

# **FINAL YEAR PROJECT REPORT**

**at**

**Sathyabama Institute of Science and  
Technology (Deemed to be University)**

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the  
award of Bachelor of Engineering Degree in Computer  
Science and Engineering By

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND  
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**SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY, CHENNAI**

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**Jeppiaar Nagar, Rajiv Gandhi Salai, Chennai -**

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**SCHOOL OF COMPUTING ( BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE )**

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of **SACHIN KUMAR (38110472)**, **ROHIT VISHAL (38110465)** who carried out the project entitled “**OTTOO GENNIE**” under our supervision from OCT 2021 to JAN 2021.

**Internal Guide**

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**DECLARATION**

I **SACHIN KUMAR (38110472), ROHIT VISHAL (38110465)** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled “**OTTOO GENNIE**” done by me under the guidance of **Dr. R. Sethuraman,Ph.D** at Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Engineering degree in Computer Science and Engineering.

DATE: 30/12/2021

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SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

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I am pleased to acknowledge my sincere thanks to the Board of Management of **SATHYABAMA** for their kind encouragement in doing this project and for completing it successfully. I am grateful to them.

I convey my thanks to **Dr. T.Sasikala M.E., Ph.D., Dean**, School of Computing , **Dr.S.Vigneshwari M.E., Ph.D.**, and **Dr.L.Lakshmanan M.E., Ph.D.**, Heads of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering for providing me necessary support and details at the right time during the progressive reviews.

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I wish to express my thanks to all Teaching and Non-teaching staff members of the **Department of Computer Science and Engineering** who were helpful in many ways for the completion of the project.

## **ABSTRACT**

**Problem :**

To develop a platform to provide online 24/7 support for car and bike services. We have developed an online platform where users can sign up and book appointments for their respective requirements. On the platform I have created three different dashboard - User Dashboard, Admin Dashboard and Partner Dashboard

### **Solution :**

To develop this website we used HTML, CSS ,JS For Front-end work , MYSQL for Database and PHP for Communication between Data and Database which fetch from user data. When the user fills an appointment form and submits it Data will be sent to the admin along with the user will also receive a confirmation mail . After that, the admin will assign a partner a/c to the user location . Admin will have all controls admin can add,delete,edit user and Partner details .

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## 1.1) Introduction

Otto Gennie is a platform to provide online 24/7 support for car and bike services. We have developed an online platform where users can sign up and book appointments for their respective requirements. On the platform I have created three different dashboard - User Dashboard, Admin Dashboard and Partner Dashboard

## 1.2) Integrated Development Environment(IDE)

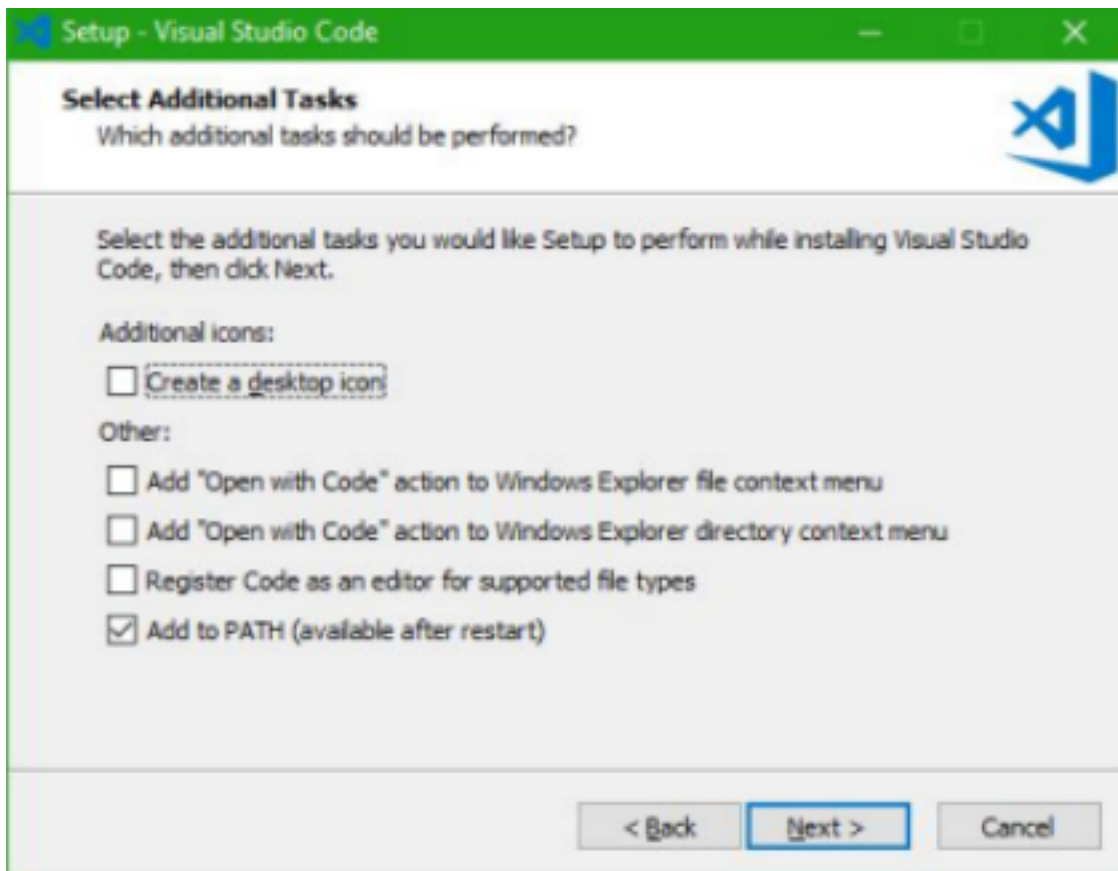
Visual Studio Code is a source-code editor that can be used with a variety of programming languages, including [Java](#), [JavaScript](#), [Go](#), [Node.js](#), [Python](#) and [C++](#). It is based on the [Electron](#) framework, which is used to develop [Node.js Web applications](#) that run on the [Blink layout engine](#). Visual Studio Code employs the same editor component (codenamed "Monaco") used in [Azure DevOps](#) (formerly called Visual Studio Online and Visual Studio Team Services). Instead of a project system, it allows users to open one or more directories, which can then be saved in workspaces for future reuse. This allows it to operate as a [language-agnostic](#) code editor for any language. It supports a number of programming languages and a set of features that differs per language. Unwanted files and folders can be excluded from the project tree via the settings. Many Visual Studio Code features are not exposed through menus or the user interface but can be accessed via the command palette.

Visual Studio Code can be extended via [extensions](#), available through a central repository. This includes additions to the editor and language support. A notable feature is the ability to create extensions that add support for new [languages](#), [themes](#), and [debuggers](#), perform [static code analysis](#), and add [code linters](#) using the [Language Server Protocol](#).<sup>[24]</sup>

Visual Studio Code includes multiple extensions for [FTP](#), allowing the software to be used as a free alternative for web development. Code can be synced between the editor and the server, without downloading any extra software.

Visual Studio Code allows users to set the [code page](#) in which the active document is saved, the [newline](#) character, and the programming language of the active document. This allows it to be used on any platform, in any locale, and for any given programming language.

Download the visual IDE in the all category as shown below.



After downloading the file, run the setup and install it. After selecting desired configurations click on the button. The installation will begin ,after completion of installation select finish .

A screenshot of the Visual Studio code editor interface. The left sidebar shows a file explorer with a project structure including 'src', 'components', and 'utils'. The main editor area displays the code for 'BlogPost.js'. The code is a React functional component that uses the 'useState' hook to manage a 'data' state. It includes imports for 'graphql' and 'react', and uses 'useEffect' to fetch data. The component returns a JSX element with a 'h1' tag and a 'p' tag. The bottom status bar shows the file is saved and the editor is in focus.

```
1 import { graphql } from 'graphql'
2 import React from 'react'
3 import Image from 'gatsby-image'
4
5 export default ({ data }) => {
6   const { slug } = data
7   return (
8     <div>
9       <h1>BlogPost</h1>
10      <img alt="BlogPostImage" data-bbox="100 100 200 200" />
11      <h2>BlogPostTitle</h2>
12      <p>BlogPostContent</p>
13    </div>
14  )
15}
```

## CHAPTER 2

# Literature Review

| S.N<br>O | Author                | Title of Paper                                                                                        | Methodology                                                                                                                                            | Drawback                                                                                                                               |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1        | SOITA<br>REUBEN       | STUDENTS<br>RECORD<br>MANAGEMENT<br>SYSTEM.<br>(2016) ,<br>LIVINGSTONE<br>INTERNATIONAL<br>UNIVERSITY | feasibility study,<br>data collection,<br>system analysis<br>and design,<br>developing<br>and implementing<br>Student Database<br>Management<br>System | It is not cloud<br>based<br>database<br>Management<br>system,<br>therefore it<br>limits other<br>users from<br>interacting<br>with it. |
| 2        | Jonathan<br>Sundqvist | User security in a<br>PHP-driven<br>website.<br>(2017) , Blekinge<br>Institute of<br>Technology       | SSL traffic<br>encryption or<br>PHP password<br>saving,<br><br>hashing<br>algorithms, such<br>as MD5, SHA1<br>and SHA512.                              | Php is little<br>bit slow<br>compare to<br>other so<br>validation<br>may take<br>some extra<br>time                                    |

| S.N<br>O | Author | Title of Paper | Methodology | Drawback |
|----------|--------|----------------|-------------|----------|
|----------|--------|----------------|-------------|----------|

|   |                                  |                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                             |                                                                                                           |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 | TOUHID<br>BHUIYAN                | Web-Based<br>E-Learning<br>System<br><br>(2013) , Daffodil<br>International<br>University                        | MySQL, AJAX,<br>CSS, XML, IP,<br>PHP, and HTML.                                                             | It is not cloud<br>based<br>system,<br>Not For<br>Android ,<br>,No<br>notification<br>For any<br>update . |
| 4 | Mohd<br>Syahrizal<br>Mohd Razali | FTMK Class<br>Timetable<br>Scheduling<br>System<br>(2013) , Melaka,<br>Malaysia.                                 | PHP with Apache<br>HTTP server,<br>user side script<br>such as HTML<br>and database<br>build using<br>MYSQL | Php is little<br>bit slow<br>compare to<br>other so<br>validation<br>may take<br>some extra<br>time       |
| 5 | Adam Huda<br>Nugraha             | Web-Based<br>Application For<br>Sales Kitchen<br>Bunda Ghina<br>(2021),<br>Gunadarma<br>University,<br>Indonesia | Process of<br>creating the<br>website using<br>PHP<br>programming<br>language and<br>Mysql as<br>database   | No SSL,<br>No hashing<br>Algorithms to<br>secure<br>Websites .                                            |

## CHAPTER 3

### THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

#### 3.1) HTML

HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages.

## What is HTML?

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language
- HTML is the standard markup language for creating Web pages
- HTML describes the structure of a Web page
- HTML consists of a series of elements
- HTML elements tell the browser how to display the content
- HTML elements label pieces of content such as "this is a heading", "this is a paragraph", "this is a link", etc.

## A Simple HTML Document

### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page Title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>My First Heading</h1>
```

```
<p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

### Example Explained

- The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document
- The `<html>` element is the root element of an HTML page
- The `<head>` element contains meta information about the HTML page
- The `<title>` element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or

in the page's tab)

- The <body> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc.
- The <h1> element defines a large heading
- The <p> element defines a paragraph

# What is an HTML Element?

An HTML element is defined by a start tag, some content, and an end tag:

<tagname>Content goes here...</tagname>

The HTML element is everything from the start tag to the end tag:

<h1>My First Heading</h1>

<p>My first paragraph.</p>

**Start tag Element content End tag** <h1> My First Heading </h1> <p> My first

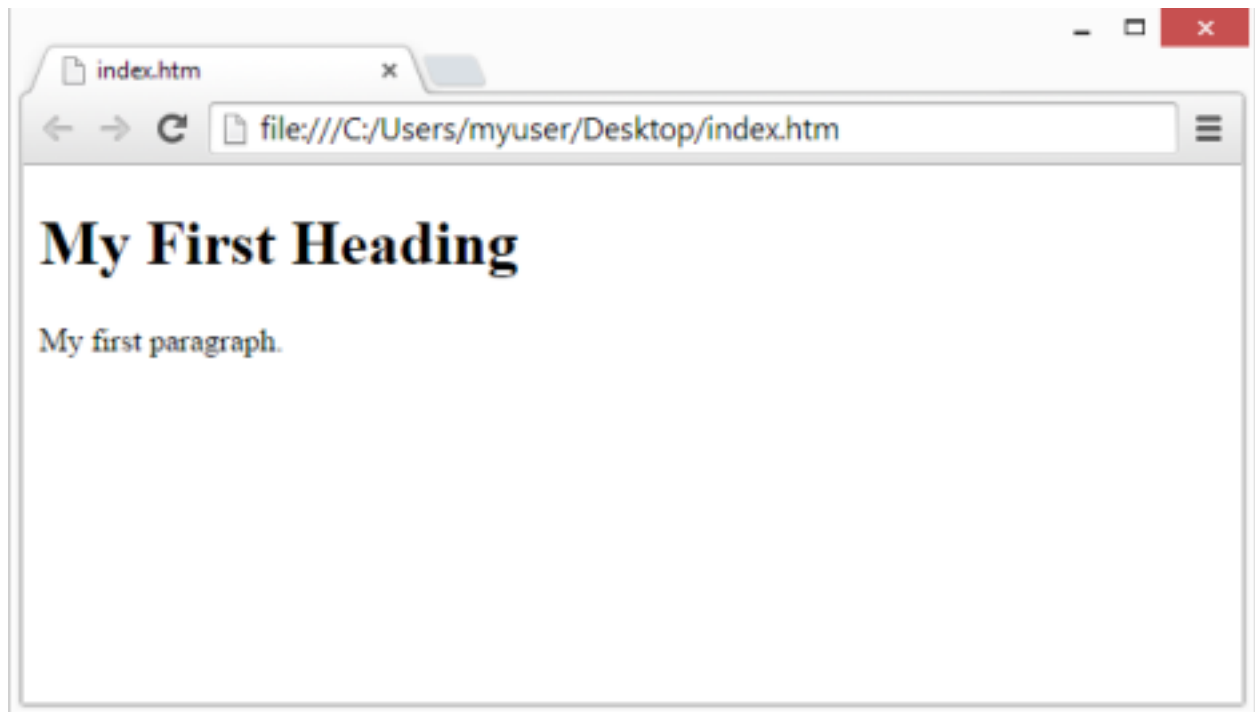
paragraph. </p>

<br> *none none*

# Web Browsers

The purpose of a web browser (Chrome, Edge, Firefox, Safari) is to read HTML documents and display them correctly.

A browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses them to determine how to display the document:



## HTML Page Structure

Below is a

visualization of an HTML page structure: `<html>`

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Page title</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

# HTML History

Since the early days of the World Wide Web, there have been many versions of HTML:

## Year Version

1989 Tim Berners-Lee invented www

1991 Tim Berners-Lee invented HTML

1993 Dave Raggett drafted HTML+

1995 HTML Working Group defined HTML 2.0

1997 W3C Recommendation: HTML 3.2

1999 W3C Recommendation: HTML 4.01

2000 W3C Recommendation: XHTML 1.0

2008 WHATWG HTML5 First Public Draft

2012 WHATWG HTML5 Living Standard

2014 W3C Recommendation: HTML5

2016 W3C Candidate Recommendation: HTML 5.1

2017 W3C Recommendation: HTML5.1 2nd Edition

## HTML Editors

A simple text editor is all you need to learn HTML.

## Learn HTML Using Notepad or

# TextEdit

Web pages can be created and modified by using professional HTML editors.

However, for learning HTML we recommend a simple text editor like Notepad (PC) or TextEdit (Mac).

We believe in that using a simple text editor is a good way to learn HTML.

Follow the steps below to create your first web page with Notepad or TextEdit.

## Step 1: Open Notepad (PC)

Windows 8 or later:

Open the Start Screen (the window symbol at the bottom left on your screen).  
Type Notepad.

Windows 7 or earlier:

Open Start > Programs > Accessories > Notepad

## Step 1: Open TextEdit (Mac)

Open Finder > Applications > TextEdit

Also change some preferences to get the application to save files correctly. In Preferences > Format > choose "Plain Text"

Then under "Open and Save", check the box that says "Display HTML files as HTML code instead of formatted text".

**Then open a new document to place the code.**

## Step 2: Write Some HTML

Write or copy the following HTML code into Notepad:

```
!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
html>
```

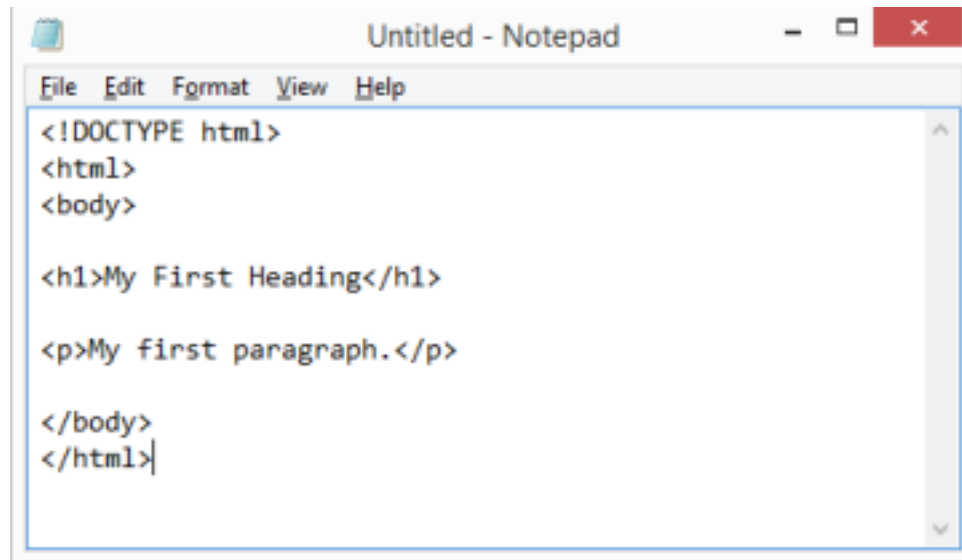
```
body>
```

```
h1>My First Heading</h1>
```

```
p>My first paragraph.</p>
```

```
/body>
```

