Introduction

In These Project we basically focus on all the world of people who want to find their life partner. Our site is made for connect the all these from all over the world. In this website we provide facilities for all age of member. To provide suitable match for brides and grooms for **Keralite** Christians across the world. No payments to be made by anyone for use of application. Payment to be made to person assisting if so required. We are providing these facilities for people and they can find easily information & news related the different religions. At these time people want information for any kind of thing & here people can also find upcoming events.

SRS Document

Purpose

The purpose of this project is providing a platform to people for connecting from worldwide. Still there is no any platform for connect on internet through the website.

We are providing these facilities for people and they can find easily information & news related the different religions. At these time people want information for any kind of thing & here people can also find upcoming events.

Scope

Our website provides matrimonial services to all people. In this website provide matrimonial section where people can register him/her profile and easily find life partner & also you can see news, events and also connecting to different people to latest information & news.

Background

This Website is based on ASP.NET with c# include 3.5 .NET framework with the securities of managing the accounts and the resources. The Sql Server is used as database. This website in inspired by the websites which are available on the net with the new features included.

Methodology

CLASSICAL WATERFALL MODEL

Software is developed during this phase and at the end of life cycle the product becomes ready to deliver to customer.

1. Feasibility study

Its main aim is to determine whether it is physically and technically feasible or not. It involves analysis of problems and collection of all relevant information. Collected data are analyzed to arrive at following.

-an abstract problem definition
-format of different strategies for solving problem.
-evaluation of different solution strategies.

Thus during this phase very high level decisions are made.

2. Requirement Analysis

Its aim is to understand exact requirement of customer and to document them properly. There are two activities involved here.

i. **Requirement gathering &analysis**

First requirements are gathered and then analyzed. All relevant information is then collected from customers to clearly understand needs. Then analysis is done to remove incompleteness and inconsistency.

ii. **Requirement specification**

Requirements from above stage are organized into software requirement specification document (SRS).SRS to be reviewed and approved by customer. It forms basis of all carrying out all development activities.

3. Design

Its goal is to transform requirement specified in SRS into structure suitable for implementation in programming language. In traditional design approach there are two activities.

i. Structure analysis prepares detail analysis of different function to be supported by system and identification of data flow. Each function is sub divided and decomposed into sub function.

ii. Structure design consists of architectural design. Where system is decomposed into modules.data structure& algorithms are designed and documented.

4. Coding &testing

Its aim is to translate software design into source code. To write good programs coding standards are formulated. It indicates standard ways of laying out program codes, communicating naming conventions, templates for function and modules etc. so each component is implemented as a program module.

-next each module is unit tested. Each module is tested from isolation of other modules then debugging and documenting it. The correct working of each module is determined individually.

5. Integration &System testing

Different modules are integrated in planned manner. This is done incrementally over number of steps. During each steps previously planned modules are added to partially integrated system. It includes 3 kinds of activities

i. **α –testing:** performed by development team.

ii. **β –testing:** done by friendly set of customers.

iii. **Acceptance testing:** done by customer himself

6. Maintance

It involves performing following activities.

i. **Corrective maintenance**

Correcting errors not discovered during developing product.

ii. **Perfective maintenance**

Improving the implementation and enhance the functionality of the system as per customer needs.

iii. **Adaptive maintenance**

Required for parting the software to work in new environment.

Functional Requirements

View of Database

This system provides the view of the entire database, or partial view based on the level of the user in the hierarchy. Depending on the database that is selected, the in-built queries might vary. So accordingly the system supports number of reports, graphical analysis, based on the user's requirement which will be generally needed to check the trend analysis by the product group.

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Search

Depending on the database that is selected, the user can search for specific information regarding a particular entity i.e. this entity could be a BE's progress report database or any internal user for user details database. Accordingly there is a facility through which the different parameter values can be searched for a particular entity.

Add

Depending on the database that is selected, the user can add information of a new entity. Accordingly the system allows for the creation of new entity and takes up relevant related information and save it into the appropriate database.

Update

Depending on the database that is selected, the user can modify some details under certain parameters for an existing entity. Accordingly the system allows for modifying the details of a certain parameter related to an existing entity in a database.

Delete

Depending on the database that is selected, the user can delete the record of a particular entity from the database based on certain department policies. Accordingly the system allows for setting the 'flag' field for the entity under consideration to 'unset' status, which would be indicative to the system that the particular entity should no longer be considered while performing the available set of operations under related Database or the entity should be permanently deleted from the database.

System Features

Front end (customer storefront)

- Member's registration
- Member account
- Member Search
- See Events
- News
- Feedback
- Chatting, emailing

Back end (administrative tools)

- Login
- Managing User Account
- Adding new content
- Viewing/Editing/deleting existing content
- Adding new members
- Viewing/Editing/deleting existing members
- Adding/viewing/deleting existing events

- Adding/viewing/deleting latest news
- Special offers
- Communication
- Defining Polls
- Reports

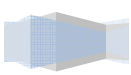
Front End (Customer Area)
Connecting to Application with Valid URL User home page-All features availability

- **Registration**
  Taking Login Name
  Taking Password
  Taking confirm Password
  Taking first name
  Taking middle name
  Taking last name
  Taking e-mail in the e-mail format
  Taking phone number (Mandatory)
  Taking date of birth
  Taking address including city, state zip & country
  Submitting the form
  Resetting the form
  Marital registration

- **Login**
  Taking user name
  Taking Password
  Providing forgot password option
  Submitting e-mail address and getting user info through our mail ID.
  Submission of the Login
  All entered categories and products availability.

- **User's Area**

Search People
Taking input values and finding
Displaying results in another screen if not found providing message.



View Profile

When search is found then desired user's profile is displayed but guest user can't see all regarding information. For this purpose he/she has to register themselves first.

Update Profile

Registered user can update/view/delete their profile after logged in with login Id and password.

Viewing news

Selecting displayed news item and getting that news.

Feed back

Based on the facility or view of the site, user can also send feedback.

Back end (Administrative Tools) Requirements

Connecting to Admin interface with valid URL

Login operation [Taking User ID & Password]

Providing forgot password option & sending user information through e-mail.

Admin home page – All features availability

Update Admin's profile

Admin can also update/view profile.

Adding new member

Admin has rights to add new member in this website.

Viewing/Deleting member

Admin can view all the registered user by user's Age, Cast, Sub Cast, Religion, Gender, etc. as well as Admin can also delete the specified user or deactivate/activate that user's account.

Viewing/Deleting Feedback

Admin can also view feedback provided by the visitor and user of that website. Also reply them by mailing facility.

Special offers

Adding special offer defining [missing requirements]

Viewing & Deleting the special offer details.

Adding news

Adding news – giving priority published date & title.
Adding image
Adding description
Saving the details & resetting the details.
Viewing/Editing/ deleting the news.

Adding polls

Taking poll question
Answer options each in separate line.
Saving & resetting the details

Adding Events

Admin can also organize new events for members.

