CHINMAYA COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE AND SCIENCE

Layam road, Tripunithura – 682301

(Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam)

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

MINI PROJECT

ON

SMART LAUNDRY

Submitted by,

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project report entitled

SMART LAUNDRY

has been submitted by

ANITTA GEORGE

Reg No: 180021094204

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

BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY

during the academic year 2019-2020

Submitted for the University Examination held on …………

Principal ***Head of the Department***

External Examiner ***Faculty Guide***

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

By blessing and permission of Almighty God, I was able to complete this work successfully.

My sincere thanks to our Principal, **Prof.Venugopal.B.Menon** for his overwhelming and moral support extended towards us.

I would like to thanks our head of the department and my faculty guide **Mrs. Nisha Sanjay** for her constant encouragements and support for the completion of my project.

I would also like to express my sincere thanks to all my teachers **Mrs. Andal V, Mrs. Sharmila Francis, Ms. Remilda Rajan** and **Mr. Vishnu Mohanan** for their timely assistance and advice offered to us to make this project a success.

Finally, I thank my parents for their boundless support and for making our lives so easy and for helping to tackle all those difficulties in life.

Sincere thanks to all the other people who co-operated with me.

ANITTA GEORGE

DECLARATION

I **Anitta George** hereby declare that the project entitled ‘**SMART LAUNDRY’** submitted to **Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of degree of **Bachelor of Computer applications** is a record of original work done by me during the period of study at **Chinmaya College of Arts Commerce and Science, Tripunithura** under the supervision and guidance of **Mrs. Nisha Sanjay** (our faculty guide)department of Computer Applications and that this project work has not formed the basis for the award of any diploma/associates ship/fellowship or similar title to any candidate of any university.

PLACE: **ANITTA GEORGE**

DATE: **Reg No:180021094204**

SYNOPSIS

Smart Laundry is a laundry management system which is an online web application for booking Laundry where the actual sorting, washing, drying and ironing (pressing) of the clothes are done. It helps the user to avoid the queue of giving and collecting the clothes to the laundry. So, for booking the laundry we introduce this web application. In this project we have two module the user and the admin.

This system is introduced because nowadays, most people who work 9 to 5 jobs or run their own businesses are often too tired and can hardly find the time to do their own laundry. The weekends are now most cherished for rest and relaxation after a hard week's work and most people are unwilling to sacrifice this spare time for their laundry. Due to this busy city life styles there is a rising demand for convenience services like dry cleaning and laundry

This system helps us to maintain our laundry activities in proper and efficient way. This application makes easy "anytime, anywhere" access to laundry management. It is a powerful, standards-based laundry management system that integrates seamlessly with existing laundry infrastructure and also help the customers to view their request status and make updates.

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INTRODUCTION

1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Smart Laundry is a laundry management system which is an online web application for booking Laundry services where the actual sorting, washing, drying and ironing (pressing) of the clothes are done. It helps the user to avoid the queue of giving and collecting the clothes to the laundry. So, for booking the laundry we introduce this web application. In this project we have two module the user management and the administration.

The system is planned to develop based on the requirements of the customers. In the system there is an admin who controls all the management of the system. The customer can create an account using the username and password which he/she enters at the registration table. The customer can use this username and password to check the status of the request they have given.

The major modules are:

- Administration

  Admin can see laundry request of all user, change the stage of the laundry request

  Admin can change the laundry price according to a market price, can see the feedbacks of customers and also view user detail.

- User management

  User can register himself. After successful signup, he/she can sign in into the system. After successful login user can view the status of his laundry request

  The user can view the price of the laundry, give feedbacks and view the reviews

  The user can send the laundry request by filling the laundry detail form.

  A user can also update his/ her profile, change the password and recover the password.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.SYSTEM ANALYSIS

The software provides a user-friendly interface which can be operated by anyone with a minimum knowledge of the computer system. It stores the information needed by the portal in a data base which can be accessed by the administrator within the organization. In the required system, all the operations and activities related to the laundry system should be carried out efficiently. It should maintain a well-organized database for storing the resources that are provided by the system. This helps us to eliminate the entering of invalid data. Most problems of existing system can be solved by this proposed system. The system should cover almost all the functional areas of the portal. The smart laundry system should be a database system that can store the information regarding keeping record of all customer, their request details, feedback etc.

System Analysis refers to the process of examining a situation with the intention of improving it through better process and methods. System analysis is therefore, the process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problem and using the information to recommend information in system or in other words, it means a detailed explanation or description. Before computerizing a system under consideration, it has to be analysed. We need to study how it functions currently, what are problems and what are requirements that proposed software should meet.

2.1 PROBLEM ANALYSIS

The first steps in the initial investigation are directed towards clarifying the problems of the existing system. Based on the initial investigation about the existing system it is found to have some issues such as the existing database for storing these details like customer details, request details etc and all are not that efficient and are not flexible. Updating and maintenance is cumbersome. Searching for a particular entry or a record is a bit time consuming task. Many users are having access to the database. Thus, it provides less security for the data being stored in the database.

The proposed system is thus overseeing all these issues so as to make recording of details within the organization more efficient and more secure.

2.1.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

Laundry firms currently use a manual system for the management and maintenance of critical information. The current system requires numerous paper forms, with data stores spread Throughout the laundry management infrastructure. Often information (on forms) is incomplete or does not follow management standards. Records are often lost in transit during computation requiring a comprehensive auditing process to ensure that no vital information is lost.

There are many disadvantages in existing system:

- **Inaccuracies:**
- **Modification:**
- **Inefficiency:**
- **Time and effort:**

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2.1.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The aim of the proposed system is to address the limitations of the current system. The goal of laundry management system is to automate the management of the laundry firm making it more efficient and error free.

It is an online web application aims at standardizing data, consolidating data ensuring data integrity and reducing inconsistencies, through the use of highly computerized process that is stress free, reliable and quick through the use of PHP computer programming language and My SQL database application to both the users and the staff in charge of the registration and laundry management processes. All the operations and activities related to the "SMART LAUNDRY" can be carried out efficiently.

The project maintains well organized database for storing the resources that they are provided by the SMART LAUNDRY. This helps us to eliminate the entering of invalid data. Most problems of manual system can be solved by this system. The computerization of the system allows the easy maintenance of the details. Large amount of data can be stored easily.

Addition and updating other changes can be done easily. The information can be retrieved with high speed and accuracy. The use of GUI oriented software makes the system user friendly.

Since all work is computerized, the calculations are effortless and less time consuming. Speed, accuracy, storage capacity, versatility, automation etc. are the advantages of using a computerized system

2.1.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility is defined as the practical extent to which a project can be performed successfully. The objective of feasibility study is to establish the reasons for developing the software that is acceptable to the users, adaptable to changes and conformable to the established standards. Feasibility study lets the developer to foresee the future of the project and its usefulness. It is used for: Finding out whether a new system is required or not.

Feasibility study is test of system proposal according to its workability, impact on organization, ability to meet the needs, effective use of resources. During the study, the problem definition is crystallized and aspects of the problem to be included in this system are determined. The result of the feasibility study is a formal proposal. If the proposal is accepted, we continue with the project.

User needs a data-based system, which will remove all the mentioned problems that, the user is facing. The user wants a data-based system, which will reduce the bulk of paper work, provide ease of work, flexibility, fast record finding, modifying, adding, and removing.

We proposed our perception of the system, in accordance with the problems of existing system by making a full layout of the system on paper. We tallied the problems and needs by existing system and requirements. We were further updating in the layout in the basis of redefined the problems. In feasibility study phase we had undergone through various steps, which are described as under:

Cost:

The cost required in the proposed system is comparatively less to the existing system.

Effort:

Compared to the existing system the proposed system will provide a better working environment in which there will be ease of work and the effort required will be comparatively less than the existing system.

Time:

Record finding and updating will take less time than the existing system.

2.1.3.1 ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

The proposed system “SMART LAUNDRY” is economically feasible one. We do not want to keep lot of books for storing the data. By manipulating data using computer reduces cost. We do not want lot of employees; we simply want one to operate it, Administrator.

Economic analysis is most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of a candidate system. More commonly known as cost/benefit analysis, the procedure is to determine the benefits and savings that are expected from a candidate system and compare them with costs.

The only possible fixed costs involved with the system would be paying for people to write the code. It is possible that faculty would be willing to write the code for free, or students would be willing to work on it as a project. There are no variable costs associated with this system-since it operates on the servers, the department does not pay anything for each use of the system. The tangible benefits will mostly be in time savings for the current administrators, as well as a simplified process for activities. The intangible benefits would be increased system involvement among faculty members and decreased workload on the current administrators**.**

2.1.3.2 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

The project "SMART LAUNDRY" can be said to be technically feasible because there will be less number of errors actually no errors because the whole project will be divided into modules such as customer's details, request details , price details etc and so the errors if found, can be debugged very well and all the bugs can be removed.

Technical feasibility centres on the existing computer system and to what extend it can support the proposed system. It involves financial considerations to accommodate technical enhancements. If the budget is a serious constraint, then the project is judged not feasible. Here we need only a computer working in low speed to accomplish the task.

Since the system uses database to implement, it is technically practical for all operators. The system can be implemented on the servers. The system requires no special expertise to operate, although some expertise will be required to code it.

2.1.3.3 BEHAVIORAL FEASIBILITY

The proposed system "SMART LAUNDRY" can be easily accepted as it is very easy to understand and is very user-friendly. The operations and other features of the proposed system is designed in such a way that the user can easily find the data's, insert the data's etc. The organization will not be disturbed by the use of this system because, the users will be provided with prompts which will enable them to use this software very easily.

People are inherently resistant to change and computer has been known to facilitate changes. An estimate should be made of how strong the user is likely to move towards the development of computerized system. These are various levels of users in order to ensure proper authentication and authorization and security of sensitive data of the organization. The software that is being developed is user friendly and easy to learn. In this way, the developed software is truly efficient and can work on any circumstances, tradition, locales. Operational study strives on ensuring that the equilibrium of the organization and status quotient in the organization neither are nor disturbed and changes are readily accepted by the users.

2.2 REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

A required specification is a structured document, which sets out the system services in details. This document, also called a functional specification, which should be precise. It may serve as a contract between the system buyer and the software developer. The requirement definition is developed into the requirement specification as detailed below: -

- Facility for administrator control
- Each user has unique identification
- The registrations would be done by customer
- Username and password are set by the users
- User must be capable for giving their requests

The requirement engineering process should normally involve writing requirements definition and then expanding this into a requirement specification. The software design is based directly on the requirements specification.

