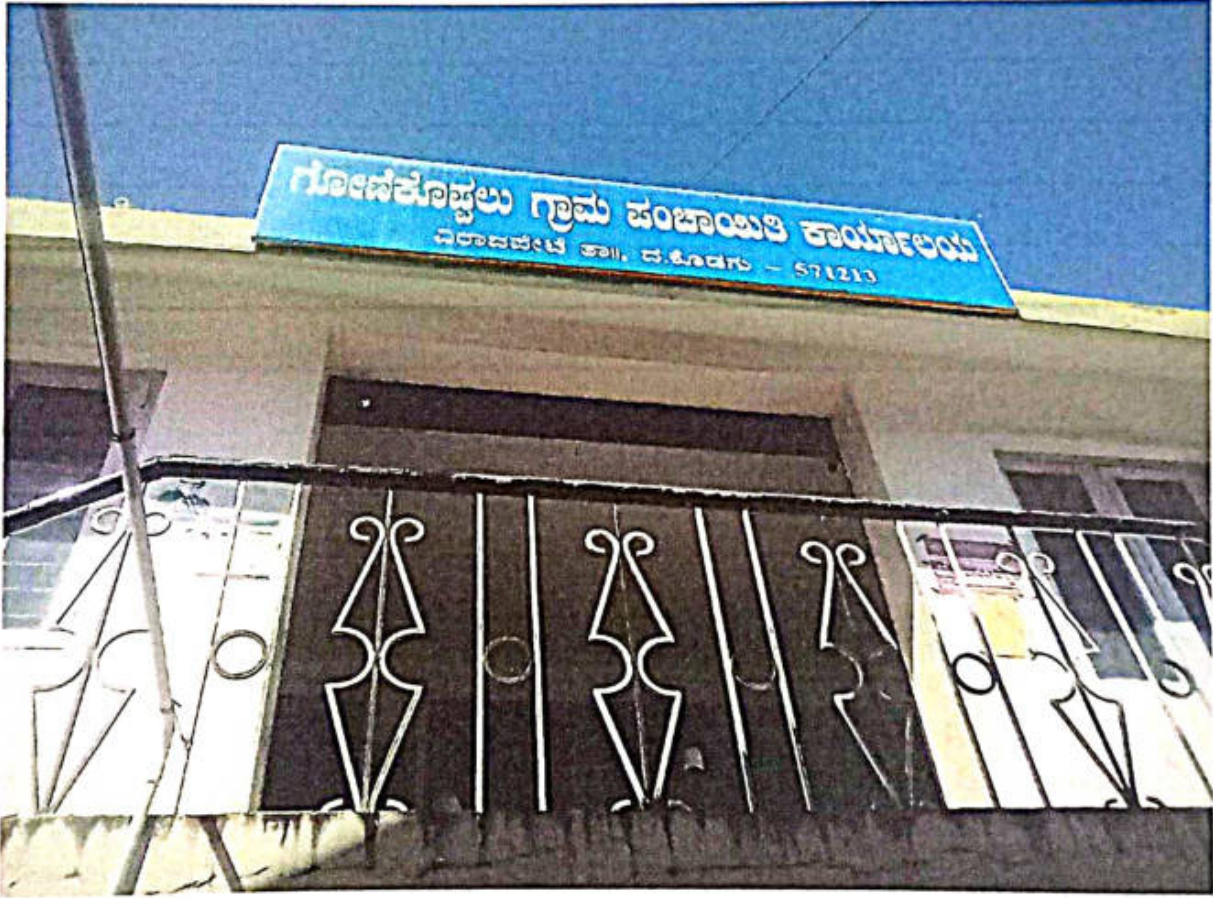
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RESEARCH WORK ON GONIKOPPAL
GRAMA PANCHAYATH

2021-22



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Sarala H.S



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