Synchronization

Making a backup of contents/user's account and important information (export database into a SQL Importing products & categories from SQL file.)

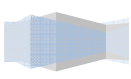
Non-Functional Requirements

Reliability

Reliability of the system is very important. As it would be accessed several times in a day by different users across the hierarchy, it is entirely robust and reliable.

Maintainability

The system is designed to be easily maintainable and get the least complaints from users, along with minimum downtime.



Extensibility

The system is designed to be extensible to changes. A change might be a result of either a change in the user requirements or required adherence to some new policy of the product group.

Performance Requirements

The system can be used as a web application and targets various users across the hierarchy. So it is expected to be robust i.e. up and running all the time.

Business Process Analysis

The system is developed taking care of certain standard rules that form in a way a major development directive and system descriptor. Some of the important rules are as follows:

Any deletion in database should be soft in nature

It specifies that a record is not permanently deleted from the database and hence it is deactivated. This would be of help during incidences of accidental deletion and other cases of database references.

Session Control

It refers to the practice of session removal and session retaining while navigating through various screens during user interaction.

MILESTONES AND DELIVERABLES

Milestones:

When planning a project series of milestones should be generated where a milestone is end point of software process activity. At each milestone there should be a formal output such as report that can be represented to management. Milestones report need not be large document. They may be a short report of achievement in project activity. The milestones are the project result, which are not directly supplied to the customer.

Deliverables:

The deliverables are the project results that are provided to the customer. It is usually delivered at the end of some major project phases. Milestones may be result that are used by the project manager to check project progress but which are not delivered to **the Clients.**

MILESTONES	DELIVERABLES	DURATION Start date - End date
Identify the Scope and Objective	Synopsis	
Feasibility Study	Feasibility Study report	
Requirement Collection	User requirement System requirement	
Analysis Phase	Analysis Report	
Design Specification phase (Including Database Design)	Database created Table Relationship Diagram	
Coding and implementation	Form Designed	
Testing and bug fixing	Application	
Release	Deployed application	

STUDY OF SYSTEM

Doing system analysis identifies the overall role of software in a larger system. It is necessary to take a harder look at software's role – To understand the unspecific requirement that must be achieved to build high quality software. It involves the following steps:

- ✓ Study of current system
- ✓ Problems and weaknesses of current system
- ✓ Requirements of new system
- ✓ User requirements
- ✓ System requirements

The manual task is human dependent, so prone too many errors as well as it consumes more time. A feasibility study is a preliminary study undertaken to determine and document a project's viability. The results of this study are used to make a decision whether to proceed with the project, or table it. If it indeed leads to a project being approved, it will - before the real work of the proposed Project starts - be used to ascertain the likelihood of the project's success.

It is an analysis of possible alternative solutions to a Problem and a recommendation on the best alternative.

Three types of project feasibility have been considered:

- Operational Feasibility:

The following factors suffice for considering the given project as operational Feasible.

- ✓ Sufficient support from the user.
- ✓ Acceptance from the user side for active involvement and interest in project.

- Technical Feasibility.

The following factors suffice for considering the given project as Technically Feasible.

- ✓ The system developed in .net technology which is well known and today we can easily get the technical help of .net technology from the internet.
- ✓ The system development in .net technology is specified by client.

- Financial and Economical Feasibility.

The following factors suffice for considering the given project as Financially Feasible.

- ✓ The system does require investment which provided by client.
- ✓ The system will perform according to client requirement and Economical will not much expensive.

Implementation Feasibility

This system is developed using Visual Studio .NET 2008 as front end and MySQL as back end. The softwares are available in the development company.

Economic Feasibility

Economic feasibility is very important in development of the software for any company. Because it gives an idea, whether the project going to be developed can be 2completed at a cost affordable both by the client and developer. The availability of the required hardware and software used to develop our project makes it economically very feasible. As this a live project installation cost for software is also considered. Despite this project is economically feasible.

Requirement validation is concern with showing that the requirements actually define the system which the customer wants. It has much in common with analysis as it is concerned with finding problems with the requirements.

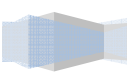
Requirements validation is important because errors in a requirement document can lead to excessive rework costs when they are subsequently discovered during development or after the system is in service. The cost of making a system change resulting from a requirements problem is much greater than repairing design and coding errors. The reason for this is that a change to the requirements usually means that the system design and that the system must be retested.

During the requirements validation process, different types of checks should be carried out in the requirements document. Some of the different checks are listed below on which we can perform requirement validation.

V1	Does the requirement meet a standard customer need?
V2	Is the requirement necessary?
V3	Is requirement tasted only once?
V4	Is requirement consistent with other requirements?
V5	Is requirement complete?
V6	Is requirement checked to ensure that they can be implemented using existing technology?
V7	Can requirement be implemented in the given time frame?

R1	System should react as per the type of the user logged in.
R2	System should maintain project information in 4-level hierarchy.
R3	Dependency checks should be made before deleting any record.
R5	Facility for the generation of reports that provide necessary information and summary.
R6	Report containing all the requirements (functional and non-functional) of the project should be generated.
R7	Static help should be provided for easy understanding of the user.

Requirements	**V1**	**V2**	**V3**	**V4**	**V5**	**V6**	**V7**
R1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R6		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
R7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓



***MODULES SPECIFICATION**

ADMINISTRATOR

Term	**Description**
Purpose	To validate the administrator.
Input(s)	Input username and password for further execution to continue for administrator.
Output(s)	On successful login, administrator is allowed to access the system with his own rights.
Process	Administrator user will have following rights in the system: Add or modify the Products . Delete the Product. Maintain Order and Assesories.
External Events	-
Temporal Events	-
Fieldof Report	-
Constraint	The data must be validated
Comments	

USER

Term	Description
Purpose	To validate the user.
Input(s)	Input username and password for further execution to continue for user.
Output(s)	On successful login, user is allowed to access system with his rights.
Process	User will have following rights in the system: ✓ Update the profile ✓ Search Product and Get information about Product. ✓ Send the message to the Administartor(if any confusion) ✓ Buy the Product.
External Events	-
Temporal Events	-
Fields of Report	
Constraint	The data must be validated
Comments	