System analysis includes two main procedures. They are: -

1. Preliminary analysis

2. Detailed analysis

The preliminary analysis stage begins when someone encounters a problem or limitation in an existing system, desires a modification to the existing system. The modification may be either change in existing system or proposing an entire new system. Detailed analysis expands the preliminary analysis to include a complete analysis of all possible alternative solutions to the problem and a complete explanation of what appears to be the most practical solution.

2.2.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

This documentation aims to define the overall software requirements for 'SMART LAUNDRY '. Efforts have been made to define the requirements and accurately. The final product will be having only features mentioned in this document and assumptions for any additional feature should not be made by any of the parties involved in developing/testing/implementing/using this product. In case it is required to have some additional features, a formal change request will need to be raised and subsequently a new release of this document and product will be produced.

This specification document describes the capabilities that will be provided by the software application 'SMART LAUNDRY'. It also states the various required constraints by which the system will abide. The intended audience for this document is the development team, testing team and end user of the product.

The software product 'SMART LAUNDRY 'will be an application that will be used for online booking for their laundry works and it also produces the report of the works that had been done by the laundry. The application allows the customer to give their request for laundry and the administrator can look into the request and change status of the request. The customer can also give feedback about the service they received. The feedback given can be viewed by the admin. The admin can update the price of the laundry according to market price. The application will simplify and speed up the report generation and management process.

The system will allow access only to authorized users with specific roles (Administrator, Customers). Depending upon the user's role he/she will be able to access only specific modules of the system.

A summary of the major functions that the system will perform (functional specification):

i. A login facility for enabling only authorized access to the system.

ii. User (with role Customer) will be able to add/modify /delete information about their own profile.

iii. User (with role Customer) will be able to give feedback and view request status.

iv. User (with role Customer) will be able to give request to the laundry

v. User (with role Administrator) will be able to view the details existing user accounts.

vi. User (with role Administrator) will be able to update the price of the laundry and also change the status of the laundry request

vii. User (with role Administrator) will be able to view feedback given by the customers.

User Interface functionality:

i. A login screen for entering the username and password will be provided. Access to different screens will be based upon the role of the user.

ii. There will be screen for capturing and displaying information regarding the laundry prices and also for giving an overview about the request status

iii. There will be a screen capturing and displaying information regarding the feedback given by the customer.

iv. There will be a screen for capturing and displaying information regarding which all users accounts exist in the system.

The following reports will be generated:

i. User Report: Report will be generated to show the list of users that are registered in this system.

ii. Feedback Report: Report will be generated to show the list feedbacks in the system.

Major non-functional specifications:

i. Performance: The system excels in terms of performance. It can perform major functionalities in seconds.

ii. Reliability: In terms of reliability, since this is a web-based software there is not space for errors. Evers bit of data in stored in a secure database.

iii. Usability: Anyone with a little knowledge in internet and computer can easily operate the system.

iv. Maintainability: Maintenance of the system can be easily done through software update; other maintenance is done in server side.

v. Portability: The system can be user in any device with an internet connection and a web browser.

2.3 HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE SELECTION AND JUSTIFICATION

HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

The selection of hardware is very important in the existence and proper working of any software. When selecting hardware, the size and capacity requirements are also important. Below is some of the hardware that is required by the system

Processor	-	Pentium –III
Speed	-	1.1 GHz
RAM	-	256 MB (min)
Hard Disk	-	20 GB
Floppy Drive	-	1.44 MB
Key Board	-	Standard Windows Keyboard
Mouse	-	Two or Three Button Mouse
Monitor	-	SVGA

SOFTWARE SELECTION AND JUSTIFICATION

We require much different software to make the application which is in making to work efficiently. It is very important to select the appropriate software so that the software works properly.

Below are the software requirements.

Operating System	:	Windows 7 or higher versions
Front End	:	Php
Back End	:	MySQL
Web Browser	:	Internet Explorer/Google Chrome/Firefox
Web Server	:	Wamp

WINDOWS 7

Windows 7 is a personal computer operating system developed by Microsoft. It is a part of Windows NT family of operating systems. Development of Windows 7 started as early as 2006 under the codename "Blackcomb." Windows 7 was released to manufacturing on July 22, 2009 and became generally available on October 22, 2009 less than three years after the release of its predecessor, Windows Vista. Windows 7's server counterpart, Windows Server 2008 R2, was released at the same time. Windows 7 was primarily intended to be an incremental upgrade to the operating system, intending to address Windows Vista's critical reception (such as performance improvements), while maintaining hardware and software compatibility. Windows 7 continued improvements on Windows Aero (the user interface introduced in Windows Vista) with the addition of a redesigned taskbar that allows applications to be "pinned" to it, and new window management features. Other new features were added to the operating system, including libraries, the new file sharing system Homegroup, and support for multitouch input. A new "Action Centre" interface was also added to provide an overview of system security and maintenance information, and tweaks were made to the User Account Control system to make it less intrusive. Windows 7 also shipped with updated versions of several stock applications, including Internet Explorer, Windows Media Player, and Windows Media Centre.

PHP

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited to server-side web development, in which case PHP generally runs on a web server. Any PHP code in a requested file is executed by the PHP runtime, usually to create dynamic web page content or dynamic images used on websites or elsewhere. It can also be used for command-line scripting and client-side graphical user interface (GUI) applications. PHP can be deployed on most web servers, many operating systems and platforms, and can be used with many relational database management systems (RDBMS). Most web hosting providers support PHP for use by their clients. It is available free of charge, and the PHP Group provides the complete source code for users to build, customize and extend for their own use.

MySQL

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.

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.

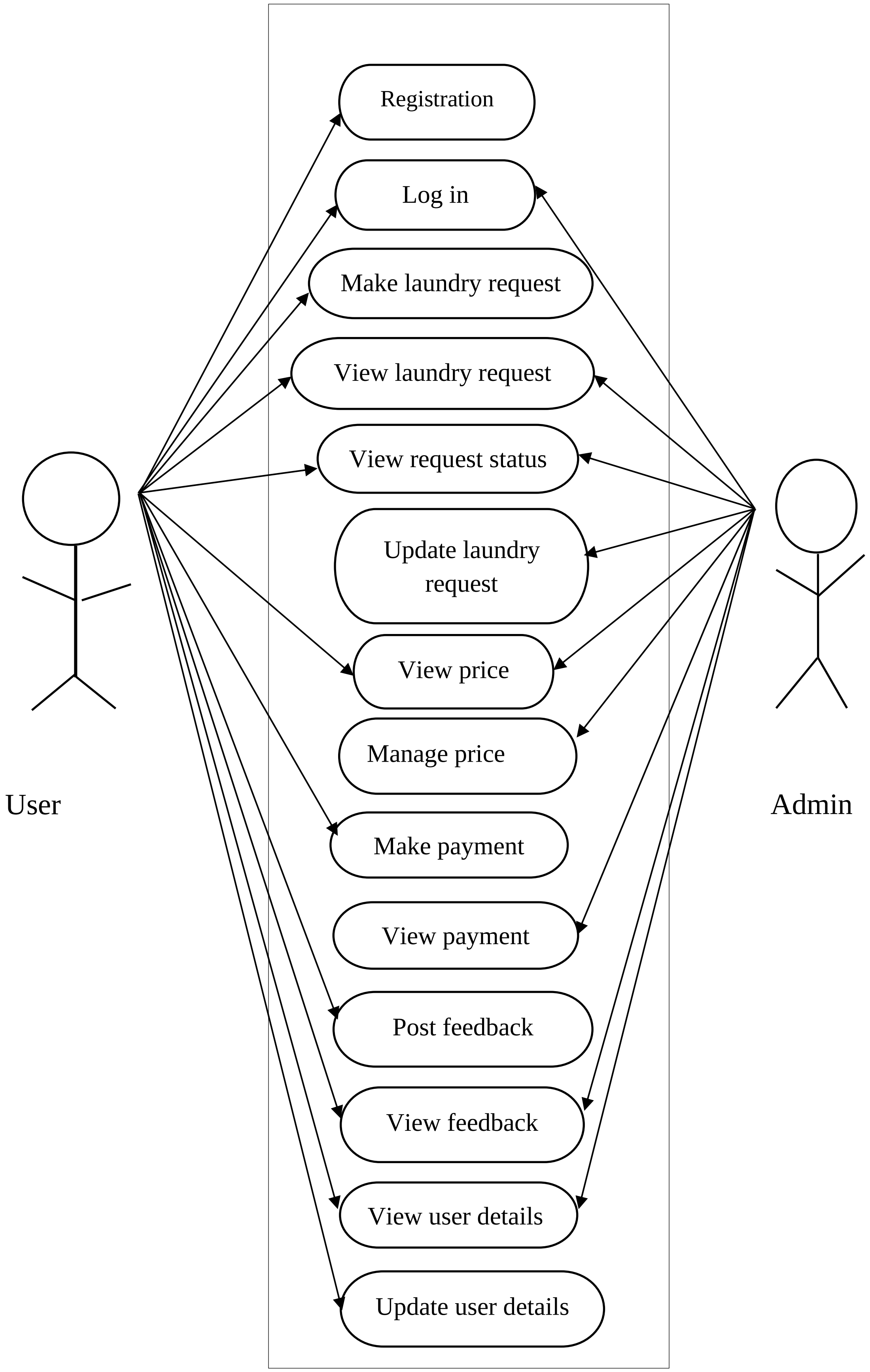
WAMP

WampServer refers to a software stack for the Microsoft Windows operating system, created by Romain Bourdon and consisting of the Apache web server, OpenSSL for SSL support, MySQL database and PHP programming language.

WAMP is an acronym that stands for Windows, Apache, MySQL, and PHP. It’s a software stack which means installing WAMP installs **Apache**, **MySQL**, and PHP on your operating system (Windows in the case of WAMP). Even though you can install them separately, they are usually bundled up, and for a good reason too.

What’s good to know is that WAMP derives from **LAMP** (the L stands for Linux). The only difference between these two is that WAMP is used for Windows, while LAMP – for Linux based operating systems.

2.4 USE CASE DIAGRAM

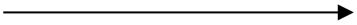


2.5 DATAFLOW DIAGRAM

The DFD also known as bubble chart. It is a simple graphical formalism that can be used to represent a system in terms of the input data to the system, various processing carried out on these data and the output data generated by the system.

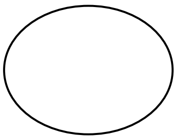
Data flow diagram (DFD) is used to show how data flows through the system and the processes that transform the input data into output. Data flow diagrams are a way of expressing system requirements in a graphical manner. Four simple notations are used to complete a DFD. The notations are given below:

DATA FLOW



A directed arc or an arrow is used as a Data Flow Symbol. This represents the data flow occurring between two processes or between an external entity and a process; in direction of the Data Flow Arrow. Data flow Symbols are annotated with corresponding data names.

PROCESS



A function is represented using a circle. This symbol is called a process or a bubble. Bubbles are annotated with the names of corresponding functions.

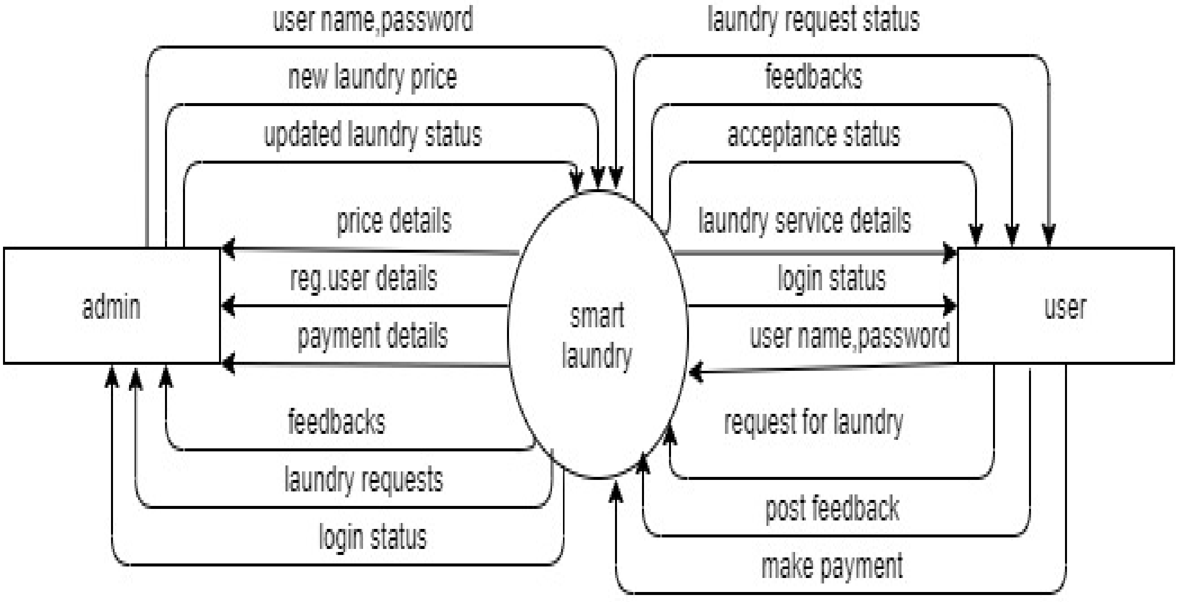
EXTERNAL ENTITY

An external entity such as a user, project manager etc. is represented by a rectangle. The external entities are essentially those physical entities external to the application system, which interact with the system by inputting data to the system or by consuming the data produced by the system. In addition to the human users the external entity symbols can be used to represent external hardware and software such as application software.

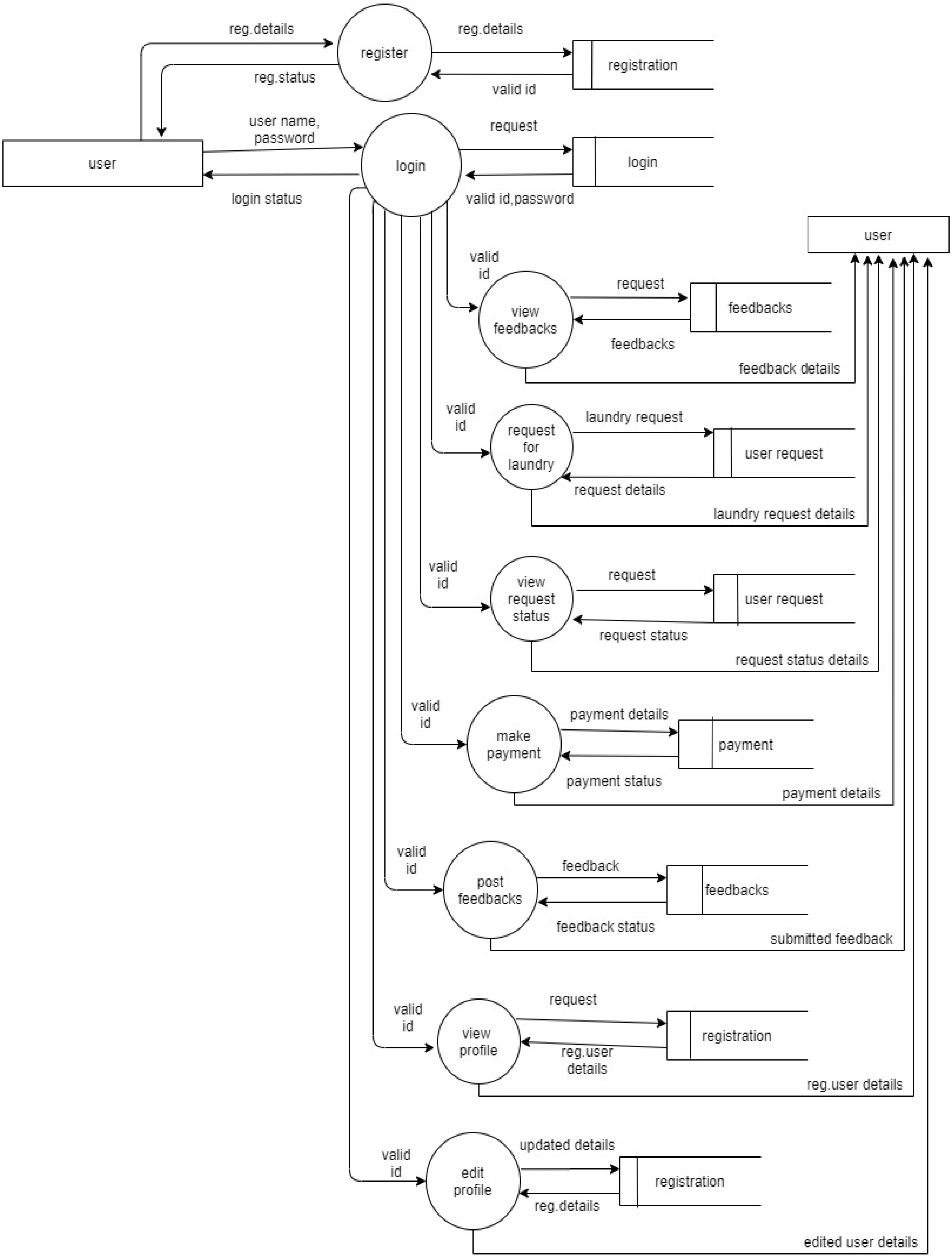
DATA STORE

A Data Store represents a logical file; it is represented using two parallel lines. A logical file can represent either Data Store Symbol, which can represent either data structure or a physical file on disk. Each data store is connected to a process by means of a Data Flow Symbol. The direction of the Data Flow Arrow shows whether data is being read from or written into a Data Store. An arrow flowing in or out of a data store implicitly represents the entire area of the Data Store and hence arrows connecting to a data store need not be annotated with the names of the corresponding data items.

