A Project Report on

Society Management System

Submitted in fulfillment of requirement for the award of
Diploma in Computer Engineering,
Gujarat Technological University

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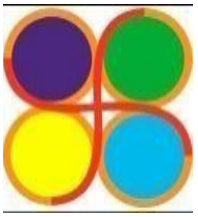

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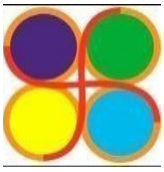

C E R T I F I C A T E

Submitted by

Het Virani (206170307039)

This is to certify that Het Virani has successfully completed his academic project defined as 'society management system'. The report is a result of the bonafide work carried out by Het Virani during Academic Year 2022-23

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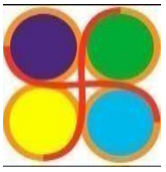

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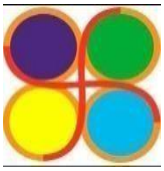

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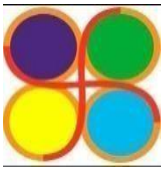

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This is to certify that Arjun Rajput has successfully completed his academic project defined as 'Government Services for Women'. The report is a result of the bonafide work carried out by Arjun Rajput during Academic Year 2022-23

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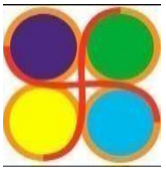

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This is to certify that Bhavin Panchal has successfully completed his academic project defined as 'society management system'. The report is a result of the bonafide work carried out by Bhavin Panchal during Academic Year 2022-23

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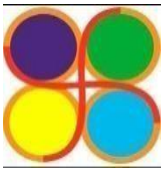

C E R T I F I C A T E

Submitted by

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This is to certify that Harsh Patel has successfully completed his academic project defined as 'society management system'. The report is a result of the bonafide work carried out by Harsh Patel during Academic Year 2022-23

Internal Guide	**Head of Department**
Vinay Soni	Mr. B.H. Kantevala

Government Polytechnic, Ahmedabad

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- It is our privilege to express our sincerest regards to our project coordinator, Mr. Vinay Soni, for their valuable inputs, able guidance, encouragement, wholehearted cooperation and constructive criticism throughout the duration of our project.We deeply express our sincere thanks to our Head of Department Mr.B.H.Kantewala for encouraging and allowing us to present the project on a society called “Society Management System“ at our department premises for the partial fulfillment of the requirements leading to the award of Diploma in Computer engineering. We take this opportunity to thank all our lecturers who have directly or indirectly helped our project. We pay our respects and love to our parents and all other family members and friends for their love and encouragement throughout our career. Last but not the least we express our thanks to our friends for their cooperation and support.

ABSTRACT

- A society management and billing project that effectively managesand handles all the functioning of a cooperative housing society. The software system can store the data of various flat owners and their family members along with their images. The system also maintains and calculates the society maintenance as well as parking, cultural funds, emergency funds and other charges and adds them automatically in individual flat bill. The system needs anadministrator to input various flat owner data and billing amounts into it. The rest of the work is done by the system on its own. The system consists of automatic bill generation facility. It calculates various associated costs, adds them up and provides a bill accordingly.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Profile

Project Name:	Society Management System
Front End:	Xml
Back End:	Firebase, JAVA
Internal Guide:	Vinay Soni Sir
External Guide:	-----
Project Duration:	1 Year
Team Size:	6 Members

1.2 Hardware Requirements

Processor: Core 2 duo Processor (Recommended 1.4 GHz & more)

RAM: Minimum 1 GB* RAM

Hard Disk: 10 GB* Storage Space (40 GB HDD)

User Interfacing Devices (Android Mobile)

*The Requirement specifies the minimum requirements needed to run the system.

1.3 Software Requirements

Operating System: Windows XP, Windows 7 or above

Technologies & Tools: Back-End (Database) – Firebase, JAVA

Front-End – Xml

Text Editor – Android Studio

Browser: Any latest browser

2. Literature Survey

2.1 Existing System

- In the Existing System, various services are provided to user to get detailed information about his bills, rules, vehicle, society notices, emergency directory, events, and also complaints
- Current system provides all services that listed above.

2.1.1 Working of Current System

- A housing society management project effectively manages and handles all the functioning of a housing society.
- The admin can add/remove/update various flat owner data and billing amounts into the system. Admin can store the data of various flat owners and their family members along with their images. Admin can maintain and calculates the society maintenance as well as parking, cultural funds, and other charges.
- Admin can notify flat owners regarding society's matters. Admin can view complaints raised by flat owners. Admin can handle maintenance collection, accounting of community funds, helpdesk management, facility management, staff management, and gate security management, etc.
- On the other hand, Flat Owners can register, log in using the login credentials, view society members, raise complaints, manage profiles, etc. Flat members can view all costs and charges of the society

Advantages:

- Easy to understand.
- The risk of corrupted data is much less.
- The process is simplified as you don't need to be familiar with computer operation.

2.1.2 Shortcomings:

- The user cannot interact with the admin.
- A lot of correction work hence delay in giving the results.
- A lot of uploading server problem.
- It's very time consuming
- Modification was not possible.
- No enquiry facility.

2.1.3 Need For the new System

- The society management system plays a crucial role in ensuring the smooth functioning of residential communities. As times change, there may arise a need fora new system in society management for several reasons. Here are some possible reasons why a new system may be required:

1. Technological advancements: With the advent of new technologies, it becomes necessary to update the existing system to incorporate these technologies. A new system that leverages the latest technologies can streamline the management process, reduce manual intervention, and improve efficiency.

2. Compliance with regulations: There may be new regulations or laws that mandate a change in the existing system. For instance, new data privacy laws may require the society management system to incorporate new data protection measures.

3. Growth of the community: As the community grows, the management system may become more complex, and the existing system may not be able to handle the increased workload. A new system that can scale up to meet the growing demandsof the community may be required

2.1.4 Existing System

Existing Site	Disadvantage of Existing Site	Advantage of Existing Site
Neighbium	They do not facility of rules and complain	We provide the facility of rules and complain.
iSocietyManager	They doesn't provide facility of emergency numbers ex :- electrition,plumber	We provide the facility of emergency numbers.

2.3 Process Model

- ITERATIVE WATER FALL MODEL: - A preliminary study was done for the system and was documented as system Project Proposal which was accepted and further development of the system was done with regards to the detail study and preliminary study.

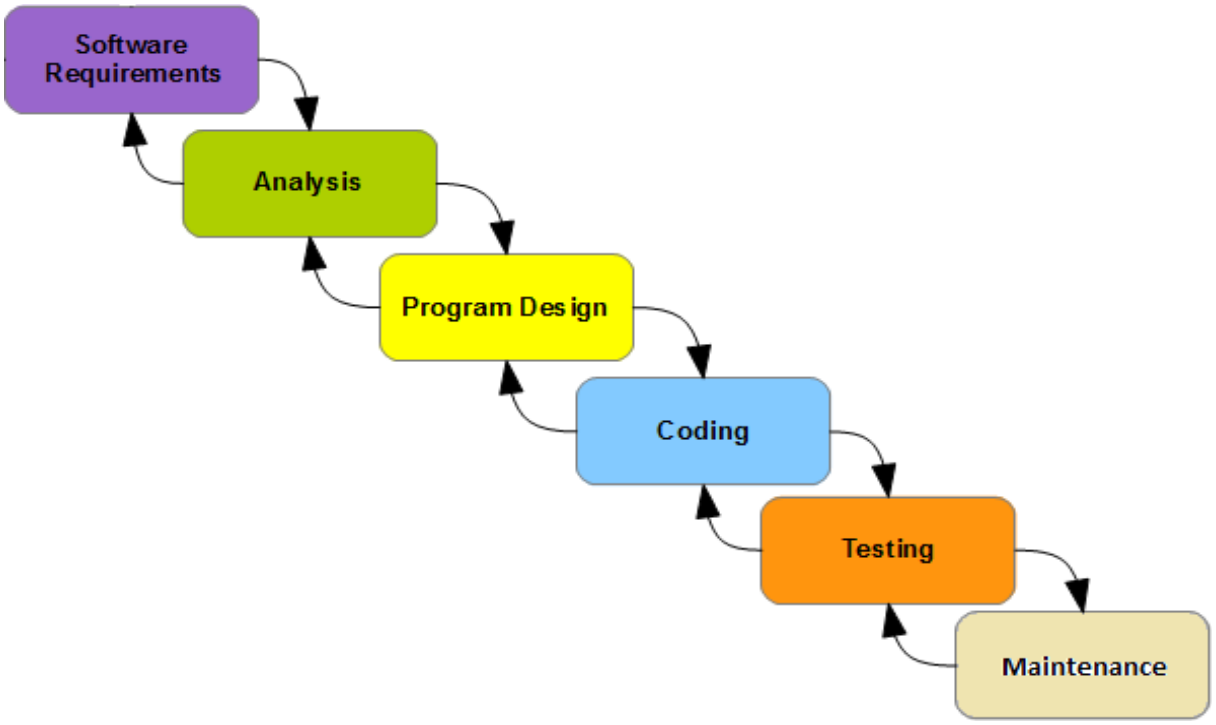
- There is various software development approaches defined and designed which are used/employed during development process of software, these approaches are also referred as "Software Development Process Models".

- Each process model follows a particular life cycle in order to ensure success in processes of software development. One such approach/process used in Software Development is "The Iterative Waterfall Model".

- In "The Iterative Waterfall" approach, the whole process of software development is divided into separate process phases. The phases in Waterfall model are: Requirement Specifications phase, Software Design, Implementation and Testing& Maintenance.

- All these phases are cascaded to each other so that second phase is started as and when defined set of goals are achieved for first phase and it is signed off, so the name "Waterfall Model".

- Waterfall model has many drawbacks so it is a solution of waterfall model.



Benefits

- Simple and easy flow.
- Each phase lays out its derivable, followed by a validation process.
- Excellent work progress tracking system.
- Simple and feasible.
- Best option for smaller project.

2.4 Project Management

2.4.1 PROJECT PLANNING

Project Planning is concerned with identifying and measuring the activities, milestones and deliverables produced by the project. Project planning is undertaken and completed sometimes even before any development activity starts. Project planning consists of following essential activities:

- Scheduling manpower and other resources needed to develop the system.
- Staff organization and staffing plans.
- Risk identification, analysis, and accurate planning.
- Estimating some of the basic attributes of the project like cost, duration and efforts.

The effectiveness of the subsequent planning activities is based on the accuracy of these estimations.

Project management involves planning, monitoring and control of the people, process and the events that occurs as the software evolves from a preliminary concept to an operational implementation. Cost estimation is a relative activity that is concerned with the resources required to accomplish the project plan.

Project Development Approach and Justification:

A Software process model is a simplified abstract representation of a software process, which is presented from a particular perspective. A process model for software engineering is chosen based on the nature of the project and application, the methods and tools to be used, and the controls and deliverables that are required. All software development can be characterized as a problem- solving loop which in four distinct stages is encountered:

- Requirement analysis
- Design
- Coding
- Testing
- Deployment

Milestones and Deliverables:

Management needs information. As software is tangible, this information can only be provided as documents that describe the state of the software being developed without this information it is impossible to judge progress at different phases and therefore schedules cannot be determined or updated.

Milestone is an end point of the software process activity. At each milestone there should be formal output such as report that can be represented to the management. Milestones are the completion of the outputs for each activity.