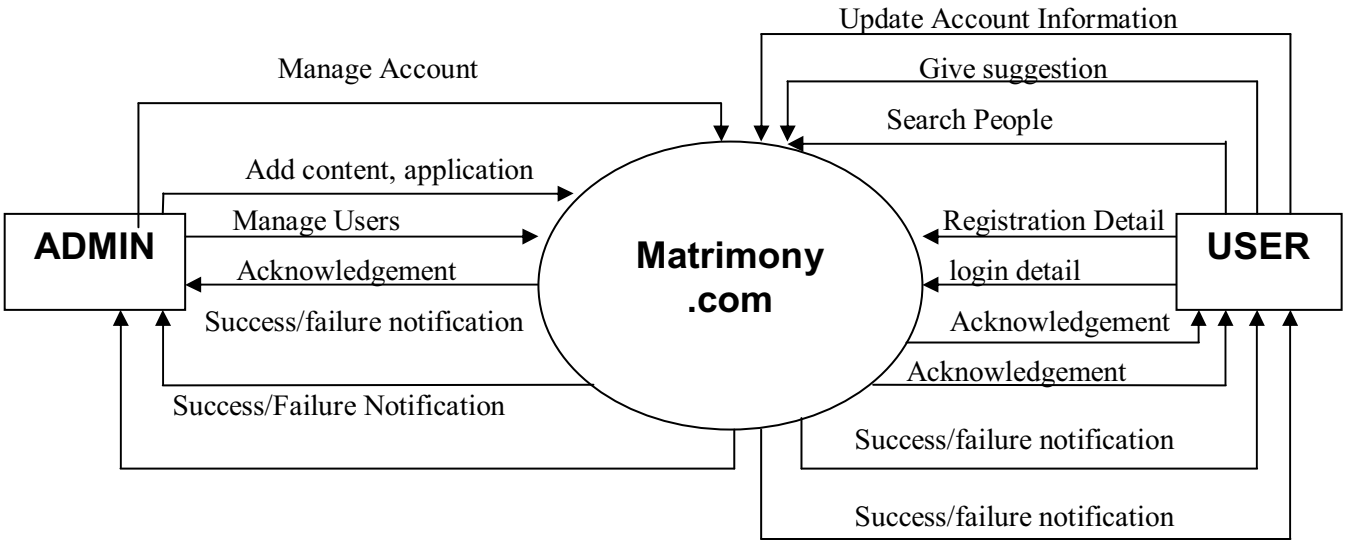
✓ Guest

Term	Description
Purpose	To see the all information related to this hostel
Input(s)	
Output(s)	
Process	Guest will have following rights in the system: ✓Register guest ✓if any doubt the send the mail to the administrator. ✓See all the information about Product. ✓to give the feedback
External Events	-
Temporal Events	-
Fields of Report	-
Constraint	Can't buy Product Untill He/She doing Registration.
Comments	
Fields of Report	-
Constraint	
Comments	

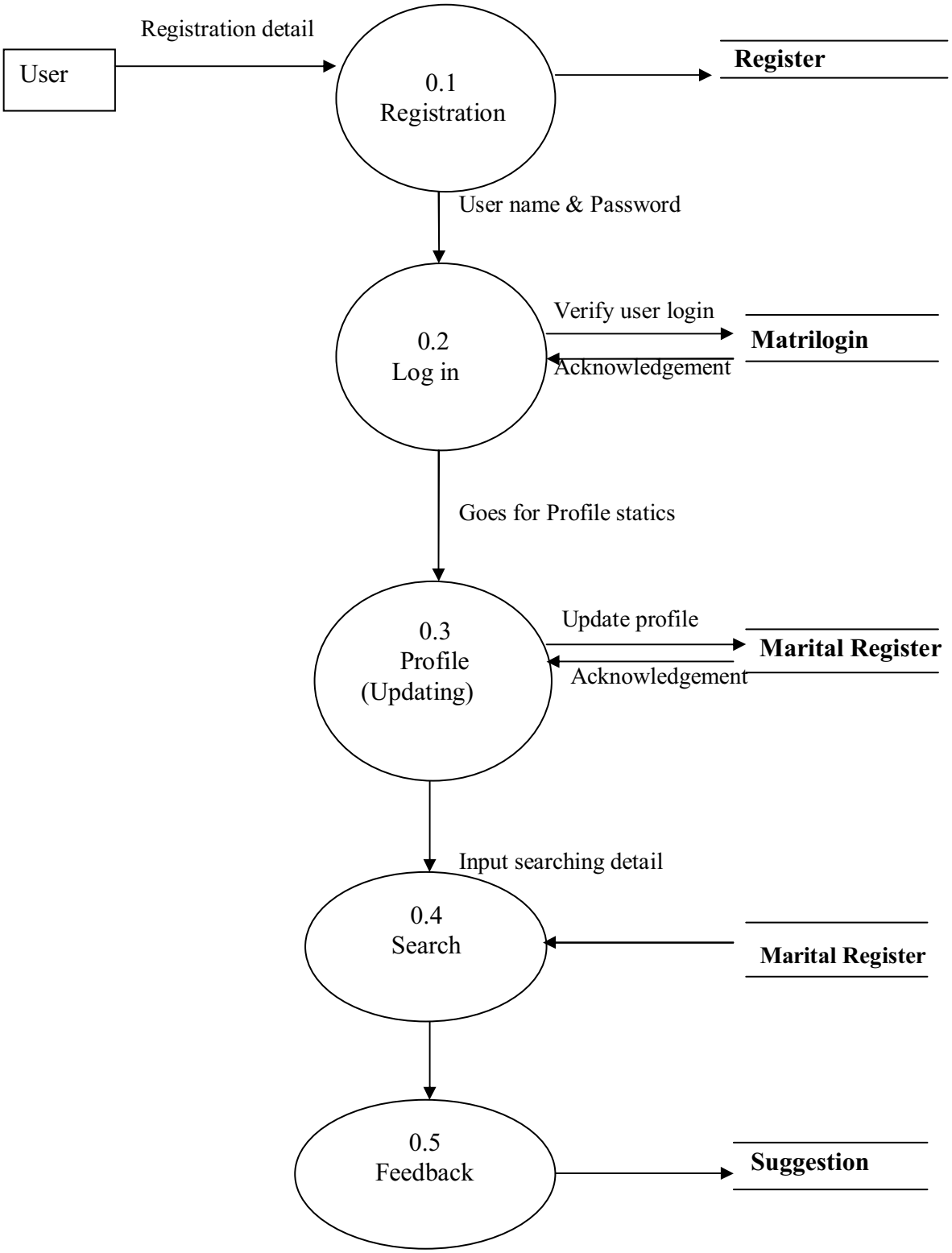
Functional Oriented Design

Data Flow Diagrams

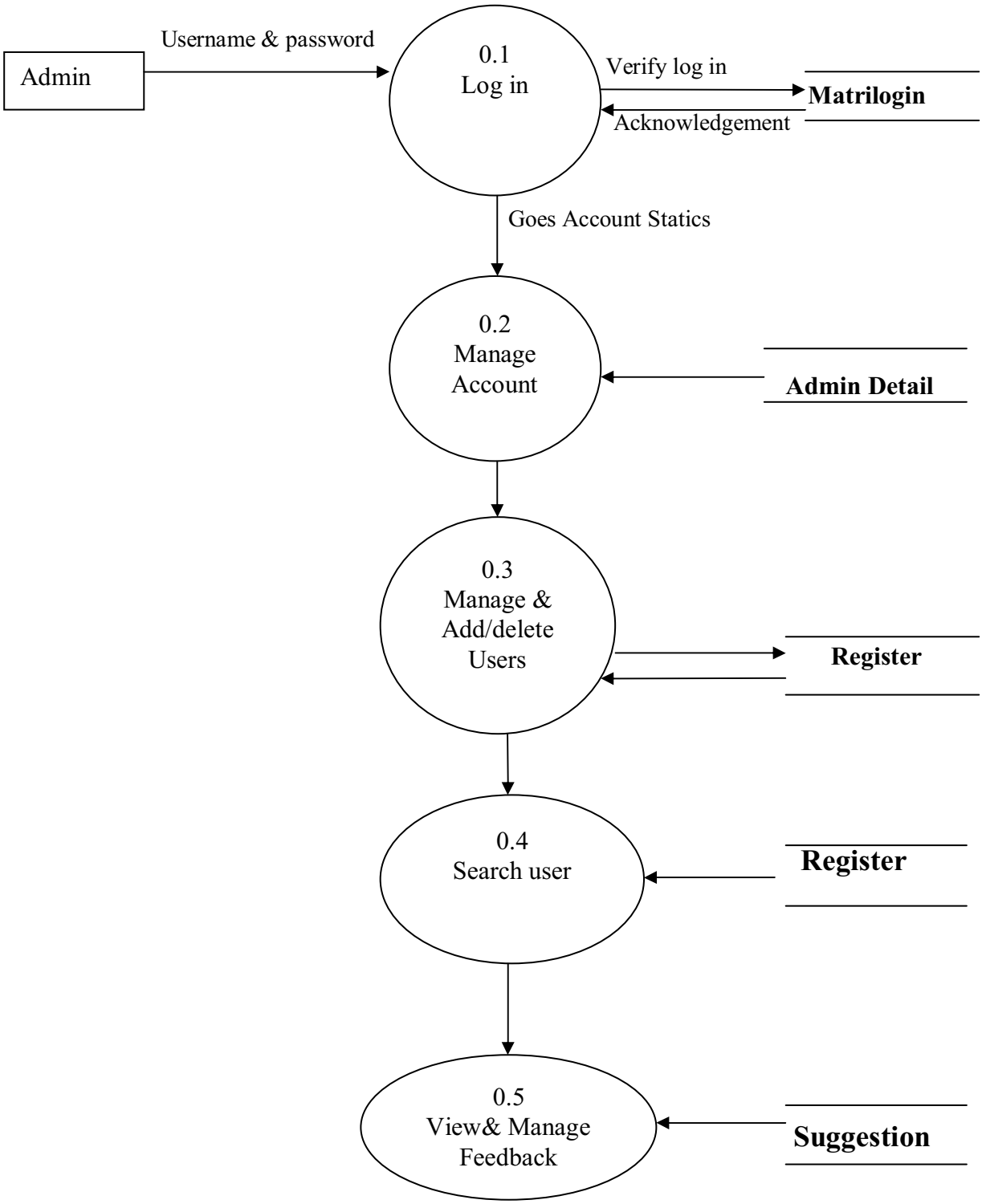
Context Level Diagram:



First Level Diagram for User:

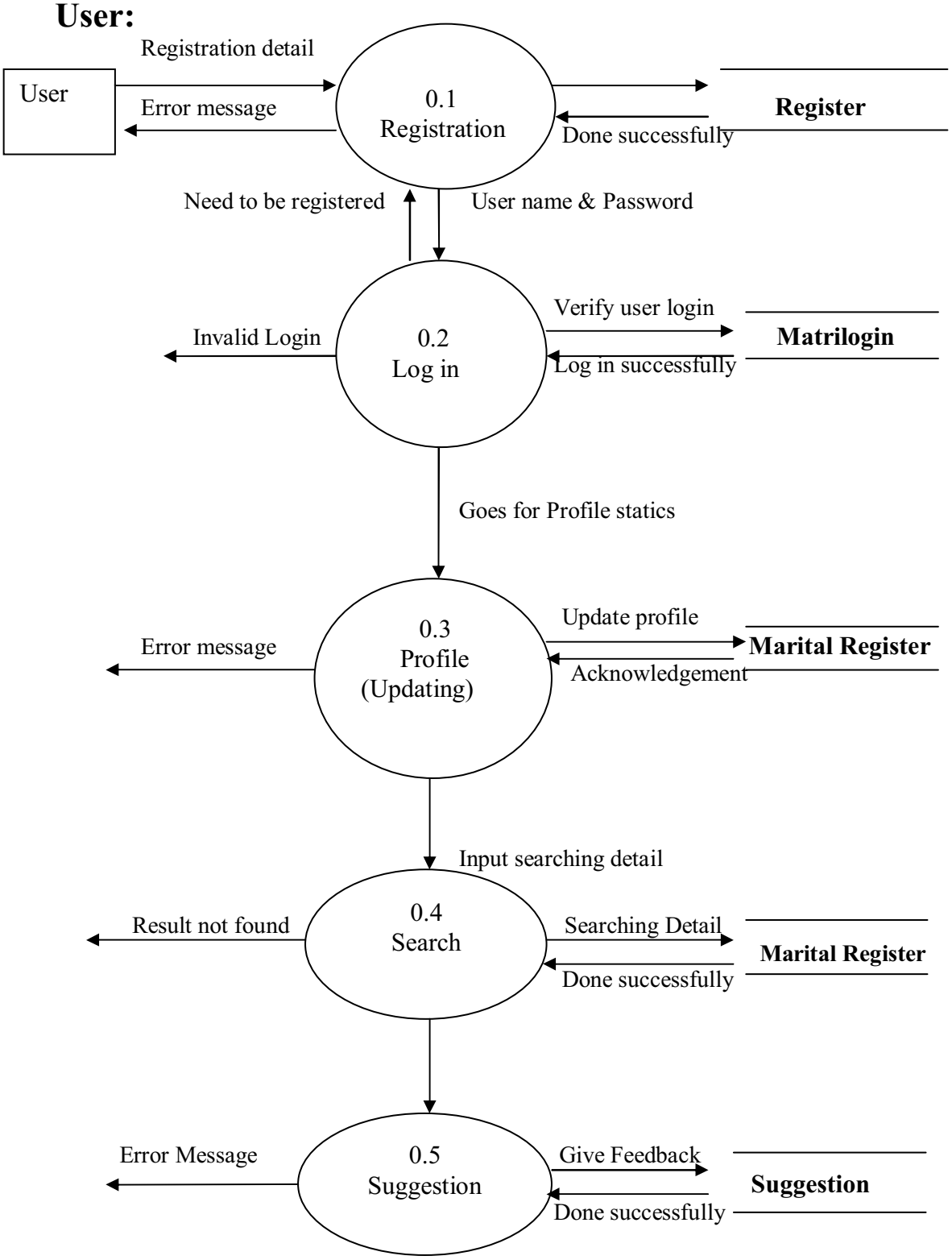


First Level Diagram of Admin



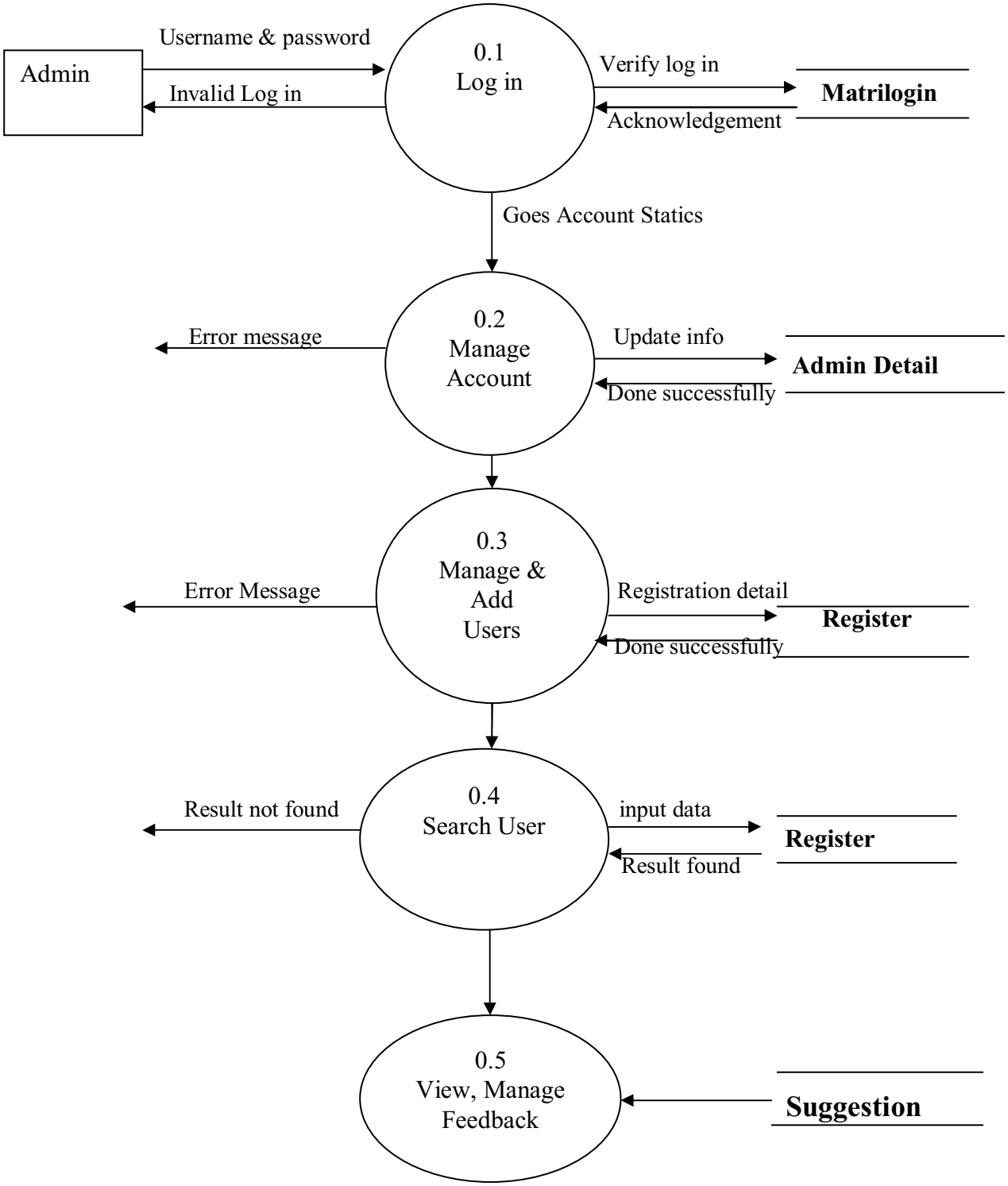
2nd level diagram:

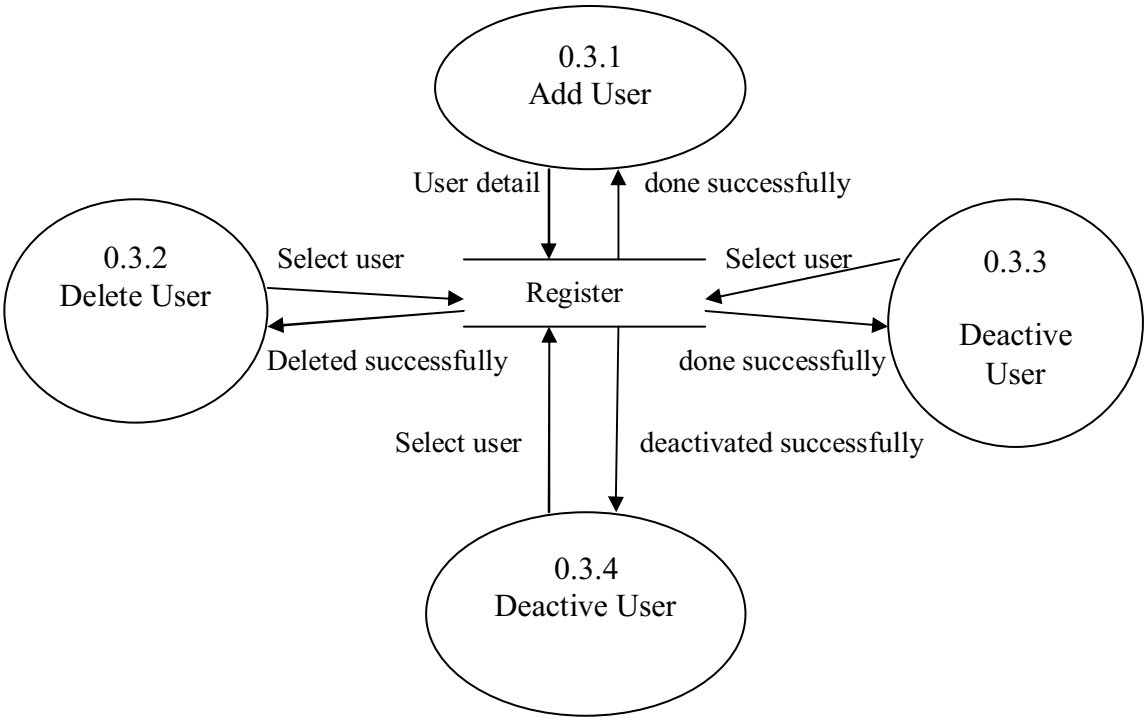
User:



2nd level diagram:

Admin:




0.3.1
Add User
User detail
done successfully
0.3.2
Delete User
Select user
Register
Select user
0.3.3
Deactive
User
Deleted successfully
done successfully
Select user
deactivated successfully
0.3.4
Deactive User

Data Dictionary:

List of tables:

Sr.No.	Table Name	Description
1	MaritalRegister	Information about the matrimonial users
2	matrilogin	Information regarding login information.
3	Register	Information about vastipatrak information
4	Suggestion	Information about user feedback & suggestions
5	Admin detail	Information about Admin

Table Structure:

1.Marital Register

Field	Comment	Data Type	Length	Constraints
SrNo	To uniquely identify user	Int	5	Foreign Key
Username	Name of User	Varchar	20	Not Null
Emailid	Emailid of User	Varchar	30	Not Null
Father Name	Father name of User	Varchar	20	Not Null
Gaam	Village of User	Varchar	20	Not Null
Gender	Gender	Varchar	5	Not Null
Date	Date	Varchar	10	Not Null
Year	Year	Varchar	10	Not Null
Month	month	Varchar	10	Not Null
Maritalstatus	User's status	Varchar	10	Not Null
Height	Enter height	Numeric	10	Not Null
Weight	Enter weight	Numeric	10	Not Null
Complexion	Complexion	Varchar	20	Not Null
image	Image will display	image	Max	Not Null

2.matrilogin

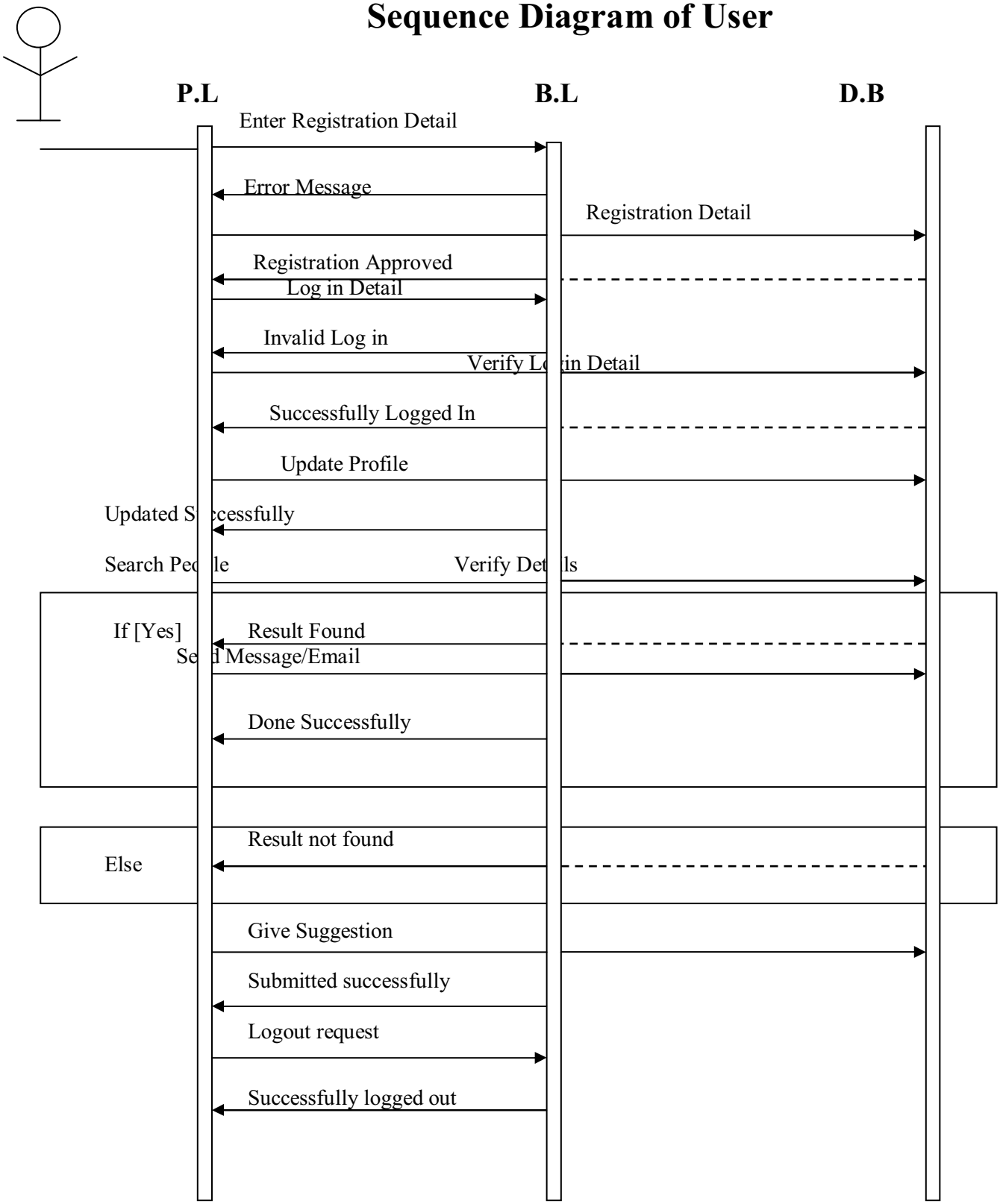
Field	Comment	Data Type	Length	Constraints
SrNo	To identify the User	Int	5	Foreign Key
Username	Username	Varchar	20	Not Null
Password	User's password	Varchar	20	Not Null
confirmpassword	User's password	Varchar	20	Not Null
securityQue	For security purpose	Varchar	50	Not Null
securityans	For security purpose	Varchar	50	Not Null

3.Register				
Field	Comment	Data Type	Length	Constraints
SrNo	To identify the User	Int	5	Primary Key
Firstname	Name of user	Varchar	20	Not Null
Middle name	Middlename	Varchar	20	Not Null
Last Name	Surname of user	Varchar	20	Not Null
Gender	Gender	Varchar	10	Not Null
Address	Address	Varchar	Max	Not Null
Nativeplace	Nativeplace	Varchar	50	Null
City	City	Varchar	20	Not Null
State	State	Varchar	20	Not Null
Country	Country	Varchar	20	Not Null
Zipcode	Enter zipcode	Int	6	Not Null
Phone	Enter phone	Int	10	Not Null
User Id	Enter Id for User	Varchar	30	Not Null
Email Id	User Email Id	Varchar	30	Not Null
Password	User Password	Varchar	20	Not Null
User type	Type of User	Varchar	20	Not Null