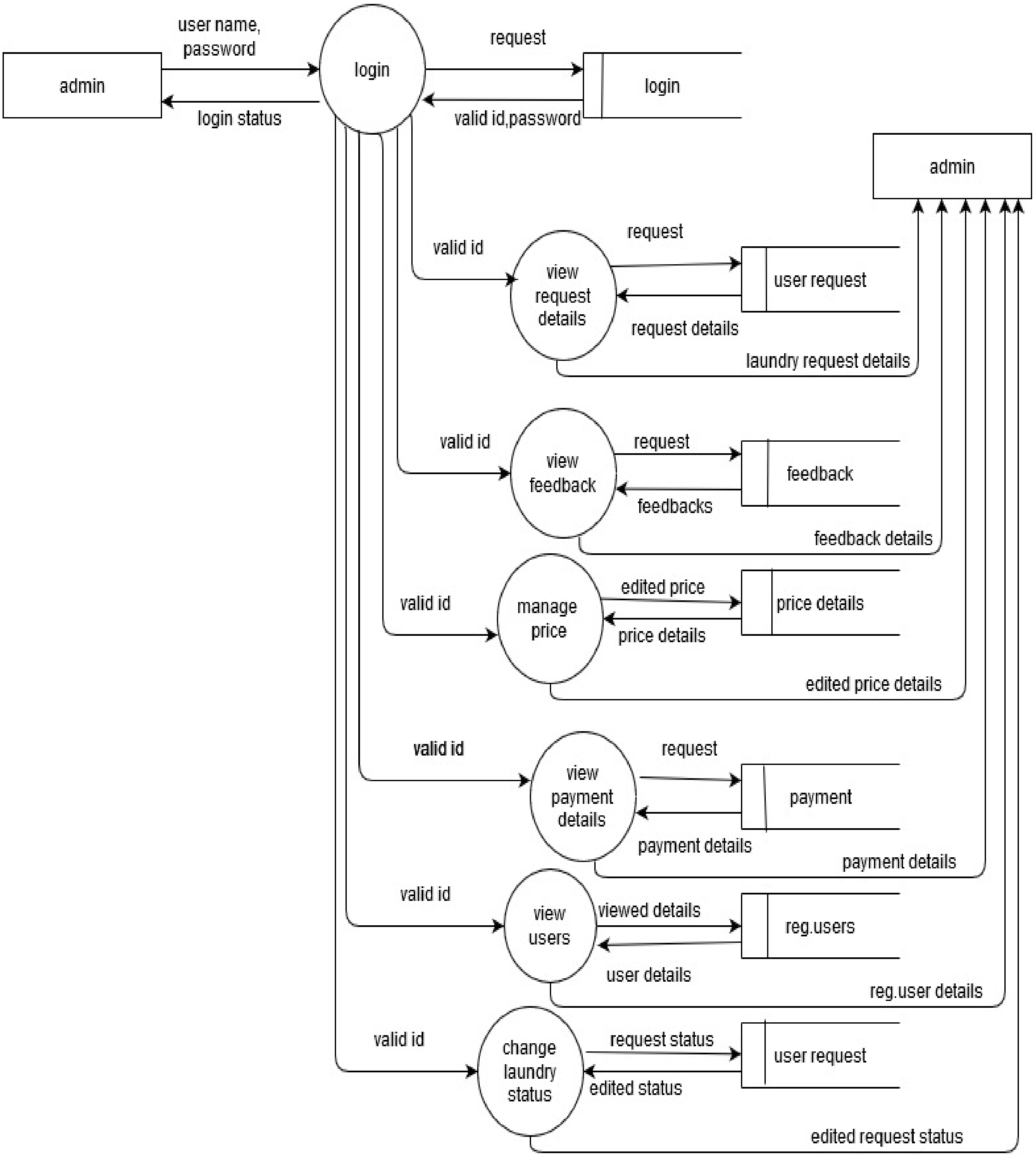
2.5.1 CONTEXT LEVEL DIAGRAM



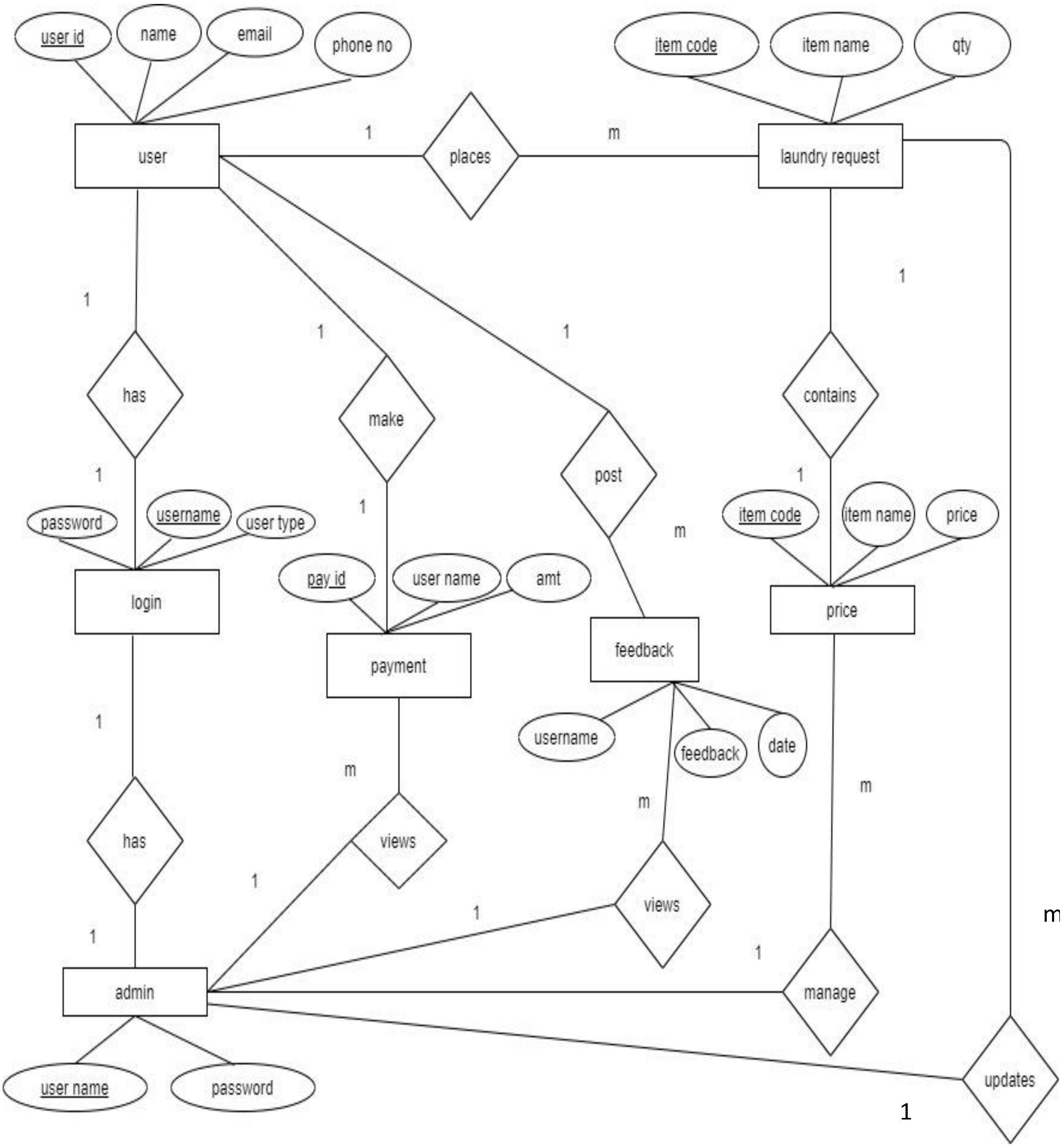
2.5.2 FIRST LEVEL DATA FLOW DIAGRAM FOR CUSTOMER



2.5.4 FIRST LEVEL DATA FLOW DIAGRAM FOR ADMIN



2.6 ER DIAGRAM



SYSTEM DESIGN

3. SYSTEM DESIGN

The “Smart Laundry” is being developed to record the details of customers, request details, feedback details etc... System design is the process of defining the architecture, components, modules, interfaces and data for a system to satisfy specified requirements. It is a solution to a “how to” approach compared to system analysis which is a “what is” orientation. It translates the system requirements into ways of making them operational.

The system is being designed in such a way that all the operations handled in the “Smart Laundry” is easily maintained and can be used by any advertising agencies to automate the system.
Presently the records are not computerized and require more manpower.

After analysing the existing system in detail and identified the problem areas and alternative solutions have been studied the next step is design the system that is selected after the analysis conducted during the study phase. The design phase focuses on the detailed implementation of the system recommended in the feasibility study. The proposed system overcomes the existing system problems.

The system which is in making is developed by working on two different modules such as user management and administration and combining them to work as a single unit. That single unit is the one which is known as the new software. We go through the different design strategies to design the system we are talking about. In the input design we decide which type of input screens are going to be used for the system in making. In the output design we decide the output screens and the tables that will be used to give the output and in the database design we decide what all tables will be required and what all fields will be there in those tables.

3.1 STRUCTURED DESIGN METHODOLOGIES

Design methodology refers to the development of a system or method for a unique situation. Design methodology stresses the use of brainstorming to encourage innovative ideas and collaborative thinking to work through each proposed idea and arrive at the best solution. Meeting the needs and requirements of the end user is the most critical concern. To employ design methodology various analyses and testing have been done so as to meet the desired user needs. Every input that the user input is being tested in this software. That means the validity of each data is being checked and if found invalid necessary warning and prompting messages are displayed. The output forms are also tested in detail to see whether the desired output is met or not. Also, the output forms are made clearer and more meaningful for the user to understand.

3.2 USER INTERFACE DESIGN

User interface design is one of the major functions in developing a system. It is a good understanding of the user needs very clearly. Because the user is the person who has to interact with system being developed. So that it should seek the needs of the user before developing it. The system is designed in a very user-friendly manner that makes the user with little knowledge of computer and of the organization can work very easily with the system.

The input forms that are used to enter the data are made clearer and easier to understand. Every time the user enters data the system is designed to check the validity of the data and if found as invalid meaningful prompting and warning messages are displayed. This makes the user comfortable to interact with the system.

Also, when a user login to the system it checks the username and password entered to see whether it is valid user or not. It ensures security of the system and database. The data storage and data processing are made more efficient so that accurate results are being displayed on the output forms. And also, the retrieval of specific records as demanded by the user is made very faster that saves the user time. The input forms for the project is given in Appendix B for reference.

Main Input Forms are as follows: -

Login: This form is used to enter the details of login. The details include username and password

Customer registration: This form is used to enter the customer details. It may include customer name, address, phone number etc…

Request form: This form includes the details of laundry request. It may include item name, quantity, pick up date etc

Feedback: This form includes the feedback that can be given and viewed

3.3 OUTPUT DESIGN

Output design is used to provide outputs to the users of the system. Computer output is the most important direct source of information to the user. Efficient intelligible output design improves the system relationships with the user and help in decision making major form of the output is the hardcopy from the printer and the screen reports. The output devices to consider depend on factors such as compatibility of the devices with the system, expected print quality and number of copies needed.

Here, in this case, I make use of forms which contains the tables to show the outputs of the processed data. The output design has been done so that the results of processing should be communicated to the user. Effective output design will improve the clarity and performance of outputs. Output is the main reason for developing the system and the basis on which they will evaluate the usefulness of the application. Output design phase of the system is concerned with the Convergence of information to the end user in a friendly manner. The output design should be efficient, intelligible so that system relationship with the end user is improved and thereby enhancing the process of decision making. The output forms for the project are given in Appendix B for reference.

The major output forms are as follows:

Feedback details: This form shows the feedback given by various customers.

Request details: This form shows the request status and details of laundry request.

The major output reports are as follows:

Users Report: This report shows the total number of customers registered into the system.

Feedback Report: This report shows the total feedbacks given by the customer.

Payment Report: This report shows the payment details of all the customers.

The reports for the project are given in Appendix C for reference.

3.4 DATABASE DESIGN

A database is a collection of interrelated data stored within minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. It is a process of designing the database file, which is the key source of the information in the system. The objective of database is to design is to provide storage and it contributes to the overall efficiency of the system. The file should properly design and planned for collection, accumulation, editing and retrieving the required information.

3.4.1 DATA & INTEGRITY CONSTRAINTS

The primary objective of a database design is fast response time to inquiries, more information at low cost, control of redundancy, clarity and ease of use, accuracy and integrity of the system, fast recovery and availability of powerful end-user languages. The theme behind a database is to handle information as an integrated whole thus the main objective is to make information as access easy, quick, inexpensive and flexible for the users. In this project, we mainly concentrated into relational databases.

Relational database stores data in tables, which is turn, are composed of rows also known as records, columns also known as fields. The fields in the relational model are: -

Primary Key

The key which is uniquely identify records. They also notify the not null constraints.

Foreign Key

The key which reference the primary key, is the data inserted in the primary key column of the table.

Normalization

After the conceptual level, the next level of process of database design to organize the database structure into a good shape called Normalization. The normalization simplifies the entries, removing redundancies from the system data and finally builds a data structure, which is both flexible and adaptable to the system. The different normal forms obtained during the database design are given below:

In the database design, we create a database with different tables that is used to store the data. We normalize the data in the table. **Database normalization** is the process of organizing the fields and tables in a relational database to minimize redundancy and dependency. Normalization usually involves dividing large tables into smaller (and less redundant) tables and defining relationships between them. The objective is to isolate data so that additions, deletions, and modifications of a field can be made in just one table and then propagated through the rest of the database via the defined relationships. In the project I have made used of the 3rd normal form, Third Normal Form (3NF) is a property of database tables. A relation is in third normal form if it is in Second Normal Form and there are no functional (transitive) dependencies between two (or more) non-primary key attributes. The overall objective in the development of database technology has been to treat data as an organizational resource and as an integrated whole. Database Management System allows data to be protected and organized separately from other resources. Database is an integrated collection of data. This is the difference between logical and physical data.

In my project, I have made use of tables which are stored in the database named miniproject. The tables are used to store the values that are generated by the application.

3.4 TABLE DESIGN

Table No:1

Table Name: user_ register

Description: To store User details

User_id	Int	Primary key
name	Varchar []	
email	Varchar []	Foreign key
Phone no	Varchar []	
address	Varchar []	
Date of laundry	Date	
landmark	Varchar []	

Table No:2

Table Name: user_ login

Description: To store login values

Username	Varchar []	Primary key
Password	Varchar []	
User type	Varchar []	

Table No:3

Table Name: user_ request

Description: To store customer's request details

Email	Varchar []	Primary key
Pick up date	Date	
Item code	Varchar []	Foreign key
Item name	Varchar []	
Qty	Int	
status	Varchar []	

Table No:4

Table Name: user_ feedback

Description: To store customer's feedback

User_id	int	Primary key
Username	Varchar []	
Date of feedback	Date	
feedback	Varchar []	

<u>Table No:5</u>

Table Name: price details

Description: To store prices

Item code	Varchar []	Primary key
Item name	Varchar []	
price	Int	

<u>Table No:6</u>

Table Name: payment

Description: To store payment details

Payment id	int	Primary key
email	Varchar (20)	
amount	int	
status	Varchar (20)	

CODING

4.CODING

When considered as a step-in software engineering, coding is viewed as a natural consequence of design. However, programming language characteristics and coding style can profoundly affect software quality and maintainability. The coding step translates a detail design representation into a programming language realization. The translation process continues when a compiler accepts source code as input and produces machine-independent object code as output. The initial translation step in detail design to programming language is a primary concern in the software engineering context. Improper interpretation of a detail design specification can lead to erroneous source code. Style is an important attribute of source code and can determine the intelligibility of a program. The elements of a style include internal documentation, methods for data declaration, procedures for statement construction, and I/O coding and declaration. In all cases, simplicity and clarity are key characteristics. An offshoot of coding style is the execution time and/or memory efficiency that is achieved. Coding is the phase in which we actually write programs using a programming language. In the coding phase, design must be translated into a machine-readable form. If design is performed in a detailed manner, coding can be accomplished mechanistically. It was the only recognized development phase in early or unsystematic development processes, but it is just one of several phases in a waterfall process. The output of this phase is an implemented and tested collection of modules.

In my project, I have made use of the PHP to code the whole project and have made use of the MySQL server to act as a database to store the results of the processed data which is the output of the project. The coding for the project is given in Appendix B for reference.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY

5.IMPLEMENTATION OF SECURITY

The software quality assurance is comprised of a variety of tasks associated with seven major activities.

- Application of technical methods
- Conduct of formal technical reviews.
- Software testing.
- Enforcement of standards.
- Record keeping and reporting.

The quality begins with a set of technical methods and tools that help the analyst to achieve high quality specification and the designer to develop high quality design. The next activity involves assessment for quality for the design that is created which is the formal technical review. Software testing combines a multi-step strategy with a series of test case design methods that help ensure effective error detection.

5.1 DATA SECURITY

The software maintains a well-organized database for storing the details that are provided by the user. This helps us to eliminate the entering of invalid data. Data is not accessible to unauthorized users. The system analyst will provide the test data, specially designed to show that the system will operate successfully in all its aspects and produce expected results under expected conditions. Preparation of test data and the checking of results should be carried out in conjunction with the appropriate users and operational departments. Also, the extent to which the system should be tested must be planned.

5.2 USER AND ACCESS RIGHTS

Admin: She/he will be having all the control of the system and admin can view all the records in the software.

Customer: She/he will enter/modify the personal details, give requests and give feedback.

SYSTEM TESTING

6.SYSTEM TESTING

System testing is the stage of implementation highly aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before the live operation commences. Testing is vital to the success of the system. The primary objective of testing is to derive a set of tests that has the highest like hood for uncovering defects in then software. The system test in implementation should conform that all is correct and an opportunity to show the users that the system works as expected. It accounts the largest percentage of technical effort in the software development process. Testing phase in the development cycle validates the code against the functional specification

The performance of the system is measured in this phase. Testing is a set activity that can be planned and conducted systematically. Testing begins at the module level and works towards the integration of entire computers-based systems. Nothing is complete without testing, as it is vital success of the system. The testing can be a set of verification and validation process.

Verification is the process to make sure the product satisfies the conditions imposed at the start of the development phase. In other words, to make sure the product behaves the way we want it to.

Two types of Validations are present, that are

- Client-side validation
- Server-side validation

Client-Side Validation

Client-side validation is something that will happen on users' browser. The validation will occur before the data gets posted back to server. It is a good idea to have client-side validation as the user gets to know what needs to be changed immediately. JavaScript is most widely used to perform client-side validation.

Server-Side Validation

Server-side validation occurs at server. The benefit of having server-side validation is that if the user somehow bypasses the client-side validation (accidentally or deliberately), then we can catch the problem on the server side. So, having server-side validation provides more security and ensures that no invalid data gets processed by the application. Server-side validation is done by writing our custom logic for validating all the input.

The different types of testing are as follows:

1.1 Whitebox Testing

White box testing (also known as Clear box testing, Open box testing, Glass box testing, Transparent box testing, Code-Based testing or Structural testing) is a testing technique that takes into account the internal mechanism of a system. In order to perform white box testing on an application, the tester needs to possess knowledge of the internal working of the code, white box testing is often used for verification.

1.2 Black box Testing

Black box testing is a testing technique that ignores the internal mechanism of the system and focuses on the output generated against any input and execution of the system. It is also called functional testing. Black box testing is often used for validation.

6.1 Unit Testing

Unit testing is the testing of an individual unit or group of related units. It falls under the class of white box testing. It is often done by the programmer to test that the unit he/she has implemented is producing expected output against given input.

6.2 Integration Testing

Integration testing is testing in which a group of components are combined to produce output. Also, the interaction between software and hardware is tested in integration testing if software and hardware components have any relation. It may fall under both white box testing and black box testing.

6.3 User Acceptance Testing

Acceptance testing is often done by the customer to ensure that the delivered product meets the requirements and works as the customer expected. It falls under the class of black box testing.

The “Smart laundry” was tested and found to be working as expected. There was no abnormal behaviour reported during the testing of the program. Testing is a method by which we try reducing the testing efforts and bringing out the maximum output. Testing helps us in knowing whether the logical assumptions that we have taken for the system are correct, and if they are correct, we have obtained our goal. We test the system to know the errors, to check the validity of the information, to also group the modules with the aim that we meet the system requirements according to the system needs.

Testing is vital to the success of the system. System testing makes logical assumption that if all the parts of the system are correct, we have achieved the mission successfully. System testing is the stage of implementation that is aimed at assuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before the live operation commences.

6.4 Test Case Design

Function tested	**Test condition**	**Expected result**	**Actual result**	**Status**
Name	Entered non characters	Not allowed	Not allowed	Pass
Phone number	Entered more than 10 digits	Not allowed	Not allowed	Pass
Login	Invalid username or password	Not allowed	Not allowed	Pass
E-mail	Entered invalid e-mail	Not allowed	Not allowed	Pass

6.5 Test Report and Debugging

Testing means verifying correct behaviour. Testing can be done at all stages of module development: requirements analysis, interface design, algorithm design, implementation, and integration with other modules. In the following, attention will be directed at implementation testing. Implementation testing is not restricted to execution testing. An implementation can also be tested using correctness proofs, code tracing, and peer reviews, as described below.

Debugging is a cyclic activity involving execution testing and code correction. The testing that is done during debugging has a different aim than final module testing. Final module testing aims to demonstrate correctness, whereas testing during debugging is primarily aimed at locating errors. This difference has a significant effect on the choice of testing strategies.

- **Report error conditions immediately** - Much debugging time is spent zeroing in on the cause of errors. The earlier an error is detected, the easier it is to find the cause. If an incorrect module state is detected as soon as it arises then the cause can often be determined with minimal effort. If it is not detected until the symptoms appear in the client interface then may be difficult to narrow down the list of possible causes.

- **Maximize useful information and ease of interpretation** - It is obvious that maximizing useful information is desirable, and that it should be easy to interpret. Ease of interpretation is important in data structures. Some module errors cannot easily be detected by adding code checks because they depend on the entire structure. Thus, it is important to be able to display the structure in a form that can be easily scanned for correctness.

- **Minimize useless and distracting information** - Too much information can be as much of a handicap as too little. If you have to work with a printout that shows entry and exit from every procedure in a module then you will find it very difficult to find the first place where something went wrong. Ideally, module execution state reports should be issued only when an error has occurred. As a general rule, debugging information that says "the problem is here" should be preferred in favour of reports that say "the problem is not here".

- **Avoid complex one-use testing code** - One reason why it is counterproductive to add module correctness checks for errors that involve the entire structure is that the code to do so can be quite complex. It is very discouraging to spend several hours debugging a problem, only to find that the error was in the debugging code, not the module under test. Complex testing code is only practical if the difficult parts of the code are reusable.

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

AND

MAINTENANCE

7.SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION AND MAINTENANCE

Implementation is the stage in the project where the theoretical stage is turned into a working system and is giving confidence on the new system for the users that it will work efficiently and effectively. It involves care full planning, Investigation of the current system and its constraints on implementation, design of methods to achieve the changeover, an evaluation, of change over methods. Apart from planning, major task of preparing the implementation are education and training of users. The more complex system being implemented, the more involved will be the system analysis and the design effort required just for implementation. An implementation coordinating committee based on policies of individual organization has been appointed. The implementation process begins with preparing a plan for the implementation of the system.

Implementation is the final and important phase. The most critical stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the users confidence that the new system will work and be effectives. The system can be implemented only after thorough testing is done and if it is found to be working according to the specification. This method also offers the greatest security since the old system can take over if the errors are found or inability to handle certain type of transactions while using the new system. The implementation process begins with preparing the plan for the implementation of the system. Once the planning has been completed, the major effort in the computer department is to ensure that the programs in the system are working properly.

The following are the steps involved in the implementation plan:

- Test system with sample data
- Detection and correction of errors
- Make the necessary changes in the system
- Check the existing system
- Installation of hardware and software utilities
- Training and involvement of user personals

SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

8. SCOPE OF PROJECT

The “Smart laundry” is a desktop application project, which is developed with an intention for booking our laundry and make our work easier.

The “Smart laundry” is a time-saving and efficient project. The System can use it to efficiently store all the data in a secure database. It is less prone to errors as the program checks the data entered before saving it to database. If it finds any data to be unsatisfactory it shows a warning to the user to correct the error.

It is extremely simple to use and quite powerful at the same time. It takes the load off the customer and admin in the “Smart laundry”. The system is very flexible and changes can be made without much difficulty. The future extension in the system can be made in such a way that addition of new modules can be done without much difficulty. The reconstruction of the system will increase the flexibility of the system.

Our main aim of the project is to complete the laundry request of the customers within the time and to reduce human efforts. The user can maintain all the records about the requests, feedback, customers etc and save it in the database. The goals that wish to be achieved are:

1. System manages to save all the user records accurately and computerized.
2. System able to avoid the data redundancy of customer’s request details.
3. System able to display request details and feedback history

FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

9.FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The project developed using PHP and MySQL, based on the requirement specification of the user and analysis of the existing system, with flexibility for future enhancements. Any system which has been in use for a number of years gradually decays and become less effective because of change in environment to which it has to be adapted. For the time being it is possible to overcome problems by amendments and minor modifications to acknowledge the need of fundamental changes.

“Smart laundry” satisfies the requirements of the management. The system is developed in a user-friendly manner. It has one module for manipulating the database. The application can be enhanced in the future with the needs of the management. The database and the information can be updated to the latest coming versions. There are also possibilities for enhancing and further developing the project with the latest information and needs of the management, since the coding are in procedural block formats, altering the code is also made easy.

All the functions have been done carefully and successfully in the software, and if any development is necessary, in future it can be done without affecting the design by adding additional modules to the system. Some of the enhancements that can increase the value of this application are the following:

- The entire process of the firm can be computerized.
- It can be integrated with the web for universal access.
- Upgrading the performance: This system is now implemented at the client machine only but as a future enhancement we can modify the system in such a way to make it work on a client- server network. The system can be even more enhanced by making it an internet-based system.

CONCLUSION

10.CONCLUSION

The project “Smart laundry” has been created with the intention of providing a user with application which will suffice all needs for the details and other updates. All the requirements specifications were followed as far as possible and few additional features were added that can make the application more user friendly and less complicated. The project was successfully completed within the time span allotted. All the modules are tested separately and put together to form the main system. Finally, the system is tested with real data and it worked successfully. Thus, the system has fulfilled the entire objective defined.

The project “Smart laundry” has been developed with the proper guidance from the client. A fully-fledged user manual for this system is provided to the user for future working and functional references. I hope the “Smart laundry” fulfils all the needs in possible manner. The system has been developed in an interactive manner; the reports generated by the system are clear and legible. The system is flexible, user friendly and has its own full data security and all data recovery facility.

“Smart laundry” not only provides an opportunity to the agency to enhance their client satisfaction, but also can increase the profitability of the organization. This would improve the response or demands of client because it automates the process of collecting, collating and retrieving information

The Major Advantages Are:

- Easy retrieval of data available in database.
- Quick implementation of results.
- Very user friendly.
- Does not require large amount of memory.
- Very less manual work is needed.
- Very cost effective

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11.BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX -I

CODING

User-registration

```
<html><body>
<form method="post"> <table class="table">
   <tr>
   <td>Name</td><td><input type="text" required name="t1"></td></tr>
   <tr>
   <td>Email</td><td><input type="email" required name="t2"></td></tr>
   <tr>
   <td>Phone</td><td><input type="text" required name="t3"></td></tr>
   <tr>
   <td>Address</td><td><input type="textarea" required name="t4"></td></tr>
   <tr>
   <td>Request date</td><td><input type="date" required name="t5"></td></tr>
   <tr>
   <td>Landmark</td><td><input type="text" required name="t6"></td></tr>
   <tr>
   <td>Password</td><td><input type="password" required name="t7"></td></tr>
   <tr>
   <td></td><td><input type="submit" name="b1"></td></tr>
   </table>
   </form>
   <?php
   include "dbconnection.php";
   if(isset($_REQUEST["b1"]))
   {
        //echo"inside button";

        $name=$_POST["t1"];

        $email=$_POST["t2"];

        $phone=$_POST["t3"];

        $address=$_POST["t4"];

        $date=$_POST["t5"];

        $msg=$_POST["t6"];

        $password=$_POST["t7"];

        $qry="insert into
user_register(user_name,email,phone_no,address,date_of_laundry,comments)
values('$name','$email','$phone','$address','$date','$msg')";

mysqli_query($con,$qry);

        $qry2="insert into user_login values('$email','$password','User')";

            mysqli_query($con,$qry2);

    }

?>

</body></html>
```

User login

```
<?php

session_start();

include "userheader.php";

include "dbconnection.php";

?>

<html>

<head> <style>

     body{
            background-image: url(images/images.jpeg);

            background-size:100%;

            height:360%;

            background-color:#9e9e9e7a;

       }

      </style></head>

<body bgcolor="#9e9e9e7a">

</div>

         <div class="col-md-6 col-sm-6 gallery-grids2">

                  <h3 class="sub-tittle-agileits"><span>W</span>elcome <span>T</span>o
<span>L</span>aundy</h3></div>

   <form method="post">

   <table class="table"align="center">

   <tr>

   <br><br><br>

   <td>Username </td><td><input type="text" required name="t1"></td>

   </tr> <tr>

   <td>Password </td><td><input type="password" required name="t2"></td>

   </tr><tr>

   <td</td><td><input type="submit" name="b1" value="LOGIN"></td>

   </tr> </table>

   </form>

   <h4>forgot password? </h4>

     <?php

   if(isset($_REQUEST["b1"]))

   {
      $uname=$_POST["t1"];

      $pass=$_POST["t2"];

      $qry="select user_type from user_login where user_name='$uname' and
password='$pass'";

      $res=mysqli_query($con,$qry);

      $data=mysqli_fetch_assoc($res);

      $_SESSION["user_name"]=$uname;

      if($data["user_type"]=='User')

      {

         echo '<script>window.location.href="user_dashboard.php";</script>';

      }

      else if($data["user_type"]=='admin')

      {

         echo '<script>window.location.href="admin_dashboard.php";</script>';

      }

           else{

         echo"<script>alert('invalid username or password')</script>"

      }

   }

   ?>

</body>

</html>
```

Order form

```
<html><head>

<style>

     body{
```

```
                background-image: url(images/clip.webp);
                background-size:100%;
            }
 table,th,td{
                font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
                border-collapse: collapse;
                text-align: left;
                padding:8px;
                font-size:larger;
            }
</style></head>
<body>
<center><h1>PLACE YOUR  ORDER</H1></center><br>
<form method="post">
 <table class="table"align="center">
    <tr>    <td>Pick up date</td><td><input type="date" name="t1"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Item Code</td><td><input type="text" name="t2"></td></tr>
    <tr><td>Item name</td><td><input type="text" name="t3"></td></tr>
    <tr><td>Number of items</td><td><input type="number" name="t4"></td></tr>
     </table>
   <center> <input type="submit" name="b1"><td><tr></center>
    </form>
  <?php
    session_start();
    include "dbconnection.php";
    $email=$_SESSION["user_name"];
    if(isset($_REQUEST["b1"]))
    {
       // echo"inside button";
        $dte=$_POST["t1"];
        $code=$_POST["t2"];
        $name=$_POST["t3"];
        $qty=$_POST["t4"];
        $qry="insert into user_request(email,pickup_date,item_code,item_name,qty,status)
values('$email','$dte','$code','$name','$qty','requested')";
        mysqli_query($con,$qry);
      echo '<script>alert("order placed sucessfully ")</script>';
       echo "<script>window.location.href='user_product_table.php';</script>";
    }
    ?>
</body></html>
<?php
session_start();
$email=$_SESSION["user_name"]
?>
```

Feedbacks

```
<html>
<head>
   <style>
       body{
           background-image: url(images/banner.jpg);
           background-repeat:no-repeat ;
```

```
            background-size: 100%;
            font-size: large;
        }
        </style><head>
<?php
session_start();
include "dbconnection.php";
$qry="select * from user_feedback";
$res=mysqli_query($con,$qry);
?>
<body>
<b><h2>FEEDBACKS</h2></b><br>
<?php
if(mysqli_num_rows($res)>0)
{
    while($row=mysqli_fetch_assoc($res))
    {
        echo "<b>"."NAME:"."</b>".$row['user_name']."<b>"."<br>"."<b>"."FEEDBACK DATE:"."</b>".$row['dateoffeedback']."<br>"."<b>"."FEEDBACK:"."</b>".$row['feedback'];
        echo "<br>"."<br>";
    }
}
else{
    echo "NO FEEDBACK YET";
}
?></body></html>
```

Manage price

```
<html>

<head>

<style>

   body {

         background-color:#e91e6329;

         background-size:800px 800px;

         height:1500px;

         width:1500px;

         background-repeat:no-repeat;

         background-position:center;

}

</style>

</head><body>

<?php

session_start();

include "dbconnection.php";

$code=$_GET["item_code"];

$qry="SELECT item_price FROM price_details WHERE item_code='$code'";

//echo $qry;

$res=mysqli_query($con,$qry);

$data=mysqli_fetch_assoc($res);

?>

<form method="post">

<table class="table">
```

```
  <th>new price :</th><td><input type="text" name="t5"  value="<?php echo
$data["item_price"]; ?>"></td>
    </tr></table>
<br><br><input type="submit" name="b1" value="Save changes">
</form>
<?php
   include 'dbconnection.php';
    if(isset($_REQUEST["b1"]))
  {
        //echo"inside button"
        $status=$_POST["t5"];
        $qry="UPDATE price_details set item_price='$status' where item_code='$code'";
             mysqli_query($con,$qry);
        echo '<script>alert(" updated successully ")</script>';
        echo
'<script>window.location.href="admin_viewprice.php?item_code='.$code.'";</script>';
  }
?>
</body></html>
```

User request details

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
    body {
        background-color:#e91e6329;
        background-size:800px 800px;
        height:1500px;
        width:1500px;
        background-repeat:no-repeat;
        background-position:center;
}
table,th,td{
             font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
                border:2px solid black;
               border-collapse: 2px solid black;
               border-collapse: collapse;
             text-align: left;
                padding:5px;
                width:30%;
                height:20%;
}
</style></head>
<body>
<table class="table">
<tr>
<th>pickup date</th>
<th>item code</th>
<th>item name</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>status</th>
</tr>
<?php
session_start();
```

```
    include "dbconnection.php";
$email=$_GET["email"];
$sql1="SELECT * FROM user_request where email='$email'";
$res1=mysqli_query($con,$sql1);
$num=mysqli_num_rows($res1);
while($data1=mysqli_fetch_assoc($res1))
{
 ?>
    <tr>
       <td><?php echo $data1["pickup_date"]; ?></td>
    <td><?php echo $data1["item_code"]; ?></td>
       <td> <?php echo $data1["item_name"]; ?></td>
      <td>  <?php echo $data1["qty"]; ?></td
<td><?php echo $data1["status"];?></td>
<!--
<td><a href="admin_updatestatus.php?email=<?php echo $email; ?>">change status</a>
-->
   <tr>
    <?php
}
?>
</table>
</body></html>
<?php
session_start();
?>
```

Product table

```
<?php
session_start();
include "userheader.php";
include "dbconnection.php";
?>
<html><head>
        <style>
                  table,th,td{
                font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
                border:2px solid black;
                border-collapse: 2px solid black;
                border-collapse: collapse;
                text-align: left;
                padding:1px;
                width:40%;
                height:15%;
                font-size:30;
            }
        </style> </head>
    <body>
    <div class="container">
                        <h4 class="tittles-w3agileits"> <center><span>P</span>rice
<span>D</span>etails</center></h4>
                        <div class="menu_w3ls_agile_top_section">
                                    <div class="ziehharmonika">
        </div></div></div>

        <?php

        $qry="SELECT item_code,item_name,item_price from price_details";

$res=mysqli_query($con,$qry);

?>

    <table align="center">

<tr>

<th><b>Item code</b></th><th><b> Item name</b></th><th><b>Price</b></th><th><b>Order</b></th></tr>

<?php

if(mysqli_num_rows($res)>0)

{

    while($data=mysqli_fetch_assoc($res))

    {

       echo '<tr><td>'.$data["item_code"].'</td><td>'.$data["item_name"].'</td><td>'.$data["item_price"].'</td><td><a href=user_addtocart.php?>Add to cart</a></td></tr>';

    }

}

?>

    </table>

  <center>  <a href="trybill.php" class="button-w3layouts hvr-rectangle-out" data-toggle="modal" >Submit your order</a></center>

    </body>

</html>
```

Payment details

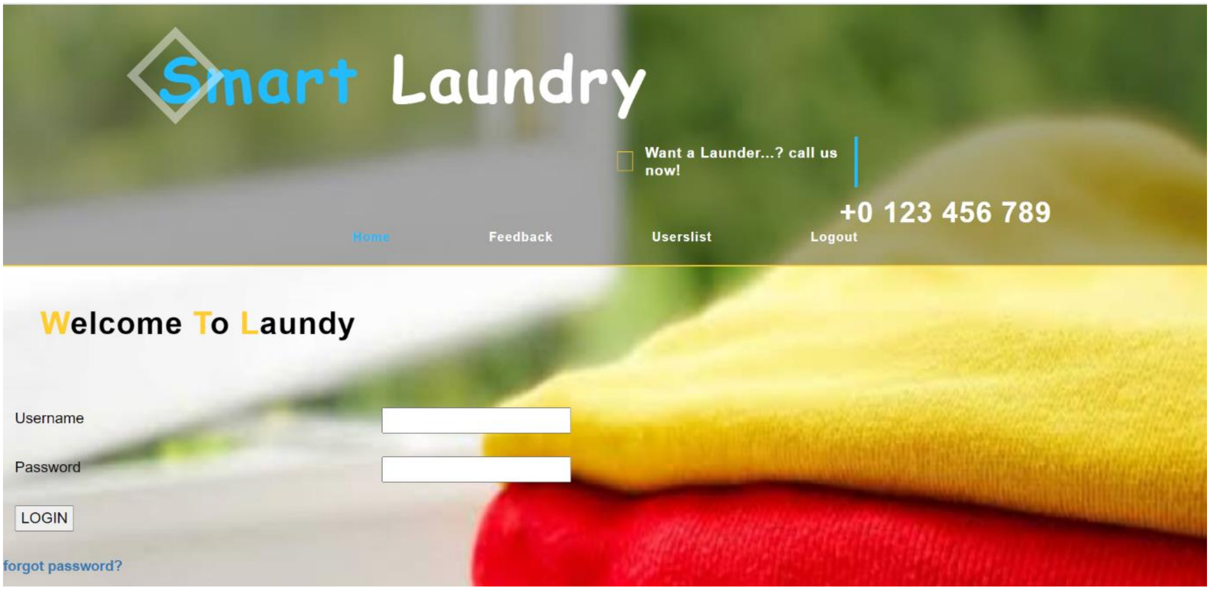
```
<html><style>
    body {
        background-image:url(images/ImgSml_PaymentGateway.jpg);
        background-size:1500px 1500px;
        height:900px;
        width:1500px;
        background-repeat:no-repeat;
        background-position:center;
}
h3{
    display:block;
    margin-left:100px;
    font-size:30px;
    font-weight:bold;
    color:black;
}
table,th,td{
                font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
                border:2px solid black;
                border-collapse: 2px solid black;
                border-collapse: collapse;
                text-align: left;
                padding:8px;
}
</style>
```

```
<?php include "dbconnection.php";

$qry="SELECT * from payment";

$res=mysqli_query($con,$qry);

?>

<h3><u>PAYMENT DETAILS</u></h3><br>

<table style="80%">

<tr>

<th><b>payment id</b></th><th><b> email</b></th><th><b>amount</b></th><th><b> status</b></th></tr>

<?php

if(mysqli_num_rows($res)>0)

{

    while($data=mysqli_fetch_assoc($res))

    {

       echo '<tr><td>'.$data["pay_id"].'</td><td>'.$data["user_name"].'</td><td>'.$data["amount"].'</td><td>'.$data["status"].'</td></tr>';

    }


}

?>

</table>

<br><br>

</html>
```

APPENDIX-II

FORMS

Login form



Welcome To Laundy

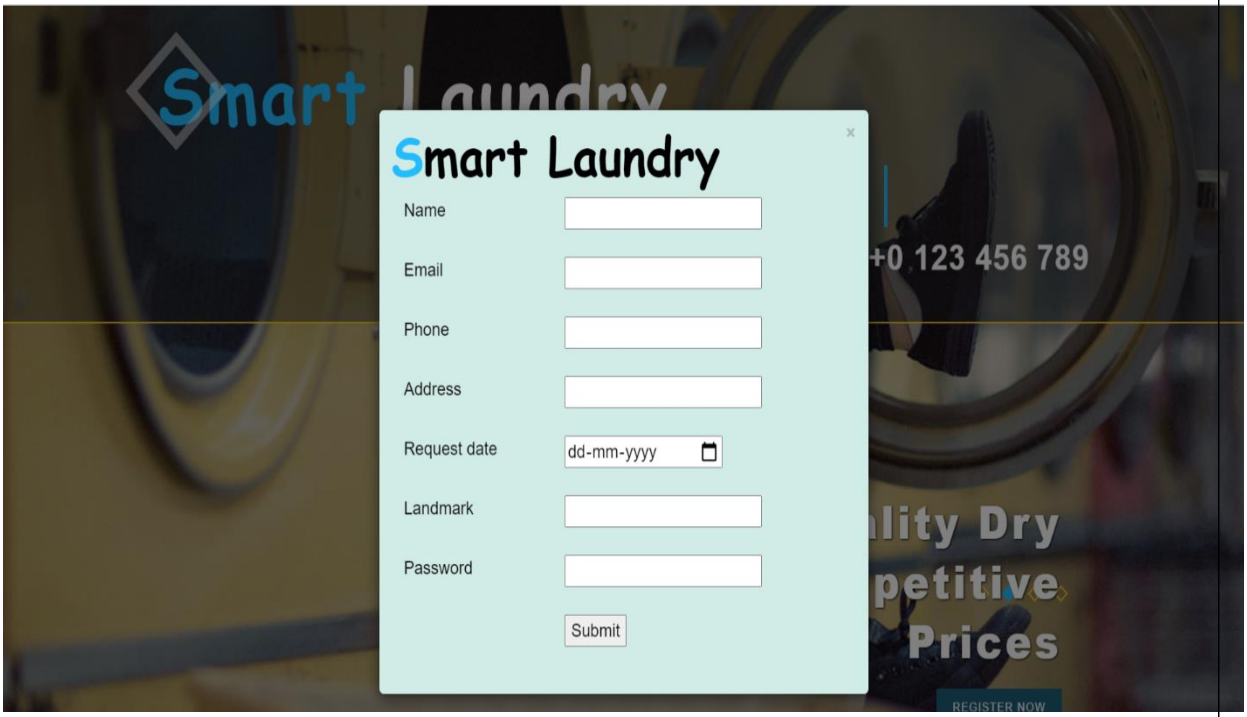
Username

Password

LOGIN

forgot password?

Customer registration



Smart Laundry

Name

Email

Phone

Address

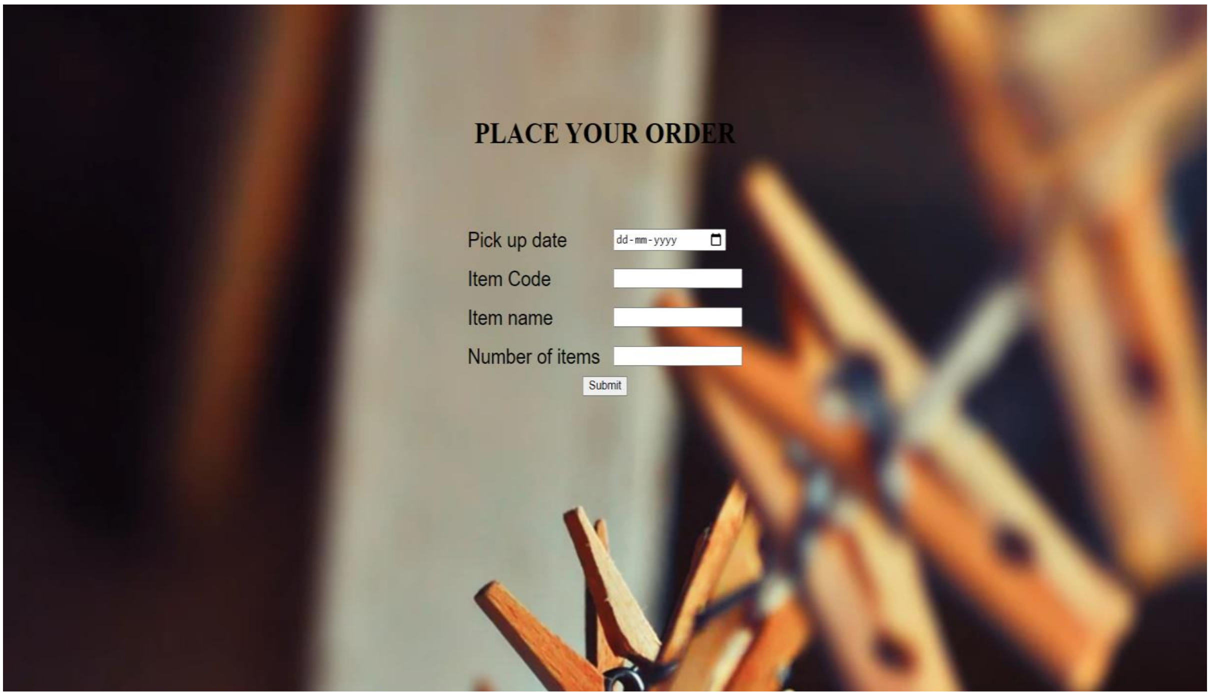
Request date dd-mm-yyyy

Landmark

Password

Submit

Request form



PLACE YOUR ORDER

Pick up date dd-mm-yyyy

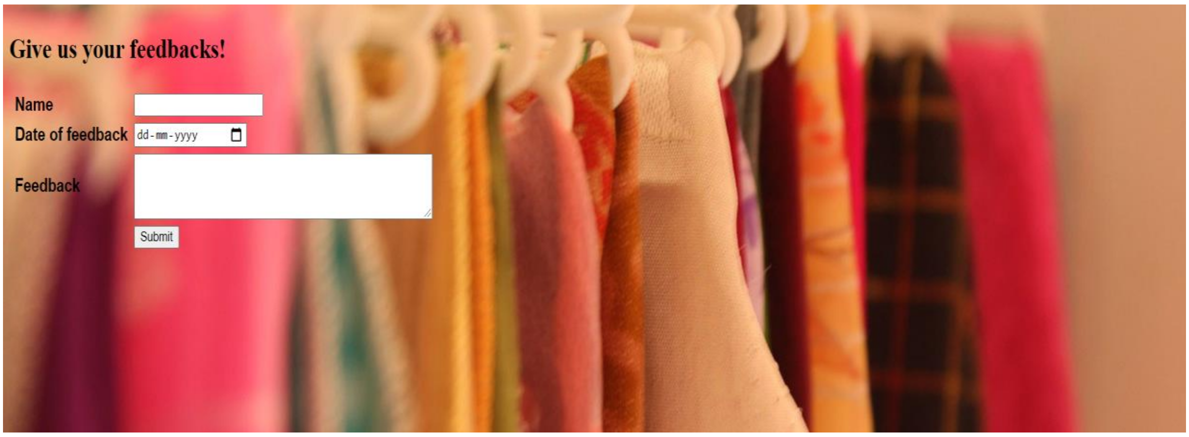
Item Code

Item name

Number of items

Submit

Feedback



Give us your feedbacks!

Name

Date of feedback dd-mm-yyyy

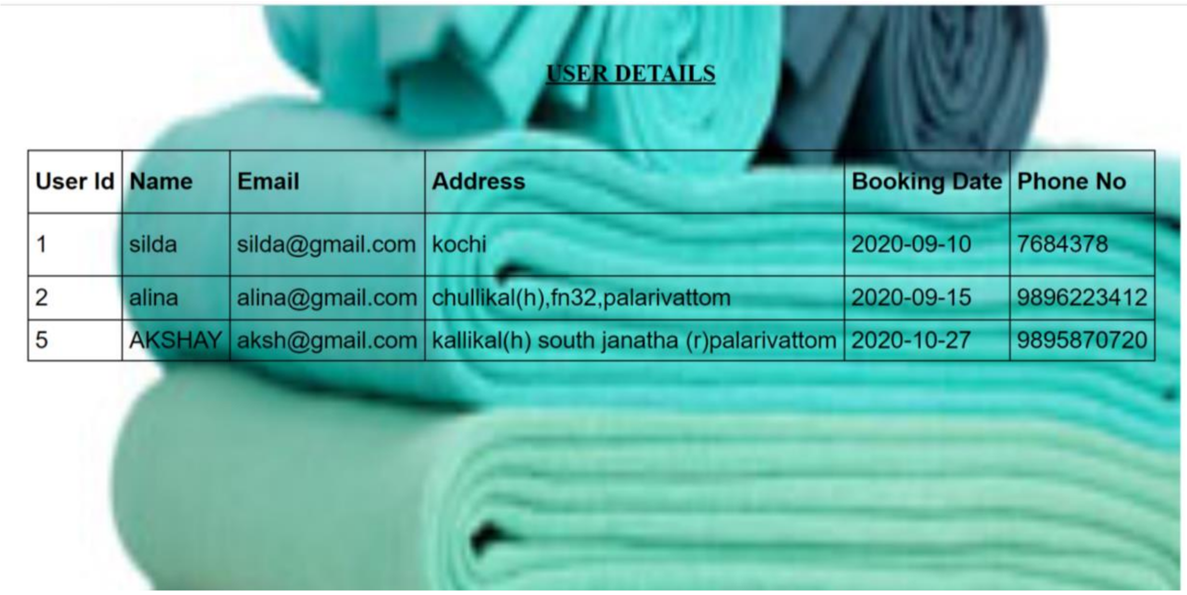
Feedback

Submit

APPENDIX- III

REPORTS

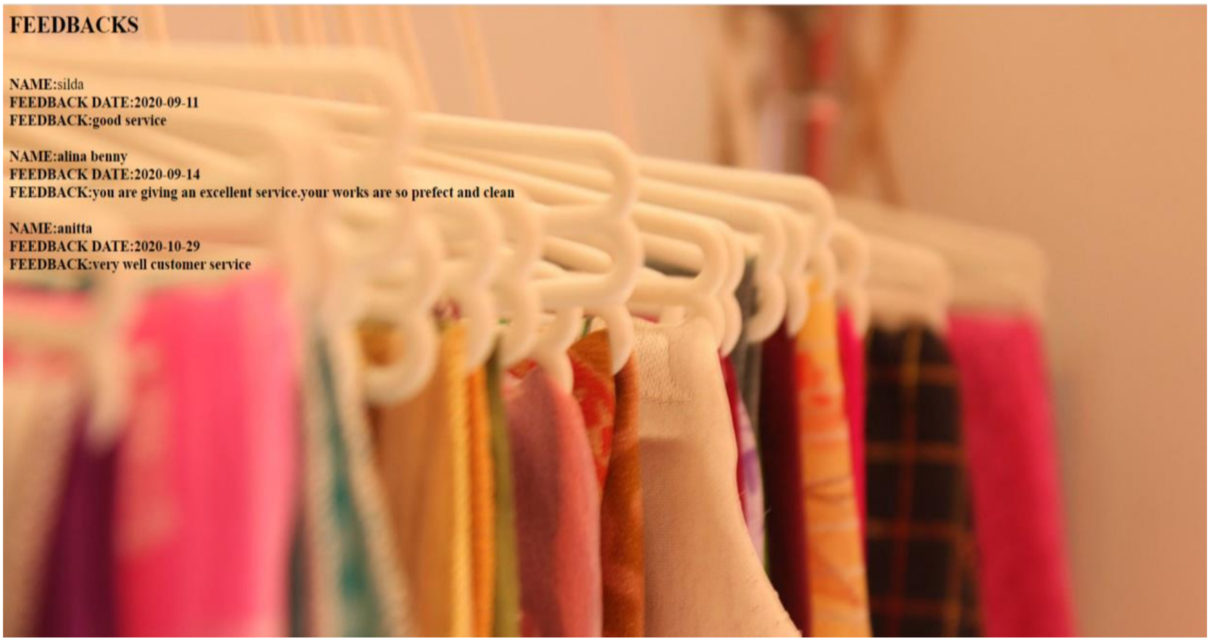
Users Report



USER DETAILS

User Id	Name	Email	Address	Booking Date	Phone No
1	silda	silda@gmail.com	kochi	2020-09-10	7684378
2	alina	alina@gmail.com	chullikal(h),fn32,palarivattom	2020-09-15	9896223412
5	AKSHAY	aksh@gmail.com	kallikal(h) south janatha (r)palarivattom	2020-10-27	9895870720

Feedback Report



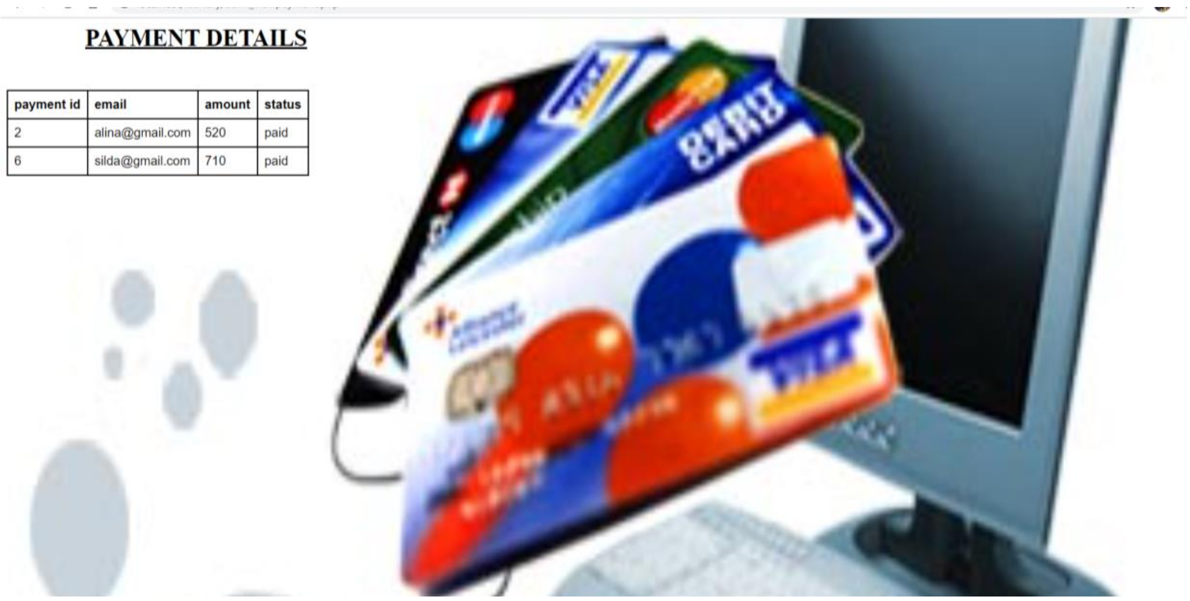
FEEDBACKS

NAME:silda
FEEDBACK DATE:2020-09-11
FEEDBACK:good service

NAME:alina benny
FEEDBACK DATE:2020-09-14
FEEDBACK:you are giving an excellent service.your works are so prefect and clean

NAME:anitta
FEEDBACK DATE:2020-10-29
FEEDBACK:very well customer service

Payment Report



PAYMENT DETAILS

payment id	email	amount	status
2	alina@gmail.com	520	paid
6	silda@gmail.com	710	paid