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Abstract

Online Service Management System is a project which aims in developing an online application to maintain all daily work of service center. This project has many features which are generally not available in normal Online Service Management System like product/parts record. It also has a facility of admin login through which the admin can monitor the whole system. This project is being developed to help the service center to maintain the Service Center in the best way possible and also reduce the human efforts.

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Introduction:

Purpose of Document:

The Software Design Document is a document to provide documentation which will be used to aid in software development by providing the details for how the software should be built. StarUML tool is used to design the diagrams.

Scope of the Project:

The Online Service Management System is a web application which maintains all the daily work of service center of electronic items. Through website a customer can request for service of their electronic item along with the description of the defector problem in the item. The request is handled by admin which assigns technicians or workers for the services, OSMS also maintains the data of assets so that the items having warranty can easily be replaced. Customer can view their requests and the assigned technicians.

The main purpose of the development of OSMS is to provide a user friendly environment with quick response to the customer for the maintenance or replacement of their electronic items.

Definitions and Abbreviations:

- OSMS: Online Service Management system
- **DFD:** *Data Flow Diagram*, A data flow diagram shows the way information flows through a process or system. It includes data inputs and outputs, data stores, and the various sub processes the data moves. These diagrams are used to map out an existing system and make it better or to plan out a new system for implementation.
- **UI:** *User Interface*, is the point of human-computer interaction and communication in a device.
- **PHP:** *Hypertext Preprocessor*, PHP is a server scripting language, and a powerful tool for making dynamic and interactive Web pages.
- **HTML:** The *Hypertext Markup Language*, HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser.
- **CSS:** Stands for *Cascading Style Sheet* are used to format the layout of Web pages.
- Latex: A document formatting tool to prepare documents.
- Xampp: It is an open-source package which helps a local host or server to test its website and clients via computers and laptops before releasing it to the main server.

- **Object Oriented Design:** It is the process of using an object-oriented methodology to design a computing system or application. This technique enables the implementation of a software solution based on the concepts of objects.
- Class Diagram: It is the main building block of object-oriented modeling. It is used for general conceptual modeling of the structure of the application, and for detailed modeling, translating the models into programming code.
- **Data Dictionary:** It is a collection of names, definitions, and attributes about data elements that are being used or captured in a database.
- **Functional Modeling:** It is a structured representation of the functions (activities, actions, processes, operations) within the modeled system.
- **Behavioral Modeling:** It is specially designed to make us understand behavior and factors that influence behavior of a system. It usually describes overall states that a system can have and events which are responsible for a change in state of a system.
- State Transition Diagram: It describes all of the states that an object can have, the events under which an object changes state (transitions), the conditions that must be fulfilled before the transition will occur (guards), and the activities undertaken during the life of an object (actions).
- Interaction Modeling: It is a design model that binds an application together in a way that supports the conceptual models of its target users.
- Use Case Diagram: Use-case diagrams describe the high-level functions and scope of a system. These diagrams also identify the interactions between the system and its actors.
- **Sequence Diagram:** They illustrate how the different parts of a system interact with each other to carry out a function, and the order in which the interactions occur when a particular use case is executed.
- Component Deployment Diagram: A component is a *code module*. Component diagrams are physical analogs of class diagram. Deployment diagrams show the physical configurations of software and hardware. The physical hardware is made up of nodes, each component belongs on a node.
- **StarUML:** StarUML is build as a modular and open tool. It provides frameworks for extending the functionality of the tool. It provides extension of menu and option items.