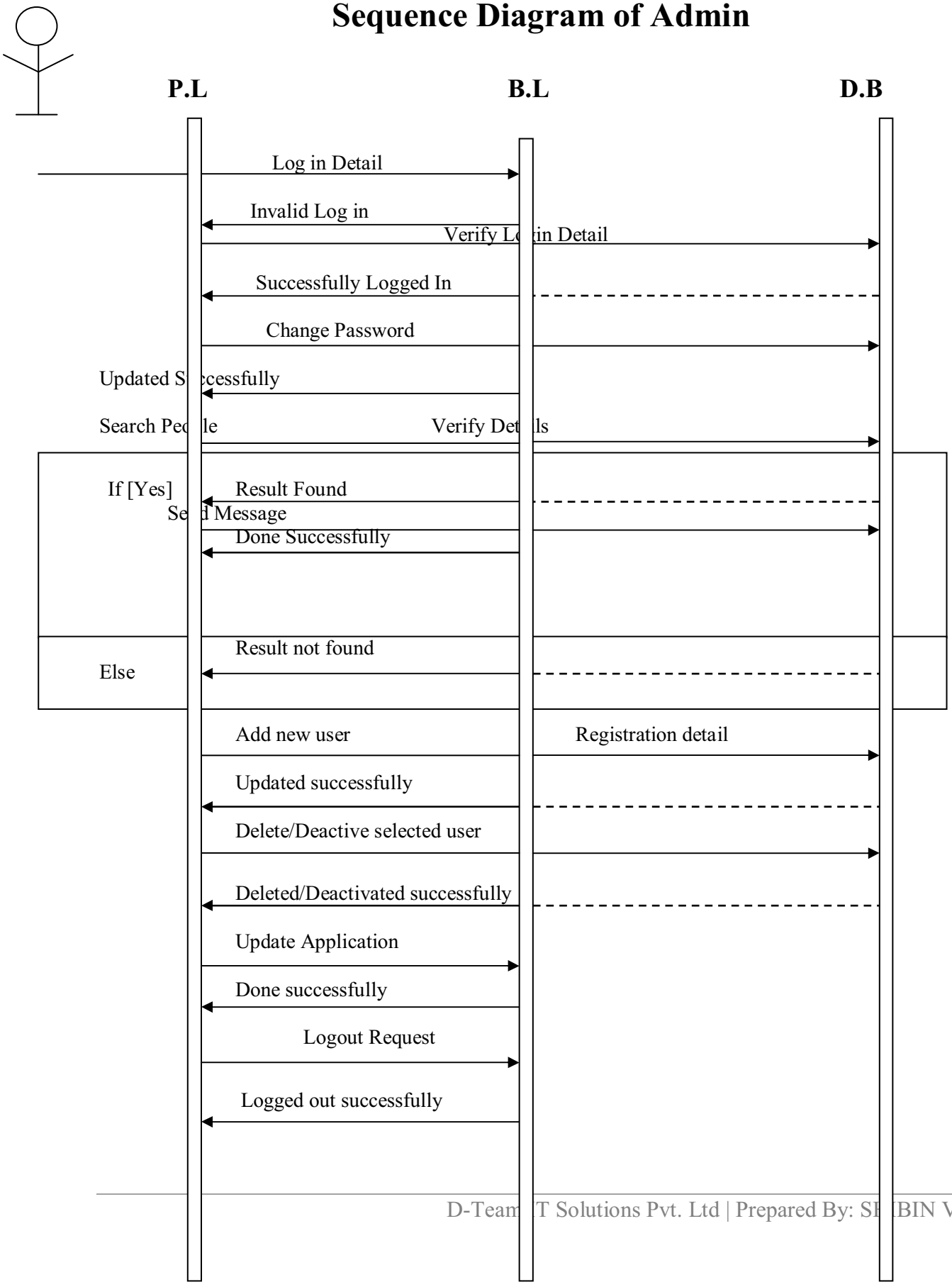
4.Suggestion				
Field	Comment	Data Type	Length	Constraints
Id	To identify suggestion	Int	5	Primary Key
Subject	Enter subject	Varchar	20	Not Null
Name	Name of user	Varchar	20	Not Null
Email	Email of user	Varchar	30	Not Null
Msg	Message of user	Varchar	100	Not Null

