TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. Introduction
 - 1.1 Purpose
 - 1.2 Scope
 - 1.3 References
 - 1.4 Overview
- 2. System Architecture Description
 - 2.1 Architecture Description
 - 2.2 Component Decomposition Description
- 3. Data Designs
 - 3.1 Data Description
 - 3.2 Global data structures
 - 3.3 Data dictionary

SOFTWARE DESIGN DOCUMENT

1 INTRODUCTION:

<u>Enterpreneur</u> – Start, Run and grow your Business.

Entrepreneurship is the process of starting a business, typically a <u>startup</u> company offering an innovative product, process or service. The entrepreneur perceives an opportunity and often exhibits biases in taking the decision to exploit the opportunity. The exploitation of entrepreneurial opportunities includes design actions to develop a business plan, acquire the human, financial and other required resources, and to be responsible for its success or failure. Entrepreneurship may operate within an entrepreneurship ecosystem which includes government programs and services that support entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship resources (e.g., business incubators and seed accelerators), entrepreneurship education and training and financing (e.g., loans, venture capital financing, and grants).

One of the same initiative we have taken to connect Students of <u>DAV</u> Alumni with various Investors and Venture Capitalists.

- 1. Login/Sign-Up System for Students, Investors, & venture Capitalists.
- 2. Students, Investors, & venture Capitalists can complete/edit their profile.
- 3. Students can see the details of all the Investors & venture Capitalists.
- 4. Students can enter the details of his all team members.
- 5. Student can post multiple Business ideas along with their Executive Summary.
- 6. Investor and Venture Capitalist can view and shortlist Ideas.
- 7. Investor and Venture Capitalist can view them in their Dashboard.

1.1 Purpose of this Document

This document serves as a high level description and detailed design for the project modules.

1.2 Scope of the development project

In India there is a dearth of quality people in industry, which demands high level of entrepreneurship development programme through out the country for the growth of Indian economy.

The scope of entrepreneurship development in country like India is tremendous. Especially since there is widespread concern that the acceleration in GDP growth in the post reforms period has not been accompanied by a commensurate expansion in employment.\\

We have all the requisite technical and knowledge base to take up the entrepreneurial challenge. The success of Indian entrepreneurs in Silicon Valley is evident as proof. The only thing that is lacking is confidence and mental preparation. We are more of a reactive kind of a people. We need to get out of this and become more proactive. What is more important than the skill and knowledge base is the courage to take the plunge. Our problem is we do not stretch ourselves. However, it is appreciative that the current generations of youth do not have hang-ups about the previous legacy and are willing to experiment. Theses are the people who will bring about entrepreneurship in India.

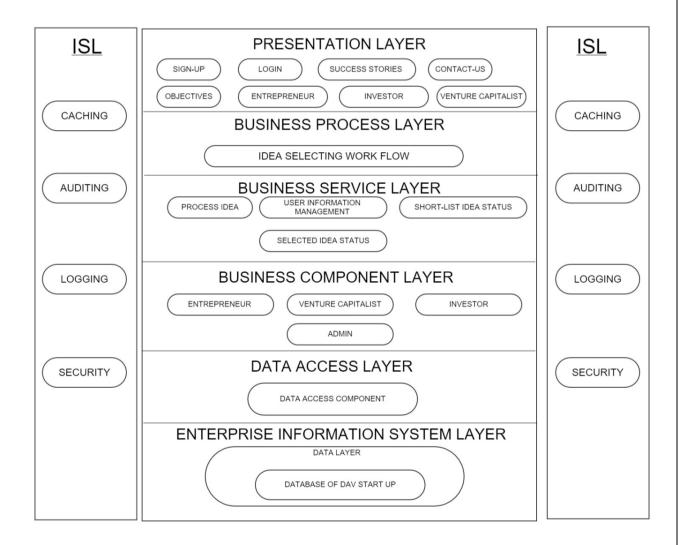
The scope of entrepreneurship development in country like India is tremendous so this is our contribution to the growth of the country by organising the Entrepreneurship Development starting from our own college DAVIET.