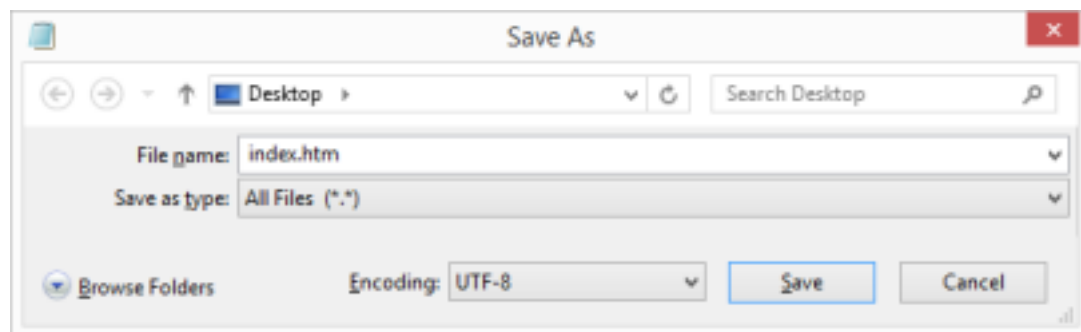
```
/html>
```



## Step 3: Save the HTML Page

Save the file on your computer. Select File > Save as in the Notepad menu.

Name the file "index.htm" and set the encoding to UTF-8 (which is the preferred encoding for HTML files).

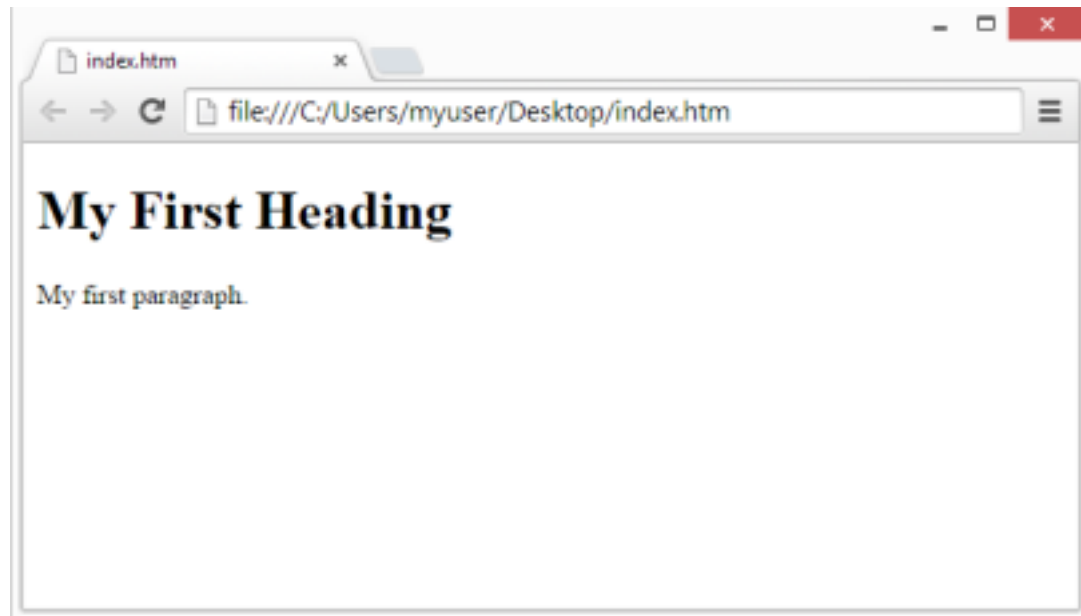


: You can use either .htm or .html as file extension. There is no difference up to you.

## Step 4: View the HTML Page in Your Browser

Open the saved HTML file in your favorite browser (double click on the file, or right-click - and choose "Open with").

The result will look much like this:



## 3.2) css

### Styles - CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

CSS = Styles and Colors

Manipulate Text

Colors, Boxes

# What is CSS?

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is used to format the layout of a webpage.

With CSS, you can control the color, font, the size of text, the spacing between elements, how elements are positioned and laid out, what background images or background colors are to be used, different displays for different devices and screen sizes, and much more!

Tip: The word cascading means that a style applied to a parent element will also apply to all children elements within the parent. So, if you set the color of the body text to "blue", all headings, paragraphs, and other text elements within the body will also get the same color (unless you specify something else)!

## Using CSS

CSS can be added to HTML documents in 3 ways:

- Inline - by using the style attribute inside HTML elements
- Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
  - External - by using a <link> element to link to an external CSS file

The most common way to add CSS, is to keep the styles in external CSS files. However, in this tutorial we will use inline and internal styles, because this is easier to demonstrate, and easier for you to try it yourself.

## Inline CSS

An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element. An inline

CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element.

The following example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue, and the text color of the <p> element to red:

## Example

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">A Blue Heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">A red paragraph.</p>
```

## Internal CSS

An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page.

An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element.

The following example sets the text color of ALL the <h1> elements (on that page) to blue, and the text color of ALL the <p> elements to red. In addition, the page will be displayed with a "powderblue" background color:

## Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
body {background-color: powderblue;}
```

```
h1 {color: blue;}
```

```
p {color: red;}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

# CSS Border

The CSS border property defines a border around an HTML element. Tip: You can define a border for nearly all HTML elements.

## Example

Use of CSS border property:

```
p {  
    border: 2px solid powderblue;  
}
```

# CSS Padding

The CSS padding property defines a padding (space) between the text and the border.

## Example

Use of CSS border and padding properties:

```
p {  
    border: 2px solid powderblue;  
  
    padding: 30px;  
}
```

# CSS Margin

The CSS margin property defines a margin (space) outside the border.

## Example

Use of CSS border and margin properties:

```
p {  
  
    border: 2px solid powderblue;  
  
    margin: 50px;  
  
}
```

## Link to External CSS

External style sheets can be referenced with a full URL or with a path relative to the current web page.

### Example

This example uses a full URL to link to a style sheet:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://www.w3schools.com/html/styles.css"> Example
```