References:

The following references are being used to develop the "Online Service System":

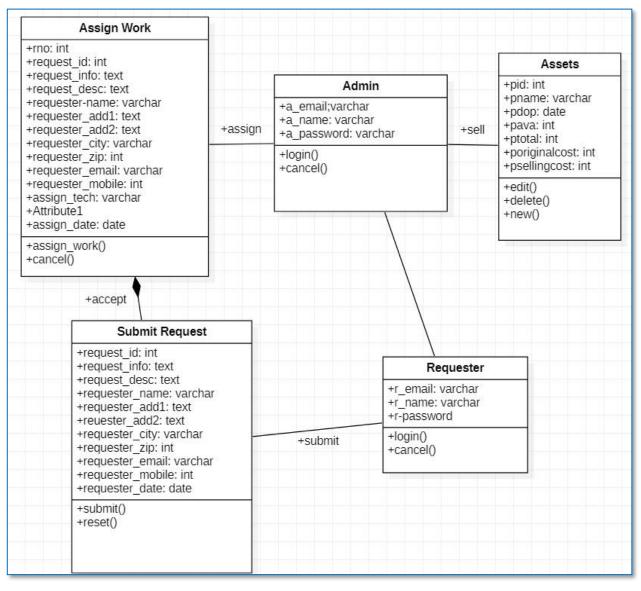
- IEEE. IEEE STD 830-1998 IEEE Recommended Practice for Software Requirements Specifications. IEEE Computer Society, 1998.
- The complete reference PHP
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/
- https://www.google.co.in./

Document Overview:

- **Chapter 1:** It is just an *introduction* and discussion about purpose of the document and scope the project, some definitions, acronyms and abbreviations related to document.
- Chapter 2: In this chapter, we create the *Object Oriented Design* that are *Class Diagram* and *Data Dictionary*. These designs represents the entities, attributes and function of the project.
- Chapter 3: In this, we design Functional models that are Data Flow Diagrams of Level 0, 1 & 2. It describes the over view of the whole system.
- **Chapter 4:** It is the *Behavioral model* in which we describe the different state of the project with the help of *State Transition Diagram*.
- **Chapter 5:** It is an *Interaction model* in which elaborate the project with help of *Use case Diagram* and *Sequence Diagram*.
- Chapter 6: In this chapter, we provide *Deployment View* with the help of *Component Deployment Diagram*. It shows the physical configurations of software and hardware. The physical hardware is made up of nodes, each component belongs on a node.

Object Oriented Design:

Class Diagram:



Data Dictionary:

Table 1 Admin

Entity	Entity	Field name	Data	Field	Constraint	Field
name	description		type	length		description
Admin	An admin who	a-login-id	integer	08	Primary key	Stores login id
	monitors the					(Automatically
	whole system					Generated)
		a-name	varchar	60	Not null	Stores admin name
		a-email	varchar	60	-	Stores admin email
		a-password	varchar	09	Not null	Store admin
						password

Table 2 Requester

Entity	Entity	Field name	Data	Field	Constra	Field description
name	description		type	length	int	
Requester	The people who are registered in our web-site and	r-login-id	integer	08	Primary key	Stores requester login id (Automatically Generated)
	requests for maintenance or	r-name r-email	varchar varchar	60 60	Not null	Stores requester name Stores requester email
	replacement of electronic item	r-password	varchar	09	Not null	Store requester password

Table 3 Customer

Entity	Entity	Field name	Data	Field	Constrai	Field
name	description		type	length	nt	description
Customer	The people	cust-id	integer	08	Primary	Stores customer id
	who are the				key	(Automatically
	customer of					Generated)
	our service	cust-name	varchar	60	Not null	Stores customer
	system.					name
		cust-address	varchar	60	Not null	Stores customer
						address
		cp-name	varchar	60	Not null	Stores product
						name
		cp-quantity	integer	09	Not null	Stores product
						quantity
		cp-each	integer	60	-	Stores each
						quantity price
		cp-total	integer	60	-	Stores total price
		cp-date	date	20	Not null	Stores selling date

Table 4 Assets

Entity	Entity	Field name	Data	Field	Constraint	Field
name	description		type	length		description
Assets	It contains the	p-id	integer	08	Primary key	Stores product
	details of					id(Automatically
	products.					Generated)
		p-name	varchar	60	Not null	Stores product
						name
		p-ava	integer	60	-	Stores number of
						available products
		p-total	integer	60	-	Stores number of
						total products
		p-original-cost	integer	60	-	Stores product of
						original cost
		p-selling-cost	integer	60	-	Stores product
						selling price
		p-date	date	20	Not null	Stores product
						date