1.3 Overview of Document

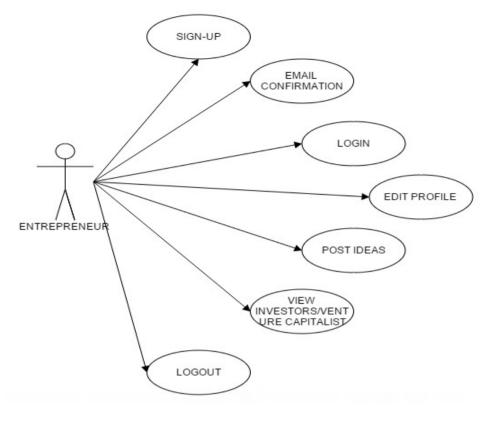
The remainder of the document contains an overall description of the module designs as well as the detailed designs for the main functionality of the module.

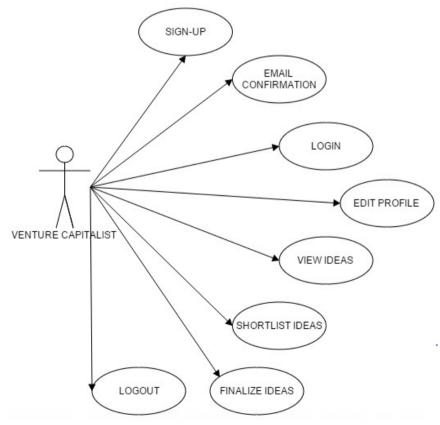
2. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DESCRIPTION

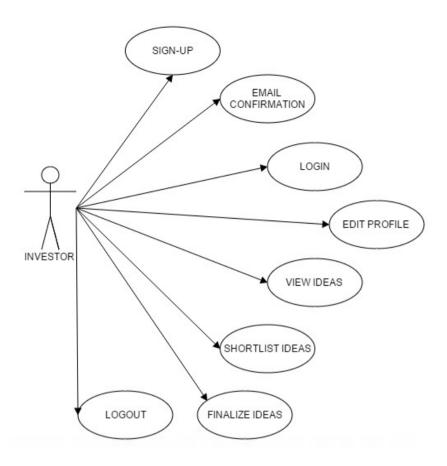
2.1 Architectural Description



Use Case Diagram:







2.3 Component Decomposition Description

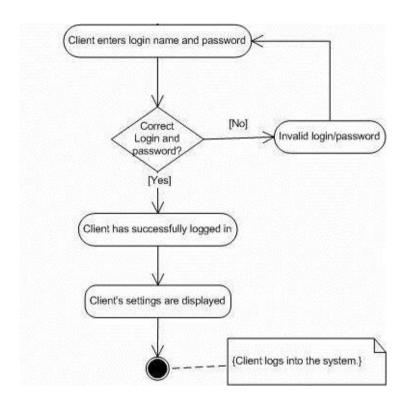
The system is composed of 3 modules:

- Admin: Admin can perform the following functions:
 Add, update and delete user's information.
 Maintain Database.

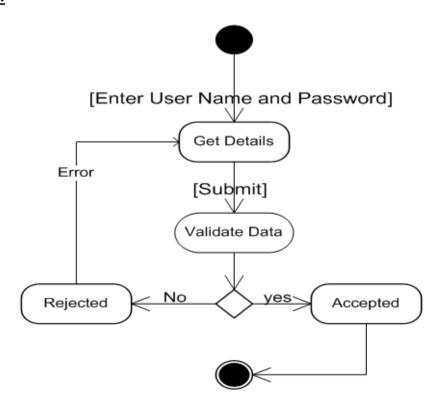
 Provide confidentiality & Secure connection.
- User: User can perform following functions.
 Add, update and delete their own profile.
 Add, update and delete their own ideas.
 View list of Investor and Venture Capitalist.
 Investor/Venture Capitalist can view and shortlist ideas.

ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

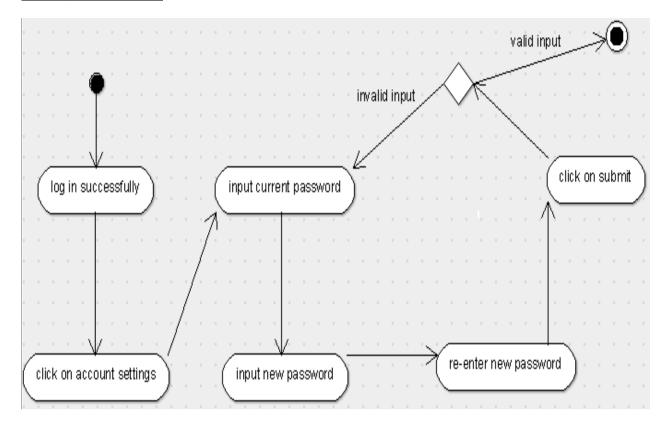
Login Activity Diagram:



Registration:



Change Password:



3. Data Design

3.1 Database Description

RDBMS(relational database management system) is a <u>database management system</u> (DBMS) that is based on the <u>relational model</u>. RDBMS is used to manage Relational database. Relational database is a collection of organized set of tables from which data can be accessed easily. Relational Database is most commonly used database. It consists of number of tables and each table has its own primary key.

RECORD

A single entry in a table is called a Record or Row. A Record in a table represents set of related data.

FIELD

A table consists of several records(row), each record can be broken into several smaller entities known as Fields.

COLUMN

In Relational table, a column is a set of value of a particular type. The term Attribute is also used to represent a column.

DFD's of DAV START UP

Context level

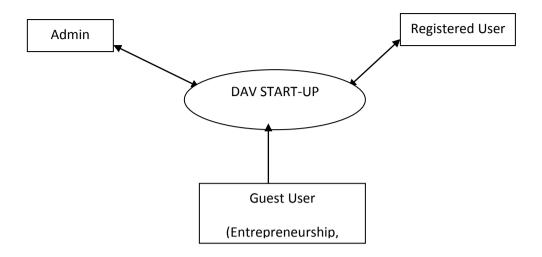
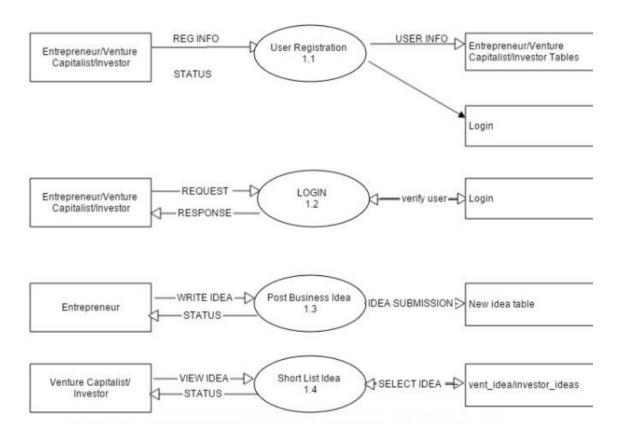
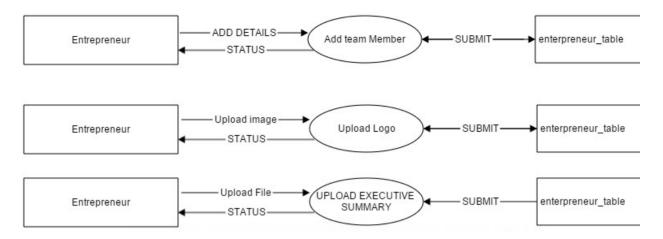


Fig: 2.4.1 (Context level)

Level-1 DFD





Global Data Structures

A data structure is a particular way of organizing <u>data</u> in a computer so that it can be used <u>efficiently</u>. Data structures can implement one or more particular <u>abstract data types(ADT)</u>, which are the means of specifying the contract of operations and their <u>complexity</u>. Different kinds of data structures are suited to different kinds of applications, and some are highly specialized to specific tasks. For example, databases use <u>B-tree</u> indexes for small percentages of data retrieval and compilers and databases use dynamic hash tables as look-up tables.