This example links to a style sheet located in the html folder on the current web site:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/html/styles.css">
```

### Example

This example links to a style sheet located in the same folder as the current page:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

You can read more about file paths in the chapter [HTML File Paths](#).

## Chapter Summary

- Use the HTML style attribute for inline styling
- Use the HTML <style> element to define internal CSS
- Use the HTML <link> element to refer to an external CSS file
- Use the HTML <head> element to store <style> and <link> elements
- Use the CSS color

property for text colors

- Use the CSS font-family property for text fonts
- Use the CSS font-size property for text sizes
- Use the CSS border property for borders
- Use the CSS padding property for space inside the border
- Use the CSS margin property for space outside the border

Tip: You can learn much more about CSS in our [CSS Tutorial](#).

## 3.3) JavaScript

JavaScript makes HTML pages more dynamic and interactive.

### Example

## My First JavaScript

Click me to display Date and Time

## The HTML <script> Tag

The HTML <script> tag is used to define a client-side script (JavaScript).

The <script> element either contains script statements, or it points to an external script file through the src attribute.

Common uses for JavaScript are image manipulation, form validation, and dynamic changes of content.

To select an HTML element, JavaScript most often uses the document.getElementById() method.

This JavaScript example writes "Hello JavaScript!" into an HTML element with id="demo":

### Example

```
<script>
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript!"; </script>
```

# A Taste of JavaScript

Here are some examples of what JavaScript can do:

## Example

JavaScript can change content:

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript!";
```

## Example

JavaScript can change styles:

```
document.getElementById("demo").style.fontSize = "25px";
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").style.color = "red";
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").style.backgroundColor = "yellow";
```

## Example

JavaScript can change attributes:

```
document.getElementById("image").src = "picture.gif";
```

# The HTML <noscript> Tag

The HTML `<noscript>` tag defines an alternate content to be displayed to users that have disabled scripts in their browser or have a browser that doesn't support scripts:

## Example

```
<script>
```

```
document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML = "Hello JavaScript!"; </script>
```

```
<noscript>Sorry, your browser does not support JavaScript!</noscript>
```

## 3.4) PHP

PHP code is executed on the server.

## What You Should Already Know

Before you continue you should have a basic understanding of the following:

- HTML
- CSS
- JavaScript

If you want to study these subjects first, find the tutorials on our [Home page](#).

## What is PHP?

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

PHP is an amazing and popular language!

It is powerful enough to be at the core of the biggest blogging system on the web (WordPress)!

It is deep enough to run large social networks!

It is also easy enough to be a beginner's first server side language!

# What is a PHP File?

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

# What Can PHP Do?

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

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

# Why PHP?

- PHP runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)
- PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.)
- PHP supports a wide range of databases
- PHP is free. Download it from the official PHP resource: [www.php.net](http://www.php.net)
- PHP is easy to learn and runs efficiently on the server side

# What's new in PHP 7

- PHP 7 is much faster than the previous popular stable release (PHP 5.6)
- PHP 7 has improved Error Handling
- PHP 7 supports stricter Type Declarations for function arguments
- PHP 7 supports new operators (like the spaceship operator: `<=>`)

# What Do I Need?

To start using PHP, you can:

- Find a web host with PHP and MySQL support
  - Install a web server on your own PC, and then install PHP and MySQL

# Use a Web Host With PHP Support If your

server has activated support for PHP you do not need to do anything.

Just create some .php files, place them in your web directory, and the server will automatically parse them for you.

You do not need to compile anything or install any extra tools. Because

PHP is free, most web hosts offer PHP support.

## Set Up PHP on Your Own PC

However, if your server does not support PHP, you must:

- install a web server
- install PHP
- install a database, such as MySQL

The official PHP website (PHP.net) has installation instructions for PHP:

<http://php.net/manual/en/install.php>

## PHP Online Compiler / Editor

With w3schools' online PHP compiler, you can edit PHP code, and view the result in your browser.

```
<?php
$txt = "PHP";
echo "I love $txt!";
?>
```

Run »

I love PHP!

A PHP script is executed on the server, and the plain HTML result is sent back to the browser.

## Basic PHP Syntax

A PHP script can be placed anywhere in the document.

A PHP script starts with <?php and ends with ?>:

```
<?php
// PHP code goes here

?>
```

The default file extension for PHP files is ".php".

A PHP file normally contains HTML tags, and some PHP scripting code.

Below, we have an example of a simple PHP file, with a PHP script that uses a built-in PHP function "echo" to output the text "Hello World!" on a web page:

## Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>


<h1>My first PHP page</h1>


<?php

echo "Hello World!";

?>


</body>

</html>
```

## PHP Case Sensitivity

In PHP, keywords (e.g. if, else, while, echo, etc.), classes, functions, and user-defined functions are not case-sensitive.

In the example below, all three echo statements below are equal and legal:

## Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>


<?php
ECHO "Hello World!<br>";

echo "Hello World!<br>";

EcHo "Hello World!<br>";

?>


</body>

</html>
```

Note: However; all variable names are case-sensitive!

Look at the example below; only the first statement will display the value of the \$color variable! This is because \$color, \$COLOR, and \$coLOR are treated as three different variables:

## Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<body>


<?php
```

```
$color = "red";

echo "My car is " . $color . "<br>";

echo "My house is " . $COLOR . "<br>";

echo "My boat is " . $coLOR . "<br>";

?>

</body>

</html>
```

With PHP, there are two basic ways to get output: echo and print.

In this tutorial we use echo or print in almost every example. So, this chapter contains a little more info about those two output statements.

## PHP echo and print Statements

echo and print are more or less the same. They are both used to output data to the screen.

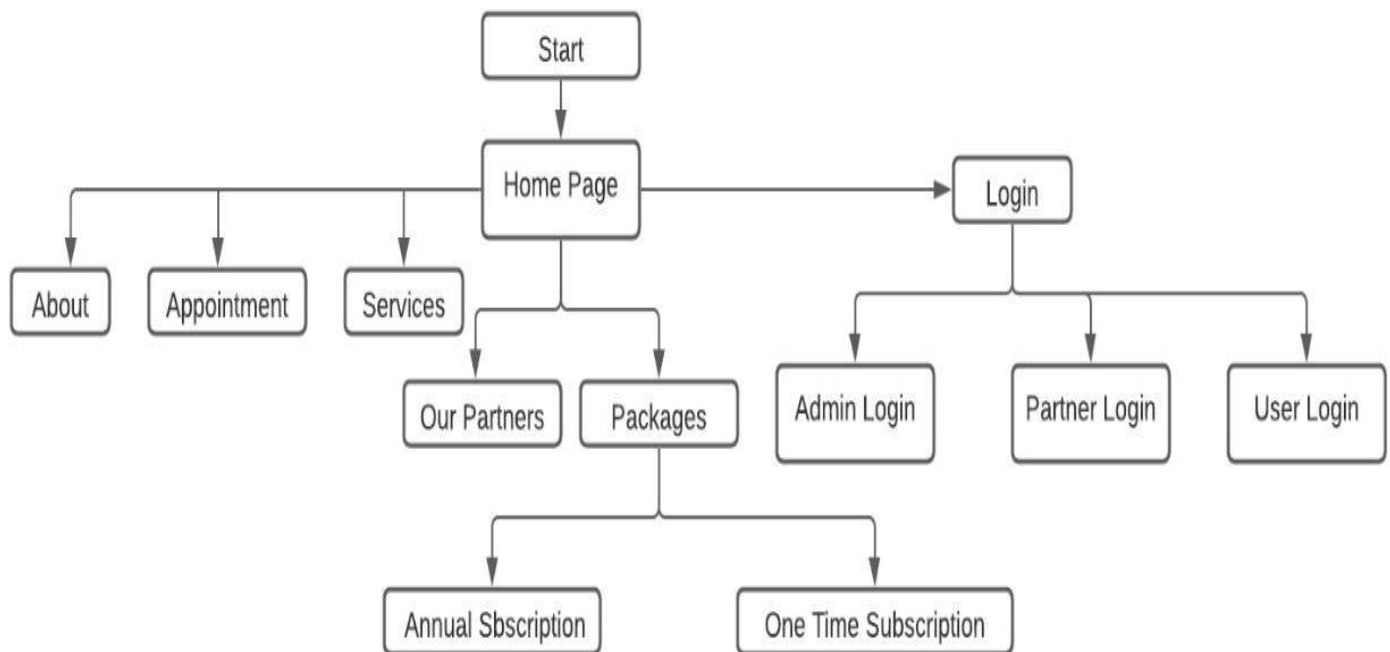
The differences are small: echo has no return value while print has a return value of 1 so it can be used in expressions. echo can take multiple parameters (although such usage is rare) while print can take one argument. echo is marginally faster than print.

## The PHP echo Statement

The echo statement can be used with or without parentheses: echo or echo(). Display Text

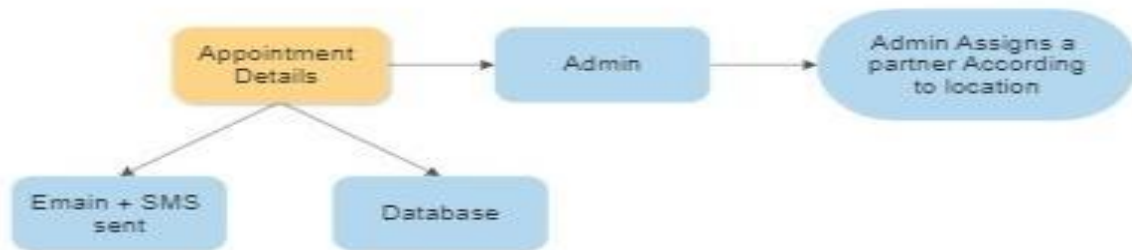
The following example shows how to output text with the echo command (notice that the text can contain HTML markup):

## 4.1) System Architecture

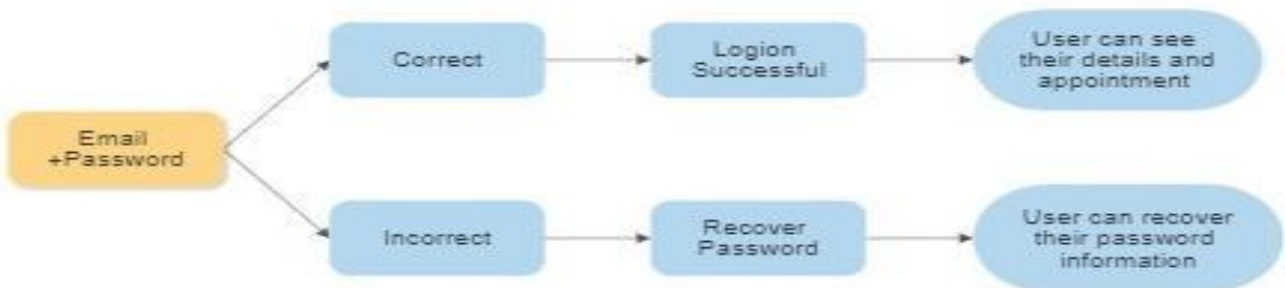


## 4.2) Workflow

### Appointment Page



### Login Page



### Sign Up Page



5)Implementation Snapshot 1



Home Page  
Snapshot 2

The image shows a section of a website with a light grey background. At the top is an orange navigation bar, identical to the one in the previous snapshot. Below the navigation bar is a large, solid red rectangular area. Inside this red area, at the top, is the text 'Make An Appointment' in a white, sans-serif font. Below this text are five input fields arranged in a grid-like fashion. The first row has two fields: 'Your Full Name' and 'Email'. The second row has two fields: 'Your Phone Number' and 'Services' (which has a small downward arrow indicating a dropdown menu). The third row has a single wide field for 'Your Address'. The fourth row has a single wide field for 'Message'. At the bottom of the red area is a white rectangular button with the text 'SEND MESSAGE' in blue capital letters.

Appointment Page  
Snapshot 3

BOOK AN APPOINTMENT

## Get Car Repair In Easy Steps



### Get A Free Quote

Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia.



### Book Car Inspection

Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia.



### Get Your Car Fixed

Far far away, behind the word mountains, far from the countries Vokalia.

LEARN MORE

BOOK AN APPOINTMENT

## Services

## Snapshot 4



Home

About

Services

Gallery

Appointment

Packages ▾

Contact

Our Patners

Login ▾

## OUR PARTNERS

### HCL

Email: hcl@gmail.com  
Number: 7845466441  
Address: Bangalore

### Awiskar Tech

Email: sachinkujapi@gmail.com  
Number: 845484854  
Address: chennai

### The contrast

Email: punambharti1109@gmail.com  
Number: 8649654564  
Address: rgfn

### DELL

Email: dell@gmail.com  
Number: 44654451  
Address: delhi

### Rampravesh kumar

Email: tpandit.tp@gmail.com  
Number: 9631152115  
Address: tata

### Bhagavathi Motors

Email: sbm@gmail.com  
Number: 06363679794  
Address: Bangalore

### Test

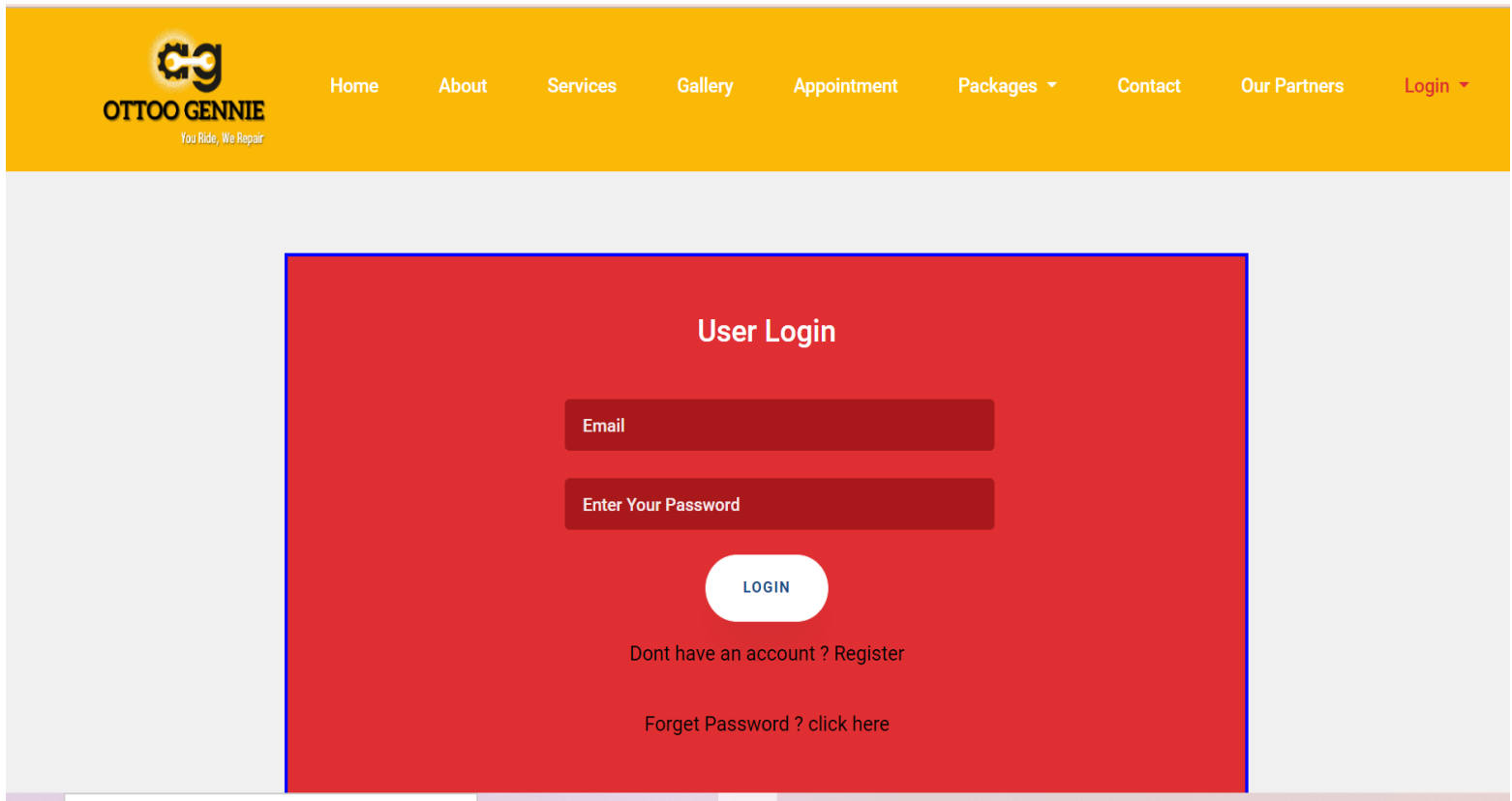
Email: divyanaimisha@gmail.com  
Number: 9999999999  
Address: Rjy

### Store

Email: hshshsj@gmail.com  
Number: 34646494649  
Address: Chennai

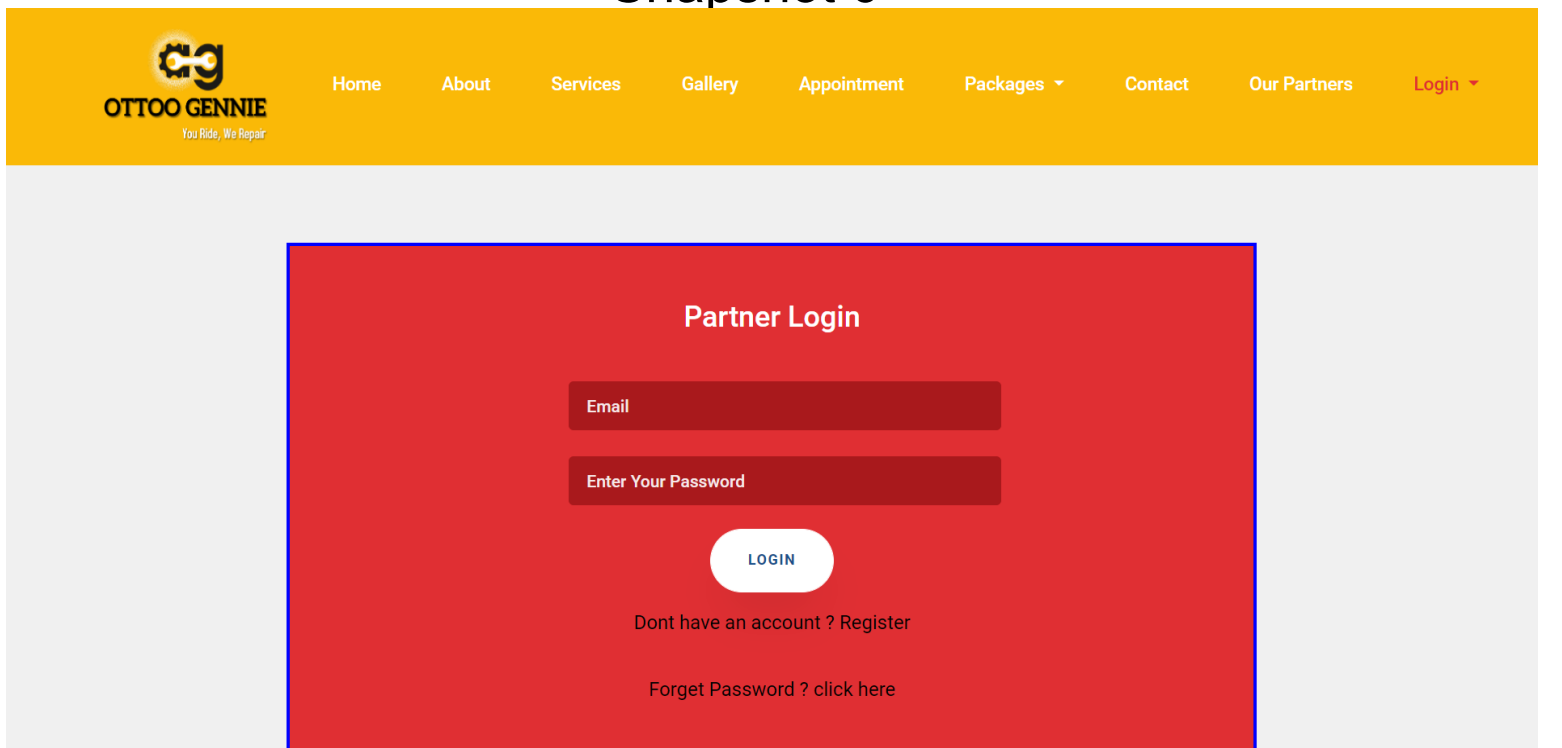
OUR PARTNER

## Snapshot 5



User Login

## Snapshot 6



Partner Login Page

## Snapshot 7

### Admin Login

## Admin Login

## 6) RESULT

### Snapshot 1

## Admin Panel

| Comapny Name      | Email                     | Phone       | Address   | edit                                                                                | Delete                                                                              |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| HCL               | hcl@gmail.com             | 7845466441  | Bangalore |  |  |
| Awiskar Tech      | sachinkujapi@gmail.com    | 845484854   | chennai   |  |  |
| The contrast      | punambharti1109@gmail.com | 8649654564  | rgfn      |  |  |
| DELL              | dell@gmail.com            | 44654451    | delhi     |  |  |
| Rampravesh kumar  | tpandit.tp@gmail.com      | 9631152115  | tata      |  |  |
| Bhagavathi Motors | sbm@gmail.com             | 06363679794 | Bangalore |  |  |
| Test              | divyanaimisha@gmail.com   | 9999999999  | Rjy       |  |  |
| Store             | hshshsj@gmail.com         | 34646494649 | Chennai   |  |  |

ADD PARTNER

HOME PAGE

OUR PARTNERS

OUR USERS

VENDOR DATA

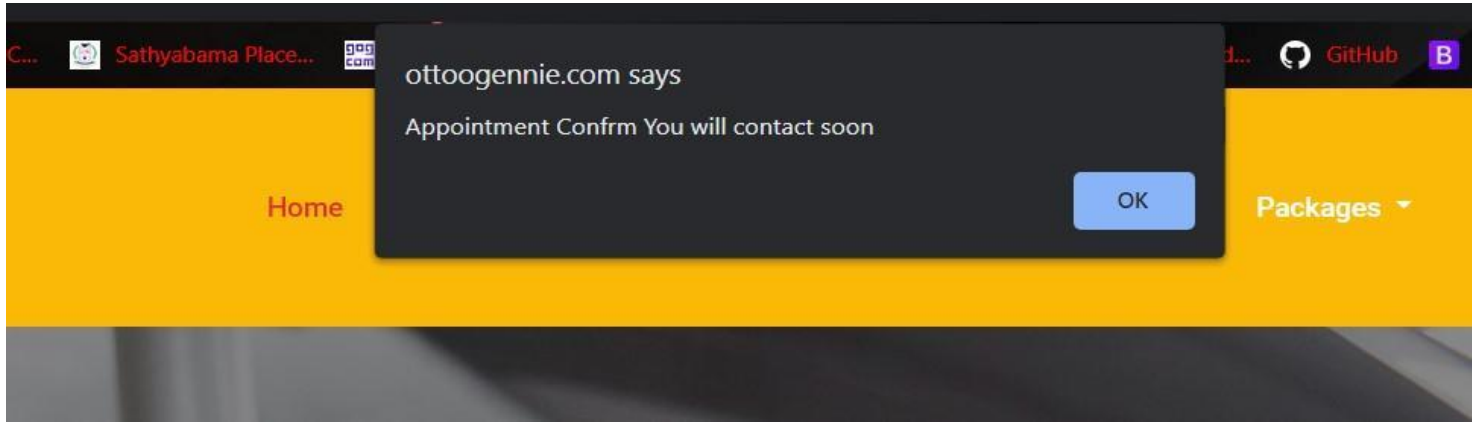
Admin Panel

Snapshot 2

[illegible]

## Appointment Data

### Snapshot 3



Servicing appointment at ottoogennie



Inbox x

**ottoogennie\_official@ottoogennie.com**

to me ▼

Dear SACHIN KUMAR

we have recived your appointment for will be contact soon

Thanks for choosing

Otto Gennie

← Reply

➡ Forward

## Appointment Booking Demo

Website : [www.ottoogennie.com](http://www.ottoogennie.com)

## **7) SUMMARY**

### Future Enhancement

- Admin Can block User or Partner If any misbehave occurs .
- Admin work will done Automation ,System will assign a partner according to nearest location of User

### CONCLUSIONS

- In this paper we propose a web based appointment booking website which can easily be used by users . This Project Also helps Third party mechanics to be a partner with Ottoogennie .
- This project has greatly improved my skill in development of a website.

### References

1.Youtube Technical Thappa

(<https://www.youtube.com/c/ThapaTechnical>)

## 2. Youtube - Greate Learning

(<https://www.youtube.com/c/GreatLearningOfficial>)