Deliverables are the requirements definition and the requirements specification. Milestone represents the end of the distinct, logical stage in the project. Milestone may be internal project results that are used by the project manager to check progress. Deliverables are usually Milestones but reverse need not be true. We have divided the software process into activities for the following milestone that should be achieved.

Table 2.1 Milestones and Deliverables

Software Process Activity	**Milestone**
Project Plan	Project schedule
Requirement Collection	User requirements, System requirements
Data flow analysis	DFD, System flow
Design 1. Database design 2. User Interface design	System Design Document, Database Dictionary
Implementation 1. Code for giving security 2. Code for reports	Access Rights Reports Generation
Testing	Setting validations and error messages

2.4.2 PROJECT SCHEDULING

The scheduling is the peak of a planning activity, a primary component of software project management. When combined with estimation methods and risk analysis, scheduling establishes a roadmap for project management. The

characteristics of the project are used to adapt an appropriate task set for doing work.

Table 2.2 Project Scheduling

Activities	Number of Weeks
Problem Identification	2
Requirement Gathering & Analysis	3
Planning	2
Front end designing	6
Back end designing	7
Testing	1
Maintenance	5
Full Project	**26**

2.5 Risk Management

Risk management consists of a series of steps that help a software development team to understood and manage uncertain problems that may arise during the course of software development and can plague a software project. Risks are the dangerous conditions or potential problems for the system which may damage the system functionalities to very high level which would not be acceptable at any cost. so in order to make our system stable and give its 100% performance we must have identify those risks, analyse their occurrences and effects on our system and must prevent them to occur.

2.5.1 Risk Identification

Risk identification is a first systematic attempt to specify risks to project plan, scheduling resources, project development. It may be carried out as a team process using brainstorming approach.

Technology Risks: Technical risks concern implementation, potential design, interfacing, testing, and maintenance problems, Database Corruptness, Garbage Collection.

People Risk: It involves risks of leaking the data, lack of knowledge, poor communication between members, technical staff conflict.

- Leaking an important data
- Failure of administrator

Risk analysis = Risk Assessment + Risk Management.

Risk analysis is employed in its broadest sense to include: Risk assessment Involves identifying sources of potential harm, assessing the likelihood that harm will occur and the consequences if harm does occur.

- **Risk management**

  Evaluates which risks identified in the risk assessment process require management and selects and implements the plans or actions that are required to ensure that those risks are controlled.

- **Risk communication**

  Involves an interactive dialogue between stakeholders and risk assessors and risk managers which actively informs the other processes.

Steps taken for risk communication are as under:

- Probability of certain risks is negotiated with client.

  All the possible risks are listed out during communication and project is developed taking care of that risks.

3. Application

3.1 Introduction

- A society management project that effectively manages and handles all the functioning of a cooperative housing society.
- The system also maintains and calculates the society maintenance as well as parking, cultural funds, emergency funds and other charges and adds them automatically in individual flat bill.
- The system needs an administrator to input various flat owner data and also like notice, rules and emergency directory services. The rest of the work is done by the system on its own.
- The system consists vehicle, Events and Complaint module.

3.2 Functionalities

The system utilizes user authentication, displaying information like user's bills, notices, rules, vehicle information.

→ Members id and password is providing by the Administrator then they are able to change password and login.

→ User login with id and password and see his Bills and also add his vehicle information and register complaints about problems.

→ After registering complaints, admin side showing Complaint till then doesn't resolve.

Main Functionalities:

- Bills are direct provided to flat owner through application
- Manage Members by administrator
- Administrator send important notice directly to flat owner.
- Member can Complaint any problem to administrator.

3.3 Advantages:

- It helps the society secretary to handle and manage flat owners data.
- It helps them manage society funds.
- It brings transparency and efficiency in the working of housing societies.

3.4 System Modules

This Application has 8 types of modules:

- Member Module
- Bills Module
- Emergency Directory
- Vehicle Module
- Complaints Module
- Notice Module
- Event Module

Admin Module:

Admin is the main person who will manage this whole website.

- Can register/ login into the system.
- Manage All Services.
- Manage his/ her own profile and Change Password.
- Manage (Add/ Update/ Delete) users.
- Manage Notice module.
- Manage Complaints.
- Manage Event module
- Manage Emergency module
- Generate Bills of Members
- Can add rules in Rule Module
- Admin will be able to create new account for user and record account details.
- View all services and facilities.
- Admin will be able to view feedbacks of users.

User (Registered) module:

- Can login.
- Forgot password.
- Change password.
- View Bills
- View Society Rules
- Manage his vehicle information
- Register complaint reguarding any problem
- View Society Notice
- View Society Event

4. System design

4.1 System Flow Diagram:

What is Flowchart?

- A flowchart is a visual representation of the sequence of steps and decisions needed to perform a process. Each step in the sequence is noted within a diagram shape. Steps are linked by connecting lines and directional arrows. This allows anyone to view the flowchart and logically follow the process from beginning to end.

- A flowchart is a powerful business tool. With proper design and construction, it communicates the steps in a process veryeffectively and efficiently.

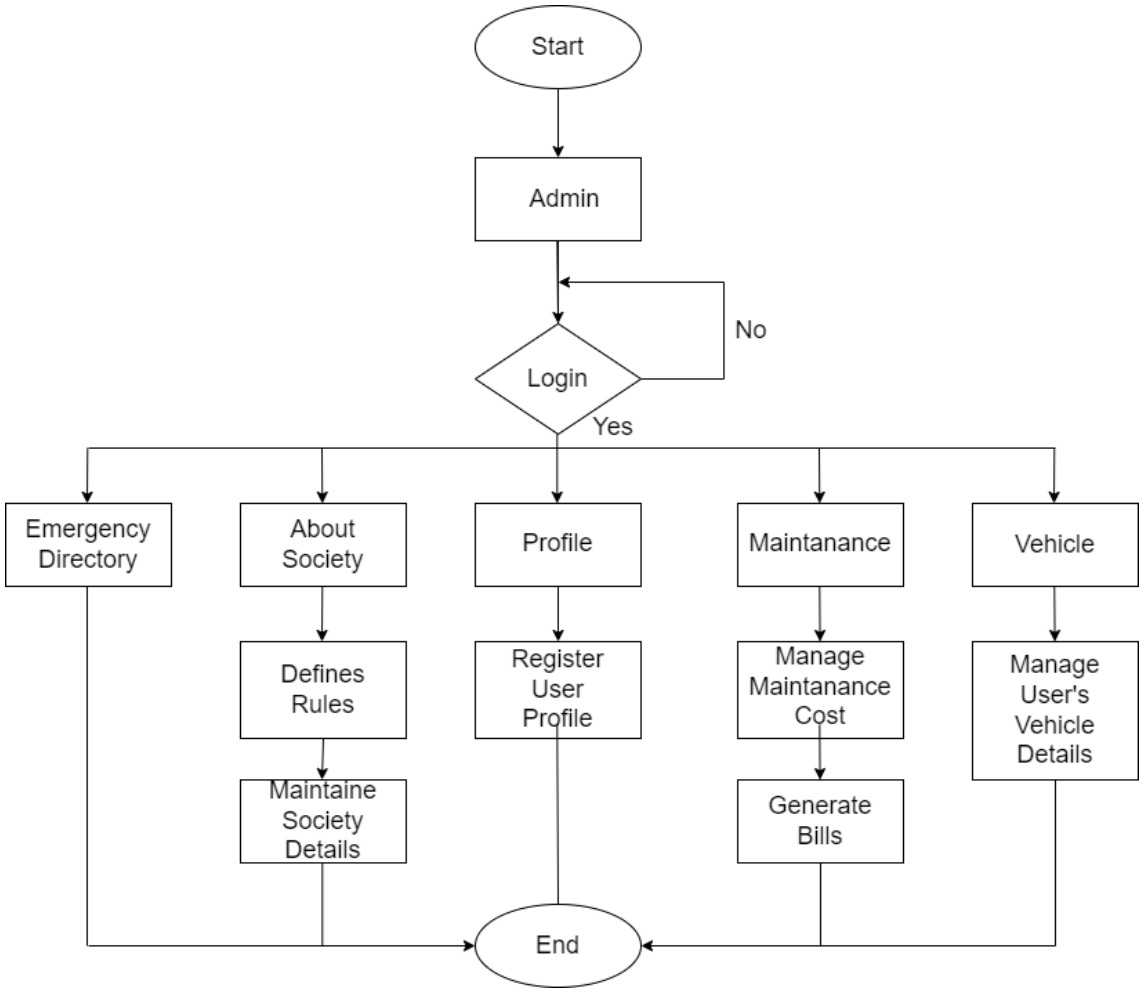
Types and Uses of Flowchart

- There are a wide variety of flowchart types. Here are just a few of the more commonly used ones.

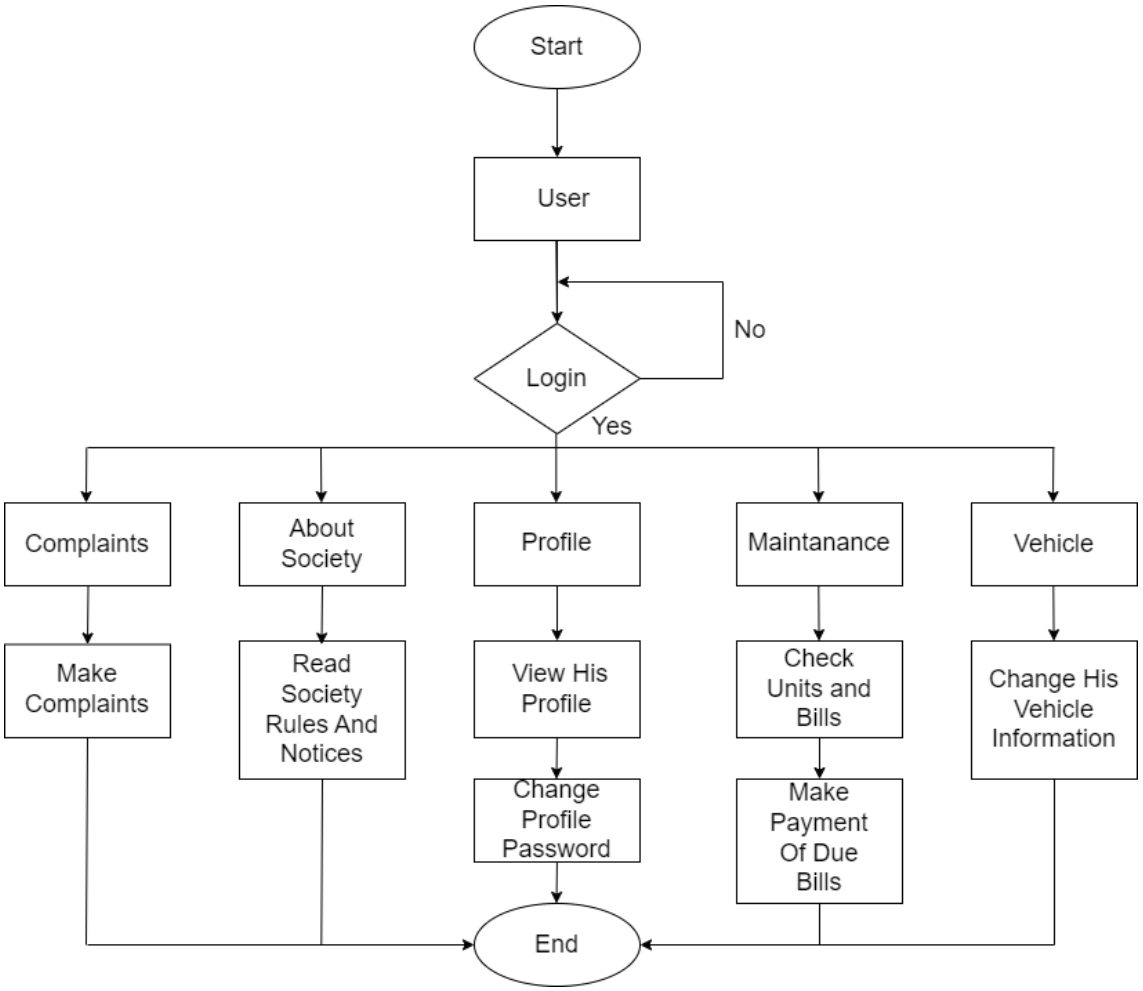
1 Swimlane flowcharts
1 Data flow diagrams
2 Influence diagrams
3 Workflow diagrams
4 Process flow diagrams
5 Yes/no flowcharts
6 Decision flows

Symbol	Name	Function
	Start/end	An oval represents a start or end point
	Arrows	A line is a connector that shows relationships between the representative shapes
	Input/Output	A parallelogram represents input or output
	Process	A rectagle represents a process
	Decision	A diamond indicates a decision

Admin -


Start
Admin
Login
No
Yes
Emergency Directory
About Society
Profile
Maintanance
Vehicle
Defines Rules
Register User Profile
Manage Maintanance Cost
Manage User's Vehicle Details
Maintaine Society Details
Generate Bills
End

User-


Start
User
Login
No
Yes
Complaints
About Society
Profile
Maintanance
Vehicle
Make Complaints
Read Society Rules And Notices
View His Profile
Check Units and Bills
Change His Vehicle Information
Change Profile Password
Make Payment Of Due Bills
End

4.2 Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD):

- Data Models are tools used in analysis to describe the data requirements and assumption in the system from a top down respective. They also set thestage for the design of database later on in the SDLC.
- There are three basic element in ER Models
- Entities are the "things" about which we seek information.
- Attributes are the data we collect about the entities
- Relationships provide the structure needed to draw information from multiple entities.

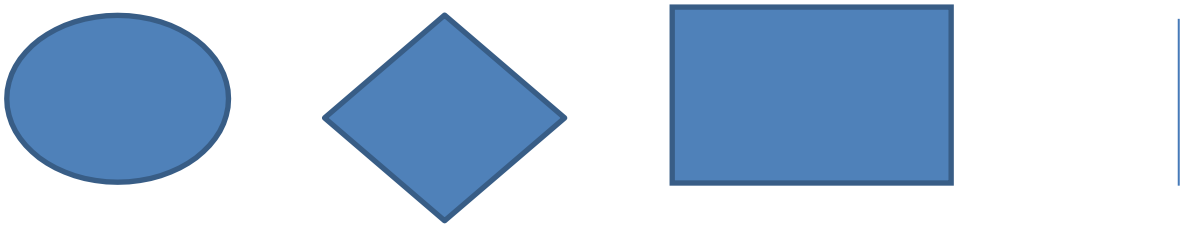
➢ Relationship

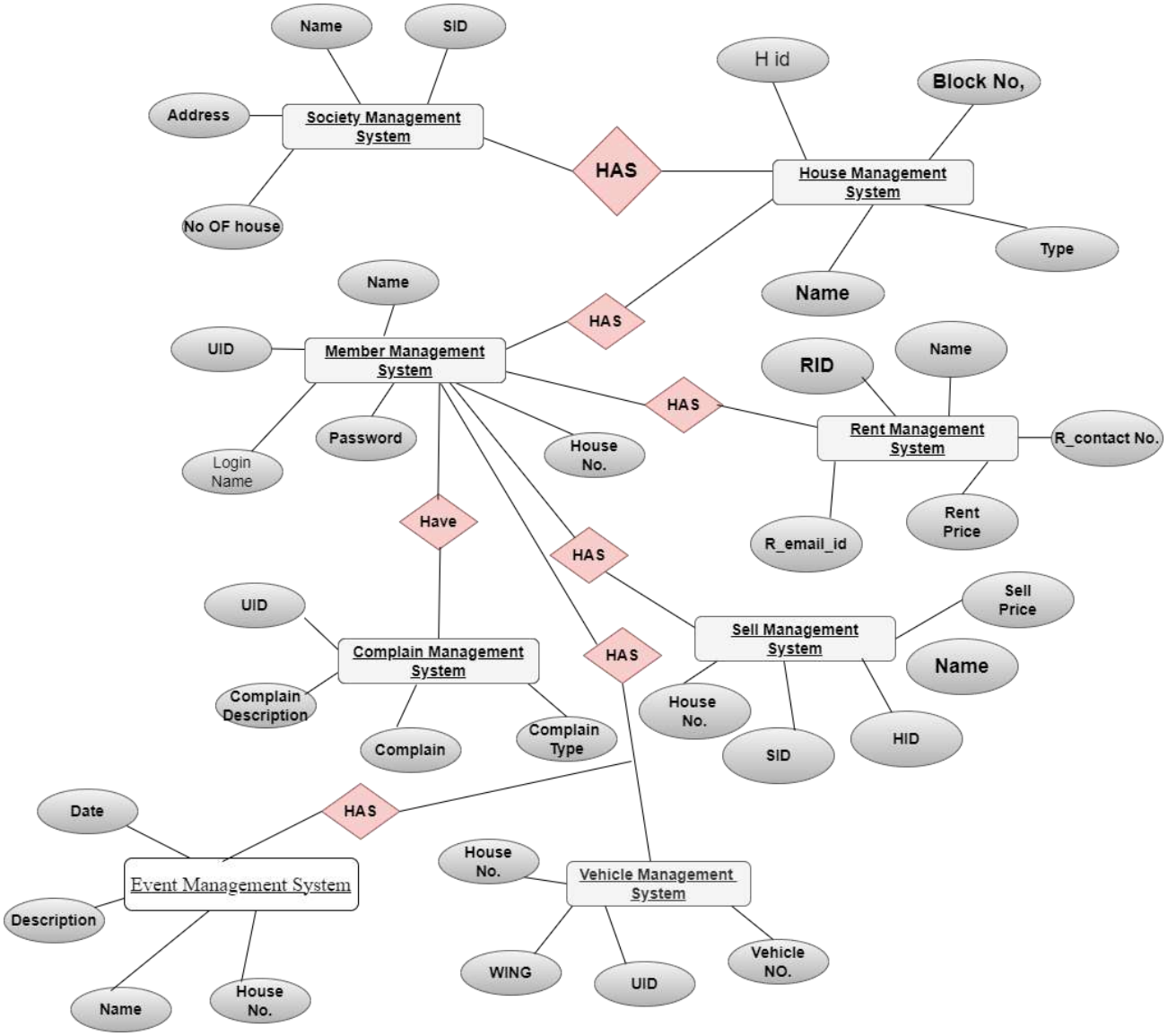
- A Relationships a diamond that contains its name. It touches one Relationship-entity and optionally Some attribute-entity connector.

➢ Connector

- A relationship-entity connection is alien that touch exactly one text label(expressing cardinality) And two other regions (rectangle or diamond).

ER Diagram Symbols



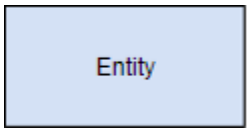
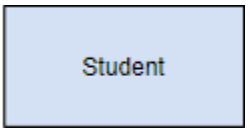

Name
SID
Address
Society Management System
No OF house
HAS
H id
Block No,
House Management System
Type
Name
HAS
Name
UID
Member Management System
Login Name
Password
House No.
Have
HAS
RID
Name
Rent Management System
R_contact No.
R_email_id
Rent Price
HAS
Sell Price
Name
Sell Management System
House No.
SID
HID
UID
Complain Management System
Complain Description
Complain
Complain Type
HAS
Date
HAS
Event Management System
Description
Name
House No.
House No.
Vehicle Management System
WING
UID
Vehicle NO.

4.3 Data Flow Diagram

What is Data Flow Diagram?

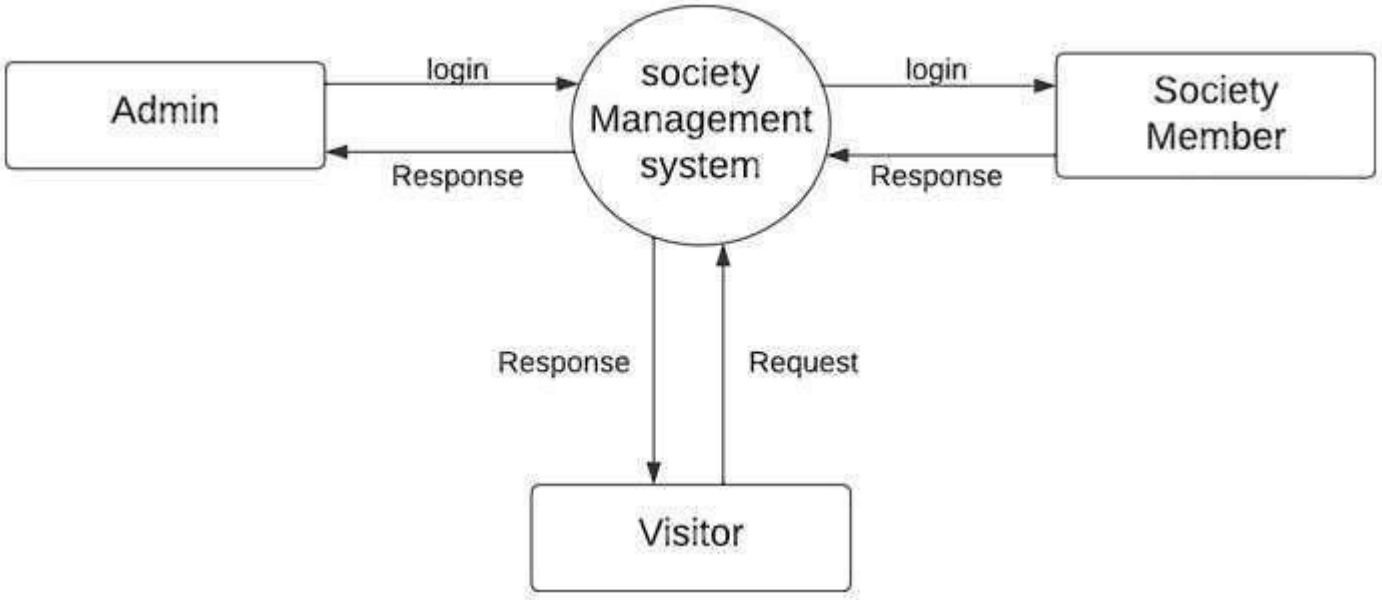
- A data flow diagram (DFD) maps out the flow of information for any process or system. It uses defined symbols like rectangles, circles and arrows, plus short text labels, to show data inputs, outputs, storage points and the routes between each destination. Data flowcharts can range from simple, even hand-drawn process overviews, to in-depth, multi-level DFDs that dig progressively deeper into how the data is handled. They can be used to analyze an existing system or model a new one. Like all the best diagrams and charts, a DFD can often visually "say" things that would be hard to explain in words, and they work for both technical and nontechnical audiences, from developer to CEO. That's why DFDs remain so popular after all these years. While they work well for data flow software and systems, they are less applicable nowadays to visualizing interactive, real-time or database-oriented software or systems.