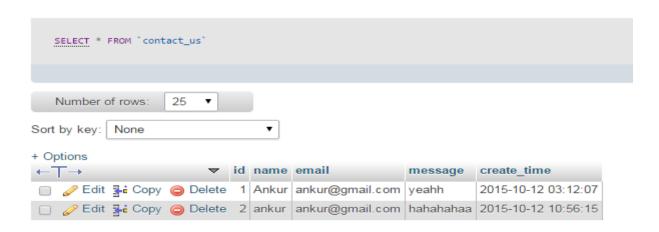
Stack- Stack is an abstract data type with a bounded (predefined) capacity. It is a simple data structure that allows adding and removing elements in a particular order. Every time an element is added, it goes on the top of the stack, the only element that can be removed is the element that was at the top of the stack, just like a pile of objects.

TABLE

In Relational database, a table is a collection of data elements organised in terms of rows and columns. A table is also considered as convenient representation of relations. But a table can have duplicate tuples while a true relation cannot have duplicate tuples. Table is the most simplest form of data storage.

Database Tables of DAV Startup

Contact Us



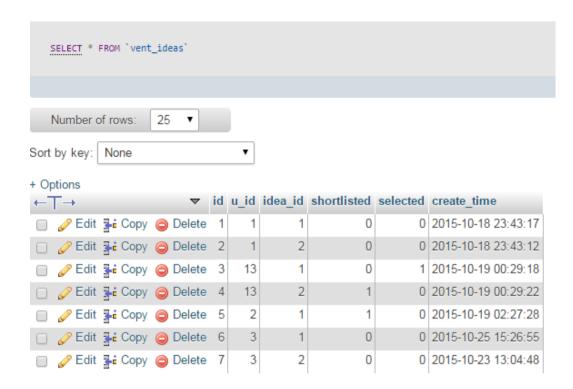
Entrepreneur detail structure:

1 <u>id</u>	int(11)		
2 username	tinytext	latin1_swedish_ci	
3 email	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci	
4 pass	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci	
5 phone	int(50)		
6 dob	int(30)		
7 address	varchar(300)	latin1_swedish_ci	
8 insti_name	varchar(150)	latin1_swedish_ci	
9 insti_add	varchar(300)	latin1_swedish_ci	
10 insti_no	int(50)		
11 website	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci	
12 univ	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci	
13 current_profile	varchar(150)	latin1_swedish_ci	
14 count_team	int(10)		
15 team_members	varchar(300)	latin1_swedish_ci	
16 create_time	datetime		
17 modified_time	timestamp		on
18 isStu	bit(1)		
19 is_active	bit(1)		
20 token	varchar(1000)	latin1_swedish_ci	
	2 username 3 email 4 pass 5 phone 6 dob 7 address 8 insti_name 9 insti_add 10 insti_no 11 website 12 univ 13 current_profile 14 count_team 15 team_members 16 create_time 17 modified_time 18 isStu 19 is_active	2 username tinytext 3 email varchar(100) 4 pass varchar(100) 5 phone int(50) 6 dob int(30) 7 address varchar(300) 8 insti_name varchar(150) 9 insti_add varchar(300) 10 insti_no int(50) 11 website varchar(100) 12 univ varchar(200) 13 current_profile varchar(150) 14 count_team int(10) 15 team_members varchar(300) 16 create_time datetime 17 modified_time timestamp 18 isStu bit(1) 19 is_active bit(1)	2 username tinytext latin1_swedish_ci 3 email varchar(100) latin1_swedish_ci 4 pass varchar(100) latin1_swedish_ci 5 phone int(50) 6 dob int(30) 7 address varchar(300) latin1_swedish_ci 8 insti_name varchar(150) latin1_swedish_ci 9 insti_add varchar(300) latin1_swedish_ci 10 insti_no int(50) 11 website varchar(100) latin1_swedish_ci 12 univ varchar(200) latin1_swedish_ci 13 current_profile varchar(150) latin1_swedish_ci 14 count_team int(10) 15 team_members varchar(300) latin1_swedish_ci 16 create_time datetime 17 modified_time timestamp 18 isStu bit(1) 19 is_active bit(1)

Venture Capitalist detail structure:

# Name	Type	Collation
1 <u>id</u>	int(11)	
2 username	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci
3 email	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci
4 pass	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci
5 phone	int(10)	
6 firm	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci
7 linkedin	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci
8 website	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci
9 create_time	timestamp	
10 modified_time	timestamp	
11 isVent	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci
12 is_active	bit(1)	
13 token	varchar(1000)	latin1_swedish_ci

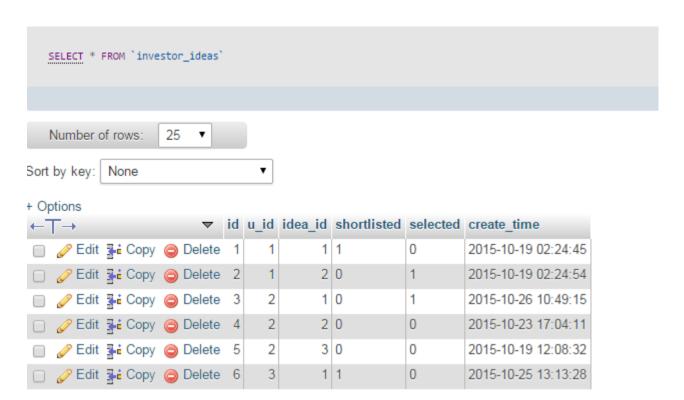
Venture idea selection/ shortlisting:



Investor detail structure:

#	Name	Туре	Collation
1	<u>id</u>	int(11)	
2	username	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci
3	email	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci
4	pass	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci
5	phone	text	latin1_swedish_ci
6	linkedin_profile	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci
7	company_name	varchar(300)	latin1_swedish_ci
8	current_profile	varchar(200)	latin1_swedish_ci
9	years_of_experience	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci
10	about_company	varchar(300)	latin1_swedish_ci
11	website	varchar(150)	latin1_swedish_ci
12	revenue	varchar(150)	latin1_swedish_ci
13	create_time	timestamp	
14	modified_time	timestamp	(
15	isInvestor	bit(1)	
16	is_active	bit(1)	
17	token	varchar(1000)	latin1_swedish_ci

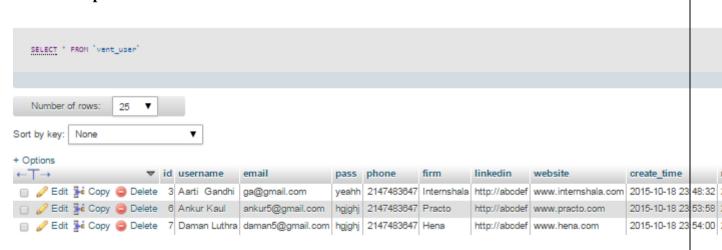
Investor idea selection/ shortlisting:



Entrepreneur details:



Venture Capitalist details:



3.3 Data dictionary

A data dictionary is a collection of descriptions of the <u>data</u> objects or items in a data model for the benefit of programmers and others who need to refer to them. A first step in analyzing a system of <u>objects</u> with which users interact is to identify each object and its relationship to other objects. This process is called data modelling and results in a picture of object relationships. After each data object or item is given a descriptive name, its relationship is described (or it becomes part of some structure that implicitly describes relationship), the type of data (such as text or image or binary value) is described, possible predefined values are listed, and a brief textual description is provided.

Number	Entity Type (Class Name)	Service (Public method	Attributes (parameters)	Description (method
	(Class Name)	`	(parameters)	`
		only)		documentation)
1.	Admin	Admin login	Username	It stores the email of admin.
			Password	It stores the password of admin.

2.	User	ManageProfile	Name	It stores name of user.
			Password	It stores password of
			Age	user. It stores age of user.
			Gender	It stores Country of
			Country	user.
			State	It stores state of user.
			City	It stores city of user.
			Contact no.	It stores contact no. of user.
			Email	It stores email of user
			Team	It siores the deails of
				all the team members.
3.	User	Post Idea	Title	Title of the project
	OSCI	1 Ost Idea	Idea	Details of idea
			Executive summary	Doc file / pdf file contains all details of
			Summary	business idea
			Logo	
			Investor/Venture	Logo of the company.
			Capitalist	View & shortlist idea.
	•		. *	<u>.</u>

