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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.2 PROJECT DETAIL

1.2.1 Project Definition

Matrimonial Web Application.

What is Matrimonial Web Application?

The main objective of Matrimonial Web Application is to provide Grooms and Brides with excellent matchmaking experience by exploring the opportunities and resources to meet true potential partner. Keeping our objective in mind, we have created a world renowned online matchmaking services that will touch the souls of millions of people all over the globe.

The purposes of the Matrimonial Web Application are:

- The main purpose of this application is to facilitate matchmaking business by applying the information in the field.
- It helps the user by providing profiles of perspective "Bride" or "Groom" and other information regarding them online.
- User can get information regarding their dream life partner at his/her home at his/her convenience.
- This application also provides a search utility which helps those users who have a certain criteria of qualities in mind to make online matrimonial easier.

• Since internet is a pivot for modern business, our project which is based on internet paves a path for modernization in trade.

Matrimonial Web Application will allow a new user to register and after successfully registration user can get email confirmation, after completing registration users profile will be visible to other users.

Matrimonial website which will provide platform to a lot of Bride/Groom for finding perfect match. There are different sectors like Registration, Partner, Search, etc. So the Bride/Groom can get their interest for find their partner. Bride/Groom can directly search Partner according to their required criteria. The Bride/Groom can use match By Email functionality so he/she can get directly E-mail alert for the match which fulfill their required criteria.

For This Application, we will provide following capabilities:

- (1) Admin Module.
- (2) User Registration Module
- (3) Image Uploading module
- (4) Creating album
- (5) Sending Express Interest
- (6) Sending Personal messages
- (7) Marriage Loan
- (8) Paid Membership
- (9) Search Module.
- (10) Quick Tour.
- (11) Directory.

Considering the security and privacy aspects, Matrimonial Web Application will use HTTPS protocol (A version of the HTTP protocol that includes data encryption for security.)

The application will have to be completed using Visual Studio 2005 and SQL Server 2005 with help of other office productivity tools such as (Microsoft Front page 2003, Microsoft Visio 2003, Microsoft Project 2003 etc.)

The application testing criteria and installation requirements will be part of the detailed application architecture document.

1.2.2 About Project

Project profile

Company Name : FUSION INFORMATICS PVT. LTD.

Website : www.fusioninformatics.com

Project Title : Matrimonial Web Application.

Objective Of System : Matrimonial Web Application will allow a new user to register

and after successfully registration user can get email

confirmation, after completing registration users profile will be

visible to other users.

Operating Systems : Microsoft Windows XP Professional With SP2

Hardware Requirement: Pentium 90 MHZ or Faster and 96 MB Ram (Client)

Pentium 133 MHZ or Faster and 128 Ram (Server)

Software Requirement : Microsoft Visual Studio .Net

Front End : Microsoft Visual Studio Asp.Net

Back End : Microsoft SQL Server

Others : • Microsoft Visio

• .Net Framework

Guided By : Director: Mr. Dhaval Shah

1.3 PURPOSE

Matrimonial website which will provide platform to a lot of Bride/Groom for finding perfect match. There are different sectors like Registration, Partner, Search, etc. So the Bride/Groom can get their interest for find their partner. Bride/Groom can directly search Partner according to their required criteria. The Bride/Groom can use match By Email functionality so he/she can get directly E-mail alert for the match which fulfill their required criteria.

The purposes of the Matrimonial Web Application are:

- The main purpose of this application is to facilitate matchmaking business by applying the information in the field.
- It helps the user by providing profiles of perspective "Bride" and "Groom" and other information regarding them online.
- User can get information regarding their dream life partner at his/her home at his/her convenience.
- This application also provides a search utility which helps those users who have a certain criteria of qualities in mind to make online matrimonial easier.
- Since internet is a pivot for modern business, our project which is based on internet paves a path for modernization in trade.

1.4 SCOPE

- Matrimonial website which will provide platform to a lot of Bride/Groom for finding perfect match.
- There are different sectors like Registration, Partner, Search, etc. So the Bride/Groom can get their interest for find their partner. Bride/Groom can directly search Partner according to their required criteria.
- The Bride/Groom can use match By Email functionality so he/she can get directly E-mail alert for the match which fulfill their required criteria.

1.5 OBJECTIVE

What is Matrimonial Web Application?

The main objective of Matrimonial Web Application is to provide Grooms and Brides with excellent matchmaking experience by exploring the opportunities and resources to meet true potential partner. Keeping our objective in mind, we have created a world renowned online matchmaking services that will touch the souls of millions of people all over the globe.

What are the purposes of Matrimonial Web Application?

The purposes of the Matrimonial Web Application are:

- The main purpose of this application is to facilitate matchmaking business by applying the information in the field.
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1.6 TECHNOLOGY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Operating System	Window-xp
Technology	.Net 2005 with 2.0 architecture
Language	Asp.net
Database	MS-SQL 2005 server

Table 1.1 Technology and OS

1.6.1 The .net framework

A frame work is commonly though of as a set of class libraries that aid in the development of applications. The .net framework is more than just a set of classes. The .net framework is targeted by compliers using a wide variety of applications. Including everything from small components that run on handheld devices to large Microsoft ASP.ET application that span web farms, where multiple web serves act together to improve the performance fault tolerance of a web site. The .NET framework is responsible for providing a basic platform that these applications can share. This basic platform includes a runtimes set of services that oversee the execution of applications. A key responsibility of the runtime is to manage execution so that software written by different programming languages uses classes and other types safely.

1.6.2 Microsoft .net framework architecture

Microsoft's .NET Framework is comprised of two main components - the Common Language Runtime (CLR) and the .NET Framework class libraries. The CLR is the real foundation of the .NET Framework. It is the execution engine for all .NET applications. Every target computer requires the CLR to successfully run a .NET application that uses the .NET Framework. The main features of CLR include:

- Automatic Memory Management
- Thread Management
- Code Compilation & Execution
- Code Verification
- High level of security
- Remoting
- Structured Exception Handling
- Interoperability between Managed and Unmanaged code.

Integration with Microsoft Office System

All .NET applications are compiled into Intermediate Language code (MSIL). When executed on the CLR, MSIL is converted into native machine code specific to the operating platform. This process is done by a Just in Time (JIT) compiler. The code executed by the CLR is called as Managed Code. This code is type safe and thoroughly checked by the CLR before being deployed. The .NET runtime also provides a facility to incorporate existing COM components and DLL's into a .NET application. Code that is not controlled by the CLR is called Unmanaged Code.

The .NET Framework is further comprised of Common Type System (CTS) and Common Language Specification (CLS). The CTS defines the common data types used by .NET programming languages. The CTS tells you how to represent characters and numbers in a program. The CLS represents the guidelines defined by for the .NET Framework. These specifications are normally used by the compiler developers and are available for all languages, which target the .NET Framework.

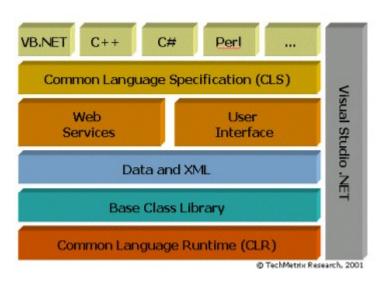


Fig 1.1 .Net architecture

1.6.3 Common Language Specification

To fully interact with other objects regardless of the language they were implemented in, objects must expose to callers only those features that are common to all the languages they must interoperate with. For this reason, the Common Language Specification (CLS), which is a set of basic language features needed by many applications, has been defined. The CLS rules define a subset of the Common Type System; that is, all the rules that apply to the common type system apply to the CLS, except where stricter rules are defined in the CLS. The CLS helps enhance and ensure language interoperability by defining a set of features that developer can rely on to be available in a wide variety of languages. The CLS also establishes requirements for CLS compliance; these help you determine whether your managed code conforms to the CLS and to what extent a given tool supports the development of managed code that uses CLS features.

If your component uses only CLS features in the API that it exposes to other code (including derived classes), the component is guaranteed to be accessible from any programming language that supports the CLS. Components that adhere to the CLS rules and use only the features included in the CLS are said to be CLS-compliant components.

The CLS was designed to be large enough to include the language constructs that are commonly needed by developers, yet small enough that most languages are able to support it. In addition, any language constructs that makes it impossible to rapidly verify the type safety of code was excluded from the CLS so that all CLS-compliant languages can produce verifiable code if they choose to do so

1.6.4 Common Language Runtime

The Common Language Runtime (CLR) is the virtual machine component of Microsoft's .NET initiative. It is Microsoft's implementation of the Common Language Infrastructure (CLI) standard, which defines an execution environment for program code. The CLR runs a form of byte code called the Microsoft Intermediate Language (MSIL), Microsoft's implementation of the Common Intermediate Language.

Developers using the CLR write code in a high level language such as C# or VB.Net. At compile-time, a .NET compiler converts such code into MSIL (Microsoft Intermediate Language) code. At runtime, the CLR's just-in-time compiler (JIT compiler) converts the MSIL code into code native to the operating system. Alternatively, the MSIL code can be compiled to native code in a separate step prior to runtime. This speeds up all later runs of the software as the MSIL-to-native compilation is no longer necessary.

Although some other implementations of the Common Language Infrastructure run on non-Windows operating systems, the CLR runs on Microsoft Windows operating systems.

The virtual machine aspect of the CLR allows programmers to ignore many details of the specific CPU that will execute the program. The CLR also provides other important services, including the following:

- Memory management
- Thread management
- Exception handling
- Garbage collection
- Security

1.6.5 Introduction to ASP.NET

Although so Microsoft Visual Basic.NET is a powerful but simple language aimed primarily at developers creating web applications for the Microsoft .NET platform. It inherits many of the best features of C++ and Microsoft Visual Basic, but with some of the inconsistencies and anachronisms removed, resulting in cleaner and logical language. VB also contains a variety of useful new innovations that accelerate application development, especially when used in conjunction with Microsoft Visual Studio .NET.

The Common Language Runtime provides the services that are needed for executing any application that's developed with one of the .NET languages. This is possible because all of the .NET languages compile to a common Intermediate Language. The CLR also provides the common type system that defines that data types that are used by all the .Net languages. That way, you can use same data types regardless of what.NET language you're using to develop your application.plementations.

ASP.NET: Microsoft, realizing that ASP does posses some significant shortcomings, developed ASP.net. ASP.net is a set of components that provide developers with a framework with which to implement complex functionality. Two of the major improvements of ASP.net over traditional ASP are scalability and availability. ASP.net is scalable in that it provides state services that can be utilized to manage session variables across multiple web services in a server farm. Additionally, ASP.net possesses a high performance process model that can detect application failures and recover from them. We use the fundamentals of programming with VB using Visual Studio .NET and .NET framework.

The project is the starting point for authoring applications, components & services in Visual Studio.NET 2005.It eats as a container that manages your source code, data connections & references. A project is organized as part of a solution, which can contain multiple projects that are independent of each other. C# project file has .asproj extension where as solution file has .sln extension.

In order to write code against an external component, your project must first contain a reference to it. A reference can be made to the following types of component.

- (1) .NET class libraries or assemblies
- (2) COM components
- (3) Other class libraries of projects in the same solution
- (4) XML web services

Features of ASP.NET:

- (1) Component Infrastructure.
- (2) Language Integration.
- (3) Internet Interoperation.
- (4) Simple Development.
- (5) Simple Deployment.
- (6) Reliability.
- (7) Security

1.6.6 Introduction to Micro Soft SQL Server

Microsoft SQL Server enhances the performance, reliability, and scalability provided by earlier releases of SQL Server by making the processes of developing applications, managing systems, and replicating data easier than ever.

All of data processing is involved with the operations of storing and retrieving data. A database, such as Microsoft SQL Server, is designed as the central repository for all the data of an organization. The crucial nature of data to any organization underlines the importance of the method used to store it and enable its later retrieval.

Microsoft SQL Server uses features similar to those found in other databases and some features that are unique. Most of these additional features are made possible by SQL Server's tight integration with the Windows NT operating system. SQL Server contains the data storage options and the capability to store and process the same volume of data as a mainframe or minicomputer.

Like most mainframe or minicomputer databases, SQL Server is a Database that has seen an evolution from its introduction in the mid-1960s until today. Microsoft's SQL Server is founded in the mature and powerful relational model, currently the preferred model for data storage and retrieval.

Unlike mainframe and minicomputer databases, a server database is accessed by users-- called clients--from other computer systems rather than from input/output devices, such as terminals. Mechanisms must be in place for SQL Server to solve problems that arise from the access of data from perhaps Hundreds of computer systems, each of which can process portions of the database independently from the data on the server. Within the framework of a client/server database, a server database also requires integration with communication components of the server in order to enable connections with client systems.

SQL server also contains many of the front-end tools of PC databases that traditionally haven't been available as part of either mainframe or minicomputer databases. In addition to using a dialect of Structured Query Language (SQL), GUI applications can be used fro the storage, retrieval, and administration of the database.

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ABOUT THE SYSTEM	
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2.1 ABOUT MATRIMONIAL WEB APPLICATION

The main objective of Matrimonial Web Application is to provide Grooms and Brides with excellent matchmaking experience by exploring the opportunities and resources to meet true potential partner. Keeping our objective in mind, we have created a world renowned online matchmaking services that will touch the souls of millions of people all over the globe.

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Matrimonial website which will provide platform to a lot of Bride/Groom for finding perfect match. There are different sectors like Registration, Partner, Search, etc. So the Bride/Groom can get their interest for find their partner. Bride/Groom can directly search Partner according to their required criteria. The Bride/Groom can use match By Email functionality so he/she can get directly E-mail alert for the match which fulfill their required criteria.

For This Application, we will provide following capabilities:

(a) Admin Module.

The main functions of admin of are as mentioned below.

- 1) Login
- 2) Report generation
 - Report of all members
 - Report of free members and paid members
 - User management
- 3) Logout

(b) User Registration Module.

In this module when user fill-ups first three registration form user will get a member id and will also get conformation message on his/her Email id.

After getting member id user will use his/her member id to login, and user can modify his/her profile, fill-up remaining form of registration, image upload, create album.

(c) Image Uploading module.

User can change his/her photo, Image uploading is done after registration only, so user must have member id for image uploading.

(d) Creating album.

User can create album.

(e) Search Module.

This five types of search available for user..

- Advance Search,
- Quick Search,
- Search by City,
- Search by Id,
- Search by Profession,

(f) Sending Express Interest.

Here after searching the profile user can send a express interest to a profile of his liking .The messages here will be pre-defined here .

(g) Sending Personal messages.

Here after searching the profile user can send a Personal Message to a profile of his liking .For this functionality user must be a paid member.

(h) Marriage Loan.

Here user can apply for marriage loan .For this to happen user have to fill up the form for loan specifying his need for loan and loan amount .

(i) Paid Membership.

Some of the facilities can only be done by only paid members .And they are like Send a personal message ,viewing album of user, viewing contact information.

(j) Profile Management Module.

After login user will be redirected to the page containing his information. User can edit ,update and delete the profile if no longer he wants to retain it.

(k) Quick Tour.

This is a module that contains the flow of the website .Here user can have a idea how he can commit himself in the website.

(l) Directory.

This is a module that contains the details like hotels, beauticians. Here user can have best options for appropriate category to chose among them.

2.2 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility study is a process to check possibilities of system development. It is a method to check various different requirements and availability of financial & technical resources.

Before starting the process various parameters must be checked like:

- Estimated finance is there or not?
- The man power to operate the system is there or not?
- The man power is trained or not?

All the above conditions must be satisfied to start the project. This is why in depth analysis of feasibility is carried out.

There are three different ways feasibility can be tested

- 1) Economical Feasibility
- 2) Technical Feasibility
- 3) Operational Feasibility.

2.2.1 Economical Feasibility:

In economical feasibility, analysis of the cost of the system is carried out. The system should be only developed if it is going to give returned the current manual system user can get the price only by purchasing the newspapers. In addition if he/she wants to see archives of particular equity then he has to refer to all the old newspapers. For research reports he has to buy another magazine. So Instead of buying no of magazines user has to just go online and with a single click he can get whatever information he wants. So our project of online share news passes the test of economical feasibility.

2.2.2 Technical Feasibility:

It is basically used to see existing computer, hardware and software etc, weather it is sufficient or additional equipments are required? Minimum System Requirement is such that it can be affordable by of the user who is having computer. All the user requires is compatible browser and .net framework installed so our system is fully technical feasible.

2.2.3 Operational Feasibility:

Once the system is designed there must be trained and expert operator. If there are not trained they should given training according to the needs of the system.

From the user's perspective our system fully operational feasible as it just requires some knowledge of computer. Operators only need add daily prices of various equities and there are enough validations available so operator does not require any special technical knowledge. So our system also passes the test of operational feasibility.

2.3 SOFTWARE MATRICES

2.3.1 Estimation:-

In Web engineering, the metrics have three goals:

- 1 To provide the indication of the quality from the technical point of view.
- 2 To provide the basis for effort estimation.
- 3 To provide an indication of the success from the business point of view.

2.3.2 Application Authoring And Design Tool :-

Suggested measure	Description			
Structuring effort	Time to structure Web App and/or device architecture.			
Interlinking effort	Time to interlink pages to build the Apps.			
Interfacing planning	Time taken to plan Web Application Interface.			
Interface building	Time taken to implement Web Application interface.			
Link-testing effort	Time taken to test all links in Web Application			
Media-testing effort	Time taken to test all media in Web Application.			
Total effort	Structuring effort + Interlinking effort + Interface Planning + Interface Building			

PAGE AUTHORING

Text effort Time taken to author or reuse text in

Page.

Page-linking effort Time taken to author links in page.

Time taken to structure page.

Total page effort Text effort + Page-linking effort

+ Page structuring effort

MEDIA AUTHORING

Media Effort Time taken to author or re-use media

files.

Media-digitizing effect Time taken to digitize media.

Total Media Effort Media-digitizing effort.

PROGRAM AUTHORING

Programming effort Time taken to author HTML,

PHP or language implementations.

Re-use effort Time to reuse / modify existing.

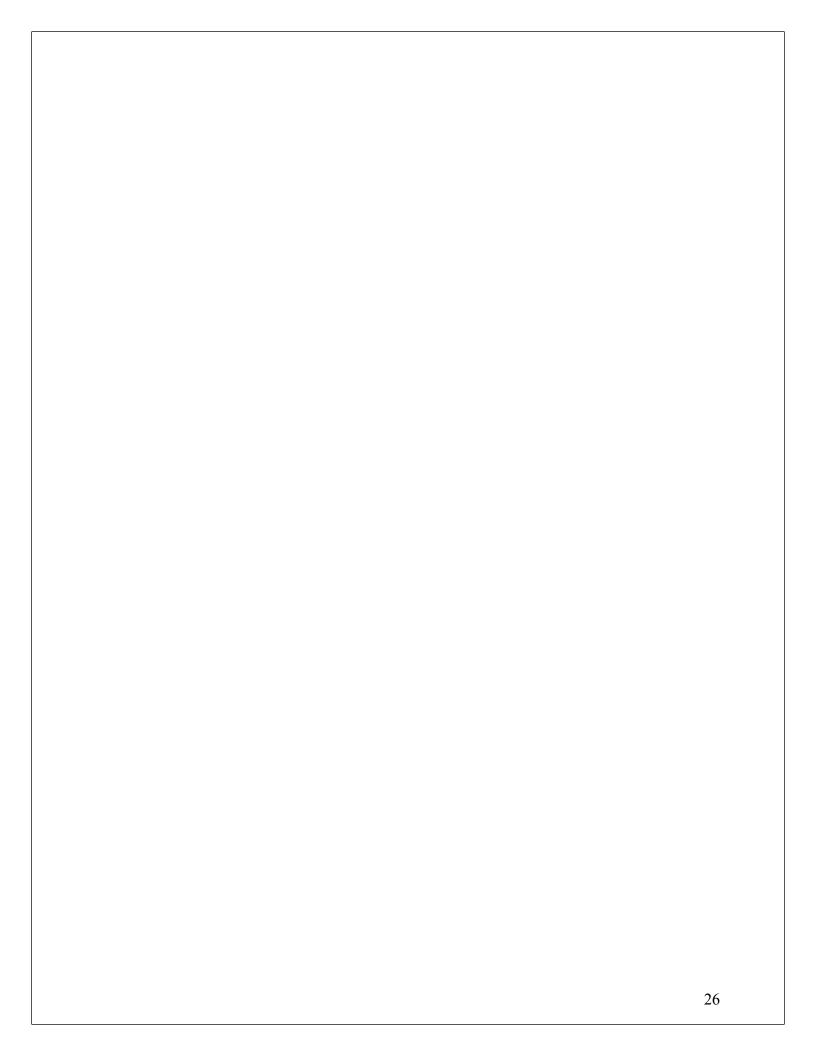
2.3.3 Calculation:-

Structuring effort	6-PDay		
Interfacing planning	3-PDay		
Interlinking effort	3-PDay		
Interface Building	6-PDay		
Link-testing effort	3-PDay		
Media-testing effort	3-PDay		
Total Effort	(6+3+3+6+3+3)=24-PDay		
Text Effort	6-PDay		
Page-linking effort	4-PDay		
Page structuring effort	6-PDay		
Total Page Effort	(6+4+6)days=16-PDay		
Programming Effort	40-PDay		
Reuse effort	10-PDay		

Chapter 3

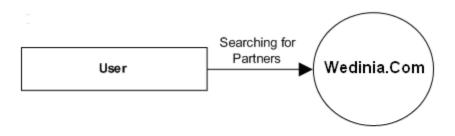
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			24

3.1 E-R DIAGRAM	
	25



3.2 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

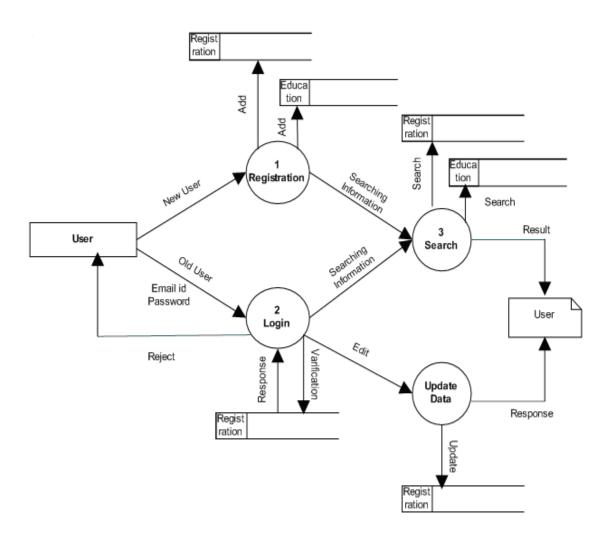
3.2.1 Level 0



Context Diagram

3.2.2 Level 1

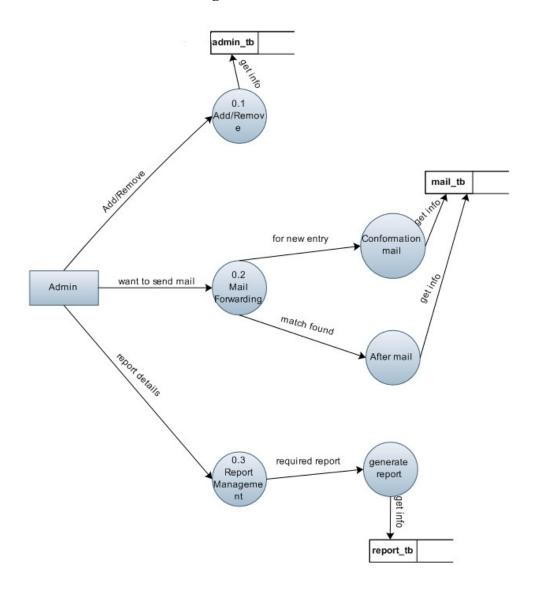
3.2.2 1 Data Flow Diagram For User



Level 1: Data Flow Diagram

3.2.3 Level 1

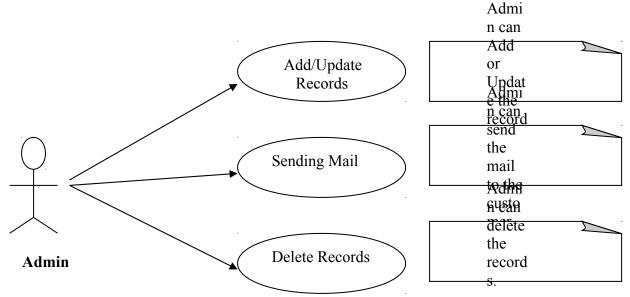
3.2.2 1 Data Flow Diagram For Admin



ADMIN DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

3.3 USE CASE DIAGRAM

3.3.1_ Admin Use Case :-



1.0 Use case Name

Admin

1.1 Basic Flow

Admin starts this use case. It provides the capability for the admin to verify different procedures. He can perform various types of operations like edit, update, delete, sending the mail etc.

2.0 Flow of Events

2.1 Basic Flow

Admin perform the four main activity like store the information of the customer, sending the mail to the customer, searching for perfect matching etc.

Customer Information:-

The admin maintain the information about the customer in the database whenever he/she fill up the form.

Sending the mail:-

The admin will send the email to the customer according to its requirement for male/female. He will also send the mail if any new thing is introduce in our system.

Add/Update/Delete records:-

The admin can add, update or delete the records in the database.

2.2 Alternate Flows

2.2.1 Invalid Password

An invalid password is entered. The user can re-enter a password or terminate the use case.

2.2.2 Invalid Username:

The system informs the user that the username is invalid. The user can re-enter the username or terminate the use case.

3.0 Special Requirements

There are no special requirements for this use case.

4.0 Preconditions

There are no special requirements for this use case.

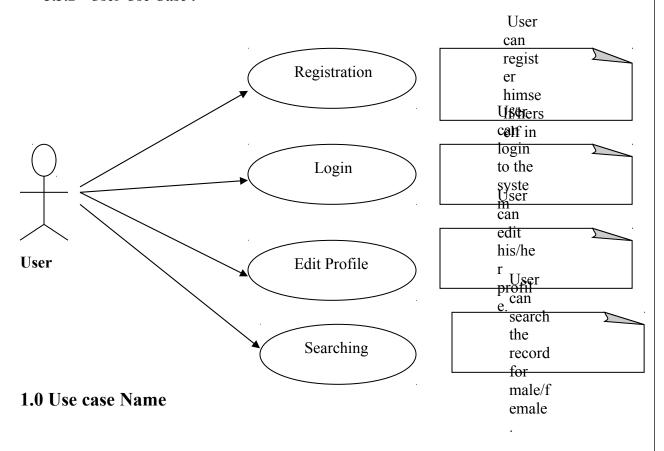
5.0 Post Conditions

There are no post conditions.

6.0 Extension Points

There are no extension points.

3.3.2 User Use Case:-



User.

1.1 Brief Description

User can perform several operations on the system like registration, login. He or she can also edit his or her profile, searching facility is also there.

2.0 Flow of Events

2.1 Basic Flow

User can perform mainly four activities.

Registration:-

Before using this system the user must have to register in the system. He have to fill up the form and enter his/her profile in the database.

Login:-

The existing users are giving his/her userid & password to access their accounts. If they are successfully login then they can edit or update their accounts.

Edit profile:-

The user can also edit his/her personal profile in the system but first he/she have to login in the system.

2.2 Alternate Flows

2.2.1 Invalid Password

An invalid password is entered. The user can re-enter a password or terminate the use case.

2.2.2 Invalid Username:

The system informs the user that the username is invalid. The user can re-enter the username or terminate the use case.

3.0 Special Requirements

The user must be first login to access his accounts.

4.0 Preconditions

The user must be first login to access his accounts.

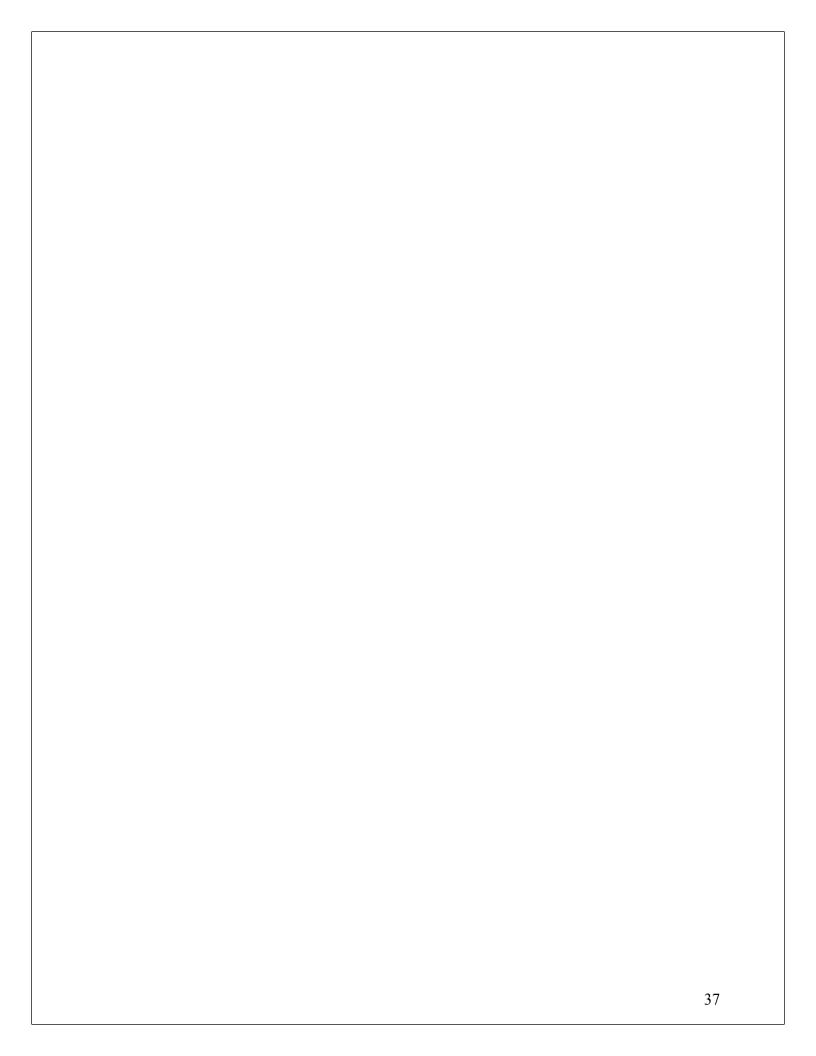
5.0 Post Conditions

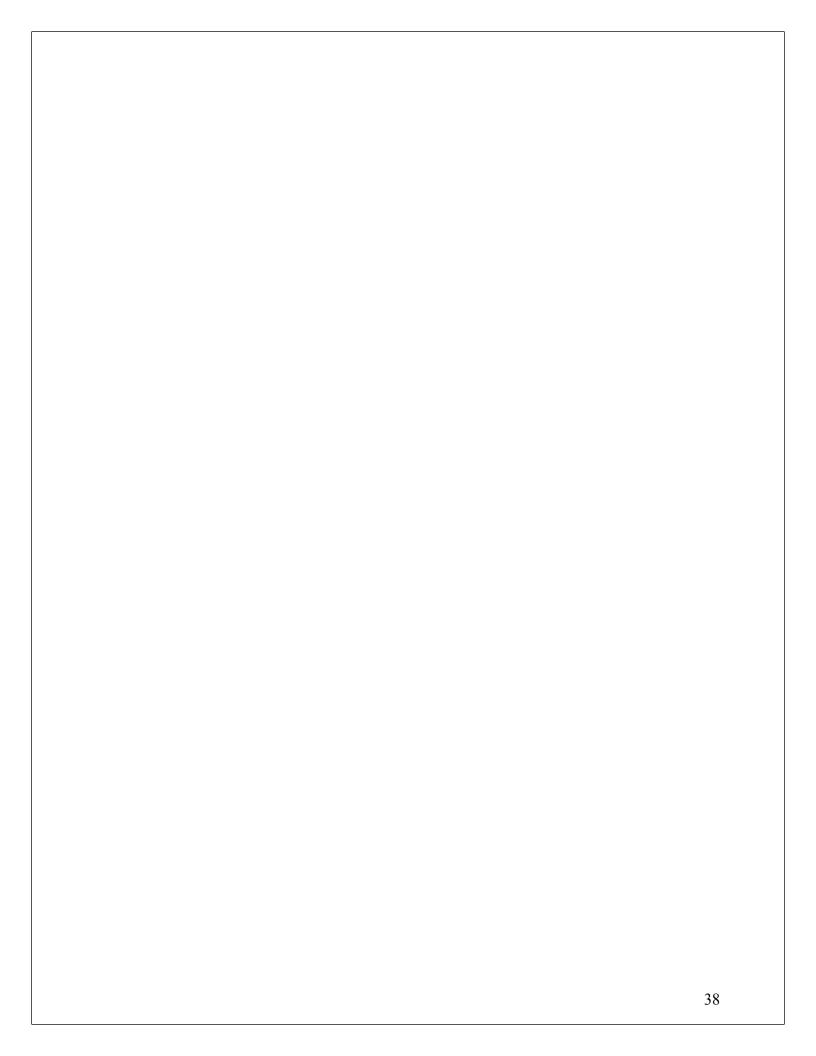
There are no post conditions.

6.0 Extension Points

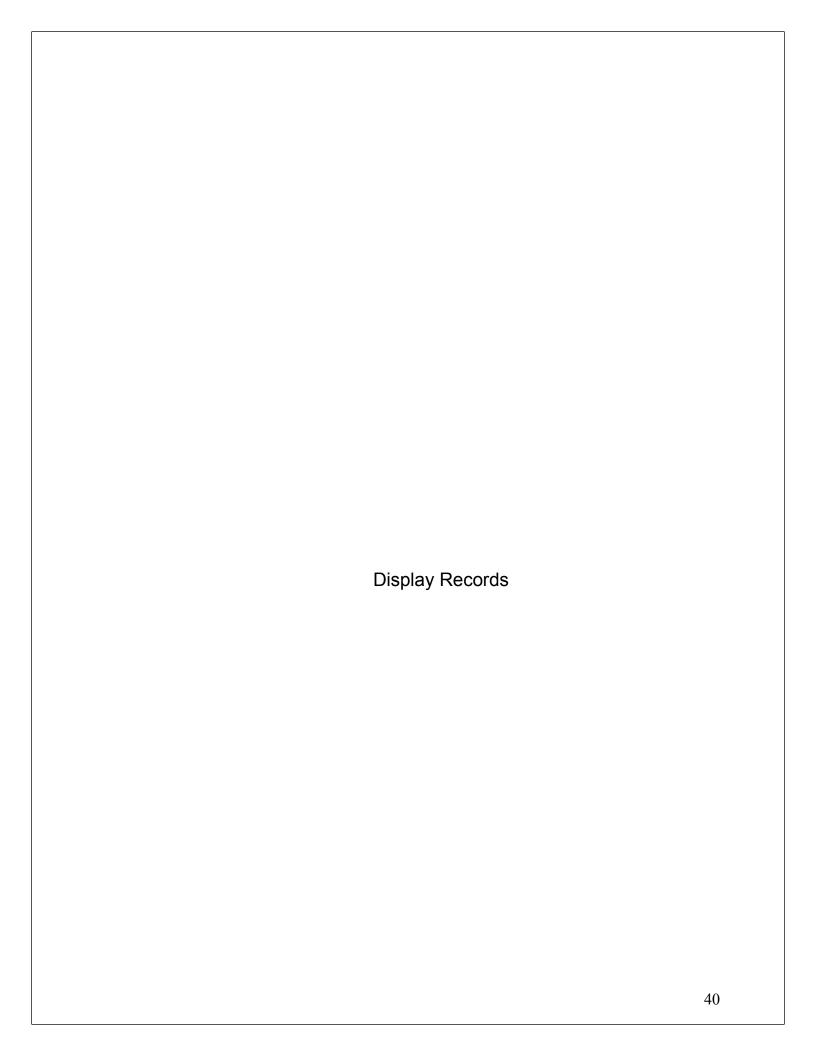
There are no extension points.

3.4 SEQUENCE	DIAGRAM		
			36

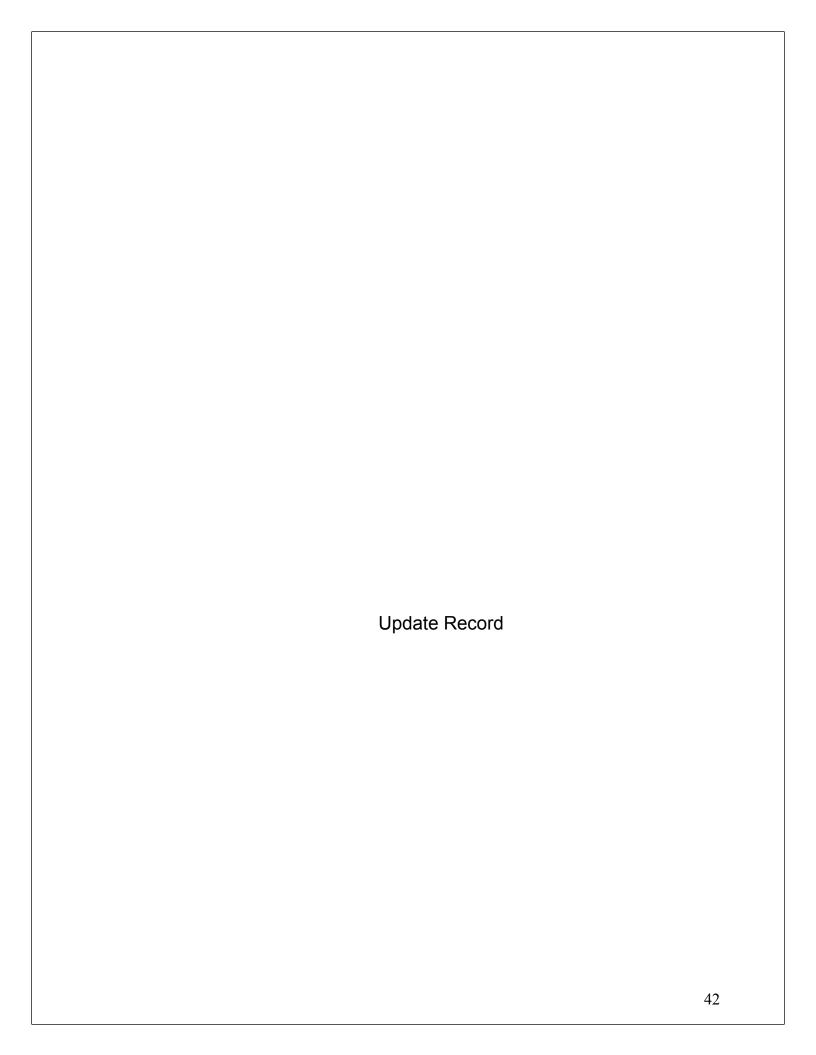




3.5 ACTIVIT	V DIACRAI	M	
3.5 AC11V11	Y DIAGRA	<u>VI</u>	
		I/P Validation	

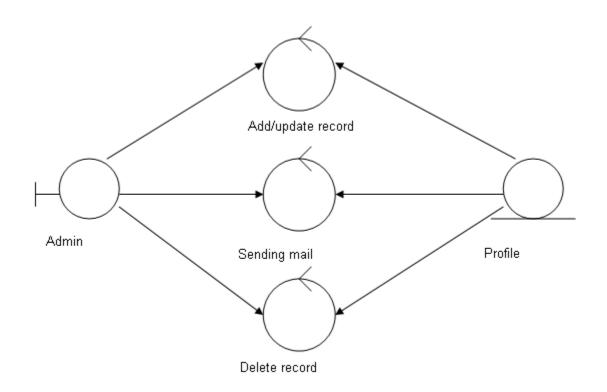




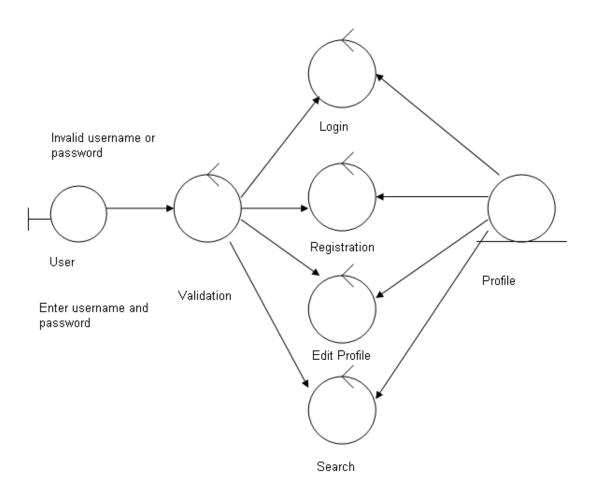


3.6 CLASS DIAGRAM

(1) Admin class diagram:-

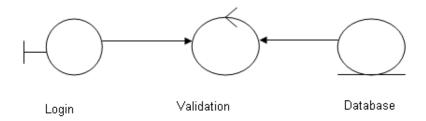


(2) User Class Diagram



(3) Login Class Diagram

Invalid username or password



Enter username and password

Chapter 4 **DESIGN** 46

4.1 SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

R1: Admin login page

R.1.1 For report generate.

Input: Click on link of report generate.

Output: Control is redirect to the screen of report generate, which

contain

three type of report generation.

- 1.Report of paid member.
- 2. Report of free member.
- 3. Report of all member.

R.1.2 For send or read mail.

Input: Click on link of mail.

Output: Control is redirect to the screen of mail, which contain two link

- 1.Send mail.
- 2.Read mail.

R2: Login page

R.2.1 For unregistered person, registration process

Input: Click on link for new registration.

Output: Registration is done for new user

Flow: Control is redirected to registration form and after fill up the

form

and after click on the register button data of new user is stored into database and an email is sent to the user

R.2.2 For registered person, login process

Input: MemberId and password.

Output: Get the screen of verify MemberId and Password.

Flow: If MemberId and Password correct then user will get

his/her profile. user can do update profile, create album, change

photo, hide profiletoure, apply for loan after correct login.

R.2.3 If Password is forgotten than redirect to retrieve page

Input: Click on link for forgotten password

Output: Get the screen for retrieving password and enter member id and

email id on that page. An email will be sent to user with

memberid and password

R.2.4 If session is expired than redirect to login page

Input: Return URL

Output: Get Login Page

R.2.5: For search partner

Input: Click on search button.

Output: Control is redirect to the search screen.

R3: Directory

Input: Click on directory button.

Output: Get the screen of directory.

Flow: Select category and city so user can search address, for different type of category like hotels, caters, jewelry shop, beauticians, in different city if matched with database, if not matched than user gets matched not found screen.

R4: Quick Tour

Input: Click on link of quick tour.

Output: Control is redirect to the screen of quick tour.

42 DATA MODELING	
4.2 DATA MODELING	
441D 4 D' 4'	
4.2.1 Data Dictionary	
Register:	

Name	Null	Туре	Description
Manahanid	?	Test	Drive ours 1 sees
Memberid Memberid	No	Int Text	Primary key Paid or free member
Membershiptype	No		
Domain	No	Text	Domain of user
Fname Lname	No No	Nvarchar(50) Nvarchar(50)	User name Last name of user
	No	Int	
Age	+	Text	Age Month of birth
Agemonth	No		Date of birth
Agedate	No	Int	
Ageyear	No	Int	Date of year Male or female
Gender	No	Text	Married or not
Maritalstatus Children	No	Text	
Childrenstatus	No	Int	Have children or not
	No	Text	Children living with his/her or not
Religion	No	Text	Religion of user
Country	No	Text	Country of user
City	No	Text	City of user
Employee	No	Text	Government or private employee
Email	No	Nvarchar(50)	Emailid
Password1	No	Varchar(50)	Password
Height	No	Int	Height in cm
Weight	No	Int	Weight in k.g
Bodytype	No	Text	Type of body(average,heavy,slim)
Complexion	No	Text	Complexion(fair,very fair,dark)
Physicalstatus	No	Text	Normal or physically challenged
Bloodgroup	No	Text	Bloodgroup
Education	No	Text	Education
Occupation	No	Text	Profession of user
Income	No	Numeric(18,2)	Annual income
Eatinghabits	No	Text	Vegetarian or not
Smoke	No	Text	Smokes or not
Drink	No	Text	Drink or not
Mothertongue	No	Text	Mothertongue
Cast	No	Text	Cast
Subcast	No	Nvarchar(50)	Subcast
Gothra	No	Nvarchar(50)	Gothra
Star	No	Text	Horoscope information
Raasi	No	Text	Horoscope information
Horoscope	No	Text	Horoscope information
Manglik	No	Text	Horoscope information
Residentstate	No	Text	State of resident
Residentcity	No	Text	City of resident
Address	No	Nvarchar(MAX)	Living address
Countrycode	No	Nvarchr(50)	Phone Code of living country
Areacode	No	Nvarchr(50)	Area code
Phoneno	No	Nvarchr(50)	Landline Contact number
Mobileno	No	Nvarchr(50)	Mobile number
Aboutmyself	No	Nvarchr(MAX)	About user
Familyvalue	No	Text	Familyvalue(orthodox,traditional,moderate,liberal)
Familystatus	No	Text	Status of family(middle,upper,rich)
Familytype	No	Text	Type of family(joint,nuclear,other) 51
Fatheroccupation	No	Text	Profession of father
Motheroccupation	No	Text	Profession of mother
Familyorigin	No	Nvarchar(50)	Origin of family

Success_Story:

Name	Null?	Type	Description
Female	No	Nvarchar(50)	Female
Male	No	Nvarchar(50)	Male
Id	No	Int	Primary Key
Email	No	Nvarchar(50)	EmailID
Story	No	Nvarchar(MAX)	Success Story

Loan

Name	Null?	Type	Description
Fullname	No	Nvarchar(50)	Name of User
Dateofmonth	No	Nvarchar(50)	Month
Dateofday	No	Nvarchar(50)	Date
Dateofyear	No	Nvarchar(50)	Year
Landlineno1	No	Nvarchar(50)	Contact Number1
Landlineno2	No	Nvarchar(50)	Contact Number2
Mobileno	No	Nvarchar(50)	Mobile Number
Emailid	No	Nvarchar(50)	Email Id
Needforloan	No	Nvarchar(50)	Reason for loan
Loanamount	No	Nvarchar(50)	Amount
City	No	Nvarchar(50)	City
Employeetype	No	Nvarchar(50)	Type of Profession
Organization	No	Nvarchar(50)	Name of
			Organization
Occupation	No	Nvarchar(50)	Occupation
Income	No	Nvarchar(50)	Annual Income
MemberId	No	Nvarchar(50)	Primary Key

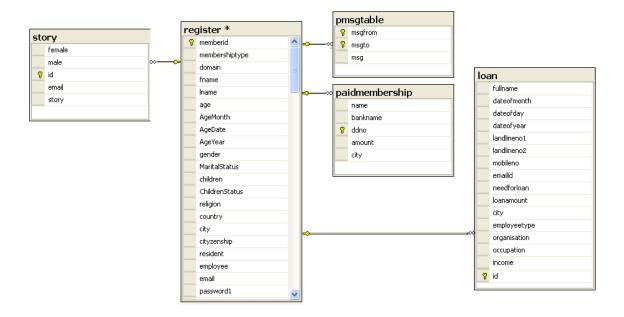
Msg_Express_Interest:

Name	Null?	Type	Description
Msgfrom	No	Int	Received Messages
Msgto	No	Int	Sent Messages
Msg	No	Nvarchar(MAX)	Messages

Msg_Personal_Paid:

Name	Null?	Туре	Description
Msgfrom	No	Int	Received Messages
Msgto	No	Int	Sent Messages
Msg	No	Nvarchar(MAX)	Messages

4.3 TABLE RELETIONSHIP



4.4 FRONT END INTERFACE

In front end interface I have first design the interface and after complete designing have implemented it using ASP. Here in user interface main two users are there, administrator and normal user. Administrator has authority to generate report, delete profile, update information for directory. And a normal user can search partner, registration, profile management.

Admin Login Page at run time:

This is the admin login page. After successfully login user can authenticate to system. Admin can generate report for all member, paid member, free member. Also update information for directory, delete profile of user.

Home	All Members	Paid Members	Members username and passwords	Statistics	Others
	Admin LogIN				
	Log I	n.			
	User Name:				
	Password:				
	1 033410101				
Rememb	ber me next time.				
		Log	In		

List of all members:

FA 10

FA 11

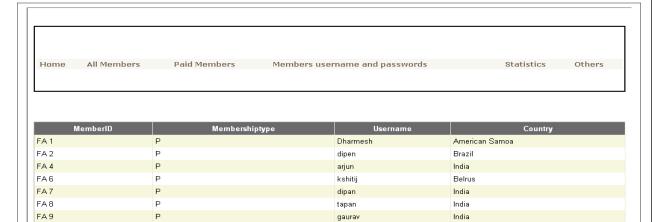
FA 12

FA 13

Ρ

Р

Ρ



gaurav

vishal

monil

shreya

India

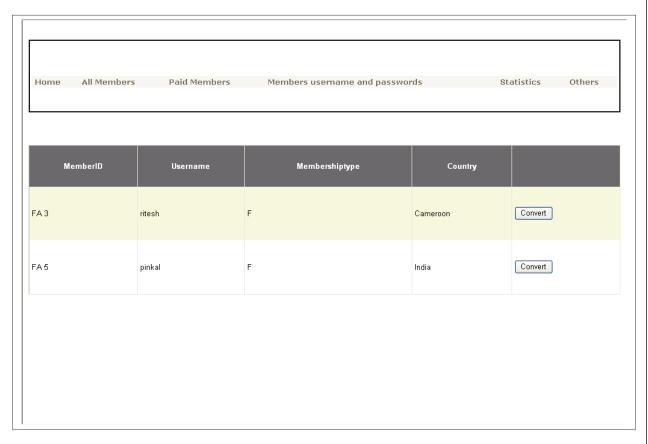
India

India

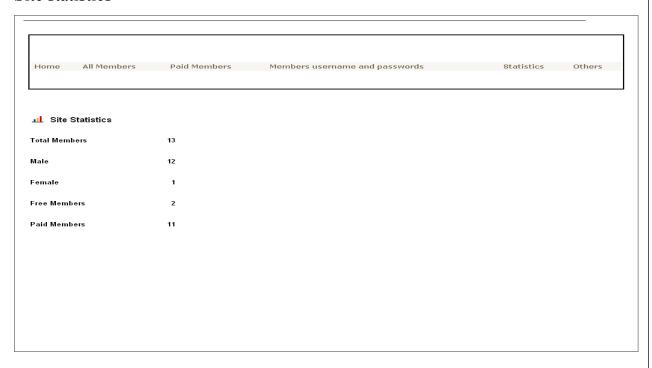
Belgium

Bahrain

CONVERTING FREE MEMBERS TO PAID MEMBERS:

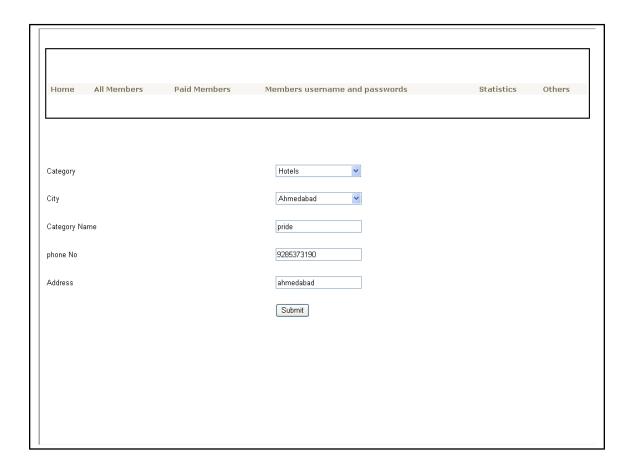


Site statistics



Update Information Page For Directory at run time:

This is the update information page for directory. After successfully login of admin it can authenticate to system. Only Admin can update information for directory. For that admin have to fill-up information like category, city, category name, phone no, address.



Update Done Page For Directory at run time:

This is the update done page for directory.



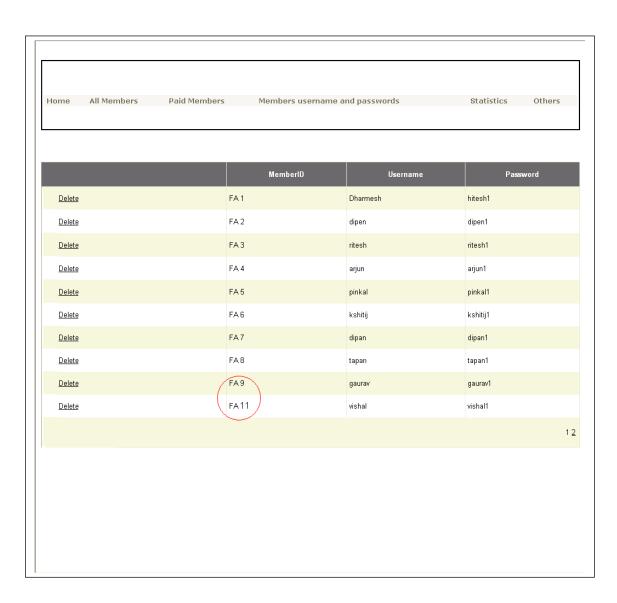
Edit, Delete profile page at run time:

This is the edit, delete profile page. After successfully login of admin it can authenticate to system. Only Admin can edit, delete profile of registered user. Admin have to click on delete link for delete profile of registered user. Admin can see information like id, user name, emailid, password, of registered user.

		Members username and passwo	
		MemberID	Username Password
<u>Delete</u>	FA 1	Dharmesh	hitesh1
<u>Delete</u>	FA 2	dipen	dipen1
<u>Delete</u>	FA3	ritesh	ritesh1
<u>Delete</u>	FA 4	arjun	arjun1
<u>Delete</u>	FA5	pinkal	pinkal1
<u>Delete</u>	FA 6	kshitij	kshitij1
<u>Delete</u>	FA 7	dipan	dipan1
<u>Delete</u>	FA8	tapan	tapan1
<u>Delete</u>	FA 9	gaurav	gaurav1
<u>Delete</u>	FA 10	vishal	vishal1

Delete Profile Entry By Admin at run time:

After successfully login of admin it can authenticate to system. Only Admin can edit, delete profile of registered user. Admin have to click on delete link for delete profile of registered user.

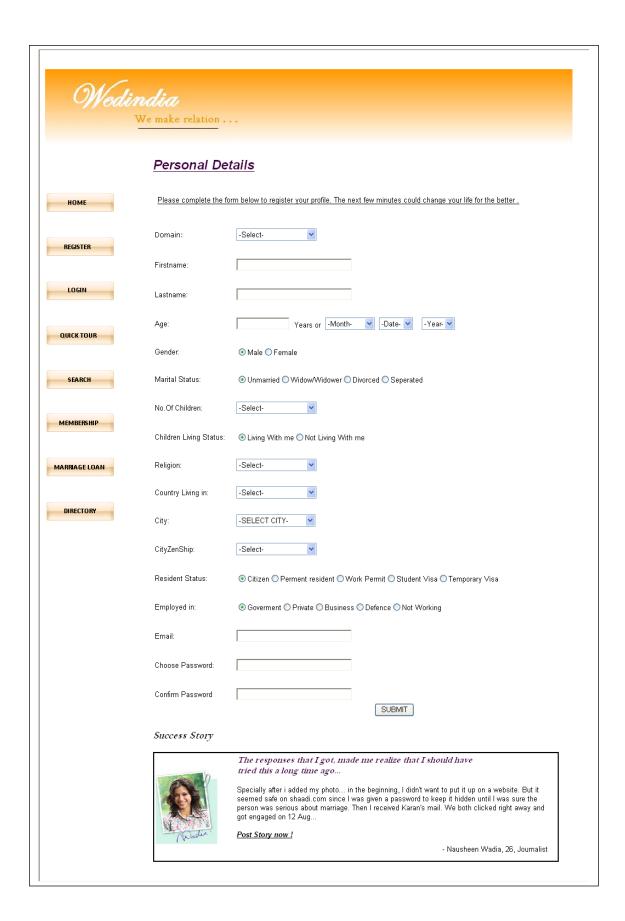


Login Page at run time:

Any user who wants to use the functionality of Matrimonial Web Application through this system, he has to logs into via the given page. Any user whether the administrator or the normal user, he has to login first and get authenticate. Only those users can enter in this system which is created by the administrator. If user are not registered then it can do his/her registration by clicking on new registration link button. User can go to other page like loan, search, quick tour, directory just click on the link button of respective page shown at side bar.



First Registration Page At Run Time:	
This is the first registration page. It provides facility to user for fill-up his/her personal information. User can see the success story of user who met by this web site.	ıl
6	5



Second Registration Page At Run Time:

This is the second registration page. It provides facility to user for fill-up his/her physical attributes information. User can see the success story of user who met by this web site.



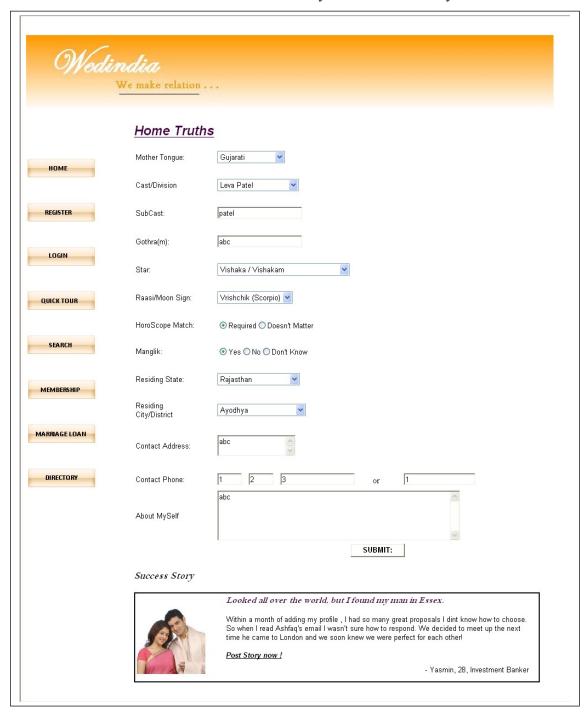
Third Registration Page At Run Time:

This is the third registration page. It provides facility to user for fill-up his/her socio-occupational information. User can see the success story of user who met by this web site.

Wedi	We make relation	•••
номе	Socio-Occı	upational information
	Education :	select
REGISTER	Occupation:	-Select-
LOGIN	Annual Income:	(Amount Indian Rs in Lakhs)
	Eating Habits:	○ Vegetarian ○ Non-Vegetarian ○ Eggetarian
QUICKTOUR	Smoke:	○ Non-Smoker ○ Light/Social Smoker ○ Regular Smoker
SEARCH	Drink:	○ Non-Drinker ○ light/Social Drinker ○ Regular Drinker
		Submit
MEMBERSHIP	Success Story	We chatted for months and decided to go ahead before his parents spoke to my father.
MARRIAGE LOAN		By then we felt like we've known each other for ages. For a successful match-making and a happy marriage, both partners should get the opportunity to communicate effectively and set the expectations right before making a decision. We (Me and Sachin) think that, your site is a great matchmaking site.
DIRECTORY	and the di	- Sweta Jhoshi, 26, Teacher Post Story now!

Fourth Registration Page At Run Time:

This is the fourth registration page. It provides facility to user for fill-up his/her home truths information. User can see the success story of user who met by this web site.



Fifth Registration Page At Run Time:

This is the fifth registration page. It provides facility to user for fill-up his/her family details information.

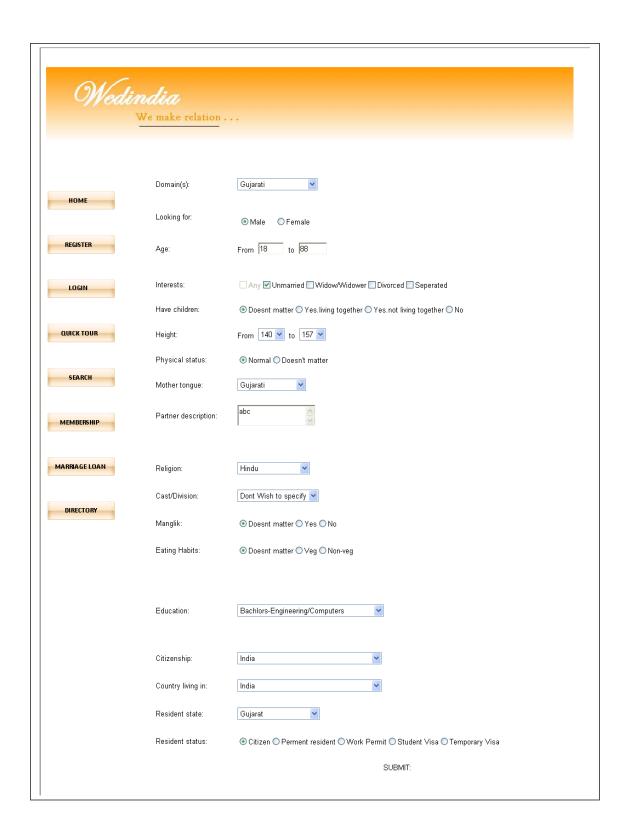


Sixth Registration Page At Run Time:

This is the sixth registration page. It provides facility to user for fill-up his/her hob and interests information.	bies
	71

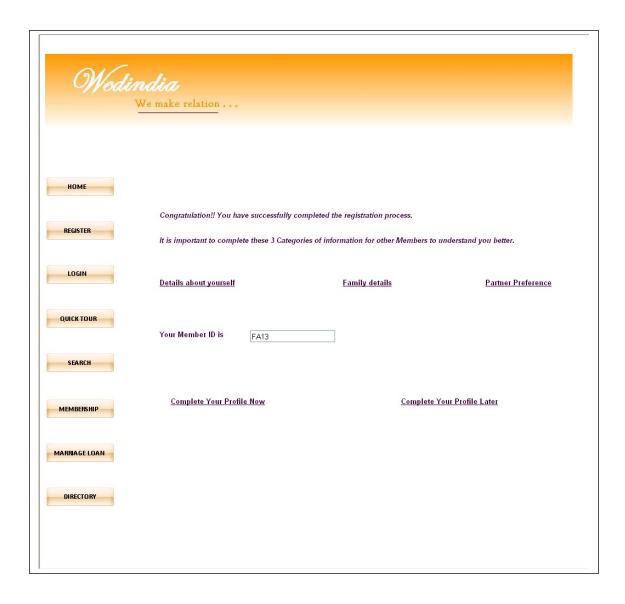
Wedin		
1	We make relation	
	Hobbies and	<u>Interests</u>
номе	Hobbies:	Acting Cooking Gardening Palmistry Astronomy Crosswords Graphology Pets Astrology Dancing nature Photography Art/handicraft Film-making Numerology Playing musical instruments Collectible Fishing Painting Puzzles
REGISTER	Any other hobbies:	
QUICK TOUR	Interests:	Adventure Sports
	Any other interests:	
MEMBERSHIP	Favourite Music:	Blue Hip-Hop Jaz Sufi Devotional Heavy metal pop Techno Disco house music Qawalis Western classical Film songs Indian classical Rap Don't have an ear of Ghazals Indipop Reggae music
AARRIAGE LOAN	Any other music:	
DIRECTORY	Favourite Reads:	Actually Bookwarm
	Any other reads:	
	Preffered Movies:	Action/suspense
	Any particular movie:	
	Sports/Fitness Activities:	Adventure sports Cricket Golf Swiming/water sports Aerobics Cycling Hockey Table-tennis Basketball Card games Jogging/walking Tennis Badminton Carrom Martial arts Voleyball Bowling Chess Scrabble Weight training Billiards/snooker/pool Football Squash Yoga/meditation
	Any other particular sports:	
	Spoken Languages:	Assamese Kashmiri Oriya Bengali Konkani Punjabi English Kutchi Sindhi Gujarati Malayalam Tamil Hindi marathi Telugu Kanada Marwadi Urdu

Seven Registration Page At Run Time:
This is the seventh registration page. It provides facility to user for fill-up his/her partner
preference information.
73



Congratulation Page At Run Time:

This is the congratulation page. User can get this page after complete fill-up first three registration form. User can see his/her memberid on this page. If user want to complete his/her profile now the user need to click on complete your profile now link. If user want complete his/her profile later then user need to click on complete your profile later link.



Profile Page At Run Time:

This is a user Profile form where user can manage his profile and it contains various links like for creating album ,image upload, personal messages ,express interest, delete photo.



User Detail Profile page At Run Time:

This is a user details Profile page form where user can manage his profile this is done after successfully login of user. User can modify information about his/her personal details, physical attributes, socio-occupational information, home truths, contact details, family information, primary information, social information, education, location

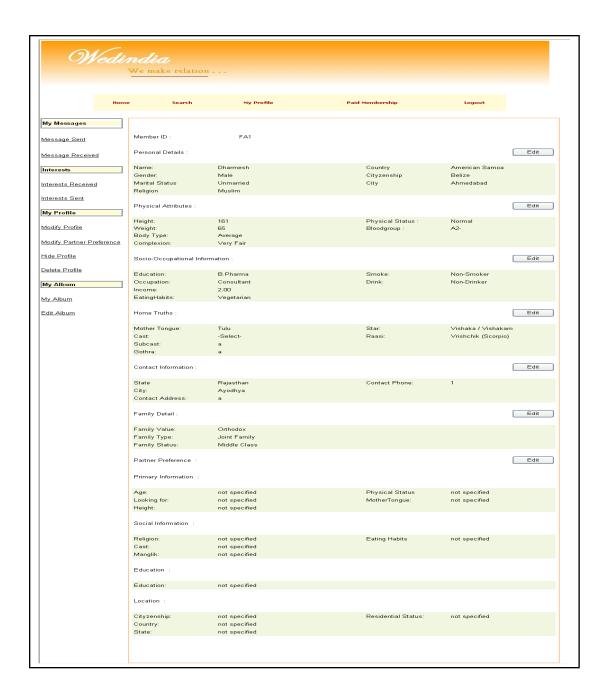
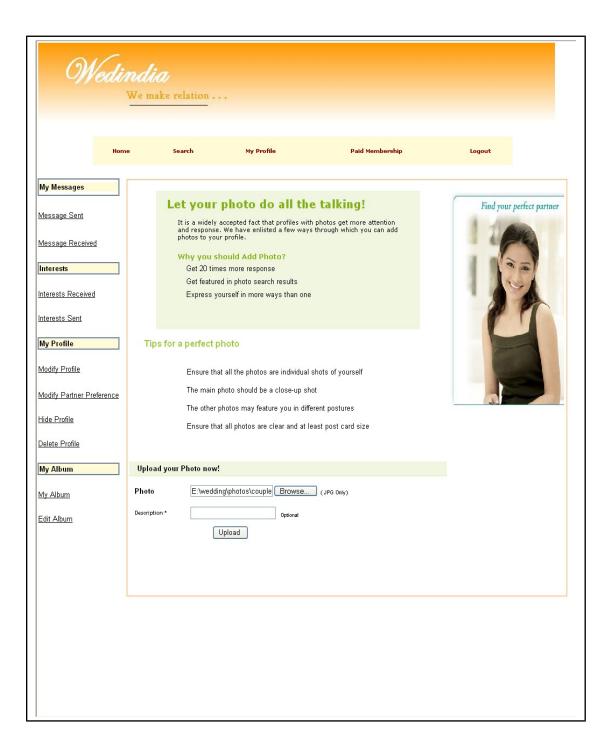


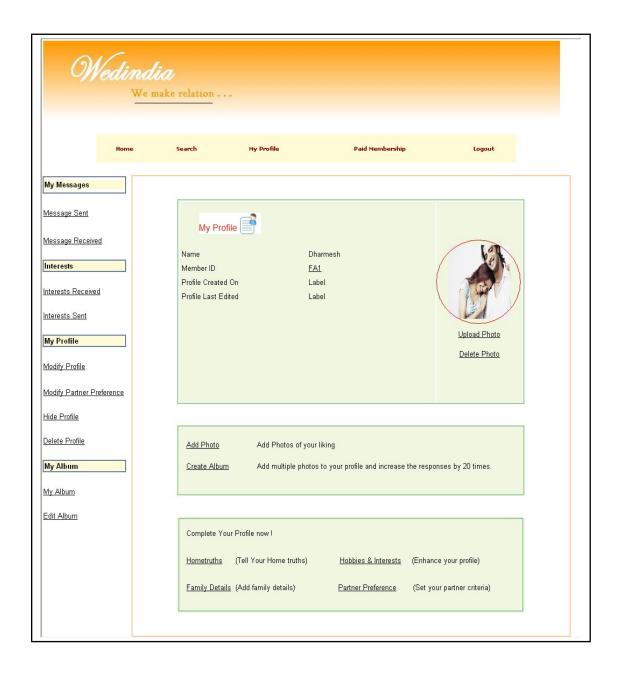
Image Upload page At Run Time:

This is image upload page form where user can change photo of profile. this is done after successfully login of user.



Result Page Of Image Upload At Run Time:

This is result page of image upload.

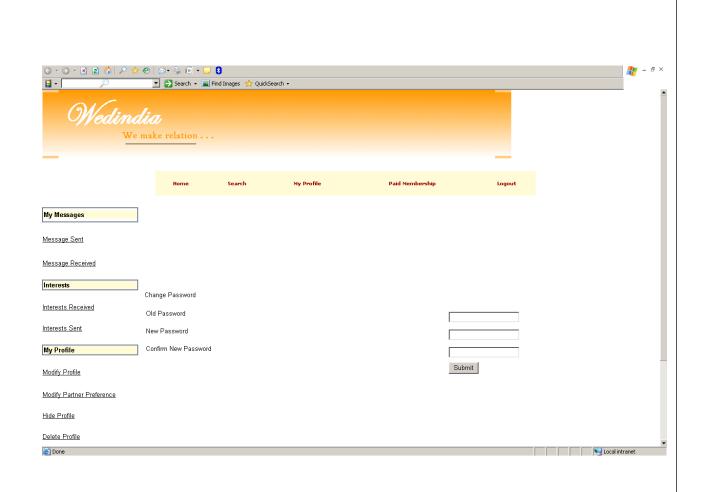


Create Album Page At Run Time:

This is page for create album. This is done after successfully login of user. User can create album for user have to need to click on link of create album. User can add up to five photo in his/her album.



Change Password at run time

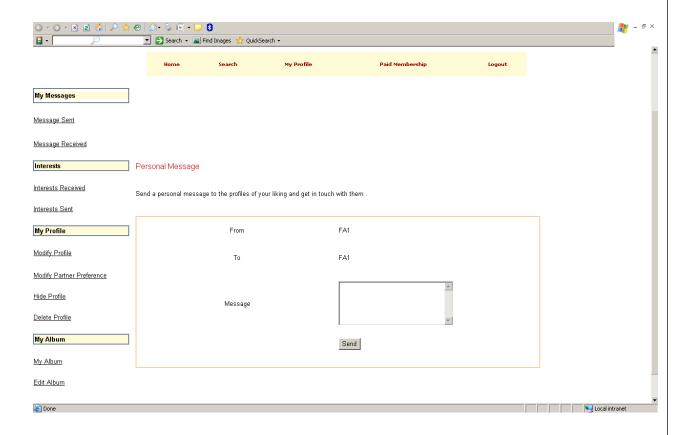


Express Interest Page At Run Time:

This is the express interest page. Here after searching the profile user can send a express interest to a profile of his/her liking .The messages here will be pre-defined here .



Personal Message



Personal Message And Express Interest Page At Run Time:

Here user can see the messages he has sent to other members and received from the other members.



Search Option Page At Run Time:

This is the search option page. It provides facility to user to search about partner. This page contain five type link for search, like quick search, advance search, search by id, search by profession, search by location.



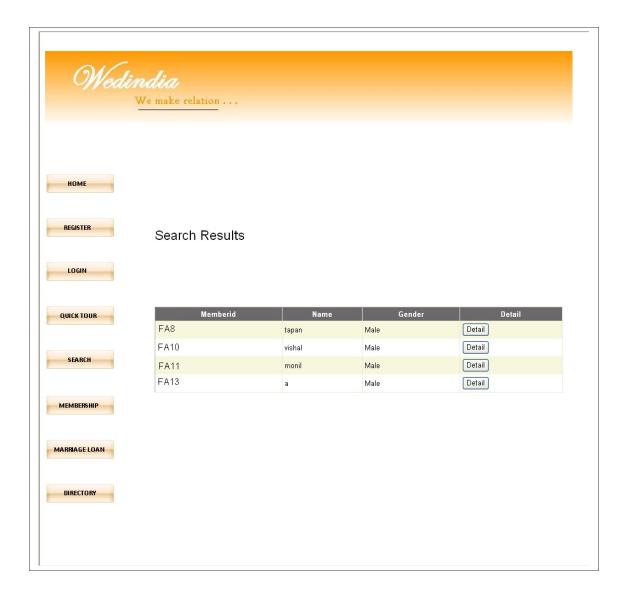
Quick Search Page At Run Time:

This is the quick search page. It provides facility to user to quick search about partner. For quick search about partner user have to fill-up information like age range, domain, gender, religion, of search partner.



Quick Search Result Page At Run Time:

This is the quick search result page. It provides information like memberid, name, gender of partner, if user want to know more about search partner then user need to click on details button.

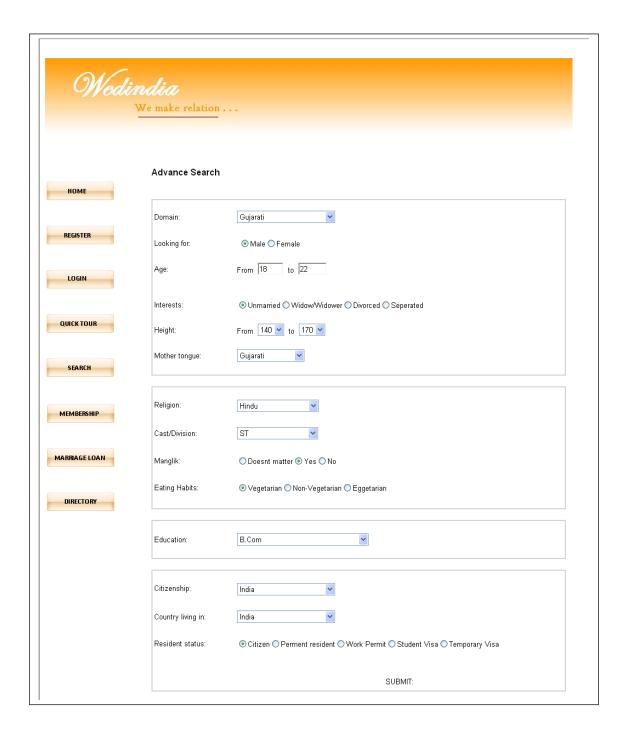


Details Of Searched Partner Page At Run Time					
Details Of Searched Partner Page At Run Time:					
This is the details of searched partner page. It provides details searched partner. Only paid member can see this information.	information a	bout			
		89			



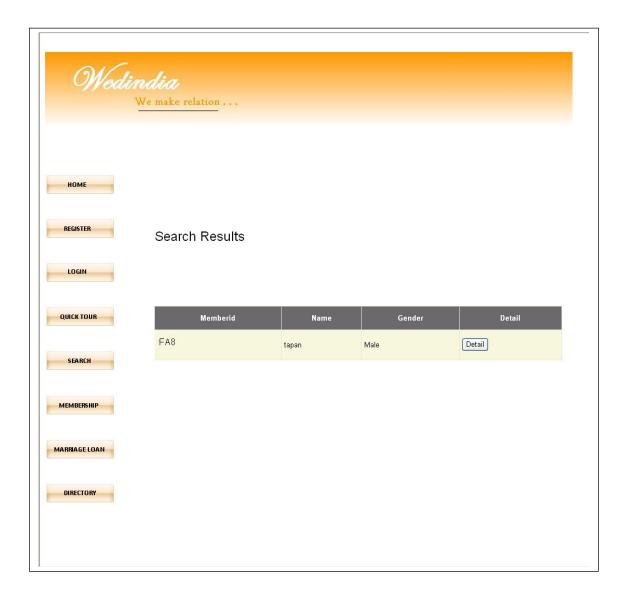
Advance Search Page At Run Time:

This is the advance search page. It provides facility to user to advance search about partner. For advanc search about partner user have to fill-up information like age range, domain, gender, interest, height, mother tongue, religion, cast, manglik, eating habit, education, citizen ship, country, resident status of search partner.



Advance Search Result Page At Run Time:

This is the advance search result page. It provides information like memberid, name, gender of partner, if user want to know more about search partner then user need to click on details button



Search By Id Page With Result At Run Time:

This is the search by id page. Here user enter member id and click on search button it will get information like memberid, name, gender of partner. if user want to know more about search partner then user need to click on view details link.



Search By Location Page At Run Time:

This is the search by location page. It provides facility to user to search about partner by location wise. For search by location about partner user have to fill-up information like age range, maritalstatus, gender, country, city of search partner.



Search By Location Result Page At Run Time:

This is the search by location result page. It provides information like memberid, name, gender of searched partner. if user want to know more about search partner then user need to click on details button



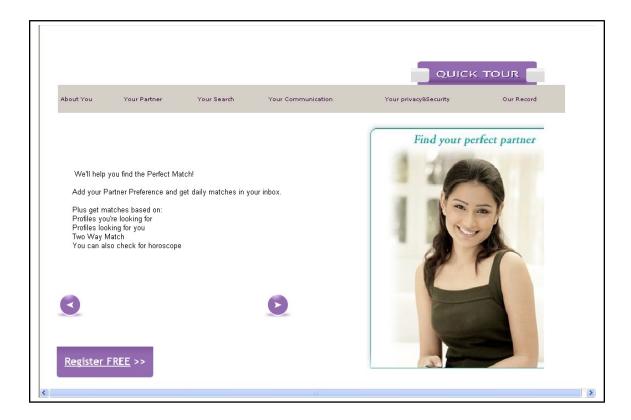
Search By Profession Page At Run Time:

This is the search by profession page. It provides facility to user to search about partner by profession wise. For search by profession about partner user have to fill-up information like age range, marital status, gender, country, education, profession of search partner.



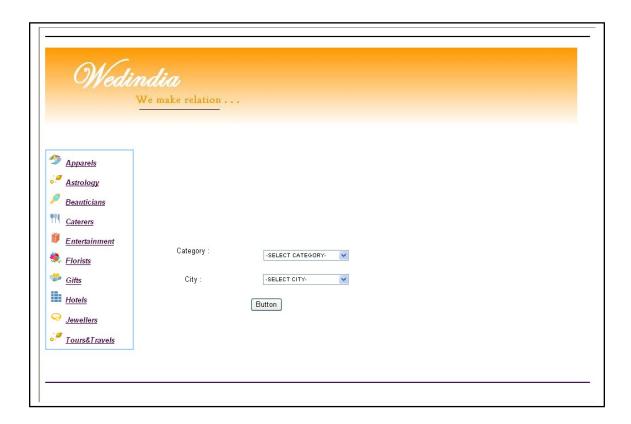
Quick Tour Page At Run Time:

This is a module that contains the flow of the website .Here user can have a idea how he can commit himself in the website.



Wedding Directory Page At Run Time:

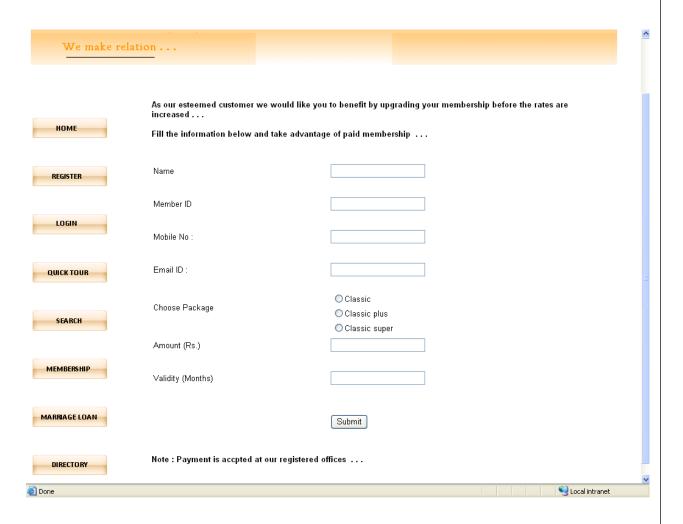
This is a module that contains information like name, address and contact number for apparels, astrologist, beauticians, caterers, entertainment, florists, gifts, hotels, jewelers, tours and travels.



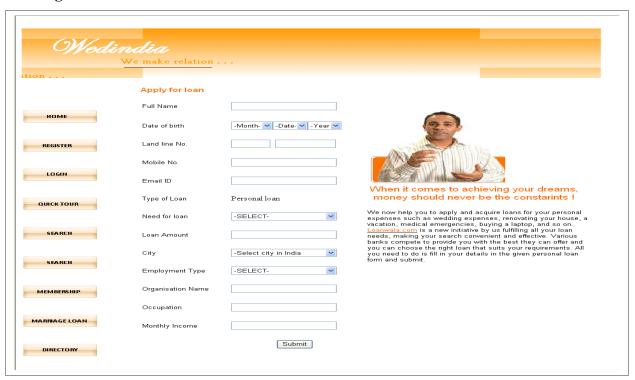
Result Page At Run Time:



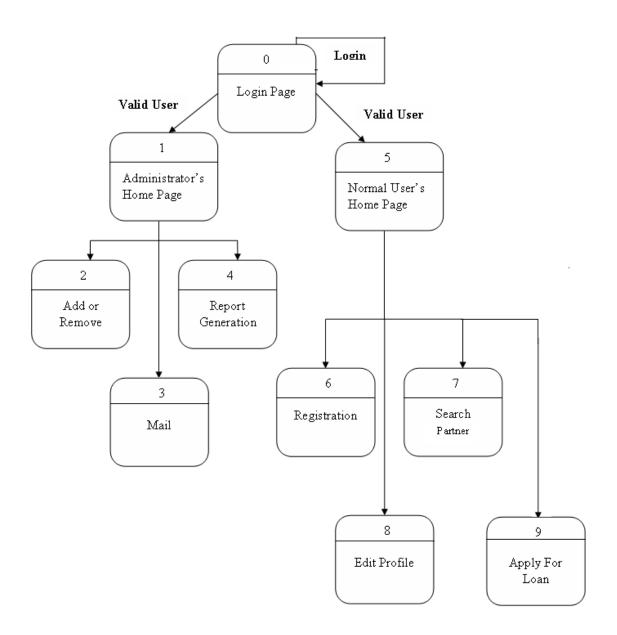
Paid Membership form:



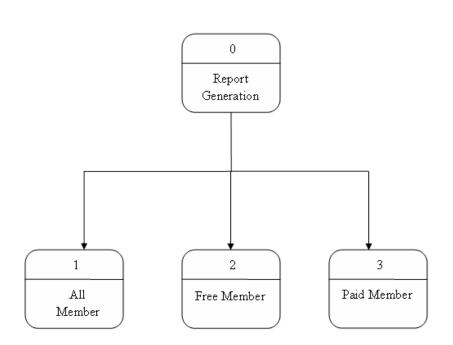
Marriage Loan



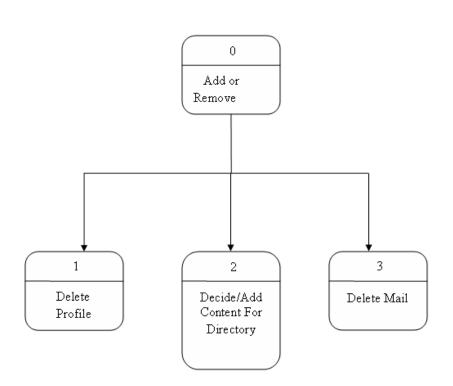
4.5 APPLICATION NAVIGATION



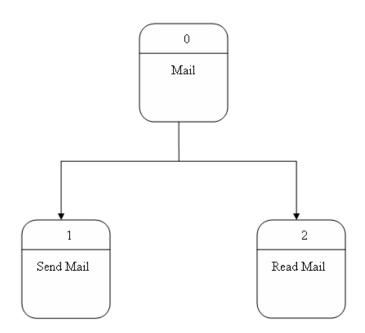
Application Navigation Diagram-1



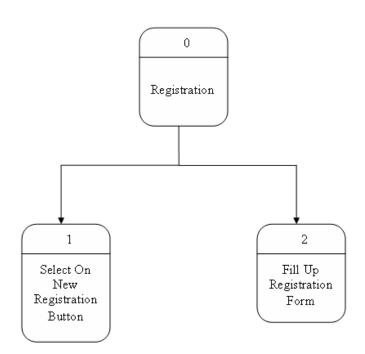
Application Navigation Diagram-2



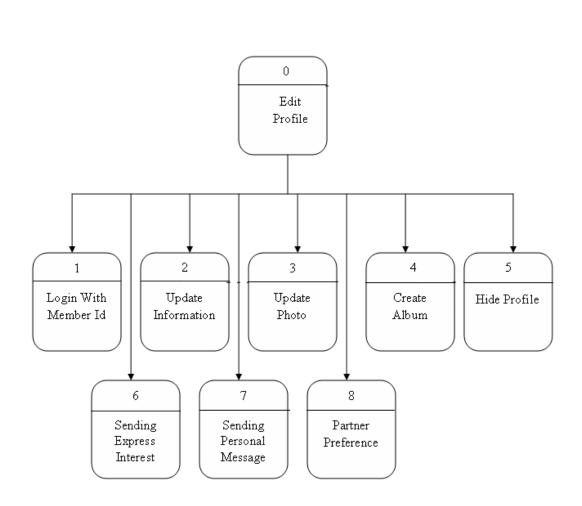
Application Navigation Diagram-3



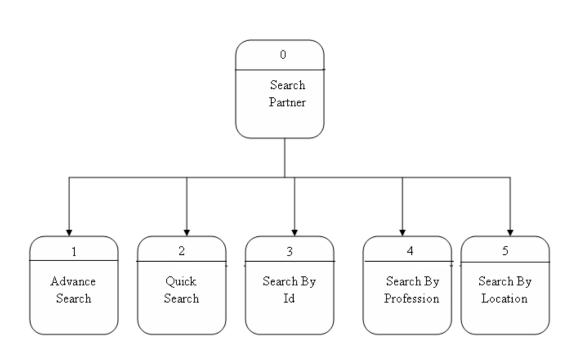
Application Navigation Diagram-4



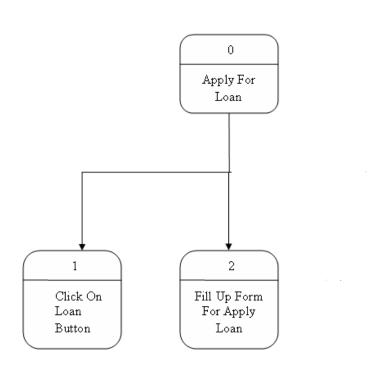
Application Navigation Diagram- 5



Application Navigation Diagram- 6



 ${\bf Application\ Navigation\ Diagram-\ 7}$



Application Navigation Diagram 8

Chapter		
IMPLEMENTATIO		

IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING.

5.1 IMPLEMENTATION ENVIRONMENT

OS Name Microsoft(R) Windows(R) Server 2003 for Small Business Server

Version 5.2.3790 Service Pack 2 Build 3790

Other OS Description Not Available
OS Manufacturer Microsoft Corporation

System Name SERVER21
System Manufacturer Dell Inc.

System Model PowerEdge SC1430 System Type X86-based PC

Processor x86 Family 6 Model 15 Stepping 7 GenuineIntel ~1596 Mhz
Processor x86 Family 6 Model 15 Stepping 7 GenuineIntel ~1596 Mhz
Processor x86 Family 6 Model 15 Stepping 7 GenuineIntel ~1596 Mhz
Processor x86 Family 6 Model 15 Stepping 7 GenuineIntel ~1596 Mhz

BIOS Version/Date Dell Inc. 1.2.4, 3/26/2007

SMBIOS Version 2.4

Windows Directory C:\WINDOWS

System Directory C:\WINDOWS\system32
Boot Device \Device\HarddiskVolume2

Locale United States

Hardware Abstraction Layer Version = "5.2.3790.3959 (srv03_sp2_rtm.070216-1710)"

User Name Not Available
Time Zone Eastern Daylight Time

Total Physical Memory 2,047.17 MB
Available Physical Memory 119.71 MB
Total Virtual Memory 3.85 GB
Available Virtual Memory 1.83 GB
Page File Space 2.00 GB
Page File C:\pagefile.sys

5.2 SECURITY FEATURE

In this application all data transaction is doing under HTTP secure protocol In this application Login id and password verification is required. User should Login with authenticated memberid and password as well as user should verified his/her password. Failure to do this will not allow to user to access the application

5.3 CODING STANDARD

Checks for Normal Working	To Be Checked?
a. Does your screen save data in the database?	*
b. Does your screen save correct data in the database?	*
c. In update does your screen load correct data?	*
d. Fields are showing the data in correct format? [USE REGULAR EXPRESSIONS DEFINED AS PER TESTING STANDARDS]	
Date a) Should always be selectable in addition to manual entry	*
2. Integer	*
3. Float, Double	*
4. Percentage	*
5. For web site entry field, populate by default with value (http://www.)	*
6. All email entry fields should be multiple email addresses enabled	*

	*
e. Will your screen crash if wrong data type is entered?	
f. Does your screen sequence is working?	*
g. If the logic updated / approved?	*

	Basic Validations	
a.	Maximum allowed length property is set?	*
b.	Validation for Required field is done?	*
c.	Validation for Integer, Float, Double, Date, Time is done?	*
d.	Spell check	*
e.	Type Check / Type Safety	*
f.	Boundary Value Analysis (for highest order value and lowest	*
	order value)	
g.	Date Format (dates must be converted from SQL only)	*
	NEVER DISPLAY 12:00:00 AM	
h.	Is page validation enabled? [must be done for user entry	*
	fields]	

User Interface Checks	To Be
	Checked?
a. Caption of each label is correct, do you have read caption	*
twice? Captions must not be in bold.	
b. Tab sequence is set correctly?	*
i. On load, focus should go to first data entry field.	
Only in Search focus should go to first search result	
on search, on load, set focus to fist search field	
c. Panel heading are right? Make sure you have used CSS class	*
for DIV formatting	
d. Main heading of the screen is Right? Look at application bar	*
in browser window.	
e. Menu heading is correct?	*
f. If the screen is part of a screen sequence / wizard than:	

User Interface Checks	To Be
	Checked?
1. Have you given Steps as heading s to make	*
sequence understood?	
2. Next / Back Button should be at one fixed location	*
3. Wizard should have consistent size for all steps.	*
4. Make sure all elements in all wizard steps are	*
consistent.	
a) For example, if you are using left side part of	
data entry fields, then align same width for it	
on all wizard steps (60% for data entry &	
40% for search of list panel)	
g. Fields are having width as per their length in the database?	
h. Fields are well aligned?	ala.
i. Always follow the rule of left to right with	*
increasing indent.	
ii. Images should be well aligned and text should be	
centre aligned to image, NOT TOP OF BOTTOM.	
iii. IF YOU HAVE MULTIPLE lines of text to be	
aligned,	
1. User should not move his mouse all over	
screen to click one button to another	
i. Is the screen look good and well formatted?	
j. Default values are given as per requirement?	,1.
i. Highlight compulsory fields with * and put an Note	*
on screen in light grey color that * Indicates	
Compulsory Fields	
ii. All static information fields must be in specific	*
color variants	
COIOI variants	

	User Interface Checks	To Be
		Checked?
iii.	ENTER KEY SHOULD PERFORM CORE	*
	SCREEN OPERATION ON EACH SCREEN. IT	
	SHOULD BE DEFAULT BUTTON,	
	1. After save / update, if you are focusing back	
	to same screen, in case you retain same	
	record, move focus to first editable field on	
	screen or for new records, move focus to first	
	field as well.	
iv.	Images / logos should have tooltip + alternate text	*
	E 1 :11 111 : : 14 E10.251	*
V.	Each grid should have paging size between [`10-25]	•
	per page + exception handling code in bind for no	
	page scenario	
vi.	Sorting should be enabled for all columns in grid	*
	2000	
vii.	SCREENS SHOULD BE CENTRE ALIGNED to	*
	eliminate screen size issues	
viii.	Width of screen should be maximum to 980 PX	*
ix.	TARGET 1024 X 768 resolution	*
IX.	TARGET 1024 A 706 resolution	
X.	USE HTML formatting in alert boxes when you	*
	want to display confirmation messages	
xi.	Sequence of Fields should be pleasing to eye [do not	*
	make your screen look like khichdi of controls) give	
	user some breathing space	

	User Interface Checks	To Be
		Checked?
xii.	User minimum colors.	*
xiii.	Help Button should be at top right corner of the form	*
	(not application) and screen # + Type : <application <="" td=""><td></td></application>	
	paint> should be added to each screen	
xiv.	PROVIDE HELP WITH EXAMPLE, remain	
	objective in help text.	
XV.	User focus will go from left to right, use left section	*
	of your page for more important information.	
xvi.	Wherever you use images, use legends on screen.	*
xvii.	Each dropdown should be default sorted	*
xviii.	Each grid should be sorted by default [as per field availability]	*
xix.	If you happen to open something in new window,	*
	use an image to indicate that.	
XX.	Search result should be consistent	*
xxi.	PAGE SHOULD NEVER SCROLL	*
	HORIZONTALLYNEVER EVER	
xxii.	USE ARIAL / VERDANA FONT	*
xxiii.	Warning messages should be informative.	*
xxiv.	Each page should have breadcrumb [hyperlink enabled]	*

User Interface Checks	To Be
	Checked?
xxv. If the requirement is Data should be shown in	*
Capital, then adequate measures are done?	
xxvi. Show results found on each search screen	*
1. If there are no results, show 0 results found,	
and set focus to first field of data entry on the	
screen.	
Even if you cannot control back button behavior for now,	*
DO NOT ENTICE USER TO USE BACK BUTTON,	
provide back link on screen itself where required. CLOSE	
APPLICATION IF BACK BUTTON IS PRESSED ON	*
ANY OF THE SCREENS.	
Also, disable submit button after it is clicked once.	
POPULATE FIELDS WITH DEFAULT VALUES [for	
example, First Name field data entry should read, Enter First	
Name and as soon as focus is there, remove that text]	

5.4 STORED PROCEDURE

After creating database I have created stored procedure for select,insert,update and delete. With the help of the stored procedure access should be fast and we don't have need to compile it.we can run it directly. I have created stored procedure inserting all data of the table with value type and than I have created query for select, update, delete, insert in their procedure.

5.5 DATA ACCESS LAYER

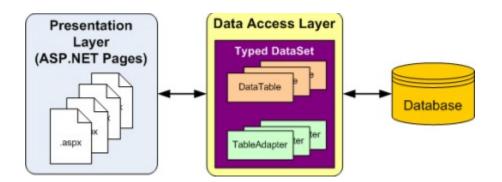
Data Access Layer:

When working with data one option is to embed the data-specific logic directly into the presentation layer. This may take the form of writing ADO.NET code in the ASP.NET page's code portion or using the SqlDataSource control from the markup portion. creating a connection to the database, issuing SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE commands, and so on – should be located in the DAL.The presentation layer should not contain any references to such data access code, but should instead make calls into the DAL for any and all data requests. I have created data access layer for Fill() and Get() methods. Get is done by two ways.

- GetStory(), which will return information about the success story or user who met by this site.
- GetMessage(), which will return information about a message for particular type of membership..

These methods, when invoked, will connect to the database, issue the appropriate query, and return the results. These methods could simply return a DataSet or DataReader populated by the database query, but ideally these results should be returned using strongly-typed objects.

In strongly-typed DataTable, will have each of its columns implemented as properties, resulting in code that looks like: DataTable.Rows[index].columnName.Figure illustrates the workflow between the different layers of an application that uses Typed DataSets.



To retrieve the data to populate the DataTable, I used a TableAdapter class, which functions as my Data Access Layer. For our story DataTable, the TableAdapter is containing the methods – Getstory(), Getstorybyid(memberid), and so on – that I can invoke from the presentation layer. The DataTable's role is to serve as the strongly-typed objects used to pass data between the layers.

I have a Typed DataSet with a single DataTable (message) and a strongly-typed DataAdapter class (FmsgTableAdapter,PmsgTableAdpter) with a GetMessage() method. In my application I have used pattern for inserting, updating, and deleting data, this pattern involves creating methods that, when invoked, issue an INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE command to the database that operates on a single database record. Such methods are typically passed in a series of scalar values (integers, strings, Booleans, DateTimes, and so on) that correspond to the values to insert, update, or delete.

The patterns use the TableAdapter's InsertCommand, UpdateCommand, and DeleteCommand properties to issue their INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE commands to the database.

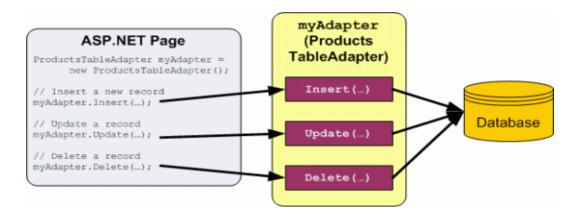


Figure Each Insert, Update, and Delete Request Is Sent to the Database Immediately

5.6 BUSINESS LOGIC LAYER

The DAL cleanly separates the data access details from the presentation layer, it does not enforce any business rules that may apply. So I have to Create Business Logic Layer (BLL). these business rules into a Business Logic Layer (BLL) that serves as an intermediary for data exchange between the presentation layer and the DAL.In BLL the rules like value cant be null, some field changed only by admin and so on...

BLL will be composed of classes, one for each TableAdapter in the DAL; each of these BLL classes will have methods for retrieving, inserting, updating, and deleting from the respective TableAdapter in the DAL, applying the appropriate business rules. The BLL classes can accessed declaratively (as can the Typed DataSet) by using the ObjectDataSource.

I have created Dataadapter object than creating methods for Adddata(),Updatedata(),Deletedata().In this method creating Objects for dataset and

datarow and with the help of the datarow object getting/updating/deleting data and that I have used Try and Catch method.	d for
that I have used Try and Catch method.	
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Chapter 6
TESTING
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6.1 TESTING PLAN

Similar to the project plan, due to confidentiality issues, we cannot provide details test plan to the development team. We will still add the core components that make up our test plan.

- 1.1.1 Test plan identifier
- 1.1.2 References
- 1.1.3 Introduction
- 1.1.4 Test items (functions)
- 1.1.5 Application risk issues.
- 1.1.6 Features to be tested
- 1.1.7 Features not to be tested
- 1.1.8 Approach (strategy)
- 1.1.9 Item pass/fail criteria
- 1.1.10 Entry & exit criteria
- 1.1.11 Suspension criteria & resumption requirements
- 1.1.12 Test deliverables
- 1.1.13 Remaining test tasks
- 1.1.14 Environmental needs
- 1.1.15 Staffing and training needs
- 1.1.16 Responsibilities
- 1.1.17 Planning risks and contingencies
- 1.1.18 Approvals
- 1.1.19 Glossary

6.2 TESTING STRATEGY

Test More and Test Frequent is organization 's tagline for testing. A typical screen in

asp.net is tested at four levels before it goes for production.

Level 1 is generally the work to be tested by other developers or other interns (this is

typical first level of testing where focus is not on requirement but end user testing)

Ratio: 0% end user: 100% Technical

Level 2 is level where a senior programmer comes into the testing cycle of the screen

that was unit tested by the developer in this phase the onus is to test software for

technical requirements specified.

Ratio: 80% Technical: 20% end user

Level 3 is where a tester will come into picture. The tester will test the software for both

end user as well as technical point of view.

The ratio here is: 50% Technical: 50% end user

Level 4 is where we make the code at Release-Ready. Here screen is tested to the core

and each and every standard must be followed and verified.

Ratio here is: 80% User Testing – 20% Technical

This allows us to text a screen at four levels and at the end of four weeks when the

screen goes to production, it is generally bug free because more people have looked at

this screen from different viewpoints.

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References available while testing

• Project Plan.

• System Requirements specifications.

• High Level design document.

• Detail design document.

• Development and Test process standards.

Methodology.

• Low level design.

Also organization has Separate module to store all bugs

So each screen is released for testing as a build and all information for that screen (till release) is maintained using this particular build.

CONTENT TESTING:

Errors in Web Application content can be as trivial as minor typographical error as incorrect information, improper organization or validation of intellectual property laws. Content Testing attempt to uncover this and many other problems before the user encounter them.

Content Testing Objectives

There are three types of objectives.

 To uncover syntactic errors in text-based documents, graphical representation and other media.

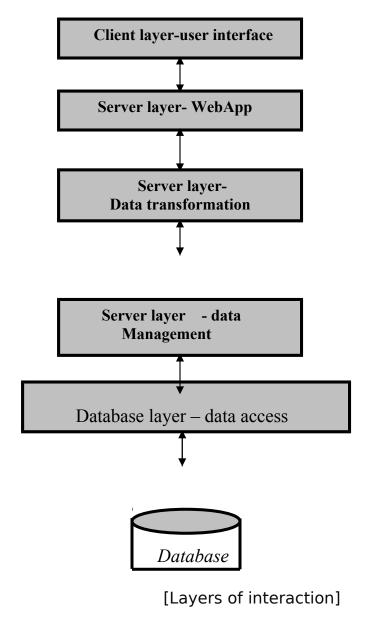
- To uncover semantic errors in any content object represented as navigation occurs, and
- To find errors in organization or structure of content that is presented to the enduser

DATABASE TESTING:

Modern Web Application does much more than present static content objects. In many application domains, Web Application interface with sophisticated database management system and build dynamic content object that are created in real time using the data acquired from a database.

Database Testing for Web Application is complicated by a variety of factor.

- 1) The original client side request for information is rarely presented in the form that can be input to a database management system.
- 2) The database may be remote to the server that houses the Web application.
- 3) RAW data acquired from the database must be transmitted to the Web application Server and properly formatted for subsequent transmittal to the client.
- 4) The dynamic content objects must be transmitted to the client in a form that can be displayed to the end user.



In figure testing should be ensure that

- 1. valid information is passed between the client and server from the interface layer
- 2. The Web application process script correctly and properly extract or formats user data.

- 3. Queries are passed to a data management layer that communicates with database access routines.
- 4. User data are passed correctly to a server side data transformation function that format appropriate queries.

INTERFACE TESTING

Interface design model is reviewed to ensure that generic quality criteria established for all user interfaces have been achieved and that application specific interface design issue has been properly addressed.

Interface testing strategy:

The overall strategy for interface testing is to (1) Uncover error related to specific Interface mechanisms (2) uncover errors in the way the interface implements the semantics of navigation, Web Application functionality, or content display. to accomplish this strategy, a number of objectives must be achieved:

Interface futures are tested to ensure that design rules, aesthetics, and related visual content are available for the user without error. Individual interface mechanisms are tested in a manner that is a logous to unit testing For example, tests are designed to exercise all forms, client-side scripting, dynamic HTML. Each interface mechanism is tested within the context of a use-case or NSU for a specific user category. The interface is tested within a variety of environments to ensure that it will be compatible.

Testing Interface Mechanisms

When a user interacts with a Web Application, the interaction occurs through one or more interface mechanisms.

Links: -

Each link is tested to ensure that the proper content object or Function is reached. The Web engineer builds a list of all links associated with interface layout, and then executes each individually.

Forms: -

At a microscopic level, tests are performed to ensure that Labels correctly identified fields within the form and that mandatory fields are identified visually for the user. The server receives all information content within the form and their no data are lost in the transmission between client and serverAppropriate defaults are used when the user does not select from a pull down menu or set of buttons. Browser function don't corrupt data enter in a form and Scripts that perform error checking on data entered work Properly and provide meaningful error message.

Client side scripting:-

Black box tests are conducted to uncover any error in processing. As the script is executed. These tests are coupled with forms testing because script input is often derived from data provided as part of forms processing

Dynamic HTML:-

Each Web page that contain dynamic HTML is executed to ensure that the dynamic display is correct. In addition a compatibility test should be conducted to ensure that the dynamic HTML is work properly in the environmental configuration that support the Web application.

Application specific interface mechanisms:-

Test conforms to a checklist of functionality and features that are defined by the interface mechanism. Boundary test minimum and maximum number of item that can be placed in to shopping chart. Test to determine persistence of shopping chart contents. Test to determine whether the Web Application can be record shopping chart content at some future date.

USABLITY TESTING

Usability test may be designed by Web engineering team. Define a set of usability testing categories and identify goal for each. Design test that will enable each goal to be evaluated. Select participants who will conduct test. Instrument participant's interaction with Web Application while testing is conducted. Develop a mechanism for assessing the usability of the Web Application.

The following test categories and objective illustrate establish testing

Interactivity -

Are interaction mechanism easy to understand and use?

Layout-

Are navigation mechanism, content and function place in a manner that allows the user to find them quickly?

Readability-

Is text well written and under stable?

Aesthetics-

Do layout color, typeface, and related characteristics lead to ease of use?

Display Characteristics-

Does the Web Application make optimal use of screen size and resolution?

Time Sensitivity-

Can important features, functions and content be used in a timely manner?

Accessibility-

Is the Web application accessible to people who have Disabilities?

COMPATIBILITY TESTING

Web application must operate within environment that differs from one another. Different computer, display device, OS, browser and network connection speed can have significant on Web application operation. Different browser some time produced slightly different results, regardless of the degree of HTML standardization within the Web application.

The Web Engineering team derives a series of compatibility, validation tests, derived from existing interface tests, navigation tests, performance tests and security tests.

6.3 TESTING METHODS

Testing presents an interesting anomaly for the software engineering activities, the engineer attempts to build software from an abstract concept to a tangible product. Now comes testing. The engineer creates a series of test case that are initiated to "demolish" the software that has been build. Infect, testing is the one step in the software process that could be viewed (psychologically, at least) as destructive rather than constructive.

Models of Testing:-

There are different Models of testing. On the basis of testing methods there are two types of testing:

- 1. Black-box testing.
- 2. White-box testing

Black-box tests are used to demonstrate that software functions are operational, that input is properly accepted and output is correctly produced, and that integrity of external information is maintained.

White-box tests are used to examine the procedural details. It checks the logical paths by test case. It can also checks the conditions, loops used in the software coding. It checks that loops are working correctly on defined boundary value.

WHITE-BOX TESTING:

White-box testing some times called glass-box testing, is a test case design method that users the control structure of the procedural design to drive the test case. Always we are thinking that there is no necessary to execute or checks the loops and conditions. And so large number of errors is uncovered. With using white-box testing methods, we have checked that; All independent paths within a function have been executed at least once.

All logical decisions on their true and false side. All loops working correctly at their boundary values and within their specified conditions.

In our coding we test that all the loops works truly in each module. The one technique of white-box testing is basis path testing. It contains two parts, one is flow graph notation and the second is cyclometer complexity. In flow graph notation we are checking logical control of flow. By using cyclometer complexity we find complexity of our project structure.

BLACK-BOX TESTING:

Black-box testing focuses on the functional requirements of the software. That is black-box testing enables the software engineer to drive sets of input conditions that will fully exercise all functional Requirements for the program. Black-box testing is not an alternative to white-box testing techniques. Rather, it is a complementary approach that is likely to uncover a different class of errors than white-box methods.

We use in our coding to find errors in the following categories:

- Incorrect or missing functions
- Interface errors
- Errors in database
- Performance errors

Initialization and termination errors.

Unlike white-box testing, which is performed earlier in the testing process, black-box testing tends to be applied during later stages of testing. Because black-box testing purposely disregards control structure, attention is focused on the information domain. By applying black-box techniques, we derive a set of test cases that satisfy following criteria

Test cases that reduce, by a count that is greater then one, the number of additional test cases must be designed to achieve reasonable testing.

Level 1 - Build Acceptance Tests

Other related test cases ensure that adopters received the proper Development Release Document plus other build related information (drop point, etc.). The objective is to determine if further testing is possible. If any Level 1 test case fails, the build is returned to developers un-tested.

Level 2 - Smoke Tests

The objective is to determine if further testing is possible. These test cases should emphasize breadth more than depth. All components should be touched, and every major feature should be tested briefly by the Smoke Test. If any Level 2 test case fails, the build is returned to developers un-tested.

Level 2a - Bug Regression Testing

Every bug that was "Open" during the previous build, but marked as "Fixed, Needs Re-Testing" for the current build under test, will need to be regressed, or retested. Once the smoke test is completed, all resolved bugs need to be regressed. It should take between 5 minutes to 1 hour to regress most bugs.

Level 3 - Critical Path Tests

Critical Path test cases must pass by the end of every 2-3 Build Test Cycles. They do not need to be tested every drop, but must be tested at least once per milestone. Thus, the Critical Path test cases must all be executed at least once during the Iteration cycle, and once during the Final Release cycle.

Level 4 - Standard Tests

Test Cases that need to be run at least once during the entire test cycle for this release. These cases are run once, not repeated as are the test cases in previous levels. Functional Testing and Detailed Design Testing (Functional Spec and Design Spec Test Cases, respectively). These can be tested multiple times for each Milestone Test Cycle (Iteration, Final Release, etc.).

Standard test cases usually include Installation, Data, GUI, and other test areas.

Level 5 - Suggested Test

These are Test Cases that would be nice to execute, but may be omitted due to time constraints

Bug Regression

Bug Regression will be a central tenant throughout all testing phases. When a Severity 1 bug fails regression, adopters Testing team should also put out an immediate email to development. The Test Lead will be responsible for tracking and reporting to development and product management the status of regression testing.

6.4 TEST CASES

6.4.1 Test Cases

Test Case No.	1
Test Case Action	Checks system behavior when credentials provided by admin are correct.
Input	Click on allmember link by admin.
Expected output	Result page which contain information about only all member.
Pass/Fail	Pass

Home	All Members	Paid Members	Members username and passwords	Statistics	Others
1101110		T did Hombors		0101151105	0 (11013

MemberID	Membershiptype	Username	Country
FA 1	Р	Dharmesh	American Samoa
FA 2	P	dipen	Brazil
FA 4	P	arjun	India
FA 6	P	kshitij	Belrus
FA7	P	dipan	India
FA8	P	tapan	India
FA9	P	gaurav	India
FA 10	P	vishal	India
FA 11	P	monil	India
FA 12	P	shreya	Belgium
FA 13	Р	а	Bahrain

6.4.2 Test Cases

Test Case No.	2
Test Case Action	Checks system behavior when credentials provided by admin are correct.
Input	Click on paidmember link by admin.
Expected output	Result page which contain information about only paid member.
Pass/Fail	Pass

	MemberID	Membershiptype	Username	Country	
FA 1	Р	1.71	Dharmesh	American Samoa	
FA 2	Р		dipen	Brazil	
FA 4	Р		arjun	India	
-A 6	Р		kshitij	Belrus	
-A7	Р		dipan	India	
-A8	Р		tapan	India	
FA9	Р		gaurav	India	
FA 10	Р		vishal	India	
A 11	Р		monil	India	
FA 12	Р		shreya	Belgium	
FA 13	Р		a	Bahrain	

6.4.3 Test Cases

Test Case No.	3
Test Case Action	Checks system behavior when credentials provided by admin are correct.
Input	Click on statistic link by admin.
Expected output	Result page which contain total member, total male member, total female member, free member, paid member.
Pass/Fail	Pass



6.4.4 Test Cases

Test Case No.	4
Test Case Action	Checks system behavior when credentials provided by the user are correct.
Input	In Login page user enter correct credentials in respected text fields.
Expected output	User profile page.
Pass/Fail	Pass



6.4.5 Test Cases

Test Case No.	5
Test Case Action	Checks system behavior when credentials provided by the user are not correct.
Input	In Login page user enters incorrect credentials in respected text fields.
Expected output	Login page with message saying that credentials are incorrect
Pass/Fail	Pass



6.4.6 Test Cases

Test Case No.	6
Test Case Action	Checks system behavior when credentials provided by user the are not correct.
Input	If user enters in-correct credentials in respected text fields of register pages.
Expected output	Same register page with alert message
Pass/Fail	Pass



6.4.7 Test Cases

Test Case No.	7
Test Case Action	Checks system behavior when credentials provided by the are correct.
Input	Click on details button for see more information about user .
Expected output	Redirect to the hide profile error message page if membership type of logged user is free type.
Pass/Fail	Pass

6.4.8 Test Cases

Test Case No.	8
Test Case Action	Checks system behavior when credentials provided by user are correct.
Input	If user click on profile details button in result page of search.
Expected output	Redirect to the page which contain message like "prolix has been hidden by profile owner".
Pass/Fail	Pass

6.4.9 Test Cases

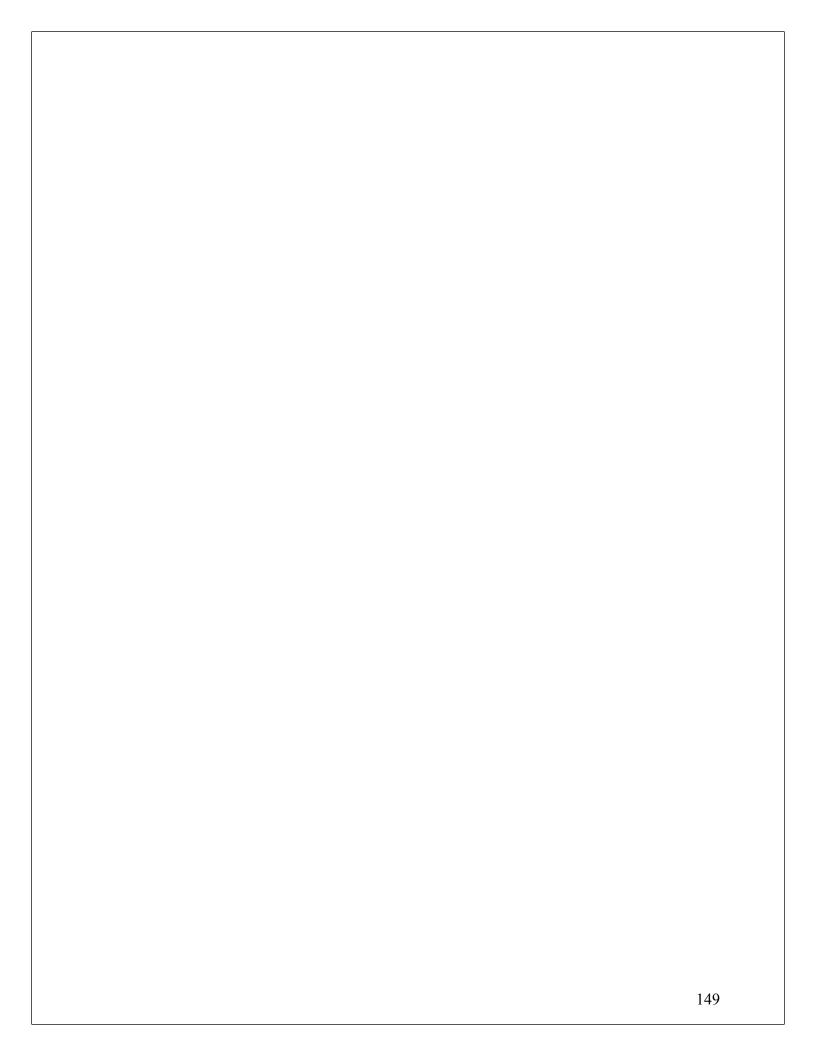
Test Case No.	9
Test Case Action	Checks system behavior when credentials provided by user are incorrect.
Input	User enters incorrect credentials in respected text fields of EmailId.
Expected output	Register page with message saying that credentials are incorrect
Pass/Fail	Pass

6.4.10 Test Cases

Test Case No.	10
Test Case Action	Checks system behavior when credentials provided by the user are correct.
Input	In quick search page user enters required information for quick search.
Expected output	Display result according to match with information given by user.
Pass/Fail	Pass

6.4.11 Test Cases

Test Case No.	20
Test Case Action	Checks system behavior when credentials provided by the user are correct.
Input	In wedding directory page user select correct category and city.
Expected output	Display result according to match with information given by user.
Pass/Fail	Pass



7.1 CONCLUSION

Matrimonial Web Application is to provide Grooms and Brides with excellent matchmaking experience by exploring the opportunities and resources to meet true potential partner.

Matrimonial website which will provide platform to a lot of Bride/Groom for finding perfect match. There are different sectors like Registration, Partener, Search, etc. So the Bride/Groom can get their interest for find their partner. Bride/Groom can directly search Partner according to their required criteria. The Bride/Groom can use match By Email functionality so he/she can get directly E-mail alert for the match which fulfil their required criteria. It helps the user by providing profiles of perspective "Bride" or "Groom" and other information regarding them online.

Matrimonial web application provide facility like quick tour.this is a module that contains the flow of the website .Here user can have a idea how he can commit himself in the website.

Matrimonial web application provide facility to change preference about partner.

This application provide facility like edit profile, update photo and delete photo, hide profile, create album, send express interest, send personal message, apply for loan to the user.

7.2 FUTURE EXTENSIONS

- It is possible to provide the web space to the users for creating his portal.
- ➤ It is possible to create our own mail server.
- It is possible to create chat server so that user can communicate with each other.
- It is possible to provide facility like create video album.

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