Table 5 Technician

Entity	Entity	Field name	Data type	Field	Constrai	Field
name	description			lengt	nt	description
				h		
Technician	It contains the	emp-id	integer	08	Primary	Stores employee id
	details of the				key	(Automatically
	technicians who are					Generated)
	going to be assigned	emp-name	varchar	60	Not null	Stores Employee
	some work					name
		emp-email	varchar	60	-	Stores Employee
						email ID
		emp-city	varchar	09	Not null	Store Employee
						city
		emp-mobile	bigint	20	-	Stores Employee
						mobile number

Table 6 Submit-Requester

Entity	Entity	Field name	Data	Field	Constrai	Field description
name	description		type	length	nt	
Submit-	It contains all	request-id	integer	08	Foreign	Request id
Requester	the details of				key	(Automatically
	the customer					Generated)
	for the	request-info	text	-	-	Request
	registration.					information
		request-desc	text	60	-	Request
						Description
		requester-name	varchar	60	Not null	Requester name
		requester-add1	text	-	-	Requester address
						line 1
		requester-add2	text	-	-	Requester address
						line 2
		requester-city	varchar	60	-	Requester city
		requester-state	varchar	60	Not null	Requester state
		requester-zip	integer	-	-	Requester zip
		requester-email	varchar	60	-	Requester email
		requester-mobile	bigint	-	-	Requester mobile
						number
		request-date	date	20	Not null	Request date

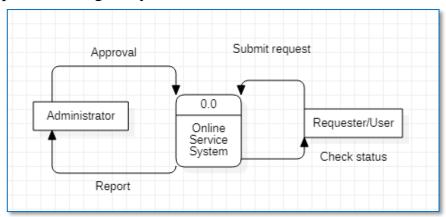
Table 7 Assign-Work

Entity	Entity	Field name	Data	Field	Constrai	Field description
name	description		type	length	nt	
Assign-	It contains all	r-no	integer	60	Primary	Request number
Work	the details of				key	(Automatically
	the requester					Generated)
	and technician	request-id	integer	60	Not null	Request ID
	for assigning	request-info text	text	-	-	Request
	work to the					information
	technician	requester-name	varchar	60	Not null	Requester name
	with the	requester-add1	text	-	-	Requester address
	respective					line 1
	requests	requester-add2	text	-	-	Requester address
						line 2
		requester-city	varchar	60	-	Requester city
		requester-state	varchar	60	Not null	Requester state
		requester-zip	integer	-	-	Requester zip
		requester-email	varchar	60	-	Requester email
		requester-mobile	bigint	-	-	Requester mobile
						number
		assign-tech	varchar	60	Not null	Assign technician
						name
		request-desc	text	-	-	Request
						Description
		assign-date	date	20	Not null	Assigned date

Functional Modeling:

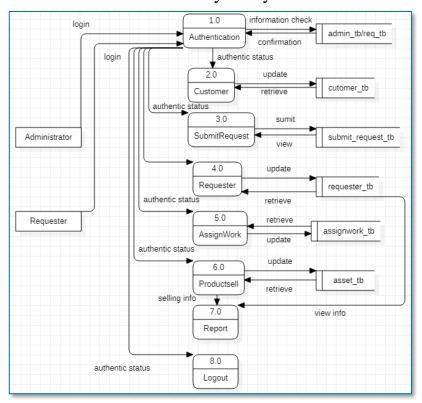
DFD Level 0:

It shows flow of data of application. It's a basic overview of the whole system or process being analyzed or modeled.



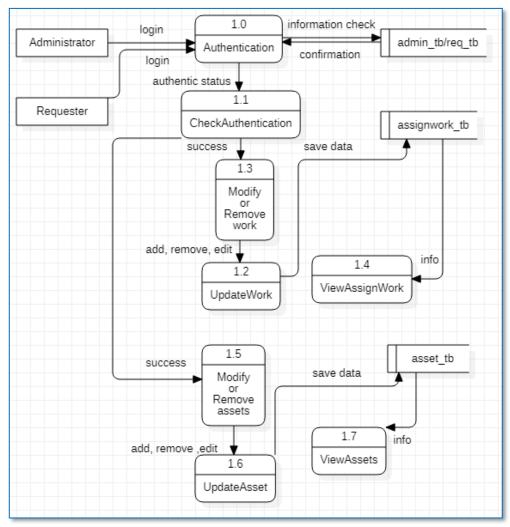
DFD Level 1:

It provides more detailed breakout of pieces of the 0 Level Diagram. It describes the main functions carried out by the system.



DFD Level 2:

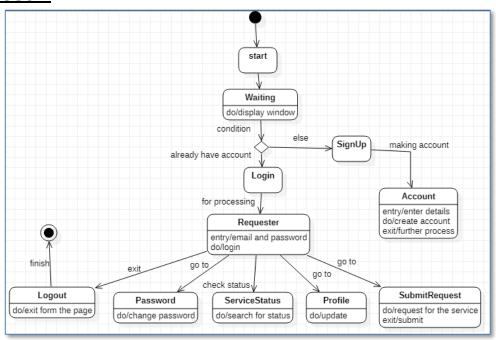
It goes on step deeper into parts of Level 1. It requires more text to reach the necessary level of detail about the system's functioning.



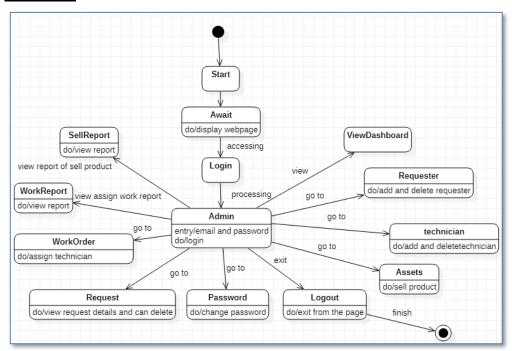
Behavioral Modeling:

State Transition Diagram:

User:

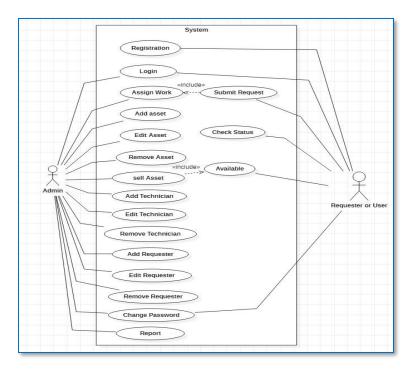


Admin:



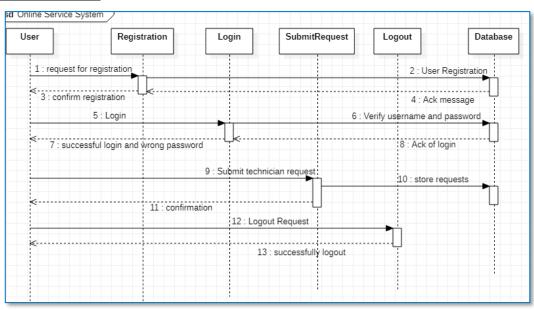
Interaction Modeling:

Use Case Diagram:

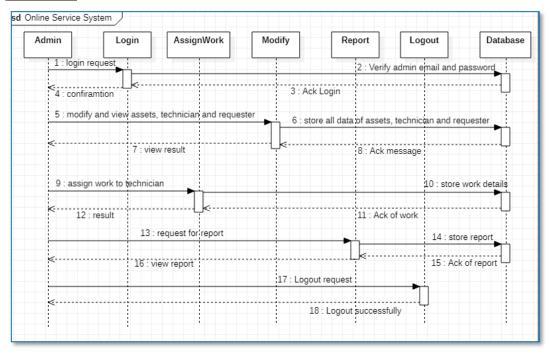


Sequence Diagram:

Customer:



Admin:



Chapter 6

Deployment View:

Component Deployment Diagram:

