

Volcania



Automobiles

Certificate

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This is to certify that the Project Report
on
Volcania Automobiles

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Bachelor of Science (Information Technology)

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Microsoft Visual Studio 2010

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Internal guide

Acknowledgement

"E- Business Auto Marketing System"

Before getting to the depth of the project, I would like to express my thanks to all faculties of **St Andrew's College** for their unending support throughout the project development life cycle that has really helped me to achieve my milestones and in the end to make this book a reality.

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SYNOPSIS

INTRODUCTION

E-Business Auto Marketing System offers online solutions for dealers to connect with the most qualified buyers shopping for new vehicles providing the features as:

- Buy: Connect with dealers to buy new cars.
- Research: Compare features, get pricing information, read reviews and more.

Millions of vehicle shoppers visit these systems each month which connects a buyer and a seller every fraction of seconds. This proposed web based application framework “E- Business Auto Marketing Systems” as outlined above is an attempt to provide a fastest-growing automotive marketplace for buyers and dealers. It will be the destination for those looking to buy a new car. With the vehicle listings from nearly hundreds of Automobile companies nationwide with classified advertising and it will offer the best selection of new cars online, as well as the content and advice to support the shopping experience. This system will help to grow and strengthen the relationship between registered auto classified dealers (suppliers) and consumers (buyers, visitors, site surfers, etc.), while providing its users with the best online auto shopping experience.

It will offer following features to its users:

✓ **Consumer:**

Consumer features include the following:

Search options such as search a new car by name, model or make etc., search specific dealer's inventory to find all available models. Compare cars to find the best suitable car and details of loan facilities and an option to book for a Test drive. Consumers can book a car or bike with some initial amount and can customize their car (only available for selected companies) as per their requirements. Consumers get a complete view of a car the colors available, exterior/interior of the car, the price etc.

✓ **Dealer:**

Dealer features include the following:

Classified simple inventory management update inventory anytime, anywhere. Ease to advertise the models, track which vehicles have been booked & respond to leads.

PROBLEM

DEFINITION

THE PROBLEMS FACED AND THE SOLUTIONS OVER THE EXISTING SYSTEM:

- The transactions related to booking request are maintained manually at present along with maintaining the accounts of test drive request and other related works.
- The application should provide quick access to the records maintained and must reveal the important reviews about the business so that the growth can be easily compared and should provide with the various reports showing the related details so that the important decisions could be taken easily.
- The E-Business auto marketing system implements databases to make the existing system more efficient.
- It is difficult to keep the paper records and use them in the future, but E-Business auto marketing system solves this problem by providing and storing all the records in the database which can be retrieved and used anytime in the future.
- When a car/bike is to be booked, the details are entered into the E-Business auto marketing system.
- In the conventional method for buying a car/bike the customer had visit the showroom and check for each car/bike and only limited colors, models were available for display.

- Through this software any customer can search a bike or car with its name and compare two different car/bikes from any location and at any-time.
- In the conventional method all the records of test drive request etc. were paper records which were difficult to maintain and time consuming in case the administrator had to check the older records (records of one year or more). This software makes searching of records easy and maintains it well.

SYSTEM
ANALYSIS
AND
DESIGN

➤ Existing System:

An Auto Classified System offers solutions for dealers to connect with the buyers shopping for new vehicles. All active entities including dealers and sellers cannot maintain their accounts, inventories and associated photo galleries. In order to support sellers, this system doesn't facilitate sellers to place ads online for their vehicle. This framework doesn't support booking vehicles online. This system doesn't include a site messaging system tool that can be used seamlessly in any web application. To overcome above problems we are implementing a web based application framework "E- Business Auto Marketing" which attempt to provide a fastest-growing automotive marketplace for buyers and dealers.

✓ LIMITATIONS OF EXISTING SYSTEM:

- 1) Lack of security of data.
- 2) More man power.
- 3) Time consuming.
- 4) Needs manual calculations.
- 5) No direct role for the higher officials.

➤ Proposed System:

Proposed system is E-Business Auto Marketing System. Our project E-Business Auto Marketing aims at developing an application framework that is centered on enhancing and facilitating the buying and selling experience among the different participating entities involved in the e-business of Auto.

With this application, site visitors can search by make and model new car available at dealers & independent sellers. This application framework combines powerful search features for both cars and bikes with pricing information, separate photo and side-by-side comparison tools.

✓ Our proposed system has the following advantages:

- 1) User friendly interface.
- 2) Fast access to database.
- 3) Less error.
- 4) More Storage Capacity.
- 5) Search facility.
- 6) Comparison facility.
- 7) Look and Feel Environment.
- 8) Quick transaction.

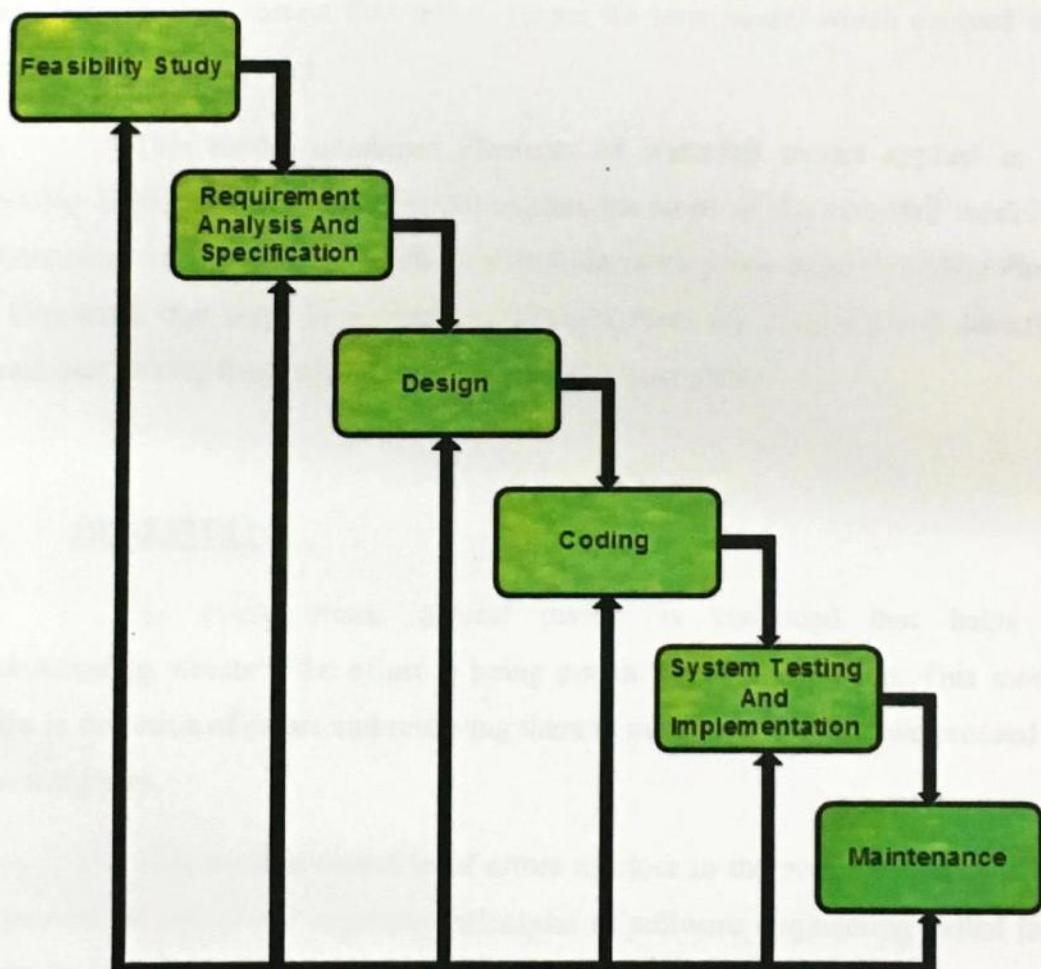
All the manual difficulties in managing the Automobile Business have been rectified by implementing computerization.

Objective of the System:

The main objective of the application is to automate the existing system of manually maintain the records of the Booking cars/bikes, booking for a test drive, compare and search to be computerized.

Model:

Iterative Waterfall Model



The classic waterfall model is an idealistic one, it is not a practical one. During the course of development, there is enough scope for errors. The reasons may be due to wrong assumptions, use of inappropriate technology and communication gap between users and developer throughout the cycle. These defects get detected much later during the life cycle and then it is very difficult to redo the work and correct this defect. Hence the next model which evolved was Iterative Waterfall Model.

This model combines elements of waterfall model applied in an iterative fashion. The iterative model applies the steps of the waterfall model in incremental steps and then a feedback path from every phase to its preceding Phase is introduced that helps in getting the feedback from the customer and detecting errors and solving them before proceeding to the next phase.

✓ **BENEFITS :**

At every phase, project review is conducted that helps in understanding whether, the effort is being put in the right direction. This model helps in detection of errors and resolving them at every phase before we proceed to the next phase.

This method detection of errors as close to the points of introduction as possible is one of the important principles of software engineering called face containment errors.

✓ **DRAWBACK:**

In spite of best effort put in to detect errors in the same phase in which they are committed, some errors do escape detection and may get noticed only in the later phase.

This model does not take care of the different types of risk that real life software project is subjected to.

This model makes a rigid adherence to the waterfall model which actually creates blocking states in the system. Team members will have to wait for a place, to be complete, before they can start their next activity.

Requirement Analysis:

An Automobile database needs to store information pertaining to its users (or customers). The software must keep track of the status of each booking; its status, descriptive attributes, and cost for losses and pending orders, records of test drive request. The software must provide a user friendly interface and easy browsing. The software should support update to the database i.e. changes desired by the customer for his/her previously booked car/bike. There should be a large storage space for the data etc.

Customers will provide their name, surname, address, phone number, Email address, city and the card details (credit/debit). They will then be assigned a unique ID number and the status of their order will be checked from this unique id.

Functions for customers:

- Go to home page.
- Select either cars or bikes, book for a test drive, check the latest innovations etc.
- Select the car/bike of specific company and view all its details.
- Customize a car or book a car directly.

- Compare two cars/bikes to find the one which is suitable for you.

Functions for Administrator:

- Login.
- View database details and update/delete data etc.

FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

Whatever we think need not be feasible .It is wise to think about the feasibility of any problem we undertake. Feasibility is the study of impact, which happens in the organization by the development of a system. The impact can be either positive or negative. When the positives nominate the negatives, then the system is considered feasible. Here the feasibility study can be performed in two ways such as technical feasibility and Economical Feasibility.

Technical Feasibility:

We can strongly say that it is technically feasible, since there will not be much difficulty in getting required resources for the development and maintaining the system as well. All the resources needed for the development of the software as well as the maintenance of the same is available in the organization here we are utilizing the resources which are available already.

Economic Feasibility:

Development of this application is highly economically feasible. The only thing is to be done is making an environment for the development with an effective supervision. If we are doing so, we can attain the maximum usability of the corresponding resources .Even after the development, the organization will not be in a condition to invest more in the organization. Therefore, the system is economically feasible.

Operational Feasibility:

Proposed projects are beneficial only if they can be turned into information systems that will meet the organizations operating requirements. Simply stated, this test of feasibility asks if the system will work when it is developed and installed.

Are there major barriers to Implementation? Here are questions that will help test the operational feasibility of a project:

- Is there sufficient support for the project from management from users? If the current system is well liked and used to the extent that persons will not be able to see reasons for change, there may be resistance.
- Are the current business methods acceptable to the user? If they are not, Users may welcome a change that will bring about a more operational and useful systems.
- Have the user been involved in the planning and development of the project? Early involvement reduces the chances of resistance to the system and in General and increases the likelihood of successful project.

Since the proposed system was to help reduce the hardships encountered in the existing manual system, the new system was considered to be operational feasible.

PROJECT

PROFILE

HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

Processor	:	Pentium IV
RAM	:	256 MB
Hard Disk	:	20GB
Monitor	:	15" Color monitor
Key Board	:	122 Keys

SOFTWARE CONFIGURATION

Operating System	:	Windows XP (or higher).
Language	:	ASP.NET (Visual Studio 2010)
Database	:	Microsoft SQL server 2008.

Why is the need for that language and how will be the Application:

.NET FRAMEWORK

The .NET Framework (now at version 4) is a revolutionary platform created by Microsoft for developing applications. The most interesting thing about this statement is how vague it is — but there are good reasons for this. For a start, note that it doesn't "develop applications on the Windows operating system." Although the Microsoft release of the .NET Framework runs on the Windows operating system, it is possible to find alternative versions that will work on other systems. One example of this is Mono, an open-source version of the .NET Framework (including a C# compiler) that runs on several operating systems, including various flavors of Linux and Mac OS. In addition, you can use the Microsoft .NET Compact Framework (essentially a subset of the full .NET Framework) on personal digital assistant (PDA) class devices and even some smart phones. One of the key motivations behind the .NET Framework is its intended use as a means of integrating disparate operating systems.

ASP.NET

ASP.NET is a Web application framework developed and marketed by Microsoft to allow programmers to build dynamic Web sites, Web applications and Web services. It was first released in January 2002 with version 1.0 of the .NET Framework, and is the successor to Microsoft's Active Server Pages (ASP) technology. ASP.NET is built on the Common Language

Runtime (CLR), allowing programmers to write ASP.NET code using any supported .NET language. The ASP.NET SOAP extension framework allows ASP.NET components to process SOAP messages.

ASP.NET stands for Active Server Pages .NET and is developed by Microsoft. ASP.NET is used to create web pages and web technologies and is an integral part of Microsoft's .NET framework vision.

As a member of the .NET framework, ASP.NET is a very valuable tool for programmers and developers as it allows them to build dynamic, rich web sites and web applications using compiled languages like VB and C#.

ASP.NET is not limited to script languages, it allows you to make use of .NET languages like C#, J#, VB, etc. It allows developers to build very compelling applications by making use of Visual Studio, the development tool provided by Microsoft. ASP.NET is purely server-side technology.

It is built on a common language runtime that can be used on any Windows server to host powerful ASP.NET web sites and technologies.

Microsoft's Active Server Pages (ASP) was brought to the market to meet this need. ASP executed on the server side, with its output sent to the user's web browser, thus allowing the server to generate dynamic web pages based on the actions of the user.

These server-side technologies are important contributions to the development of the Web. Amazon.com, eBay.com, and many other popular web sites use ASP.NET as the framework for their site; without ASP.NET it would not be possible.

Advantages of ASP.NET:

- a) ASP.NET drastically reduces the amount of code required to build large applications.
- b) With built-in Windows authentication and per-application configuration, your applications are safe and secured.
- c) It provides better performance by taking advantage of early binding, just-in-time compilation, native optimization, and caching services right out of the box.
- d) The ASP.NET framework is complemented by a rich toolbox and designer in the Visual Studio integrated development environment. WYSIWYG editing, drag-and-drop server controls, and automatic deployment are just a few of the features this powerful tool provides.
- e) Provides simplicity as ASP.NET makes it easy to perform common tasks, from simple form submission and client authentication.
- f) The source code and HTML are together therefore ASP.NET pages are easy to maintain and write.

Also the source code is executed on the server. This provides a lot of power and flexibility to the web pages.

- g) All the processes are closely monitored and managed by the ASP.NET runtime, so that if process is dead, a new process can be created in its place, which helps keep your application constantly available to handle requests.

- h) It is purely server-side technology so, ASP.NET code executes on the server before it is sent to the browser.
- i) Being language-independent, it allows you to choose the language that best applies to your application or partition your application across many languages.
- j) ASP.NET makes for easy deployment. There is no need to register components because the configuration information is built-in.
- k) The Web server continuously monitors the pages, components and applications running on it.

If it notices any memory leaks, infinite loops, other illegal activities, it immediately destroys those activities and restarts itself.

- l) Easily works with ADO.NET using data-binding and page formatting features.

It is an application which runs faster and counters large volumes of users without having performance problems.

In short ASP.NET, the next generation version of Microsoft's ASP, is a programming framework used to create enterprise-class web sites, web applications, and technologies.

ASP.NET developed applications are accessible on a global basis leading to efficient information management.

Visual Studio 2010

Visual Studio 2010 IDE has been redesigned which, according to Microsoft, clears the UI organization and "reduces clutter and complexity". The new IDE better supports multiple document windows and floating tool windows, while offering better multi-monitor support. The IDE shell has been rewritten using the Windows Presentation Foundation (WPF), whereas the internals have been redesigned using Managed Extensibility Framework (MEF) that offers more extensibility points than previous versions of the IDE that enabled add-ins to modify the behavior of the IDE.

The new multi-paradigm ML-variant F# forms part of Visual Studio 2010.

Visual Studio 2010 comes with .NET Framework 4 and supports developing applications targeting Windows 7. It supports IBM DB2 and Oracle databases, in addition to Microsoft SQL Server. It has integrated support for developing Microsoft Silverlight applications, including an interactive designer. Visual Studio 2010 offers several tools to make parallel programming simpler: in addition to the Parallel Extensions for the .NET Framework and the Parallel Patterns Library for native code, Visual Studio 2010 includes tools for debugging parallel applications. The new tools allow the visualization of parallel Tasks and their runtime stacks. Tools for profiling parallel applications can be used for visualization of thread wait-times and thread migrations across processor cores. Intel and Microsoft have jointly pledged support for a new Concurrency.

Runtime in Visual Studio 2010 and Intel has launched parallelism support in Parallel Studio as an add-on for Visual Studio.

The Visual Studio 2010 code editor now highlights references; whenever a symbol is selected; all other usages of the symbol are highlighted. It also offers a Quick Search feature to incrementally search across all symbols in C++, C# and VB.NET projects. Quick Search supports substring matches and camel Case searches. The Call Hierarchy feature allows the developer to see all the methods that are called from a current method as well as the methods that call the current one. IntelliSense in Visual Studio supports a consume-first mode which developers can opt into. In this mode, IntelliSense will not auto-complete identifiers; this allows the developer to use undefined identifiers (like variable or method names) and define those later. Visual Studio 2010 can also help in this by automatically defining them, if it can infer their types from usage. Current versions of Visual Studio have a known bug which makes IntelliSense unusable for projects using pure C (not C++).

Visual Studio 2010 features a new Help System replacing the MSDN Library viewer. The Help System is no longer based on Microsoft Help 2 and does not use Microsoft Document Explorer. Dynamic help containing links to related help topics based on where the developer was in the IDE has been removed in the shipping product, but can be added back using a download from Microsoft.

SQL Server 2008

SQL Server 2008 was released on August 6, 2008 and aims to make data management self-tuning, self-organizing and self-maintaining with the development of SQL Server Always On technologies, to provide near-zero downtime. SQL Server 2008 also includes support for structured and semi-structured data, including digital media formats for pictures, audio, video and other multimedia data.

Other new data types include specialized date and time types and a spatial data type for location-dependent data. Better support for unstructured and semi-structured data is provided using the new FILESTREAM data type, which can be used to reference any file stored on the file system. Structured data and metadata about the file is stored in SQL Server database, whereas the unstructured component is stored in the file system. Such files can be accessed both via Win32 file handling APIs as well as via SQL Server using T-SQL; doing the latter accesses the file data as a BLOB. Backing up and restoring the database backs up or restores the referenced files as well.

SQL Server Management studio

SQL Server Management Studio is a GUI tool included with SQL Server 2008 and later for configuring, managing, and administering all components within Microsoft SQL Server. The tool includes both script editors and graphical tools that work with objects and features of the server. SQL Server Management Studio replaces Enterprise Manager as the primary management interface for Microsoft SQL Server since SQL Server 2005.

Microsoft Visio

Microsoft Visio (formerly Microsoft Office Visio) is a diagramming and vector graphics application and is part of the Microsoft Office suite. The product was first introduced in 1992, made by the Shapeware Corporation. Microsoft Visio 2010 for Windows, is available in three editions: Standard, Professional and Premium. The Standard and Professional editions both share the same interface, but the latter has additional templates for more advanced diagrams and layouts as well as unique functionality that intends to make it easy for users to connect their diagrams to a number of data sources and display the information graphically.

Visio began as a standalone product produced by Shapeware Corporation; version 1.0 shipped in 1992. A pre-release, Version 0.92, was distributed free on a floppy disk along with a Microsoft Windows systems readiness evaluation utility. Microsoft acquired Visio in 2000, re-branding it as a Microsoft Office application.

Adobe Flash Professional

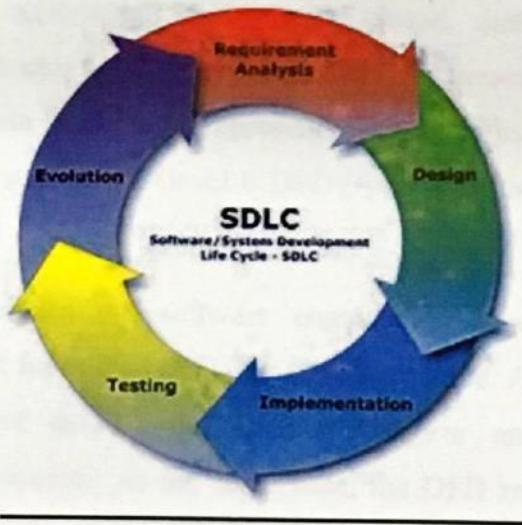
Adobe Flash Professional is a multimedia authoring program used to create content for the Adobe Engagement Platform, such as web applications, games and movies, and content for mobile phones and other embedded devices.

Adobe Flash Professional is the successor of a software product known as Future-Splash Animator, a vector graphics and vector animations program released in May 1996. In December 1996, Macromedia bought Future-Wave and so re-branded and released Future-Splash Animator as Macromedia Flash v1.0. In 2005, Adobe Systems acquired Macromedia; subsequently, in 2007, Adobe Flash CS3 Professional, the next version of Macromedia Flash was released.

SYSTEM
DEVELOPMENT
LIFE CYCLE

SDLC:

A **software development process**, also known as a **software development life-cycle (SDLC)**, is a structure imposed on the development of a software product. Similar terms include software life cycle and software process. It is often considered a subset of systems development life cycle. There are several models for such processes, each describing approaches to a variety of tasks or activities that take place during the process. Some people consider a life-cycle model a more general term and a software development process a more specific term. For example, there are many specific software development processes that 'fit' the spiral life-cycle model. It aims to be the standard that defines all the tasks required for developing and maintaining software.



✓ Data Flow Diagram:

A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the "flow" of data through an information system, modeling its process aspects. Often they are a preliminary step used to create an overview of the system which can later be elaborated.

A DFD shows what kinds of data will be input to and output from the system, where the data will come from and go to, and where the data will be stored. It does not show information about the timing of processes, or information about whether processes will operate in sequence or in parallel (which is shown on a flowchart).