Object Oriented Diagram

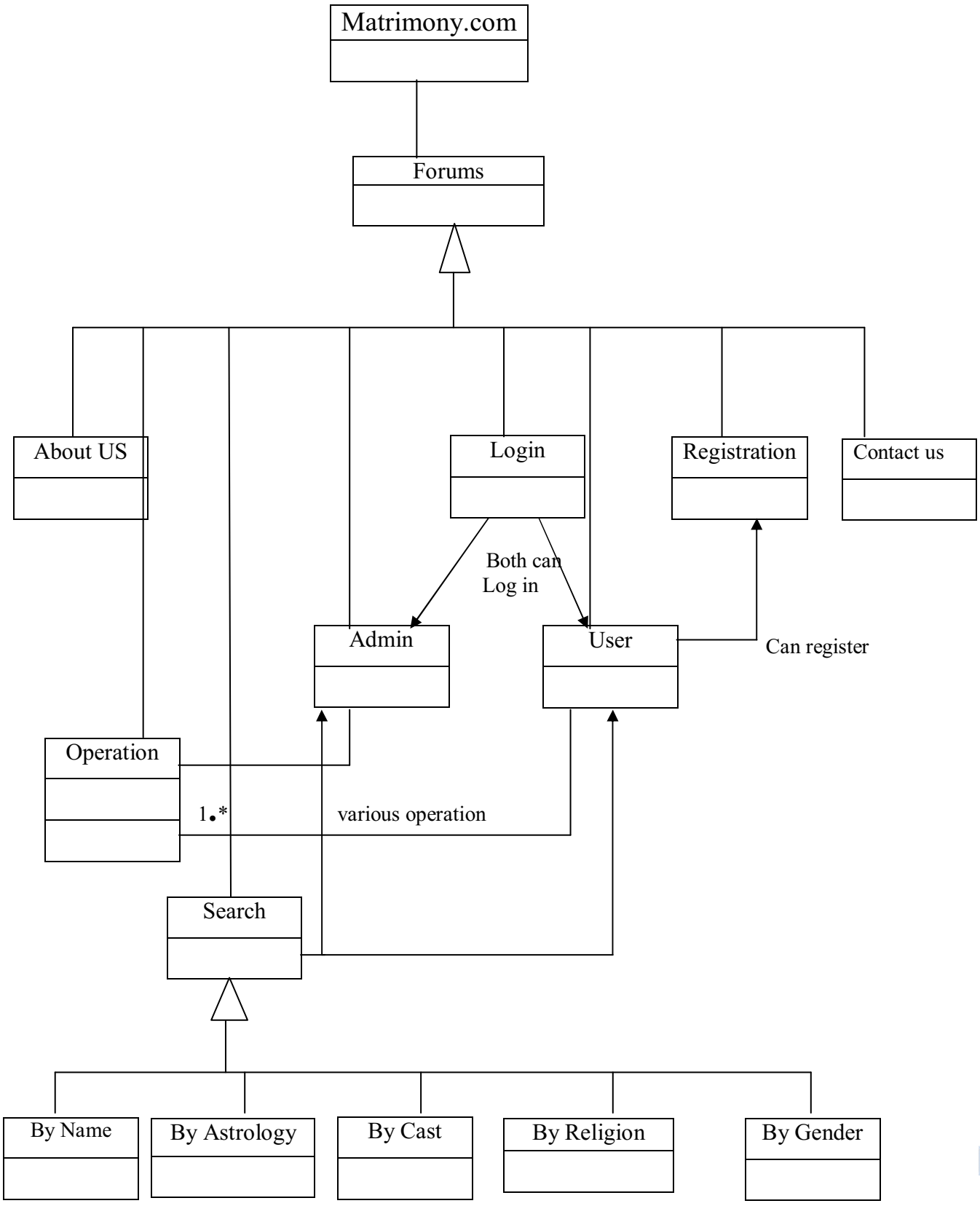
Sequence Diagram of User



Sequence Diagram of Admin

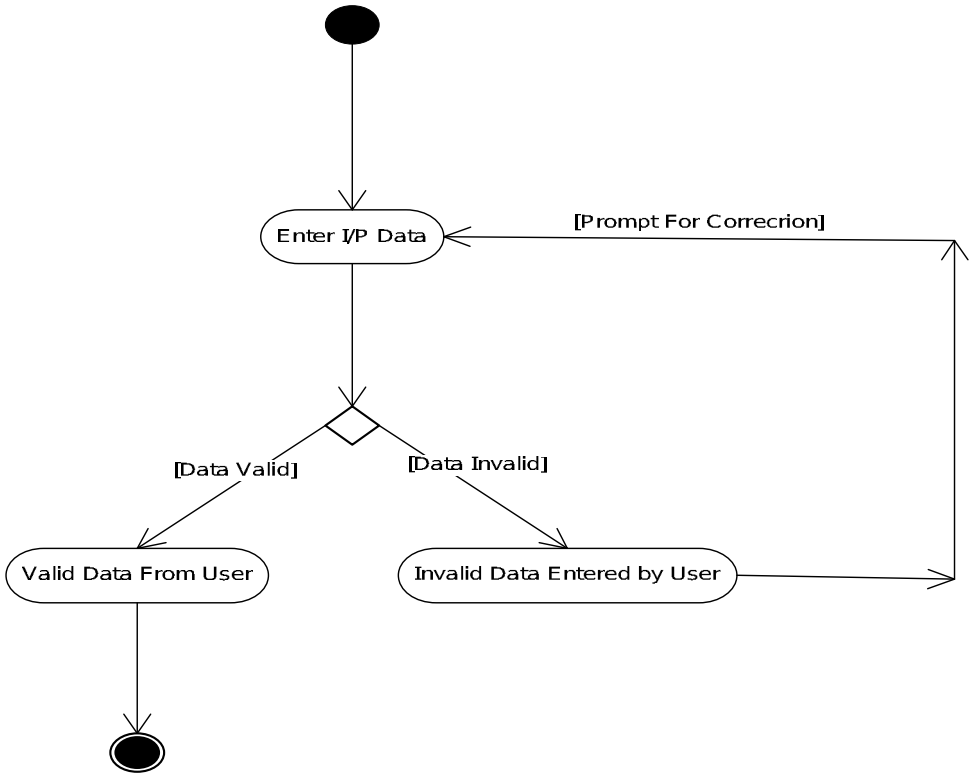


Class Diagram

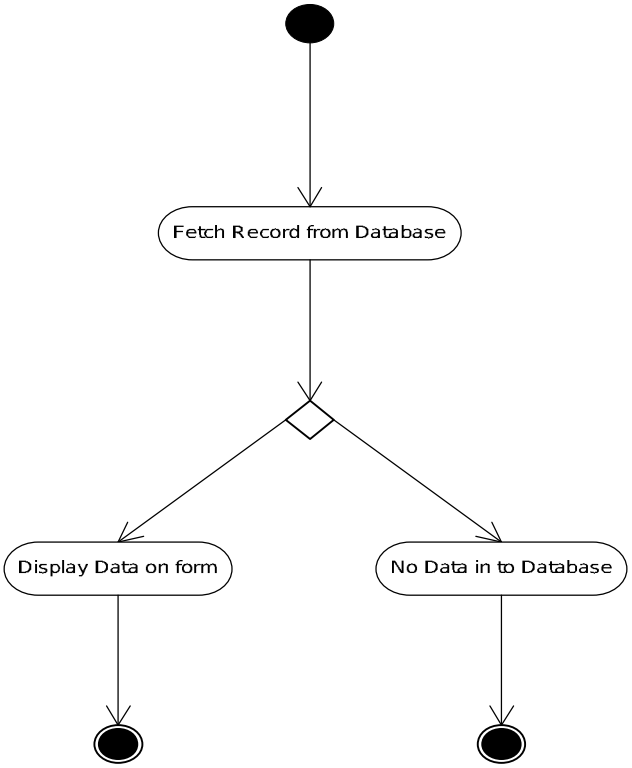


STATE DIAGRAMS

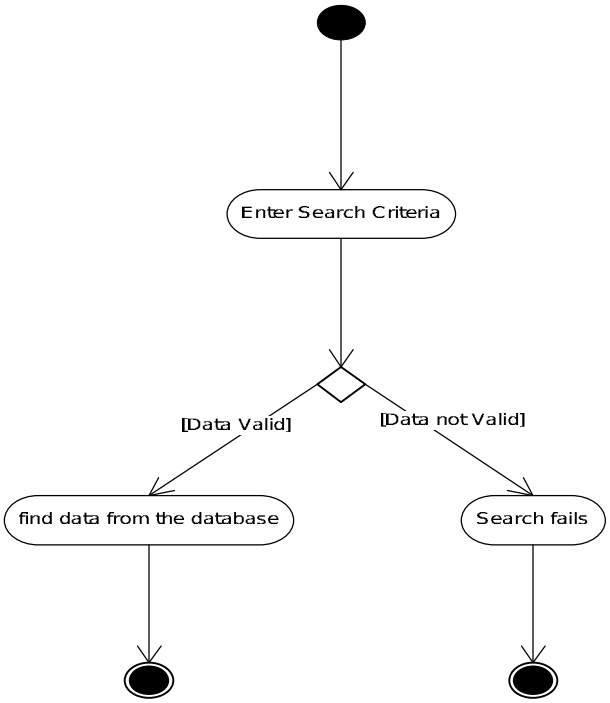
(1) Input validation:



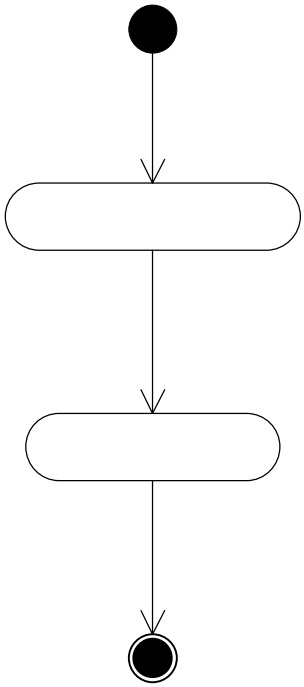
(2) Display records:



(3) Search records:



(4) Add records:



(5) Update records: