

VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

BELGAUM



**DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
LABORATORY MINI- PROJECT REPORT**

**ON
COSMOPAWLITAN MANAGEMENT**

SUBMITTED BY

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

Degree of Bachelor of Engineering

In

Computer Science & Engineering

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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**Atria Institute of Technology
Anandnagar, Bangalore-560024**



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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project work entitled COSMOPAWLITAN MANAGEMENT carried out by

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(Name of Internal/External Examiner with signature & Date)

Examiner 1 _____

Examiner 2 _____

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ABSTRACT

Dog parents find it often difficult for nourishing their dogs with proper requirements and enroll their dogs into fun-filled activities. So, GROOMING for dogs, various upcoming EVENTS, an ADOPTION CENTER, DONATING for the welfare of stray dogs with an encyclopedia about the wags will be a solution for nurturing them as a whole. Hence, COSMOPAWLITAN MANAGEMENT will provide a solution to all the problems a dog parent faces.

Various adoption of breeds and their delivery to the doorsteps can be achieved through this. Also, focuses on keeping the dog healthier and much cleaner. Many safety precautionary ideas and the various ways to help them stay fit is provided through a blog.

Therefore, as a whole it is a complete need of the hour for someone who is parenting their dog for the very first time and also for the well-versed dog parents.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.....	i
ABSTRACT.....	ii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION.....	[1-4]
1.1 Introduction to DBMS.....	[1-3]
1.1.1 SQL Programming.....	2
1.1.2 Working with SQL Commands.....	2
1.2 Organization of the Project.....	3
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE SURVEY.....	5
CHAPTER 3 REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS.....	6
3.1 External Interface Requirements.....	6
3.2 Functional Requirements.....	6
CHAPTER 4 SYSTEM DESIGN.....	[7-12]
4.1 Entity-Relationship Model.....	7
4.2 Relational Model.....	8
4.3 Normalization.....	9
4.4 User-Interface Design.....	11
CHAPTER 5 DETAILED DESIGN.....	[13-16]
5.1 Database Creation.....	13
5.2 Normal Forms.....	14
5.2.1 First Normal Form.....	14
5.2.2 Second Normal Form.....	14
5.2.3 Third Normal Form.....	14
5.3 Stored Procedures.....	15

CHAPTER 6 DATABASES CONNECTIONS AND CODE IMPLEMENTATION.....	[17-18]
6.1 Inserting Data into Database.....	17
6.2 Retrieving Data from Database.....	17
6.3 Updating and Deleting from the Database.....	18
CHAPTER 7 OVER-VIEW OF THE PROJECT.....	[19-22]
7.1 Login and sign-up.....	19
7.2 Grooming page.....	19
7.3 Donation page.....	20
7.4 Adoption.....	21
7.5 Admin page.....	22
CHAPTER 8 SNAPSHOTS.....	[23-39]
CHAPTER 9 CONCLUSION	40
CHAPTER 10 APENDIX.....	[41-42]
10.1 Appendix-1.....	41
10.2 Appendix-2.....	42

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to DBMS

A database management system (DBMS) is system software for creating and managing databases. The DBMS provides users and programmers with a systematic way to create, retrieve, update and manage data. A DBMS makes it possible for end users to create, read, update and delete data in a database. The DBMS essentially serves as an interface between the database and end users or application programs, ensuring that data is consistently organized and remains easily accessible.

A DBMS makes it possible for end users to create, read, update and delete data in a database. The DBMS essentially serves as an interface between the database and end users or application programs, ensuring that data is consistently organized and remains easily accessible.

The DBMS manages three important things: the data, the database engine that allows data to be accessed, locked and modified -- and the database schema, which defines the database's logical structure. These three foundational elements help provide concurrency, security, data integrity and uniform administration procedures. Typical database administration tasks supported by the DBMS include change management, performance monitoring/tuning and backup and recovery. Many database management systems are also responsible for automated rollbacks, restarts and recovery as well as the logging and auditing of activity. The DBMS manages three important things: the data, the database engine that allows data to be accessed, locked and modified -- and the database schema, which defines the database's logical structure. These three foundational elements help provide concurrency, security, data integrity and uniform administration procedures. Typical database administration tasks supported by the DBMS include change management, performance monitoring/tuning and backup and recovery. Many database management systems are also responsible for automated rollbacks, restarts and recovery as well as the logging and auditing of activity.

1.1.1 SQL Programming

What is SQL

- SQL stands for Structured Query Language
- SQL lets you access and manipulate databases
- SQL is an ANSI (American National Standards Institute) standard

Features of SQL:

- SQL can execute queries against a database
- SQL can retrieve data from a database
- SQL can insert records in a database
- SQL can update records in a database
- SQL can delete records from a database
- SQL can create new databases
- SQL can create new tables in a database
- SQL can create stored procedures in a database
- SQL can create views in a database
- SQL can set permissions on tables, procedures, and views

1.1.1 Working with SQL Commands

A database most often contains one or more tables. Each table is identified by a name (e.g. "Customers" or "Orders"). Tables contain records (rows) with data.

In this tutorial we will use the well-known Northwind sample database (included in MS Access and MS SQL Server).

SQL Statements

Some database systems require a semicolon at the end of each SQL statement.

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Semicolon is the standard way to separate each SQL statement in database systems that allow more than one SQL statement to be executed in the same call to the server.

In this tutorial, we will use semicolon at the end of each SQL statement.

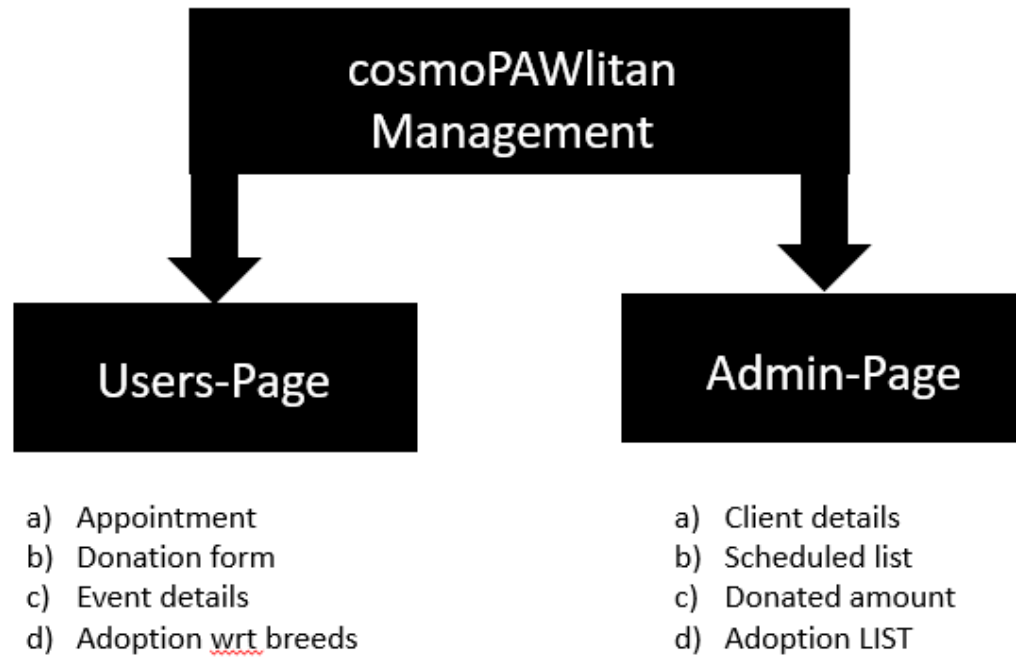
Some SQL Commands

- **SELECT** - extracts data from a database
- **UPDATE** - updates data in a database
- **DELETE** - deletes data from a database
- **INSERT INTO** - inserts new data into a database
- **CREATE DATABASE** - creates a new database
- **ALTER DATABASE** - modifies a database
- **CREATE TABLE** - creates a new table
- **ALTER TABLE** - modifies a table
- **DROP TABLE** - deletes a table
- **CREATE INDEX** - creates an index (search key)
- **DROP INDEX** - deletes an index

1.2 Organization of the Project

The project is sub-divided into two major roles ie., the user side page and the admin side.

The admin side has its own privileges to add or delete or update certain details as seen by the users. On the other side users can view the content and fix in appointment or checkout the nearby events and also donate and adopt for the dogs and the dogs respectively. Hence, the entire project is organized in the way as shoewn in the figure below.



CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

Online dog management system

It is a one-stop website where we get all the required details ranging from small information as to how to make your dog walk to the process of professional grooming.

Varieties of dogs that are present can be adopted within no tym and a home delivery service for the same is provided too in the section of donation in the cosmoPAWlitan management system.

Advantages

- ✚ Grooming under professionals
- ✚ Donation to the write association
- ✚ Events near-by can be sorted out
- ✚ Adoptions of various breeds can be done

Features

- ✚ Simple
- ✚ Compatible
- ✚ User-friendly
- ✚ Capable to store maximum records

REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

3.1 External Interface Requirements

External Interface requirements specify hardware, software, or database elements with which a system or component must interface. This section provides information to ensure that the system will communicate properly with external components. If different portions of the product have different external interfaces, incorporate an instance of this section within the detailed requirements for each such portion.

This project makes use of

-  Html
-  Css
-  Javascript
-  Bootstrap
-  JQuery
-  PHP

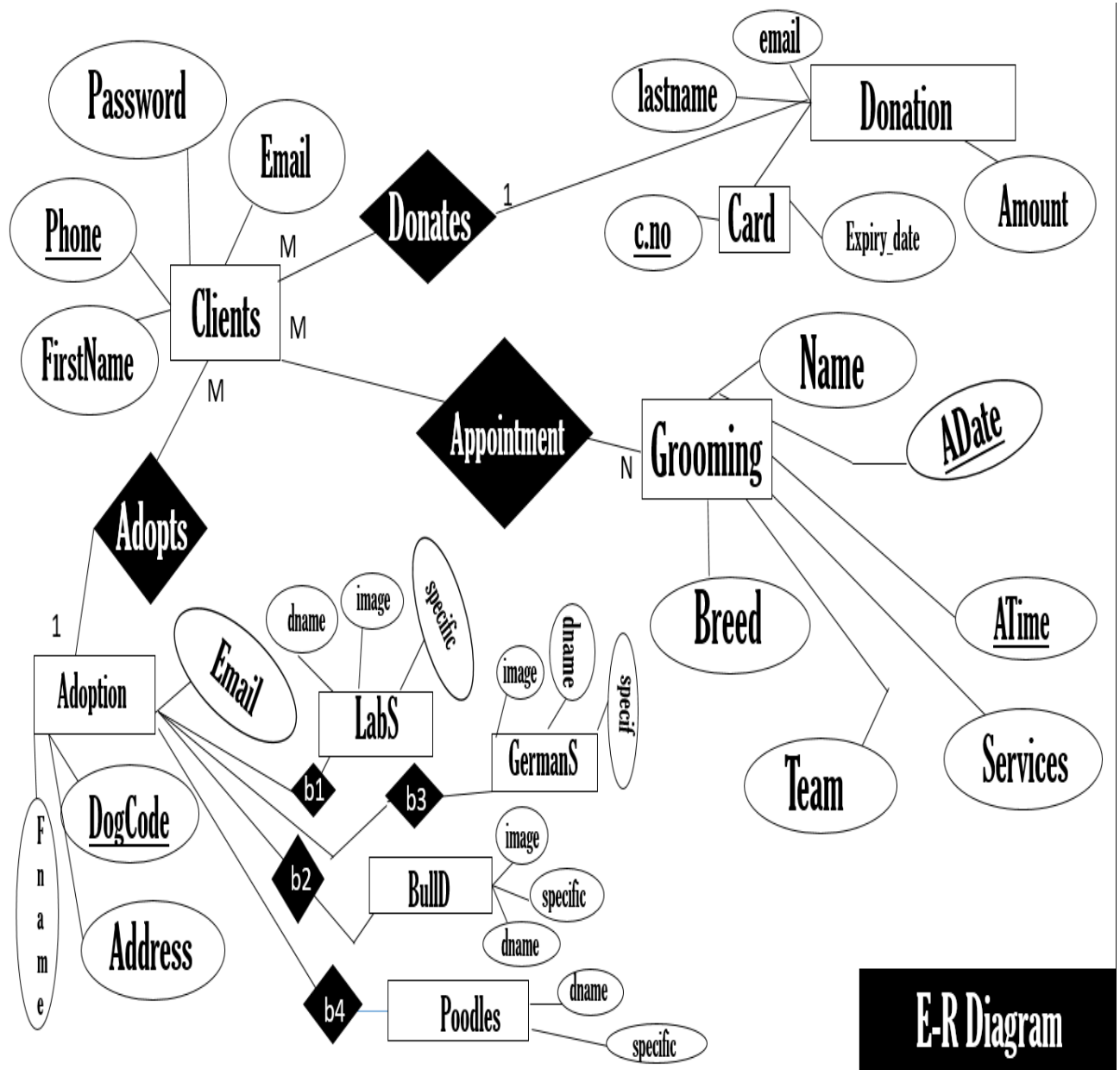
To build up a user interactive pages for the website named, cosmoPAWLitan. Also, the data is stored in MySQL from which we retrieve the details and display in the front end. phpMyAdmin is used for this purpose.

