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Scale Up – A Mentorship Platform for Start-Ups

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Abstract: Mentoring is a traditional means of passing on information and ideas from a seasoned expert in society to a newcomer in the industry. Mentoring has long been seen as a useful technique in the corporate world. With the introduction of new technology comes the concept of online mentoring, often known as e-mentoring. Instead of face-to-face meetings, the Online Mentoring System (OMS) employs asynchronous, electronic interactions to build and nurture the mentor-startup connection in a virtual manner. The Online Mentoring System is a client-server paradigm that serves as a bridge between the teacher and the student. OMS attempts to lessen the effort of startup individuals in submitting their information while also allowing Mentors to examine their business more effectively. E-Mentoring is fundamentally developed to improve the performance of the business by assisting mentors in understanding the problems of startup persons more effectively and efficiently.

I. INTRODUCTION

Overall, the system consists of one application under which many mentors exist, and each mentor has a set of startups assigned by application, while the mentor is willingly taking the startup person for valuable input and encouraging the improvement of the startups in their specific domain.

The E-Mentoring architecture provided here is particular to the business sector and if mentoring is necessary. Electronic-Mentoring System (E-Mentoring System) employs an asynchronous, electronic medium to develop and maintain the connection between mentors and protegees in an organization as a replacement for face-to-face encounters. The E-Mentoring system is a client-server paradigm that serves as a bridge between mentors and mentees.

The mentorship program focuses on cultivating and growing beneficial relationships between mentors and businesses. An online platform that uses asynchronous, electronic communication can help mentors and mentees in an organization create and sustain long-term relationships. Mentors and mentees can communicate through an internet portal that acts as a middleman between the two parties. The purpose of a mentoring program is to assist entrepreneurs thrive by fostering strong relationships between mentors and entrepreneurs.

II. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

The project serves as a bridge, offering an online way of contact for entrepreneurs to resolve important difficulties. It connects individuals on a unified platform by utilizing the online network (internet). The project intends to give a seamless experience to its consumers by utilizing cutting-edge web technology capabilities. The project created presents the notion of online mentorship, which involves an expert or numerous experts in various fields and startups as major stakeholders, typically the founders of the firms. In the contemporary setting, specialists known as mentors take on the role of resolving startup challenges and providing direction. Mentors are given time freedom to make ideas and hence may provide more accurate advice. The heartfelt suffering of startup entrepreneurs who are attempting to expand their companies and compete with well-established organizations is the main theme of the entire work. As previously said, this initiative improves the firm's business performance boosting communication between the startup and mentor.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Mentors have been around for a long time, and successful entrepreneurs from many sectors have mentors at various phases of their businesses' growth. There are many various types of mentors available nowadays, but startup mentors are a special kind. They are either industry professionals with extensive expertise; they might be sales or marketing experts, provide thought leadership, work in HR, or have knowledge of the investment market. They might also be successful entrepreneurs who are eager to share what they've learned. Some accelerators and venture capitalists use mentors to assess businesses, expedite their scaling, and some of them become core mentors, serving on startup advisory boards and occasionally investing in the startups themselves.



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IV. EXISITING SYSTEM

Many beginning firms encounter various challenges related to company development under the current system. Some difficulties are difficult for fledgling business owners and workers to resolve. As a result, they demand comments and ideas based on their expertise for the organization's development. However, founders/employees are rarely able to communicate with experienced persons. This project is being introduced to address these sorts of challenges. It is tough to engage manually between a mentor and a startup. It is a time-consuming procedure to resolve concerns with specialists. The mentoring procedure between the mentor and the entrepreneur (creator) is the main concern here.

V. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The goal of this project is to create an online problem-solving system to promote and encourage entrepreneurs to communicate with industry professionals. Our technology replaces the existing system's traditional and inconvenient technique of resolving issues and clearing industry-specific concerns in physical surroundings, which requires both the mentor and the startup to be physically present at the same time. This setting emphasizes the significance of this project. Due to time restrictions, our concept bridges the existing gap between a mentor and a startup.



FIGURE I, II. SYSTEM DESIGN OF SCALE UP



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Figure III. Deployment Diagram Of The Project



VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT SCALE UP

A. PSEUDO Code

- 1) Step 1: Create all the required static html pages for the web application
- 2) Step 2: Create css pages to add styling to the existing html pages.
- 3) Step 3: Connect the css pages to the html pages to integrate the styling to the static pages.
- 4) Step 4: Add JavaScript to the html pages for validations and to make the static pages dynamic.
- 5) Step 5: Create the database and the required tables in MySQL.
- 6) Step 6: Create a django project
- 7) *Step 7:* Write the backend code in python using django framework (involves linking pages using functions that connect to database and other objects).
- 8) Step 8: Start the MySQL database server
- 9) Step 9: Run the django project in command line
- 10) Step 10: The application runs on local host and is available for performing the suitable actions.

VII. TESTING

Testing involves evaluating a system or its component(s) to see if it meets with the necessary requirements. Testing is the process of running a system to find any flaws, omissions, or gaps from the real requirements. The process of analyzing a software item to find discrepancies between actual and desired circumstances (i.e., faults, errors, or bugs) and to assess the software item's characteristics is known as testing, different approaches that may be utilized while doing software testing are included in the levels of testing.

The 4 main stages of software testing are:

- 1) Functional Testing
- 2) Non-functional Testing

A. Functional Testing

Based on the requirements of the program that is to be tested, this kind of black-box testing is used. By giving input, the program is tested, and the results are then reviewed for compliance with the functionality it was designed to do. A fully integrated system is subjected to functional testing of a program to see whether it complies with the requirements.



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Software testing lifecycle (STLC) refers to the methodical, well-planned process of testing software. While the STLC stages vary depending on the organization, the general Software Test Life Cycle (STLC) for the waterfall development approach contains the following phases.

- 1) *Requirements:* Analysis In this stage, testers examine the client requirements and collaborate with developers throughout the design phase to determine which criteria may be tested and how.
- 2) *Test Planning:* This phase involves planning all aspect of testing, including what needs to be tested, how it will be done, the test strategy to be used, the test environment, the test techniques to be used, the availability of hardware and software, resources, risks, etc.
- 3) *Test Analysis:* After the test planning phase, the test analysis phase begins. During this phase, we must go further into the project to determine what testing is required for each SDLC step. In this phase, it is also decided whether automation activities are necessary for the software product, how they will be carried out, how long they will take, and which aspects must be automated.
- 4) *Test Design:* Testers begin developing test cases by following those design approaches in this phase, and if automated testing is required, automation scripts also need to be produced. In this phase, several black-box and white-box test design strategies are employed to design the test cases for testing.

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001	Belvedere Trading	Finance	What could be my funding options to raise startup capital for my business?	Vera Ray	Few of your funding options could be bootstrapping your startup business, crowdfunding, get angel investment.	3



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VIII. FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The scope of online learning is tremendous, and the project is highly scalable. The System of mentoring/ problem solving for startups can further be made into a networking platform thus helping the startups to gain connections in their respective industries. The relationship between the mentor and the start-up utilizing virtual mode is established and supported through the Online Mentoring System (OMS), which employs asynchronous, electronic interactions. Additional features like private chat or video conferencing can be added to enhance the relationship between mentors and mentee. Machine Learning and Data Analytics techniques can used in order to provide the right domain specific mentors to startups, which will help in reducing the time to search for the right mentor for resolving their issues. Intelligent chat bot can be developed using NLP and other Linguistic techniques that would resolve the queries that are considered to be "common" in the startup industry. The web application can be scaled up by using the latest cloud technologies which include Docker, AWS and Kubernetes. These technologies would help the application run seamlessly on web server, which will be capable of handling tremendous amount of traffic.

IX. CONCLUSION

This project enhances the communication between startup and mentor, thereby improving the business performances of the startup. Each start up receives suggestions to the queries posted by it and tries to implement those solutions in order to move forward with their business processes. By this work, we conclude that e-mentoring can be developed and will tremendously impact the processes of startups. The system is developed such that it will allow the mentors to dedicate more time for development of startups, as it provides them the flexibility of thinking and posting their suggestions. Hence, they can give much precise feedback that will give Startups the right solution to their problems.

We hence conclude that the project helps the startups to ace their progress and also help them in the knowing latest and growing technologies, trends and ever-changing economic situations.

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