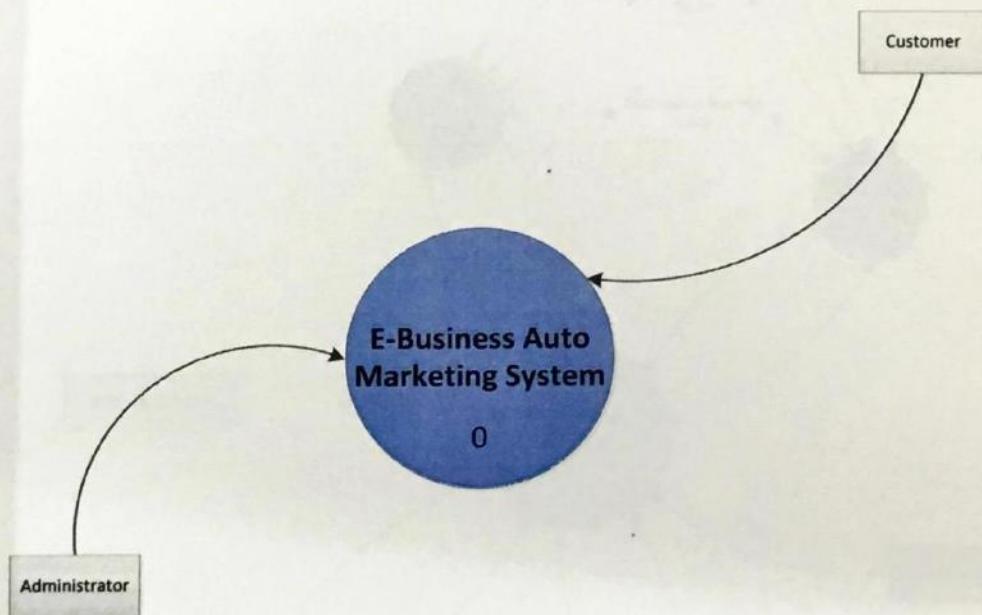
The DFD takes an input-process-output view of a system i.e. data objects flow into the software, are transformed by processing elements, and resultant data objects flow out of the software.

Data objects represented by labeled arrows and transformation are represented by circles also called as bubbles. DFD is presented in a hierarchical fashion i.e. the first data flow model represents the system as a whole. Subsequent DFD refine the context diagram (level 0 DFD), providing increasing details with each subsequent level.

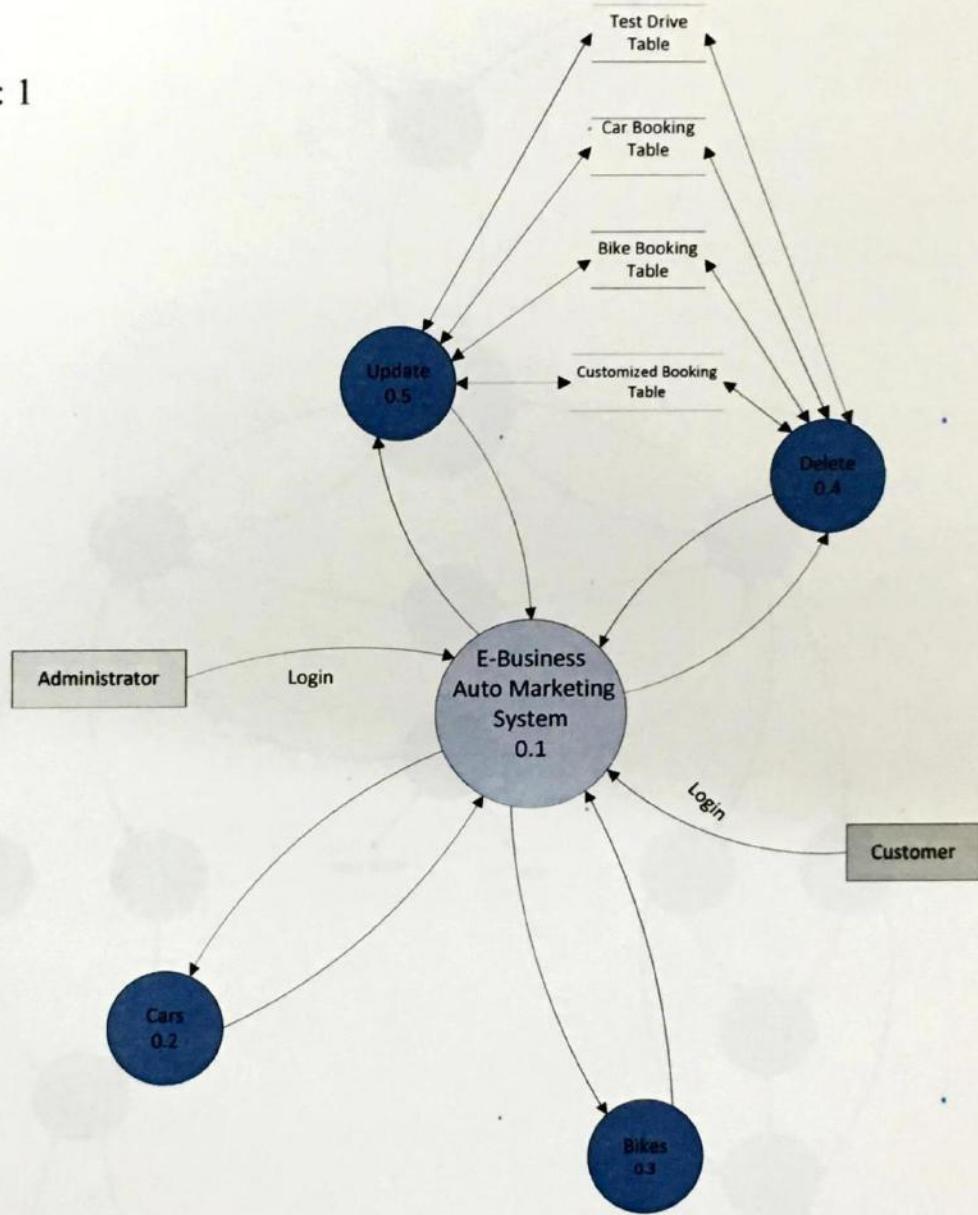
The DFD enables the software engineer to develop models of the information domain & functional domain at the same time. As the DFD is refined into greater levels of details, the analysts perform an implicit functional decomposition of the system. At the same time, the DFD refinement results in a corresponding refinement of the data as it moves through the processes that embody the applications.

A context-level DFD for the system the primary external entities produce information for use by the system and consume information generated by the system. The labeled arrow represents data objects or object hierarchy.

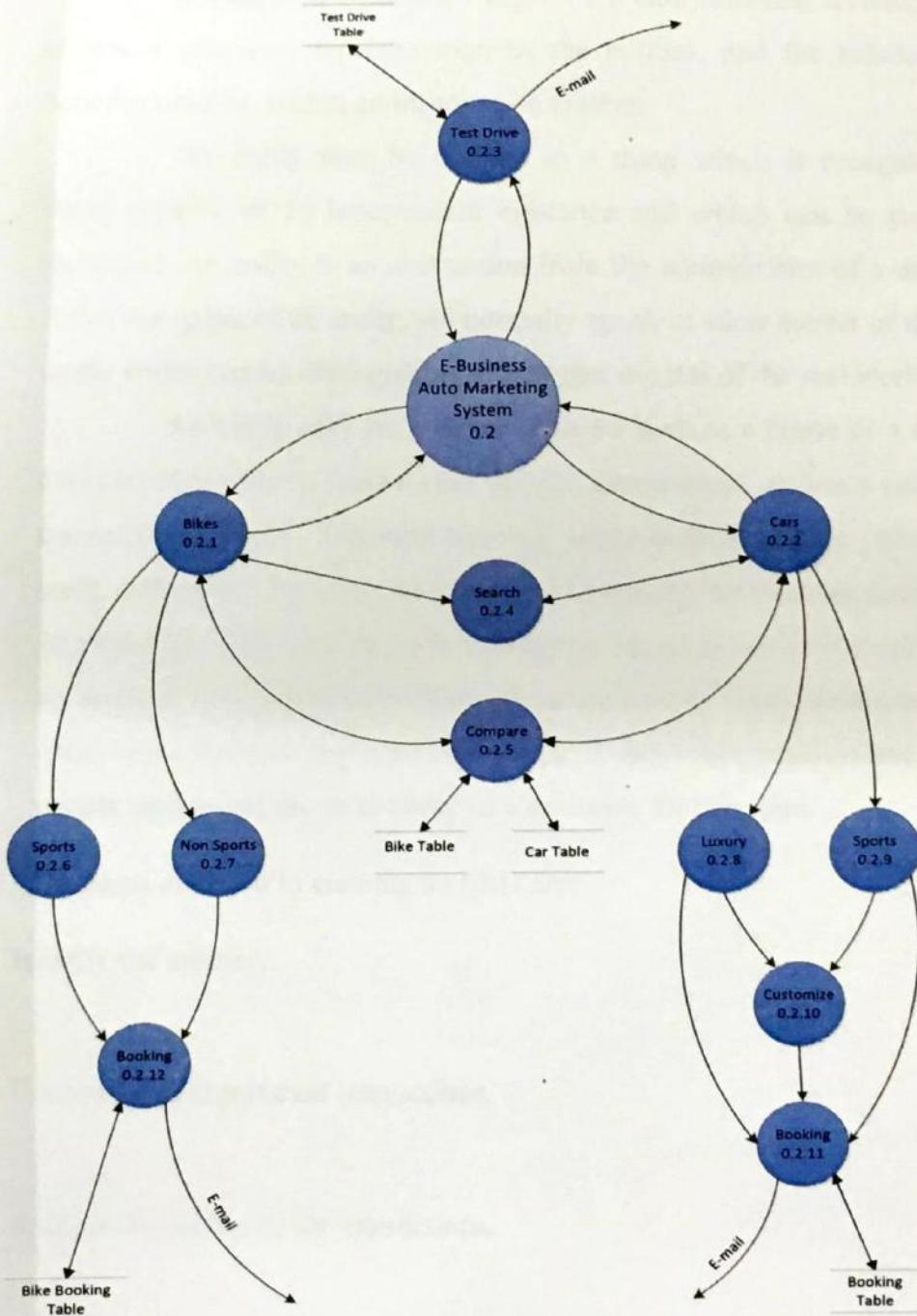
Level :0



Level : 1



Level : 2



✓ ER-Diagram:

An entity-relationship diagram is a data modeling technique that creates a graphical representation of the entities, and the relationships between entities, within an information system.

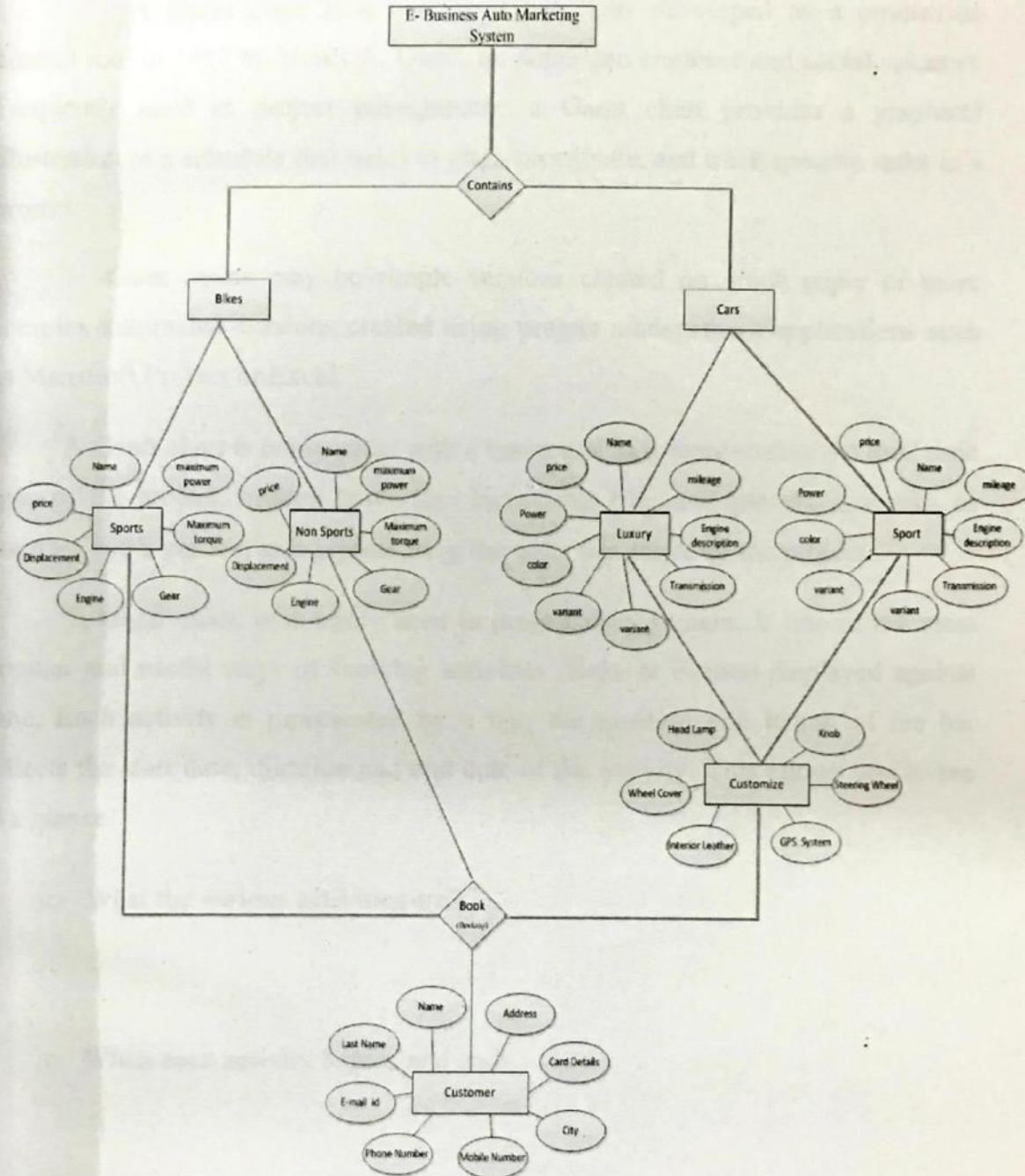
An entity may be defined as a thing which is recognized as being capable of an independent existence and which can be uniquely identified. An entity is an abstraction from the complexities of a domain. When we speak of an entity, we normally speak of some aspect of the real world which can be distinguished from other aspects of the real world.

An entity may be a physical object such as a house or a car, an event such as a house sale or a car service, or a concept such as a customer transaction or order. Although the term entity is the one most commonly used, following Chen we should really distinguish between an entity and an entity-type. An entity-type is a category. An entity, strictly speaking, is an instance of a given entity-type. There are usually many instances of an entity-type. Because the term entity-type is somewhat cumbersome, most people tend to use the term entity as a synonym for this term.

The steps involved in creating an ERD are:

1. Identify the entities.
2. Determine all significant interactions.
3. Analyze the nature of the interactions.
4. Draw the ERD.

ER-Diagram



✓ Gantt Chart:

A Gantt chart is a horizontal bar chart developed as a production control tool in 1917 by Henry L. Gantt, an American engineer and social scientist. Frequently used in project management, a Gantt chart provides a graphical illustration of a schedule that helps to plan, coordinate, and track specific tasks in a project.

Gantt charts may be simple versions created on graph paper or more complex automated versions created using project management applications such as Microsoft Project or Excel.

A Gantt chart is constructed with a horizontal axis representing the total time span of the project, broken down into increments (for example, days, weeks, or months) and a vertical axis representing the tasks that make up the project.

A Gantt chart, commonly used in project management, is one of the most popular and useful ways of showing activities (tasks or events) displayed against time. Each activity is represented by a bar; the position and length of the bar reflects the start date, duration and end date of the activity. This allows you to see at a glance:

- What the various activities are?

- When each activity begins and ends.

- How long each activity is scheduled to last.
- Where activities overlap with other activities, and by how much.
- The start and end date of the whole project.

Gantt Chart

ID	Task Name	Start	Finish	Dec 2012			Jan 2013			Feb 2013		
				11/25	12/2	12/9	12/16	12/23	12/30	1/6	1/13	1/20
1	Project Topic Selection	11/26/2012	11/28/2012									
2	Requirement Analysis	11/29/2012	12/12/2012									
3	Graphical Design	12/13/2012	1/3/2013									
4	Coding	1/4/2013	2/14/2013									
5	Testing	2/12/2013	2/15/2013									
6	Documentation	2/15/2013	2/18/2013									

✓ State Transition:

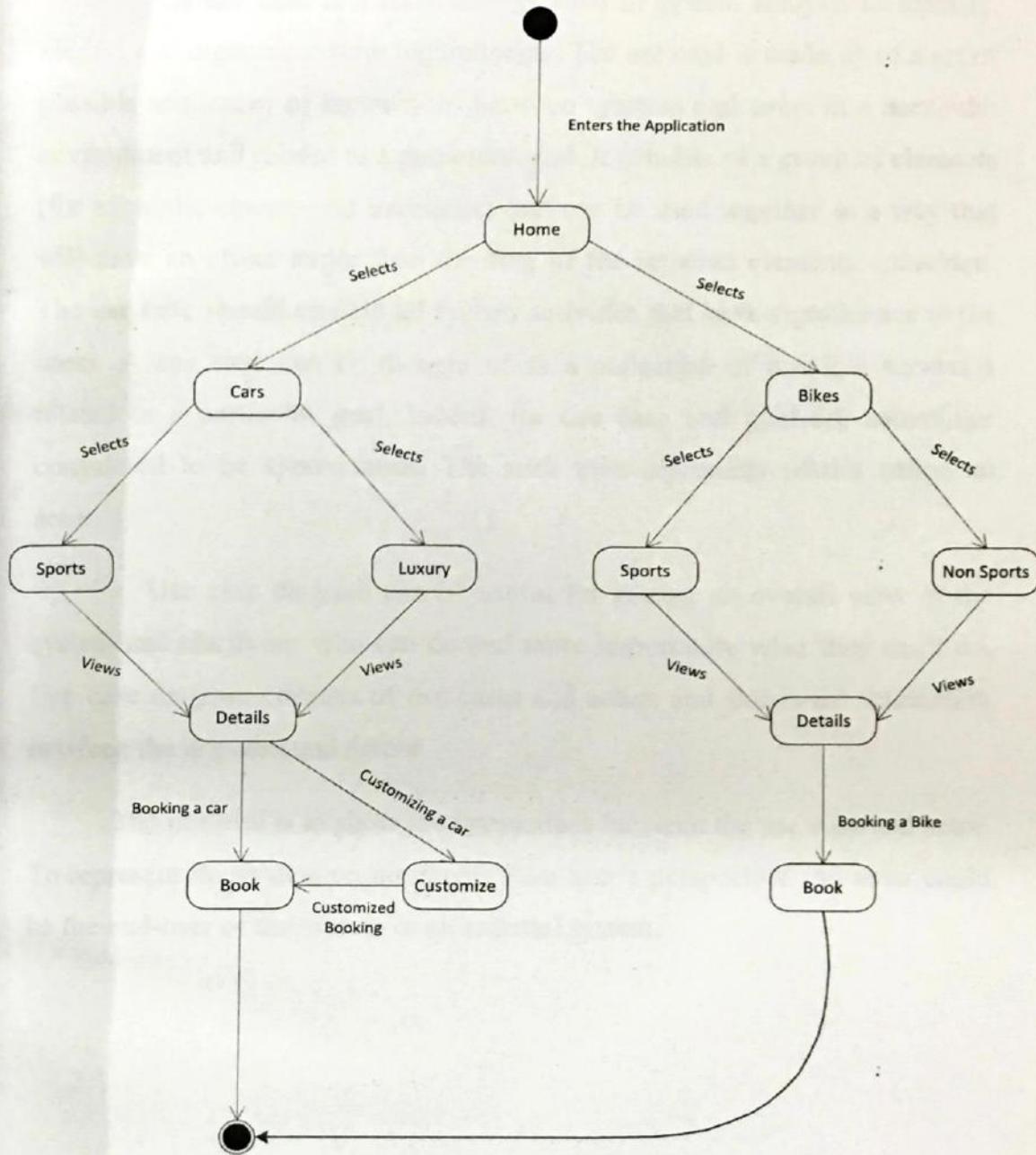
The name of the diagram itself clarifies the purpose of the diagram and other details. It describes different states of a component in a system. The states are specific to a component/object of a system.

State transition diagrams have been used right from the beginning in object-oriented modeling. The basic idea is to define a machine that has a number of states (hence the term finite state machine). The machine receives events from the outside world, and each event can cause the machine to transition from one state to another. For an example, take a look at figure 1. Here the machine is a bottle in a bottling plant. It begins in the empty state. In that state it can receive squirt events. If the squirt event causes the bottle to become full, then it transitions to the full state, otherwise it stays in the empty state (indicated by the transition back to its own state). When in the full state the cap event will cause it to transition to the sealed state. The diagram indicates that a full bottle does not receive squirt events, and that an empty bottle does not receive cap events. Thus you can get a good sense of what events should occur, and what effect they can have on the object.

State transition diagrams were around long before object modeling. They give an explicit, even a formal definition of behavior. A big disadvantage for them is that they mean that you have to define all the possible states of a system. Whilst this is all right for small systems, it soon breaks down in larger systems as there is an exponential growth in the number of states. This state explosion problem leads to state transition diagrams becoming far too complex for much practical use. To combat this state explosion problem, object-oriented methods define separate state-transition diagrams for each class.

This pretty much eliminates the explosion problem since each class is simple enough to have a comprehensible state transition diagram. (It does, however, raise a problem in that it is difficult to visualize the behavior of the whole system from a number of diagrams of individual classes - which leads people to interaction and activity modeling).

State Transition Diagram :



✓ USE CASE:

A use case is a methodology used in system analysis to identify, clarify, and organize system requirements. The use case is made up of a set of possible sequences of interactions between systems and users in a particular environment and related to a particular goal. It consists of a group of elements (for example, classes and interfaces) that can be used together in a way that will have an effect larger than the sum of the separate elements combined. The use case should contain all system activities that have significance to the users. A use case can be thought of as a collection of possible scenarios related to a particular goal, indeed, the use case and goal are sometimes considered to be synonymous. The stick man represents what's called an actor.

Use case diagram can be useful for getting an overall view of the system and clarifying who can do and more importantly what they can't do. Use case diagram consists of use cases and actors and shows the interaction between the use case and actors.

The purpose is to show the interactions between the use case and actor. To represent the system requirements from user's perspective. An actor could be the end-user of the system or an external system.

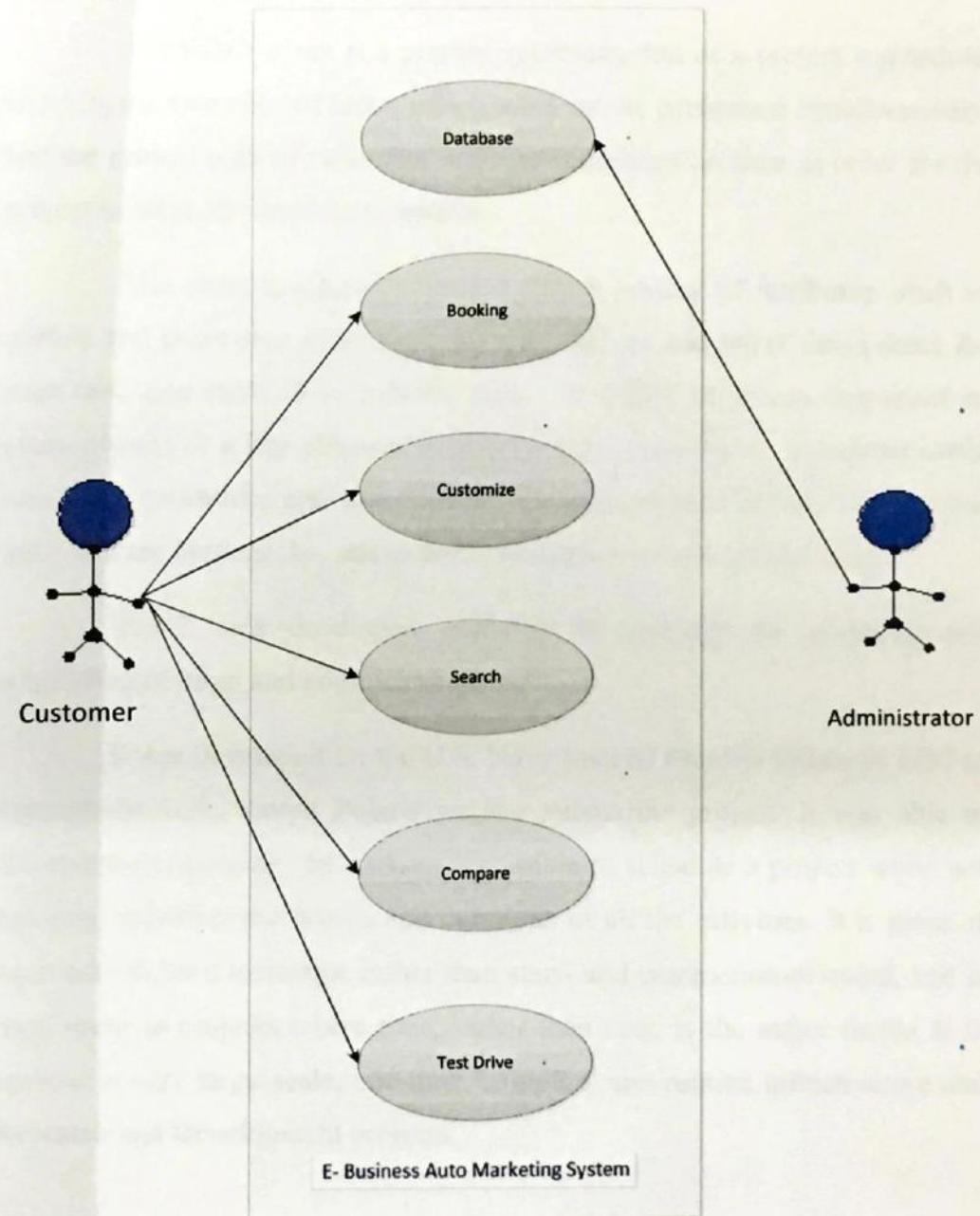
Actor:

A coherent set of roles that users of use cases play when interacting with the use cases.

**Use case:**

A description of sequence of actions, including variants, that a system performs that yields an observable result of value of an actor.



UML Diagram

✓ Pert Chart:

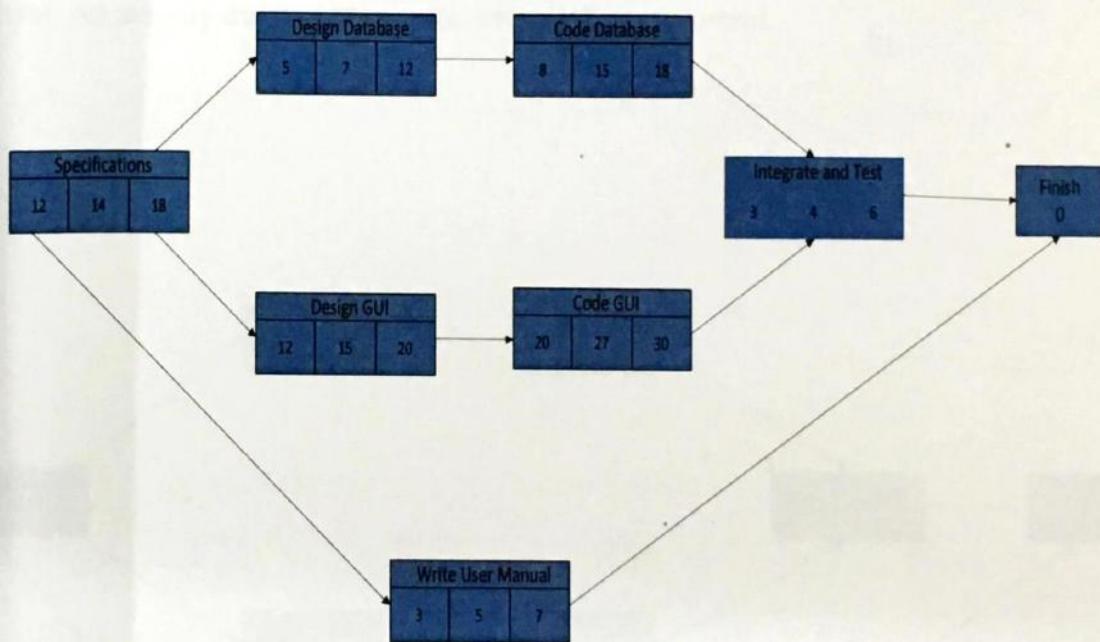
A PERT chart is a graphic representation of a project's schedule, showing the sequence of tasks, which tasks can be performed simultaneously, and the critical path of tasks that must be completed on time in order for the project to meet its completion deadline.

The chart can be constructed with a variety of attributes, such as earliest and latest start dates for each task, earliest and latest finish dates for each task, and slack time between tasks. A PERT chart can document an entire project or a key phase of a project. The chart allows a team to avoid unrealistic timetables and schedule expectations, to help identify and shorten tasks that are bottlenecks, and to focus attention on most critical tasks.

PERT was developed primarily to simplify the planning and scheduling of large and complex projects.

It was developed for the U.S. Navy Special Projects Office in 1957 to support the U.S. Navy's Polaris nuclear submarine project. It was able to incorporate uncertainty by making it possible to schedule a project while not knowing precisely the details and durations of all the activities. It is more of an event-oriented technique rather than start- and completion-oriented, and is used more in projects where time, rather than cost, is the major factor. It is applied to very large-scale, one-time, complex, non-routine infrastructure and Research and Development projects.

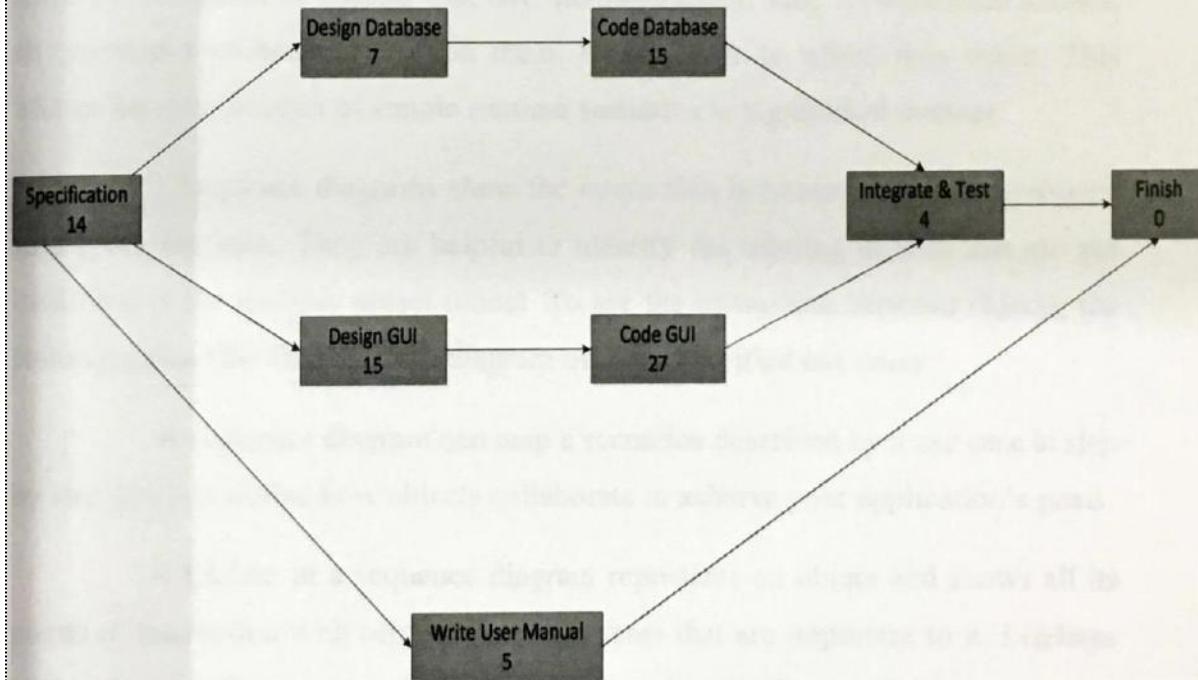
Pert Chart :



✓ Activity Diagram:

Activity diagrams are graphical representations of workflows of stepwise activities and actions with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. In the Unified Modeling Language, activity diagrams can be used to describe the business and operational step-by-step workflows of components in a system. An activity diagram shows the overall flow of control.

Activity Chart :



✓ Sequence Diagram:

A **sequence diagram** in a Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a kind of interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a Message Sequence Chart. A sequence diagram shows object interactions arranged in time sequence. It depicts the objects and classes involved in the scenario and the sequence of messages exchanged between the objects needed to carry out the functionality of the scenario. Sequence diagrams typically (but not always), are associated with use case realizations in the Logical View of the system under development.

A sequence diagram shows, as parallel vertical lines (*lifelines*), different processes or objects that live simultaneously, and, as horizontal arrows, the messages exchanged between them, in the order in which they occur. This allows the specification of simple runtime scenarios in a graphical manner.

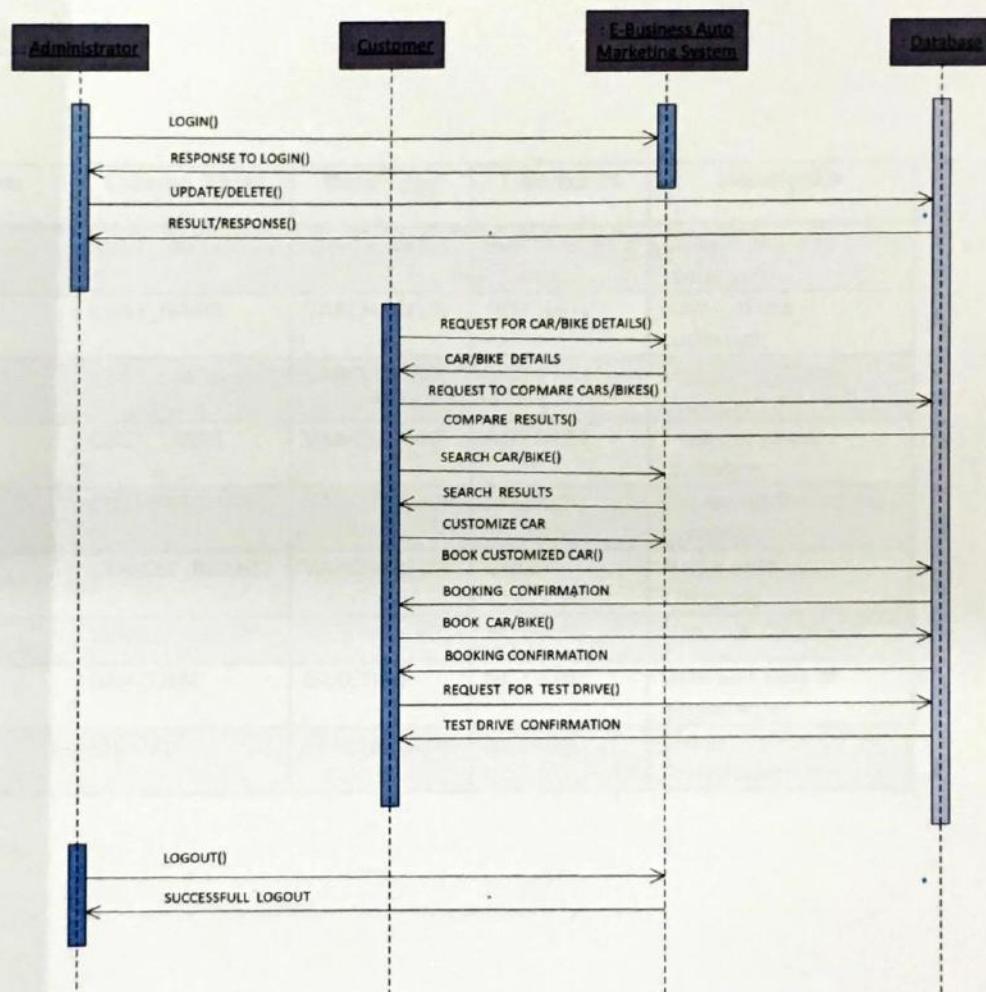
Sequence diagrams show the interaction between participating objects in a given use case. They are helpful to identify the missing objects that are not identified in the analysis object model. To see the interaction between objects, the following describe the sequence diagram of each identified use cases.

A sequence diagram can map a scenarios described by a use case in step by step detail to define how objects collaborate to achieve your application's goals.

A lifeline in a sequence diagram represents an object and shows all its points of interaction with other objects in events that are important to it. Lifelines start at the top of a sequence diagram and descend vertically to indicate

the passage of time. Interactions between objects – messages and replies – are drawn as horizontal direction arrows connecting lifelines. In addition, boxes known as combine fragments are drawn around sets of arrows to mark alternative actions, loops, and other control structures.

Sequence Diagram :



✓ Data Dictionary:

Test Drive

Sr.no	Column Name	Data Type	Constraint	Description
1	CUST_NO	VARCHAR(20)	PRIMARY KEY	Unique ID of the customer.
2	CUST_NAME	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Name of the customer.
3	CUST_LASTNAME	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Last Name of the customer.
4	CUST_EMAIL	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	E-mail ID of the customer.
5	CUST_PHONENO	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Phone number of the customer.
6	VEHICLE_BRAND	VARCHAR(40)	NULL	Name of the Company.
7	VEHICLE_MODEL	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Name of the model.
8	DAY_TIME	DATETIME	NOT NULL	Date and time of Registration.
9	STATUS	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Status of the Registration.

Bike Booking:

Sr.no	Column Name	Data Type	Constraint	Description
1	CUST_NO	VARCHAR(20)	PRIMARY KEY	Unique ID of the customer.
2	CUST_NAME	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Name of the customer.
3	CUST_LASTNAME	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Last Name of the customer.
4	CUST_ADDRESS	VARCHAR(50)	NULL	Address of the customer.
5	CUST_PHONENO	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Phone number of the customer.
6	CUST_MOBILENO	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Mobile number of the customer
7	CUST_EMAIL	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	E-mail ID of the customer.
8	BIKE_COMPANY	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Name of the Company.
9	BIKE_NAME	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Name of the model.
10	CARD_TYPE	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Type of card.
11	CARD_NO	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Number of the card.
12	AMOUNT	MONEY	DEFAULT VALUE RS: 10 000	The Amount for Booking.
13	CITY	VARCHAR(20)	NULL	City of the Customer.
14	DAY_TIME	DATETIME	NOT NULL	Date and time of Registration.
15	STATUS	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Status of the Registration.

Car Booking:

Sr.no	Column Name	Data Type	Constraint	Description
1	CUST_NO	VARCHAR(20)	PRIMARY KEY	Unique ID of the customer.
2	CUST_NAME	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Name of the customer.
3	CUST_LASTNAME	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Last Name of the customer.
4	CUST_ADDRESS	VARCHAR(50)	NULL	Address of the customer.
5	CUST_PHONENO	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Phone number of the customer.
6	CUST_MOBILENO	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Mobile number of the customer
7	CUST_EMAIL	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	E-mail ID of the customer.
8	CAR_COMPANY	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Name of the Company.
9	CAR_NAME	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Name of the model.
10	CARD_TYPE	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Type of card.
11	CARD_NO	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Number of the card.
12	AMOUNT	MONEY	DEFAULT VALUE RS: 20 000	The Amount for Booking.
13	CITY	VARCHAR(20)	NULL	City of the Customer.
14	DAY_TIME	DATETIME	NOT NULL	Date and time of Registration.
15	STATUS	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Status of the Registration.

Customized Car Booking:

Sr.no	Column Name	Data Type	Constraint	Description
1	CUST_NO	VARCHAR(20)	PRIMARY KEY	Unique ID of the customer.
2	CUST_NAME	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Name of the customer.
3	CUST_LASTNAME	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Last Name of the customer.
4	CUST_ADDRESS	VARCHAR(50)	NULL	Address of the customer.
5	CUST_PHONENO	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Phone number of the customer.
6	CUST_MOBILENO	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Mobile number of the customer
7	CUST_EMAIL	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	E-mail ID of the customer.
8	CAR_COMPANY	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Name of the Company.
9	CAR_NAME	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Name of the model.
10	KNOB	VACHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Car Knob selected by customer.
11	STEERING_WHEEL	VACHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Steering wheel selected by customer.
12	HEAD_LAMP	VACHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Head lamps selected by customer.
13	WHEEL_COVER	VACHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Wheel covers selected by customer.
14	GPS_SYSTEM	VACHAR(20)	NOT NULL	GPS system selected by customer.
15	INTERIOR_LEATHER	VACHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Interior leather selected by customer.
16	CARD_TYPE	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Type of card.
17	CARD_NO	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Number of the card.
18	AMOUNT	MONEY	DEFAULT VALUE RS: 20 000	The Amount for Booking.
19	CITY	VARCHAR(20)	NULL	City of the Customer.
20	DAY_TIME	DATETIME	NOT NULL	Date and time of Registration.
21	STATUS	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL	Status of the Registration.

Car Compare:

Sr.no	Column Name	Data Type	Constraint	Description
	NAME	VARCHAR(40)	PRIMARY KEY	Name of the car.
	PRICE	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Price of the car.
	PHOTO	IMAGE	NOT NULL	Image of the car.
	VARIANT1	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Variant of the car.
	VARIANT2	VARCHAR(30)	NULL	Other Variant of the car.
	VARIANT3	VARCHAR(30)	NULL	Other Variant of the car.
	TRANSMISSION1	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Transmission of the car.
	TRANSMISSION2	VARCHAR(30)	NULL	Transmission of other variant of the car.
	TRANSMISSION3	VARCHAR(30)	NULL	Transmission of other variant of the car.
0	ENGINEDESCRIPTION1	VARCHAR(60)	NOT NULL	Engine Description of the car.
1	ENGINEDESCRIPTION2	VARCHAR(60)	NULL	Engine Description of other variants of the car.
2	ENGINEDESCRIPTION3	VARCHAR(60)	NULL	Engine Description of other variants of the car.
3	MILEAGE1	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Mileage of the car.
4	MILEAGE2	VARCHAR(30)	NULL	Mileage of the other variant of the car.
5	MILEAGE3	VARCHAR(30)	NULL	Mileage of the other variant of the car.
6	AC1	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Air conditioner for the car.
7	AC2	VARCHAR(30)	NULL	Air conditioner for other variants of the car.
8	AC3	VARCHAR(30)	NULL	Air conditioner for other variants of the car.
9	POWERSTEERING1	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Power steering of the car.
10	POWERSTEERING2	VARCHAR(30)	NULL	Power steering for other variants of the car.
11	POWERSTEERING3	VARCHAR(30)	NULL	Power steering for other variants of the car.
12	CENTRALLOCKING1	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Central locking for the car.
13	CENTRALLOCKING2	VARCHAR(30)	NULL	Central locking for other variants of the car.
14	CENTRALLOCKING3	VARCHAR(30)	NULL	Central locking for other variants of the car.

Bike Compare:

Sr.no	Column name	Data Type	Constraint	Description
1	NAME	VARCHAR(40)	PRIMARY KEY	Name of the Bike.
2	PRICE	Money	NOT NULL	Price of the Bike.
3	PHOTO	IMAGE	NOT NULL	Image of the Bike.
4	DISPLACEMENT	VARCHAR(10)	NOT NULL	Displacement of the Bike.
5	ENGINE	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Engine specifications of the Bike.
6	MAXIMUM POWER	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Maximum power of the Bike.
7	MAXIMUM TORQUE	VARCHAR(40)	NOT NULL	Maximum Torque of the Bike.
8	GEAR	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Gears available for the Bike.

Bank:

Sr.no	Column name	Data Type	Constraint	Description
1	NAME	VARCHAR(30)	NOT NULL	Name of the bank account holder.
2	CARD_NO	VARCHAR(50)	NOT NULL	Credit/debit card number of the account holder.
3	COMMENT	NTEXT	NULL	Comment or queries posted by customer.

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage in the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. The most crucial stage is achieving a successful new system & giving the user confidence in that the new system will work efficiently & effectively in the implementation state.

The stage consists of:

- Testing the developed program with simple data.
- Detection and correction of error.
- Creating whether the system meets user requirements.
- Testing whether the system.
- Making necessary changes as desired by the user.
- Training user personnel.

Implementation Procedures:

The implementation phase is less creative than system design. A system project may be dropped at any time prior to implementation, although it becomes more difficult when it goes to the design phase.

The final report to the implementation phase includes procedural flowcharts, record layouts, report layouts, and a workable plan for implementing the candidate system design into an operational one. Conversion is one aspect of implementation.

*Several procedures of documents are unique to the conversion phase.
They include the following:*

- The conversion portion of the implementation plan is finalized and approved.
- Files are converted.
- Parallel processing between the existing and the new system are logged on a special form.
- Assuming no problems, parallel processing is discontinued. Implementation results are documented for reference.

Operational Documentation:

Documentation means of communication; it establishes design and performance criteria for phases of the project. Documentation is descriptive information that portrays the use and / or operation of the system.

(i) Documentation Tools:

Document production and desktop publishing tool support nearly every aspect of software developers. Most software development organizations spend a substantial amount of time developing documents, and in many cases the documentation process itself is quite inefficient. It is not unusual for a software development effort on documentation. For this reason, documentation tools provide an important opportunity to improve productivity.

- (ii) *Document Restructuring:*
Creating document is time consuming. If the system works, we'll live with what we have. In some cases, this is the correct approach. It is not possible to recreate document for hundreds of computer programs. Documentation must be updated, but we have limited resources. It may not be necessary to fully re-document an application. Rather, those portions of the system that are currently undergoing change are fully documented. The system is business critical and must be fully re-documented. Even in this case, an intelligent approach is to pare documentation to an essential minimum.

TESTING

Software testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. The increasing visibility of software as a system element and attendant costs associated with a software failure are motivating factors for we planned, through testing. Testing is the process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error. The design of tests for software and other engineered products can be as challenging as the initial design of the product itself.

There of basically two types of testing approaches.

- Black-Box testing
- White-Box testing

Black-Box testing:

– the specified function that a product has been designed to perform, tests can be conducted that demonstrate each function is fully operated.

White-Box testing:

knowing the internal workings of the product ,tests can be conducted to ensure that the internal operation of the product performs according to specifications and all internal components have been adequately exercised.

White box and Black box testing methods have been used to test this package. All the loop constructs have been

tested for their boundary and intermediate conditions. The test data was designed with a view to check for all the conditions and logical decisions. Error handling has been taken care of by the use of exception handlers.

Testing Strategies:

Testing is a set of activities that can be planned in advanced and conducted systematically. A strategy for software testing must accommodate low-level tests that are necessary to verify that a small source code segment has been correctly implemented as well as high-level tests that validate major system functions against customer requirements. .

Software testing is one element of verification and validation. Verification refers to the set of activities that ensure that software correctly implements as specific function. Validation refers to a different set of activities that ensure that the software that has been built is traceable to customer requirements.

The objective of software testing is to uncover errors. To fulfill this objective, a series of test steps unit, integration, validation and system tests are planned and executed. Each test step is accomplished through a series of systematic test technique that assist in the design of test cases. With each testing step, the level of abstraction with which software is considered is broadened.

✓ **Unit Testing:**

Unit testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of software design – the module. The unit test is always white box oriented. The tests that occur as part of unit testing are testing the module interface,

examining the local data structures, testing the boundary conditions, executing all the independent paths and testing error-handling paths.

✓ **Integration Testing:**

Integration testing is a systematic technique for constructing the program structure while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with interfacing. Scope of testing summarizes the specific functional, performance, and internal design characteristics that are to be tested. It employs top-down testing and bottom-up testing methods for this case.

✓ **System Testing:**

System testing validates software once it has been incorporated into a larger system. Software is incorporated with other system elements and a series of system integration and validation tests are conducted. System testing is actually a series of different test whose primary purpose is to fully exercise the computer-based system.

Once the system has been developed it has to be tested. In the present system we have to take care of valid property and assessment numbers i.e. there should not exist any duplicate number in each case. Care should be taken that the appropriate data is retrieved in response to the queries.

✓ **VALIDATION:**

The terms verification and validations are used interchangeably we will describe both these methods. Verification is the process of determining whether or not the products of given phase of

software development fulfill the specifications established in the previous phase. These activities include proving and reviews.

Validation is the process of evaluating the software at the end of software development process, we find how well the software satisfies the requirement specifications. The requirement of the software starts with requirement document and requirement specifications without errors and specifying client's requirements correctly.

The validation process of evaluating the developed system at the end is to ensure that it must satisfy all the necessary requirement specification. Requirement verification also checks the factors as completeness, consistency and testability of the requirements.

MAINTENANCE

Maintenance is actually the implementation of the review plan. As important as it is, many programmers and analysts are to perform or identify themselves with the maintenance effort. There are psychological, personality and professional reasons for this. Analysts and programmers spend far more time maintaining programs than they do writing them. Maintenance accounts for 50-80 percent of total system development.

An integral part of software is the maintenance one, which requires an accurate maintenance plan to be prepared during the software development. It should specify how users will request modifications or report problems. The software maintenance, can last for 5–6 years (or even decades) after the development process, calls for an effective plan which can address the scope of software maintenance, the tailoring of the post-delivery/deployment process, the designation of who will provide maintenance, and an estimate of the life-cycle costs . Software maintenance is classified into corrective, adaptive, perfective and preventive maintenance. . In this project focus is towards corrective maintenance to overcome the all problems arising in requirements, design, coding, documentation and testing activities.

- Adaptive changes... made in order to become suited to different conditions.
- Corrective changes... made in order to remove defects.
- Perfective changes... made in order to improve the software.
- Preventive changes... made in order to reverse deterioration

Defects (bugs) result from: design errors; logic errors; coding errors

1 Database Design and Implementation:

The design of the database was similar to the analysis phase. The database has been developed using SQL Server 2008. These are the main tables in the application and others are lookup and query tables. The tables were derived from the ER-Diagram.

2 User Interface Design and Implementation:

The user interface of the application has been designed using Microsoft Visual Studio 2010. The main controls used in the design are Repeaters, Ajax Update -panel, Ajax toolkit controls textbox and Auto complete controls.

The aim is to collect the data against which this application can be examined for issues of quality. This includes:

- Checking for broken links.
- Checking for missing content, e.g. images.
- Checking for data loss.
- Checking the spelling and grammar of content.
- Checking for data redundancy and data retrieval.
- Checking that applications are functioning correctly.
- Checking that legal and regulatory guidelines are being adhered to, e.g. data protection and privacy.
- Checking that application matches to the organization's requirement.
- Checking that the Application Design standard is maintained according to the organization.

SOFTWARE

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The collage includes:

- A "Compare Bikes" section showing Ducati Diavel and Harley-Davidson options.
- A "Search Bike by Name" input field with "Ducati Diavel" typed in, and a "Go" button.
- A snippet of text about "Popular bikes of 2013 in India" mentioning Ducati Diavel, Yamaha FZR, Hero Impulse, and Ducati XS.
- Three motorcycle thumbnails with "Find Out More" buttons below them.
- An advertisement for CASIO watches with the text "BE THE PROUD OWNER of this fabulous LOOKING WATCH" and a "SHOP NOW" button.
- A snippet of text from WatchKart.com: "Get a 10% discount off ₹ 1,000/- for just ₹ 22/- per day."
- Two motorcycle thumbnails with "Find Out More" buttons below them.
- A small text at the bottom right: "© site. -Roston Pereira."

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Contact Us

At Volcania Automobiles, we would be glad to be of service to you. We look forward to your Suggestions and feedback.

About Your Vehicle

Your complete satisfaction is of primary importance to us. Should you ever have questions or comments about your vehicle, we suggest you follow these steps so your concerns can be addressed as quickly and efficiently as possible.

- Contact the sales representative or service advisor at your local dealership.
- If your inquiry or concern remains unresolved, contact the sales manager or service manager at the dealership.
- If your inquiry or concern cannot be resolved at the dealership level, or for other purposes please select a topic below to e-mail us your comments or questions.

Send us your queries.

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Body:

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- Find the answers to your [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

Do you have a comment, question or concern?
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FAQ's

1) How do I know if there is a recall on my vehicle?

Volcania Automobiles and the National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration (NHTSA) work together to privately identify areas of concern through investigation of consumer feedback. During an investigation Volcania Automobiles can operate fully with NHTSA. Due to our rigorous safety standards and constant testing, not all issues result in recall or customer satisfaction programs. Volcania Automobiles will repair those vehicles specifically mentioned in a recall announcement and provide a free VIN verification.

If a program is announced on a specific component, Volcania Automobiles will notify you by mail. All recall and customer satisfaction program repairs must be completed by an Volcania Automobiles dealer and will be performed at no charge. Repairs completed at a non-Volcania Automobiles are not eligible for reimbursement unless the owner paid for the repair prior to the recall announcement. In order to receive a refund, the vehicle's owner will need to submit the original repair receipts to any Volcania Automobiles dealer for review.

2) Can I purchase Genuine Parts or Accessories directly from Volcania Automobiles?

Yes, products are distributed exclusively through authorized dealerships. Please visit an authorized dealer to purchase Genuine Parts or Accessories.

3) What is SYNC?

SYNC is an award-winning, voice activated communications and entertainment system that keeps you connected while you're on the road. With SYNC, you can make phone calls and play music, and send text messages, all hands-free. SYNC's Vehicle Health Report[®] service allows you to monitor your vehicle's health and the SYNC AppLink[™] development shows you vehicle diagnostics, fuel usage, maintenance and route information, and lets you synchronize schedule events or contacts with your smartphone (subject to availability and terms of agreement). If you're not able to make an emergency call, SYNC's 100 Assist[™] will connect you to an AAA operator. When the feature is ON, 100 Assist uses your paired and connected phone to dial 100 if your airbag deploys and, on certain vehicles, if the emergency fuel pump shut off is activated. 100 Assist gives occupants the option to cancel the call before dialing. Traffic, Directions and Information[®] is SYNC's subscription service,^{**} which provides in-vehicle traffic reports, turn-by-turn directions, business searches, entertainment and your favorite news, sports, stocks, travel and weather, all with simple voice commands.

4) Who can I contact if I have an issue or concern with my Vehicle boots?

If the product is still covered by warranty, please call your purchasing dealer for assistance. All H.D. boots are manufactured by Wolverine Boots. If the boots are beyond the warranty period, please contact Wolverine boots directly at 800-769-8596, Monday - Thursday 8:00am - 6:00pm EST, or Friday 8:00am - 5:00 pm EST for assistance.

5) Can I pick up my order at the dealership?

Yes, after placing your order online, you will receive a tracking number. You can check the status of your order online by logging in to your Online Profile and selecting the Shipping section. Or, contact your dealer for assistance.

6) Who can I contact if I have an issue or concern with my Vehicle boots?

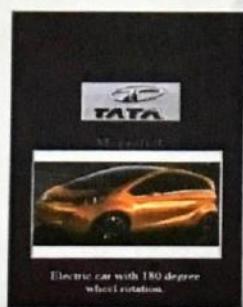
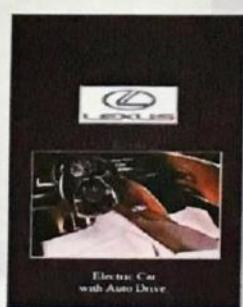
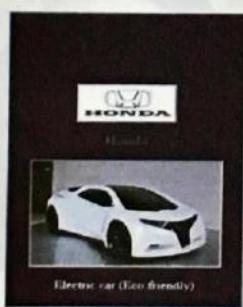
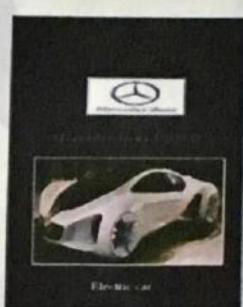
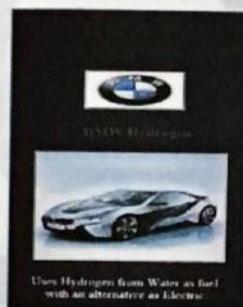
If the product is still covered by warranty, please call your purchasing dealer for assistance. All H.D. boots are manufactured by Wolverine Boots. If the boots are beyond the warranty period, please contact Wolverine boots directly at 800-769-8596, Monday - Thursday 8:00am - 6:00pm EST, or Friday 8:00am - 5:00 pm EST for assistance.

7) Can I pick up my order at the dealership?

You may choose this option when placing your order. If you need to change your shipping selection, contact the dealer that you ordered from. You will receive an email from your dealer when your order is ready for pick up. If you are registered on volcaniaautomobiles.com, you can check the status of your order online by logging in to your Online Profile and selecting the Shipping section. Or, contact your dealer for assistance.

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Volcania Automobiles

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-- Webpage Dialog

Customer ID : Vfbd1f48A

Take a Test-Drive

First Name :

Last Name :

E-mail ID :

Mobile No :

Car/Bike Brand :

Car/Bike Model :

**• Please enter your name
• Please enter your last name
• Please enter your phone number
• Please enter the car name**

Submit **Clear All**

Volcania Automobiles



[Home](#) [Car](#) [Bikes](#) [Contact Us](#)

Harley Davidson V-ROD

[Booking this Bike.](#)

The Harley Davidson V-ROD is a great two wheeler to own. It is a bike with all the latest technical features which are making it a rage among the youngsters. The bike looks heavy yet very elegant. The Harley Davidson V-ROD is loaded with gorgeous styling, superior comfort and host of latest tech features like ElectronicTEC and a mechanism of rider control switch to ride between economy or power mode.

Harley Davidson V-ROD Sports is a fuel efficient sports bike. It has liquid cooling and "electric-start" feature, that is the reason that it consumes less fuel. Normally Harley Davidson V-ROD Sports provides a mileage of 12 kmpl with gasoline. It has a fuel tank capacity of 15 litres, which is enough to last for more than 100km. It has a nice acceleration as it comes with a 1150cc engine that provides dynamic transmission. Harley Davidson V-ROD Sports has a four stroke engine that offers rapid acceleration. It is priced at Rs - 1895000.



Harley Davidson V-ROD Color

The state of the art technology offered by Harley Davidson, makes Harley Davidson V-ROD a bike with a difference. It has better maneuverability and it makes its owner proud. It is sure to create ripples in the market as it comes with a classy and trendy look. Its brassy look is being admired by the bike lovers. The stylish halogen headlamp helps in better vision at night and at the same time, they look extremely good too. The look of Harley Davidson V-ROD is bound to attract eyeballs.



Harley Davidson V-ROD Engine Specifications/Features

Model	Specification	Price
Harley Davidson V-ROD	Displacement : 1150cc Engine : 1150cc Type V-Twin Maximum Power : 117Bhp with 9500 rpm Maximum Torque : 132 Nm with 7500 rpm Gears : 6 Manual gears	Rs. 1895000

Features of Harley Davidson V-ROD

- Digital speedometers
- LED tail lamps
- Split seat for better riding and sitting comfort.
- 33 mm front fork for better shock absorbing.
- NitroX-Nitrogen assisted rear gas shockers .

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Volcania Automobiles

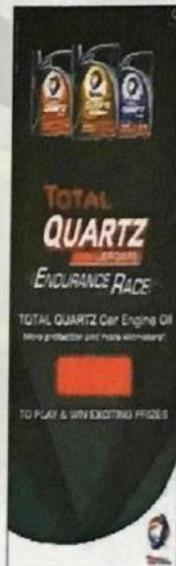


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Jaguar XF

[Knob](#) [Steering Wheel](#) [HeadLamp](#) [Wheel Cover](#) [GPS System](#)
[Interior Leather](#)

<input type="radio"/> Lotus Steel	<input type="radio"/> Stainless Flower	<input type="radio"/> Fiber Cast	<input type="radio"/> Alloy Star
<input type="radio"/> WindMill	<input type="radio"/> AlloyLine	<input type="radio"/> Titanium Star	<input type="radio"/> FanAlloy



[Submit](#)

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[jungle.com](#)

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Volcania Automobiles

Customer ID : V16a07afA

Home Car Bikes Contact Us

3/26/2013 8:30:46 AM

Booking Form

Enter Name :	Roston		
Last Name :	Pereira		
Enter Address :	Papdy, vasai(w).		
Phone No :	92682322906	Mobile No :	9049740249
E-mail ID :	roston.pereira9@gmail.com		
Car Company :	Jaguar	Car Name :	XF
<i>Customization</i>			
Knob :	Titanium	Steering Wheel :	Wood/Clock
HeadLamp :	Yellow LED	Wheel Cover :	Titaniumalloy
GPS System :	Sony Mega	Interior Leather :	Orange Leather
Card Number :	8456792847659		
Type of Card :	Credit Card		
Amount :	20 000		
<input type="button" value="Submit"/> <input type="button" value="Clear All"/>			

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The screenshot shows a web-based application for managing customer data. At the top right, the logo for "Volcania Automobiles" is displayed, featuring a golden eagle above the text. Below the logo, there is a navigation bar with links for "Logout", "Home", "Car", "Bikes", and "Contact Us". Underneath the navigation bar, there are four buttons: "Bike", "Car", "Customized Car", and "Test Drive".

The main content area displays a table of customer information:

cust_no	cust_name	cust_lastname	cust_address	cust_phoneno	cust_mobileno	cust_email	car_company	car_name	card_type
V08e3ad4A	Wilban	Gonsalves	guesmkg, dl.sdgfv	43254524565	4632347245	wilban@yahoo.co.in	Renault	Pulse	Debit Card
V2ede171A	Neeraj	Shukla	khfdnfsdfsfm	8475	8585856	rosi@gmail.com	Mercedes-Benz	E Class	Debit Card
V3056d48A	Roston	Fernandes	rhjfhchfghshtsjh	4364357	353474865	dsjlythvg rg	Honda	City	Credit Card
V398ec82A	Roston	Gonsalves	Khazanbhat	23269874	9049784895	roston.pereira9@gmail.com	Honda	Civic	Credit Card
V3fcab2eA	Rosi	Dmello	Khazanbhat	2325022	9823396875	rosi.pereira3@gmail.com	Mercedes	SLR	Credit
V599991taA	Jay	N	Bandra	657645	854565	rosto	Acura	RL	Debit Card

Below the table, there are several input fields and buttons for updating data:

- "Update" button
- "Customer ID (cust_no) :
- "Delete" button
- "Column Name :
- "Make Change to column :
- "New Value :
- "Value :

At the bottom center, there is a copyright notice: "© site. -Roston Pereira".

St. Andrew's college, Bandra(w) / T.Y.B.Sc.-I.T. (2012-13)

USER MANUAL

○ Home Page:

If you are a customer open the website from your personal computer, a home page gets displayed. The user/customer can select from cars/bikes which ever desired from the menu. The customer/user can also get information about future innovations by selecting the “Innovation” tab from the menu. Customer can get contact details for further communication from the “Contact us” tab from the menu.

○ Test Drive:

If the customer desires to book for a test drive for a particular vehicle he/she can do so by clicking on the link on the home page(i.e. below the center image).The user has to give in his/her details including the phone number, email-id etc.

○ Car booking:

A customer/user can select from the menu either sports or luxury cars which ever desired, by clicking on the respective tab the user gets a webpage which displays a list of companies and the car models available of that company. The user can select a car by clicking the tab of the respective car and view all its details including the colors, engine specifications etc. The user can compare two different cars (either of same company or different) and get the details by selecting two cars from the dropdown list and then pressing the “Go” button.

The customer has an option of customizing a car (available only for select companies) from the car details page press the top left button i.e. “Customize this car” a customization webpage occurs , the customer/user

can select from a list of options and then press “Submit” button, it will redirect to a booking page, just fill-in all the details

And press “Submit” button.

- Bike booking:

A customer/user can select from the menu either sports or Non-sports bikes which ever desired, by clicking on the respective tab the user gets a webpage which displays a list of bike models available. The user can select a bike by clicking the tab of the respective bike i.e. “Find out more” and view all its details including the colors, engine specifications etc. The user can compare two different bikes (either of same company or different) and get the details by selecting two cars from the dropdown list and then pressing the “Go” button.

The customer can book a bike by clicking the top left button “Book this Bike”, it redirects to a booking page, the customer then has to fill all details and press “Submit” button.

- Logging In:

If the user is an Administrator, login from the home page by entering the username and password in the respective textbox i.e. to the bottom left of the home page. After logging in the software redirects to a database page where all the details of booking, test drive requests etc. are displayed in a tabular format.

- Update/Delete:

An Administrator can make changes to the records by entering the older records and the new once which will replace the existing once. In the “column name” textbox put the name of the older column and in the “old value” textbox put the existing value i.e. older value. Then in the “Make change to column” textbox put the name of the column of which the record has to be changed or updated, in the “new value” textbox put the new value i.e. the value which will replace the older records and then press the “update” button.

If any record has to be deleted just enter the column name in the “Column name” textbox and the value either the “Customer unique no” or any unique value in the “Value” textbox.

- Logging out:

To logout of the database page just click on the “Logout” button on the top left corner.

FUTURE

SCOPE

This application can be easily implemented under various situations. We can add new features as and when we require. Reusability is possible as and when required in this application. There is flexibility in all the modules.

SOFTWARE SCOPE:

Extensibility:

This software is extendable in ways that its original developers may not expect. The following principles enhance extensibility like hide data structure, avoid traversing multiple links or methods, avoid case statements on object type and distinguish public and private operations.

Reusability:

Reusability is possible as and when require in this application. We can update its next version. Reusable software reduces design, coding and testing cost by amortizing effort over several designs. Reducing the amount of code also simplifies understanding, which increases the likelihood that the code is correct. We follow up both types of reusability:

Understandability:

A method is understandable if someone other than the creator of the method can understand the code (as well as the creator after a time lapse). We use the method, which small and coherent helps to accomplish this.

Cost-effectiveness:

Its cost is under the budget and make within given time period. It is desirable to aim for a system with a minimum cost subject to the condition that it must satisfy the entire requirement.

Future Additions:

- Can be converted to fully functional Auto management system with some modifications.
- Addition of SMS facility to this project will add to its efficiency.
- Vehicles can be added.
- Making the full software dynamic.
- Collaboration with different Banks for monetary transactions.

Scope of this document is to put down the requirements, clearly identifying the information needed by the user, the source of the information and outputs expected from the system.

CONCLUSION

From a proper analysis of positive points and constraints on the component, it can be safely concluded that the product is a highly efficient GUI based component. This application is working properly and meeting to all user requirements. This component can be easily plugged in many other systems.

In .NET framework the overall system and architecture is very well framed and ready to be utilized in whatever shapes the application demands. The system's convenience and the ease is enjoyed and admired by all the developers who are using .NET for developing applications. .NET platform adds powerful automated controls with built in functionality and provides the developers a complete line of support they even desire and this is the main reason that we achieved the goal of completing this application framework. With code optimization, data base design and structure optimization & compressive cashing techniques, performance monitoring and the compiled code running on the server, ASP.NET offers enhanced performance before a single line of the code ever written for the application. Rich collection of controls including web server controls with ideal integrated development environment with strong and real time database functionality for web application development (Visual studio .NET) gives the web developer maximum convenience accompanied with minimum development time.

During the process of building this application we learned and practiced many new techniques that we found very useful and interesting in the context of building a powerful business web site.

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