WORKER PORTAL

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

VASAD

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENGINEERING

2015-16

CERTIFICATE

Date: 26-10-2015

This is to certify that project work entitled "**Worker portal**" has been carried out by Shail desai(Enrollment No. 110410116025), under my guidance in Partial fulfilment of the Bachelor of Engineering in Information Technology (7^{th} Semester) of Gujarat Technological University, Ahmedabad during the academic year 2014-2015.

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LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I fall short of words to pen down anything for the co-operation and encouragement extended by parents through the completion of this project A more thanks is little for their love, encouragement and support.

I would like to thank the institute for the infrastructure, administrative and qualitative support extended for the timely completion of this project. The project was started during the month of July 2014 . I would like to express my deep sense of gratitude to my Project Guide Vaibhavi patel who provided her expert guidance and inspiration during all phases of this project. His guidance, suggestions and expertise have been a source of inspiration and helped in refining my thinking and approaches during the project tenure.

Also my deepest gratitude goes to the respondents for his active cooperation and my dear friends to have great support all throughout. Last but not the least we would like to thanks all my friends and faculty members who maintained a friendly relation.

By: Shail Desai

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DEFINITION

“Worker’s Portal” is implemented model for managing a workers interaction with company and clients. It involves using technology to organize, automate, and synchronize employment activities for minority job section services. The overall goals are to find employment for minority job section workers (uneducated people).

1.2 ABSTRACT

The project titled "Worker’s Portal” - Enables organizations to manage and co-ordinate workers interactions across multiple channels, single client, lines of business, and geographies, WP helps organizations maximize the value of every worker and customer interaction and drive superior corporate performance.

Today's organizations must manage customer interactions across multiple communications channels-including the Web, call centers, client and company partner networks. Many organizations also have multiple lines of business with mark overlapping customers. The challenge is to make it easy for customers to do business with the organization any way they want-at any time, through any channel.- and to make customers feel that they are dealing with a single, unified organization that recognizes them at every touch point.

The worker portal - User Management and consist of functions like workers Management, customer Management, and Company Management with Administrator, Customer Logins, Employee Logins, a E-Mail module which consist of Mail Service with Inbox, Compose Mails, Payment procedures and Viewing sent items.

1.3 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

1.3.1 PURPOSE

Our purpose is to build user friendly system, to overcome the most of the problems occurring in the manual system by computerizing the existing system. Which can allow workers complete details and employment created information.

The purpose of this software is to provide faster retrieval of the confirmation. After computerizing the system, the user of the system can finish his/her work in least amount of time and efforts.

There is no such exact system exist such as worker portal. All the present employment system works to provide jobs to educated people. Worker

Activities Of Proposed System

- Generating employment opportunities.
- Maintaining workers details.
- Maintaining customer and company details properly.
- Maintain scheduling of workers with respect to client
- Generate the reviews of the Customer and provide to companies.

1.3.2 OBJECTIVE

The company is facing problems with the existing system as mentioned in detailed description of the problem. So there is a need for developing a new system. The system revolves around workers as the main entity. Hence, the foremost objective of the system is to satisfy the needs of Employment through customer satisfaction.

Following are other related company's objectives:

a) To facilitate improved and fast communication with customer.
b) To maintain consistent customer base.

c) To maintain consistent worker base.
d) To retain existing customers.
e) Acquiring new clients using Internet technologies. Reduced cost of marketing.
f) Fast and efficient problem solving of customer through complaint and feedback mechanism.
g) Access to customer account history, order information, and customer information at all touch points
h) Providing the feedback of workers given by customer to companies.
i) To lower communication and servicing expenses.
j) To generate employment opportunity more effectively.
k) To increase as a result of enhanced system that ensures Client and workers satisfaction.
l) To generate organized and proficient analysis of system workflow.

1.4 MODULE DESCRIPTION AND PROCESS LOGIC

1. ADMIN

- This module manages the personal details for workers, registered users and registered company. Requirement Management is done under this module.

2. WORKERS

- They register their details manually to admin. When they are out of employment, they place miscall to website.

3. CUSTOMER

- Registers to website and provides requirement to admin that what category of workers they are in a need of, for day to day work, they also provide workers rating according to the work company also Registers to website and provides requirement to admin that what category of workers they are in a need of, for permanent basis accomplished.

4. FEEDBACK

- .The customers provide feedback about workers after complition of work assign to worker..

5. PAYMENT

- Company provides long time payment to workers wsing this payment gateway.

CHAPTER 2: PROJECT PLANNING

2.1 SCOPE:

- **Personalize Relationship with Customer**

Using Worker portal, a repository can be maintained on customer and Workers profiles, thereby treating each client as an individual and not as a group. This way, every admin can be better informed about each customers and workers specific needs and transaction profile.

Better client service through improved responsiveness and understanding helps in building customer and companies' loyalty and decreases customer agitation. It also helps the company in getting continuous feedbacks from the customers on the workers they have opted for and which helps other large organization.

- **Increase Customer Revenues**

Using WP data, marketing can be co-ordinate more effectively by ensuring that promotions do not target clients who have already have employed a worker .

- **Help Sales Staff To Close Deals Faster**

wp helps the Client in closing deals faster, through quicker and more efficient responses to client leads and client information..

- **Easy And Efficient Marketing**

With each Admin having access to customer details and order histories, targeting clients becomes easier.CRM helps the organization's workforce in knowing how to deal with each individual customer and worker depending upon the Client archives available through CFE. The information can be accessed instantly from anywhere within the admin

- **Users**

Users are divided into several categories and will have different access level when using the system. Among of them are system Administrator, Indivdiual Customer, Organization, Worker.

2.2 PROCESS MODEL:

- We are following spiral model for developing our system.
  Spiral model combines the advantages of top-down and bottom-up concepts. Hence, we are using this model due to its following reasons:
- Our system needs continuous development. We will describe the characteristics with high priority first and then develop a prototype based on these. This prototype will be tested and desired changes will be made in the new system. This continual and steady approach will minimize the risks or failure associated with the change in the system.
- We will be developing the system in small segments that will make it easier to do cost calculations.
- The client will be involved in the development of each segment and retains control over the direction and implementation of the system.
- The client's knowledge of the project grows as the project grows, so that they can interface effectively with the system.

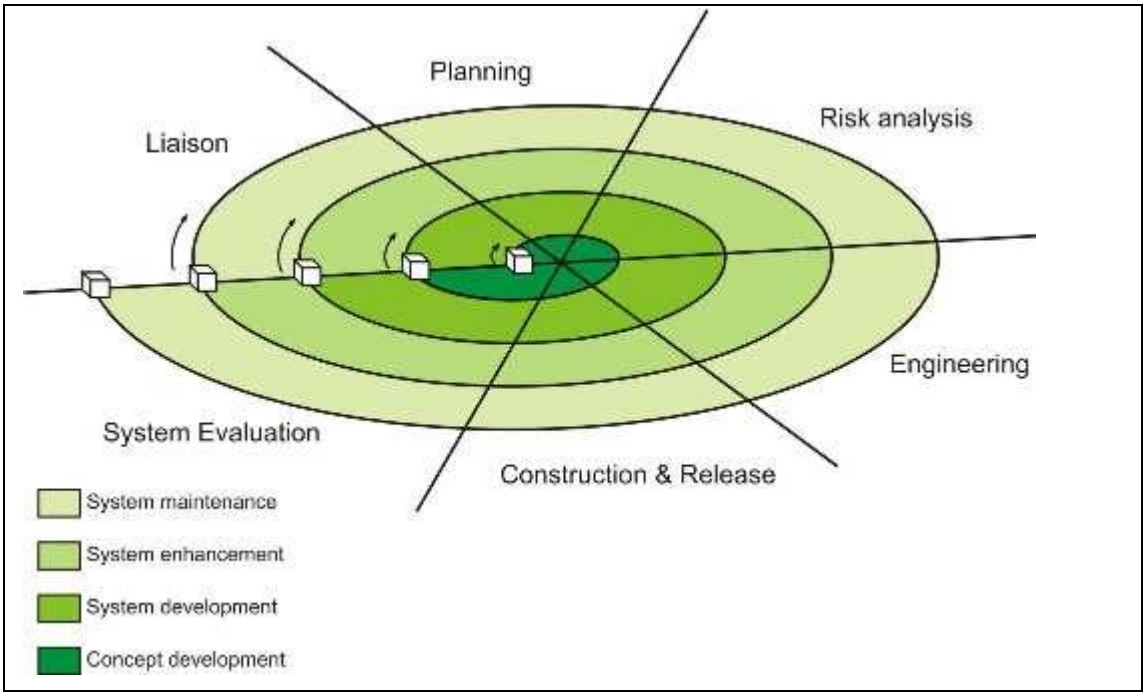
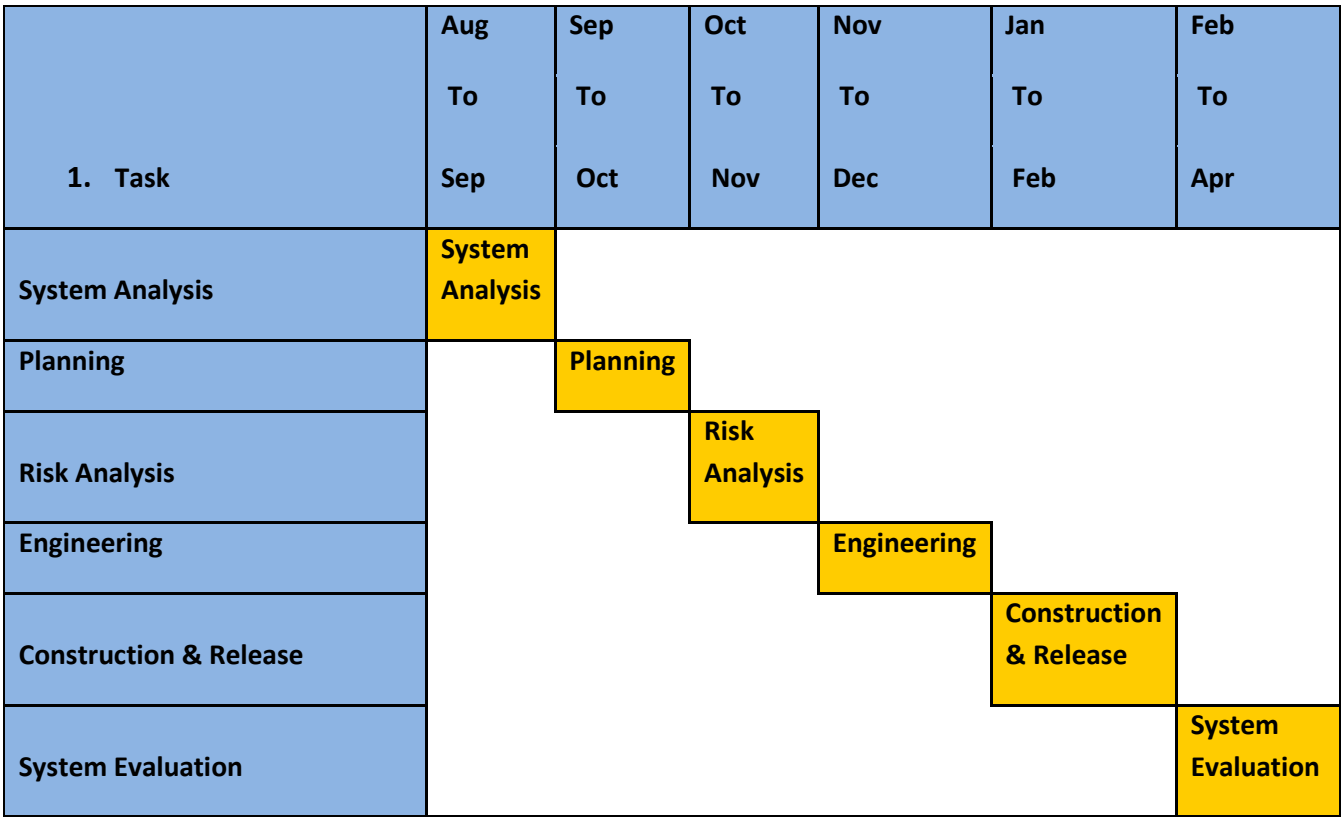


Fig. 2.1 Spiral Model

2.3 FRONTEND AND BACKEND:

- Front-end : .net-c#
- Back-end : My SQL
- Environment : Visual studio_2010
- Documentation : Microsoft Office Word 2007
- Presentation : Microsoft Office PowerPoint 2007, Crystal Report
- VISIO-2003 : Different types of Diagram

2.4 PROJECT SCHEDULE CHART:



Project Plan.

CHAPTER 3: SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Preliminary investigations examine project feasibility; the likelihood the system will be useful to the organization. Three tests of feasibility-all equally important –are studied: operational, technical and financial.

3.1.1 Technical Feasibility

There are number of technical issues which are generally raised during the feasibility stage of investigation. The technical feasibility involves the study about the availability of the tools required for the proposed system. Here the tools involve the hardware required for the development and the implementation of the system. The technical needs of the system may vary considerably, but might include:

- The facility to produce output in a given period of time.
- Response time under certain conditions.
- Ability to process a certain volume of transaction at a particular speed.
- Facility to communicate data to distant location.

3.1.2 Operational Feasibility

Proposed projects are beneficial only if they can be turned into information systems that will meet the organization's operating requirements. To know whether system will work when implemented, here are some points we will look when we market the product:

- Is there a sufficient support for the project from management? From users? Is there a reason for change? Do we have resistance from employees?
- Are current methods of business acceptable to users? If not they might welcome the change.
- We will try to involve users as much as possible through training to reduce chances of resistances.

Most importantly assessment is done to assure that the proposed system will not cause harm or poor results in any respect or area and will not slow performance of any individual or organization.

3.1.3 Financial and Economic Feasibility

A software product needs to be a good investment for the organization. Financial benefits must equal or exceed the costs. We are examining the Costs of Other Multilevel system before and after installation of Textile Multilevel System. Also as for development cost we have sufficient programming Tools and knowledge base available

.

3.1.4 Schedule Feasibility

Projects are initiated with specific deadline. We need to evaluate whether the deadlines are mandatory or desirable. Time is the one of the critical factor in the development of any system but this kind of feasibility is hardly perfect in any system.

We have been asked to complete the project within the working days of the organization having period of 5-6 months approximately. So we have managed to complete the project before given deadline. In this project planning section we have elaborate our ideas to develop the system within the given period.

3.2 SYSTEM REQUIREMENT ENGINEERING

3.2.1 Product Perspective

This website is to become a widely implemented site for managing a worker's interaction with customers and company so that it become easy

3.2.2User Interface

1) The website shall provide a separate login interface for each registered company as well as user corresponding to the type of information they both are allowed to view. These user friendly views have been implemented for security purposes.
2) The interface permits the user and company to edit information related to him and view the availability of workers and their specification and rating.
3) The interface permits the workers to edit information related to self

4) Interface provides the rating to the workers by customer which generates the capabilities of company for decision making.
5) Interface also includes the GPS tracking system through which customer can generate the position of their employed worker

3.2.3 Hardware Interface

- Printer which produces the hardcopy.

3.3 ASSUMPTIONS, DEPENDENCIES AND LIMITATION

Assumption-1: Every registered user would be desperate to work and are not registered just for the sake of fun.
Assumption-2: company/users/workers registered by admin so that access is limited only to the premise that is required for them.

Dependency-1: The website depends on the authority delegated by the admin to the company/users/worker in order for them to have an access to the data in it.
Dependency-2: The admin is totally dependent on the worker and registered users.

Limitation-1: It is not necessary that every registered user across the globe knows how to access the internet.
Limitation-2: If worker does not generate any miscall to the website , the overall hard work and time will go in vain.

3.4REQUIREMENTS

Hardware requirement

Component	**Minimum requirements**
Micro processor	Pentium-1.6 GHz
RAM	2 GM MB RAM
HDD	20 GB HDD(Free)
Mouse	Any mouse
Monitor	15”color monitor
Printer	For print report and information.

Software Requirement

Operating System	Windows 9x or above
Front End	ASP.NET 4.0
Back End	SQL Server 2008

3.4.2 Requirement Specification

Functional Requirements

Functional requirements are the requirements, which are specified by the user. This type of requirement is necessary for the system to work as a user's need. This requirement represents functional behavior of the system.

We have the system that is divided into four modules and each user can have access to the system part based on the role he is playing.

Main Functionality

- Registration for new user:

  The administrator enters employee information in the system and also grants permission to make customer account.

- Rollback privileges of users:

  The authority to grant and revoke the rights to the user is in the hands of administrator.

- Adding new Product information:

  The administrator will enter the product details so that the information related to the product can be available when customers need to buy them.

- Updating Product Information:

  Whenever there are some changes in the existing products features or rates, then the administrator can update the details of the product in the database.

- View/Analyze Reports on Periodically basis:

  The administrator can request for various marketing, sales and support related reports for analysis purpose. This helps to improve the service from time to time.

Non-functional Requirements

Non Functional Requirements are the Requirements, which are not explicitly stated by the user. This type of requirement enhanced the quality of software. These types of requirements are common and without it, it's difficult to handle the system.

- SYSTEM WILL HAVE CONSISTENT AND FRIENDLY USER INTERFACE:

  We have tried to design the user-interface in such a way that it is very easy for novice and casual users to interact with system. Suppose any user makes mistake, the system will provide an appropriate error message that will guide the user for the further interaction.

- SYSTEM WILL BE PORTABLE:

  The system is implemented using visual studio 2008. Therefore it is operating system independent and the client does not require to install any additional hardware or software. Thus system is portable.

- EACH MODULE WILL BE INTEGRATED WITH EACH OTHER:

  Data, control and information flow between each and every modules of the system and they communicate with each other and tightly integrated.

- EVERY HISTORY DATA WILL BE RETRIEVABLE IN THE FORMAT OF PRINTED REPORT OR IN ANY OTHER FORMAT:(HTML DOCUMENT, PDF FILES, ETC.)

  The system consists of analysis module that periodically generates reports and dashboards based on historical data which will be in any format specified above that will be useful to the analyst for forecasting and decision making.

  Other features are: System will have security feature to avoid any kind of security breach and the data access of the system will be very fast and accurate.

3.5 SOFTWARE QUALITY CONSTRAINE

These are constraints on the services or functions offered by the system.

1. Speed
   - Time taken to add, search and retrieve data should be minimum.
2. Ease of use
   - The system must provide a unique and easy user interface. The interface should also be attractive and should have a professional look. The System should be user-friendly.

3. Reliability
    - The system should be 100% reliable because it deals with one of the most important resource of the company i.e. information.

4. Robustness
    - The system should be highly robust and must not lead to any loss or corruption of data.

CHAPTER 4: SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 DESIGN PRINCIPAL

Object-Oriented Modeling, or OOM, is a modeling paradigm mainly used in computer programming. The Object-Oriented paradigm assists the programmer to address the complexity of a problem domain by considering the problem not as a set of functions that can be performed but primarily as a set of related, interacting Objects. The modeling task then is specifying, for a specific context, those Objects (or the Class the Objects belongs to), their respective set of Properties and Methods, shared by all Objects members of the Class.

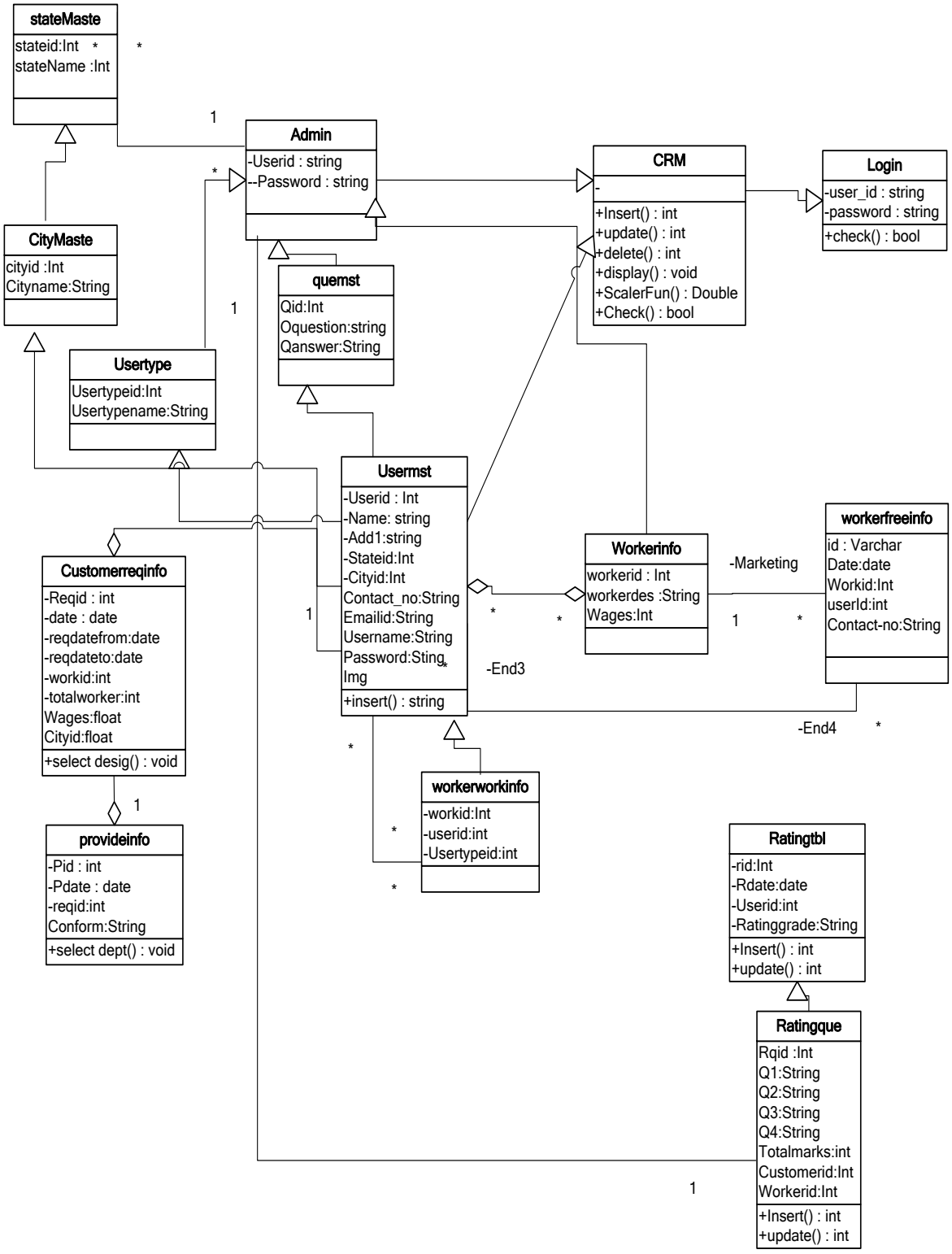
Reason for Selection

We have selected the Object Oriented Design Methodology for developing our system because of the following reasons:

- Code and design reuse is maximum
- It results in increased productivity
- Ease of testing and maintenance
- Better code and design understandability
- Better problem decomposition
- It encourages a high degree of modularity in programming, making large projects easier to implement
- It provides powerful techniques like inheritance and polymorphism to help organize and reuse code

4.2 CLASS DIAGRAM

The class diagram is a static diagram. It represents the static view of an application. Class diagrams not only used for visualizing describing and documenting different aspects of a system but also for constructing executable code of the software application:



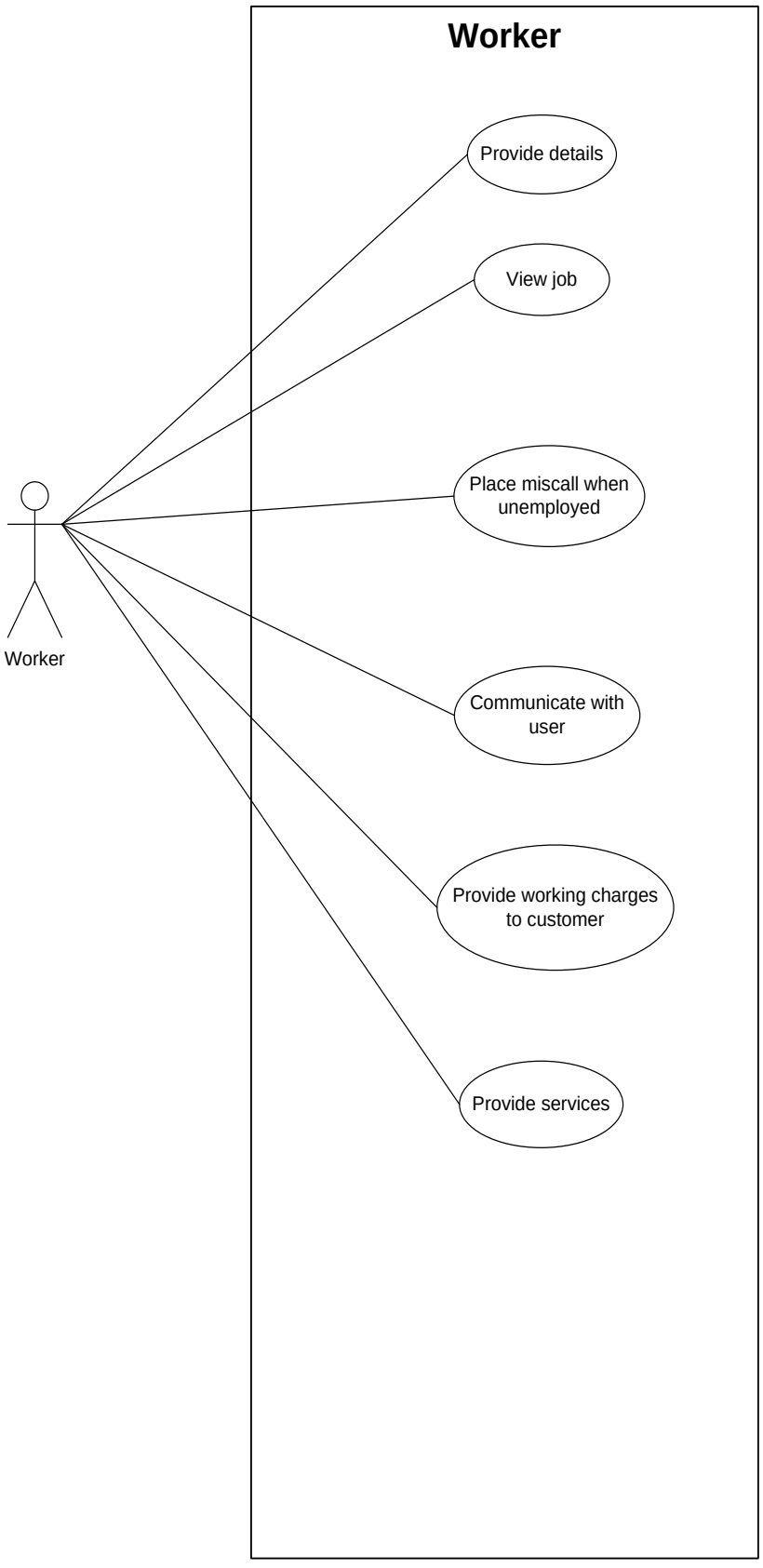
[Fig-4.2 Class diagram for worker portal]

4.3 USE-CASE DIAGRAM:

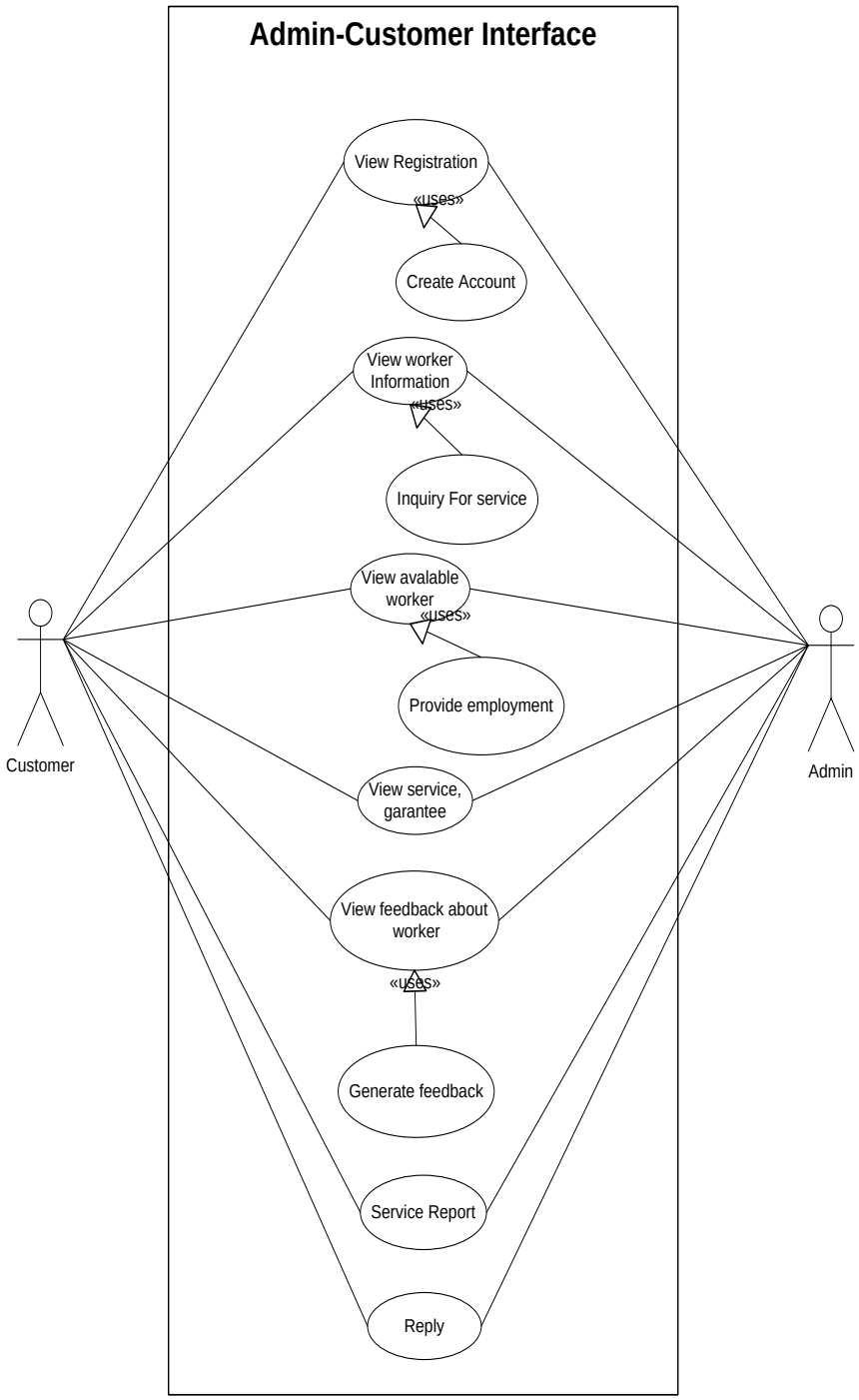
A Use case is a description of set of sequence of actions Graphically it is rendered as an ellipse with solid line including only its name. Use case diagram is a behavioral diagram that shows a set of use cases and actors and their relationship. It is an association between the use cases and actors. An actor represents a real-world object.

[FIG-4.3.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM FOR ADMIN]

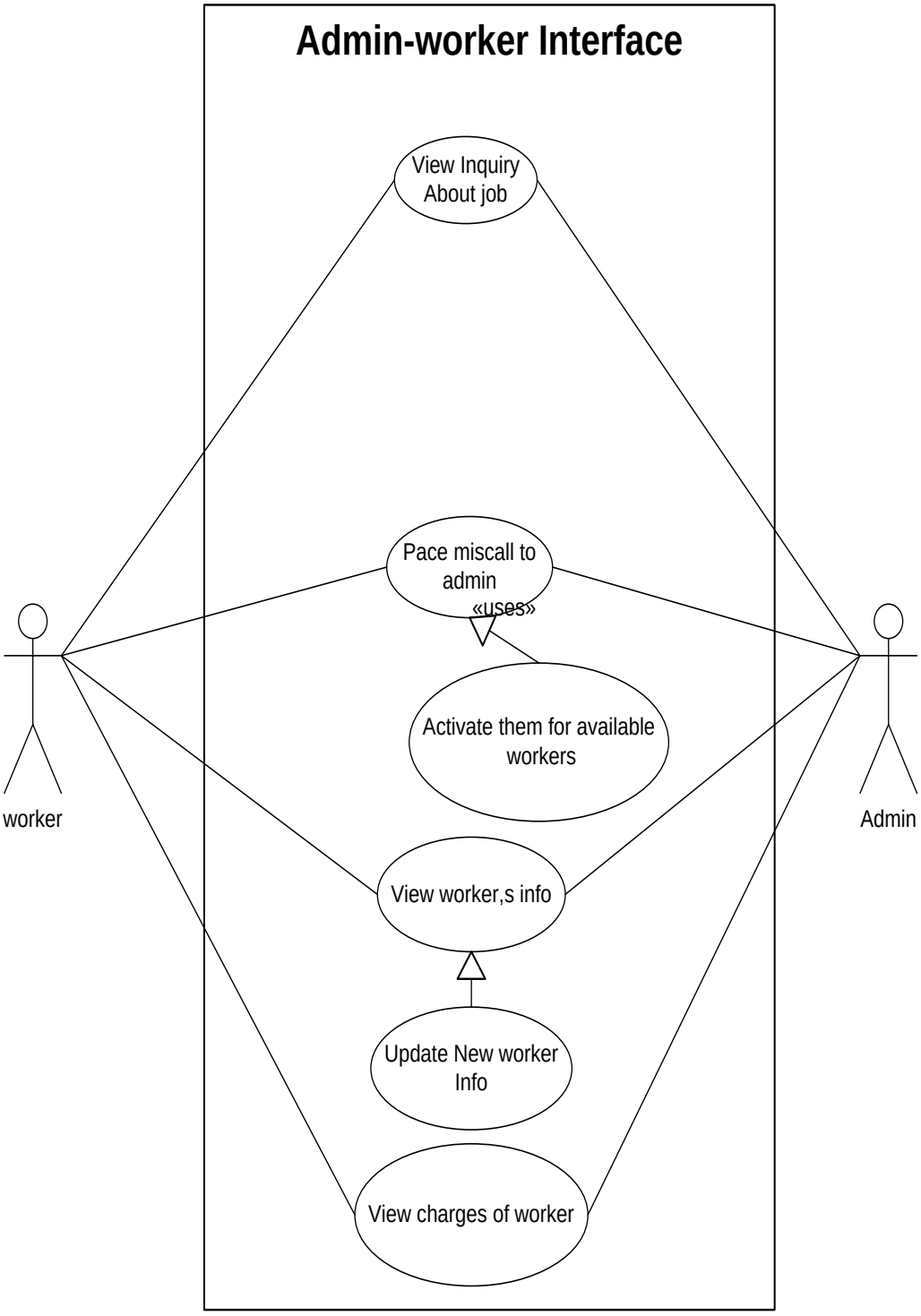
[FIG-4.3.2 USE CASE DIAGRAM FOR CUSTOMER]



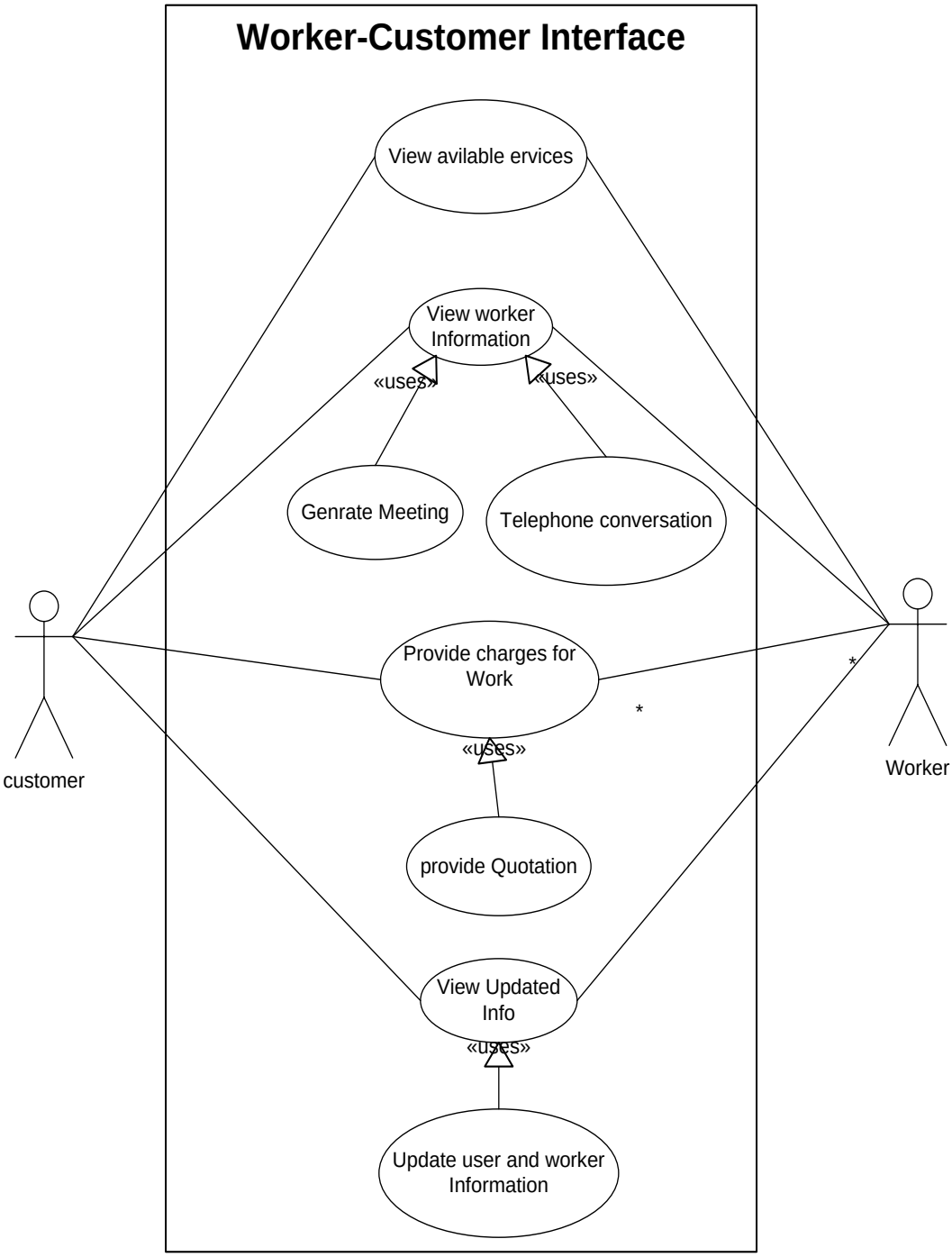
[FIG-4.3.3 USE CASE DIAGRAM FOR WORKER]



[FIG-4.3.4 USE CASE DIAGRAM FOR ADMIN-CUSTOMER]



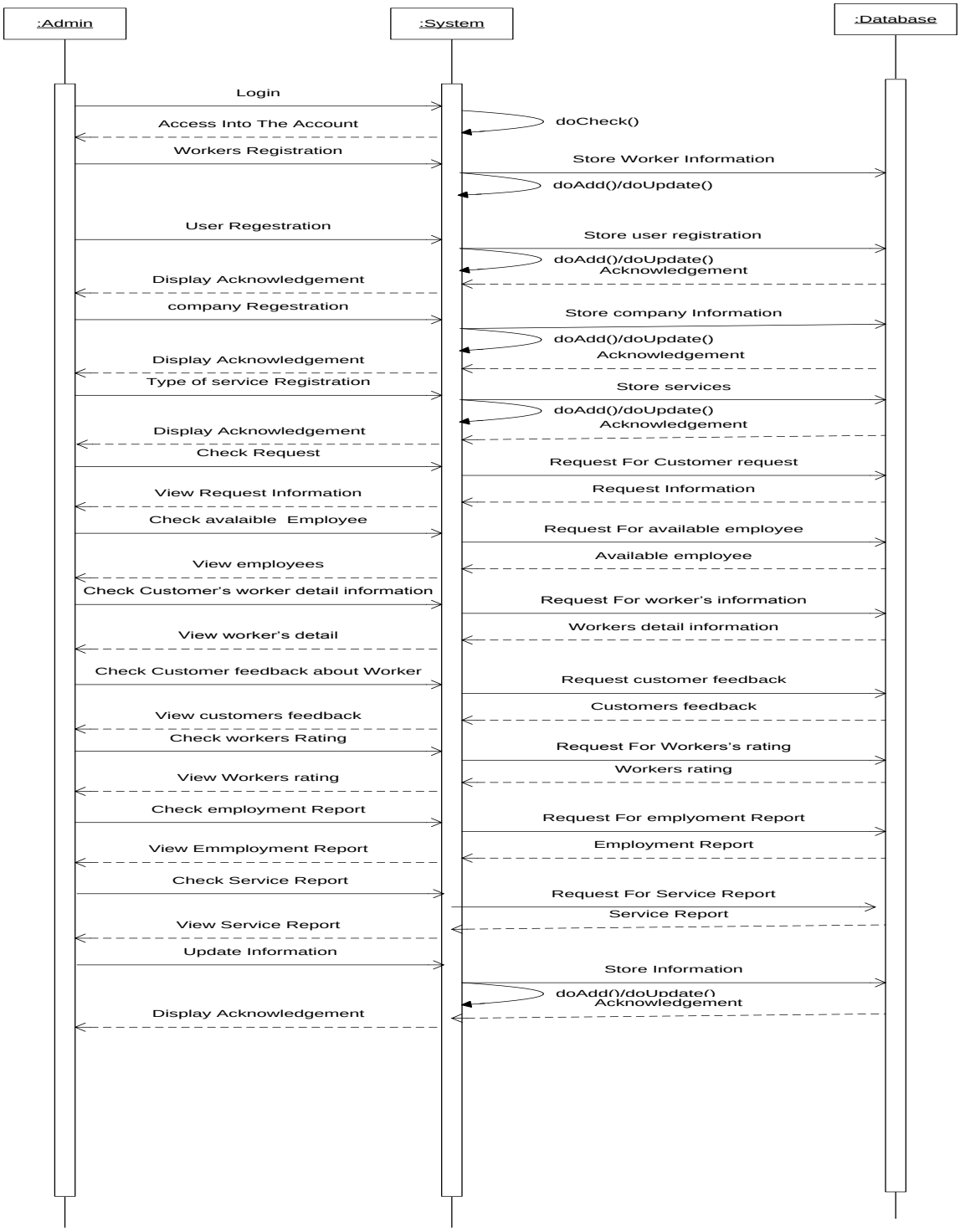
[FIG-4.3.5 USE CASE DIAGRAM FOR ADMIN-WORKER]



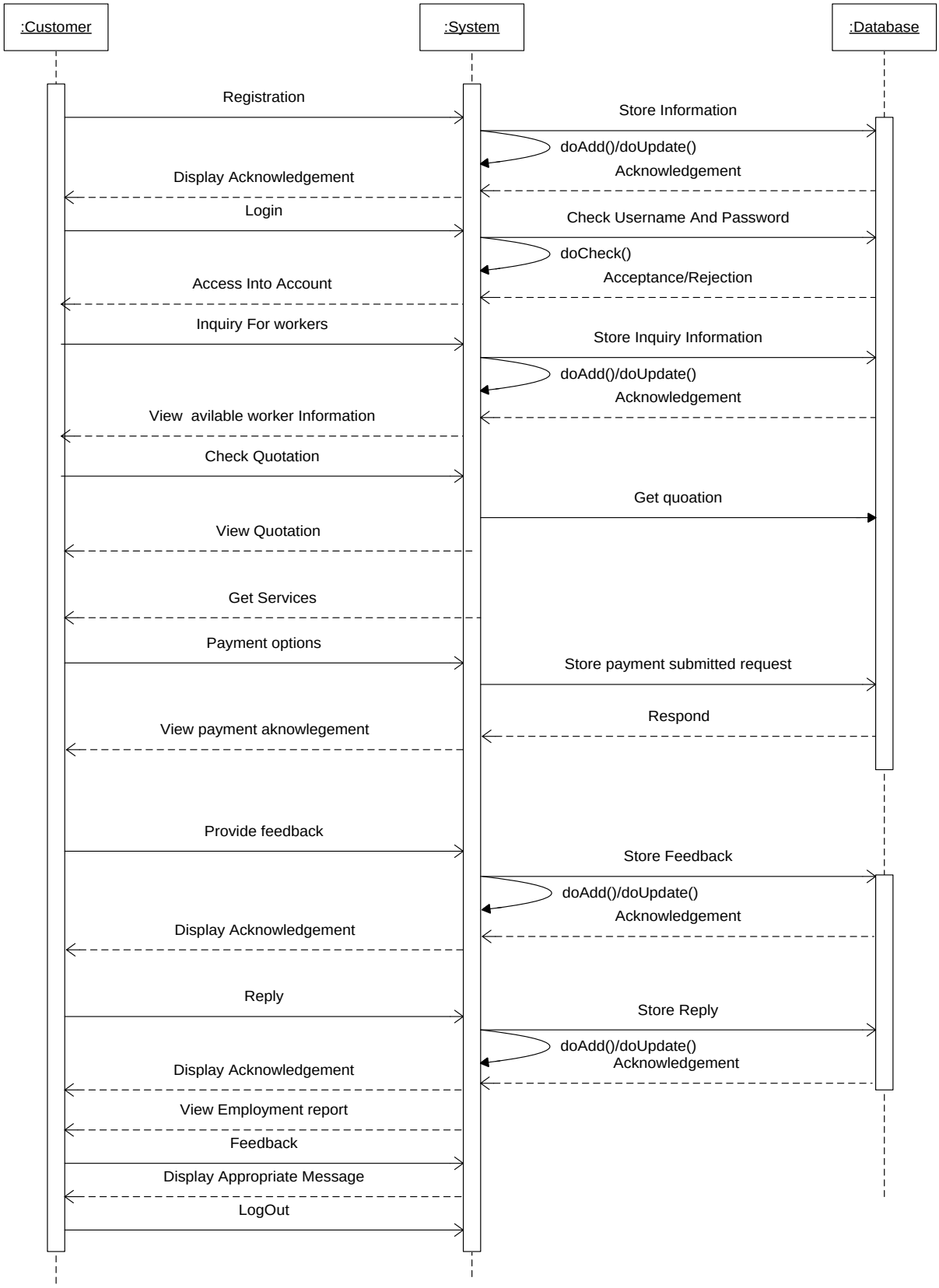
[FIG-4.3.6 USE CASE DIAGRAM FOR ADMIN-CUSTOMER]

4.4 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

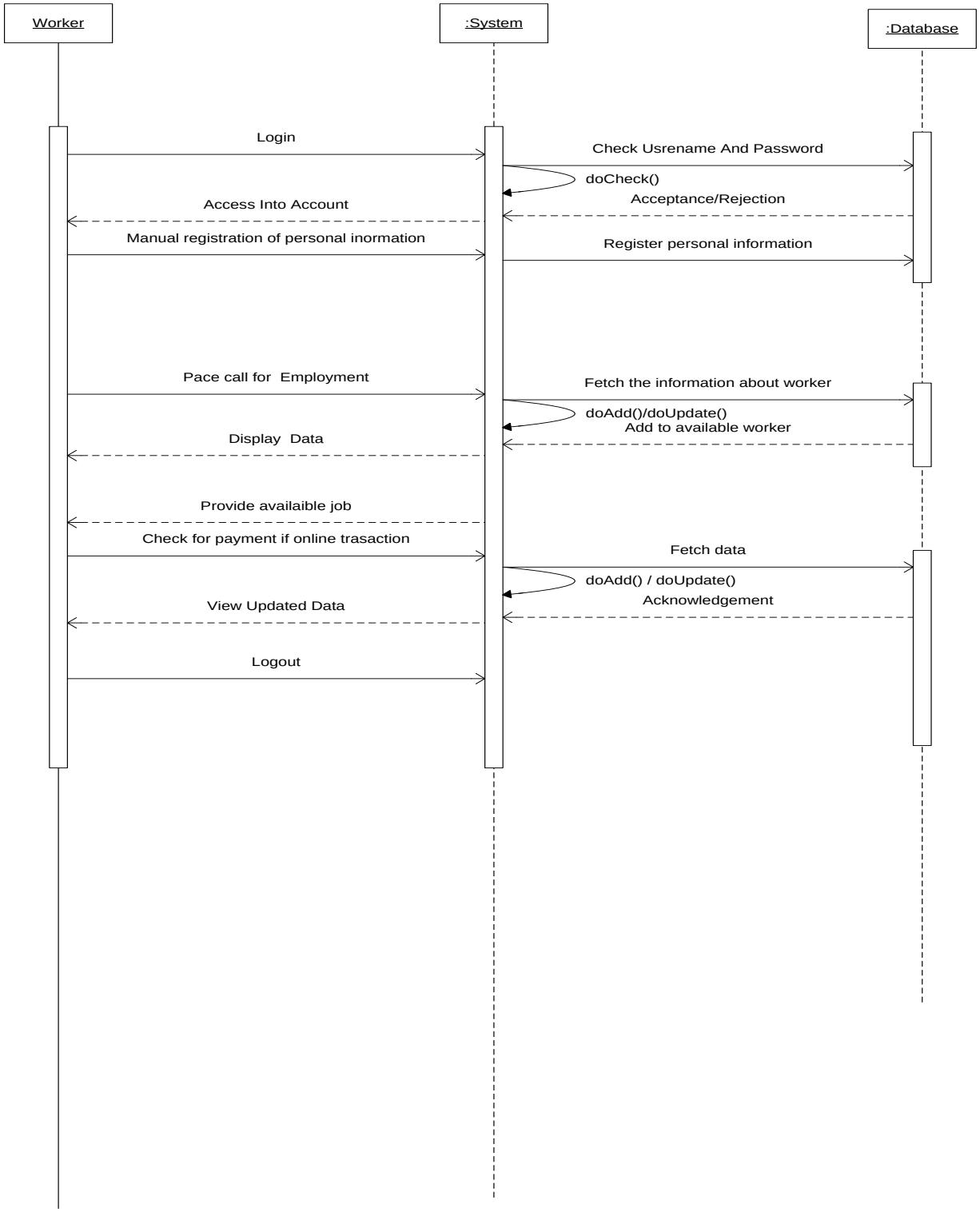
Sequence diagram is also called INTERACTION DIAGRAMS. An interaction diagram shows an interaction, consisting of set of objects and their relationship including the messages that may be dispatched among them. A sequence diagram is an introduction that empathizes the time ordering of messages. Graphically a sequence diagram is a table that shows objects arranged along the x axis and message order is along y axis



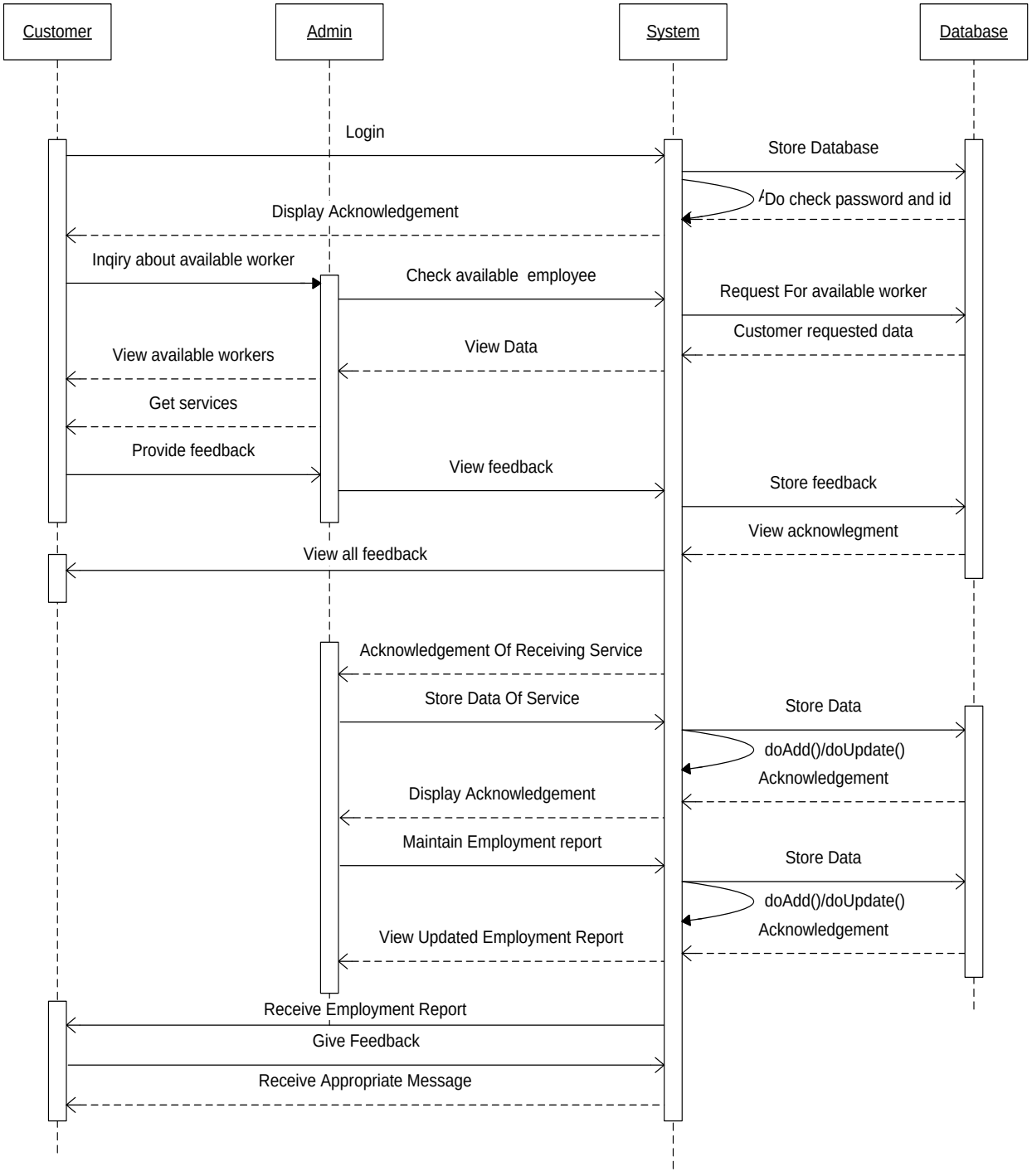
[FIG-4.4.1 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM OF ADMIN]



[FIG-4.4.2 Customer sequence diagram]



[FIG-4.4 WORKER SEQUENCE DIAGRAM]



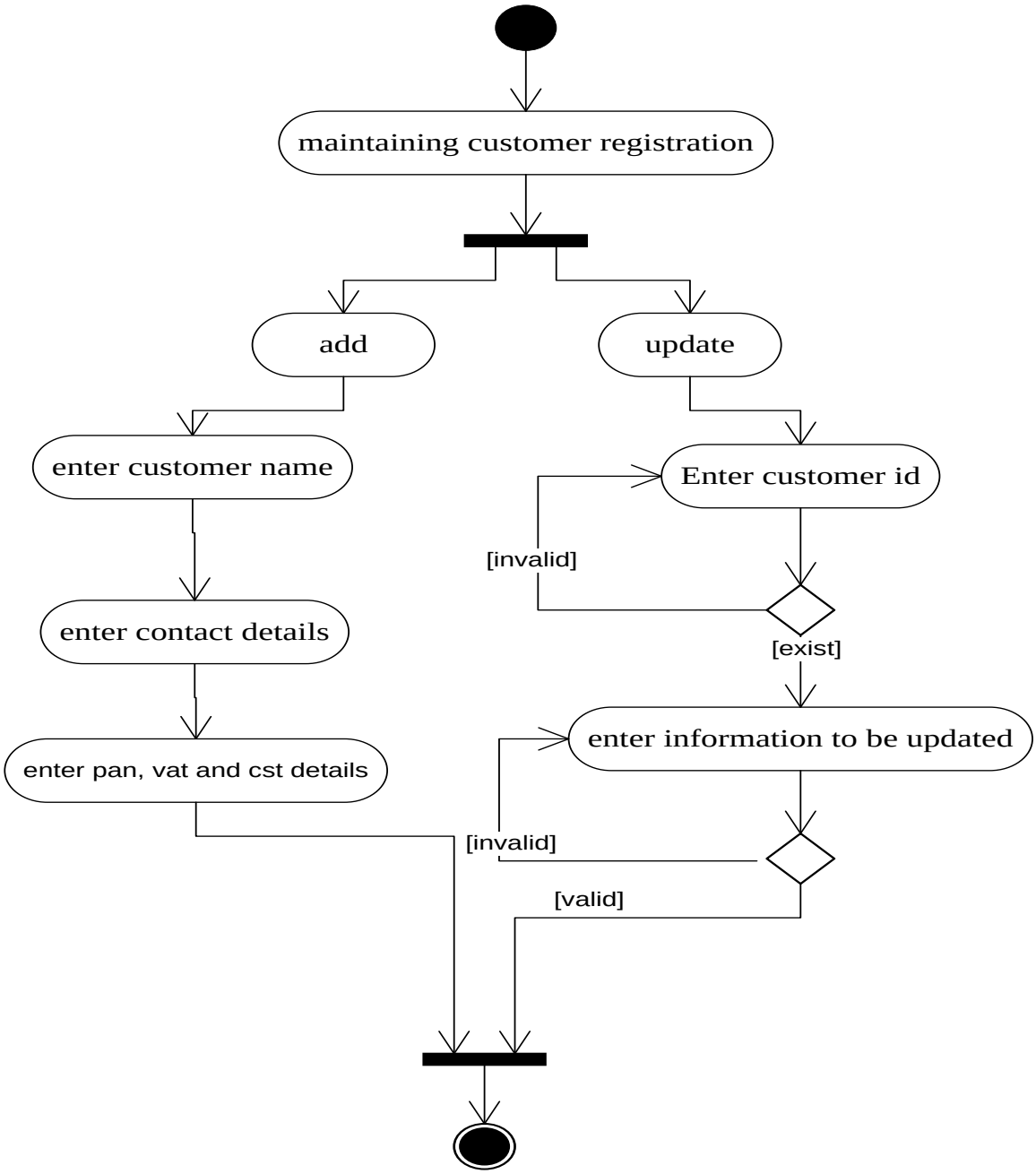
[**FIG-4.4.4 CUSTOMER-ADMIN SEQUENCE DIAGRAM]**

4.5 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM:

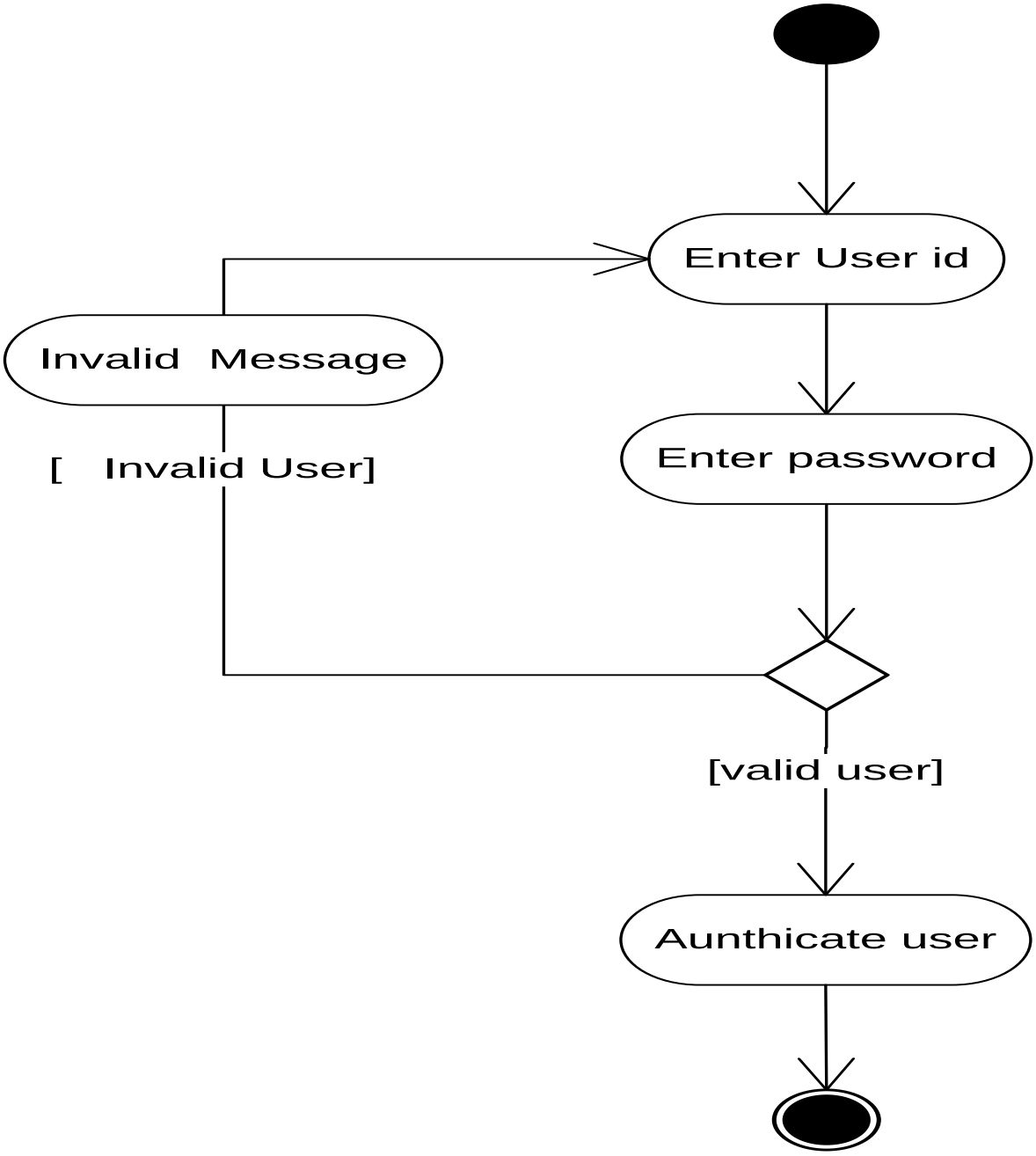
An activity diagram shows the flow from activity to activity. An activity is an on-going non-atomic execution within a state machine.

Activity states and action states

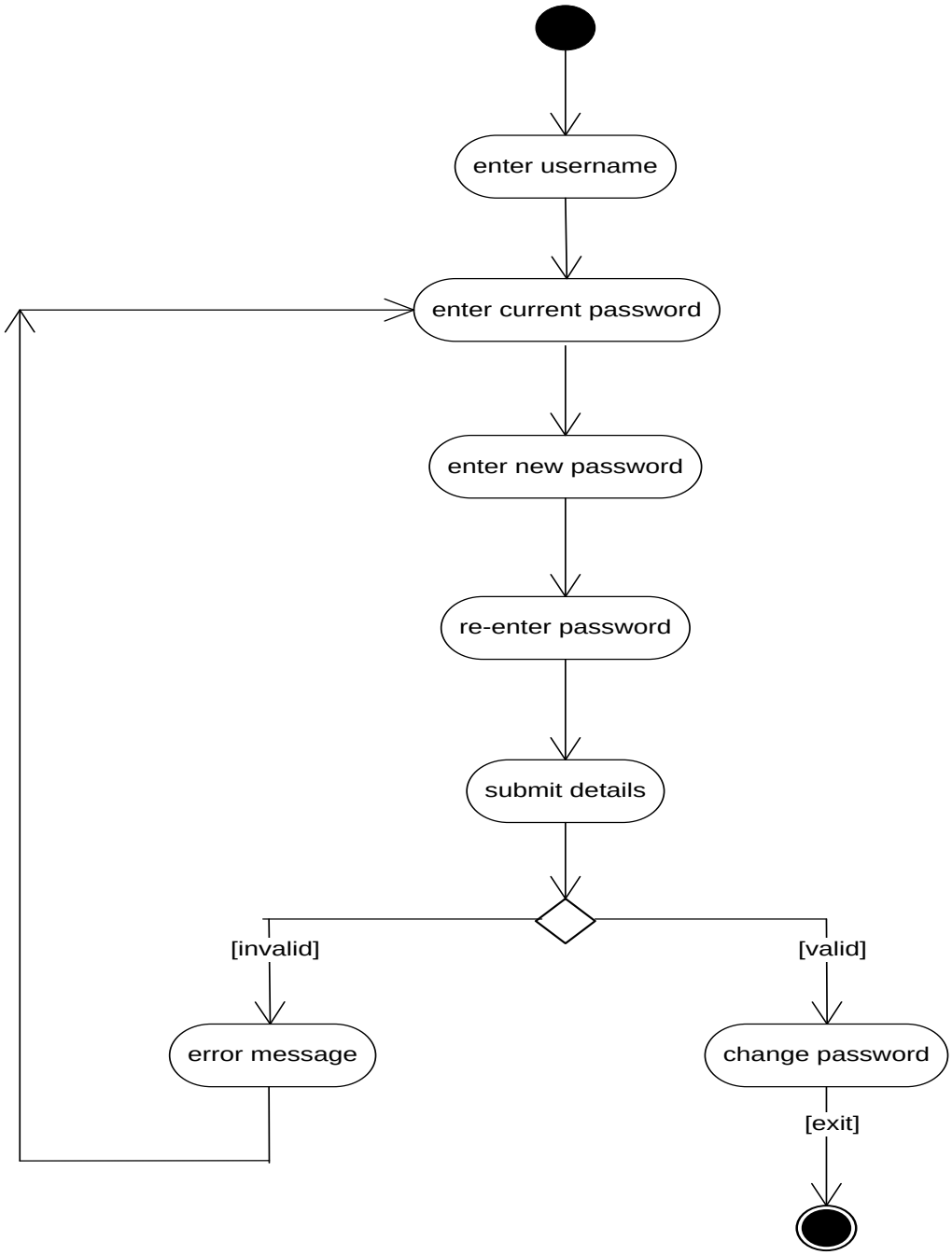
- Transitions
- Objects



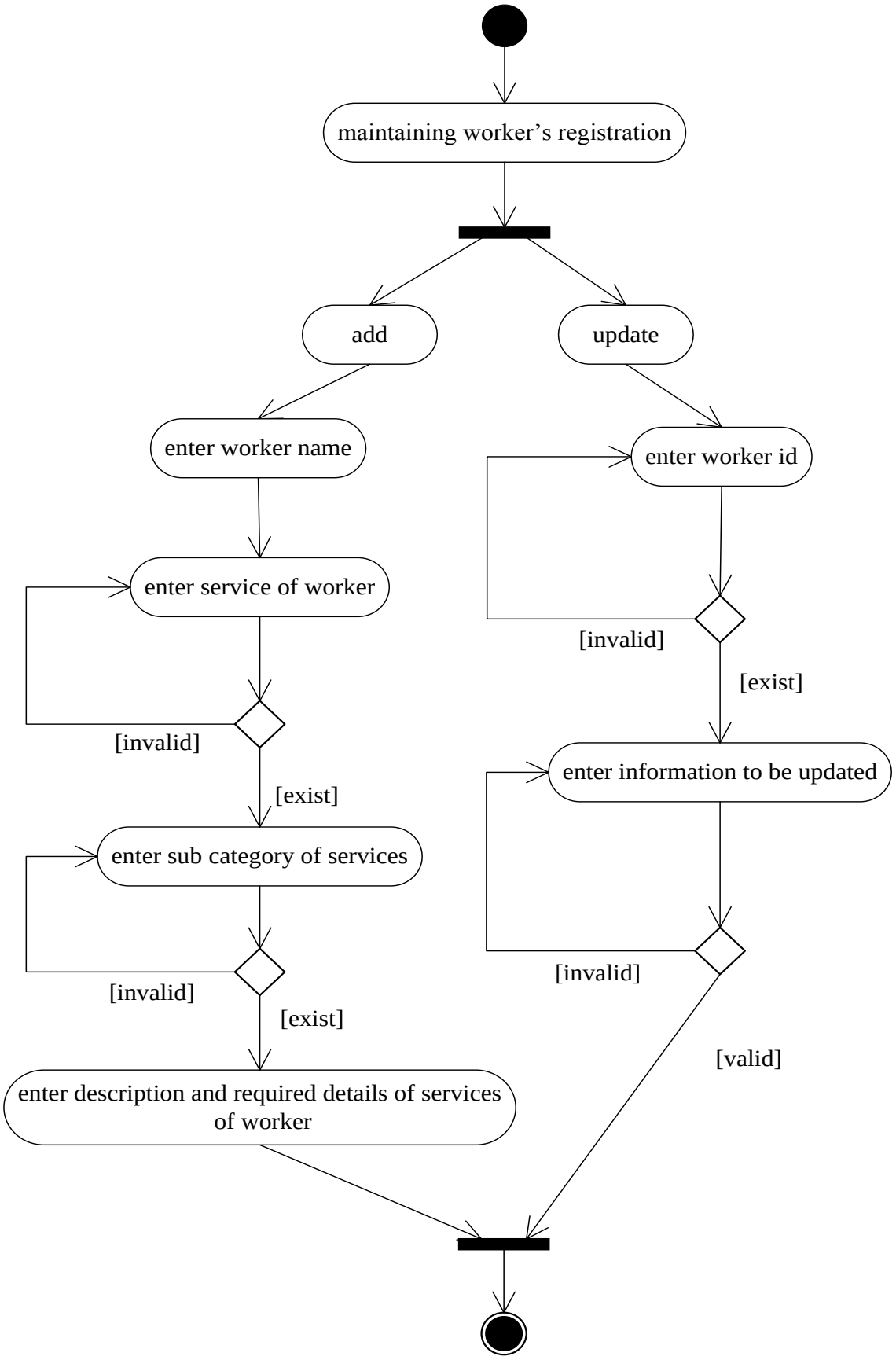
[**FIG-4.5.1 CUSTOMER REGISTRATION ACTIVITY DIAGRAM]**



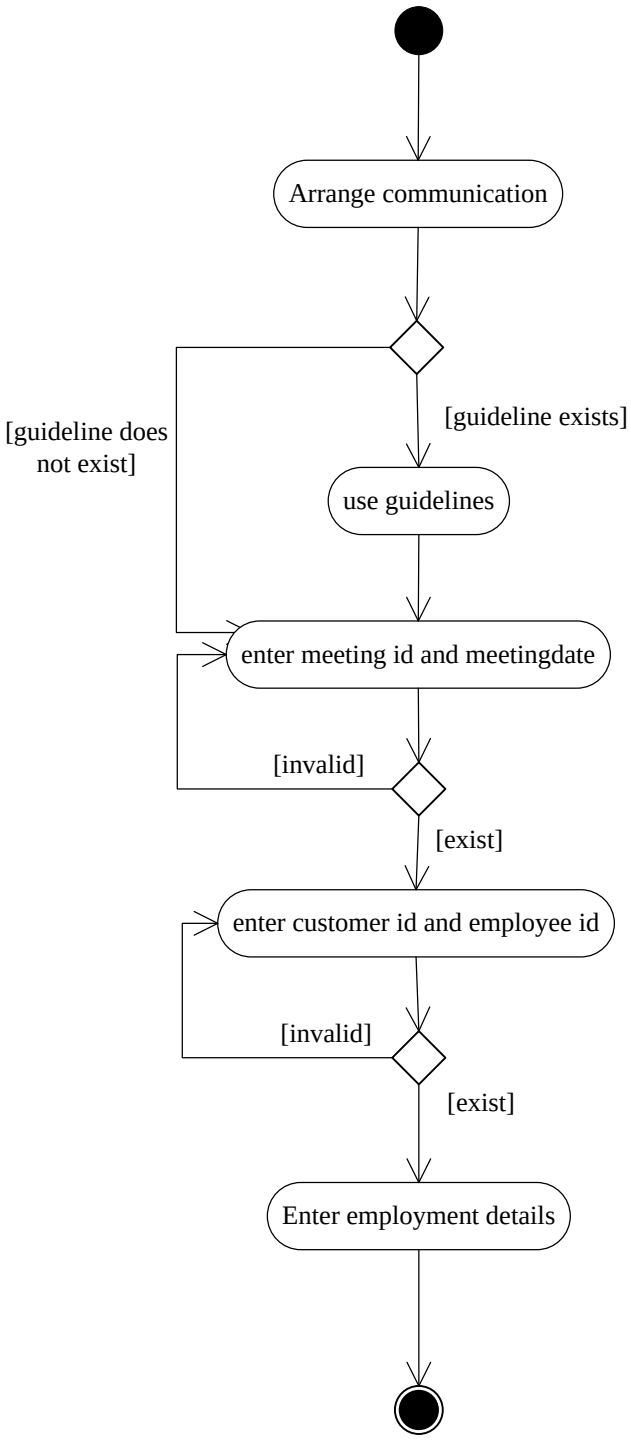
[**FIG-4.5.2 AUTHENTICATION ACTIVITY DIAGRAM**]



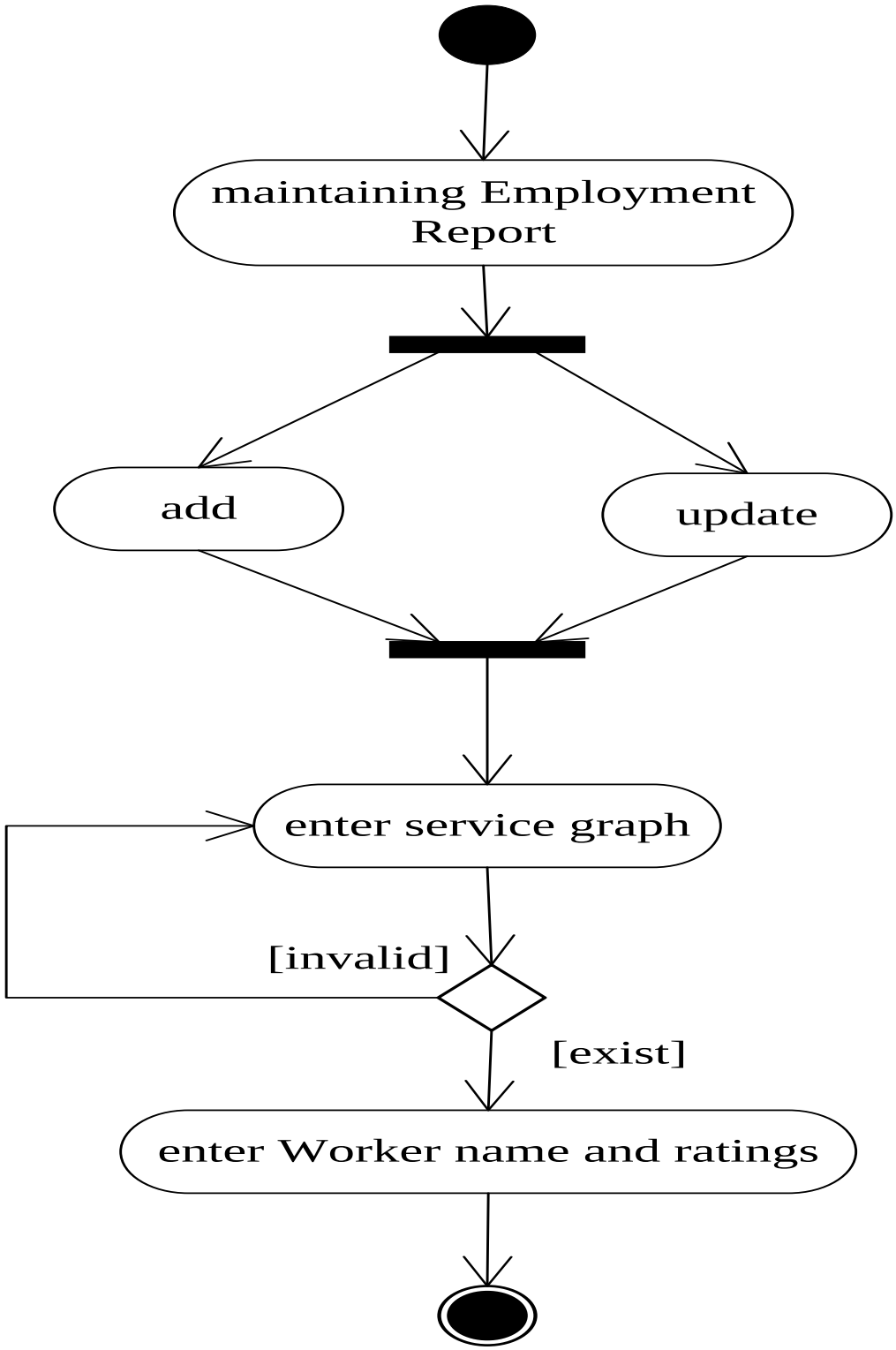
[FIG 4.5.2-CHANGE NEW PASSWORD ACTIVITY DIAGRAM]



[FIG-4.5.3 WORKER REGISTRAION/UPDATE INFORMATION ACTIVITY DIAGRAM]



[FIG-4.5.4 GENERATING MEETING ACTIVITY DIAGRAM]



[FIG-4.5.5 EMPLOYMENT REPORT ACTIVITY DIAGRAM]

4.6DATA DICTIONARY

A data dictionary, or metadata repository, as defined in the IBM Dictionary of Computing, is a "centralized repository of information about data such as meaning, relationships to other data, origin, usage, and format." The term may have one of several closely related meanings pertaining to databases and database management systems (DBMS):

- a document describing a database or collection of databases
- an integral component of a DBMS that is required to determine its structure
- a piece of middleware that extends or supplants the native data dictionary of a DBMS

1 Usertypeid

Sr.no	Data type	Key
Usertypeid	Int	Pk
Usertypename	Varchar(max)	Unique

2 Usermst

Column Name	Data Type	KEY
user_id	Numeric	Primary key
Name	varchar(MAX)	Foreign key
usertype_id	varchar(MAX)	Not null
address1	varchar(MAX)	Not null
address2	varchar(MAX)	Not null
Stated	Int	Foreign key
Cityid	Int	Foreign key
Pincode	Int	Not null
contact_no	varchar(MAX	Not null
email id	varchar(MAX)	Not null
Username	varchar(MAX)	Not null
Password	varchar(MAX)	Not null
Qid	varchar(MAX)	Not null
Answer	varchar(MAX)	Not null
Image	varchar(MAX)	Not null

3.Stateid

Column Name	Data Type	KEY
state_id	Int	Primarykey
Statename	Varchar(50)	Notnull

4.citymst

Column Name	Data Type	Key
Cityid	Int	Primary key
Cityname	Varchar(max)	Not null
Stated	Int	Foreign key

5.Qmst

Column Name	Data Type	Key
Qid	Int	Primary key
Qquetion	Varchar	Not null
Answer	Varchar	Not null

6 workerinfo

Column Name	Data Type	Key
Workerid	Int	Primary key
Workerdesc	Varchar(max)	Not null
Wages	Float	Notnull

7.Workerworkinfo

Column Name	Data Type	Key
Worked	Int	Foreign key
Userid	Int	Foreign key
usertype	Int	Foreign key

8. CustomerReqinfo

Column Name	Data Type	Key
Reqid	Int	Primary key
Date	Date	Notnull
Reqdatefrom	Date	Notnull
Reqdateto	Date	Notnull
Worked	Int	Foreign key
Totalworker	Int	Notnull
Wages	Int	Notnull
Totalamount	Int	Notnull
FeesPercentage	Float	Notnull
Cityid	Int	Foregn key

9.Provideinfo

Column Name	Data Type	Key
Pid	Int	Primary key
Pname	Varchar(50)	Notull
Reqid	Int	Foreign key
Conform	Varchar(50)	Not null

10.Ratingtbl

Column Name	Data Type	Key
Rid	Int	Primarykey
Rdate	Date	Notnull
Userid	Int	Foreign key
Ratinggrade	Varchar(max)	Notnull

11.ratingque

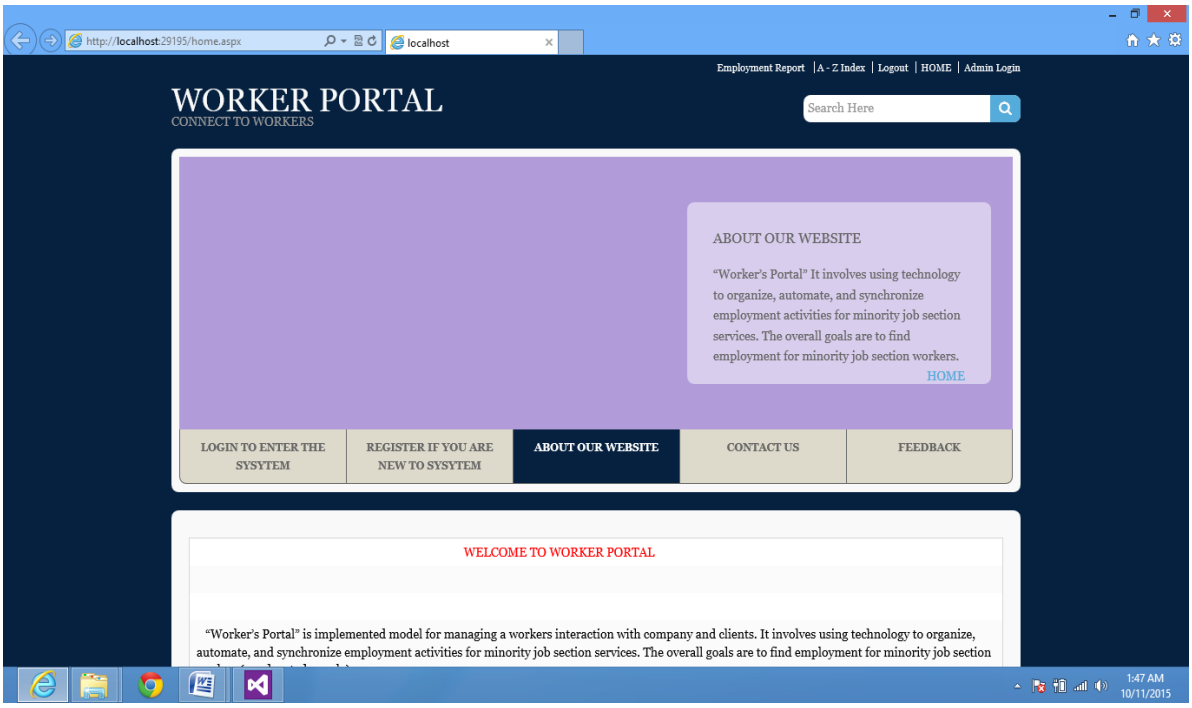
Column Name	Data Type	Key
Rqid	Int	Primary key
Q1	Varchar(max)	Notnull
Q2	Varchar(max)	Notnull
Q3	Varchar(max)	Notnull
Q4	Varchar(max)	Notnull
Q5	Varchar(max)	Notnull
Total marks	Int	Notnull
Customerid	Int	Foreign key
Workerid	Int	Foreign key

12.Freeinfo

Column Name	Data Type	Key
Id	Int	Primary key
Date	Date	Date
Worked	Int	Foreign key
Userid	Int	Foreign key
Contactno	Varchar(max)	Notnull

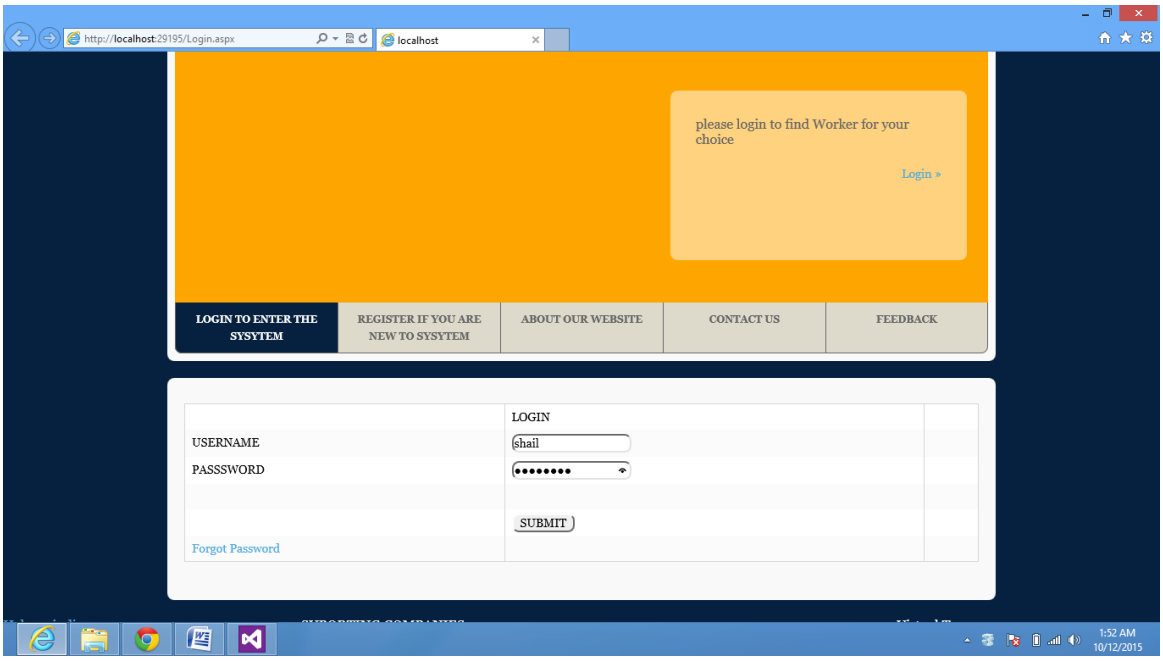
4.7 User Interface Design

HOME PAGE :

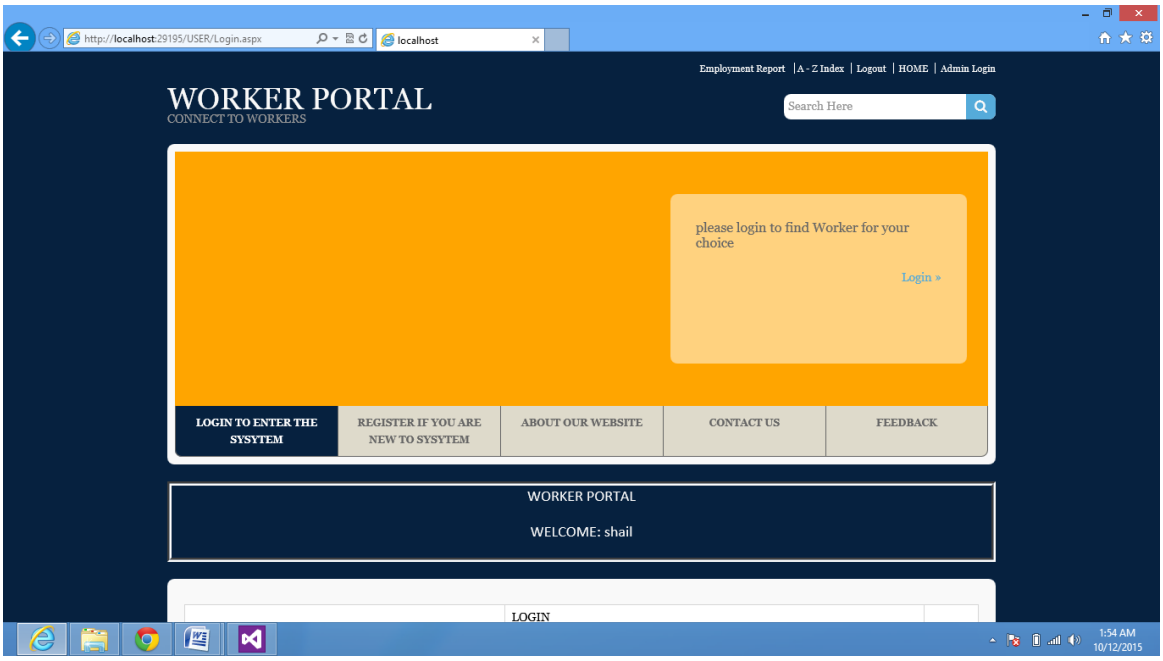


[FIG-4.7.1 HOME PAGE]

LOGIN PAGE :

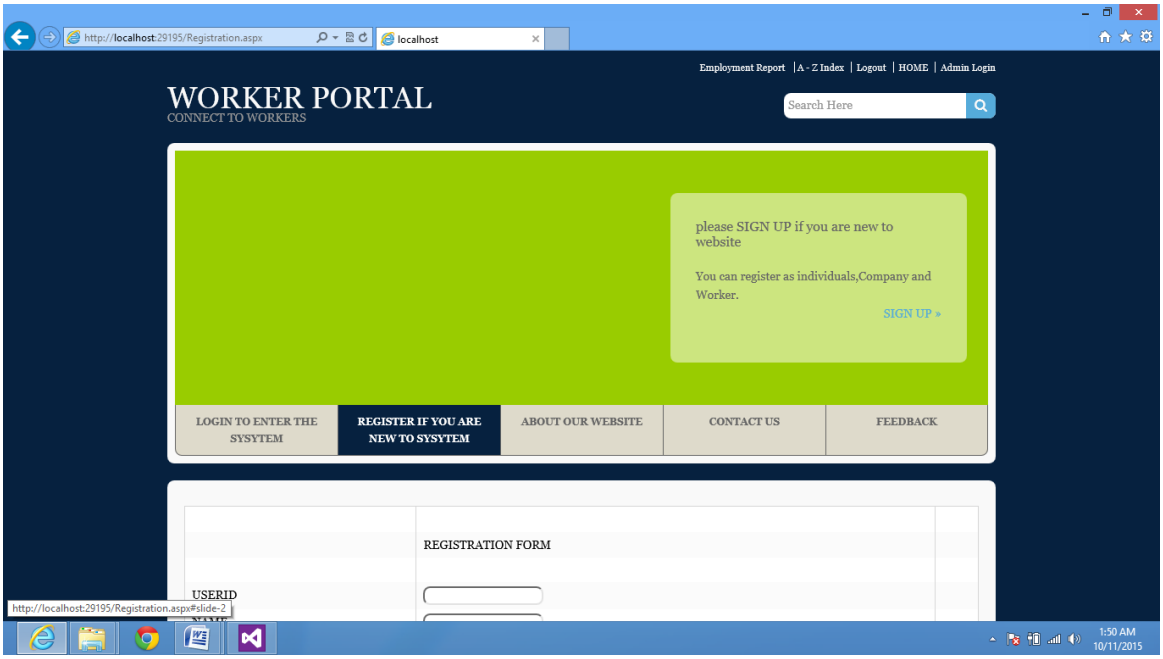


[FIG-4.7.2 LOGIN PAGE]

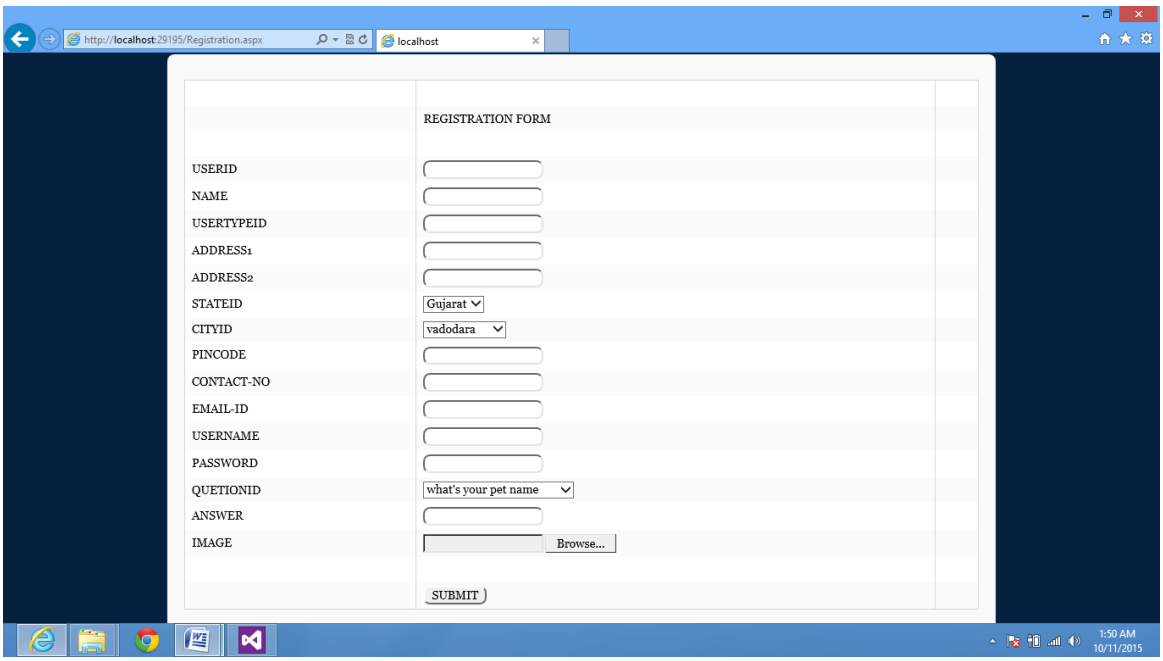


[FIG-4.7.3 LOGIN WELCOME USER PAGE]

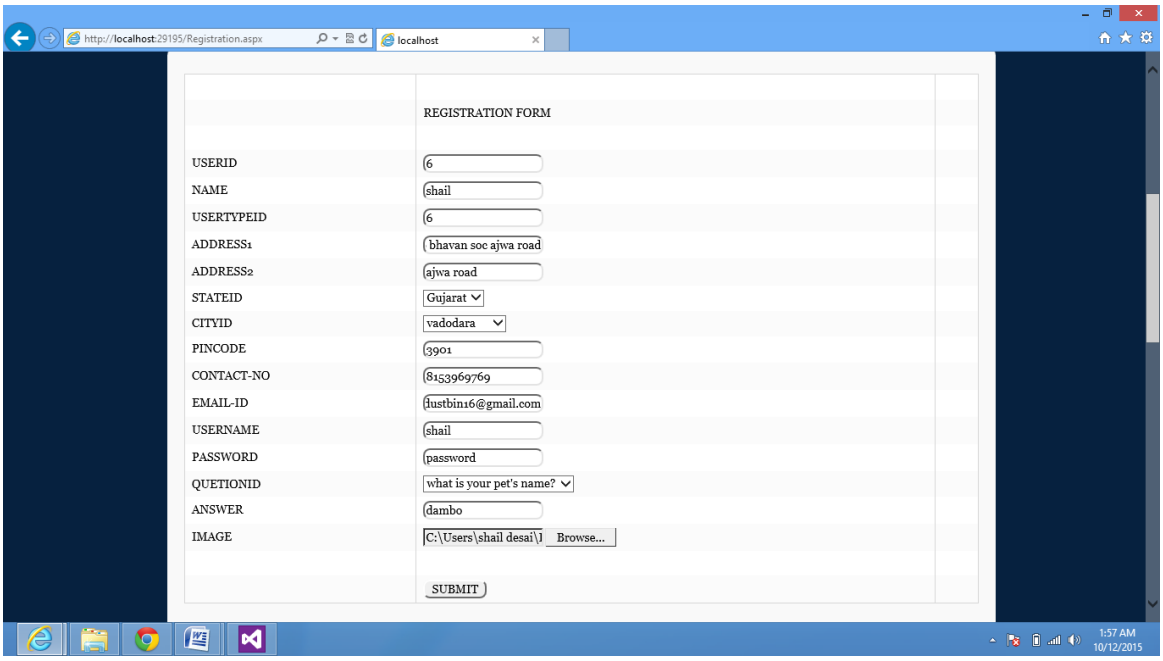
STUDENT REGISTRATION FORM:



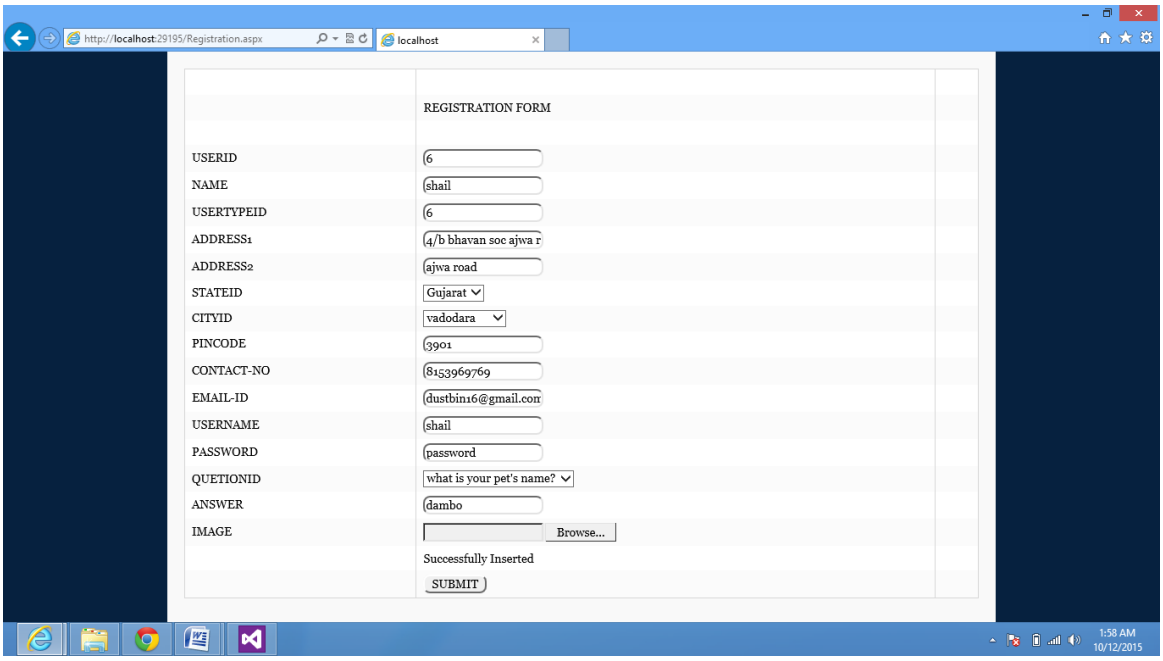
[FIG-4.7.4 REGISTRATION PAGE]



[FIG-4.7.5 REGISTRATION FORM]



[FIG-4.7.6 REGISTRATION FORM WITH DETAILS]



[FIG-4.7.7 REGISTRATION SUCCESSFUL FORM]

CHAPTER 5 :PROGRAMMING FUNDAMENTALS

5.1 IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS

Why Visual Studio & C#?

- **Parallel Development**

Microsoft now provides an environment that will help do this through Visual Studio IDE support for Parallel development and Native C++ libraries and compiler support for parallel applications.

- **Coding Improvements**

A new editor uses Windows Presentation Foundation technology to provide integrated support that helps you understand your code.

- **Web Development**

A new set of ASP.Net tools allows developers to use TDD to build Model- View-Controller (MVC) based websites.

- **Graphical Development Environment**

Visual Studio .NET provides a very rich development environment for Web developers. You can drag and drop controls and set properties the way you do in Visual Basic 6. And you have full IntelliSense support, not only for your code, but also for HTML and XML.

Why C#?

Advantages over C and C++

- It is compiled to an intermediate language (CIL) of the language it was developed or the target architecture and operating system.
- Automatic garbage collection.
- Pointers no longer needed (but optional).
- You can't use non-Boolean variables (integers, floats...) as conditions. This is much cleaner and less error prone.

Advantages over java

- Usually it is much more efficient than java and runs faster.
- CIL (Common (.NET) Intermediate Language) is a standard language, while java byte code is not a standard language.

5.2 TESTING

5.2.1 TESTING PLAN

- Testing Planning involves how to plan testing before we are going to start making test suite .First step of testing is to test the System Module by Module that is once the module has been completed we test the module.
- Then in second step I have tested all the modules by merging them one by one that are first module is checked then second module is merged with that module and both modules are checked together.
- For this I have used both white box testing and black box testing. In white box testing structural testing is done so all the modules are tested one by one and finally when the project is completed black box testing is used to test the whole system together.

5.2.2 Testing stratergy

- Testing begins "in the small" and progresses "to the large". Initially individual components are tested using white box and black box techniques. After the individual components have been tested and added to the system, integration testing takes place.
- Once the full software product is completed, system testing is performed. The Test Specification document should be reviewed like all other software engineering work products.
- A sample Test Specification document appears on the SEPA web site.

Strategic Approach to Software Testing

- Testing begins at the component level and works outward toward the integration of the entire computer-based system. Different testing techniques are appropriate at different points in time.
- The developer of the software conducts testing and may be assisted by independent test groups for large projects. The role of the independent tester is to remove the conflict of interest inherent when the builder is testing his or her own product.
- Testing and debugging are different activities. Debugging must be accommodated in any testing strategy.

Strategic Testing Issues

- Specify product requirements in a quantifiable manner before testing starts. □ Specify testing objectives explicitly.
- Identify the user classes of the software and develop a profile for each.
- Develop a test plan that emphasizes rapid cycle testing.
- Build robust software that is designed to test itself (e.g. uses anti-bugging).
- Use effective formal reviews as a filter prior to testing.
- Conduct formal technical reviews to assess the test strategy and test cases.

Unit Testing

- Black box and white box testing.
- Module interfaces are tested for proper information flow.
- Local data are examined to ensure that integrity is maintained.
- Boundary conditions are tested.
- Basis path testing should be used.
- All error handling paths should be tested.
- Drivers and/or stubs need to be developed to test incomplete software.

Integration Testing

Top-down integration testing

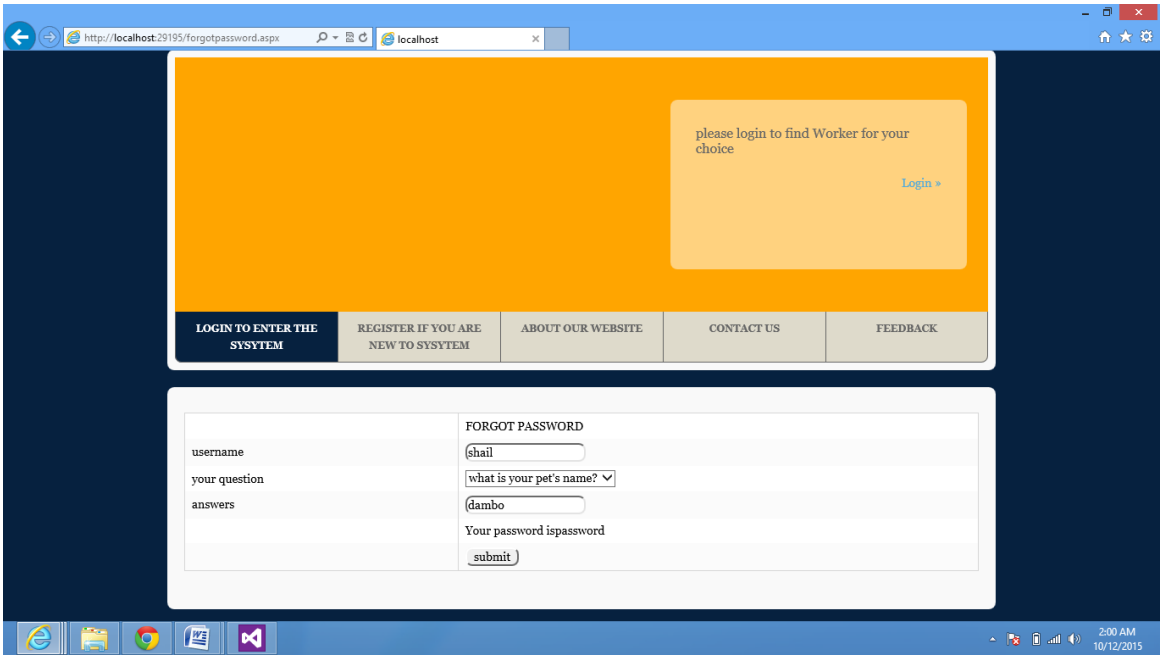
- Main control module used as a test driver and stubs are substitutes for components directly subordinate to it.
- Subordinate stubs are replaced one at a time with real components (following the depth-first or breadth-first approach).
- Tests are conducted as each component is integrated.
- On completion of each set of tests and other stub is replaced with a real component. Regression testing may be used to ensure that new errors not introduced.

Bottom-up integration testing

- Low level components are combined in clusters that perform a specific software function.
- A driver (control program) is written to coordinate test case input and output.
- The cluster is tested.
- Drivers are removed and clusters are combined moving upward in the program structure.

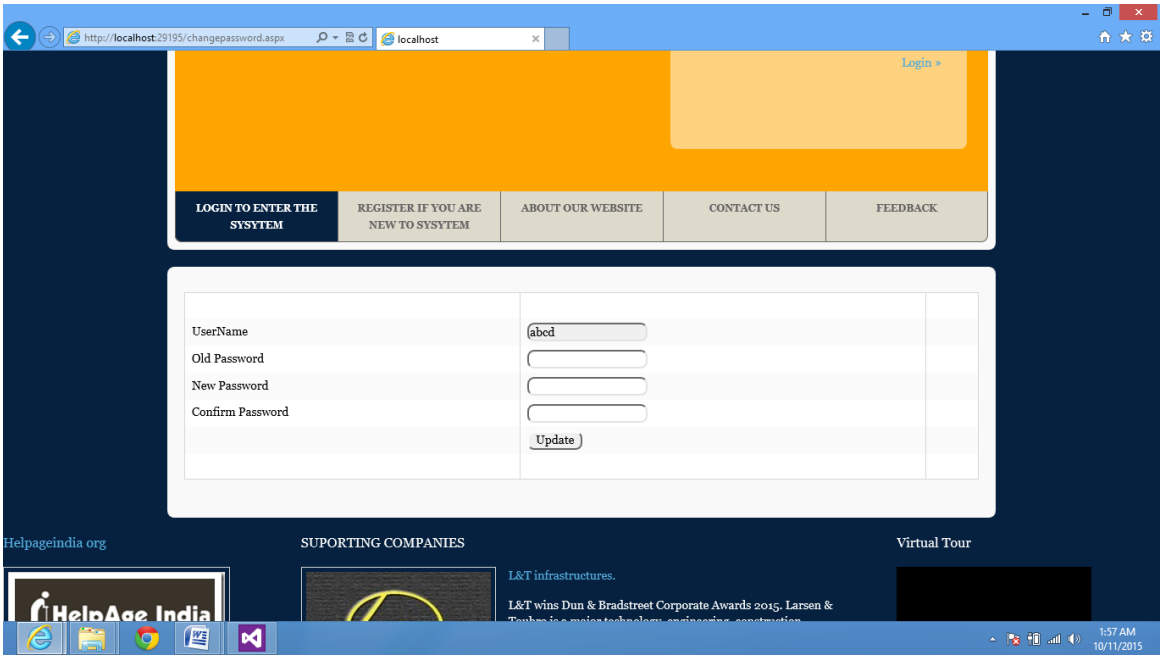
CHAPTER 6 SCREEN LAYOUTS OR USER MANUAL

6.1 FORGOT PASSWORD:



[FIG-6.1 FORGOT PASSWORD FORM]

6.2 CHANGE PASSWORD:



6.3 A LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

Limitations of the System are:-

- The Database of our system will keep on growing and becoming heavier as new users and workers keep on getting admitted in the college.
- Website performance is bound to network speed. If the network goes down or there is congestion in network than it will cause a poor performance.
- A centralized server means clients always need network access
- Security restrictions may cause you trouble.
- Browser incompatibilities can cause a lot of extra work
- Client-side storage is limited

Future Enhancements of the System are:-

- The system has been designed at the maximum possible excellence. Still we accept drawbacks, as it is a human effort.
- The system cannot provide the mail integration. Hence, it can be modified to give the mail integration. The system can be made more users friendly. The program is coded in more structured manner so we can include future enhancement.
- The searching procedure should be very
- The back-up procedure can be incorporated to make sure of the database integrity.
- Modify the project with better approach with more graphics
- In the future, we can place the system on the cloud so the maintenance of the data can be reduced.

6.4 REFRENCES:

Books

- The Complete Reference Asp.net
- Pro ASP.NET 3.5 in C# 2008 (Apress)
- ASP.NET Bible
- Software Engineering A Practitioner's Approach by Roger Pressman (TMH)

Websites:

- www.w3schools.com/aspnet/
- www.tutorialspoint.com/sql/
- www.w3schools.com/sql/
- www.tutorialspoint.com/csharp/
- www.codeacedemey.com