3.2 Functional Requirements

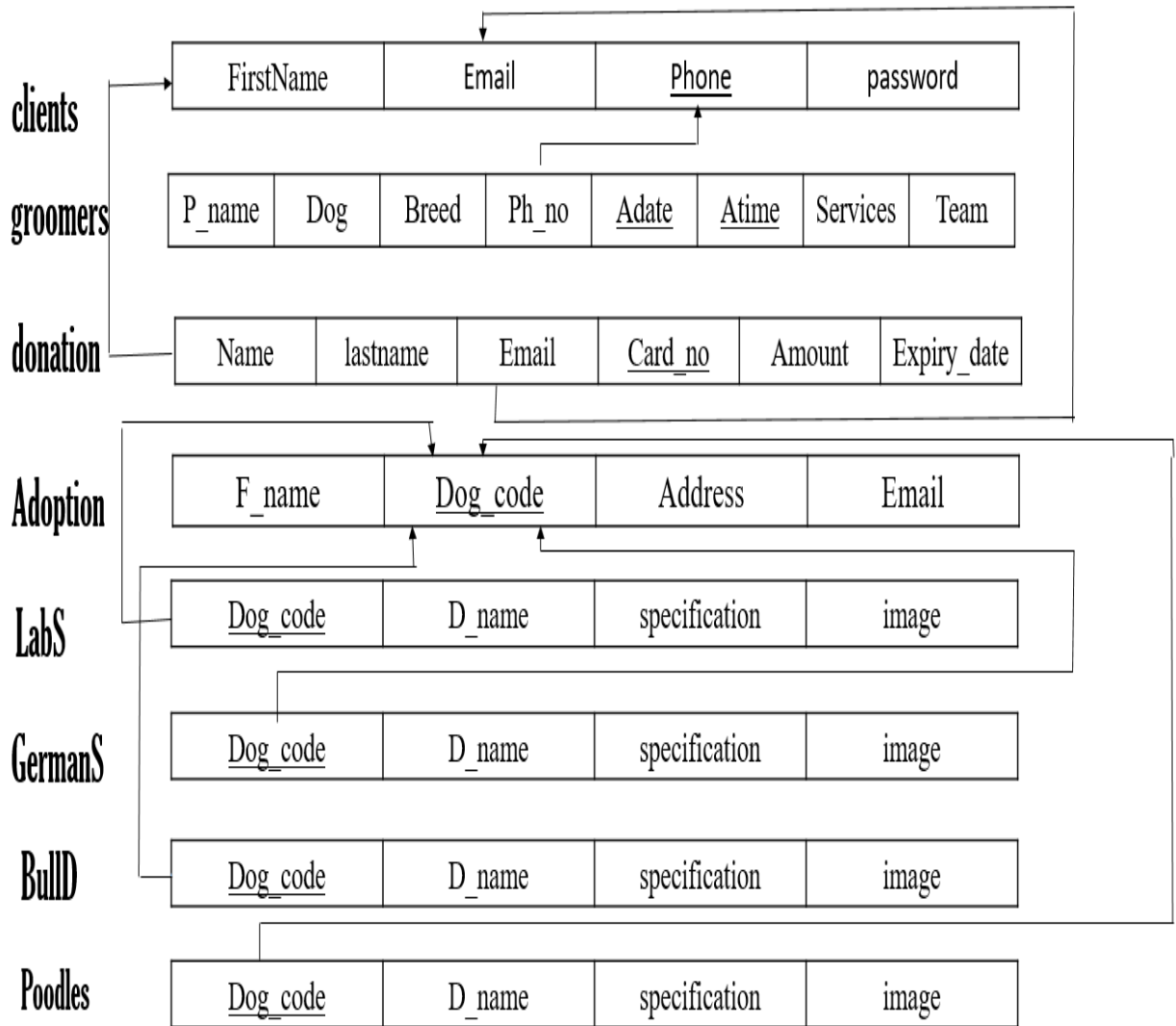
A functional requirement defines a function of a system or its component. A function is described as a set of inputs, the behavior and outputs. Functional requirements may be calculations, technical details, data manipulation and processing and other specific functionality that define what a system is supposed to accomplish

SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 Entity-Relationship Model



4.2 Relational Model



Relational Model

4.3 Normalization

Database normalization, or simply normalization, is the process of organizing the columns (attributes) and tables (relations) of a relational database to reduce data redundancy and improve data integrity. Normalization is also the process of simplifying the design of a database so that it achieves the optimal structure composed of atomic elements. It was first proposed by Edgar F. Codd, as an integral part of a relational model.

Normalization involves arranging attributes in relations based on dependencies between attributes, ensuring that the dependencies are properly enforced by database integrity constraints. Normalization is accomplished by applying some formal rules either by a process of synthesis or decomposition. Synthesis creates a normalized database design based on a known set of dependencies. Decomposition takes an existing (insufficiently normalized) database design and improves it based on the known set of dependencies.

First Normal Form (1NF)

As per First Normal Form, no two Rows of data must contain repeating group of information i.e each set of column must have a unique value, such that multiple columns cannot be used to fetch the same row. Each table should be organized into rows, and each row should have a primary key that distinguishes it as unique.

The Primary key is usually a single column, but sometimes more than one column can be combined to create a single primary key.

In First Normal Form, any row must not have a column in which more than one value is saved, like separated with commas. Rather than that, we must separate such data into multiple rows.

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Using the First Normal Form, data redundancy increases, as there will be many columns with same data in multiple rows but each row as a whole will be unique.

Second Normal Form (2NF):

As per the Second Normal Form there must not be any partial dependency of any column on primary key. It means that for a table that has concatenated primary key, each column in the table that is not part of the primary key must depend upon the entire concatenated key for its existence. If any column depends only on one part of the concatenated key, then the table fails Second normal form.

In First Normal Form there are two rows, included multiple values that were opted for. While this is searchable, and follows First normal form, it is an inefficient use of space. Also in the above Table in First Normal Form, while the candidate key of a table only depends on a particular column, which is incorrect as per Second Normal Form. To achieve second normal form, it would be helpful to split out the in

Although there are a few complex cases in which table in Second Normal Form suffers Update Anomalies, and to handle those scenarios Third Normal Form is there.

Third Normal Form (3NF):

Third Normal form applies that every non-prime attribute of table must be dependent on primary key, or we can say that, there should not be the case that a non-prime attribute is determined by another non-prime attribute. So this transitive functional dependency should be removed from the table and also the table must be in Second Normal form.

The advantage of removing transitive dependency is,

- Amount of data duplication is reduced.

- Data integrity achieved.

Boyce and Codd Normal Form (BCNF)

Boyce and Codd Normal Form is a higher version of the Third Normal form. This form deals with certain type of anomaly that is not handled by 3NF. A 3NF table which does not have multiple overlapping candidate keys is said to be in BCNF. For a table to be in BCNF, following conditions must be satisfied:

- R must be in 3rd Normal Form and, for each functional dependency ($X \rightarrow Y$), X should be a super Key.

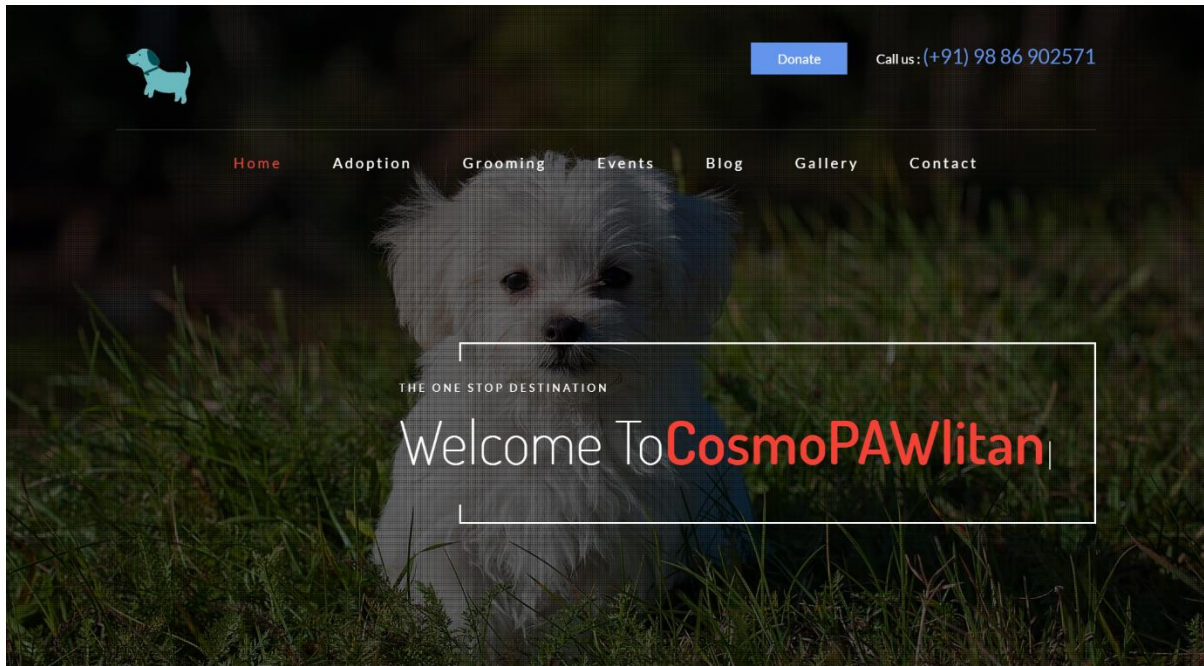
4.4 User-interface Design

User interface design (UI) or user interface engineering is the design of user interfaces for machines and software, such as computers, home appliances, mobile devices, and other electronic devices, with the focus on maximizing usability and the user experience. The goal of user interface design is to make the user's interaction as simple and efficient as possible, in terms of accomplishing user goals (user-centered design).

Good user interface design facilitates finishing the task at hand without drawing unnecessary attention to itself. Graphic design and typography are utilized to support its usability, influencing how the user performs certain interactions and improving the aesthetic appeal of the design; design aesthetics may enhance or detract from the ability of users to use the functions of the interface. The design process must balance technical functionality and visual elements (e.g., mental model) to create a system that is not only operational but also usable and adaptable to changing user needs.

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Interface design is involved in a wide range of projects from computer systems, to cars, to commercial planes; all of these projects involve much of the same basic human interactions yet also require some unique skills and knowledge. As a result, designers tend to specialize in certain types of projects and have skills centered on their expertise, whether that be software design, user research, web design, or industrial design.



DETAILED DESIGN

5.1 Database Creation

CREATE DATABASE Statement

The CREATE DATABASE statement is used to create a new SQL database.

Syntax: CREATE DATABASE databasename;

We should have the admin privilege before creating any database. Once a database is created, we can check it in the list of databases as follows –

Consider the following relationship : **R (A,B,C,D)**

and following dependencies :

A -> BCD
BC -> AD
D -> B

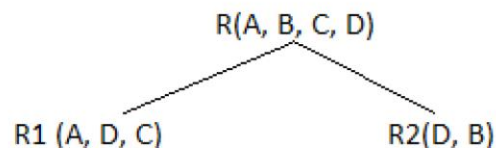
Above relationship is already in 3rd NF. Keys are **A** and **BC**.

Hence, in the functional dependency, **A -> BCD**, A is the super key.

in second relation, **BC -> AD**, BC is also a key.

but in, **D -> B**, D is not a key.

Hence we can break our relationship R into two relationships **R1** and **R2**.



Breaking, table into two tables, one with A, D and C while the other with D and B.

SHOW DATABASES;

5.2 Normal-Forms

5.2.1. First normal form:

First normal form (1NF) sets the very basic rules for an organized database:

- Eliminate duplicative columns from the same table.
- Create separate tables for each group of related data and identify each row with a unique column or set of columns (the primary key).
- Remove repetitive groups
- Create Primary Key

5.2.2. Second Normal Form (2NF)

Second normal form (2NF) further addresses the concept of removing duplicative data:

- Meet all the requirements of the first normal form.
- Remove subsets of data that apply to multiple rows of a table and place them in separate tables.
- Create relationships between these new tables and their predecessors through the use of foreign keys.

Remove columns which create duplicate data in a table and related a new table with Primary Key – Foreign Key relationship’

5.2.3. Third Normal Form (3NF)

Third normal form (3NF) goes one large step further:

- Meet all the requirements of the second normal form.
- Remove columns that are not dependent upon the primary key

5.3 Stored Procedure

A **stored procedure** termed **proc**, **storp**, **sproc**, **StoPro**, **StoredProc**, **StoreProc**, **sp**, or **SP**) is a subroutine available to applications that access a relational database management system (RDBMS). Such procedures are stored in the database data dictionary.

Uses for stored procedures include data-validation (integrated into the database) or access control mechanisms. Furthermore, stored procedures can consolidate and centralize logic that was originally implemented in applications. To save time and memory, extensive or complex processing that requires execution of several SQL statements can be saved into stored procedures, and all applications call the procedures. One can use nested stored procedures by executing one stored procedure from within another.

Stored procedures may return result sets, i.e., the results of a SELECT statement. Such result sets can be processed using cursors, by other stored procedures, by associating a result-set locator, or by applications. Stored procedures may also contain declared variables for processing data and cursors that allow it to loop through multiple rows in a table. Stored procedure flow-control statements typically include IF, WHILE, LOOP, REPEAT, and CASE statements, and more.

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Stored procedures can receive variables, return results or modify variables and return them, depending on how and where the variable is declared.

DATABASES CONNECTIONS AND CODE IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Inserting Data into Database

```

1 if(count($_FILES["file"]["name"]) > 0)
2 {
3     sleep(3);
4     for($count=0; $count<count($_FILES["file"]["name"]); $count++)
5     {
6         $file_name = $_FILES["file"]["name"][$count];
7         $tmp_name = $_FILES["file"]["tmp_name"][$count];
8         $file_array = explode(".", $file_name);
9         $file_extension = end($file_array);
10        if(file_already_uploaded($file_name, $connect))
11        {
12            $file_name = $file_array[0] . '.' . rand() . '.' . $file_extension;
13        }
14        $location = 'files/' . $file_name;
15        if(move_uploaded_file($tmp_name, $location))
16        {
17            $query = "INSERT INTO tbl_image (image_name, age, dogcode, image_description) VALUES ('".$file_name."', '', '', '') ";
18            $statement = $connect->prepare($query);
19            $statement->execute();
20        }
21    }
22 }
23 }
24 }
25
26 function file_already_uploaded($file_name, $connect)
27 {
28     $query = "SELECT * FROM tbl_image WHERE image_name = '".$file_name.'";";
29     $statement = $connect->prepare($query);
30     $statement->execute();
31     $number_of_rows = $statement->rowCount();
32     if($number_of_rows > 0)
33     {
34         return true;
35     }
36 }

```

6.2 Retrieving Data from Database

```

7 // Create connection
8 $conn = new mysqli($servername, $username, $password, $dbname);
9 // Check connection
10 if ($conn->connect_error) {
11     die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error);
12 }
13
14 $sql = "SELECT id, firstname, lastname FROM MyGuests";
15 $result = $conn->query($sql);
16
17 if ($result->num_rows > 0) {
18     echo "<table id= customers ><caption >User Details</caption><tr><th >ID</th><th >Name</th><th >lname</th></tr>";
19     // output data of each row
20     while($row = $result->fetch_assoc()) {
21         echo "<tr><td>".$row["id"]."</td><td>".$row["firstname"]."</td><td> ".$row["lastname"]."</td></tr>";
22     }
23     echo "</table>";
24 } else {
25     echo "0 results";
26 }
27 $conn->close();
28 }

```

6.3 Updating and Deleting Data from Database

```
File Edit View Selection Find Packages Help
index.php | updatel.php | upload.php | fetch.php | deletel.php | edit.php | database_connection1.php | t.php
6 if(isset($_POST["image_id"]))
7 {
8     $old_name = get_old_image_name($connect, $_POST["image_id"]);
9     $file_array = explode(".", $old_name);
10    $file_extension = end($file_array);
11    $new_name = $_POST["image_name"] . "." . $file_extension;
12    $query = "";
13    if($old_name != $new_name)
14    {
15        $old_path = 'files/' . $old_name;
16        $new_path = 'files/' . $new_name;
17        if(rename($old_path, $new_path))
18        {
19            $query = "UPDATE tbl_image SET image_name = '". $new_name . "', age = '". $_POST["age"] . "', dogcode = '". $_POST["dogcode"] . "',
20            image_description = '". $_POST["image_description"] . "' WHERE image_id = '". $_POST["image_id"] . "'";
21        }
22    }
23    else
24    {
25        $query = "UPDATE tbl_image SET age = '". $_POST["age"] . "', dogcode = '". $_POST["dogcode"] . "', image_description = '". $_POST["image_description"] . "'
26        WHERE image_id = '". $_POST["image_id"] . "'";
27    }
28
29    $statement = $connect->prepare($query);
30    $statement->execute();
31 }
32 function get_old_image_name($connect, $image_id)
33 {
34     $query = "SELECT image_name FROM tbl_image WHERE image_id = '". $image_id . "'";
35     $statement = $connect->prepare($query);
36     $statement->execute();
37     $result = $statement->fetchAll();
38     foreach($result as $row)
39     {
40         return $row["image_name"];
41     }
42 }
43 >>
```

web/updatel.php 44:1 CRLF UTF-8 PHP GitHub Git (0)

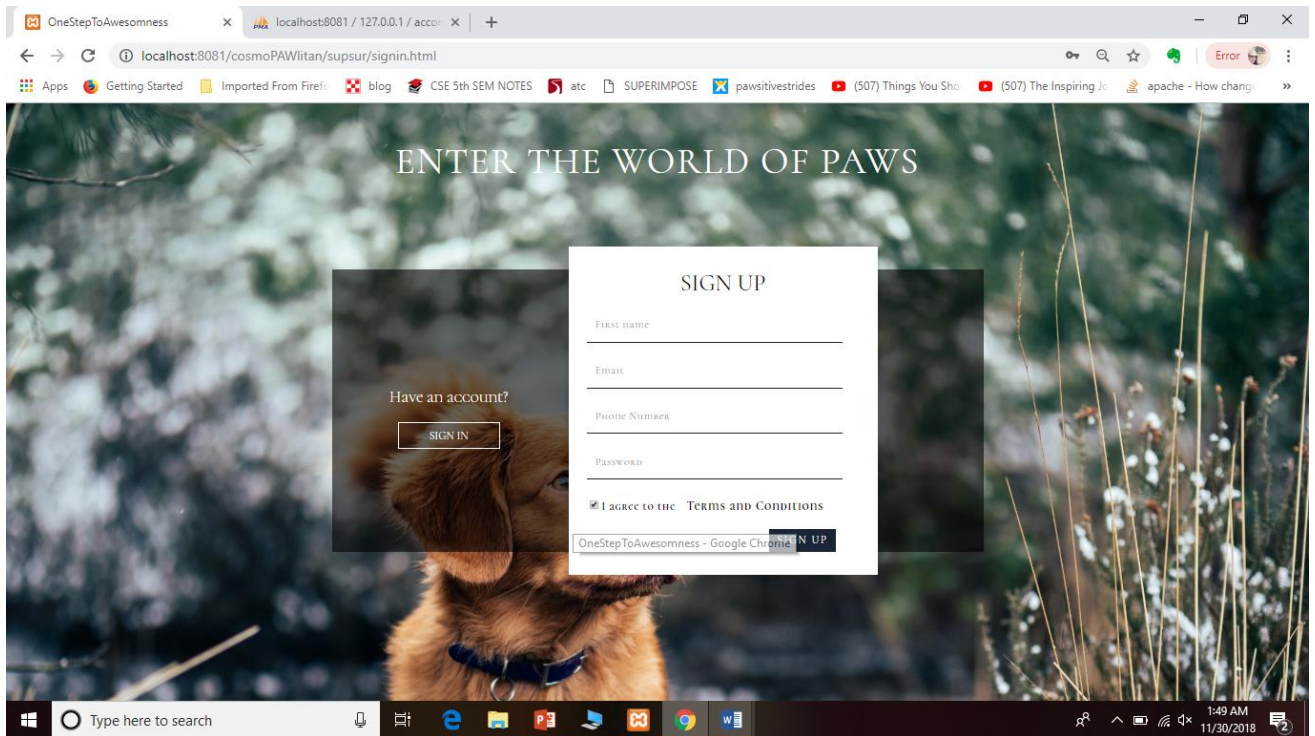
```
File Edit View Selection Find Packages Help
index.php | updatel.php | upload.php | fetch.php | deletel.php | edit.php | database_connection1.php | t.php
1 <?php
2 //dele.php
3
4 include('database_connection1.php');
5
6 if(isset($_POST["image_id"]))
7 {
8     $file_path = 'files/' . $_POST["image_name"];
9     if(unlink($file_path))
10    {
11        $query = "DELETE FROM tbl_image WHERE image_id = '". $_POST["image_id"] . "'";
12        $statement = $connect->prepare($query);
13        $statement->execute();
14    }
15 }
16
17 ?>
18 |
```

web/dele.php 18:1 CRLF UTF-8 PHP GitHub Git (0)

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

7.1 Login and SignUp Page

As we get into the website, it asks new user to signup first and then enter the cosmoPAWLitan website. If the user has already registered then he/she can signin directly. A table for the same is created.

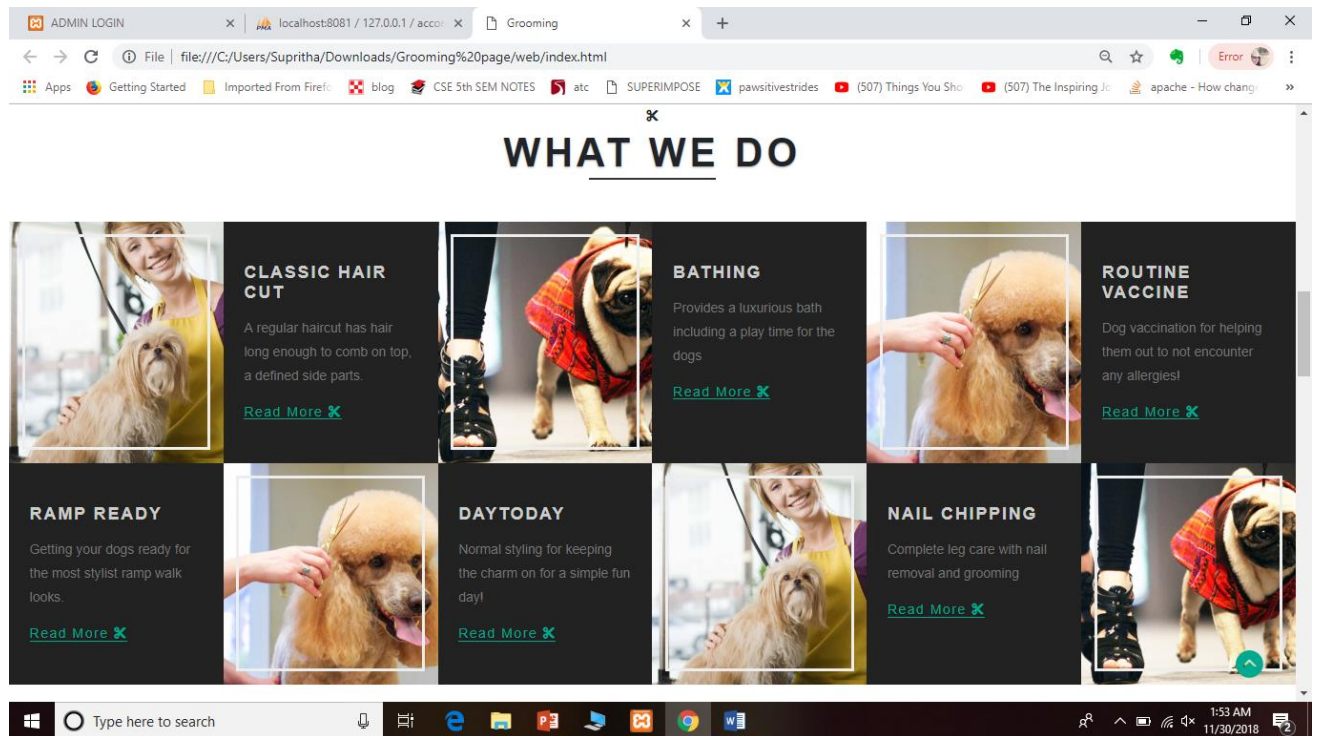


7.2 Grooming Page

The grooming page contains the list of services provided and the team of groomers and their profiles is put up so that the customer can decide upon what treatment he has to give his dog. Various testimonials of many users are provided for the clients to judge the services better.

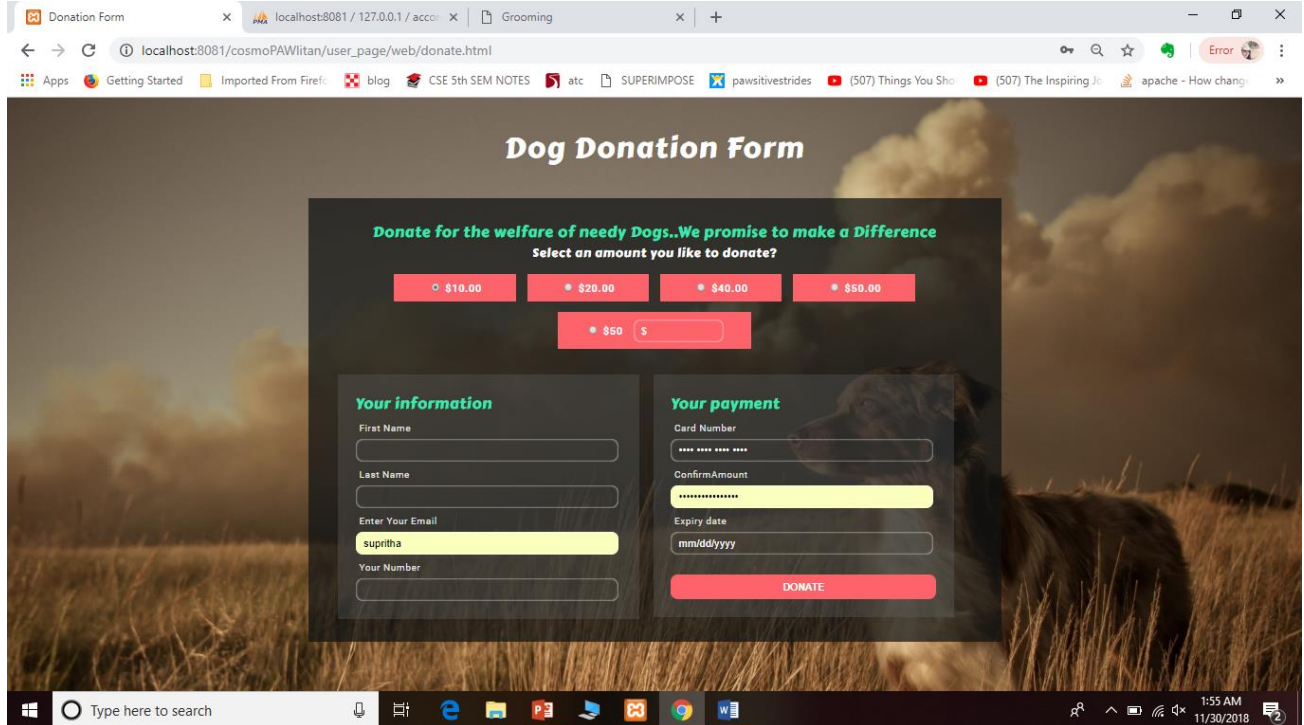
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An appointment form is set with this page so that the dog parent can book an appointment with their convenient date and time.



7.3 Donation Page

The donation page is provided for all the dog lovers who actually care for stray dogs and dogs in need. Usually there'll be many helping hearts around but they won't know the exact way to pour in their money for such welfares. Hence this page provides people to donate money for their love towards keeping every dog safe and healthy.



7.4 ADMIN Page

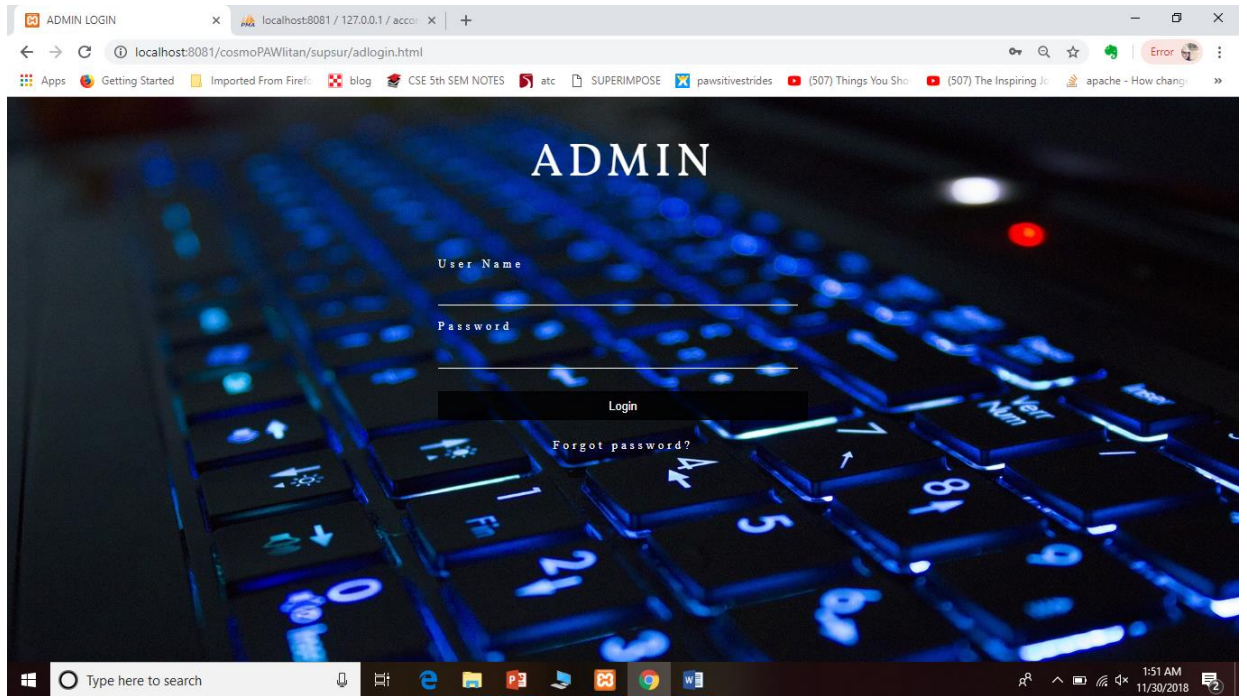
All the activities performed in the user page is made available to the admin so that he can see what changes and development is happening within his website

Some of the activities that can be viewed are-

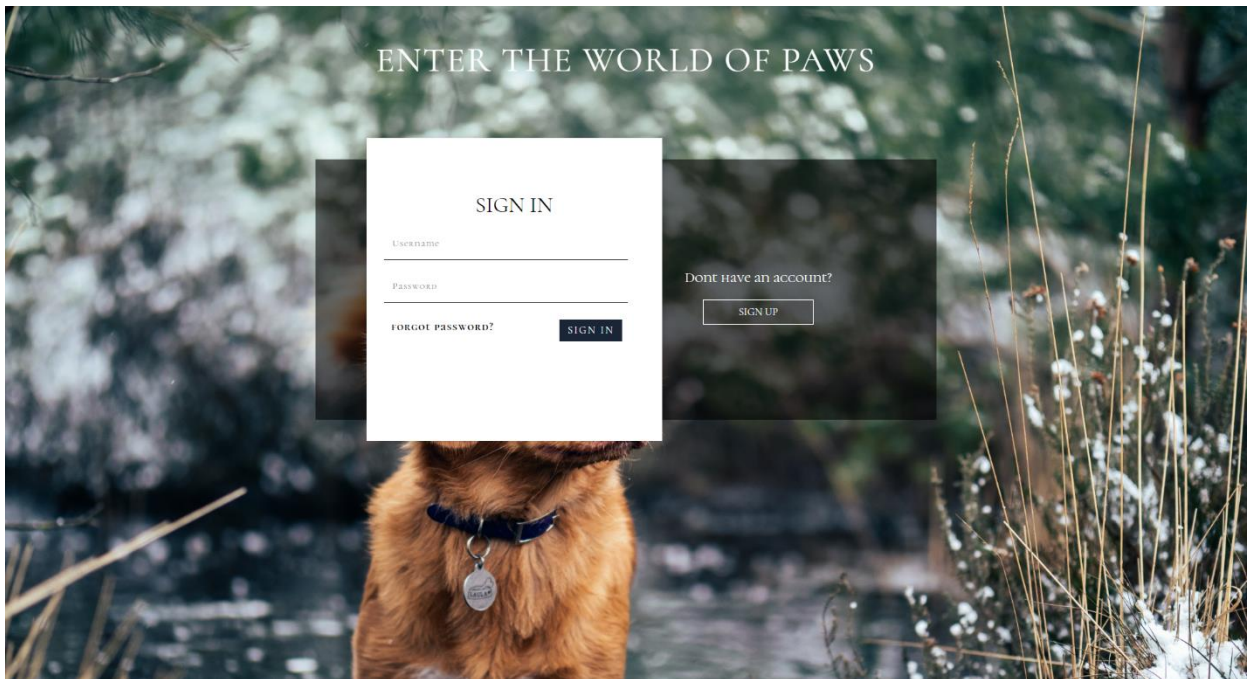
- ✚ Number of new clients
- ✚ Appointments ordered according to the date
- ✚ Total amount of money collected towards the welfare of stray dogs
- ✚ Number of adopted dogs from his collection
- ✚ Adding new dogs for adoption

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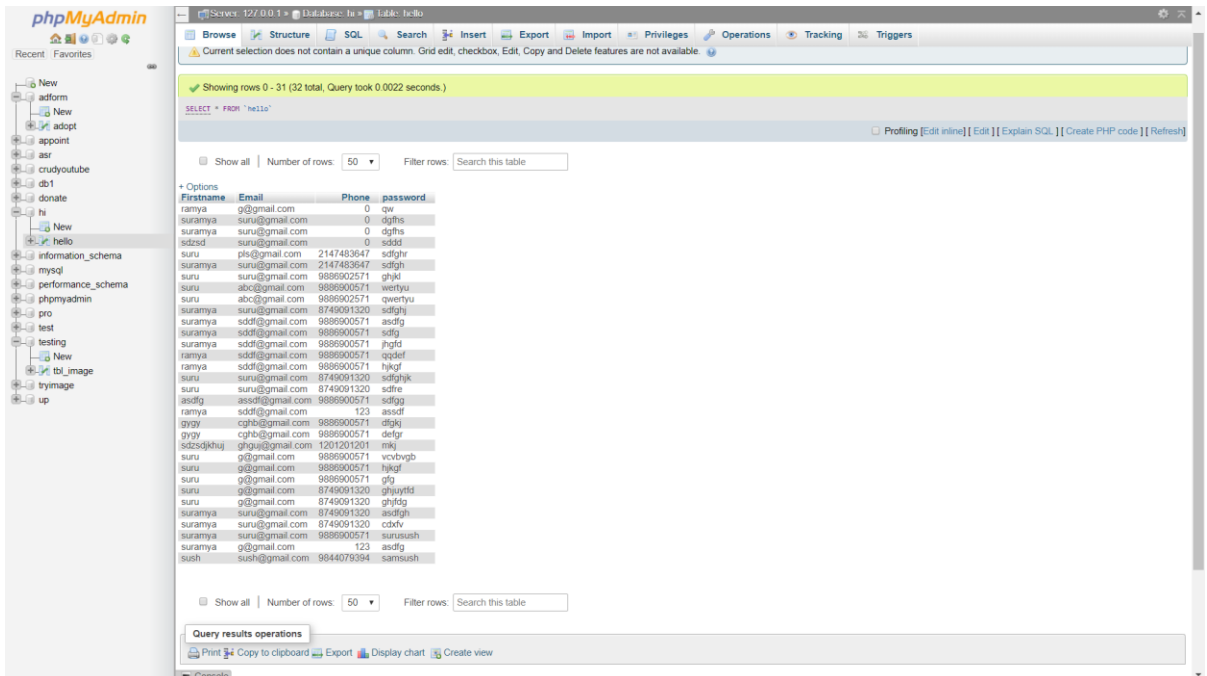
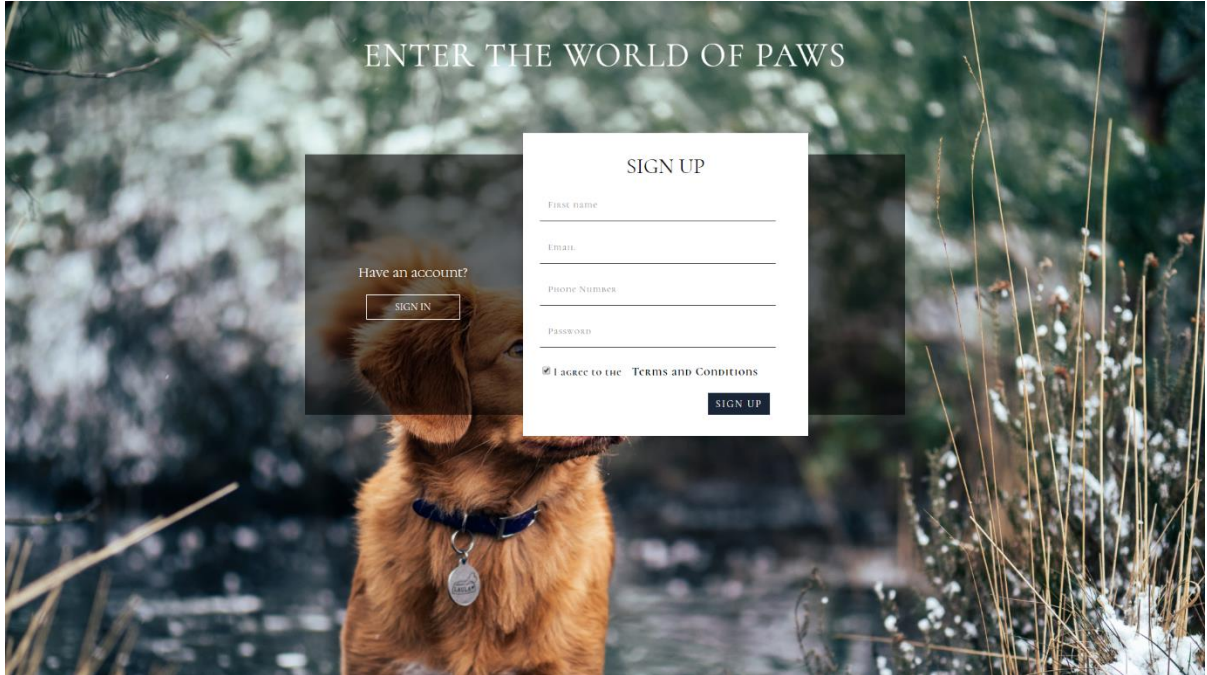
✚ Deleting them and updating their specifications.

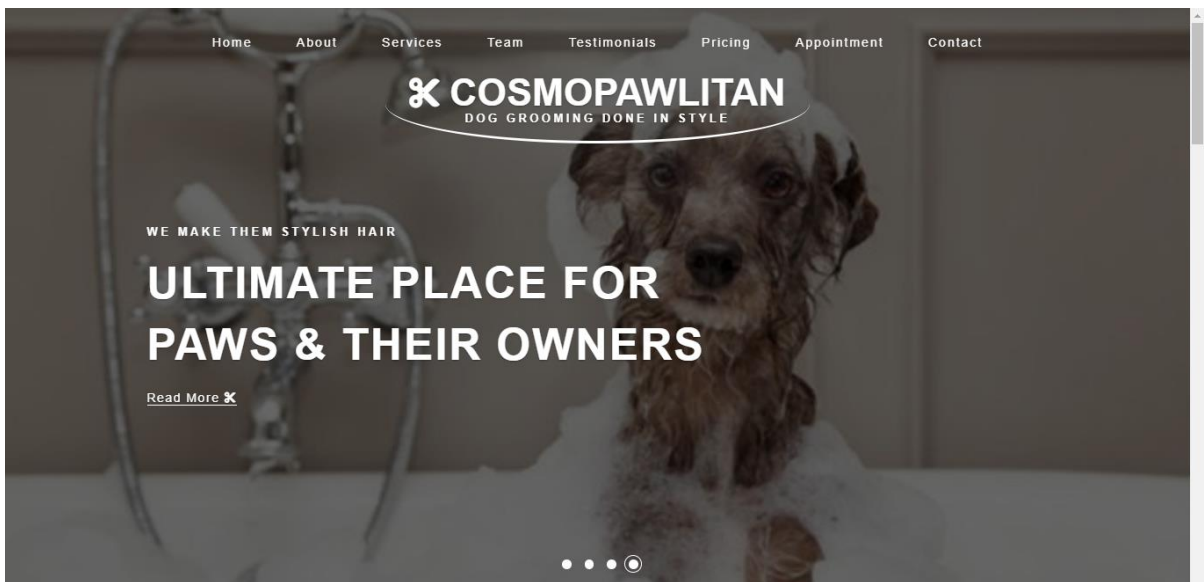
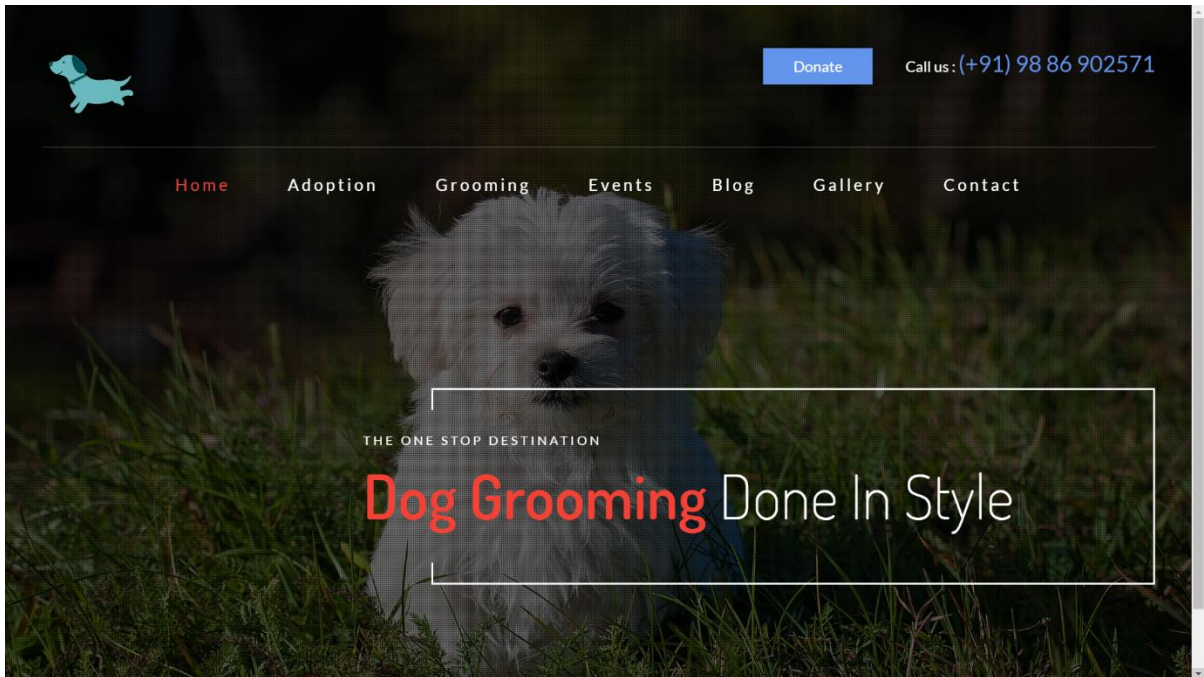


SNAPSHOTS



COSMOPAWLITAN MANAGEMENT



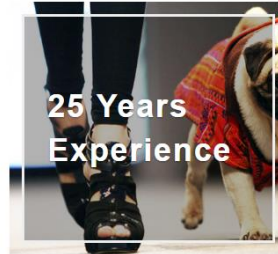


✕ ABOUT US

WELCOME TO OUR COSMOPAWLITAN

A range of services include bathing, hair cut, drying, vaccinations, tick and flea treatment and styling will be provided. The MISSION is to provide convenient, reliable and efficient service to dog owners to maintain and achieve their dog's best being. The CosmoPAWLitan will ensure that a dog is happy and the dog parent is satisfied after the grooming sessions.

[Read More ✕](#)



✕ WHAT WE DO



✕ OUR GROOMERS



VIRUSHKA
SENIOR GROMMERS



EMMA
SENIOR GROOMER

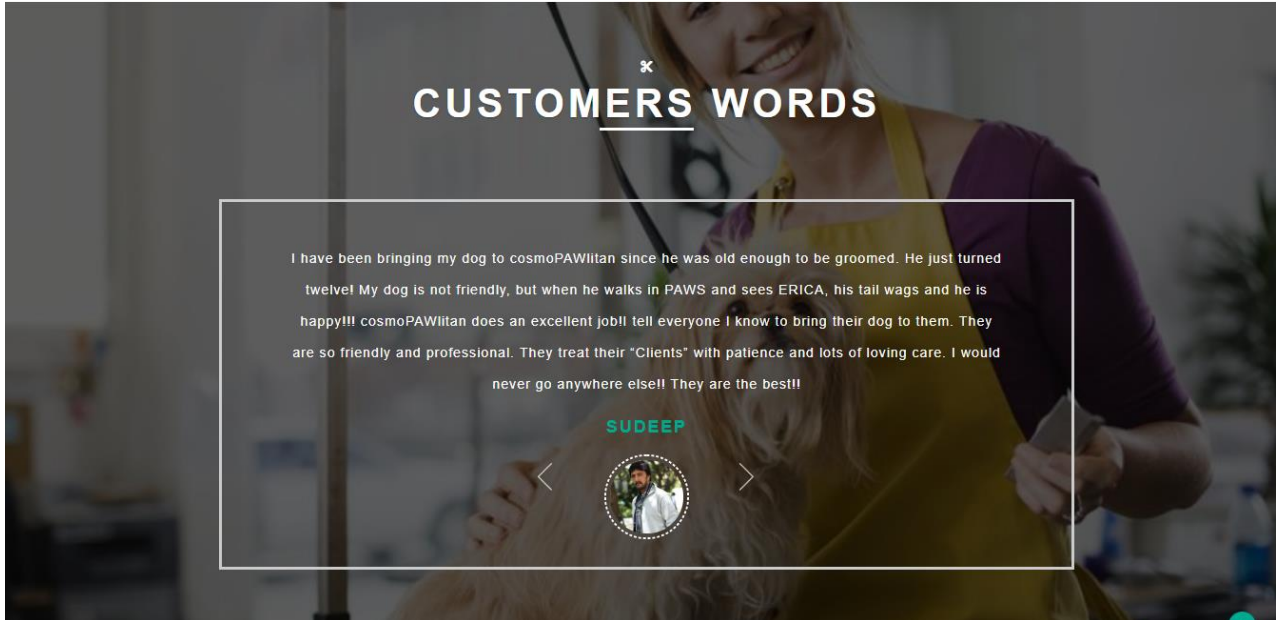


RAHUL
NEWBIE



ERICA
NEWBIE

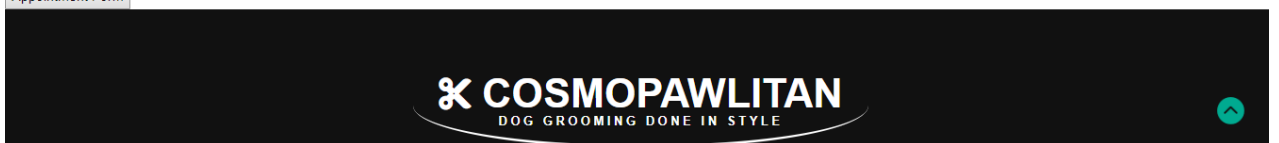




OUR PRICING

HAIR CUT	CLEANLINESS	VACCINATION	STYLING
RAMP READY Getting your dogs ready for the most stylist ramp walk looks.	21\$	THEME PARTY Various party theme costume and grooming to be provided	15\$
TRAVEL Grooming done based pn locations your dog is going to ovisit. To keep them up with good consition even when the climate changes!	11\$	DAYTODAY Normal styling for keeping the charm on for a simple fun day!	25\$

Appointment Form



COSMOPAWLITAN MANAGEMENT

Appointment Form

Make an appointment

Your Name

Dog Name

Dog Breed

Contact Number

Book Your Date

Book Your Time

Services

Team

phpMyAdmin

Database: appoint

Showing rows 0 - 3 (4 total. Query took 0.0021 seconds.)

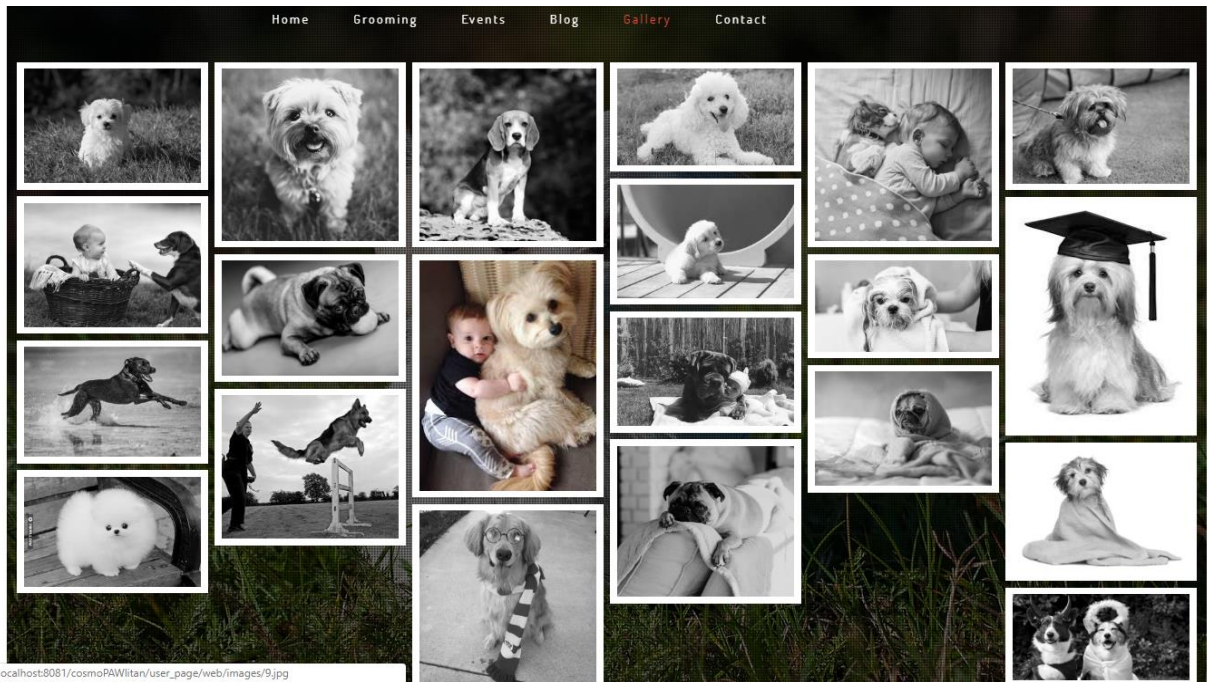
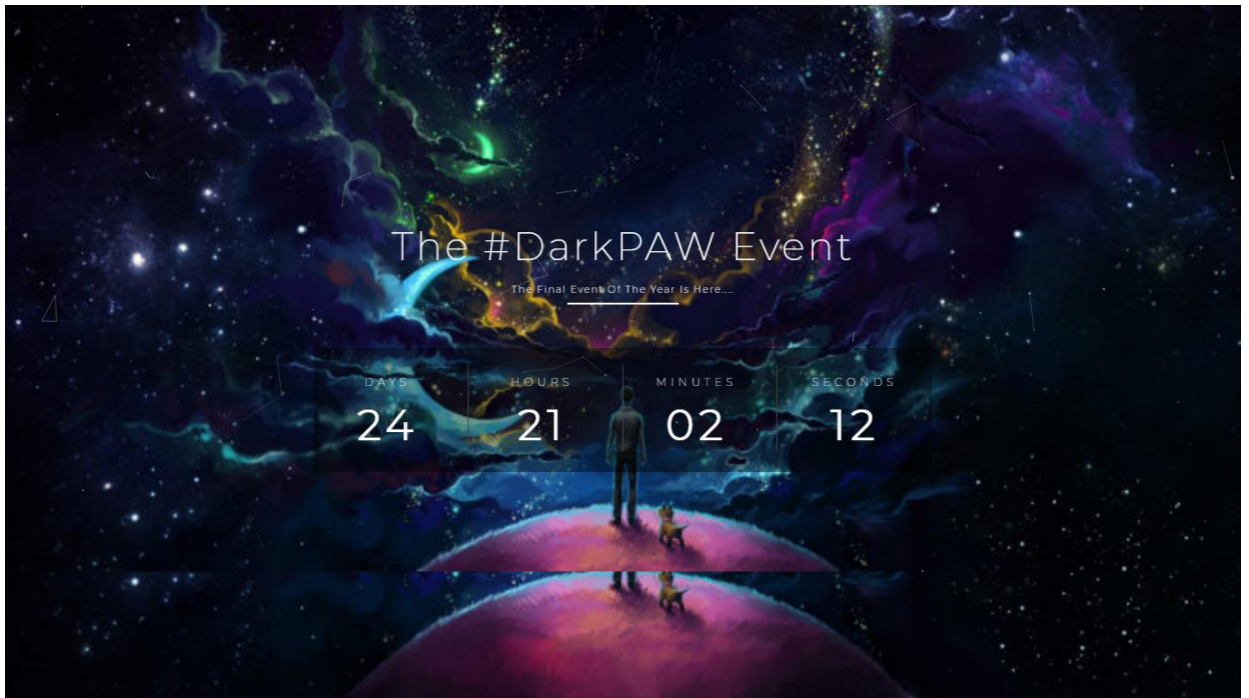
SELECT * FROM `appoint`

Parent	Dog	Breed	PhNo	Adate	Atime	Service	Team
suramya	erigds	baagle	8749001320	11/21/2018	4:00 PM	Hair-Cut	Rahul
supritia	akjyh	labrador	9898962571	11/22/2018	4:00 PM	Styling	Nrusika
ssss	akjyh	werfssddd	5641239874	11/21/2018	1:15 PM	Cleanliness	Erica
sharan	qwerth	erfdsqqa	9874563214	11/30/2018	10:10 AM	Vaccination	Emma

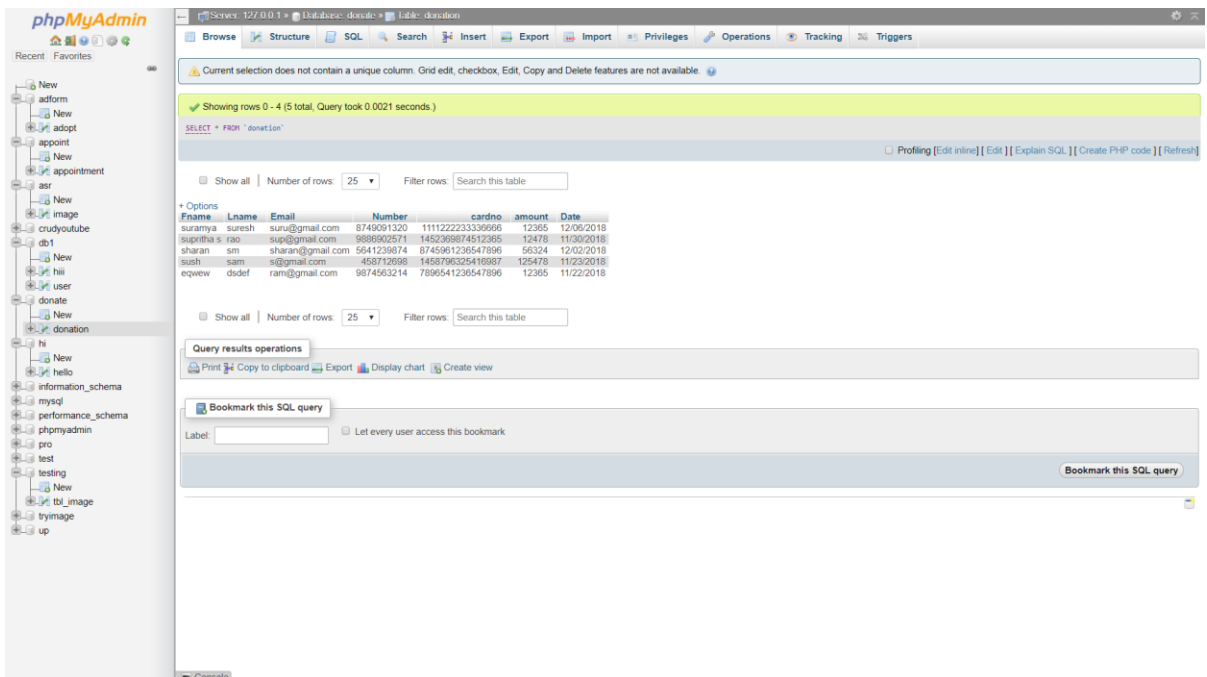
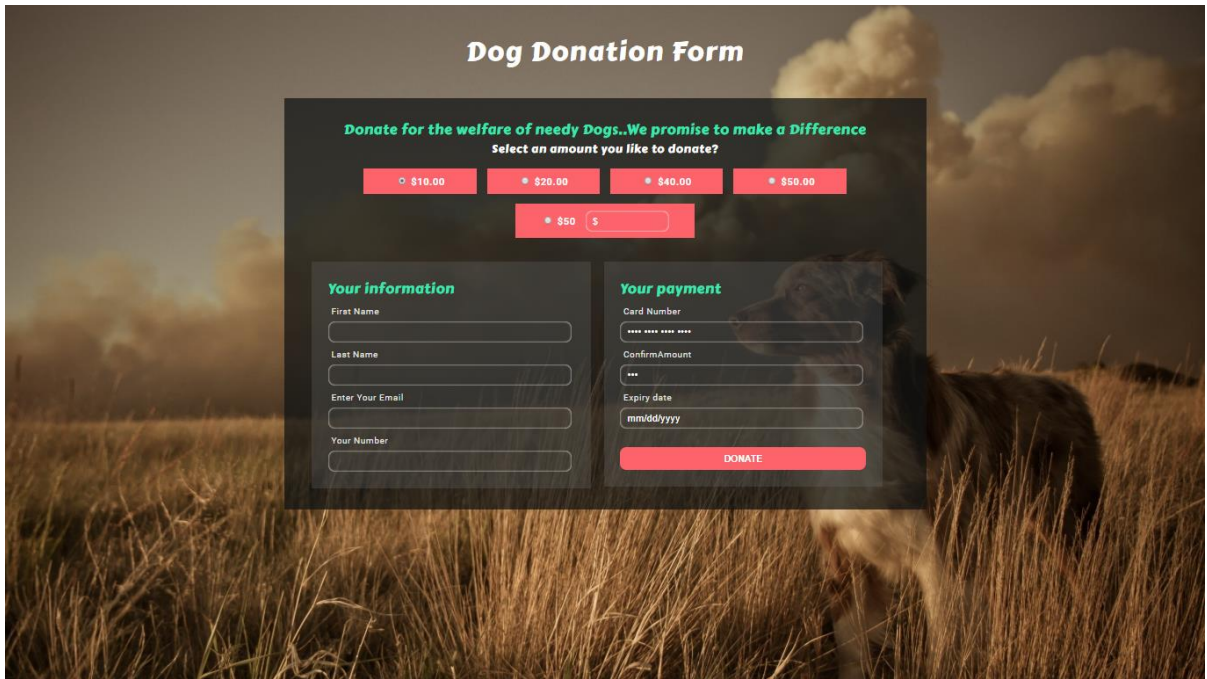
Query results operations

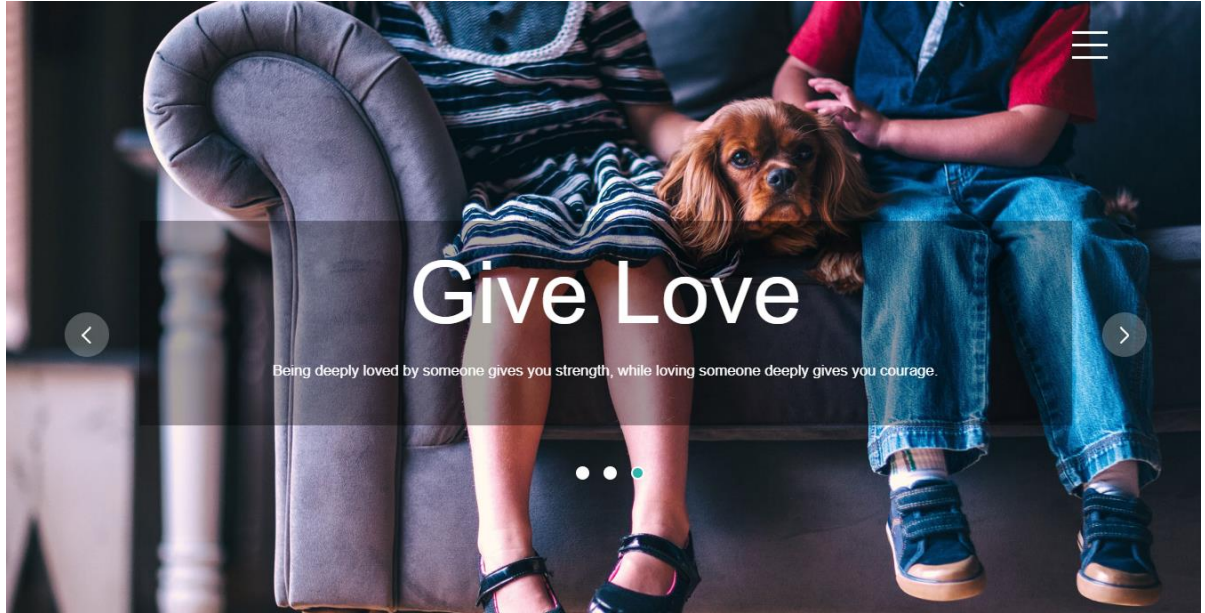
Bookmark this SQL query

Label: Let every user access this bookmark



COSMOPAWLITAN MANAGEMENT






Breeds Available For Adoption

	<p>Labrador</p> <p>The Labrador, is a type of retriever-gun dog. It is one of the most popular breeds.</p> <p>ADOPT</p>		<p>German Shepherd</p> <p>The German Shepherd is a medium to large-sized working dog that originated in Germany.</p> <p>ADOPT</p>
<p>Bull Dog</p> <p>Also known as the British Bulldog, is a hefty dog with a wrinkled face and a distinctive pushed-in nose</p> <p>ADOPT</p>		<p>Poodle</p> <p>They are a group of formal dog breeds, Miniature Poodle and Toy Poodle.</p> <p>ADOPT</p>	

COSMOPAWLITAN MANAGEMENT

DOG ADOPTION FORM



DO YOU WANT TO ADOPT THEM? HERE YOU GO...FILL THIS FORM

First Name

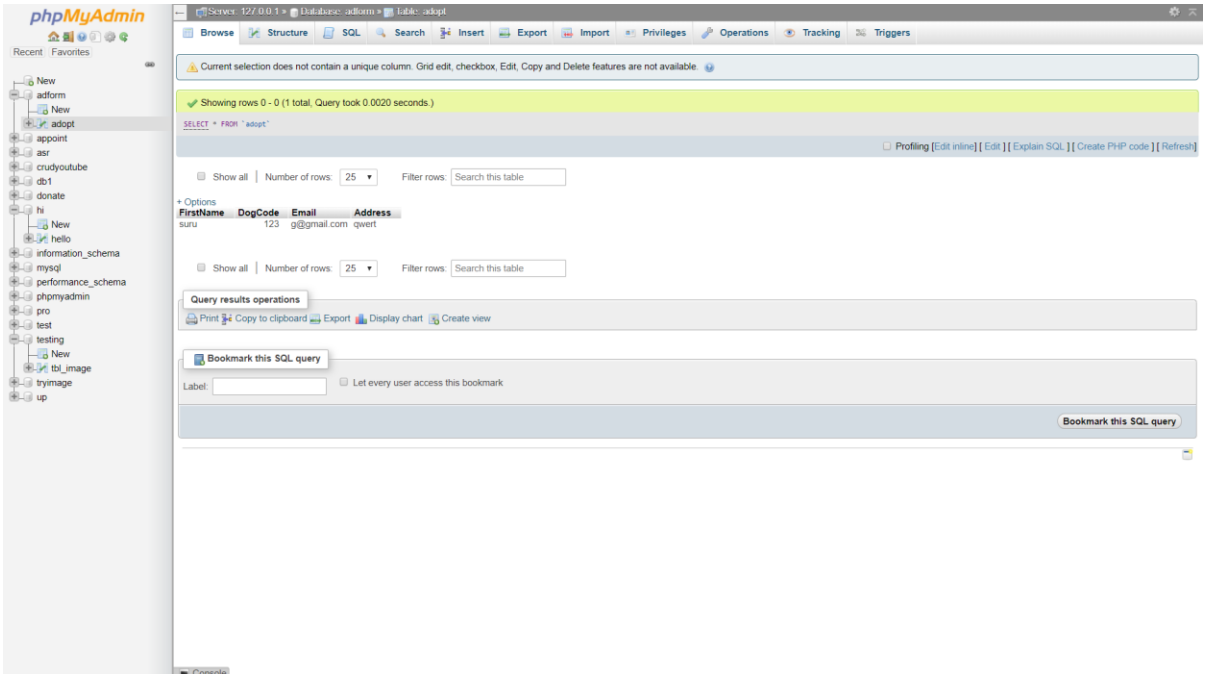
DogCode you want to adopt

Email

Do You Own Pets
 Yes No

ADDRESS for delivering your dog safely!

SUBMIT

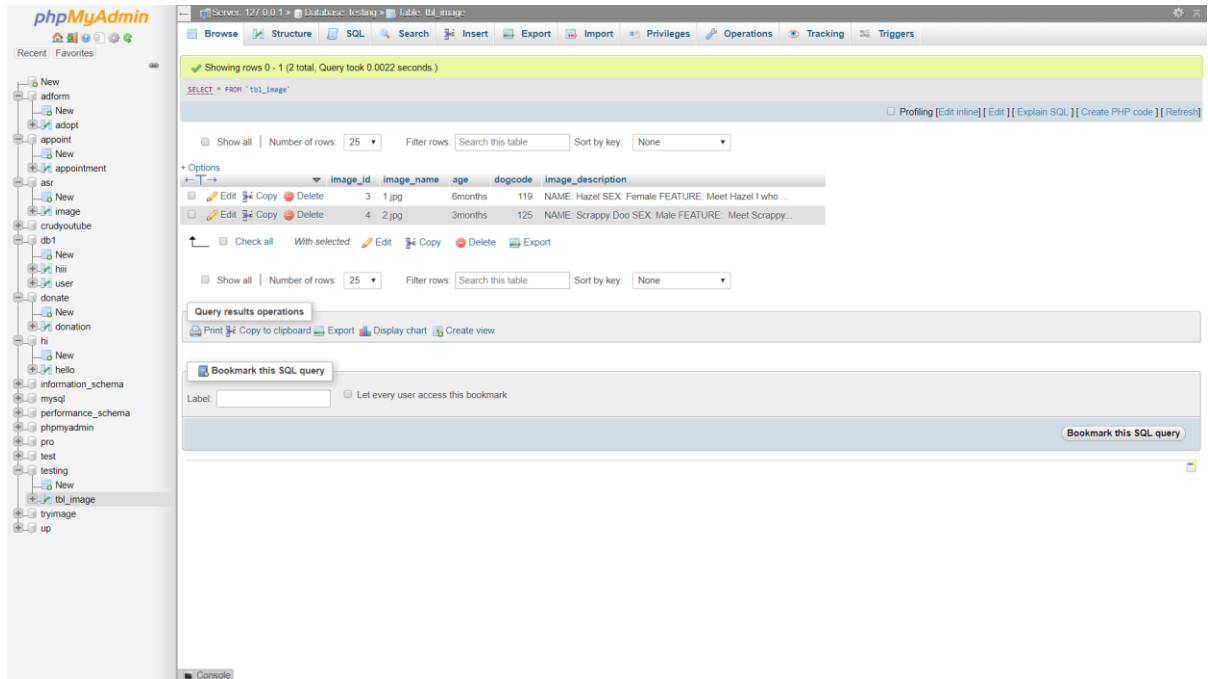


The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a database named 'adform'. The 'adopt' table is selected, and the following data is displayed:

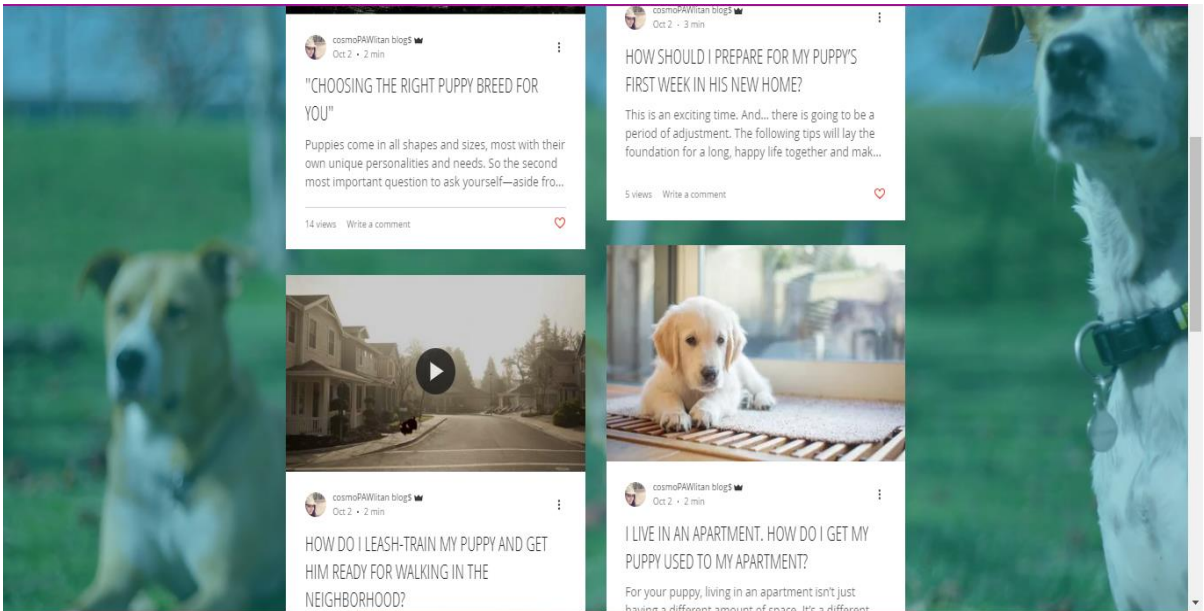
FirstName	DogCode	Email	Address
suru	123	g@gmail.com	qwert

The interface also shows the SQL query used to retrieve the data: `SELECT * FROM `adopt``. Below the table, there are options for query results operations such as 'Print', 'Copy to clipboard', 'Export', 'Display chart', and 'Create view'. A 'Bookmark this SQL query' section is also visible.

COSMOPAWLITAN MANAGEMENT



WHAT ARE THE TOP 10 BEST MOMENTS OF OWNING A PUPPY?





User Details

Firstname	Email	Phone	password
ramya	g@gmail.com	0	qw
suramya	suru@gmail.com	0	dgfhs
suramya	suru@gmail.com	0	dgfhs
sdzsd	suru@gmail.com	0	sddd
suru	pls@gmail.com	2147483647	sdfghr
suramya	suru@gmail.com	2147483647	sdfghr
suru	suru@gmail.com	9886902571	ghjkl
suru	abc@gmail.com	9886900571	wertyu
suru	abc@gmail.com	9886902571	qwertyu
suramya	suru@gmail.com	8749091320	sdfghj
suramya	sddf@gmail.com	9886900571	asdfg
suramya	sddf@gmail.com	9886900571	sdfg
suramya	sddf@gmail.com	9886900571	jhgfr
ramya	sddf@gmail.com	9886900571	ghjkl
ramya	sddf@gmail.com	9886900571	hjkfr
suru	suru@gmail.com	8749091320	sdfghjk
suru	suru@gmail.com	8749091320	sdfre
asdfg	assdf@gmail.com	9886900571	sdfgg
ramya	sddf@gmail.com	123	assdf
gYgY	cghb@gmail.com	9886900571	dfgkj
gYgY	cghb@gmail.com	9886900571	defgr

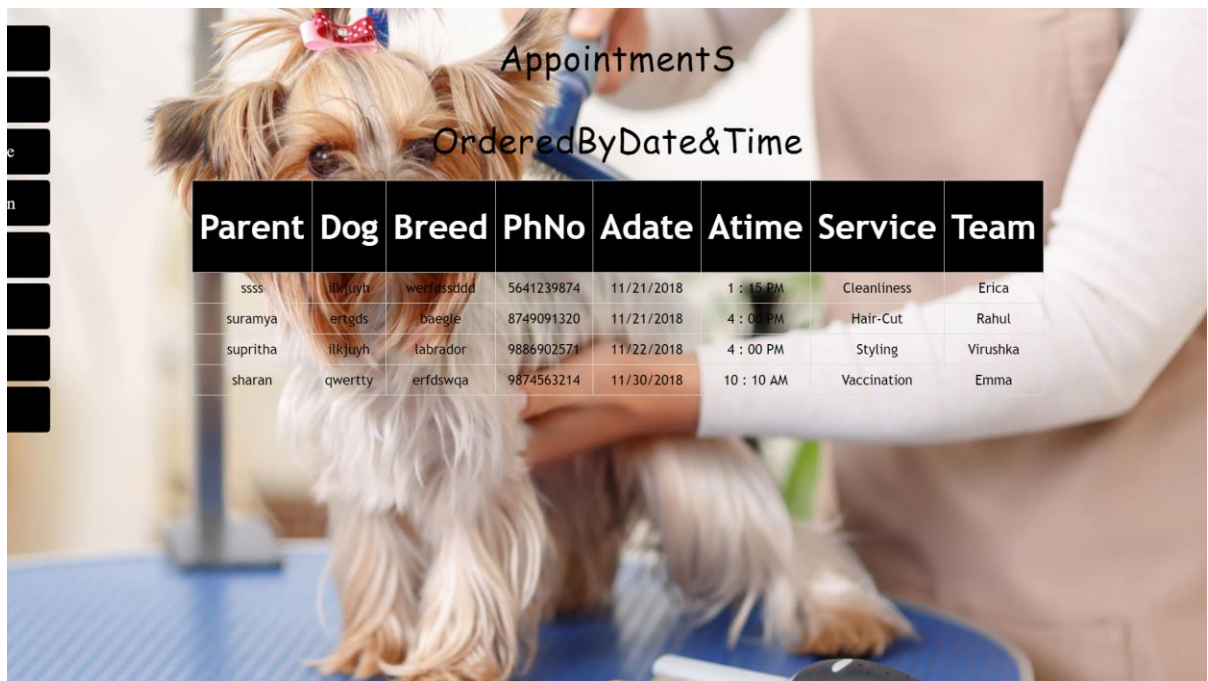
COSMOPAWLITAN MANAGEMENT

```
schedule.php — Users\Supritha\Downloads — C:\Users\Supritha\Downloads — Atom
File Edit View Selection Find Packages Help
1.php x d.php x schedule.php — Users\Suprit... x sum (1).php x schedule.php — xampp\htdo... x s.php x
1.5
14 $res = mysqli_query($conn, "SELECT * FROM `appointment` ORDER BY `Adate`, `Atime`");
15 //`fb_id` = " . $fb_id . "
16 echo "<table id= customers ><caption >appointment</caption><tr>
17     <th>DogParentName</th>
18     <th>DogName</th>
19     <th>DogBreed</th>
20     <th>Number</th>
21     <th>Adate</th>
22     <th>Atime</th>
23     <th>Services</th>
24     <th>Groomers</th>
25 </tr>";
26
27 while ($r = mysqli_fetch_array($res)) {
28     echo '
29     <tr>
30         <td>'. $r['DogParentName']. '</td>
31         <td>'. $r['DogName']. '</td>
32         <td>'. $r['DogBreed']. '</td>
33         <td>'. $r['Number']. '</td>
34         <td>'. $r['Adate']. '</td>
35         <td>'. $r['Atime']. '</td>
36         <td>'. $r['Services']. '</td>
37         <td>'. $r['Groomers']. '</td>

```

Appointments
OrderedByDate&Time

Parent	Dog	Breed	PhNo	Adate	Atime	Service	Team
ssss	ilkjuytr	werrdssddd	5641239874	11/21/2018	1 : 15 PM	Cleanliness	Erica
suramya	ertgds	baegle	8749091320	11/21/2018	4 : 00 PM	Hair-Cut	Rahul
supritha	ilkjuyh	labrador	9886902571	11/22/2018	4 : 00 PM	Styling	Viruskha
sharan	qwerty	erfdswqa	9874563214	11/30/2018	10 : 10 AM	Vaccination	Emma



COSMOPAWLITAN MANAGEMENT

```
sum (1).php — C:\xampp\htdocs\svk — Atom
File Edit View Selection Find Packages Help
1.php x d.php x schedule.php — Users\Suprit... x sum (1).php x schedule.php — xampp\htdo... x s.php x
18 <th>amount</th>
19 </tr>";
20
21
22 while ($r = mysqli_fetch_array($res)) {
23     echo '
24         <tr>
25             <td>'.$r['Fname'].'</td>
26             <td>'.$r['Lname'].'</td>
27             <td>'.$r['amount'].'</td>
28         </tr>';
29
30
31     }
32
33     echo '
34 </table>';
35 $result = mysqli_query($conn, "SELECT SUM(amount) AS value_sum FROM donation");
36 $row = mysqli_fetch_assoc($result);
37 $sum = $row['value_sum'];
38
39 echo "<table id= custome ><caption >TOTAL AMOUNT </caption><tr>
40 <td> ₹ $sum</td></tr>" ;
41 $conn->close();
42 ?>
```



Fname	Lname	amount
sanjay	suryavamshe	100000
suramya	suresh	12451
sharan	s m	78458
supritha	s rao	458
sudh	shankar	74851247
vijay	swaroop	7845
arpitha	gaekwad	87

TOTAL AMOUNT
₹ 75050546



COSMOPAWLITAN MANAGEMENT

Adopt Labrador

Choose Files 2.jpg
Only .jpg, .png, .gif file allowed
Uploaded

Sr. No	Image	Name	Age	Dog Code	Specification	Edit	Delete
1		2.jpg	3months	125	NAME: Scrapy Doo SEX: Male FEATURE: Meet Scrapy Dool who is such a character! He is good with kids and other dogs and an all around fun little guy!	Edit	Delete
2		1.jpg	6months	119	NAME: Hazel SEX: Female FEATURE: Meet Hazel I who was left unclaimed at a high kill shelter. She is a very sweet soul and will make a great companion for a lucky person or family.	Edit	Delete

Modal window: Edit Image Details

Image Name: 1

Age: 6months

Dog Code: 119

Specification: NAME: Hazel SEX: Female FEATURE: Meet Hazel I who was left unclaimed at a high

Buttons: Edit, Close

Website header: Home Grooming Events Blog Gallery Contact

Call us: (+91) 98 86 902571

Map showing location of Pookie and Sebastian in Manhattan, NY.

Address: Pookie and Sebastian, 1498 2nd Ave, New York, NY 10075, USA

Rating: 3.0 stars, 2 reviews

CONCLUSION

To conclude, cosmoPAWlitan is a web application which can access all the databases and picks up different functions. It overcomes the many limitations incorporated in single websites meant only for wither adoption of dogs or grooming. It is

- Easy implementation Environment
- Comparatively more Flexibly

The project has a very vast scope in future. The project can be implemented on intranet in future. Project can be updated in near future as and when requirement for the same arises, as it is very flexible in terms of expansion.

cosmoPAWlitan can be a site where all dog lovers and dog parents can count on any situation. In the future we can include

- ✚ Veterinary management
- ✚ Conduct dog events
- ✚ Develop a dog mart too.

Appendix

9.1 Appendix-I

- <https://www.w3schools.com/>
- <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/>
- <https://stackoverflow.com/>
- <https://www.wikipedia.org/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/>
- <http://www.inmotionhosting.com/support/edu/website-design/using-php-andmysql/grab-all-comments-from-database>
- <https://www.edureka.co>
- <https://www.udemy.com>
- <https://www.google.co.in/>

9.2 Appendix-II:

1. phpMyAdmin

phpMyAdmin is a free and open source administration tool for MySQL and MariaDB. As a portable web application written primarily in PHP, it has become one of the most popular MySQL administration tools, especially for web hosting services.

2. Software Environment

1. Html
2. Php
3. My Sql
4. Java Script
5. Css
6. Bootstrap
7. JQuery

3. Hardware Environment:

System

Manufacturer	DELL
Model	DELL Pavilion g6 Notebook PC
Total amount of system memory	8.00 GB RAM
System type	64-bit Operating System,x64-based processor
Processor	Intel(R) Core™ i5-7200U CPU @2.50GHz 2.70GHz

Storage

Total size of hard disk	500 GB
Disk partition (C:)	4248GB Free (470 GB Total)