- **Symbols of Data Flow Diagram**

Symbol	Name	Example
	Entity	

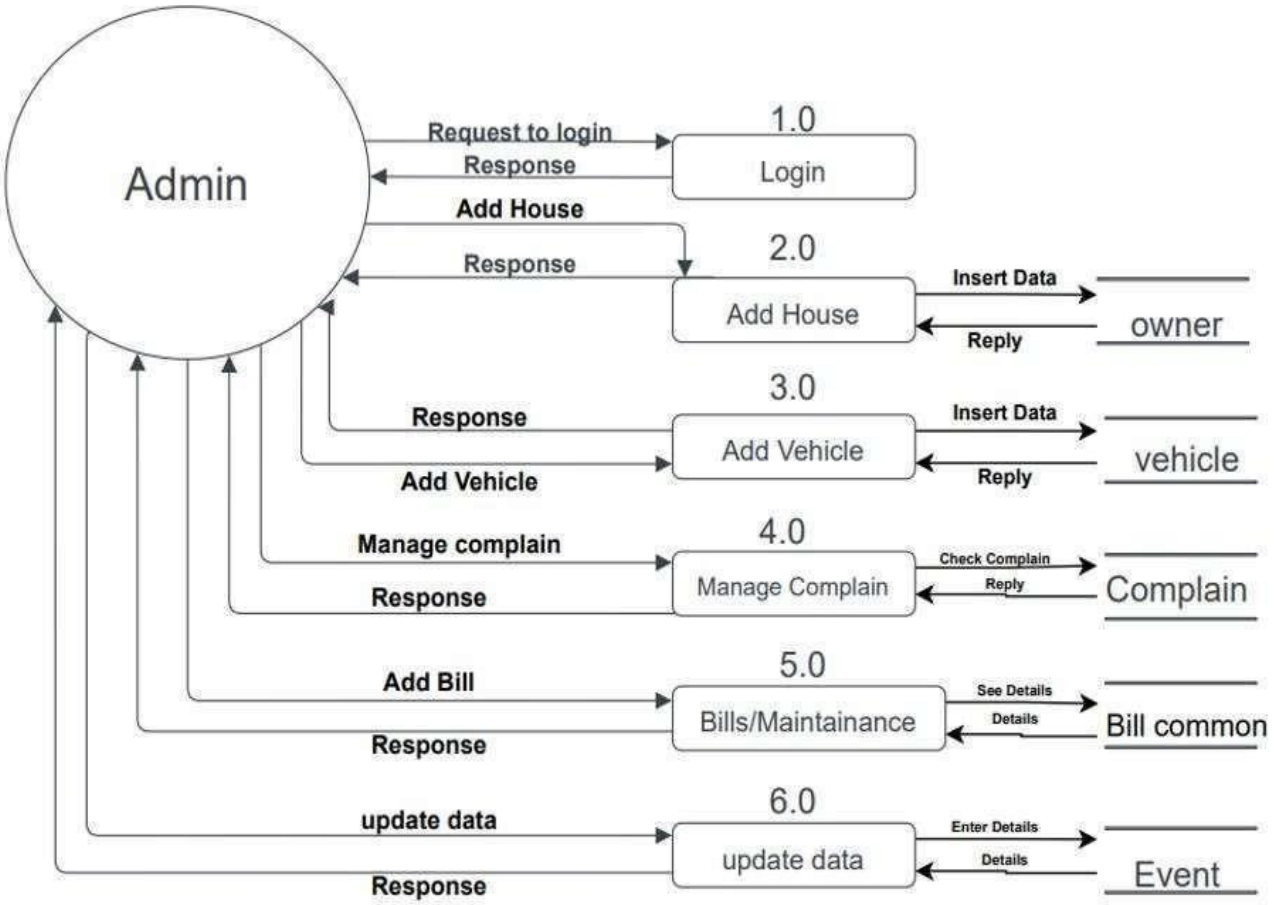
Entities represent people, organizations, or other things that interact with the system, i.e., entities are "outside of the system," that is they are part of a process,but external to the information system.

Data flow is the lines with arrows that are used to mark where the data flows. As external entities create processes and interact with data stores, data flow lines map out these inputs and outputs. Data flow lines are an essential aspect of a dataflow diagram as they tie all of the information together.

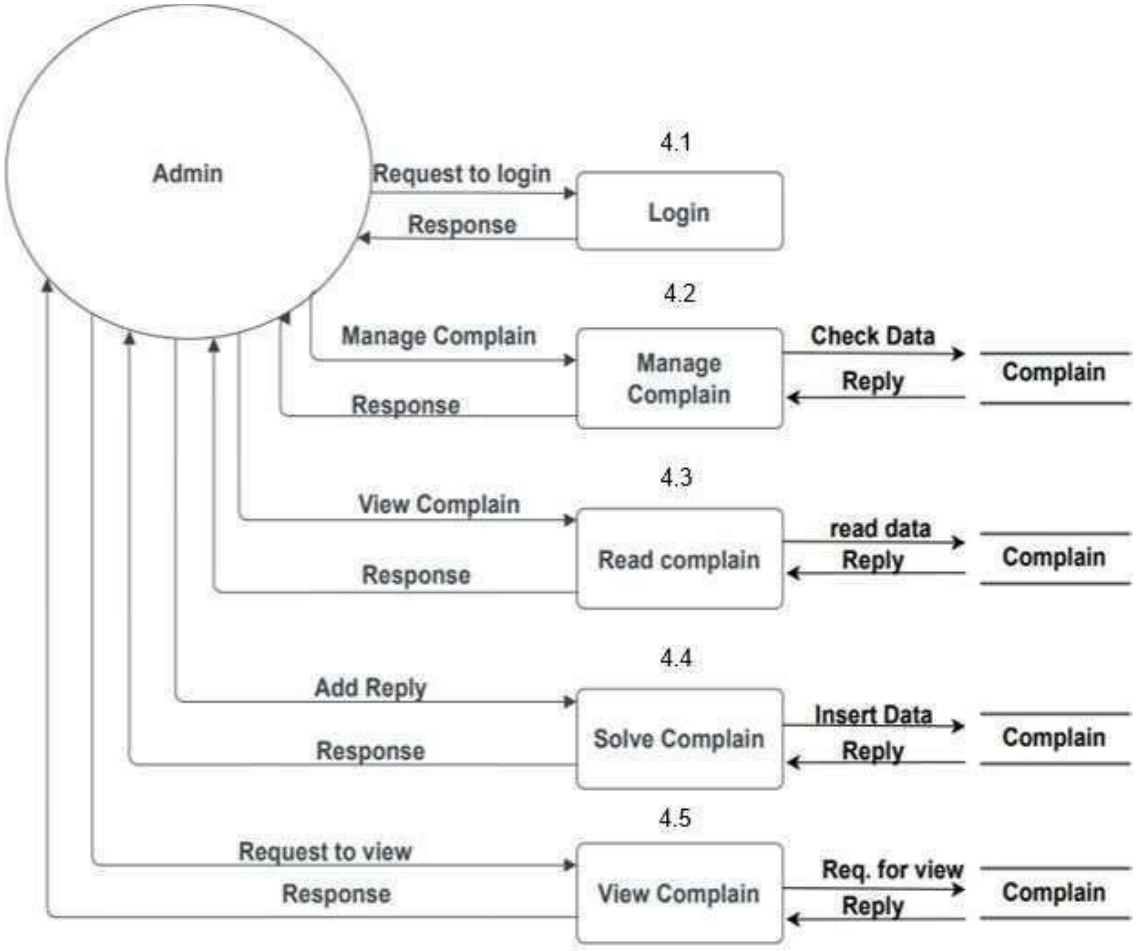


Data-stores are files or storage areas that contain information that can be called on at a later date. They typically appear as database tables or spreadsheets. Like processes, data stores receive simple labels explaining their purpose or order.

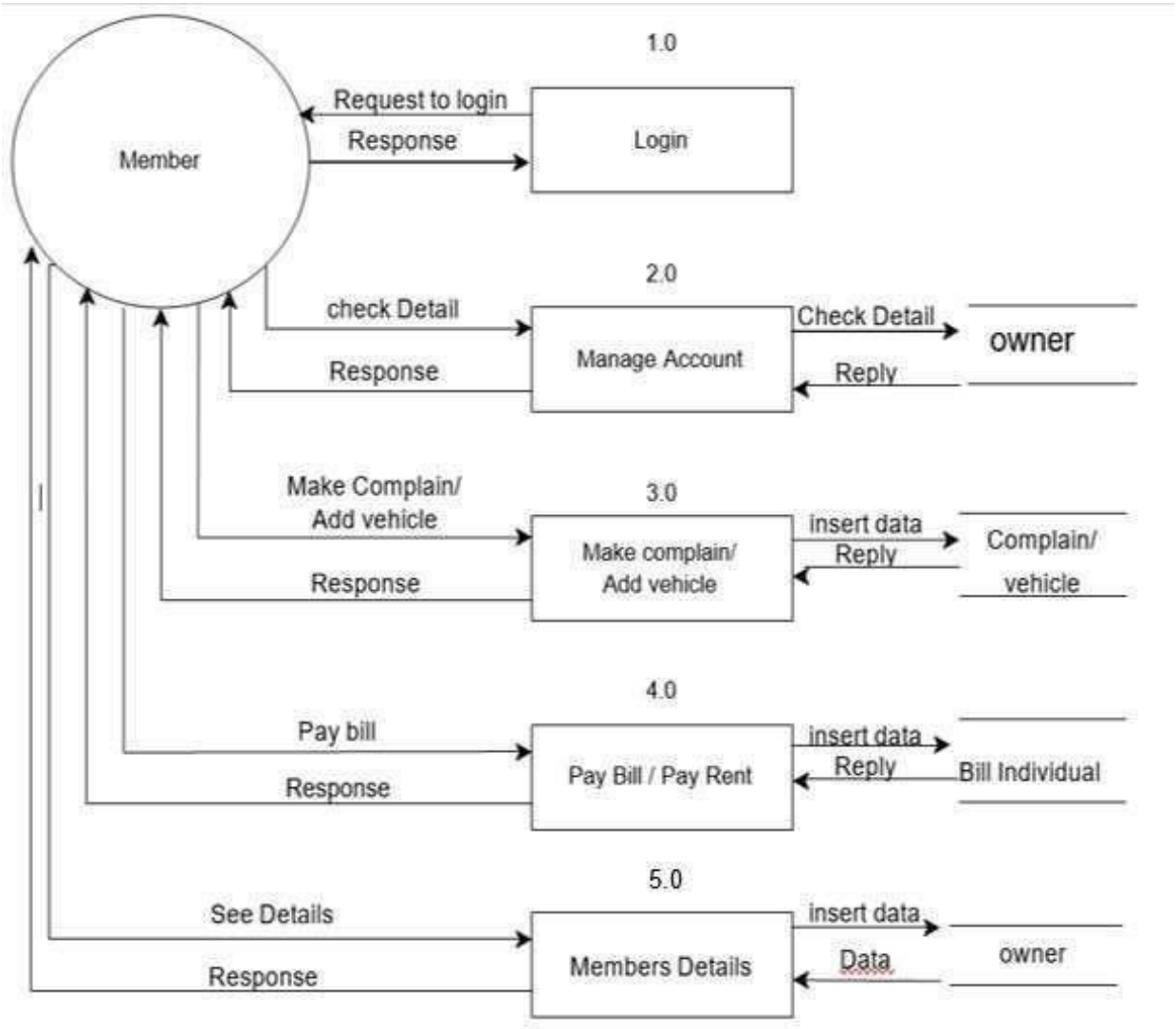
0 Level
Admin



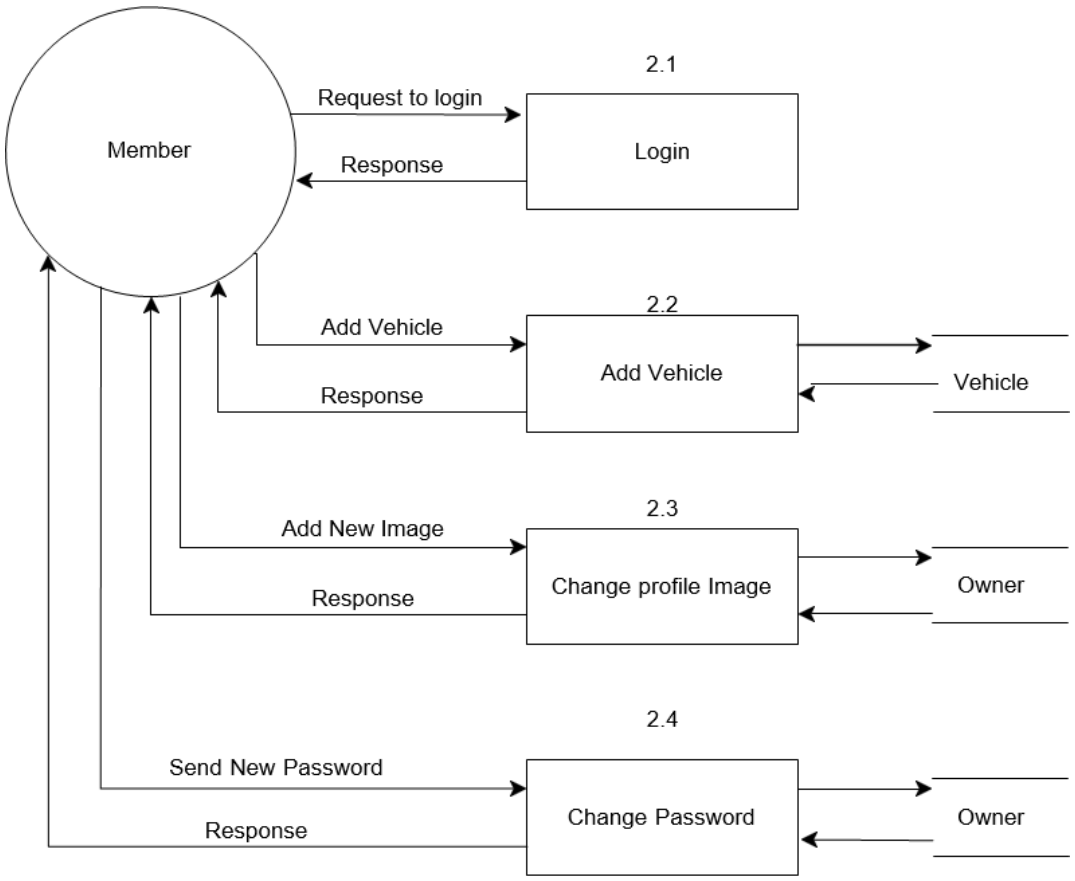
1st level Admin



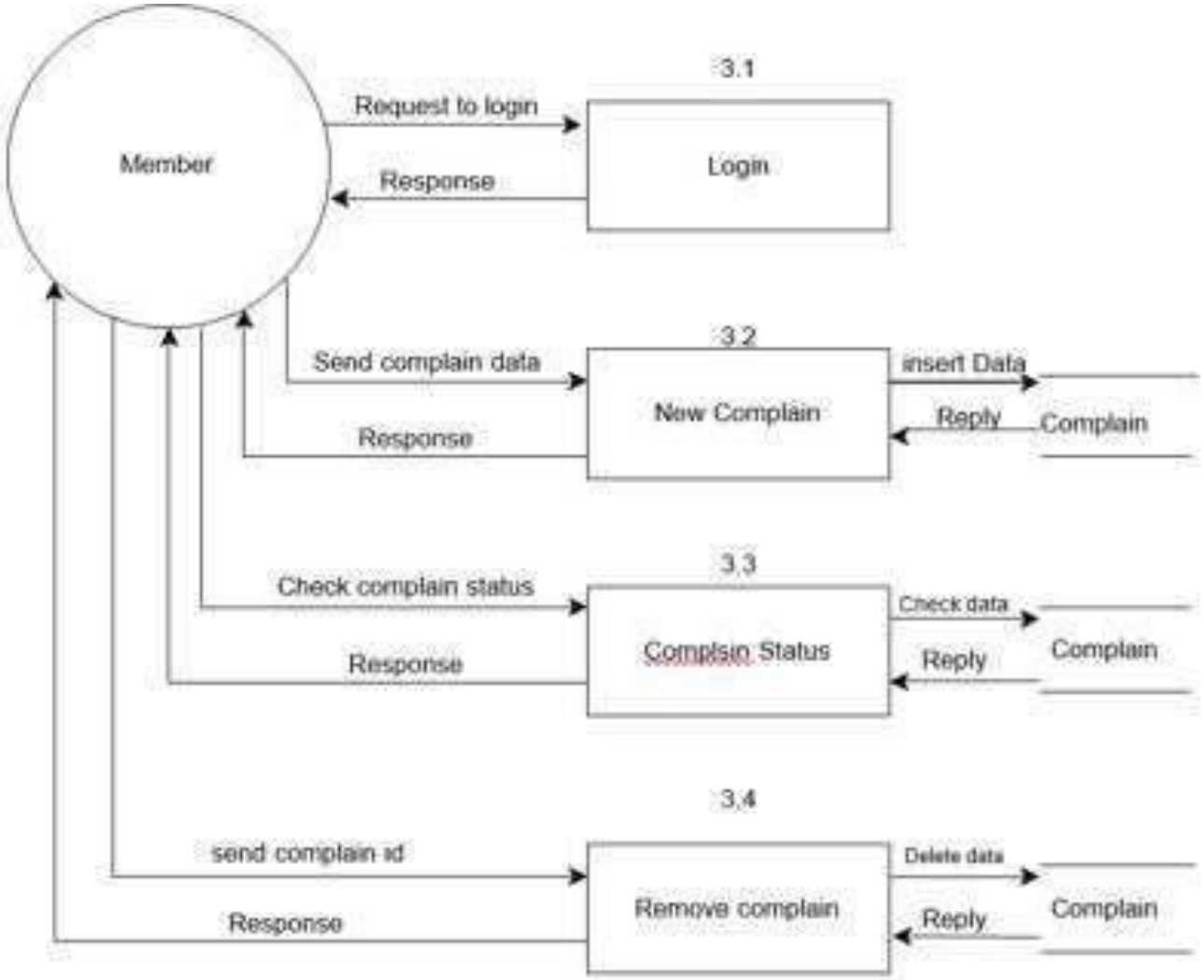
2nd Level Admin



1st level Member



2nd Level Member



3rd Level Member

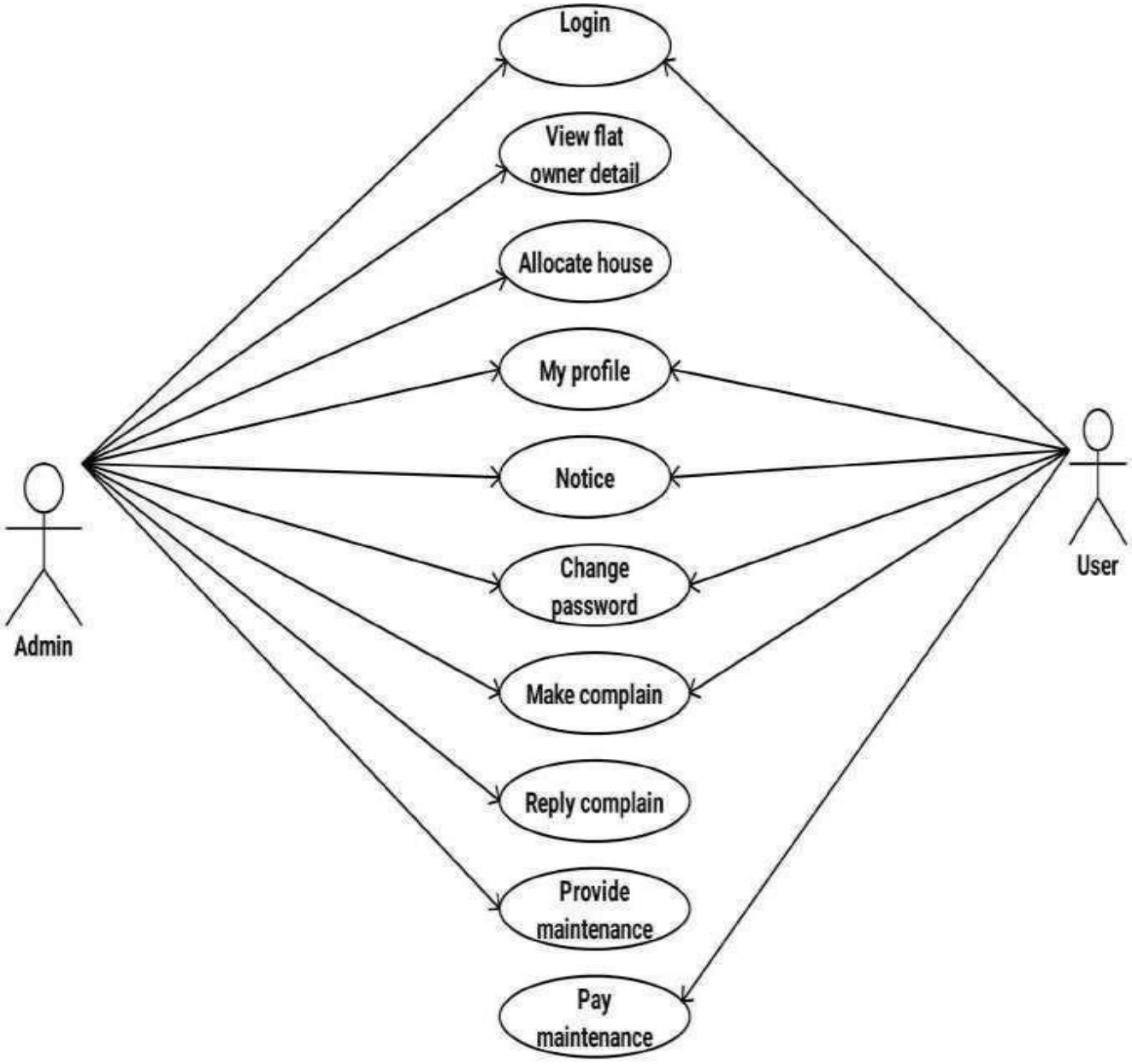
4.3 Use case Diagram

System
Draw your system's boundaries using a rectangle that contains use cases. Place actors outside the system's boundaries.

Use Case
Draw use cases using ovals. Label the ovals with verbs that represent the system's functions.

Actors
Actors are the users of a system. When one system is the actor of another system, label the actor system with the actor stereotype.

Relationships
Illustrate relationships between an actor and a use case with a simple line. For relationships among use cases,use arrows labeled either "uses" or "extends."


Login
View flat owner detail
Allocate house
My profile
Notice
Change password
Make complain
Reply complain
Provide maintenance
Pay maintenance
Admin
User

4.4 Data Dictionary

➢ What is Data Dictionary?

- Data dictionary describes all the data used in the system. A Data Dictionary is a document that describes the basic organization of a database.

- Typically a data dictionary will contain a list of variables in the database's well as the assigned variable names and a description of each type of variable (e.g. character, numeric, dates).

- The data dictionary should also include the values accepted for each variable and any helpful comment such as important exclusions and skip patterns. The data dictionary is used primarily for data analysis.

➢ Why Use a Data Dictionary?

Data Dictionaries are useful for a number of reasons.

- Assist in avoiding data inconsistencies across a project.
- Help define conventions that are to be used across a project.
- Provide consistency in the collection and use of data across multiple membersof a research team.
- Make data easier to
- analyze.Enforce the use of Data Standard.

1. owner

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constrains	Description
OWNER_ID	INT	5	PRIMARY KEY	UNIQUE ID FOR EVERY OWNER
HOUSE NO	VARCHAR	2	NOT NULL	HOUSE NO. OFOWNER
WING	VARCHAR	2	NOT NULL	WING OF OWNE R
USER_NAME	VARCHAR	255	NOT NULL	F_NAME OFOWNER
EMAIL_ID	VARCHAR	255	UNIQUE KEY	EMAIL OF OWNER
CONTACT_NO	VARCHAR	255	NOT NULL	MO NO OF OWNER
MEMBER_NO	INT	2	NOT NULL	NO. OF MEMEBERS INHOUSE

2. Emergency Directory

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constrains	Description
Unique key	VARCHAR	5	NOT NULL	UNIQUE KEY
E_Name	VARCHAR	30	NOT NULL	NAME OF PERSON
E_Number	VARCHAR	30	NOT NULL	NUMBER OF PERSON

3. Event

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constrains	Description
IMAGEURLS	VARCHAR	100	NOT NULL	URL OF IMAGES
E_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR	30	NOT NULL	DESCRIPTION OF EVENT

4. Rules

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constrains	Description
Unique key	VARCHAR	5	NOT NULL	UNIQUE KEY
R_DESCRIPTION	VARCHAR	255	NOT NULL	DESCRIPTION OF RULE
R_NO	VARCHAR	20	NOT NULL	NUMBER OF RULE

5. Bill

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constrains	Description
FILE_NAME	VARCHAR	5	NOT NULL	File Name
CURRENT_WATER_READING	VARCHAR	10	NOT NULL	Current Water Reading
PDF_URL	VARCHAR	60	NOT NULL	URL OF PDF

6. Complain

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constrains	Description
Owner_id	int	5	Primary Key	Unique Id for every Owner
Complain_Type	VARCHAR	25	NOT NULL	Type of complain
Complian_description	VARCHAR	255	NOT NULL	Description of complian
Complain_Status	VARCHAR	25	NOT NULL	Complain status
Unique key	VARCHAR	5	NOT NULL	UNIQUE KEY

7. Notice

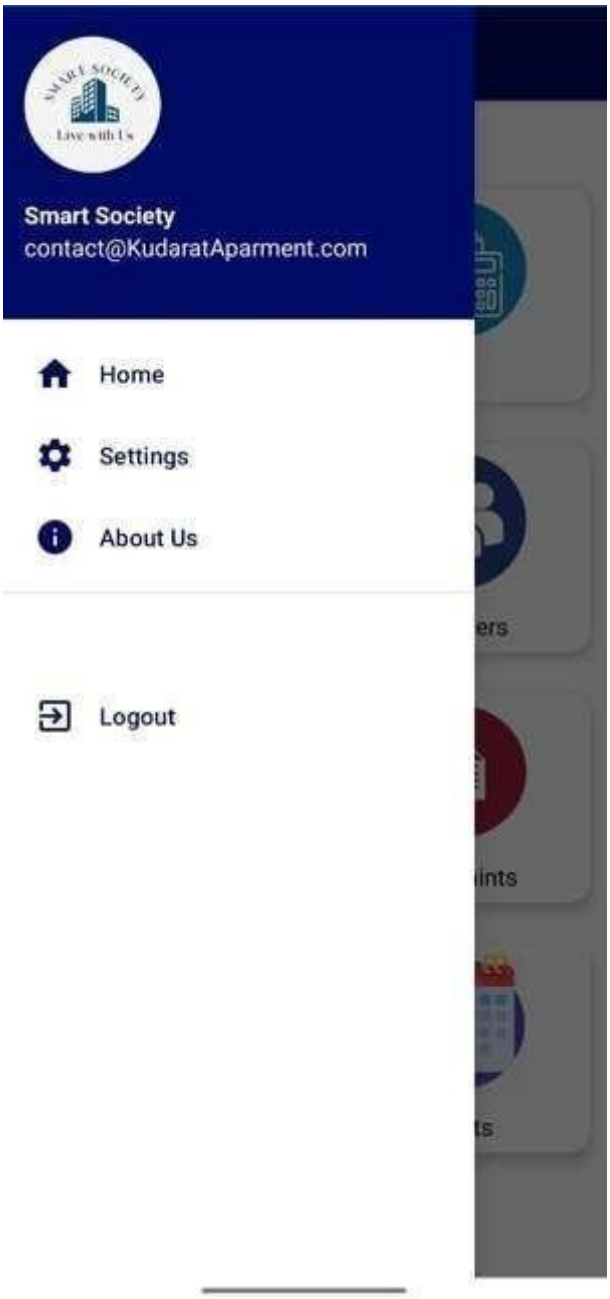
Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constrains	Description
Notice_title	Varchar	255	Not null	Title of notice
Notice_description	Varchar	255	Not null	Notice description
Notice_date	Date		Not null	Date of notice declaration
Unique key	VARCHAR	5	NOT NULL	UNIQUE KEY

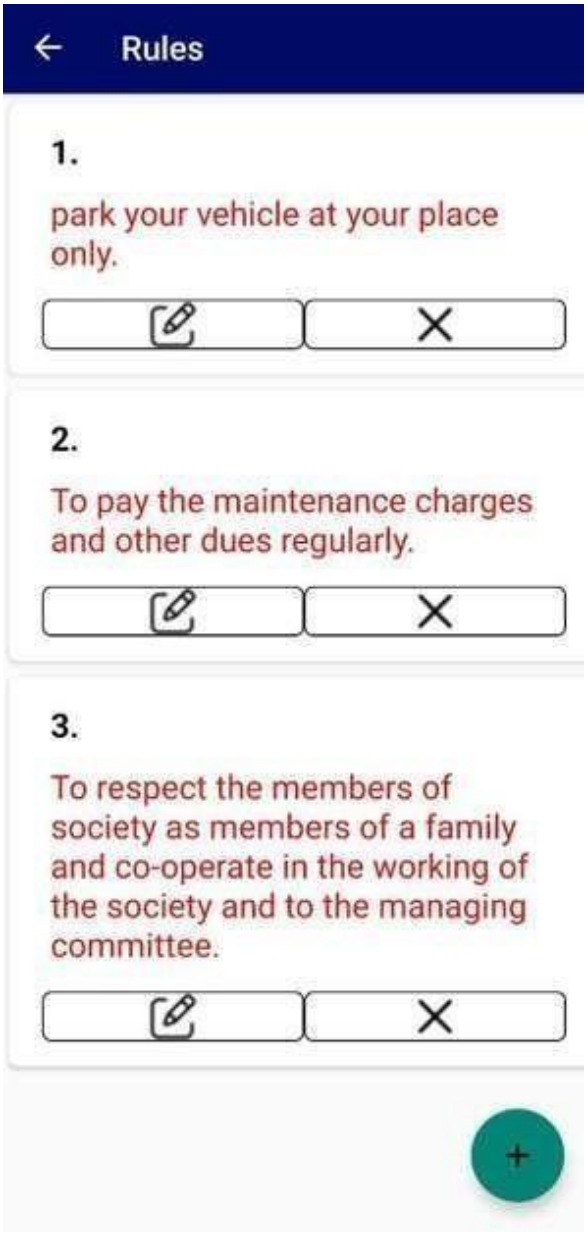
8. Vehicle

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constrains	Description
Unique key	VARCHAR	5	NOT NULL	UNIQUE KEY
HOUSE NO	VARCHAR	3	NOT NULL	HOUSE NO
VEHICLE	VARCHAR	10	NOT NULL	VEHICAL NO.
Mobile_No	VARCHAR	12	NOT NULL	Number OF OWNER
OWNER_ID	INT	5	PRIMARY KEY	UNIQUE ID FOR EVERY OWNER

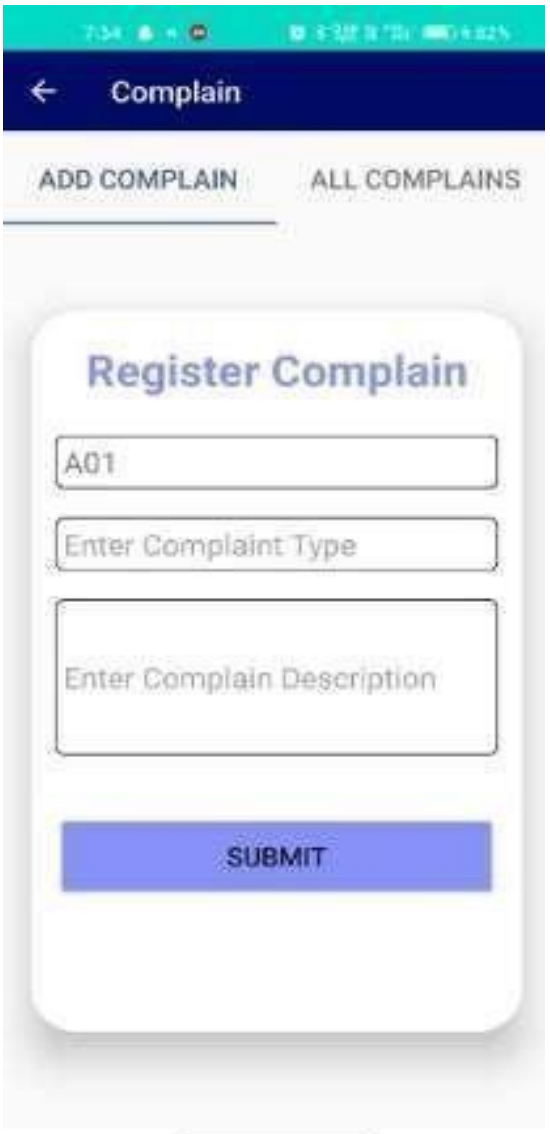
4.5 System Design

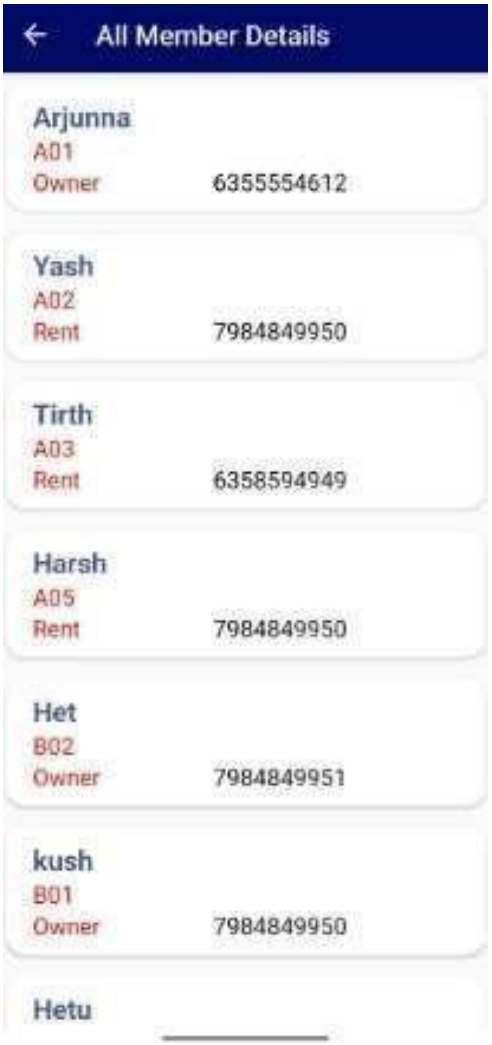
4.6.1 Users


Smart Society
contact@KudaratAparment.com
Home
Settings
About Us
Logout


Rules
1.
park your vehicle at your place only.
2.
To pay the maintenance charges and other dues regularly.
3.
To respect the members of society as members of a family and co-operate in the working of the society and to the managing committee.


Add Vehicles
Add Your Vehicle
A01
Enter Name
Enter Vehicle Type (Ex.Bike)
Enter Vehicle_no
Enter Mobile_no
SUBMIT
BACK


Complain
ADD COMPLAIN
ALL COMPLAINS
Register Complain
A01
Enter Complaint Type
Enter Complain Description
SUBMIT

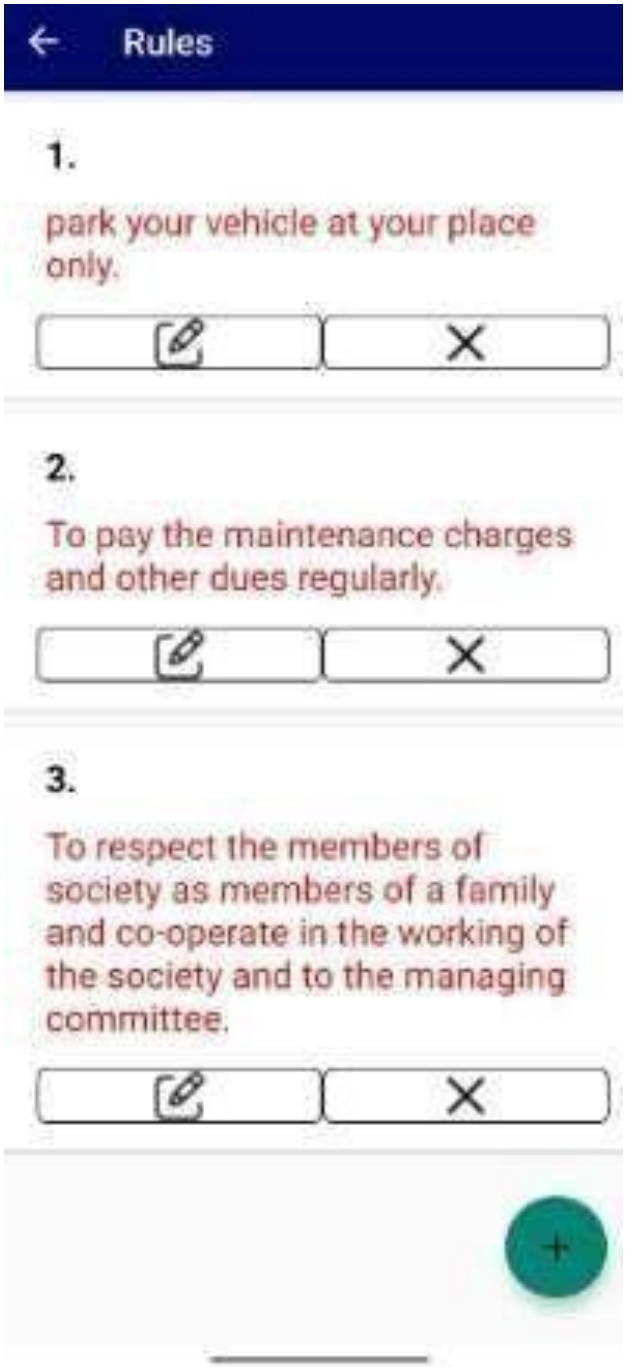

All Member Details
Arjunna
A01
Owner
6355554612
Yash
A02
Rent
7984849950
Tirth
A03
Rent
6358594949
Harsh
A05
Rent
7984849950
Het
B02
Owner
7984849951
kush
B01
Owner
7984849950
Hetu


Show Bill
PDF
A01_2023_April.pdf
PDF
A01_2023_March.pdf
PDF
A01_2023_May.pdf

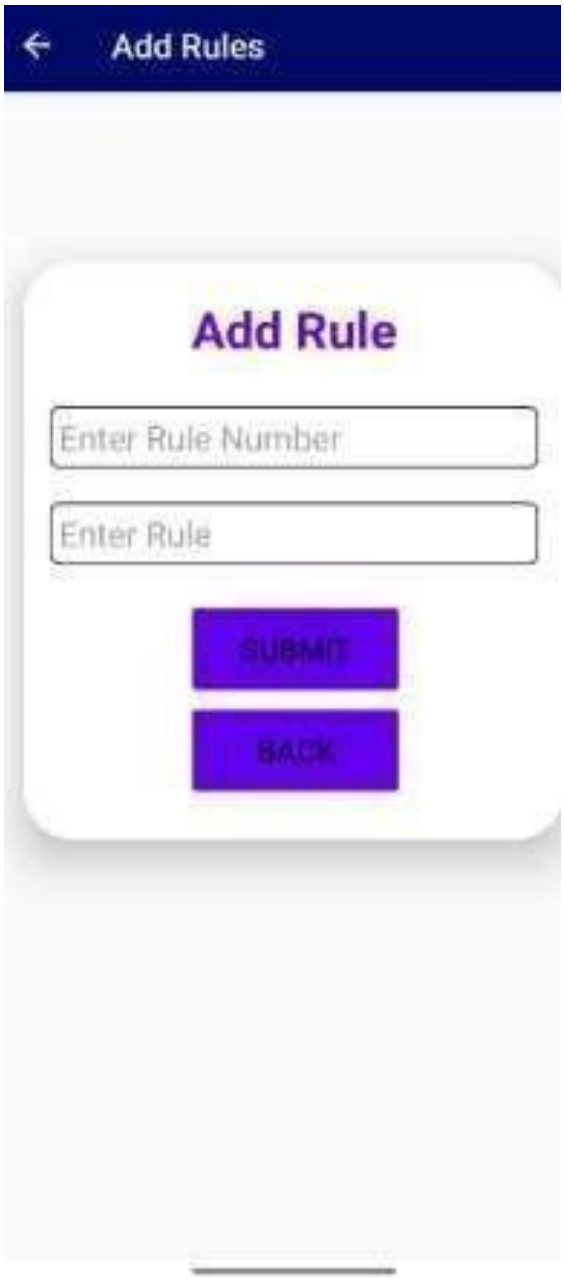

Emergency Directory
Plumber
9999999888
Security
9898989898

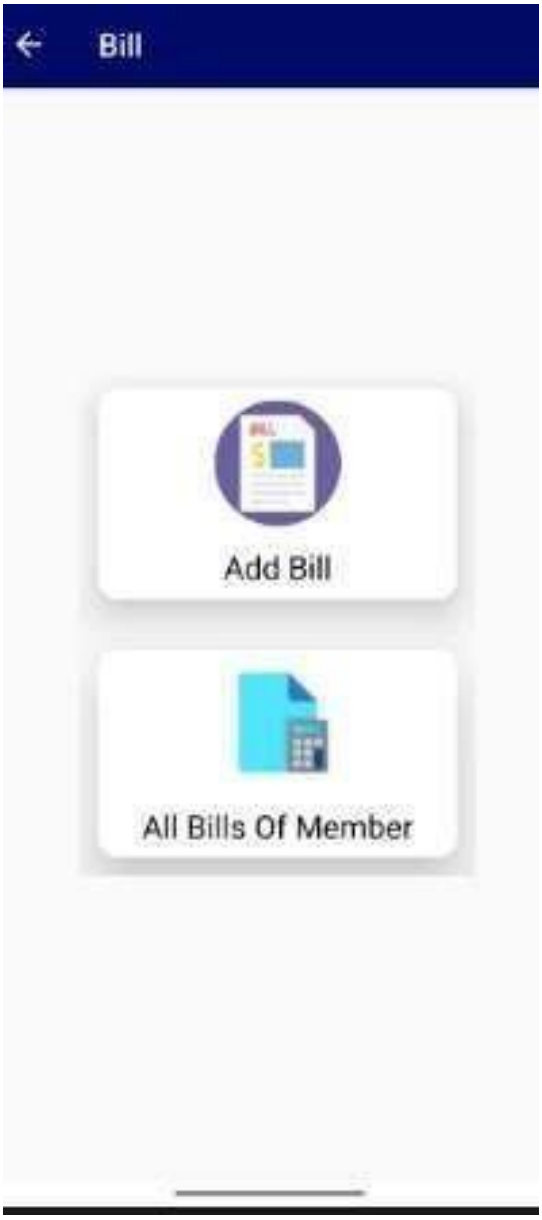

Notice
Holi
Mar 20, 2023 06:40 PM
8 vage holika dahan rakhel che badha e full family aavvu
Subject
Mar 21, 2023 02:11 PM
Description
holi
Mar 21, 2023 03:43 PM
aaaaght
hiii
Apr 10, 2023 02:48 PM
hello
meeting
Apr 18, 2023 11:05 AM
kale ૯ વાગે મીટીંગ માં આવી જવુ
hill
Apr 19, 2023 02:29 PM
hi
May 02, 2023 04:05 PM
qwerty
hi
May 05, 2023 10:51 AM
hi
hi
May 05, 2023 11:06 AM

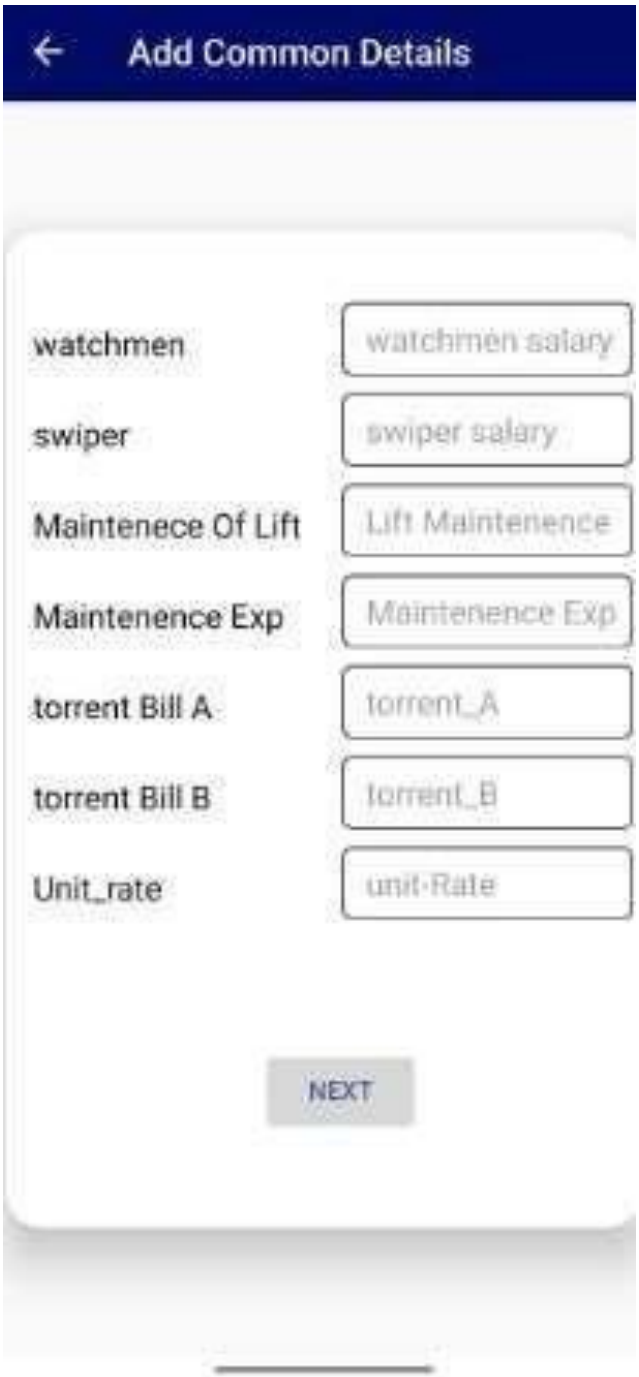
4.6.2 Admin


Rules
1.
park your vehicle at your place only.
2.
To pay the maintenance charges and other dues regularly.
3.
To respect the members of society as members of a family and co-operate in the working of the society and to the managing committee.


Notice
NEW NOTICE
ALL NOTICES
Notice Board
Subject
Description
SUBMIT

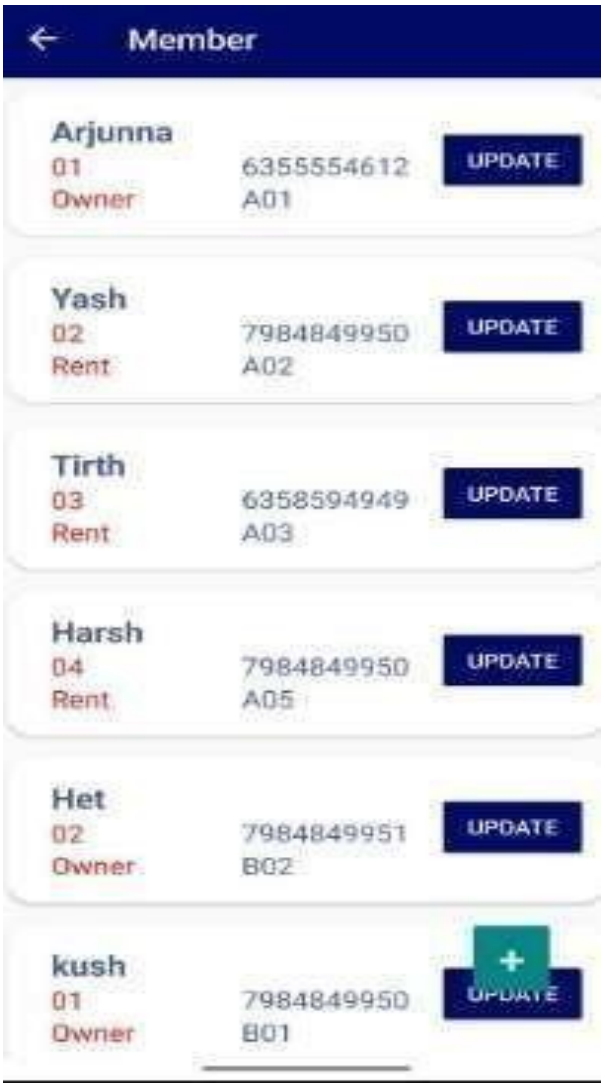

Add Rules
Add Rule
Enter Rule Number
Enter Rule
SUBMIT
BACK


Bill
Add Bill
All Bills Of Member


Add Common Details
watchmen
watchmen salary
swiper
swiper salary
Maintenece Of Lift
Lift Maintenence
Maintenence Exp
Maintenence Exp
torrent Bill A
torrent_A
torrent Bill B
torrent_B
Unit_rate
unit-Rate
NEXT


Emergency Directory
Add Emergency Number
Enter Emergency Name
Enter Emergency Number
SUBMIT
BACK


Vehicle
Tirth
A01
Activa
GJ01VZ5977
Yash
A02
Car
GJ01AS3584
Arjun
A02
car
GJ01VM3366
Bhavin
A02
Activa
GJ27MP3312


Member
Arjunna
01
Owner
6355554612
A01
UPDATE
Yash
02
Rent
7984849950
A02
UPDATE
Tirth
03
Rent
6358594949
A03
UPDATE
Harsh
04
Rent
7984849950
A05
UPDATE
Het
02
Owner
7984849951
B02
UPDATE
kush
01
Owner
7984849950
B01
UPDATE

5. Testing

5.0 Testing:

Various parameters like implementation environment, program modules and coding standards are explained in previous chapter while this chapter is aimed to provide brief account of testing the software. There are two principal motives of testing the software

1. To rectify the error inexecution
2. To check the viability of software

The testing ensures that the software is according to the required specification standards and performs the task meant for it. The testing is done by us in house employee that act as novice user and test the application with all possible way to find the bugs and error as well as check validation.

5.1 Testing Plan:

Testing is carried out at the following three stages:

- Design
- Implementation
- Coding

5.1.1 Design Testing:

The design errors are to be rectified at the initial stage. Such errors are very difficult to repair after the execution of software.

5.1.2 Implementation Testing: The errors occurred at this stage can't be overlooked because such errors do not allow the further process.

5.1.3 Coding Testing: The coding procedure plays significant role in software designing. The improper coding of any software can generate inconsistent results. Such errors may occur due to incorrect syntax or false logic. If the errors at coding stage remain unnoticed may give rise to grave failure of the system.

5.2 Testing Strategy:

A strategy for software testing integrates software test case design method into a well planned series of steps that result in the successful construction of the software. The strategy provides the roadmap that describes the steps to be conducted as a part of testing, then these steps are planned and then undertaken, and how much effort, time and resource will be required.

- We have tested our whole system using bottom up testing strategy.
- Bottom up testing involves integrating and testing the modules to the lower levels in the hierarchy, and then working up hierarchy of modules until the final module is tested.
- Bottom up testing strategy shows how actual testing is to be done with whole system but it does not show any detail about each module testing.
- For each module testing We have decided to test each lower level module with white box testing strategy.
- When all modules are tested successfully then I will move to one step up and continue with white box testing strategy.

Why Black Box Testing in my Project?

In my project whatever I have implemented was going to be tested by external guide without knowing our code, so there was a black box testing involve directly.

Why White Box Testing in my Project?

During the project we were making the applications, we knew how it should proceed internally; we needed to Debugging also for testing our small functionalities.

Why interface Testing in our Project?

We examined the code to be tested and explicitly list each call to an external component.

- Testing the screen control for its position and side.
- The position and the related labels for all controls were checked.
- Name of the form in system is given appropriately.
- All menu functions and sub functions were verified for correctness.
- Validations for all input were done.
- All required fields aren't left blank.

5.3 Testing Method

5.3.1 Unit Testing

The unit testing is meant for testing smallest unit of software. There are two approaches namely bottom-up and top-down. In bottom up approach the last module is tested and then moving towards the first module while top down approach reverses the action. In present work we opt for the first one. The bottom up approach for the current project is carried out as shown in.

5.3.2 Integration Testing

The integration testing is meant to test all the modules simultaneously because it is possible that all the modules may function correctly when tested individually. But they may not work altogether and may lead to unexpected outcome.

5.3.3 Validation Testing

After the integration testing software is completely assembled as a package, interfacing error have been uncovered and corrected, and then validation testing may begin. Validation can be defined in many ways but a simple definition is what a validation succeeds when software functions in a manner that can be reasonably accepted by the user.

5.3.4 Storage Testing

The database of the system has to be stored on the hard disk. So the storage capacity of the hard disk should be enough to store all the data required for the efficient running of the system.

5.4 Test Cases

5.4.1 Purpose

The purpose of this application is to reduce overhead in paper work and all the records are maintained such that the user as well as administrator can easily segment them into desired properties so it is easy for any novice user to have access to the application. Another purpose is to make record of papers in database so it can be referred in future.

5.4.2 Test Cases

1. Login Test (Sign In)

Test Case	**Test Data**	**Test Result**	**Test Report**
Blank Owner id, password	Owner id: - Password: -	Invalid	Please enter the details
Invalid owner id or password	Owner id:01 Password: 1234	Invalid	Owner id or Password is incorrect
Valid owner id, password	Owner id:A01 Password: 1234	Valid	Main Screen Of App

2. Logout

Test Case	**Test Data**	**Test Result**	**Test Report**
Valid click on logout button	Logout button click	Valid	Login Screen

name, email, message	Email: test@gmail.com Message: good site		database

3. Forgot Password

Test Case	**Test Data**	**Test Result**	**Test Report**
Blank Owner id	Owner id: -	Invalid	Please enter the owner id
Invalid	Owner id: 0	Invalid	Owner id doesn't exists
Invalid email id	Email id:123@gmail.com	Invalid	Doesn't match
Valid email id	Email id:ya12@gmail.com	Valid	In next type Phone no.
Blank both password fields	Password: - Confirm password: -	Invalid	Enter both the fields
Both different passwords	Password:r123 Confirm password:ab12	Invalid	Password doesn't match
Same passwords	Password: r123 Confirm	Valid	Password successfully

4. Add member (Admin)

Test Case	**Test Data**	**Test Result**	**Test Report**
Not Filled User data	All required data	Invalid	Please Enter Data
Data is Invalid	Owner id:- House No:- Name: - Email: - wing:- Phone no:- Status:- Member:- Password:-	Invalid	Please fill the details (valid)

5.Notice (Admin)

Test Case	**Test Data**	**Test Result**	**Test Report**
Invalid Notice data	All required data 1):Subject 2):Description	Invalid	Please Fill The Details
All Valid Data in Notice Data	Subject: - Description	Valid	Notice Submitted

6. Vehicle (User)

Test Case	Test Data	Test Result	Test Report
Invalid Vehicle data	All required data 1):Name 2):Vehicle Type 3):vehicle No 4):Mobile No	Invalid	Please Fill The Details
All Valid Data in Vehicle	1):Name 2):Vehicle Type 3):vehicle No 4):Mobile No	Valid	Vehicle Inserted Successfully

7. Complaint (User)

Test Case	Test Data	Test Result	Test Report

Empty Complaint data	All required data 1):Complaint Type 2):Complaint Desc	Invalid	Please Fill The Details
All Valid Data in Complaint	1):Complaint Type 2):Complaint Desc	Valid	Complaint Inserted Successfully

6. Conclusion And Future Scope

6.1 Limitation of our System

The proposed system is developed to reduce the use of Paper Work by providing a monthly bill to everyone to their mobile digitally and it also overcome the headache of Secretory to calculate bills manually

-The limitations are as follows:

- We have not developed an web application of this system
- Our Application is only for a specific Apartment .Any other user cannot Access or create a functionality dynamically

6.2 Conclusion

- Our App will cover Apartment related Solution Like Bills Member And Etc.
- We have also designed our database to store most of the data and used it for better designing purpose.
- We have tried our best to make our App user friendly.

6.3 Future scope

- Software is ever changing process. Application is also kind of software, so it always prone to changes.
- There is always a chance to improvement as technology revolves.
- As we discussed limitation section, we can upgrade the Application to incorporate those changes.
- We can make the App User friendly.

7. Reference and bibliography

- google
- Geeks of geeks
- Youtube
- Slide-share