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**&**  
**M.C.A DEPARTMENT**  
**(TECHNO INDIA, SALT LAKE)**



# EVENT MANAGEMENT

## A PROJECT REPORT

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*In partial fulfillment for the award of the degree*

*of*

**MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**



**Techno India, Salt Lake**

**WEST BENGAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY**

**KOLKATA**

**May, 2010**

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It is certified that this project report **EVENT MANAGEMENT** is the bonafide work of **Anindita Nath, Jayanta Das, Karuna Mukhopadhyay and Souvik Roy** submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of **MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS** (Techno India, SaltLake, Affiliated to WBUT) who carried out the project work under my supervision.



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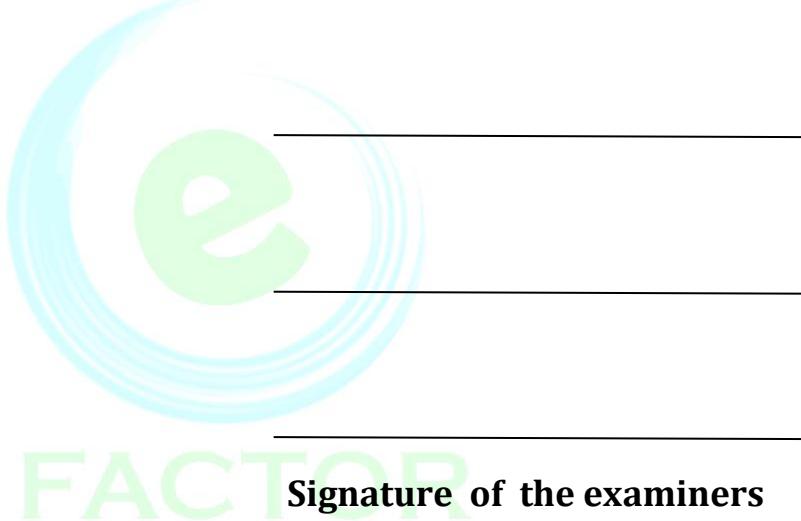
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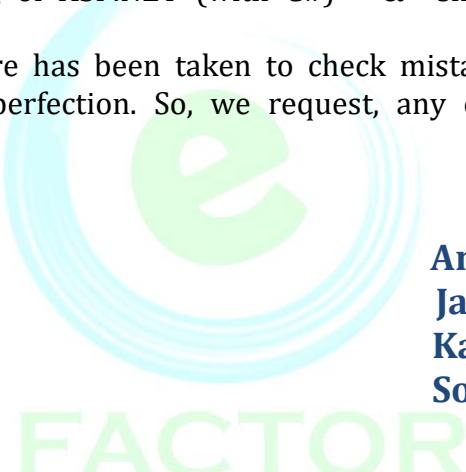
## PREFACE

This project report is submitted solely for fulfillment of "**Master Of Computer Applications**" of **West Bengal University of Technology**.

The objective of this project is to provide the same real life tasks related to an **EVENT MANAGEMENT** company but with the introduction of web-technology so as to make it work faster, more effectively & less laboriously and the customer could utilize the facilities sitting at their homes over the internet.

The subject matter is presented in brief & lucid manner. Care has been taken to make this report as self-explanatory as possible. To aid in visualization, we have given some coding of ASP.NET (with C#) & snapshots of the project executables.

Although every care has been taken to check mistakes & misprints, yet it is difficult to claim perfection. So, we request, any errors & omissions to be excused.



**Anindita Nath  
Jayanta Das  
Karuna Mukhopadhyay  
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It is with a great sense of satisfaction that we present this real venture in practical computing as a part of fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of "**Master Of Computer Applications**" under West Bengal University of Technology . In completing this M.C.A final semester project we have been fortunate to have help, support and encouragement from many people. We would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge their cooperation. First, we find words inadequate to express our deep sense of gratitude and humble regards to **Mr. Rana De**, our **Project mentor**, for guiding us through each and every step of the process with knowledge and support.

We would also like to thank the whole team in **IBM ACE**, our project institute's members, who showed immense patience and understanding throughout the project and provided useful suggestions as and when required. Their constructive ideas and valuable notes helped us a lot through the training period in order to fully grasp the matter. We would like to thank **Mr. B.B. Sarkar( H.O.D)** and the entire faculty of M.C.A Department (**TECHNO INDIA, SALT LAKE**), for providing us with an opportunity to undertake this Project in **IBM ACE** and for being cooperative all throughout the process of its development. Last but not the least, we are obliged to our batch mates, our parents and all those who extended their helping hand in completion of our training and played a vital role either directly or indirectly in the accomplishment of this Project.

**Anindita Nath**  
**Jayanta Das**  
**Karuna Mukhopadhyay**  
**Souvik Roy**

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## **1. Organizational Profile**

### **IBM ADVANCE CAREER EDUCATION (IBM ACE)**

IBM is a world leader in the field of Information Technology. In addition, IBM has ruled the area of education through their Advanced Career Education Centers offering the branded basic as well as high end technical training of IBM.

The offering is for Advance Level Software skill training for the student of Engineering Colleges who are attending various degree courses at their respective college. To succeed in this competitive job market, the students need more than the formal college education so that they have this competitive edge. This training will enable the participants to learn hi-tech computer languages and technologies which will enhance their general understanding of software and increase their performance level.

### **IBM ADVANCE CAREER EDUCATION (IBM ACE) IN INDIA**

Started in 1997, IBM Advanced Career Education (IBM ACE) inducts IBM's educational methodology. The courseware is jointly developed with the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur. Even today IBM does a great deal of research to design and develop the courses to produce the best breed of IT Professionals. IBM takes all the responsibility to administer the quality of education provided in these centers, starting from trainee selection by conducting National Entrance Test twice a year to updating the course modules and books from time to time.

On successful completion of the courses, IBM certifies the Trainees after evaluating their performance. The faculties at IBM centers across INDIA are selected, trained and certified by IBM.

### **OBJECTIVES OF IBM TRAINING :**

IBM's curriculum focuses on ways to integrate technology into everyday life and use instructional strategies to enhance proficiencies in learning building upon basic computer skills, the participants would learn how to design technology-enhanced working environments and establish a vision for effective use of technology. As they increase their knowledge and competency level, they will learn to adapt to new and evolving technologies and acquire the technical proficiency leading to greater understanding. The primary focus of attention will be on the needs of participants, especially through the promotion of self-learning and continuous programs, assessments strategies & teaching methodologies. The

program is a comprehensive approach to teaching and learning with an IBM curriculum model that provides guide lines for what professional should learn.

All the state capitals have mini computers. Each of the district computer centers has a super AT systems for providing services to the district administration as well as gathering information on monitoring scheme and other socio-economic data required by the State Planning Agencies and for the decision support to the Central Government. All problems are analyzed in-depth and careful system studies are carried out and appropriate computer based information system are designed, developed and implemented for the user.

IBM ACE provides services to the user departments through a number of application divisions, which are responsible for conducting feasibility study in the user department, creating appropriate information system for providing awareness on the usage of computer as a tool for decision support and developing Management Information System. These divisions are organized in the following sectors: Finance, Financial Recourses, Industry, Commerce, Natural Resources, Energy, Health, Urban and Rural Development, Socio-Economic, Planning, etc.

### **Services Offered by IBM ACE are as follows:**

- Consultancy
- Software Development
- System Support
- Network Services
- Office Automation
- Data management
- Training
- Software Quality Assurance Group:

Software Quality Assurance Group of IBM ACE is primarily responsible for the quality of software being developed for the Directorate of IBM. Functional responsibility of IBM ACE computerization of this directorate is as follows.



**Verification and Validation:**

The group performs the verification and the validation of the software. Functions of this group are:

- To carry out review at various phase during development
- Performing static analysis of the code received
- Carry out the validation work as per defined process
- Identification of appropriate testing techniques and analysis
- Documentation and presentation of the observation

**The responsibilities of the project-group are**

- Familiarization and study of various standards like IEEE, DOD, ISO etc. and application in software development and quality assurance.
- Evolving coding standards for different programming languages.
- Preparation of checklist to be observed during review at the end of the phase of software life cycle for third party contract software.

**Working Environment at IBM ACE:**

IBM ACE has deployed Client/Server based information system to provide faster access to data. In Client/Server computing environments the Client portion of the applications resides on the various client machines within a network that interact with central data repository mostly in a RDBMS residing on a database Server. In order to communication with each other the client and the server must all employ communication software that let them speak in the same lingo. Before starting with the project I was asked to familiar with the working environment of the organization.



## **2. Introduction**

### **1.1 Literature Survey**

In today's day and age events have become synonymous with lifestyle and have thus become a large income generating market. Many of the industry profiles state that any event which requires funds would call for an excess budget, but the fact is a well planned strategy for an event will work on any budget. Event planning thus becomes a very important step in holding a successful event.

The first step to planning an event is to determine its very purpose. Almost all events require extensive planning. According to the type of event being planned for, the event planner needs to choose entertainment, location, guest list, speakers, and content. The location for events is endless, but with event planning they would likely be held at hotels, convention centers, reception halls, or outdoors depending on the event. Once the location is set the coordinator/planner needs to prepare the event with staff, set up the entertainment, and keep contact with the client. After all this is set the event planner has all the smaller details to address such as set up of the event, the food, drinks, music, guest list, budget, advertising and marketing and decorations. All this preparation is what is needed for an event to run smoothly. An event planner needs to be able to manage their time wisely for the event, and the length of preparation needed for each event so that it garners enough attention and is a success.

Automating the event management procedure separates the task of supplying the data needed for a particular event from the methods used to manage the distribution and display of that event.

Following is a listing of the various steps involved in the event planning procedure:

➤ **Finding the objective of the event**

- The purpose for the special event must be important enough to merit the time and expense needed to properly stage, publicize and evaluate the event.
- It is essential to match the type of event that has been selected to the purpose that it serves i.e. if you want to reach out to new users or thank your existing supporters
- Selection of a working committee with broad representation.
- Accommodating target groups that have a special stake in the event such as users, fund raisers, politicians, business leaders, senior citizens or parents.
- Deciding on a time to start the event-sometimes it is at least three months, and in many cases, a year ahead of time.
- Developing various ways to evaluate the event's success. Measurable event objectives may include attendance, the amount of money raised, and the amount of publicity ensured.
- Hold talks with others who have successfully staged similar events.

➤ **Making a checklist**

- A checklist provides a step-by-step guide to organizing and executing a special event.

➤ **Creating a budget**

- The objective is to provide event planners with a financial blueprint. The budget should be specific, and include revenue opportunities (sponsorship, ticket sales, donations, concession sales) as well as expenses printing, permits, insurance, speakers, food supplies, security).



### ➤ Considering logistics

- With many activities going on simultaneously, there are many details to be checked. Major areas to consider and plan for include: size of space or building used, utility support needed, setup (tables and chairs, tents, parking) coordination, cleanup, emergency plans. This also includes transportation, and public services such as police and fire departments.

### ➤ Planning publicity

- Promoting an event takes creative thinking balanced with practicality. The primary objective is to publicize the event, but secondary objectives should be considered.

### ➤ Evaluation of the event

- Evaluation is made right after the event while the details are fresh. The participants can be made to fill out a questionnaire

Some general evaluative criteria include:

- Did the event fulfill its goals and objectives? Why or why not?
- Identify what worked and what needs fine-tuning. Which vendors should be used again?
- What items were missing on the checklist?
- Was the event well attended?
- Was informal and formal feedback about the event positive?
- Given all that went into staging, was it worth doing?



## **2.2 Objective**

Automating the event management procedure separates the task of supplying the data needed for a particular event from the methods used to manage the distribution and display of that event.

Following are the facilities that an automated event management system provides:

➤ **Online event registration tools**

Online event registration tools helps save time and avoid hassles with convenient self-service. The software allows people to register and pay without any added effort on the customer's part. No more endless hours are spent reading and answering member emails and faxes, and processing event payments for upcoming meetings, conventions and galas. That means it provides more time to plan a better and well planned event.

➤ **Events can be added easily –enabling online registration**

- Events can be added to the event database in a few minutes. It immediately shows up on the event calendar and now people can take advantage of the event management online registration software any time, day or night, with no help from the hosts.
- Registered members don't even have to retype contact info - the registration software automatically looks them up in the database.

➤ **Secure processing of online payments**

- Secure online payments using the digital wallet account saves time from tracking down bounced cheques or inputting payment data by hand.
- All registrations are instantly stored in the database.



➤ **Promoting events to ensure growth in attendance**

- With online event promotion features, it's easy to get the word out about upcoming events, from lectures to seminars, galas and conventions. Add value for sponsors by allowing them to be 'seen' on the website and in emails.
- Targeted emails, automatic event notices are sent to people in the database.

➤ **Saving Hours of Manual Processing**

- The event management software emails confirmations to the attendee
- Automatic tracking means administrators always have an up-to-date list of registrants.

➤ **Event management administration**

The software automates the administrative trivia so that focus can be more on putting together a spectacular event. It's fully integrated with the website and contact database to save time. It involves:

- Adding an Event and setting up all event details
- Event notices and reminders
- Customizing event registration form
- Event Calendar



### **3. Problem Definition**

The System “eFactor” is a semi-automated system for event management. It is capable of managing multiple events happening in different locations. The system enables even the remote clients to make online registrations. It is powerful user-friendly and flexible and it offers great degree of customization with ease of management. It manages the whole logistics of the company with maximum optimization. It provides analytical status of event processing and follows efficient approach towards the execution of the show. The system projects the status of the events based on the authorization provided for the different entities. With its powerful functionality it can maintain the records of various events simultaneously, and can print various reports.



## **4. Theoretical Background**

### **CLIENT SERVER ARCHITECTURE:**

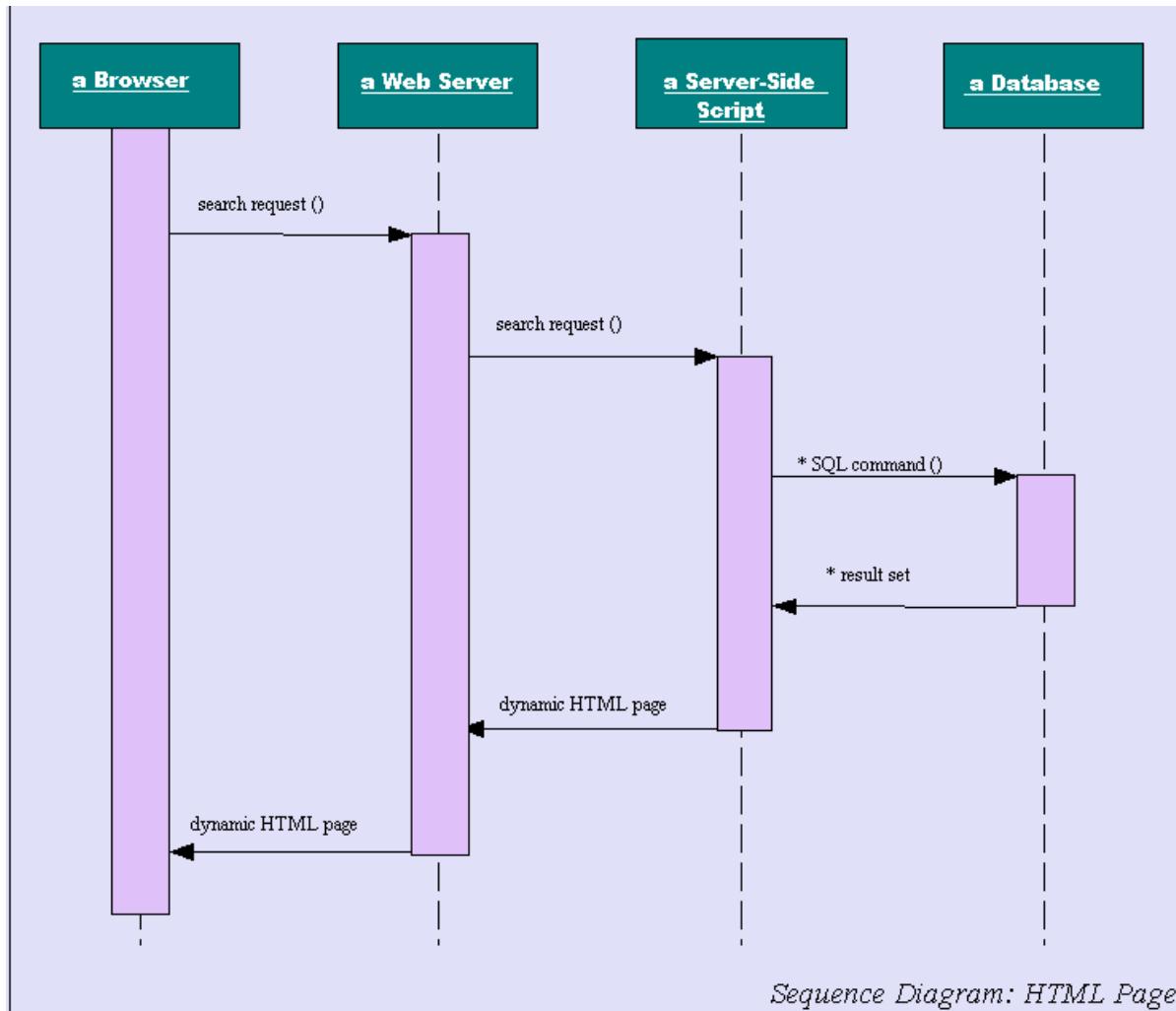
#### **Description:**

Client-server describes the relationship between two computer programs in which one program, the client program, makes a service request to another, the server program. Standard networked functions such as email exchange, web access and database access, are based on the client-server model. For example, a web browser is a client program at the user computer that may access information at any web server in the world. To check your bank account from your computer, a web browser client program in your computer forwards your request to a web server program at the bank. That program may in turn forward the request to its own database client program that sends a request to a database server at another bank computer to retrieve your account balance. The balance is returned to the bank database client, which in turn serves it back to the web browser client in your personal computer, which displays the information for you.

The client-server model has become one of the central ideas of network computing. Each instance of the client software can send data requests to one or more connected *servers*. In turn, the servers can accept these requests, process them, and return the requested information to the client. Although this concept can be applied for a variety of reasons to many different kinds of application, the architecture remains fundamentally the same.

The most basic type of client-server architecture employs only two types of hosts: clients and servers. This type of architecture is sometimes referred to as *two-tier*. It allows devices to share files and resources. The two tier architecture means that the client acts as one tier and application in combination with server acts as another tier.

These days, clients are most often web browsers, although that has not always been the case. Servers typically include web servers, database servers and mail servers. The interaction between client and server is often described using sequence diagrams. Sequence diagrams are standardized in the Unified Modeling Language.



### Sequence Diagram of Client Server Architecture

- When both the client- and server-software are running on the same computer, this is called a single seat setup.
- Specific types of clients include web browsers, email clients, and online chat clients.
- Specific types of servers include web servers, ftp servers, application servers, database servers, mail servers, file servers, print servers and terminal servers. Most web services are also type of servers.



## **Advantages:**

- In most cases, client-server architecture enables the roles and responsibilities of a computing system to be distributed among several independent computers that are known to each other only through a network. This creates an additional advantage to this architecture: greater ease of maintenance. For example, it is possible to replace, repair, upgrade, or even relocate a server while its clients remain both unaware and unaffected by that change. This independence from change is also referred to as encapsulation.
- All the data is stored on the servers, which generally have far greater security controls than most clients. Servers can better control access and resources, to guarantee that only those clients with the appropriate permissions may access and change data.
- Since data storage is centralized, updates to that data are far easier to administer than what would be possible under a P2P paradigm. Under P2P architecture, data updates may need to be distributed and applied to each "peer" in the network, which is both time-consuming and error-prone, as there can be thousands or even millions of peers.
- Many mature client-server technologies are already available which were designed to ensure security, 'friendliness' of the user interface, and ease of use.
- It functions with multiple different clients of different capabilities.
- Reduces the total cost of ownership.
- End User Productivity
- Developer Productivity



## **Three -Tier Architecture:**

Three-tier application is a program which is organized into three major disjunctive tiers or layers. Here we can see that how these layers increase the reusability of codes. The 3-Tier architecture has the following three layers:

- **Presentation Tier:**

This is the topmost level of the application. The presentation tier displays information related to such services as browsing merchandise, purchasing, and shopping cart contents. It communicates with other tiers by outputting results to the browser/client tier and all other tiers in the network.

- **Application Tier ( Business Logic / Logic Tier ):**

The logic tier is pulled out from the presentation tier and, has its own layer; it controls an application's functionality by performing detailed processing.

- **Data Tier:**

This tier consists of Database Servers. Here information is stored and retrieved. This tier keeps data neutral and independent from application servers or business logic. Giving data its own tier also improves scalability and performance.

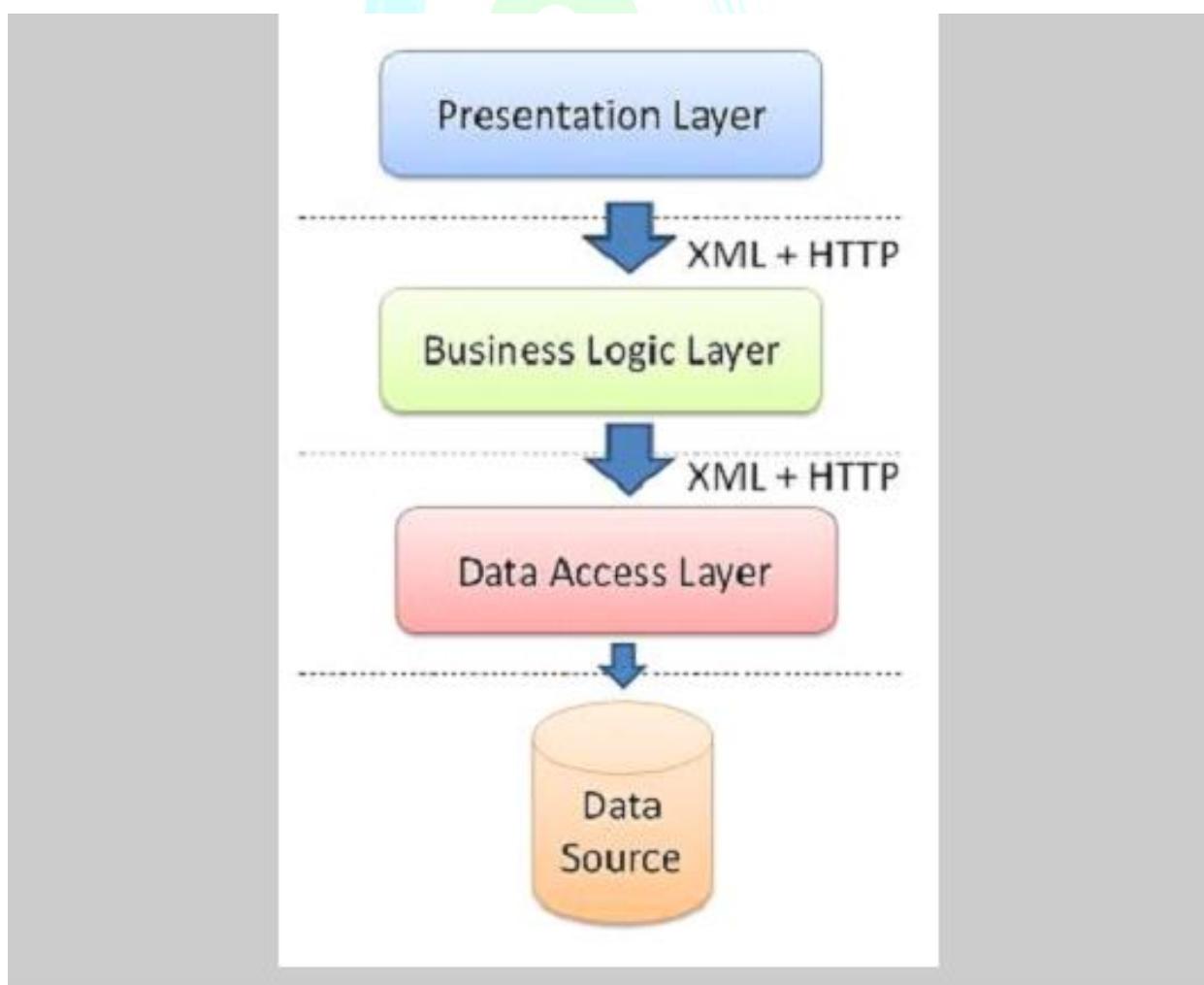
## **Advantages of Three-Tier Architecture:**

The main characteristic of a Host Architecture is that the application and databases reside on the same host computer and the user interacts with the host using an unfriendly and dumb terminal. This architecture does not support distributed computing (the host applications are not able to connect a database of a strategically allied partner). Some managers found that developing a host application take too long and it is expensive. Consequently these disadvantages led to the formation of the Client-Server architecture.

Client-Server Architecture is 2-Tier architecture because the client does not distinguish between Presentation layer and business layer. The increasing demands on GUI controls caused difficulty to manage the mixture of source code from GUI and Business Logic



(Spaghetti Code). Further, Client Server Architecture does not support enough the Change Management. Let suppose that the government increases the Entertainment tax rate from 4% to 8 %, then in the Client-Server case, we have to send an update to each clients and they must update synchronously on a specific time otherwise we may store invalid or wrong information. The Client-Server Architecture is also a burden to network traffic and resources. Let us assume that about five hundred clients are working on a data server then we will have five hundred ODBC connections and several ruffian record sets, which must be transported from the server to the clients (because the Business layer is stayed in the client side). The fact that Client-Server does not have any caching facilities like in ASP.NET, caused additional traffic in the network. Normally, a server has a better hardware than client therefore it is able to compute algorithms faster than a client, so this fact is also an additional pro argument for the 3-Tier Architecture. This categorization of the application makes the function more reusable easily and it becomes too easy to find the functions which have been written previously. If programmer wants to make further update in the application then he easily can understand the previous written code and can update easily.



- Application layer is the form where we design using the controls like textbox, labels, command buttons etc.
- Business layer is the class where we write the functions which get the data from the application layer and passes through the data access layer.
- Data layer is also the class which gets the data from the business layer and sends it to the database or gets the data from the database and sends it to the business layer.
- Property layer is the sub layers of the business layer in which we make the properties to sent or get the values from the application layer. These properties help to sustain the value in an object so that we can get these values till the object destroys.

### **Retrieving Data from Stored procedure:**

Virtually all ASP.NET applications of interest work with data in a database at some level, and one of the most common databases used in ASP.NET applications is Microsoft's own SQL SERVER database. With relational databases like SQL, commands are issued through the SQL syntax, which includes SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements, among others. One way to issue a command to a database from an ASP.NET application is to craft the SQL query in the application itself. Such queries are often called **ad-hoc queries**. The primary downside of ad-hoc queries is that they are hard to maintain - if you need to change your query you need to edit the string in your application, recompile, and redeploy.

A better approach is to use **stored procedure**. Stored procedures are pre-compiled functions that reside on the database server that can be invoked by name. This is similar to compartmentalizing programmatic functionality into methods. Stored procedures are not only more updateable than their ad-hoc counterpart, but also can be utilized by other applications. For example, you might have both an ASP.NET application and a Web services application that is driven on data from the same database. If you hard code your SQL queries in your source code, any changes will now require modifications in *two* places (as well as two places that now require recompilation and redeployment). However, by using stored procedures there's a single point that needs modification.

## Example of a Stored Procedure

```
ALTER PROCEDURE [dbo].[CompanyWalletAccount]
/*
(
@parameter1 int = 5,
@parameter2 datatype OUTPUT
)
*/
AS
/* SET NOCOUNT ON */
Begin
    insert into CompanyWallet(EventId, EventName) select
EventId, EventName from EventTicket where EventId is not null
RETURN
End
```

## CONCLUSION

By using 3-Tier architecture in the project the following could be achieved:

- Separation - the functionality is separated from the data access and presentation so that it is more maintainable
- Independence - layers are established so that if one is modified (to some extent) it will not affect other layers.
- Reusability - As the layers are separated, it can exist as a module that can be reused by other application by referencing it.



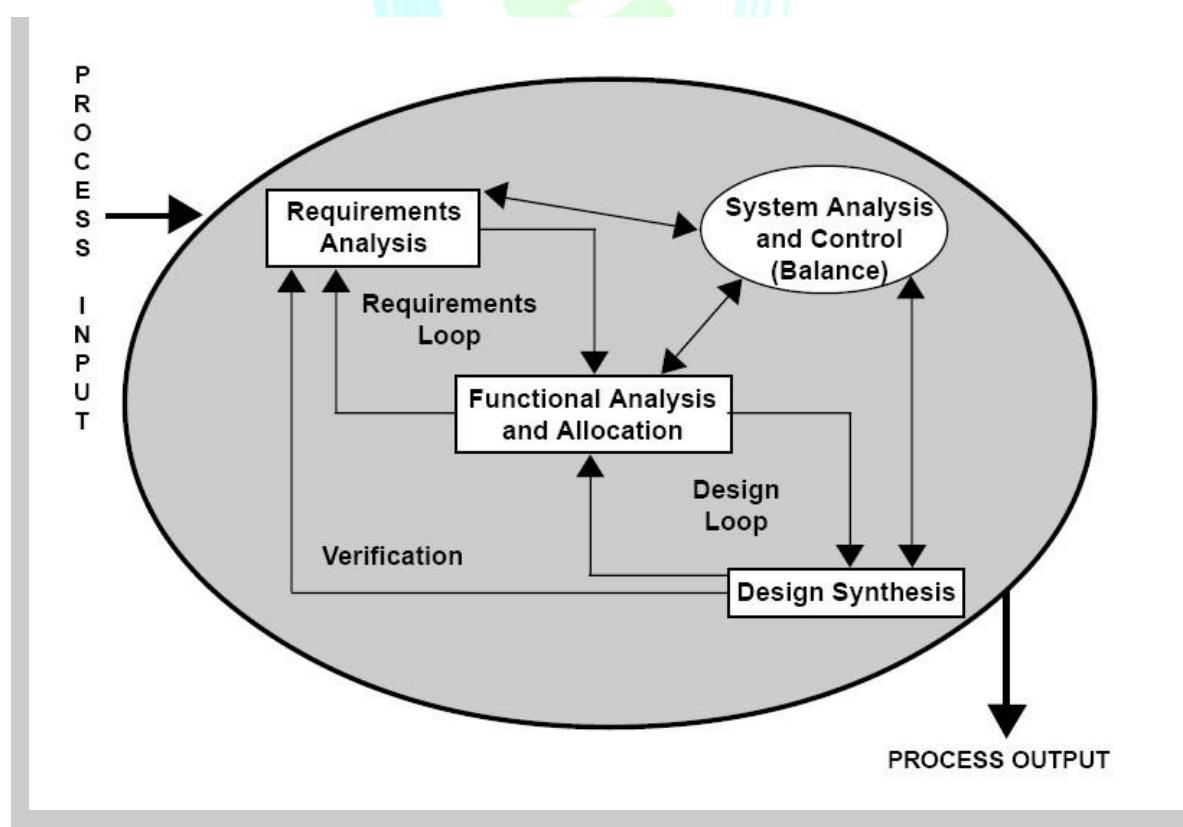
## **5. Planning**

### **5.1 Software Requirements Specifications**

#### **5.1.1 Requirement Analysis**

**Requirements analysis** in systems engineering and software engineering, encompasses those tasks that go into determining the needs or conditions to meet for a new or altered product, taking account of the possibly conflicting requirements of the various stakeholders, such as beneficiaries or users.

Requirements analysis is critical to the success of a development project. Requirements must be actionable, measurable, testable, related to identified business needs or opportunities, and defined to a level of detail that is sufficient for system design.



## Requirements Definition

Requirement Analysis results in a specification which unambiguously describes what has to be built. However correct systems can only be built if it is known exactly what the user needs and what the system must do. One of the most important factors in building correct systems, therefore, is to clearly define what the system must do.

### **What are the customer business drivers?**

- ✓ Increasing volume of business
- ✓ More geographical coverage
- ✓ Targeting a wider demography
- ✓ Faster turnaround i.e. shorter lead time (between event request and actual event)
- ✓ More control with client to choose event parameters / features
- ✓ Automating time consuming yet repetitive tasks
- ✓ Showcasing past events

### **Why do you need to automate the system?**

Event planning is a fast paced and demanding job involving the management of the smallest of detail regarding the event. Planners face deadlines and are needed to communicate with multiple people at one time. They are at most times required to be on-site at the location where the event is taking place. Event planning requires planners not only to make strategic decisions but also be involved in various time consuming and repetitive tasks.



The System "eFactor" is a semi-automated system required for the purpose of event management, capable of dealing with multiple events while managing the entire event related logistics of an organization optimally.

### **What does the system do?**

- The system has its own set of categorised events for customers to choose from. Clients can register and then create their own events from this pre defined set. On occasions that a new category of event needs to be formatted, clients must approach the authorised personnel for the said purpose.
- The system allows registration for both customers and employees and the former can also register for wallet accounts which can be used in any future financial transactions.
- Clients should not only be able to create their own events but must also be allowed to buy tickets for events (that are open to outsiders) organised by the company.
- The website must offer a catalogue of events to choose from.
- It should also display an event calendar showcasing past and future events and give a view of upcoming events.

### **Operational Constraints**

The system needs the user to possess basic computer operational skills. The system is dependent on the web server and the database server which supports the 3 tier architectural structure of the system.



To make the event planning process semi automated a website can be designed for the purpose. The said website can also act as a marketing tool garnering enough attention for the event being planned.

### **Website:**

#### **External**

If the particular target audience has, for example, a professional association they could be asked to have the said event listed on their own website or webpage.

#### **Internal**

Information about the event is put on the company website (the kind of information the client would want to feature—that could include the draft agenda, details of how to book and who to contact for further information).

These are the various forms that the website can contain:

#### **Invitation content**

The invitation should include the following minimum information:

- Title
- Venue and Location
- Date and duration
- Topic
- Aim of the event
- Who is organizing it (context) and who are the supporting organizations (including their logos)
- Name and organization of any confirmed speakers (especially if the concerned speaker is a high profile keynote speaker)
- Draft agenda
- Who the event is targeted at
- Cost, if applicable
- Contact details for further information.
- Invitation should be designed such that it is :
  - clear
  - concise
  - eye-catching



Registration details (registration form may be part of the invitation or the invitation can just give details of how to register)

### **Booking and registration form**

The registration form should contain the following:

- Date and venue of event (if applicable)
- Have tick box options for optional elements of the event (e.g. evening reception)
- Workshop preferences (in rank order)
- Contact details
- Organization
- Dietary requirements of the party involved
- Access requirements
- Are they interested in exhibiting? (i.e. if it's a public event that is open to ticket sales and merchandising)
- Places will be awarded on a first-come, first-served basis/ or reservation tickets sold
- Policy on the number of people per organization who can attend and
- Deadline for receipt of registration forms.

### **Booking form**

Fields in the booking form should match those on the registration database.

#### ➤ Acknowledgement

It is good practice to acknowledge receipt of booking forms (even if one is not able to confirm any place at that stage). By issuing an acknowledgement upon receipt, the chaos involving phone calls and e-mails from people asking if you have received their form can be avoided. A standard response to be used can be kept in the ‘drafts’ folder of the inbox. Quick acknowledgment of receipt by e-mail avoids unnecessary phone and e-mail queries.

#### ➤ Confirmation

Confirmation can be done by post and/ or e-mail. Template response(s) can be designed for confirmations

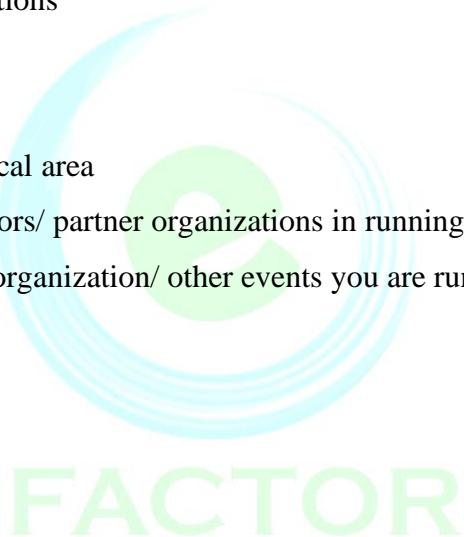
- for people who will attend the day and evening events
- another for people who will just attend the day event
- For delegates who would also like to exhibit.



A confirmation should normally include some/ all of the above.

Packages can also be distributed to the clients and delegates alike which may include some of the following:

- Welcome letter
- Agenda for the day
- Information on the event (aims of the plenary and workshops)
- Any other project-related materials (e.g. a project leaflet)
- List of participants
- List of participants per workshop
- Information on delegates/ Delegate compendium
- Print outs of presentations
- Feedback form
- Query sheet
- Information on the local area
- Information on sponsors/ partner organizations in running the event and
- Information on your organization/ other events you are running in the near future.



### **5.1.2 Hardware and Software Specifications**

#### **Tools and Environment Used:**

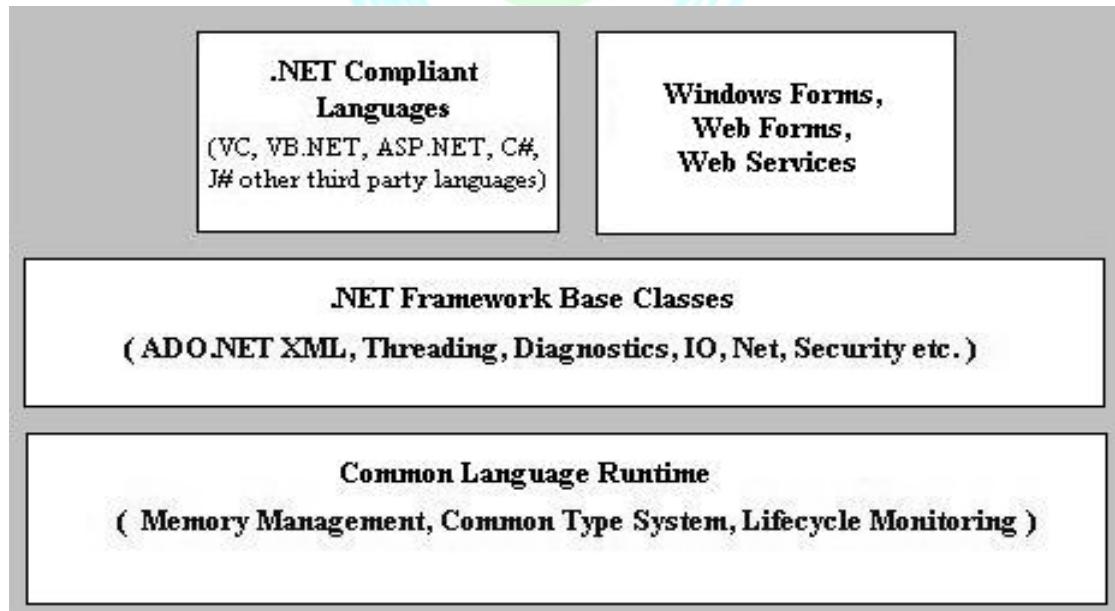
##### **.NET Framework 3.5**

The most important question is what is .NET? and the simplest answer is : it is a Framework in which Windows applications may be developed and run.

The Microsoft .NET Framework is a platform for building, deploying, and running Web Services and applications. It provides a highly productive, standards-based, multi-language environment for integrating existing investments with next-generation applications and services as well as the agility to solve the challenges of deployment and operation of Internet-scale applications. The .NET Framework consists of three main parts: the common language runtime, a hierarchical set of unified class libraries, and a componentized version of Active Server Pages called ASP.NET.

#### **Major Components of .NET**

The diagram given below describes various components of .NET Framework



Now we explain these components briefly.

The .NET framework can only be exploited by languages that are compliant with .NET. Most of Microsoft languages have been made to fully comply with .NET.

.NET also introduces Web Forms, Web Services and Windows Forms. The reason why they have been shown separately and not as a part of a particular language is that these technologies can be used by any .NET compliant language. For example Windows Forms is used by VC, VB.NET, and C# as a mode of providing GUI.

The next component of .NET is the .NET Framework Base Classes. These are the common class libraries (much like Java packages) that can be used by any .NET compliant language. These classes provide the programmers with a high degree of functionality that they can use in their programs. For example, there are classes to handle reading, writing and manipulating XML documents, enhanced ADOs etc.

The bottom most layer is the CLR - the common runtime language.

### **What is "Common Language Specification" (CLS)**

One of the obvious themes of .NET is unification and interoperability between various programming languages. In order to achieve this; certain rules must be laid and all the languages must follow these rules. In other words we can not have languages running around creating their own extensions and their own fancy new data types. CLS is the collection of the rules and constraints that every language (that seeks to achieve .NET compatibility) must follow. Microsoft have defined three levels of CLS compatibility /compliance. The goals and objectives of each compliance level have been set aside. Given below are the three compliance levels with their brief description:

#### **Compliant Producer** FACTOR

The component developed in this type of language can be used by any other language.

#### **Consumer**

The language in this category can use classes produced in any other language. In simple words this means that the language can instantiate classes developed in other language. This is similar to how COM components can be instantiated by your ASP code.



## Extender

Languages in this category can not just use the classes as in CONSUMER category; but can also extend classes using inheritance.

Languages that come with Microsoft Visual Studio namely Visual C++, Visual Basic and C#; all satisfy the above three categories. Vendors can select any of the above categories as the targeted compliance level(s) for their languages.

## What is "Common Language Runtime" (CLR)

CLR is .NET equivalent of Java Virtual Machine (JVM). It is the runtime that converts a MSIL code into the host machine language code, which is then executed appropriately.

The common language runtime is the execution engine for .NET Framework applications. It provides a number of services, including the following:

- Application memory isolation
- Code management (loading and execution)
- Verification of type safety
- Conversion of IL to native code
- Access to metadata (enhanced type information)
- Managing memory for managed objects
- Enforcement of code access security
- Exception handling, including cross-language exceptions
- Interoperation between managed code, COM objects, and pre-existing DLLs (unmanaged code and data)
- Automation of object layout
- Support for developer services (profiling, debugging, and so on)

## What is "Microsoft Intermediate Language" (MSIL)

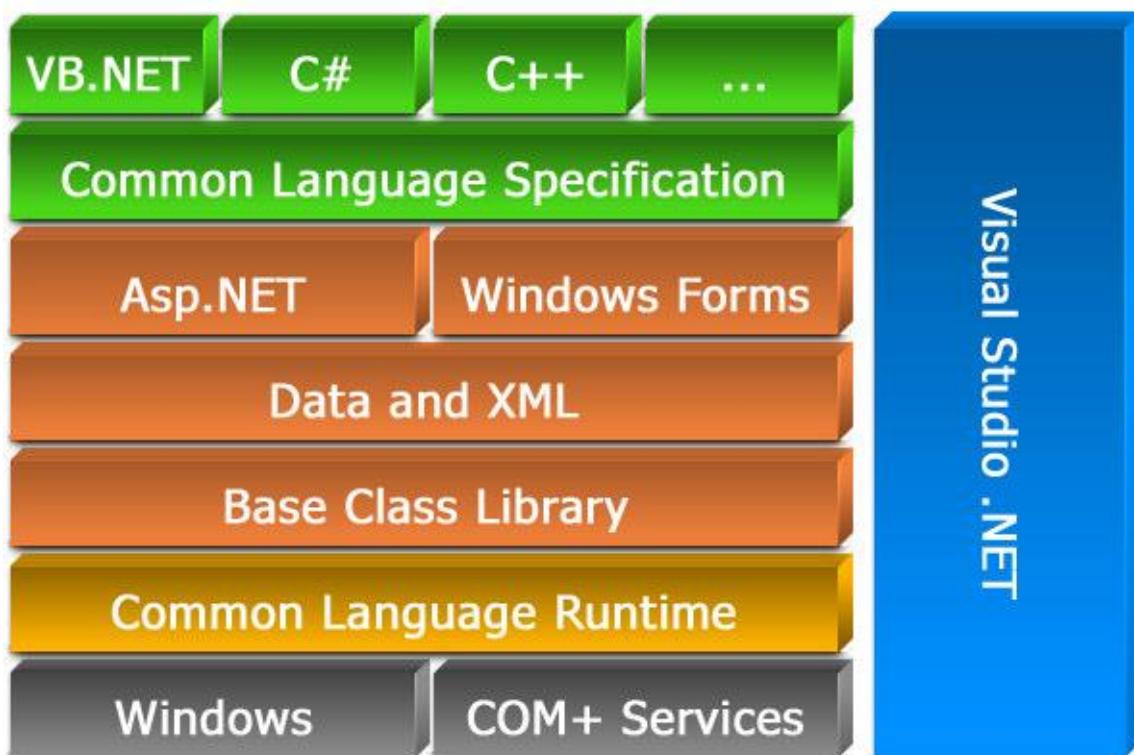
A .NET programming language (C#, VB.NET, J# etc.) does not compile into executable code; instead it compiles into an intermediate code called Microsoft Intermediate Language (MSIL). As a programmer one need not worry about the syntax of MSIL - since our source code is automatically converted to MSIL. The MSIL code is then sent to the CLR (Common Language Runtime) that converts the code to machine language which is then run on the host machine. MSIL is similar to Java Byte code. A Java program is compiled into Java Byte code (the .class file) by a Java compiler, the class file is then sent to JVM which interprets it and runs it on the host machine.



## What is "Common Type System" (CTS)

The common type system is a rich type system, built into the common language runtime, which supports the types and operations found in most programming languages. The common type system supports the complete implementation of a wide range of programming languages.

### *Going Deeper into the Framework*



## Just In Time Compilation (JIT)

A program that is executed for the first time on a system will need to be compiled into native code specific for the machine. The code is compiled only when it is needed (hence Just-In-Time) and the resulting machine code is cached in memory by the runtime. This ensures that there is only a performance impact when a function is used for the first time. Since the JIT compiler does the translation to native code on the system it is installed on, it can also do optimizations for the system,

## Platform Independence

Since the JIT performs the translation to native machine code, any platform supporting the .NET runtime and a JIT can use the same binary produced in the first compilation to MSIL code. Thus true platform independence is achieved without having to compile the code more than once for any number of platforms and system architectures. As Microsoft has only provided the tools for using .NET with the Windows platform there are other actors working on creating support for other platforms. One is the open source project Mono, which aims to deliver .NET support for the Linux operating system.



## What is ASP.NET?

ASP.NET is a programming framework built on the common language runtime that can be used on a server to build powerful Web applications. ASP.NET offers several important advantages over previous Web development models:

### Enhanced Performance:

This amounts to dramatically better performance before you ever write a line of code. ASP.NET is compiled common language runtime code running on the server. Unlike its interpreted predecessors, ASP.NET can take advantage of early binding, just-in-time compilation, native optimization, and caching services.

### World-Class Tool Support:

The ASP.NET framework is complemented by a rich toolbox and designer in the Visual Studio integrated development environment. WYSIWYG editing, drag-and-drop server controls, and automatic deployment are just a few of the features this powerful tool provides.

### Power and Flexibility:

ASP.NET is based on the common language runtime, the power and flexibility of that entire platform is available to Web application developers. The .NET Framework class library, Messaging, and Data Access solutions are all seamlessly accessible from the Web. ASP.NET is also language-independent, so you can choose the language that best applies to your application or partition your application across many languages. Further, common language runtime interoperability guarantees that your existing investment in COM-based development is preserved when migrating to ASP.NET.

### Simplicity:

ASP.NET makes it easy to perform common tasks, from simple form submission and client authentication to deployment and site configuration. For example, the ASP.NET page framework allows you to build user interfaces that cleanly separate application logic from presentation code and to handle events in a simple, Visual Basic - like forms processing model. Additionally, the common language runtime simplifies development, with managed code services such as automatic reference counting and garbage collection without the aid of local administration tools. This "zero local administration" philosophy extends to deploying ASP.NET Framework

applications as well. An ASP.NET Framework application is deployed to a server simply by copying the necessary files to the server. No server restart is required, even to deploy or replace running compiled code.

## **Scalability and Availability:**

ASP.NET has been designed with scalability in mind, with features specifically tailored to improve performance in clustered and multiprocessor environments. Further, processes are closely monitored and managed by the ASP.NET runtime, so that if one misbehaves (leaks, deadlocks), a new process can be created in its place, which helps keep your application constantly available to handle requests.

## **Customizability and Extensibility:**

ASP.NET delivers a well-factored architecture that allows developers to "plug-in" their code at the appropriate level. In fact, it is possible to extend or replace any subcomponent of the ASP.NET runtime with your own custom-written component. Implementing custom authentication or state services has never been easier.

## **Security:**

With built in Windows authentication and per-application configuration, you can be assured that your applications are secure. The remainder of the Quick Start presents practical examples of these concepts there are lots of different types of website with varying security needs, the developers need to know how the security works and choose the appropriate security model for different applications. Some websites collect no information from the users and publish the information that is available widely such as search engine. Meanwhile, there are other sites that may need to collect sensitive information from their users (e.g. credit card numbers and other personal information). These websites need much stronger security implementation to avoid malicious attacks from external entities.

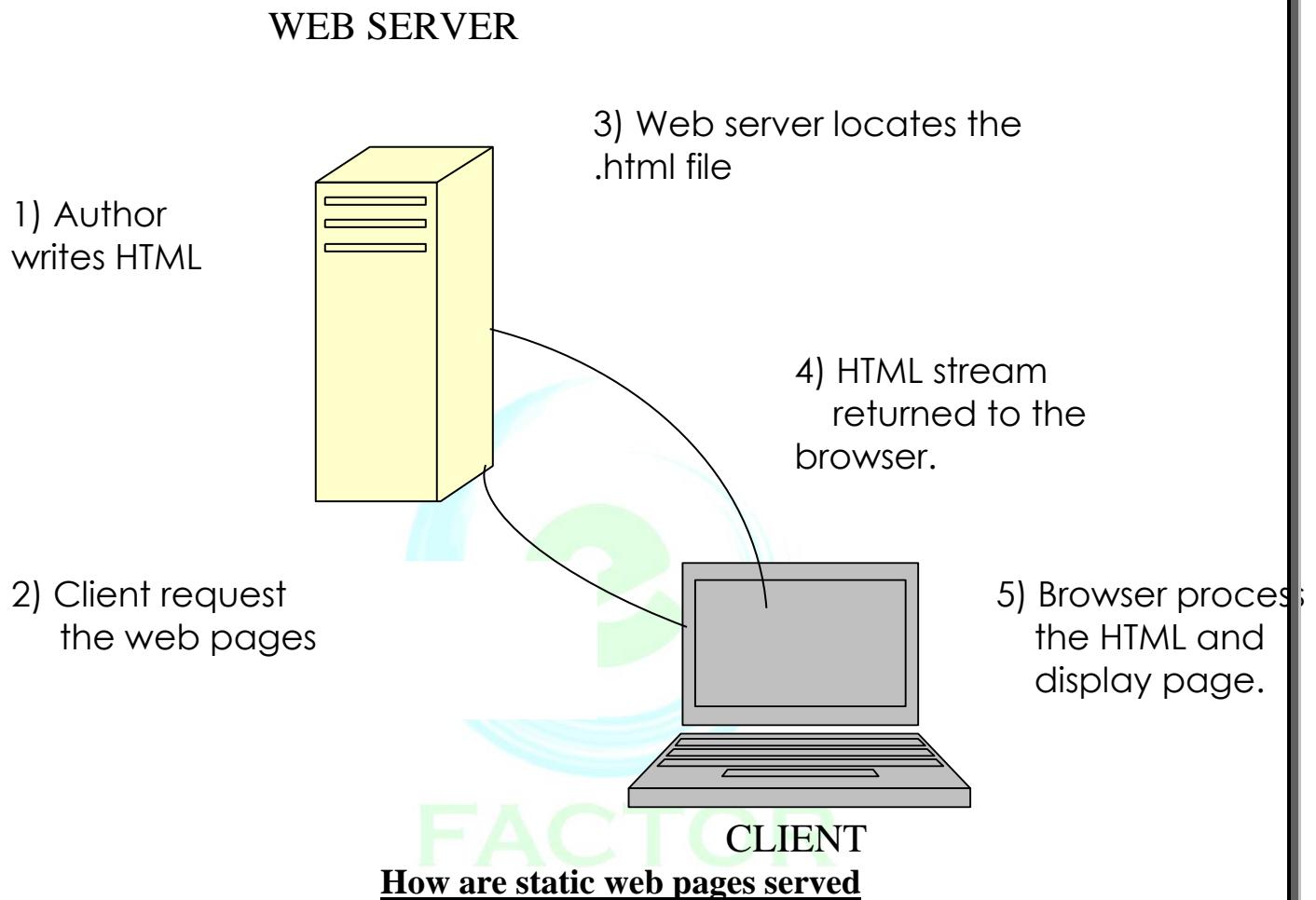
## **Language Support:**

The Microsoft .NET Platform currently offers built-in support for three languages: C#, Visual Basic, and JScript. The exercises and code samples in this tutorial we demonstrate how to use C#, Visual Basic, and JScript to build .NET applications. For information regarding the syntax of the other languages, refer to the complete documentation for the .NET Framework SDK. ASP.NET is a powerful and flexible server-side technology for creating dynamic Web Pages.



## Why do we use dynamic pages, not static web pages?

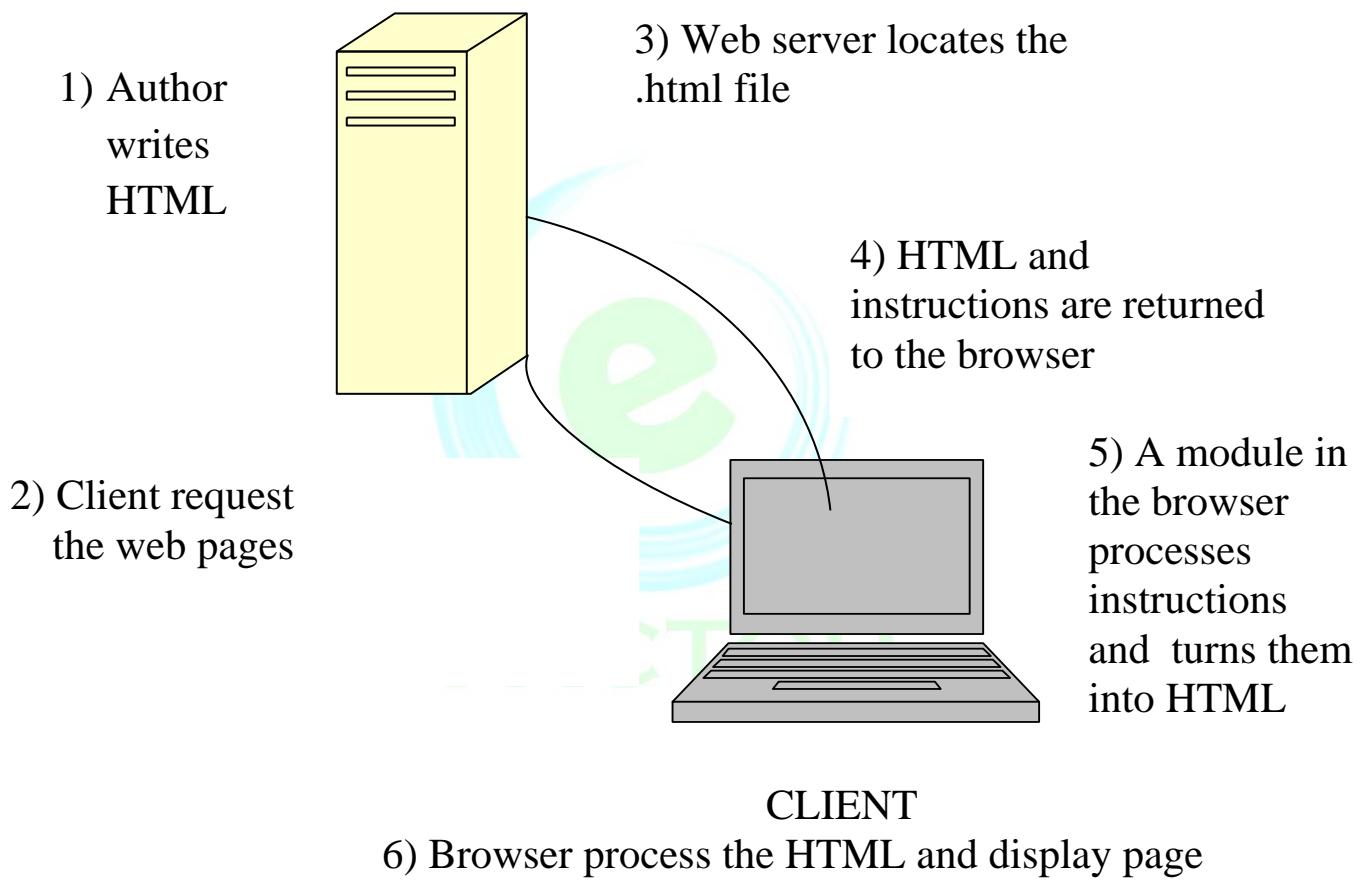
Appearances of static pages are always same; regardless of who visits the pages, or how and when they arrive at the page, or any other factors



## Limitations of Static page:

- If we want to try to write pure HTML for a web page that displays the time ,but we can't be sure of the exact time that the web page should display until the time the page is requested .This can't be done using HTML alone.
- HTML offers no features for personalizing our web pages. On the other hand , we can solve the problem that arise with the static web pages.

## WEB SERVER



### How are client-side dynamic web pages served



## How Does ASP.NET Differs from ASP ?

- ASP is restricted to using scripting languages mainly java script and vb script . Scripting languages are junior versions of full programming languages in that they are not as powerful as full programming languages and don't support all the features of a full programming languages .

On the other hand ASP.NET has no such problems . It allows us to use greater selection of full programming languages and fully utilize the rich potential of the .NET framework . It helps us to create faster , more reliable , dynamic web-pages with any of the programming languages supported by the .NET framework .

- Secondly , ASP.NET comes with a far greater set of controls that can place on a page without any extra asp.net coding. With ASP.NET things are more jargon free . ASP.NET comes with a rich set of controls that can be applied to many common development scenarios.
- Third and final difference is the separation of ASP.NET from HTML . Designers and Developers play two very different roles in web development. In ASP.NET we can keep the asp code and html in separate files , making both the developer and designer's life much simpler .

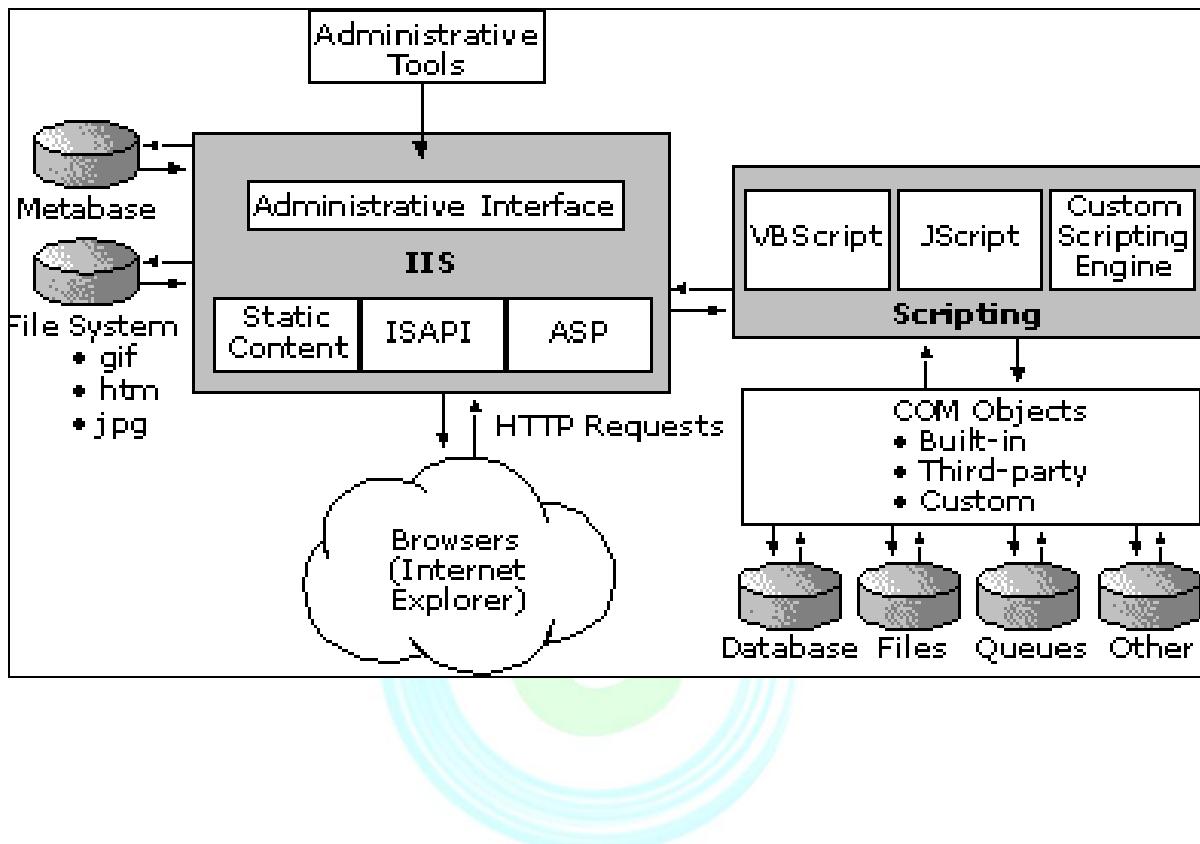
## Internet Information Services (IIS)

An IIS application (named after information server) is a Visual Basic application that uses both HTML and compiled code to create a browser-based application. IIS applications can run in any browser and on either a corporate intranet or the Internet, making it possible to reach a broad audience. IIS applications physically reside on a web server, where they receive requests from the browser, run the code associated with the requests, and return responses to the browser. In addition to simply intercepting a user request and returning an HTML page, you can create IIS applications that perform more advanced functions, such as: Querying databases, writing information to and from records.

- Retrieving HTML pages and then replacing portions with dynamic content before sending them to the browser.
- Dynamically creating HTML element and generating events for those at run time

These advanced functions make it possible for you to write complex applications, with Visual Basic code replacing scripting, Common Gateway Interface ( CGI ) processing, and other methods of Internet application development. The Microsoft IIS 5.0 is designed to deliver high speed, secure information publishing while also serving as a platform for developers and independent software vendors to extend the Internet's standard communication capabilities.

## IIS Architecture



FACTOR



## Authentication and Authorization

**Authentication** means figuring out who you are and **Authorization** means figuring out what you can do. Both are fundamental parts of the ASP.NET Security Model.

- An Overview of Authentication and Authorization - This is a good place to start.
- Samples and Quickstarts at GotDotNet - These are the original Quickstarts for ASP.NET, and the authentication and authorization section is particularly well written.
- Nice IIS6 Diagram on Auth/Auth in ASP.NET - There's a good flowchart on this page explaining how auth/auth works in IIS 6.
- Code-Free Authentication and Authorization in ASP.NET 2.0 - Video on how to add full-featured authentication and authorization in ASP.NET 2.0, including a login page, with no lines of code in less than 10 minutes.

One thing to notice in ASP.NET authentication mechanism is that ASP.NET authenticates requests for resources such as .aspx, .asmx, .ashx, .axd, .ascx and others that are mapped to the ASP.NET ISAPI DLL (*aspnet\_isapi.dll*). ASP.NET does not authenticate requests for images (GIF, JPEG, etc), CSS or JavaScript files. If you want these resources also to be secured by ASP.NET (Forms Authentication, Windows Authentication or Passport), add them to the list of ASP.NET ISAPI mappings. This can be done from the Internet Information Services Manager (IIS Manager) by following these steps:

1. Open IIS Manager (Start/Run, type *inetmgr* and Enter)
2. From the left-side tree view, select the web application you want to change the mappings for
3. Right-click on the web application and select Properties
4. Switch to Home Directory Tab and click Configuration
5. On the Mappings tab, click Add and enter the extension (one of .js, .css, .jpeg) and ASP.NET ISAPI DLL path for Executable. You can copy/paste the complete path to the ISAPI DLL from any other mapping, .aspx, for example.
6. Repeat the above step for other file extensions too, if required
7. Click OK thrice

Once done, requests to non-ASP.NET resources will also be subjected to ASP.NET authentication. The downside of this approach however is that it negatively impacts the performance of the web application because ASP.NET has to authenticate additional resource requests.



## Microsoft SQL SERVER 2005

Microsoft SQL Server is a relational model database server produced by Microsoft. Its primary query languages are T-SQL, Entity-SQL and ANSI SQL.

SQL Server 2005, released in October 2005, is the successor to SQL Server 2000. It includes native support for managing XML data, in addition to relational data. For this purpose, it defined an xml data type that could be used either as a data type in database columns or as literals in queries. XML columns can be associated with XSD schemas; XML data being stored is verified against the schema. XML is converted to an internal binary data type before being stored in the database. Specialized indexing methods were made available for XML data. XML data is queried using XQuery; SQL Server 2005 added some extensions to the T-SQL language to allow embedding XQuery queries in T-SQL. In addition, it also defines a new extension to XQuery, called XML DML that allows query-based modifications to XML data. SQL Server 2005 also allows a database server to be exposed over web services using TDS packets encapsulated within SOAP (protocol) requests. When the data is accessed over web services, results are returned as XML.

For relational data, T-SQL has been augmented with error handling features and support for recursive queries. SQL Server 2005 has also been enhanced with new indexing algorithms and better error recovery systems. Data pages are checksummed for better error resiliency, and optimistic concurrency support has been added for better performance. Permissions and access control have been made more granular and the query processor handles concurrent execution of queries in a more efficient way. Partitions on tables and indexes are supported natively, so scaling out a database onto a cluster is easier. SQL CLR was introduced with SQL Server 2005 to let it integrate with the .NET Framework.

## IBM RATIONAL MANUAL TESTER

IBM Rational Manual Tester makes it easy to write scripts to test software applications manually. Rational Manual Tester provides a simple yet powerful end-to-end solution for teams who test software applications. It supports test authoring and running of tests, with an easy transition between the two processes. While you run a test, it tracks test results automatically, producing test logs that you can export to a spreadsheet application for further analysis. Manual Tester includes an Authoring Editor for writing test scripts. (You can also import scripts from other sources.) The Authoring Editor helps you to organize statements

effectively, even enabling you to group related statements and to create a hierarchy. You can require a response for certain test statements, requiring testers to input key test results as the test run progresses. An Outline view facilitates viewing and reorganizing long scripts: drag statements or groups of statements to the correct location in the outline. A screen capture tool is included, so you can attach images (or other files) to test scripts and logs.

Powerful collaboration features of Manual Tester allow team members to reuse test statements in multiple scripts. You can create libraries of reusable statements in the Reuse view. To reuse a particular statement, simply drag it from the Reuse view into a script, or paste it as a reference. When you need to change a reusable statement, edit the original script, and Manual Tester automatically updates all other scripts that reuse the statement. When you run the script, Manual Tester tracks your progress with the Run Test Script window. You can adjust the transparency of this window, so that you can see the application being tested and the test script at the same time. As you perform each testing instruction, you click a button to indicate that it is complete. You can also verify that certain conditions pass or fail. You can type comments, take screen captures, and submit, resolve, or verify defects as the test progresses.

After you finish running a test, you can save the results in the form of a feature-rich test log. In addition to summary information about the test, the test log contains detailed results for each test statement, their associated defects, comments you have typed, and accessory files you have attached, such as screen captures or application output. Results can be exported to a spreadsheet application for further analysis or for sharing with others on the team.



**Platform:** Windows XP

**Software requirement:**

<b>Framework</b>	.NET Framework version 3.5
<b>Technology used</b>	ASP.NET
<b>Language</b>	C#
<b>Backend</b>	Microsoft SQL Server 2005

**Hardware requirements:**

<b>RAM</b>	Minimum 512 MB
<b>Processor</b>	Pentium 4 or higher



## **5.3 Solution Overview**

### **Using the Agile model in System Development**

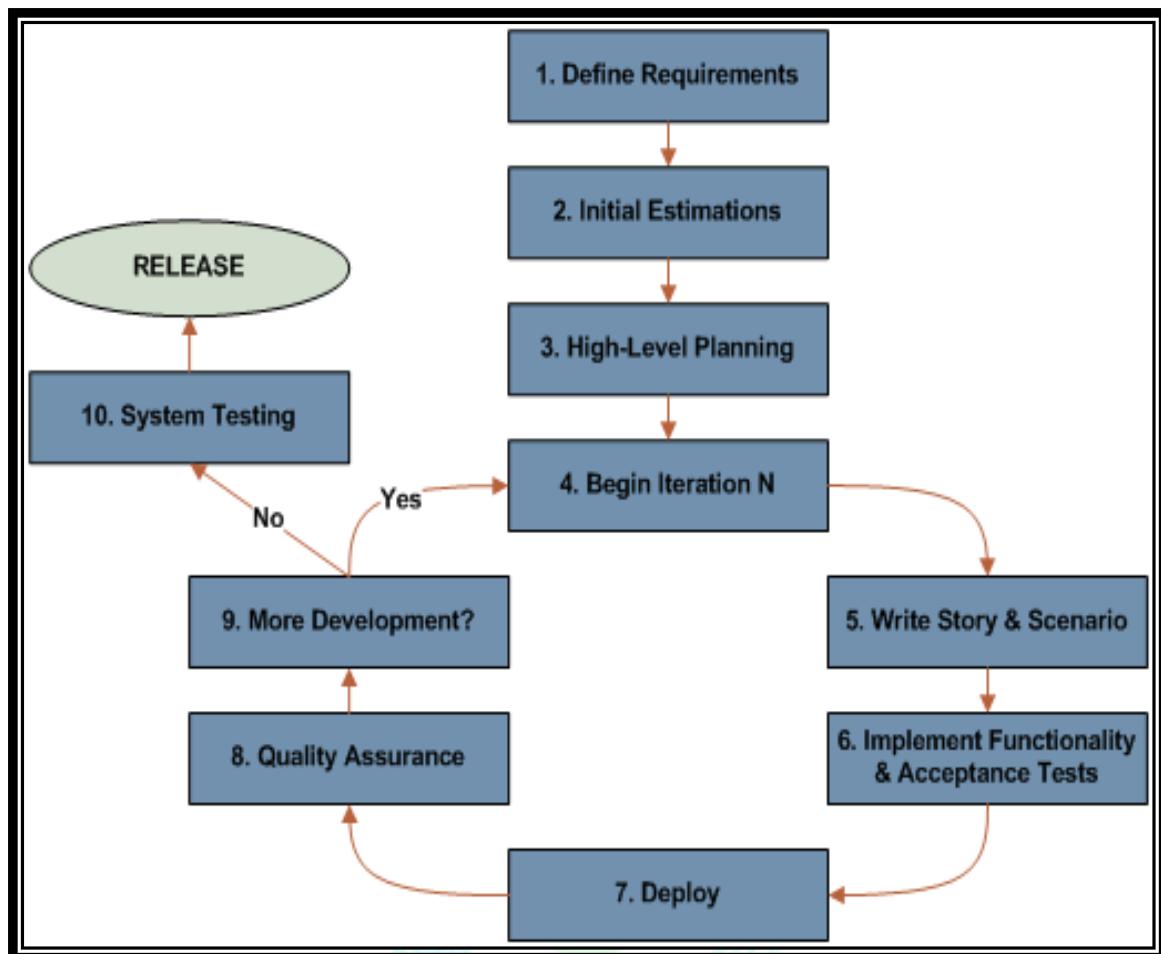
Often designers are faced with the problem of specifying operations that cannot be specified precisely using a model. Imprecise systems occur when it is not possible to develop a precise system specification. This often occurs in organizations that are just starting to use computers or in novel applications where there is no previous experience. Instead, it is more appropriate to develop the system gradually, learning about system capabilities as one goes along.

One example of the imprecise system is the interactive system with a lot of user dialog. Designers do not wish to risk user's rejection by pre specifying all the dialogs and screens. A set of trial screens and dialogs is developed and handed over to users for experimentation, after which changes may be proposed. Then a further experimentation is proposed until a satisfactory set of screens and dialogs is obtained.

Another type of imprecise problem involves workgroup computing. Here again it is not possible to precisely define all the interactions needed to effectively support group work and it is better to allow system to be designed in an experimental way.

The Agile model is often used in system development to clarify user requirements in imprecise systems. A decision to use the model is usually made in the feasibility phase. Within the context of the figure given agile methodology is used to gain a better understanding of possible solutions and this then becomes the requirements model in the system specification phase.





## The Agile Development Method

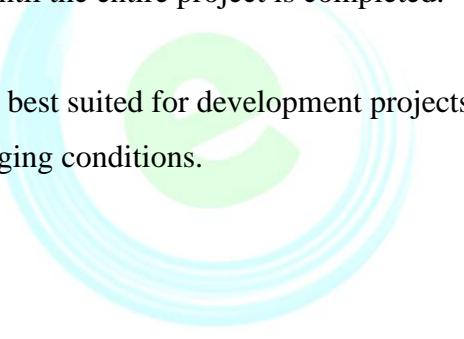
FACTOR



## ANALYSIS OF AGILE DEVELOPMENT MODEL

- Allows for adaptive planning. Project risk is minimized by developing software in short iterations where each iteration is a small project on its own.
- Allows for just-in-time requirements and the ability to adapt to constantly changing requirements.
- Less time is wasted on written documentation. The emphasis is on real-time communication, preferably face-to-face, over written documents.
- Progress is measured by producing crude and executable systems presented to stakeholders and continually improving them.
- There is continuous client communication – the project is very close to the user and relies heavily on client interaction to build the best system that meets the user's needs.
- Deliverables are short-win, business-focused releases, released typically every couple of weeks or months until the entire project is completed.

An Agile methodology is best suited for development projects that are evolving and continuously facing changing conditions.



EVENT MANAGEMENT  
FACTOR

The logo features a stylized green and blue circular graphic resembling a stylized letter 'E' or a gear, composed of concentric arcs. Below this graphic, the word "FACTOR" is written in a large, bold, light green sans-serif font. Above "FACTOR", the words "EVENT MANAGEMENT" are written in a smaller, dark grey sans-serif font, positioned as a subtitle.

## **5.4 Feasibility Study**

The objective of the feasibility study was to find out if the event management system project can be done considering the key aspects.

**The key aspects considered are:**

- Technical
- Operational

**The principal considerations are:**

- Whether the project can be done
- Whether the solution will benefit the intended users

**The technical considerations are:**

**The key metrics considered for identification of technical aspects are:**

- Technology – adequate maturity and industry acceptance
- Product – adequate market presence and support
- Resource – Availability of skills on the technology and product

**Technical queries are:**

- Is the solution feasible within the limits of current technology?  
➤ The solution is based on MICROSOFT SQL SERVER 2005 database and .NET 2.0 both of which are sufficiently industry proven technology of many years.
- Is this technology available within budget, schedule and other resource constraints?  
➤ It's a large organization with good turnover and profit margins and so a medium cost solution is well within budgets. The software is easily available with adequate support and expertise.
- Is the proposed technology or solution practical and matured enough?  
➤ The solution is based on proven technology and the best system development model suited for this solution is the Agile model.



- Do we possess the necessary technical expertise, and is the schedule reasonable?
- Yes, we have done similar solutions with same technology and similar domains namely travel and entertainment.
  
- Is the selected technology, if available, have the capacity to handle the future needs?
- Yes, the proposed solution uses technology and product that is continually researched and being upgraded and enhanced for future usage for more than a decade in the past.

### **The operational considerations are:**

#### **The key metrics considered for identification of operational aspects are:**

- Performance – adequate throughput and response time
- Information – adequate, timely and structured information to customers and users
- Economy - Cost-effective services to the business
- Control - effective controls to fraud protection and security of data and information
- Efficiency - Optimal use of available resources, including people and time
- Services – reliable, flexible and expandable
- Acceptability – by users, by employees.

### **Operational queries are:**

- Whether a solution will be acceptable considering the urgency of the problem
- Yes, because of the Agile Model of system development, the basic solution to serve the immediate needs would be developed fast and will be continually enhanced thereafter to fine-tune with the needs.
  
- The impact of change and no change
- The change, namely, the solution implementation will help to cater to provide faster customer services as well as minimize failures with the timelines or quality. If the solution is not implemented, the organization will fall behind the completion, as they are moving towards similar solution, which also brings better customer experience.
  
- When the system is developed, will it be used by employees as well as customers, considering skill-set problems, customer rejections and employee resistance?



- It brings more choice to customers by allowing them to create their own event; Employees will have reduced paper work and can do most of their work, namely, development of events, from the comfort of their seat. The skills required will be minimal computer operational knowledge which most have and can be easily developed in a few days by the rest. A few will require database skills which can be provided in a few weeks at moderate training costs. It would also allow better visibility to the customers about the budget and pricing. The transaction time will be greatly reduced, enhancing performance, bringing direct value to customers as well as employees.
- Any conflicts - organizational policies, social acceptability, compliance issues and government regulations
- There will be no additional compliance issues. The earlier compliance of maintaining records in and books of accounts will henceforth be maintained in soft as well as hard copy.  
The system will also provide more security to data, as data security will be enforced into the database.

### The inference:

The project is viable from all aspects and adequately meets the business requirements in short and long term.

The logo consists of a stylized lowercase letter 'e' in green, enclosed within a circular pattern of concentric arcs, suggesting motion or a signal. Below the circle, the word 'FACTOR' is written in large, bold, green capital letters.

## **5.5 COST ANALYSIS**

To estimate the **cost** of this project, we have followed **COCOCMO MODEL (Constructive Cost Estimation Model)** which is described below.

The basic **steps** in this model are :

- Obtaining an **initial estimate** of the development effort from the estimate of thousand delivered lines and source code.
- Determining a set of **15 multiplying factors** from the different attribute of the project.
- **Adjusting** the effort estimate by multiplying the initial estimate with all the multiplying factors.

Projects are categorized into **3 types** :

- **Organic**
- **Semidetached**
- **Embedded**

### **Organic Project :**

Organic projects are in an area in which the organization has **considerable experience** and **requirements** are **less stringent**. A **small team** usually develops such systems. Examples of these types of projects are simple **business systems**, simple **photo developing systems** and **data processing systems**.

### **Embedded Project:**

Projects of the embedded type are **ambitious** and **novel**. The organization has **little experience** and **stringent requirements** for such aspect as interfacing and reliability. These systems have **tight constraints** from the environment (**s/w, h/w and people**). Examples of embedded systems is **real time command systems**.

### **Semi-detached Project:**

The semi-detached systems fall **between** the above two systems. Examples of semi-detached systems include **developing a new O.S, a DBMS**.

With the help of **COCOMO** model we could **estimate** the **cost** of the project :

- **Basic COCOMO**
- **Intermediate COCOMO**

### **Basic COCOMO Model:**

The Basic COCOMO model gives an **approximate estimate** of the project parameters. The Basic COCOMO estimation model is given by the following expressions:

$$\text{Effort} = a_1 * (\text{KLOC})^{a_2} \quad \text{PM}$$

$$T_{dev} = b_1 * (\text{Effort})^{b_2} \quad \text{months} \quad \text{where}$$



**KLOC** is the estimated size of the s/w product expressed in Kilo Lines of Code .  
a1, a2, b1, b2 are constants for each categories of s/w products.

**Tdev** is the estimated time to develop the s/w, expressed in months.

**Effort** is the total effort requires developing the s/w product expressed in person- months (PM).

### Estimation of Development Effort:

For the three classes of s/w products, the formulas for estimating the effort based on the code size are shown below:

**Organic:**       $\text{Effort} = 2.4(\text{KLOC})^{1.05}$     PM

**Semidetached:**     $\text{Effort} = 3.0(\text{KLOC})^{1.12}$     PM

**Embedded:**       $\text{Effort} = 3.6(\text{KLOC})^{1.20}$     PM

### Estimation of Development time:

For the three classes of s/w products, the formulas for estimating the development time based on the effort are given below:

**Organic:**       $\text{Tdev} = 2.5(\text{Effort})^{0.38}$     months

**Semidetached:**     $\text{Tdev} = 2.5(\text{Effort})^{0.35}$     months

**Embedded:**       $\text{Tdev} = 2.5(\text{Effort})^{0.32}$     months

**For this project :**

#### Effort calculation:

$$\text{Effort} = 2.4 * (\text{KLOC})^{1.05} \text{ PM}$$

=  $2.4 * (3.5)^{1.05}$  PM (since there are 50 forms with 70 lines of code each,approx.hence, $50*70=3500$  loc=3.5 kloc)

$$= 8.942988829 \text{ PM}$$

#### Time Calculation:

$$\text{Tdev} = 2.5 * (\text{Effort})^{0.38} \text{ months}$$

$$= 2.5 * (8.942988829)^{0.38} \text{ months}$$

$$= 5.747823587 \text{ months}$$

### Intermediate COCOMO:

There are 15 different attributes called **cost driven attributes**, which determine the multiplying factors. These factors depend on **product, computer, personnel and technology attributes (called project attributes)**.

The multiplying factors for all 15 cost drivers are multiplied to get the **effort adjustment factors (EAF)**. The effort estimate is obtained by the initial estimate by EAF.

<b>Cost Driver</b>	<b>Very Low</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Nominal</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Very High</b>
<b><i>Product Attributes</i></b>					
RELY, required reliability	0.75	0.88	1.00	1.15	1.40
DATA, database size		0.94	1.00	1.08	1.16
CPLX, product complexity	0.70	0.85	1.00	1.15	1.30
<b><i>Computer Attributes</i></b>					
TIME, execution time constrains			1.00	1.11	1.30
STORE, main storage constrains			1.00	1.06	1.21
VITR, virtual machine volatility		0.87	1.00	1.15	1.30
TURN, computer turnaround time		0.87	1.00	1.07	1.15
<b><i>Personal Attributes</i></b>					
ACAP, Analyst capability	1.46	1.19	1.00	0.86	0.71
AEXP, application experience	1.29	1.13	1.00	0.91	0.82
PCAP, programmer capability	1.42	1.17	1.00	0.86	0.70
VEXP, virtual machine experience	1.21	1.10	1.00	0.90	
LEXP, programming language experience	1.14	1.07	1.00	0.95	
<b><i>Project Attributes</i></b>					
MODP, modern programming practice	1.24	1.10	1.00	0.91	0.82
TOOL, use of Software tools	1.24	1.10	1.00	0.91	0.83
SCHED, Development schedule	1.23	1.08	1.00	1.04	1.10

Effort multipliers for different cost drivers in this project are listed below.

<b>Cost Driver</b>	<b>Very Low</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Nominal</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Very High</b>
<b><i>Product Attributes</i></b>					
RELY, required reliability				1.15	
DATA, database size				1.00	
CPLX, product complexity					1.00
<b><i>Computer Attributes</i></b>					
TIME, execution time constrains				1.00	
STORE, main storage constrains					1.00
VITR, virtual machine volatility					1.00
TURN, computer turnaround time					1.00
<b><i>Personal Attributes</i></b>					
ACAP, Analyst capability				1.00	
AEXP, application experience				0.91	
PCAP, programmer capability					0.91
VEXP, virtual machine experience					1.00
LEXP, programming language experience					0.91
<b><i>Project Attributes</i></b>					
MODP, modern programming practices				0.86	
TOOL, use of Software tools					1.00
SCHED, Development schedule	1.23	1.08	1.00	1.04	1.10

The multiplying factors for all 15 cost drivers are multiplied to get the **Effort Adjustment Factor** (EAF). The effort estimate is obtained by multiplying the initial estimate by EAF.

**EAF = 0.745281719**

**E = Ei \* EAF**

**E = 8.942988829 \* 0.745281719**

**E = 6.665046087**

**No of persons worked = 4**

**Daily working hours = 3**

**Charge per hours = 10**

**Total hours worked = E\* 30 \* Daily working hour**

$$= 6.665046087 * 30 * 3$$

$$= 599.8541479$$

**Initial Cost = Total hours worked \* Charges per hour**

$$= 599.8541479 * 10$$

$$= 5998.541479$$

**Profit Factor (15% of initial cost) = 5998.541479 \* 15%**

$$= 899.7812218$$

**Other charges (includes conveyance, internal hours, stationary used for printing, electricity etc.) = 2500**

**Final Cost = Initial cost + other charges + Profit factors**

$$= 5998.541479 + 2500 + 899.7812218$$

$$= 5998 + 2500 + 900$$

$$= 9398$$

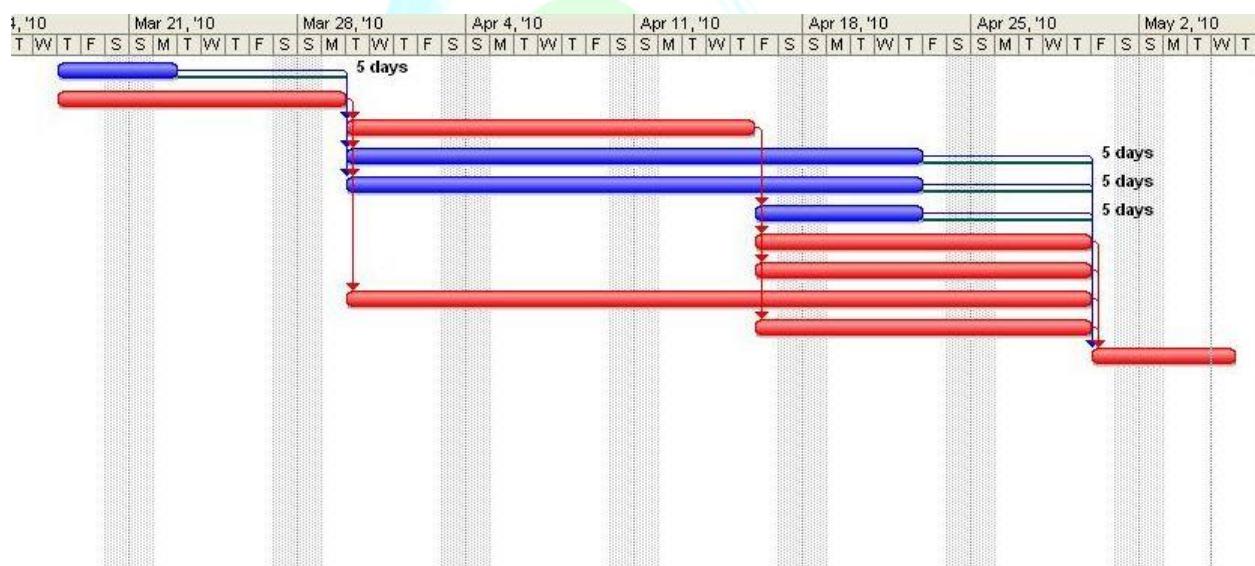
**Final Cost = Rs. 9398/-**



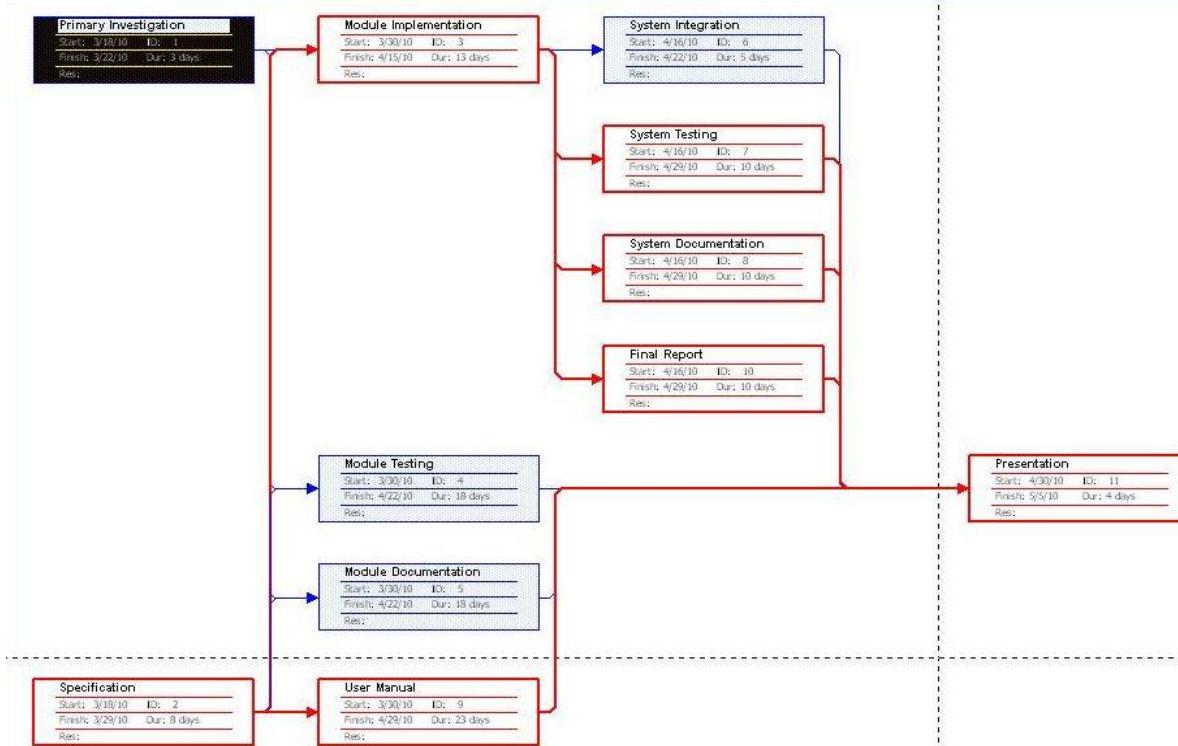
## **5.6 Time Analysis**

### **GNATT CHART**

	Task Name	Duration	Start	Finish
1	Primary Investigation	3 days	Thu 3/18/10	Mon 3/22/10
2	Specification	8 days	Thu 3/18/10	Mon 3/29/10
3	Module Implementation	13 days	Tue 3/30/10	Thu 4/15/10
4	Module Testing	18 days	Tue 3/30/10	Thu 4/22/10
5	Module Documentation	18 days	Tue 3/30/10	Thu 4/22/10
6	System Integration	5 days	Fri 4/16/10	Thu 4/22/10
7	System Testing	10 days	Fri 4/16/10	Thu 4/29/10
8	System Documentation	10 days	Fri 4/16/10	Thu 4/29/10
9	User Manual	23 days	Tue 3/30/10	Thu 4/29/10
10	Final Report	10 days	Fri 4/16/10	Thu 4/29/10
11	Presentation	4 days	Fri 4/30/10	Wed 5/5/10



# PERT CHART



FACTOR



## **6.Design Phase**

### **6.1 System Design**

Event management involves the planning creation and subsequent execution of events. Over the years there has been an enormous change in the way events are held and hence has brought in a lot of growth in the event management business. The range of events that a standard event management company can supply is impressive. It ranges from events involving a small group of people or huge events with mass audiences. Most businesses contact an event management team because their expertise in the field should be second to none. Planning an event is a time consuming and stressful affair; it is also a costly one. Hence event management does involve a lot of time consuming tasks, which though might be repetitive, are essential in proper execution of an event.

The System "eFactor" is a semi automated system for event management, capable of dealing with multiple events for the purpose of managing the entire event related logistics of an organization optimally. The System provides a user-friendly and flexible event planner catering to multiple events with users spread across geographies. It provides event management & planning with an analytical status of event processing and follows efficient approach towards the lifecycle of an event.

eFactor provides event planners with a complete solution to increase event attendance and decrease costs of holding & managing events. By automating the event planning and management processes, the system enables one to focus on time and effort on strategic decisions rather than mechanical tasks.

**Modules in eFactor are:**

- Customer
- Administration
- HR
- Finance
- Sales and Marketing

### **MAIN FEATURES OF THE SITE**



- eFactor has its own set of categorised events for customers to choose from. Clients can register and then create their own events from this pre-defined set. On occasions that a new category of event needs to be formatted, clients must approach the authorised personnel for the said purpose.
- eFactor allows registration for both customers and employees and the former can also register for wallet accounts, which can be used in any future financial transactions.
- Clients can, not only create their own events but are also allowed to buy tickets for events (that are open to outsiders) organised by the company.
- The website offers a catalogue of events to choose from.
- It also displays an event calendar showcasing past and future events and gives a view of upcoming events.

### **Product Features:**

This system is capable of managing multiple events happening in different locations. eFactor enables even the remote clients to make online registrations. It is powerful, user-friendly and flexible and it offers great degree of customization with ease of management. It manages the whole logistics of the company with maximum optimization. It provides analytical status of event processing and follows efficient approach towards the execution of the show. The system projects the status of the events based on the authorization provided for the different entities.

### **Detailed description of modules:**

- Customer

The customer module involves registration of customers. A customer account is created containing customer details, their address and their login account details. After registration customer is allowed to access the various features of the site namely create an event, buy tickets to an ongoing event, view the event calendar and see past and future events accordingly and also see a global event view of the list of events that has been hosted by the company. The company database stores details of the event and its host. None of these aforementioned features can be accessed without the customer registration. While creating an event the customer can only create events of the category already supported by the eFactor group. Events of new categories can only be created by an administrator hence customers need to talk to administrators for creating events of this kind.

#### ➤ Administration

The administrator can create an event like the customer but unlike the later he can also create a new event category which is added as a new category in the event category table of the database. The administrator validates customer accounts. A log is kept of which administrator is validating which customer and also the time of validation is notified and stored in the database. This enhances the security of the system and will provide the requisite guidance in case a glitch of any sort happens. The administrator can also update and delete customer details in accordance to the customer need and the company policy. He can manage events i.e. update and delete events as and when required to bring about changes in the database. The administrator is allowed access to all modules involved but for security reasons several features are only available to the admin. Extensive security has been put into the design keeping this perspective in mind.

#### ➤ HR

The HR module has been made into a job portal. Applicants can register for an account. On successfully completing the registration process the applicant is given a unique number-The Emp Job ID. This ID can then be used by the applicant at a later stage to apply for the job given in the job category field of the form. The job category lists the jobs presently available in the company. The applicant can also drop his CV which is then stored along with his credentials and his ID in the company database.

The HR personnel sort the CVs accordingly and mails are dispatched for acknowledgement and also for making further contacts with the said personnel.

➤ Finance

The finance module handles the various financial matters such as keeping the company wallet account and updating it accordingly. Tickets are sold as per event requirement and company wallets are updated storing details about the event involved, the original ticket pricing, the seat arrangement being chosen and the customer ID of the customer who bought the ticket. The finance module also displays budget of some of the company's very successful events serving as a catalogue for future customers interested in something similar.

➤ Sales and Marketing

The sales and marketing module is involved in the selling of tickets of various public events hosted by the company. Regular customers are also provided offers to these events involved. The events held are put on display and an album created accordingly for advertising purpose i.e. to garner enough attention. A list of company's upcoming events is put on display on the homepage of the website so that customers have a view of the kind of events that the company is involved in. An event calendar displaying event venue and date and several event details is also put on display.

The logo consists of a blue circular graphic with a white 'F' inside. To the right of the circle, the word "FACTOR" is written in a bold, light blue sans-serif font.

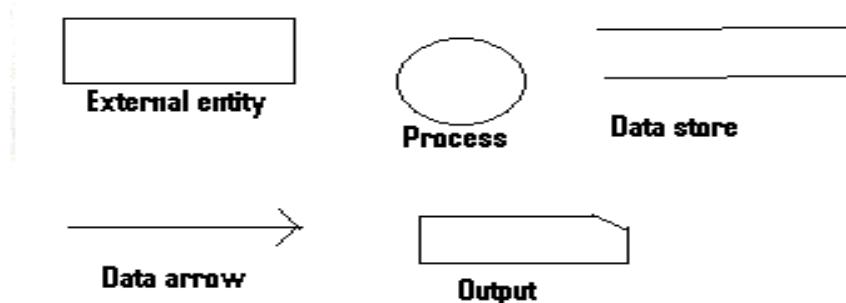
FACTOR



## DATA FLOW DIAGRAM:

Data Flow Diagrams show the **flow of data** from external entities into the system, and from one process to another within the system.

The DFD (also known as the **bubble chart**) is a simple graphical formalism that can be used to represent a system in terms of the input to the system, various processes carried out on these data, and output data generated by the system. The main reason why the DFD technique is so popular is probably because of the fact that the DFD has very simple formalism- it is simple to understand and use. Starting with the functions performed by the system and the data flow among the system , a DFD model hierarchically represents various functions.

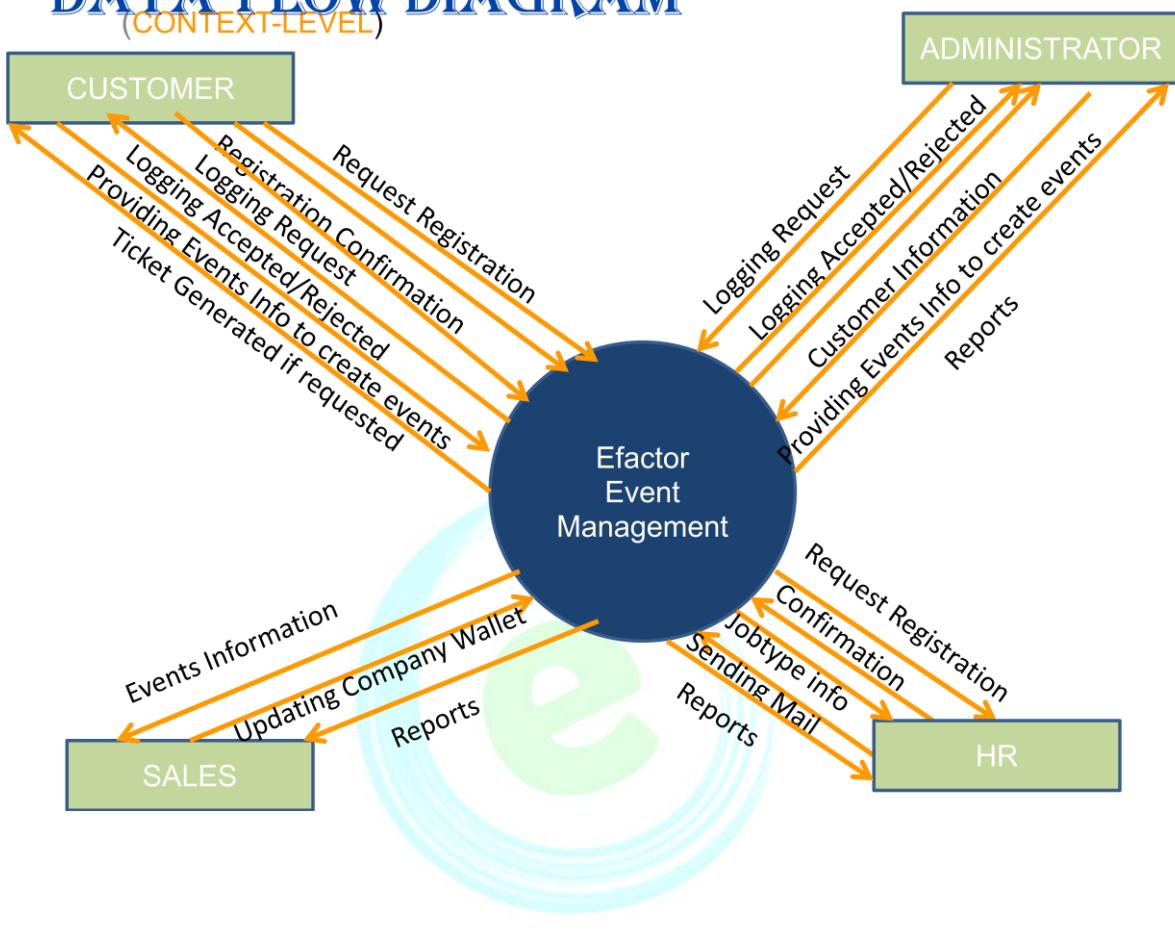


There are **five** symbols for drawing a DFD:

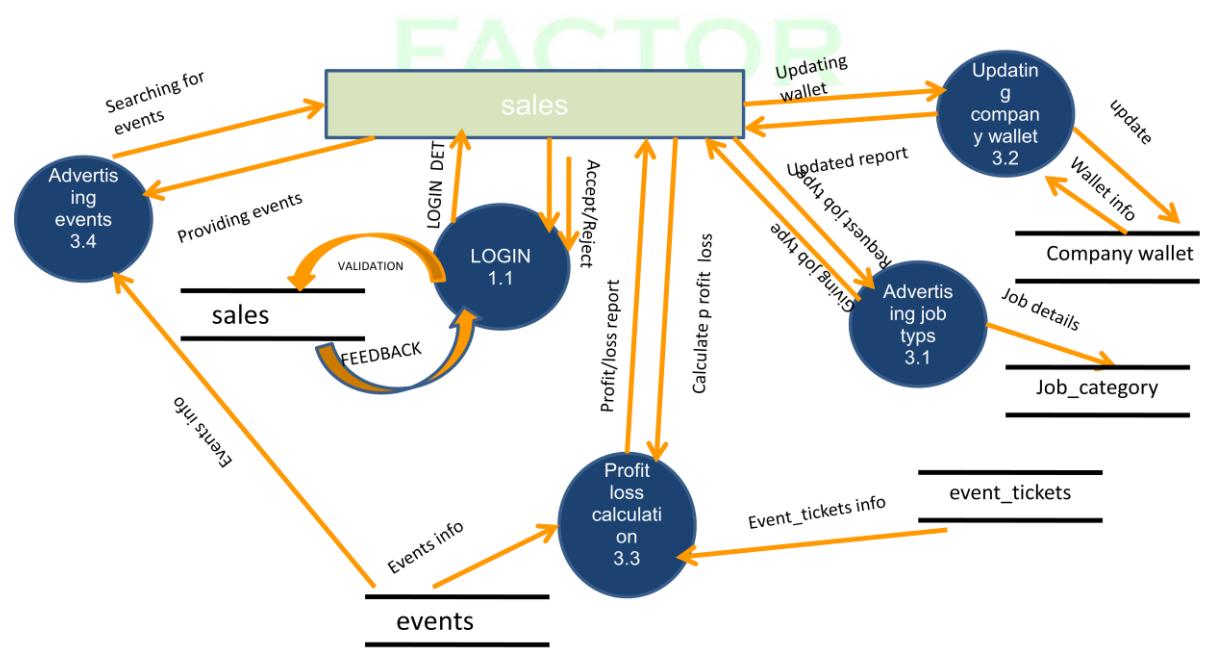
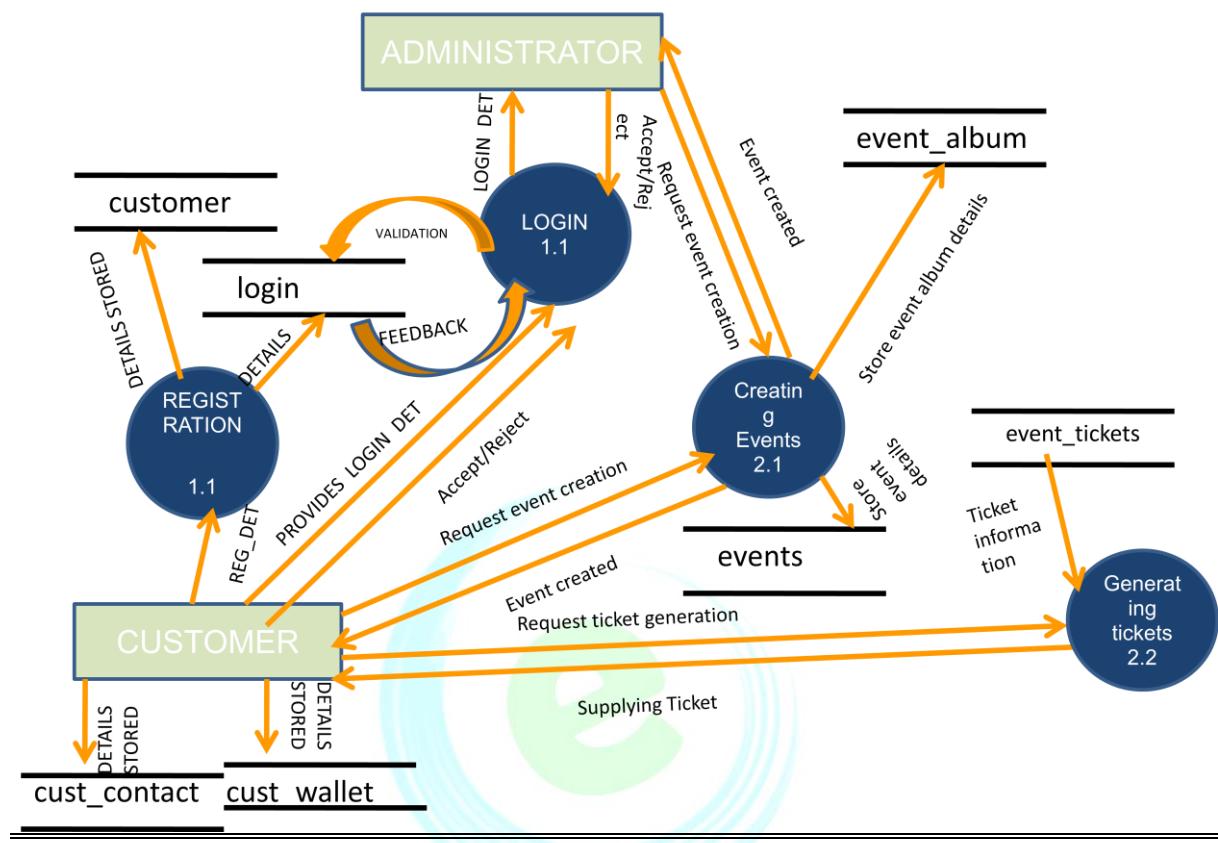
- **Rectangles** representing *external entities*, which are sources or destinations of data.
- **Ellipses** representing *processes*, which take data as input, validate and process it and output it.
- **Arrows** representing the *data flows*, which can either be electronic data or physical items.
- **Open-ended rectangles** or a **Disk symbol** representing *data stores*, including electronic stores such as databases or XML files and physical stores such as filing cabinets or stacks of paper.

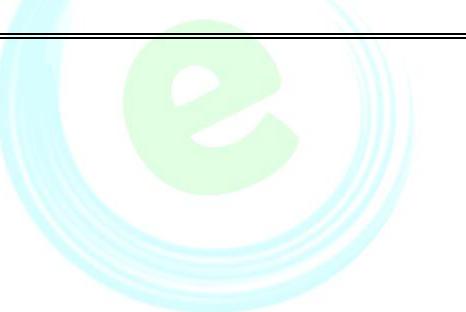
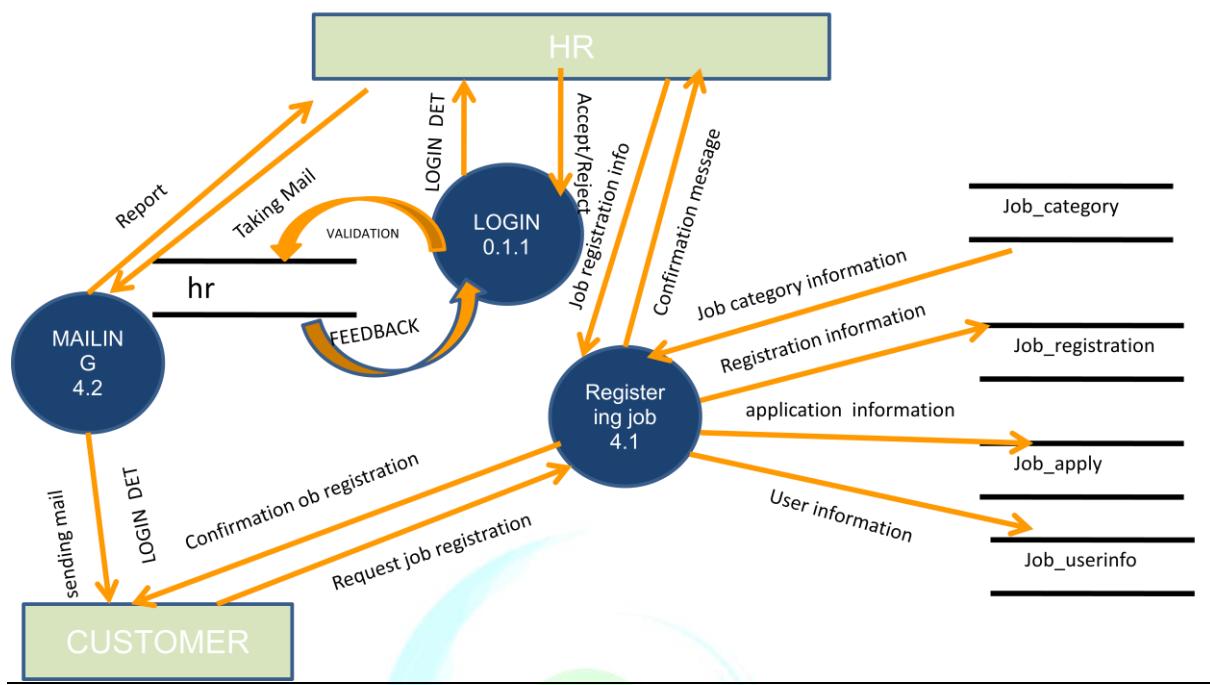


## DATA-FLOW DIAGRAM (CONTEXT-LEVEL)



## DATA FLOW DIAGRAM - LEVEL 1

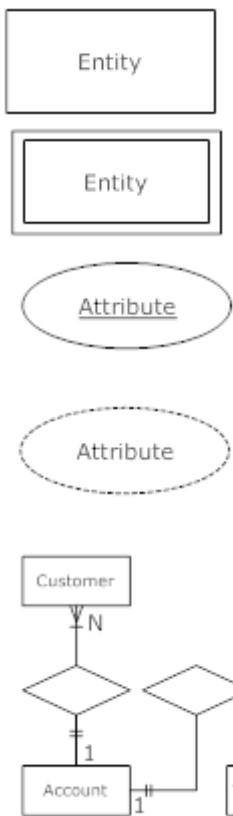




## ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM :

The **first step** in designing a database is to develop an Entity-Relationship Diagram (**ERD**). The ERD serves as a **blue print** from which a **relational database** may be deduced.

The overall logical structure of a database can be expressed graphically by an E-R diagram, which is built up from the following components:



### **Entity**

An entity is an object or concept about which you want to store information.

### **Weak Entity**

Attributes are the properties or characteristics of an

### **Key attribute**

A key attribute is the unique, distinguishing characteristic of the entity. For example, an employee's social security number might be the employee's key attribute.

### **Derived attribute**

A derived attribute is based on another attribute. For example, an employee's monthly salary is based on the employee's annual salary.

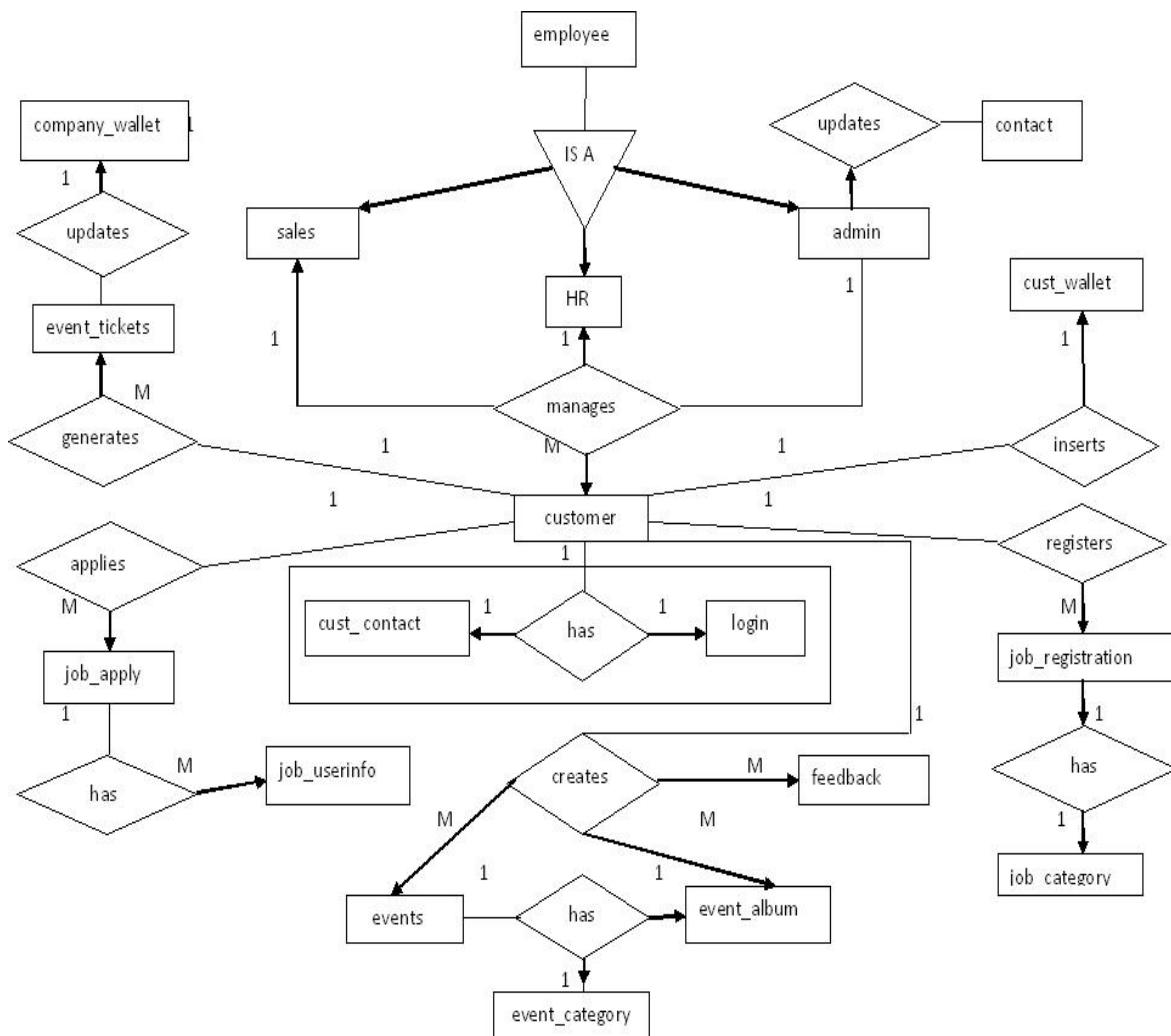
### **Cardinality**

Cardinality specifies how many instances of an entity relate to one instance of another entity.

Figure in next page shows the ERD for the project and later the transformation from ERD to the Relational model is shown.

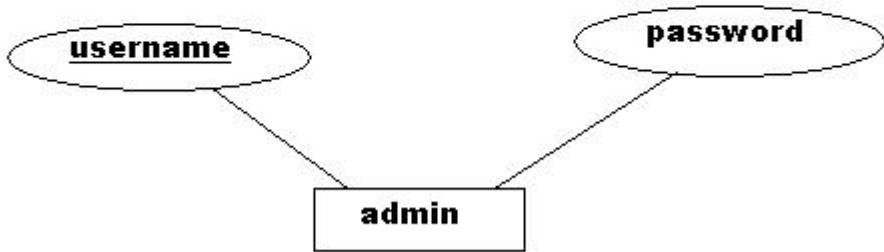


## ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

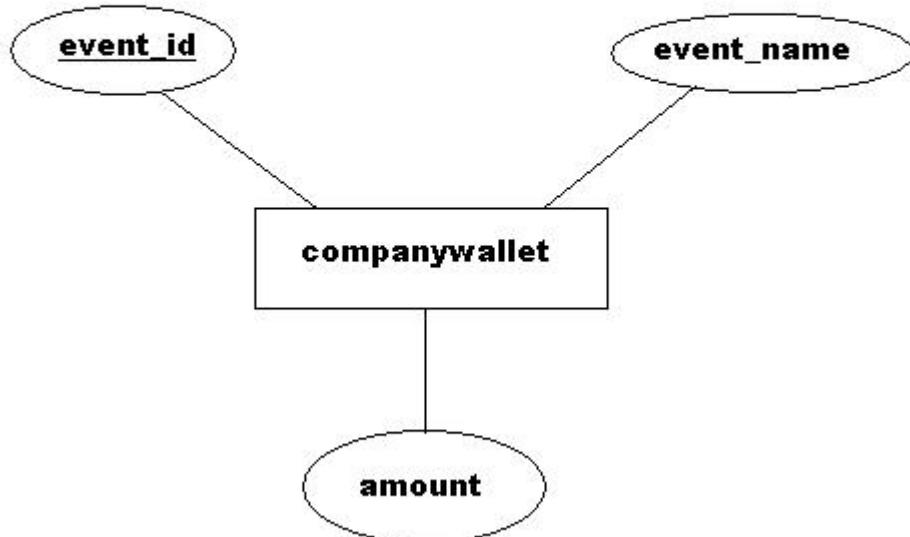


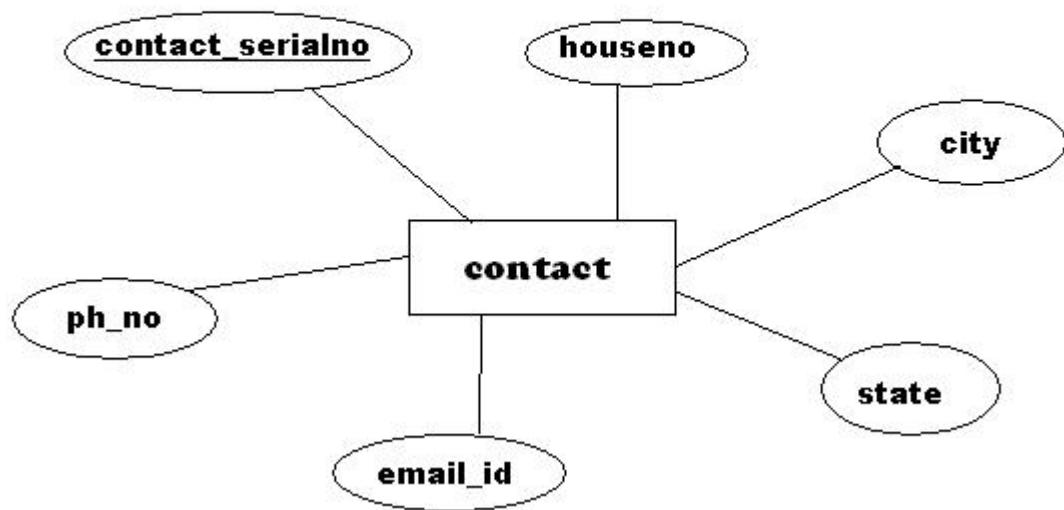
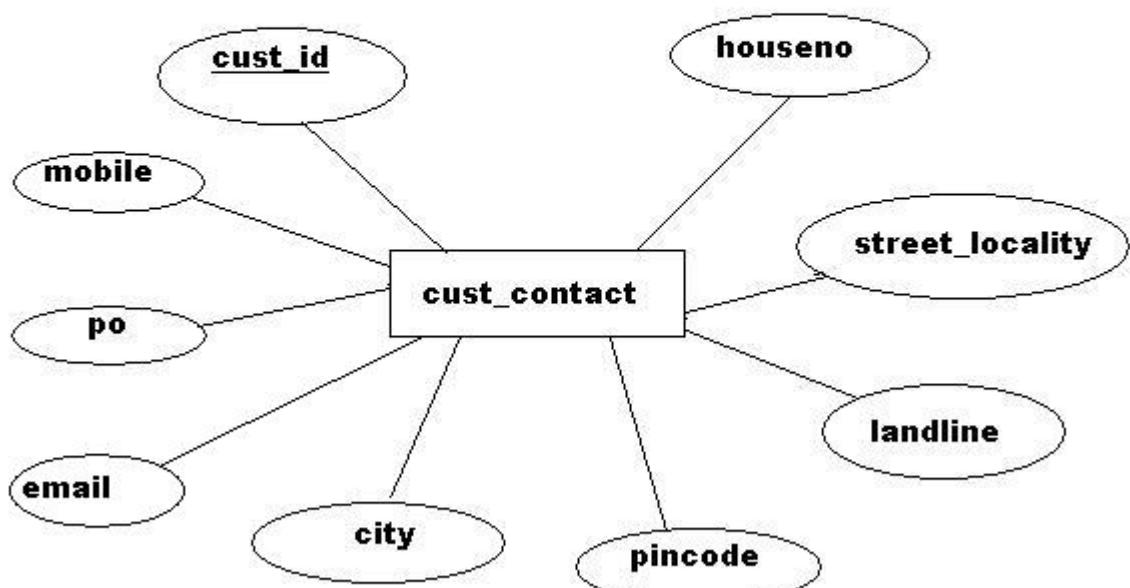
## TOTAL ENTITIES WITH ATTRIBUTES OF THE ERD :

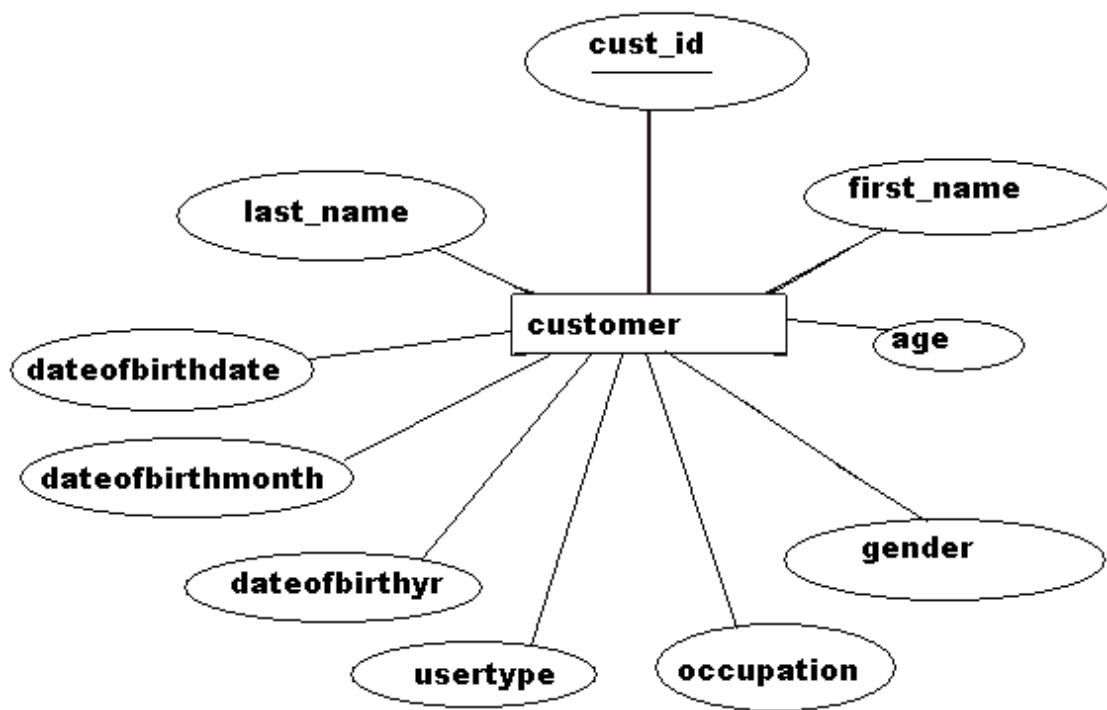
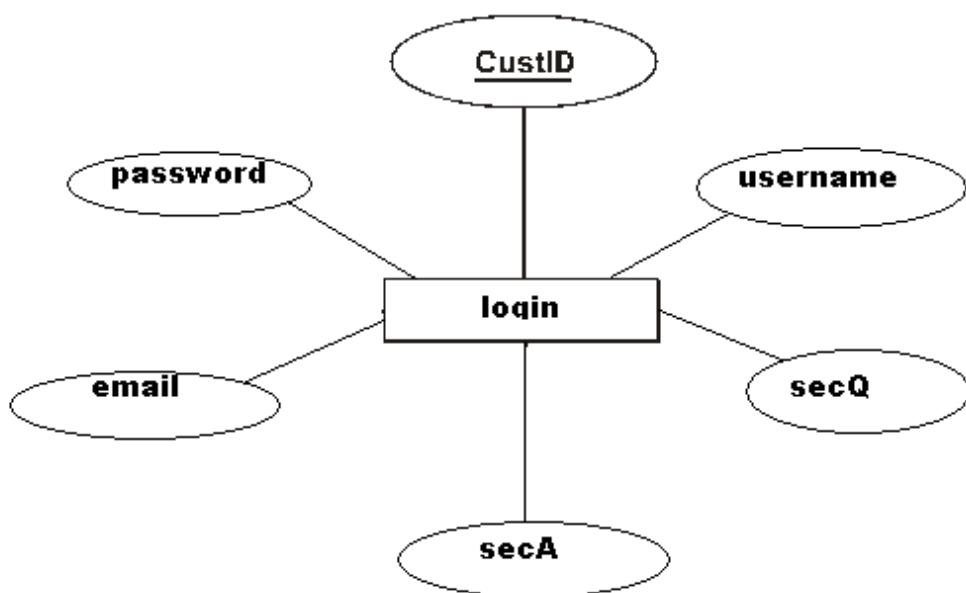
**Table: admin**

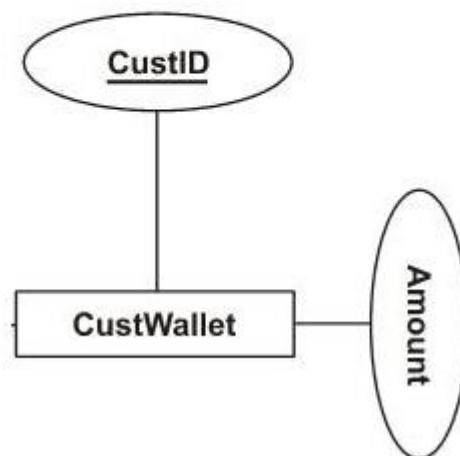


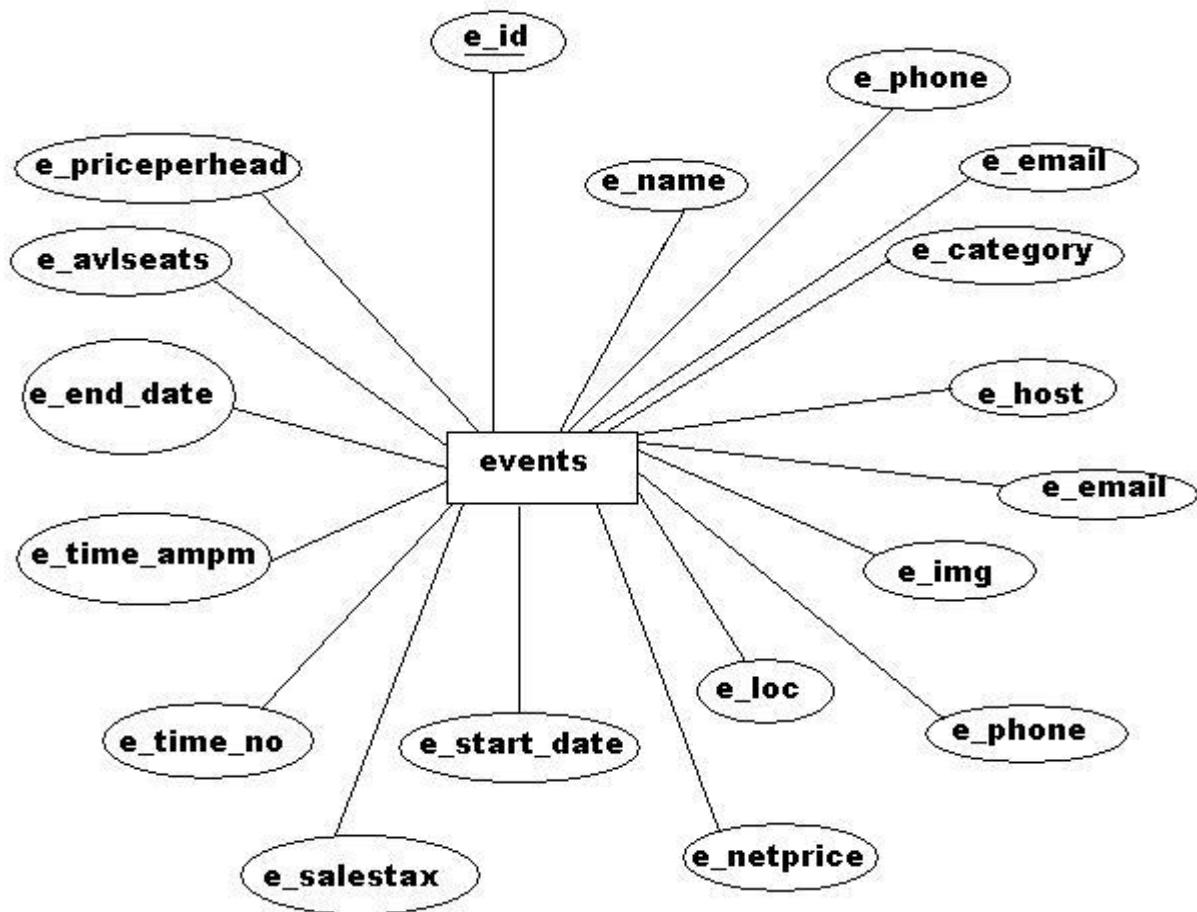
**Table: companywallet**

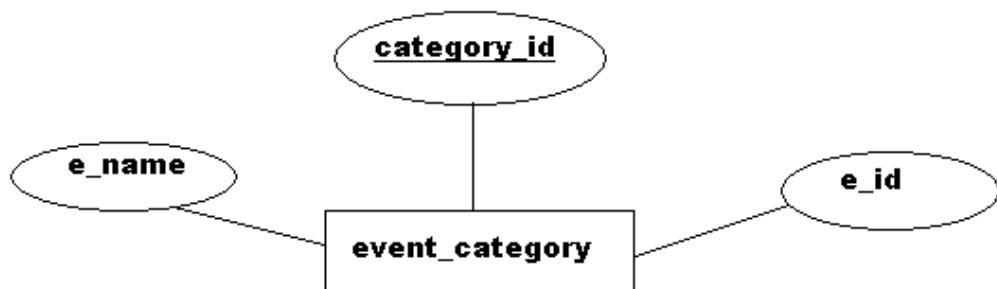
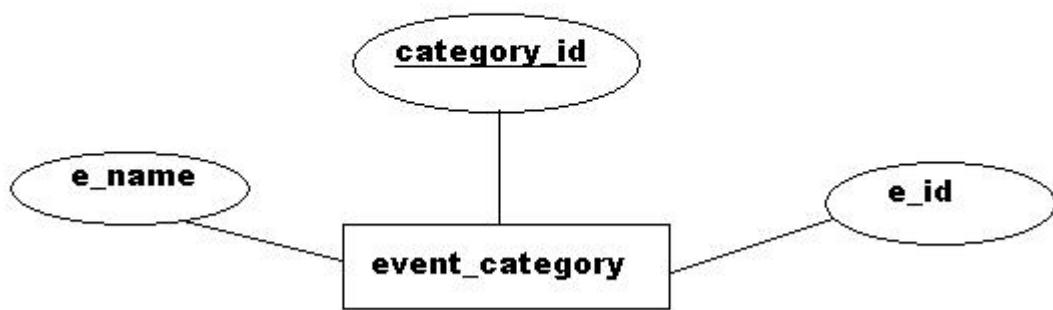


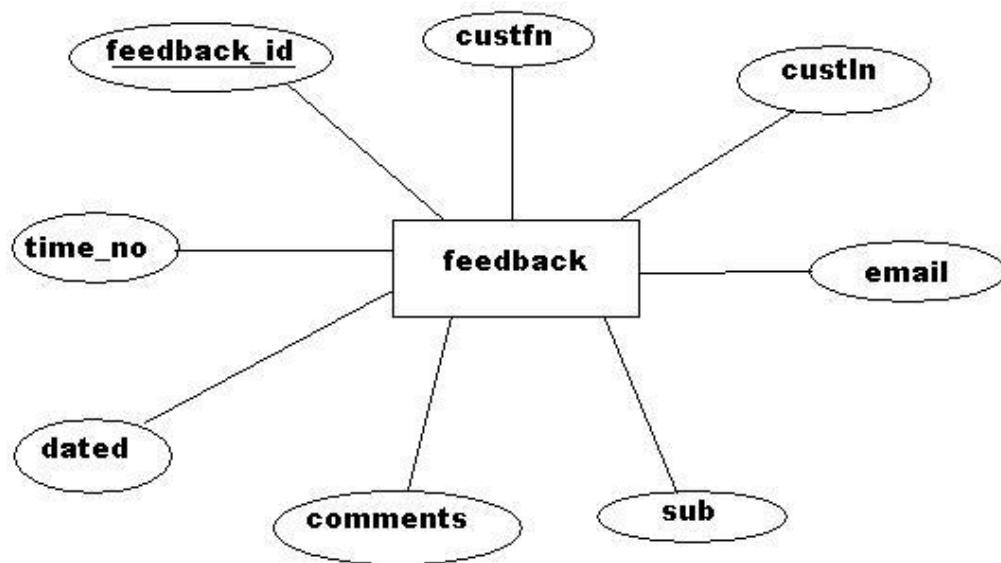
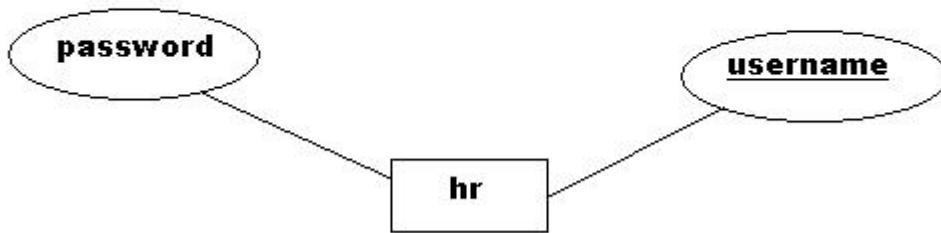
**Table: contact****Table:cust-contact**

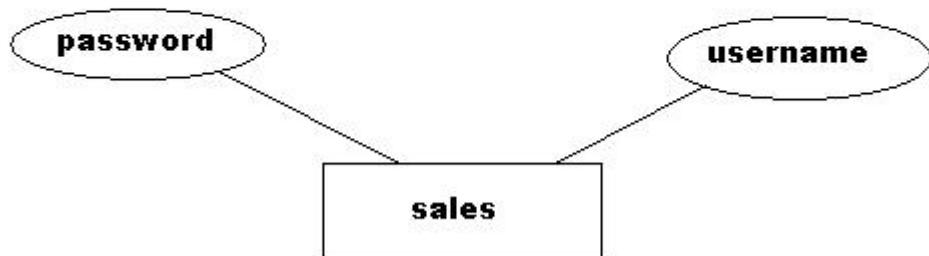
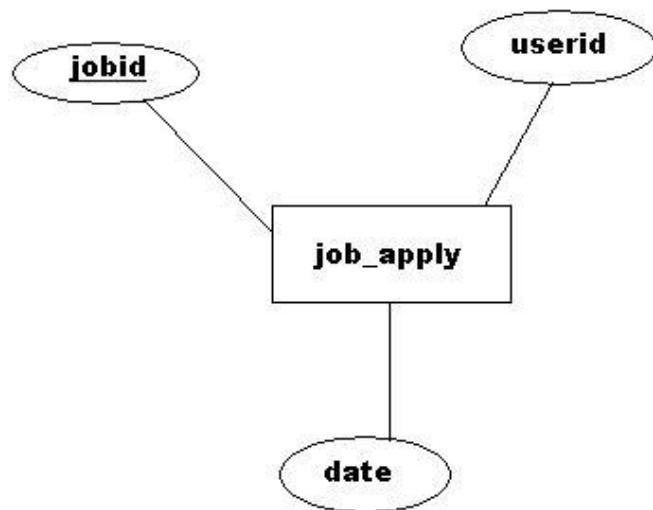
**Table: customer****Table: login**

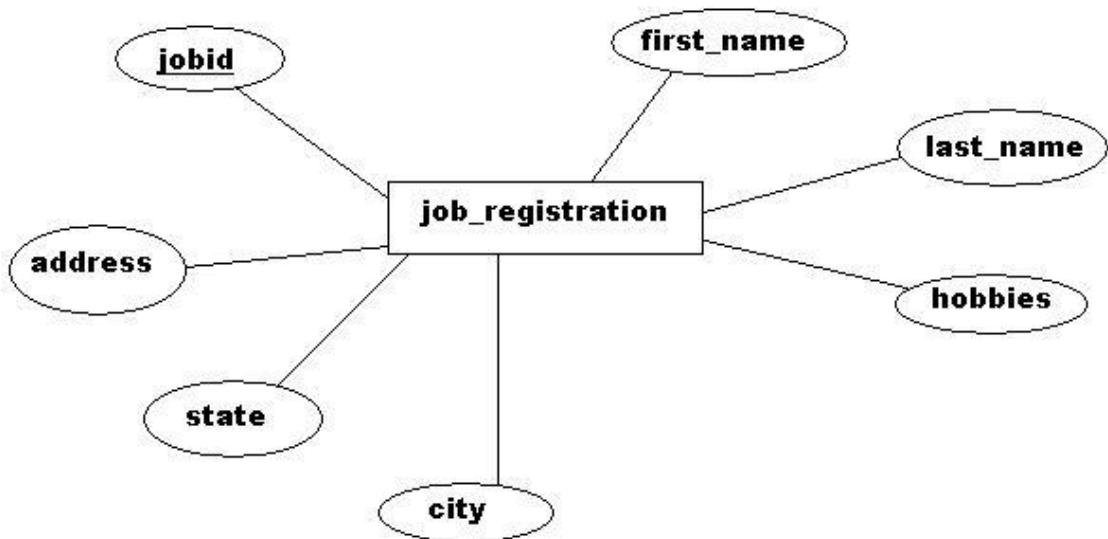
**Table : customerWallet**

**Table: events**

**Table: event\_category****Table: event\_album**

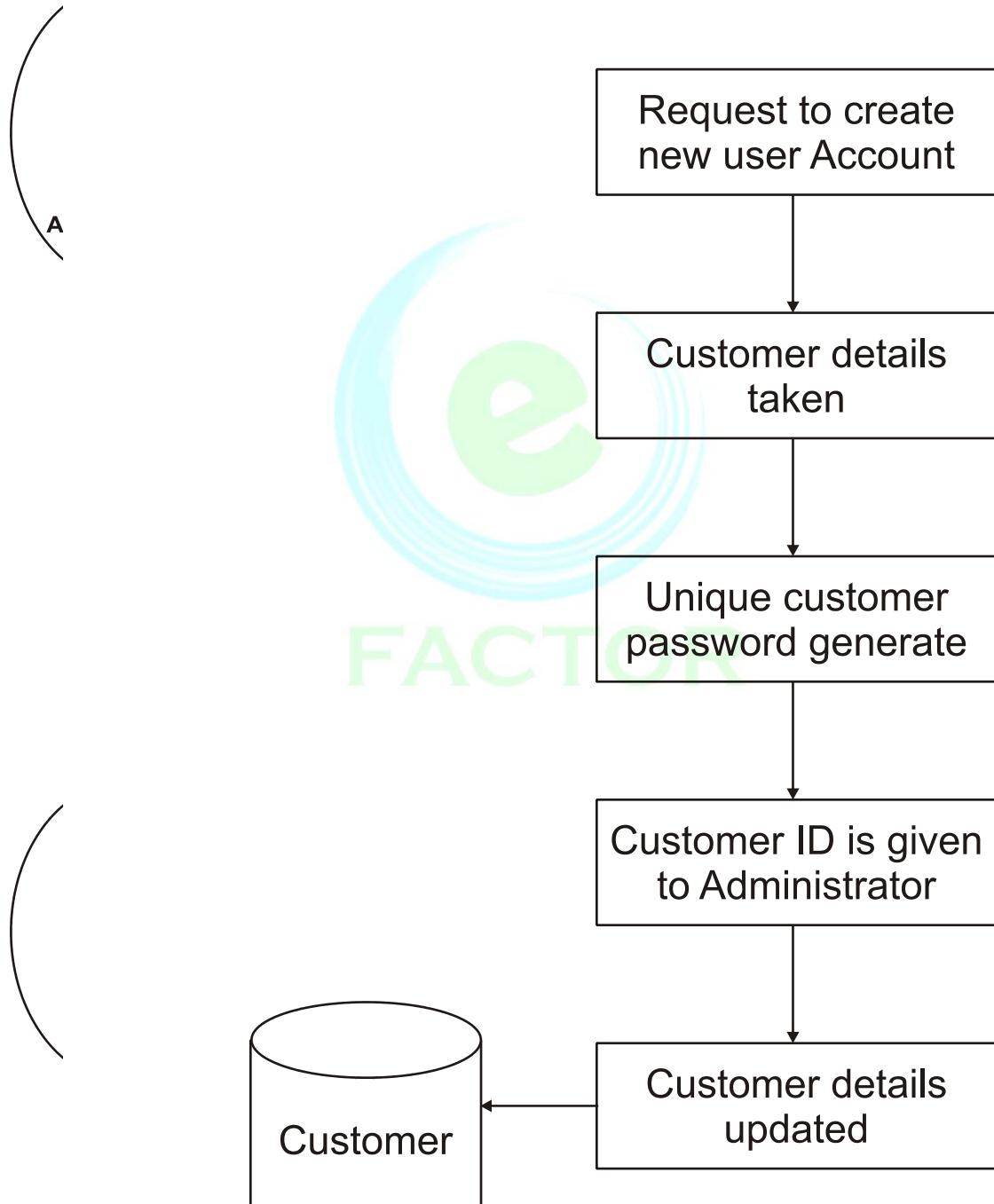
**Table: feedback****Table: hr**

**Table: sales****Table: job\_apply**

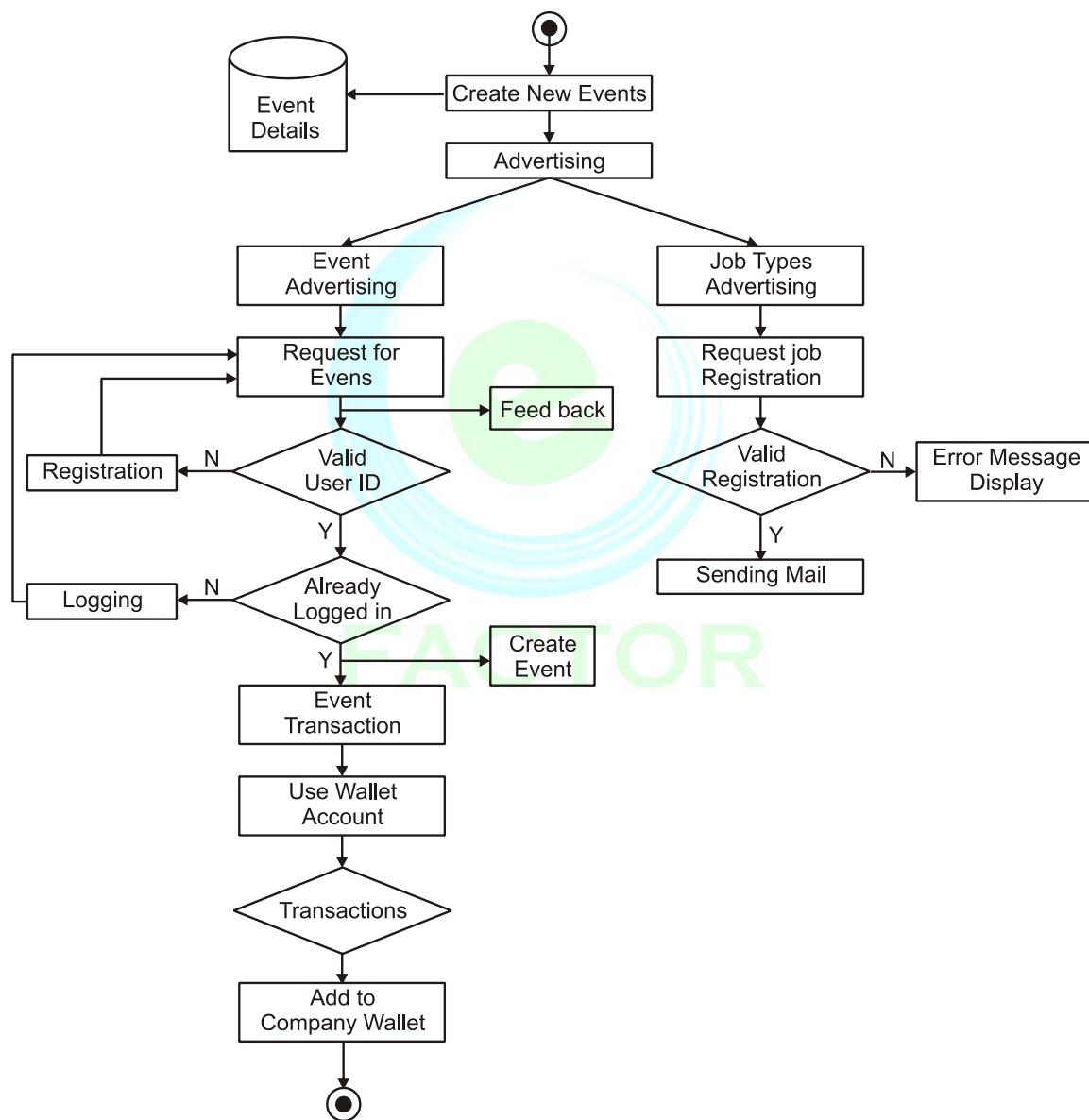
**Table: job\_userinfo****Table: job\_registration**

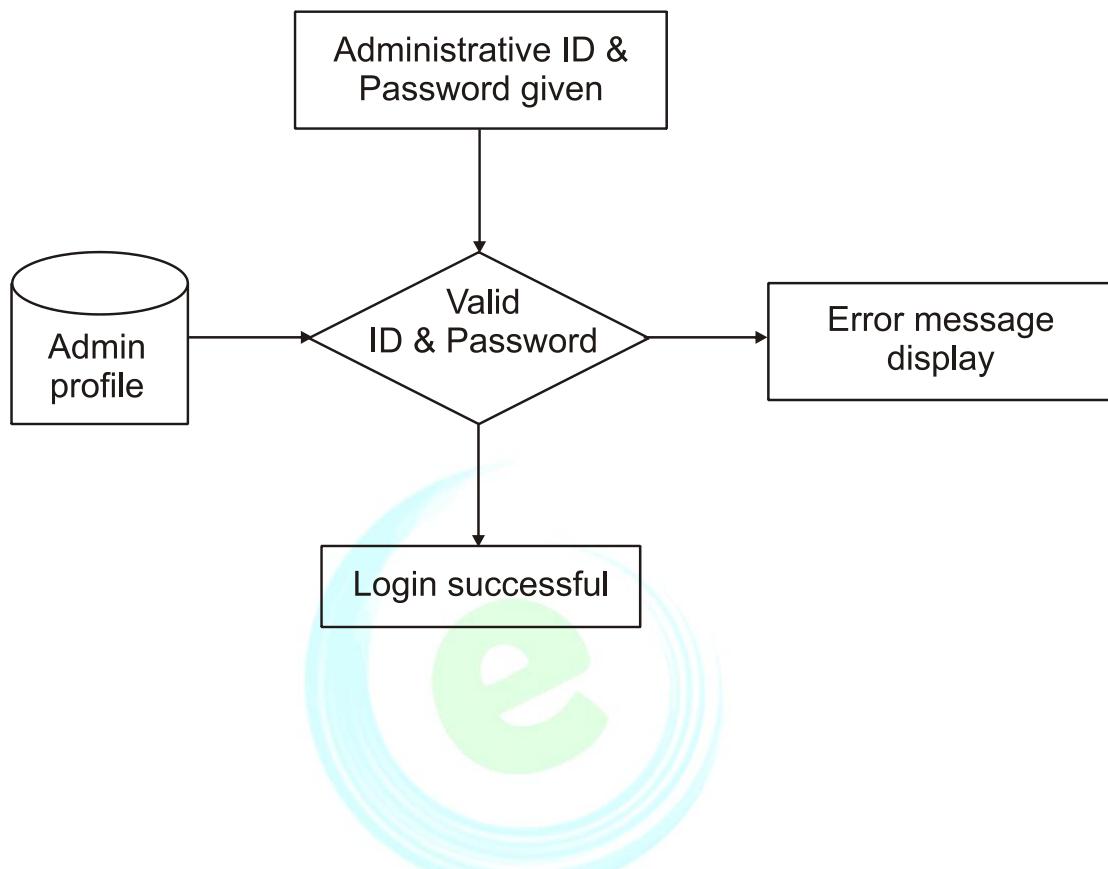
## FLOW CHART

### New Customer Registration :



### Event & Ticket Processing :



**Admin Login :**

## **6.2 DATA DESIGN**

**Data Structure of all modules related to the client application database.**

- 1) Table Name: **customer**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
cust_id(PK)	Int	Identification of Customer
first_name	nvarchar(50)	First Name of customer
last_name	nvarchar(50)	Surname of customer
gender	nvarchar(10)	Male/Female
dateofbirthdate	Int	DOB of customer (Date)
dateofbirthmonth	nvarchar(50)	DOB of customer (Month)
dateofbirthyr	Int	DOB of customer (Year)
age	Int	Age of customer
occupation	nvarchar(50)	Occupation of customer
user_type	nvarchar(10)	Type of user



**2) Table Name: login**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
cust_id(PK)	Int	Identification of Customer
username	Varchar(50)	Customer username
password	Varchar(50)	Customer password
email	Varchar(50)	Email Address
secQ	Varchar(50)	Security Question
secA	Varchar(50)	Security Answer

**3) Table Name: cust\_wallet**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
cust_id(PK)	Int	Identification of Customer
amount	decimal(18, 0)	Amount Details

**4) Table Name: cust\_contact**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
cust_id(PK)	Int	Identification of Customer
houseno	nvarchar(50)	House no. of customer
street_locality	nvarchar(50)	Street locality of customer
po	nvarchar(50)	Post Office
city	nvarchar(50)	City Name
pincode	Int	Pincode Number
landline	Int	Landline Number

mobile	Int	Mobile Number
email	nvarchar(50)	Email Address of customer

5) Table Name: **events**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
e_id(pk)	Int	Event ID
e_name	nvarchar(50)	Event Name
e_category	nvarchar(50)	Category of Events
e_host	nvarchar(50)	Host organizing the event
e_img	nvarchar(50)	Image of events (if any)
e_loc	nvarchar(50)	Event venue
e_start_date	datetime	Starting date of event
e_time_no	Int	Starting time of event
e_time_ampm	nvarchar(50)	AM/PM
e_end_date	datetime	Ending date of event
e_avlseats	Int	Available seats
e_priceperhead	Decimal(18,0)	Ticket price per head
e_salestax	Decimal(18,0)	Sales tax
e_netprice	Decimal(18,0)	Net price
e_phone	Int	Contact no. of the Host
e_email	nvarchar(50)	Email address of Host
e_desc	nvarchar(50)	Event description
e_tag	nvarchar(50)	Tagline for marketing event
e_dtdd	Int	Dateofposting
e_dtmm	nvarchar(50)	monthofposting
e_dytyy	Int	yearofposting

6) Table Name: **event\_category**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
category_id(PK)	Int	CategoryID
e_id	Int	Event ID
category_name	nvarchar(50)	Name of the event category

7) Table Name: **event\_album**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
serial_no(PK)	Int	Serial number
e_id	Int	Event ID
e_img	nvarchar(50)	Event Image

8) Table Name: **event\_tickets**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
serial_no(PK)	Int	Serial no. of a ticket
event_id	Int	Event ID
event_name	nvarchar(50)	Name of event
seat_arrangement	nvarchar(50)	Seat arrangement
no_of_tkts	Int	No. of tickets purchased
cust_id	int	Username of customer
priceperhead	Decimal(18,0)	Price per ticket
salestax	Decimal(18,0)	Sales Tax
netprice	Decimal(18,0)	Net price including sales tax
pay	Decimal(18,0)	Net payment

9) Table Name: **sales**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
username(PK)	nvarchar(50)	Username of sales
password	nvarchar(50)	Password of sales

10) Table Name: **company\_wallet**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
event_id(PK)	Int	Event ID
event_name	nvarchar(50)	Event Name
amount	Decimal(18,0)	Amount Details

11) Table Name: **hr**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
username(PK)	nvarchar(50)	Username of HR
password	nvarchar(50)	Password of HR

12) Table Name: **job\_category**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
jobid(PK)	Int	job ID
jobtype	varchar(MAX)	Job being applied for
jobdesc	varchar(MAX)	Job Details
dateofjobpost	datetime	Date on which job was posted
lastdate	datetime	Last date for applying to job
joblocation	varchar(50)	Location of job
jobexp	Int	Past Job Experience(if any)
website	nvarchar(50)	Link

13) Table Name: **job\_registration**

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
jobId(pk)	Int	Employee job ID
first_name	varchar(50)	First name of the applicant
last_name	varchar(50)	Surname of the applicant
address	varchar(50)	Address of the applicant
state	varchar(50)	State Name
city	varchar(50)	City Name
class10percentage	float	Percentage of marks scored in class 10
class10school	varchar(50)	School's name in class 10
class10board	varchar(50)	Name of Board
class12percentage	float	Percentage of marks scored in class 12
hobbies	varchar(MAX)	Hobbies
precname	varchar(MAX)	Previous Company Name

14) Table Name: **job\_apply**



<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Data Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
jobid	Int	Job ID
userid	Varchar(50)	User ID of applicant
Date	datetime	Date of applying for job



15) Table Name: **job\_userinfo**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
userid(pk)	Int	User ID of applicant
username	Varchar(50)	Username of applicant
password	Varchar(50)	Password of applicant
email	Varchar(50)	Email ID of applicant
experience	Varchar(50)	Experience( if any )

16) Table Name: **admin**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
username(PK)	nvarchar(50)	Username of admin
password	nvarchar(50)	Password of admin

17) Table Name: **contact**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
contact_serialno(PK)	Int	
houseno	nvarchar(50)	House no. of eFactor
road_name	nvarchar(50)	Street locality of eFactor
city	nvarchar(50)	City Name
pincode	Int	Pincode Number
state	nvarchar(50)	State
email_id	nvarchar(50)	Email Address of eFactor
ph_no	Int	Phone Number of eFactor



**18) Table Name: feedback**

Attribute	Data Type	Description
feedback_id(pk)	Int	Feedback ID
custfn	nvarchar(50)	First name of user
custln	nvarchar(50)	Surname name of user
cmpnydeptnm	nvarchar(50)	Company Name / Dept name
email	nvarchar(50)	Email Id of the user sending feedback
sub	nvarchar(MAX)	Subject of mail
reply	nvarchar(50)	Whether user expects reply- Yes/No
comments	nvarchar(MAX)	Content of the feedback mail
dated	Int	Date when feedback was sent
datemm	nvarchar(50)	
dateyy	Int	
time_no	Int	time when feedback was sent
time_ampm	nvarchar(50)	AM/PM



## 6.3 Interface Design

### Home.aspx

### Aboutus.aspx

## Contact.aspx

[Admin](#) | [HR](#) | [Sales](#)

[Login](#)

[Home](#) | [About Us](#) | [Clients](#) | [Features](#) | [Services](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Feedback](#)

[.....Check out the UI](#)

[Contact Us](#)

[By Phone](#)

delhi33243  
ss 232324  
dsds 334  
kol 467

[By Mail](#)

dsds ddsd delhi212323 sdds  
4 2e ss 34 sd  
3dd dsd dsds 324342 fdf  
sscs xxssxckol xsxcxcsxs

[By Email](#)

sd  
ded

## Services.aspx

[Admin](#) | [HR](#) | [Sales](#)

[Login](#)

[Home](#) | [About Us](#) | [Clients](#) | [Features](#) | [Services](#) | [Contact Us](#) | [Feedback](#)

[.....Check out the I](#)

**Services we provide**  
eFactor provides all round services to its clients with well experienced and functional-specialized dedicated team in the field of Event Management, Wedding Planning, Party Plannin, Music, Movies,Stage/Music Show, Ad/Corporate meetings etc. The brief explanations of all these services are mentioned below:

**Event Management**  
eFactor is fully absorbed in the event management services. As one stop-solution for Event Management, we are taking care of everything after discussing with the clients the complex details involved in the execution of the event. Our professionals and experts of event management study the intricacies of the brand and trying to translate the visions of the clients as depicted, so to make them more satisfied. What our expertises are doing, they read the nature of the event and accordingly identify the target audience for the particular event to make it more strategic and profitable for the client.

**Wedding Planner**  
eFactor is one of the best wedding organizers with the specialization of many themes according to the needs of the client, flower decoration, mandap decoration, making different types of royal entrance gate, all types of entertainments starting from DJ, music shows, dance shows to Ghazal shows, live concerts and star nights. As a wedding organizer, it is one stop shop where the clients can get all the services of venues, catering, rentals/hiring, lighting, floral décor, photographer & videographer etc.

**Show Organisers**  
eFactor is fully absorbed in the event management services for planning and organizing exhibition, stage shows, music shows,live concerts, dance shows,corporate events, wedding theme, sports events, road shows, social gathering shows,theme party shows. We also organize musical concerts and conferences.

**Conference & Meets**  
We have years of experience and know-how in organizing conferences and incentives in India . We can give you many new ideas in order to make your program as successful as possible and we offer you professional guidance and assistance for it from scientific, corporate, medical or any kind

**CREATE EVENT**

**MANAGE EVENT**

**PROMOTE**

Clients.aspx

The screenshot shows the 'Clients.aspx' page of the eFACTOR website. At the top, there is a logo for 'eFACTOR' and a slogan 'Make Your Dreams Live'. Below the logo are four small images of event venues. A navigation bar at the top includes links for Admin, HR, Sales, and Login. Below the navigation is a menu with Home, About Us, Clients, Features, Services, Contact Us, and Feedback. The main content area features a grid of client logos. The grid is organized into several rows and columns. Some logos are in boxes with descriptive text above them, such as 'Our Clients.....' and 'Post your events here...'. Other logos are simple icons. The grid includes logos for travelChacha.com, JSU, Radio City, M2K CINEMA, ICICI Bank, AIRCEL, CULTURE HOLIDAYS, Docomo, PNB, OVELY PROFESSIONAL UNIVERSITY, Learning Light House, LIC, GPI, Shriram, NAUGRA, DK, iWorld, and Intel. There are also smaller logos for Fun Films & Music, IBM, and Apple. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with links for Sitemap, Disclaimer, and Copyright, followed by a note that the design was maintained by JAKS TEAM.

PostEvent.aspx

The screenshot shows the 'PostEvent.aspx' page of the eFACTOR website. On the left, there is a sidebar with the text 'Post your events here...' and a 'Start Date/Time' section. The main form area contains fields for Event Name (A.R Rahman Live), Category (music), Host (Calcutta Club), Event Pic (Browse...), and Venue (Yuva bharati Krirang). Below these are two date pickers for Start Date/Time and End Date, both showing May 2010. The Start Date/Time picker has a dropdown for AM/PM set to PM. The End Date picker has a dropdown for AM/PM set to PM. There are also fields for Available Seats (1030), Ticket Price/head (890), Sales tax (10), Net Price (900), Phone (9874539715), Email (abc@gmail.com), Description (empty), Tagline (jai ho...), and Date of Posting (12 Jan 2002). At the bottom, there are 'Post' and 'Reset' buttons. The footer of the page includes links for Sitemap, Disclaimer, and Copyright, followed by a note that the design was maintained by JAKS TEAM.

## Eventview.aspx

The screenshot shows the 'Eventview.aspx' page. At the top, there's a logo for 'e FACTOR' and the tagline 'Make Your Dreams Live'. Navigation links include 'Admin | HR | Sales' and 'Login'. Below the header are four decorative images: a wine glass, a person in a mask, a restaurant interior, and another person in a mask. A menu bar at the bottom includes 'Home | About Us | Clients | Features | Services | Contact Us | Feedback'. The main content area displays event details for 'anushka' with an event ID of 1. It shows a thumbnail image of a musical performance, the date as 1/04/2010, and the time as 1 pm. Other details listed are venue (rs), start date (1/04/2010), end date (3/05/2010), available seats (12), ticket price (103), contact number (123456), email address (a@g.com), and host (spandan). Below this, another event entry is partially visible for 'dff'.

## UpcomingEvents.aspx

The screenshot shows the 'UpcomingEvents.aspx' page. It features the same 'e FACTOR' logo and tagline. The navigation bar and decorative images are identical to the previous page. The main content area has a green decorative graphic on the right. A pink banner at the top says 'pick out the UPCOMING E!'. Below it, a section titled 'UPCOMING EVENTS' lists three events:

- Script Writing Workshop by Zen Ideas**  
17/04/10, Pune
- Film Direction Workshop by Zen Ideas**  
21/04/10, Pune
- Example CG BALANCED SCORECARD certification workshop**  
20/04/10, Bangalore

Below the event list are three small images: a woman, a video camera, and a person sitting cross-legged. A 'LinkButton' link is located at the bottom left. The footer contains standard links: 'Sitemap | Disclaimer | Copyright © eFACTORY2010' and 'Design Maintained by JAKS TEAM'.

Login.aspxNewCustReg.aspx


## Feedback.aspx

**Feedback Form**

Name : ram kumar

Company / Department Name : a b & sons

Email-Id : ram09@gmail.com

Subject : conference

Comments : very good

Do you want a reply:

Date : 1 III Y 2010

Time : 11 AM

POST

Many thanks for your participation in this feedback process !!

5:48:27 PM

[Sitemap](#) | [Disclaimer](#) | [Copyright @ eFACTOR2010](#)  
Design Maintained by JAKS TEAM

**With 1 Lac\* per month  
Start living at 60**

Always compare before buying \*conditions apply

**policybazaar.com**  
Insurance compare kya?  
A [naukri.com](#) group venture

## adminlogin.aspx

[Login to continue.....](#)

Members Info | Eventzzzz... | HR Management | Sales Management | Company Contacts

Username:

Password:

**LOGIN**

ClientCustomer.aspx

Members Info | ► Eventzzzz... | ► HR Management | Sales Management | ► Company Contacts ►

Search by :  

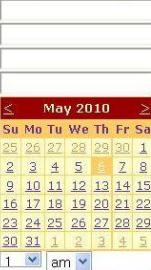
Customer ID :	2
First Name :	ssd
Last Name :	fdfdfsgfgf
Gender :	Female
Date of Birth :	1 jan 1985
Age :	23
Occupation :	gfggf
User Type :	Client
Address of Correspondence :	fvdvf fvfdg fdgdf vfgdf 123
Landline No.	1234
Mobile No.	1234567890
Email Address :	ab@g.com
Amount in Wallet	1144

Adminpostevent.aspx

Members Info | ► Eventzzzz... | ► HR Management | Sales Management | ► Company Contacts ►

*Post*      Event Name :   
*Events*      Category :   
 Host :   
 Venue :

Start Date/Time :    am

End Date :  



Company\_contact.aspx


*Make Your Dreams Live*

Members Info | ► Eventzzzz... | ► HR Management | Sales Management | ► Company Contacts ►

*Company  
Contacts...*

Building No. :	<input type="text"/>
Road/Street Name :	<input type="text"/>
City :	<input type="text"/>
Pin Code :	<input type="text"/>
State :	<input type="text"/>
Email_ID :	<input type="text"/>
Phone No. :	<input type="text"/>

Company\_wallet.aspx


*Make Your Dreams Live*

Members Info | ► Eventzzzz... | ► HR Management | Sales Management | ► Company Contacts ►

*Company  
Wallet...*

Search by :  

Manage Records :

Event ID :	<input type="text"/>
Event Name :	<input type="text"/>
Amount :	<input type="text"/>



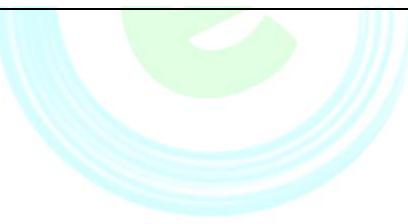
### HRaccount.aspx



Members Info | ► Eventzzzz... | ► HR Management | Sales Management | ► Company Contacts ►

*Hr* Manage Records :  
User Name :   
*Account* Password:

### HRhome.aspx



[ADD JOB](#) [DELETE JOB](#) [VIEW JOB](#)

HR SECTION

LOGIN

Username :   
Password :



## HRaddjob.aspx

[ADD JOB](#)   [DELETE JOB](#)   [VIEW JOB](#)

HR SECTION

JOB CATALOG

POST

DATE OF POST

LAST DATE

LOCATION

EXPERIENCE NEED

WEBSITE

[ADD JOB](#)


---

## HRviewjob.aspx

[ADD JOB](#)   [DELETE JOB](#)   [VIEW JOB](#)

HR SECTION

JobId	JobType	JobDesc	DateOfJobPost	LastDate	Joblocation	Jobexp
4	fdf	fdfdf	3/5/2010 12:00:00 AM	2/6/2010 12:00:00 AM	cfddff	5

---



Jobcategory.aspx

**JOBSEEKERS** [Register](#) [Login](#)

**EARN PART TIME** *Online Jobs*

**JOBS IN INDIA, MIDDLE EAST, FAR EAST & OTHER COUNTRIES**

Tamilnadu	Kolkata	Bangaluru
PRINCWATERHOUSECOOPERS AL TUWAIRQI GROUP	ALUKHEIL FINANCIAL	AL MANARATAIN
RAK STEEL	ALSHAVA TRADING	DAR AKHBAR AL KHALEEJ
Jobs1p	CMCI	IPF GROUP
Pune	ELECTRONIA	Far East
7 BROTHERS GROUP	WARTSILA INDIA LIMITED	ABEL
AES INDIA	UAE	EMBINUX
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC	ABU DHABI AIRCRAFT	KUMPULAN LIZIZ
VOLTAS LIMITED	AL ABNAS GROUP	PENANG INT. DENTAL COLG.
Kuwait	EMIRATES RECYCLING	UNIVERSITY OF MALYA
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	KHANSAHEB CIVIL ENGG.	Others
AL FARIS	NEOPHARMA	AL TUWAIRQI GROUP
ALGHANIM INDUSTRIES	RAK STEEL	ALSHAVA TRADING
ALMEER TECHNICAL	SUPERTECH LIMITED	ANGELIQUE INTERNATIONAL

**RECRUITERS** [Register](#) [Login](#)

**Fun House** *PARTY RENTALS*

**Only Job Portal which offers you jobs in INDIA & ABROAD**

**HOT JOBS** [Walk in.....](#)

**Search Jobs by Category**

ENGG.	TELECOM	DELHI & NCR	BANGALORE
EDU/TEACHING	INFOTECH	HYDERABAD	KOLKATA
FINANCE/ACCT.	ITES-BPO	VISAKHAPATNAM	PUNE
SALES/MKTG.	INSURANCE	AHMEDABAD	CHENNAI
HEALTHCARE	BANKING	BHUBANESHWAR	MUMBAI
HR/ADMIN.	SERVICES	CHANDIGARH	OTHER CITIES

**Search Jobs by Location**

IT / ITES - BPO	SECGO GROUP	Sales / Marketing
AMAN SERVICES INDIA	SUPER SCANS & SYSTEMS	ALMONDZ GLOBAL
AMARNATH GROUP	HR / Administration	BACFO PHARMACEUTICALS
BSBK GROUP		COLLEGE GROUP

**Category**  
Select One [Sub Category](#)  
Select One [Industry](#)  
Select Industry [Location](#)  
This is a place Hold... [Search](#)

**★ КЛЭИНО СОВЕТЫ ★**

Jobregistration.aspx

**Walk in Jobs** Interviews at

**JOBS ABROAD** Overseas job opportunity searchable by Location with job details

**HEALTHCARE** Opportunity for Doctors Technicians, Nurses and Allied Professionals

**JOB EXCHANGE** Job search options by job title, industry, category and location.

**JOBSEEKERS**

**Career Zone**  
Resume Tips  
Interview Tips  
Sample Resume

**NEW JOB REGISTRATION**

**CANDIDATE REGISTRATION FORM**

Fields marked by \* are mandatory

**General Information**

Name *	<input type="text"/>
Date of Birth *	1 <input type="button" value="january"/> 1980 <input type="button"/>
Gender *	MALE <input type="button"/>
Address *	<input type="text"/>
City *	<input type="text"/>
State *	<input type="text"/>
Pin/Zip Code *	<input type="text"/>
Country *	India <input type="button"/>
Phone *	<input type="text"/>
Preferred Location *	<input type="text"/>
Total Experience *	0 <input type="button"/> Years 0 <input type="button"/> Months
Category *	ENG <input type="button"/>

Brief Synopsis of Your Resume

Only select locations that you are willing to work in. \* Scroll down for International Locations.

**EVENT MANAGEMENT**

## Jobsearch.aspx

Job Details

Job search result			
Category	Company	Location	Experience
fdf	fdfdf	cfddff	5
<a href="#">Apply</a>			

**HEALTHCARE**  
Opportunity for Doctors, Technicians, Nurses and Allied Professionals

**JOB EXCHANGE**  
Job search options by job title, industry, category and location.

**Search Jobs by Category**

<a href="#">ENGG.</a>	<a href="#">TELECOM</a>
<a href="#">EDU/TEACHING</a>	<a href="#">INFOTECH</a>
<a href="#">FINANCE/ACCT.</a>	<a href="#">ITES-BPO</a>
<a href="#">SALES/MKTG.</a>	<a href="#">INSURANCE</a>
<a href="#">HEALTHCARE</a>	<a href="#">BANKING</a>
<a href="#">HR/ADMIN.</a>	<a href="#">SERVICES</a>

**e** Global Placement Services by resol for Job Seekers

[Resume Tips](#)  
[Interview Tips](#)  
[Sample Resume](#)  
[Sample Cover letter](#)  
[Cover Letter](#)




## **7. TESTING**

### **Testing Techniques and Testing Strategies:**

#### **Software Testing Techniques:**

The importance of software testing to software quality can not be overemphasized. Once source code has been generated, software must be tested to allow errors to be identified and removed before delivery to the customer. While it is not possible to remove every error in a large software package, the software engineer's goal is to remove as many as possible early in the software development cycle. It is important to remember that testing can only find errors; it cannot prove that a program is bug free. Two basic test techniques involve testing module input/output (black-box) and exercising internal logic of software components (white-box). Formal technical reviews can not find allow software defects, test data must also be used. For large software projects, separate test teams may be used to develop and execute the set of test cases used in testing.

#### **Software Testing Objectives:**

- Testing is the process of executing a program with the intent of finding errors.
- A good test case is one with a high probability of finding an as-yet undiscovered error.
- A successful test is one that discovers an as-yet-undiscovered error.

#### **Software Testing Principles:**

- All tests should be traceable to customer requirements.
- Tests should be planned long before testing begins.
- The Pareto principle (80% of all errors will likely be found in 20% of the code) applies to software testing.
- Testing should begin in the small and progress to the large.
- Exhaustive testing is not possible.

#### **Software Testability Checklist:**

- Operability (the better it works the more efficiently it can be tested)
- Observability (what you see is what you test)



- Controllability (the better software can be controlled the more testing can be automated and optimized)
- Decomposability (by controlling the scope of testing, the more quickly problems can be isolated and retested intelligently)
- Simplicity (the less there is to test, the more quickly we can test)
- Stability (the fewer the changes, the fewer the disruptions to testing)
- Understandability (the more information known, the smarter the testing)

### Good test attributes:

- A good test has a high probability of finding an error.
- A good test is not redundant.
- A good test should be best of breed.
- A good test should not be too simple or too complex.

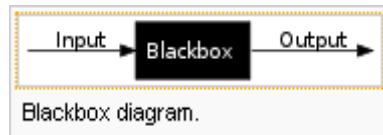
### Test Case Design Strategies:

Black-box or behavioral testing (knowing the specified function a product is to perform and demonstrating correct operation based solely on its specification without regard for its internal logic)

White-box or glass-box testing (knowing the internal workings of a product, tests are performed to check the workings of all independent logic paths)

**Black box testing** takes an external perspective of the test object to derive test cases. These tests can be functional or non-functional, though usually functional. The test designer selects valid and invalid inputs and determines the correct output.

There is no knowledge of the test object's internal structure.

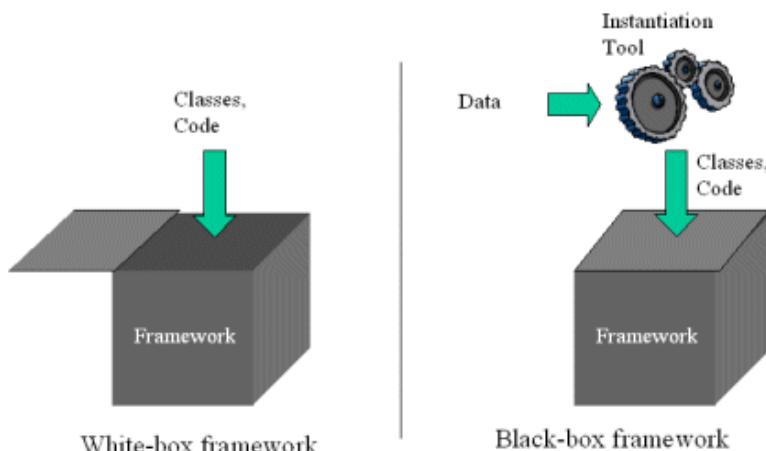


This method of test design is applicable to all levels of software testing: unit, integration, functional testing, system and acceptance. The higher the level, and hence the bigger and more complex the box, the more one is forced to use black box testing to simplify. While this method can uncover unimplemented parts of the specification, one cannot be sure that all existent paths are tested.



Functional testing devices like power supplies, amplifiers, and many other simple function electrical devices is common in the electronics industry. Automated functional testing of specified characteristics is used for production testing, and part of design validation.

**White box testing** uses an internal perspective of the system to design test cases based on internal structure. It requires programming skills to identify all paths through the software. The tester chooses test case inputs to exercise paths through the code and determines the appropriate outputs. In electrical



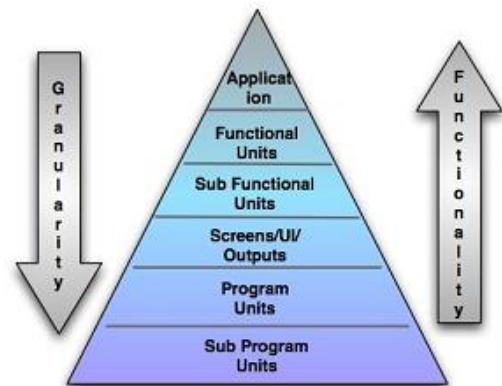
hardware testing, every node in a circuit may be probed and measured; an example is in-circuit testing (ICT).

Since the tests are based on the actual implementation, if the implementation changes, the tests probably will need to change, too. For example ICT needs updates if component values change, and needs modified/new fixture if the circuit changes. This adds financial resistance to the change process, thus buggy products may stay buggy. Automated optical inspection (AOI) offers similar component level correctness checking without the cost of ICT fixtures; however changes still require test updates.

While white box testing is applicable at the unit, integration and system levels of the software testing process, it is typically applied to the unit. While it normally tests paths within a unit, it can also test paths between units during integration, and between subsystems during a system level test. Though this method of test design can uncover an overwhelming number of test cases, it might not detect unimplemented parts of the specification or missing requirements, but one can be sure that all paths through the test object are executed.

In computer programming, **unit testing** is a software verification and validation method where the programmer gains confidence that individual units of source code are fit for use. A unit is the smallest testable part of an application. In procedural programming a unit may be an individual program, function, procedure, etc., while in object-oriented programming, the smallest unit is a method, which may belong to a base/super class, abstract class or derived/child class.

Unit testing can be done by something as simple as stepping through code in a debugger; modern applications include the use of a test framework such as xUnit.

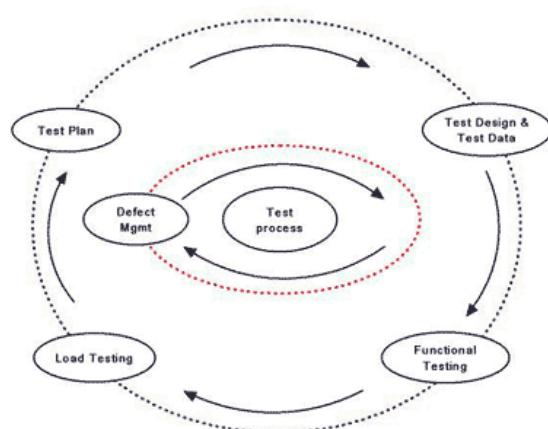


Ideally, each test case is independent from the others: substitutes like method stubs, mock objects, fakes and test harnesses can be used to assist testing a module in isolation. Unit tests are typically written and run by software developers to ensure that code meets its requirements and behaves as intended. Its implementation can vary from being very manual (pencil and paper) to being formalized as part of build automation.

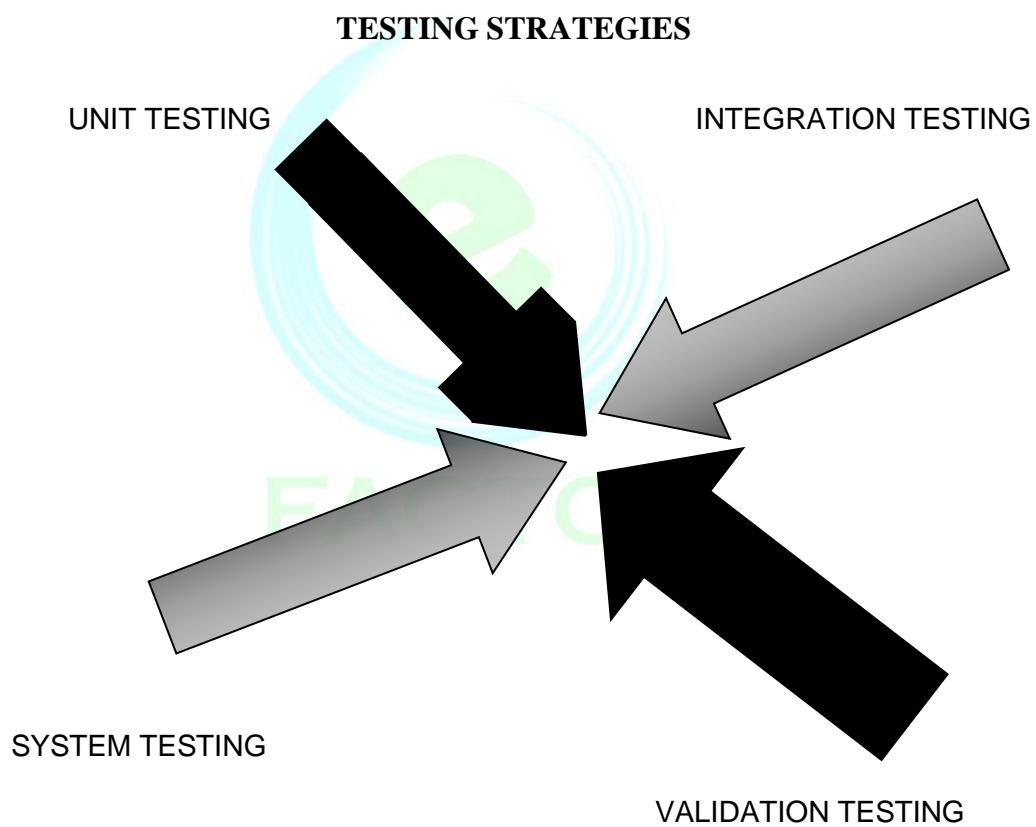
**Integration testing** (sometimes called Integration and Testing, abbreviated **I&T**) is the activity of software testing in which individual software modules are combined and tested as a group. It occurs after unit testing and before system testing.

Integration testing takes as its input modules that have been unit tested, groups them in larger aggregates, applies tests defined in an integration test plan to those aggregates, and delivers as its output the integrated system ready for system testing.

The **purpose** of integration testing is to verify functional, performance and reliability requirements placed on major design items.

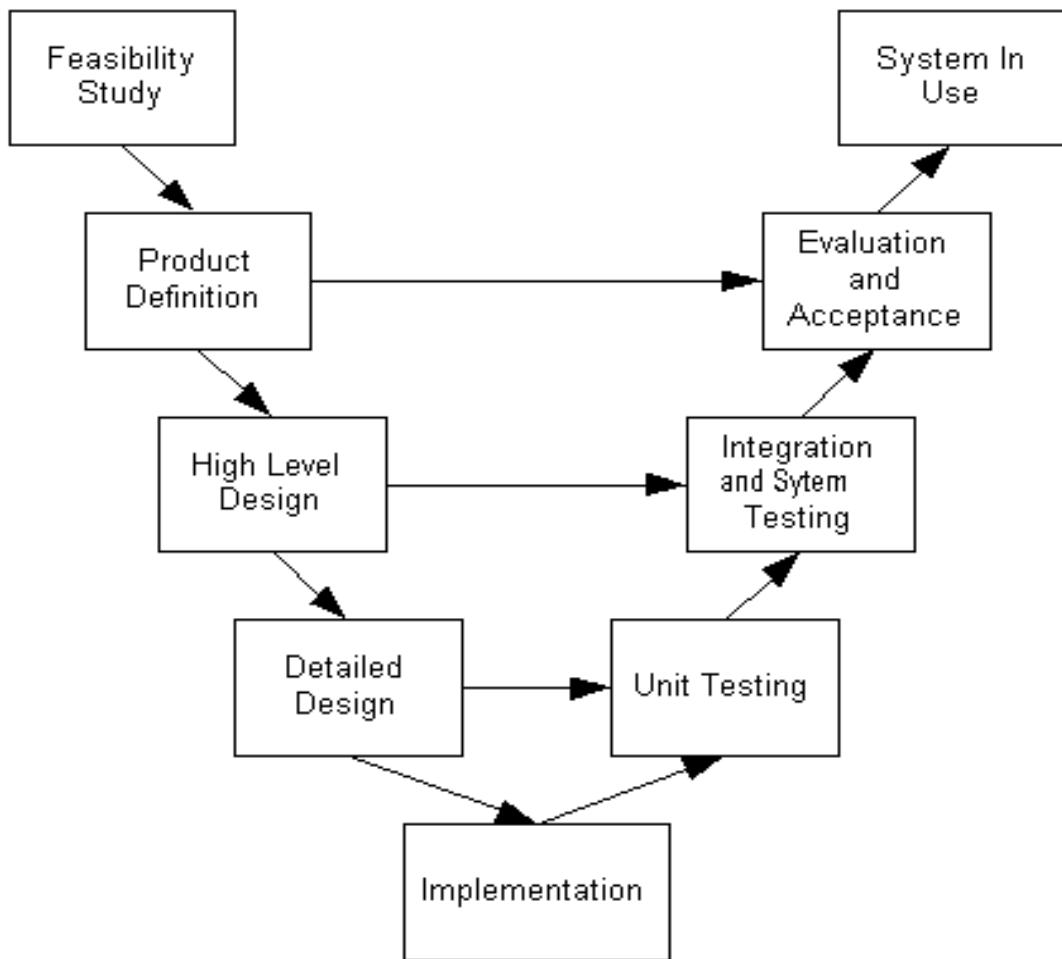


These "design items", i.e. assemblages (or groups of units), are exercised through their interfaces using Black box testing, success and error cases being simulated via appropriate parameter and data inputs. Simulated usage of shared data areas and inter-process communication is tested and individual subsystems are exercised through their input interface. Test cases are constructed to test that all components within assemblages interact correctly, for example across procedure calls or process activations, and this is done after testing individual modules, i.e. unit testing. The overall idea is a "building block" approach, in which verified assemblages are added to a verified base which is then used to support the integration testing of further assemblages.

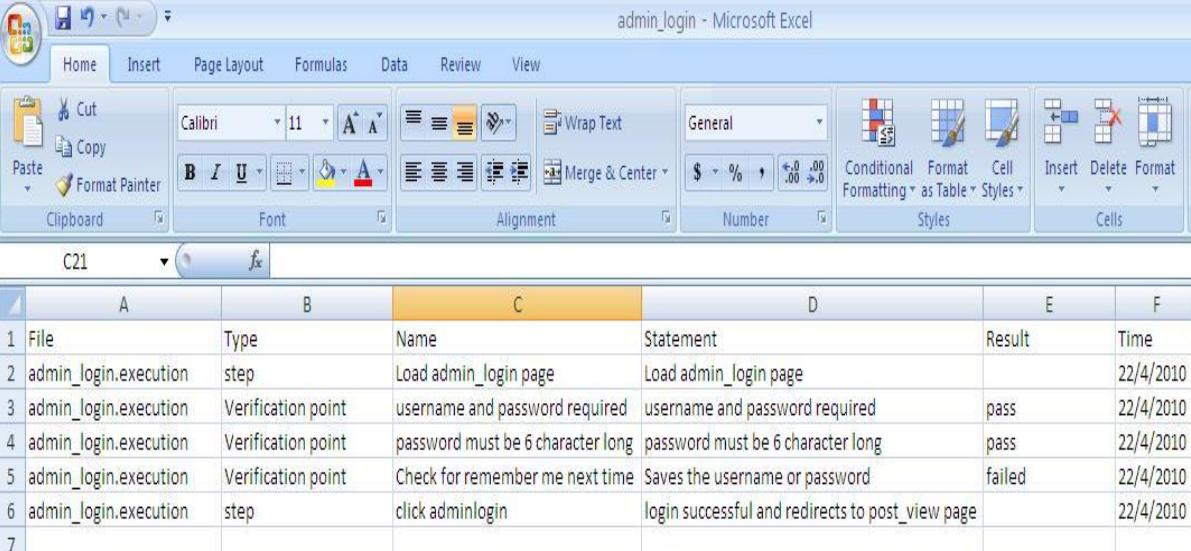


### Different Levels of Test:

Testing occurs at every stage of system construction. The larger a piece of code is, when defects are detected, the harder and more expensive it is to find and correct the defects. The different levels of testing reflect that testing, in the general sense, is not a single phase of the software lifecycle. It is a set of activities performed throughout the entire software lifecycle. In considering testing, the activities described are shown in the figure. The activities after implementation are normally the only ones associated with testing. Software testing must be considered before implementation, as is suggested by the input arrows into the testing activities.

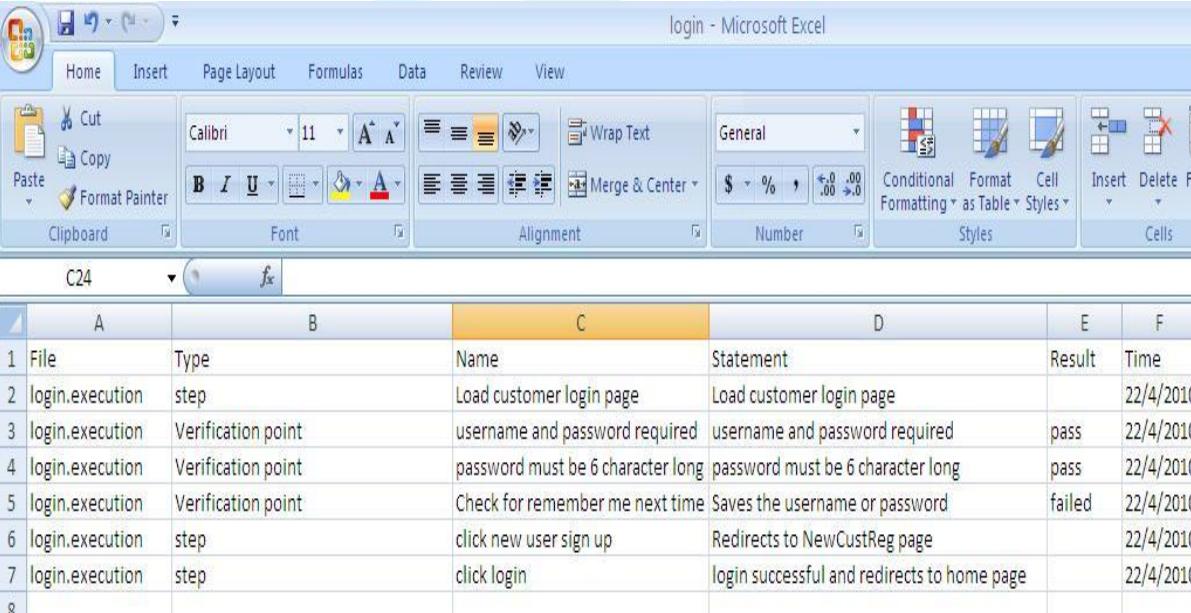


Following are some of snapshots of the **test scripts** generated from IBM Rational Manual Tester after testing various phases of the system applications. The **test logs have been automatically exported to a spreadsheet application** for further analysis.



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "admin\_login - Microsoft Excel". The table has columns labeled A through F. Column A contains file names, column B contains step types, column C contains names, column D contains statements, column E contains results, and column F contains dates. The data includes steps like "Load admin\_login page", "username and password required", and "password must be 6 character long".

A	B	C	D	E	F
1 File	Type	Name	Statement	Result	Time
2 admin_login.execution	step	Load admin_login page	Load admin_login page		22/4/2010
3 admin_login.execution	Verification point	username and password required	username and password required	pass	22/4/2010
4 admin_login.execution	Verification point	password must be 6 character long	password must be 6 character long	pass	22/4/2010
5 admin_login.execution	Verification point	Check for remember me next time	Saves the username or password	failed	22/4/2010
6 admin_login.execution	step	click adminlogin	login successful and redirects to post_view page		22/4/2010
7					



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet titled "login - Microsoft Excel". The table has columns labeled A through F. Column A contains file names, column B contains step types, column C contains names, column D contains statements, column E contains results, and column F contains dates. The data includes steps like "Load customer login page", "username and password required", and "password must be 6 character long".

A	B	C	D	E	F
1 File	Type	Name	Statement	Result	Time
2 login.execution	step	Load customer login page	Load customer login page		22/4/2010
3 login.execution	Verification point	username and password required	username and password required	pass	22/4/2010
4 login.execution	Verification point	password must be 6 character long	password must be 6 character long	pass	22/4/2010
5 login.execution	Verification point	Check for remember me next time	Saves the username or password	failed	22/4/2010
6 login.execution	step	click new user sign up	Redirects to NewCustReg page		22/4/2010
7 login.execution	step	click login	login successful and redirects to home page		22/4/2010
8					

**NewCusReg - Microsoft Excel**

A	B	C	D	E	F
File	Type	Name	Statement	Result	Time
1 NewCusReg.execution	step	Load customer registration page	Load customer registration page	pass	22/4/2010
2 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	Name of customer required	Name of customer required	pass	22/4/2010
4 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	check for gender	check for gender	pass	22/4/2010
5 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	Select date of birth	Select date of birth	pass	22/4/2010
6 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	Age required	Age required	pass	22/4/2010
7 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	Occupation required	Occupation required	pass	22/4/2010
8 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	Select type of user	Select type of user	pass	22/4/2010
9 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	Customer address required	Customer address required	pass	22/4/2010
10 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	Contact details (landline & mobile no.,email id required)	Contact details (landline & mobile no.,email id required)	pass	22/4/2010
11 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	Mobile no. should be of 10 digits	Mobile no. should be of 10 digits	pass	22/4/2010
12 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	Email id expression should be abc@server.com	Email id expression should be abc@server.com	pass	22/4/2010
13 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	Customer login and password required	Customer login and password required	pass	22/4/2010
14 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	password must be 6 characters long	password must be 6 characters long	pass	22/4/2010
15 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	Re-typed password must be matched	Re-typed password must be matched	pass	22/4/2010
16 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	Select security question	Select security question	pass	22/4/2010
17 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	Select security answer	Select security answer	pass	22/4/2010
18 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	Provide amount in customer wallet	Provide amount in customer wallet	pass	22/4/2010
19 NewCusReg.execution	Verification point	No. in captcha should be matched	No. in captcha should be matched	pass	22/4/2010
20 NewCusReg.execution	step	Registration successful on clicking submit	Redirects to login page		22/4/2010
21					

**post\_view - Microsoft Excel**

A	B	C	D	E	F
File	Type	Name	Statement	Result	Time
2 post_view.execution	Step	Load post_view page	Load post_view page	pass	22/4/2010
3 post_view.execution	Verification point	Event Name required	Event Name required	pass	22/4/2010
4 post_view.execution	Verification point	Event Category selected	Event Category selected	pass	22/4/2010
5 post_view.execution	Verification point	Event Host required	Event Host required	pass	22/4/2010
6 post_view.execution	Verification point	Event picture uploaded	Event picture uploaded	pass	22/4/2010
7 post_view.execution	Verification point	Event venue should be provided	Event venue should be provided	pass	22/4/2010
8 post_view.execution	Verification point	Choose event start date from calendar	Choose event start date from calendar	pass	22/4/2010
9 post_view.execution	Verification point	Choose event start time	Choose event start time	pass	22/4/2010
10 post_view.execution	Verification point	Choose event end date from calendar	Choose event end date from calendar	pass	22/4/2010
11 post_view.execution	Verification point	Available seats provided	Available seats provided	pass	22/4/2010
12 post_view.execution	Verification point	Ticket price per head provided	Ticket price per head provided	pass	22/4/2010
13 post_view.execution	Verification point	Sales tax provided	Sales tax provided	pass	22/4/2010
14 post_view.execution	Verification point	Net price provided	Net price provided	pass	22/4/2010
15 post_view.execution	Verification point	Contact details (phone no.) provided	Contact details (phone no.) provided	pass	22/4/2010
16 post_view.execution	Verification point	Contact details (email id) provided	Contact details (email id) provided	pass	22/4/2010
17 post_view.execution	Verification point	Event description provided	Event description provided	pass	22/4/2010
18 post_view.execution	Verification point	Tagline provided	Tagline provided	pass	22/4/2010
19 post_view.execution	Verification point	Select date of posting	Select date of posting	pass	22/4/2010
20 post_view.execution	step	Click post	Event successfully posted		

HRlogin - Microsoft Excel

A	B	C	D	E	F
1 File	Type	Name	Statement	Result	Time
2 HRlogin.execution	step	Load HR login page	Load HR login page		22/4/2010
3 HRlogin.execution	Verification point	username and password required	username and password required	pass	22/4/2010
4 HRlogin.execution	Verification point	password must be 6 character long	password must be 6 character long	pass	22/4/2010
5 HRlogin.execution	step	click HRlogin	login successful and redirects to HRjobcategory page		22/4/2010
6					

HRjobcategory - Microsoft Excel

A	B	C	D	E	F
1 File	Type	Name	Statement	Result	Time
2 HRjobcategory.execution	step	Load HR jobcategory page	Load HR jobcategory page		22/4/2010
3 HRjobcategory.execution	Verification point	job category required	job category required	pass	22/4/2010
4 HRjobcategory.execution	Verification point	Post to be applied for is required	Post to be applied for is required	pass	22/4/2010
5 HRjobcategory.execution	Verification point	Provide start date of application for job	Provide start date of application for job	pass	22/4/2010
6 HRjobcategory.execution	Verification point	Provide last date of application for job	Provide last date of application for job	pass	22/4/2010
7 HRjobcategory.execution	Verification point	Provide job location	Provide job location	pass	22/4/2010
8 HRjobcategory.execution	Verification point	Provide experience(if any)	Provide experience(if any)	pass	22/4/2010
9 HRjobcategory.execution	Verification point	website required	website required	pass	22/4/2010
10 HRjobcategory.execution	step	click ADD JOB	Successful addition of job to list		22/4/2010
11					

feedback - Microsoft Excel

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel window titled "feedback - Microsoft Excel". The ribbon at the top has the "Home" tab selected. Below the ribbon is a toolbar with various icons for clipboard operations (Cut, Copy, Paste, Format Painter), font selection (Font, Alignment, Number), and styles (Conditional Formatting, Format as Table, Cell Styles, Insert, Delete, Format). The main area displays a table with 13 rows and 6 columns. The columns are labeled A, B, C, D, E, and F. The data in the table is as follows:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	File	Type	Name	Statement	Result	Time
2	Feedback.execution	step	load feedback page	load feedback page		22/4/2010
3	Feedback.execution	Verification point	Name and surname of customer required	Name and surname of customer required	pass	22/4/2010
4	Feedback.execution	Verification point	Company/Dept. Name required	Company/Dept. Name required	pass	22/4/2010
5	Feedback.execution	Verification point	Email id of customer required	Email id of customer required	pass	22/4/2010
6	Feedback.execution	Verification point	Email id should be in the form abc@server.com	Email id should be in the form abc@server.com	pass	22/4/2010
7	Feedback.execution	Verification point	Subject of mail should be provided	Subject of mail should be provided	pass	22/4/2010
8	Feedback.execution	Verification point	Comments given	Comments given	pass	22/4/2010
9	Feedback.execution	Verification point	Asked for reply(yes/no)	Asked for reply(yes/no)	pass	22/4/2010
10	Feedback.execution	Verification point	select date	select date	pass	22/4/2010
11	Feedback.execution	Verification point	select time	select time	pass	22/4/2010
12	Feedback.execution	step	click post	Redirect to post page		
13						

FACTOR

## **8.ALGORITHMS :**

### **Algorithm for new Customer Registration:**

step 1:Request to create a New user account  
 step 2:Customer detail taken  
 step3:Unique customer password generates  
 step 4:Customer ID is stored in log in table  
 step 5:CustomerInfo table is updated

### **Algorithm for Login:**

Step 1:Request for login usin CustomerID & password.

Step 2:IF valid CustomerID & valid password.

Show massage “Login successful”

// start the session

```
$_SESSION['logged_in'] = 1;
$_SESSION['id'] = $row[0];
$_SESSION['username'] = $row[1];
$_SESSION['password'] = $row[2];
$_SESSION['email'] = $row[3];
```

Step 2<sub>a</sub>: If alreadyloggedin AND Redirect customer to “Homepage.aspx”.

Else

Error message display AND login cancelled.

### **Algorithm for Admin Login:**

Step 1:Request for login usin AdministrativeID & password.

Step 2:IF valid AdminID & valid password.

Show massage “Login successful”

// start the session

```
$_SESSION['logged_in'] = 1;
$_SESSION['id'] = $row[0];
$_SESSION['username'] = $row[1];
$_SESSION['password'] = $row[2];
```

Step 2<sub>a</sub>: Redirect customer to “AdminHomepage.aspx”;

2<sub>b</sub>: Admin can view and update customerinfo

Or

Admin creates Event category i.e updates Eventcategory table

Else

Error message disply AND login cancelled.



### Algorithm for HrLogin:

Step 1:Request for login usin HrID & password.  
 Step 2:IF valid HrID & valid password.  
 Show massage “Login successful”  
 // start the session  
     \$\_SESSION['logged\_in'] = 1;  
     \$\_SESSION['id'] = \$row[0];  
     \$\_SESSION['username'] = \$row[1];  
     \$\_SESSION['password'] = \$row[2];  
 Step 2a:Redirect Hr to “HrHomepage.aspx”;  
 2b: Hr can view and update Jobuserinfo table;  
 Or  
     Hr creates Job category i.e updates Jobcategory table  
 Else  
     Error message disply AND login cancelled.

### Algorithm for new Jobregistration:

step 1:Request to create a New useraccount for job registration.  
 step 2:Jobseeker detail is taken into Jobuserinfo table.  
 step3:Unique customer password generates  
 step 4:JobuserID is stored in Jobuserinfo table  
 step 5:Jobuserinfo table is updated.

### Algorithm for ApplyJob:

Step 1:Request for login usin UserID & password.  
 Step 2:IF valid UserID & valid password.  
 Show massage “Login successful”  
 // start the session  
     \$\_SESSION['logged\_in'] = 1;  
     \$\_SESSION['id'] = \$row[0];  
     \$\_SESSION['username'] = \$row[1];  
     \$\_SESSION['password'] = \$row[2];  
 Step 2a:Redirect Hr to “Jobcategory.aspx”;  
 2b: Jobseeker can view Job information ;  
 2c: Job seeker search job by ‘JobCategory’, ‘JobLocation’ and  
 ‘Experience’;  
 2d:Apply for job;  
 2e:corresponding ‘JobId’, ‘JobuserId’ is stored in Jobapply  
 table;  
 Else  
     Error message disply AND login cancelled.

## **9. Limitations and Future Scope**

As the event management industry grows and consolidates worldwide, associations play an increasingly significant role in professional support to the industry by ensuring the continued growth and success of event management professionals. The existing system will be modified to make it a better application from flexibility and user friendliness perspectives thus increasing its applicability to a wider audience. Following are some of the features that can be added keeping these perspectives in mind:

- Features such as a list of available venues can be added and their peak and non peak times indicated to make them easily approachable by the customers of Episode Event Management website.
- A shopping cart can be added to the system for auctioning various merchandises and souvenirs from past and future events alike.
- Similarly online sales can also be introduced to enhance our approachability to our customers.
- Better online payment facilities are to be provided for better accessibility of our services by our customers.
- Since the system is a web based application involving various customer information and details of their monetary accounts, security concerns are always high. Hence enhancing the security will be one of the goals set to be achieved in the newly designed system.

**FACTOR**



## **10. Conclusion**

To conclude , this **EVENT MANAGEMENT** system is an automated system which provides the customers with online event registration tools saving time and avoiding hassles with convenient self-service, secure processing of online payments, saving hours of manual processing and promoting events to ensure growth in attendance.

Hence, in keeping with the modern trend, many of the manually done work can be systematically and automatically done with the help of this project. '**Automation at a low cost**' is the distinguishing feature of the software.



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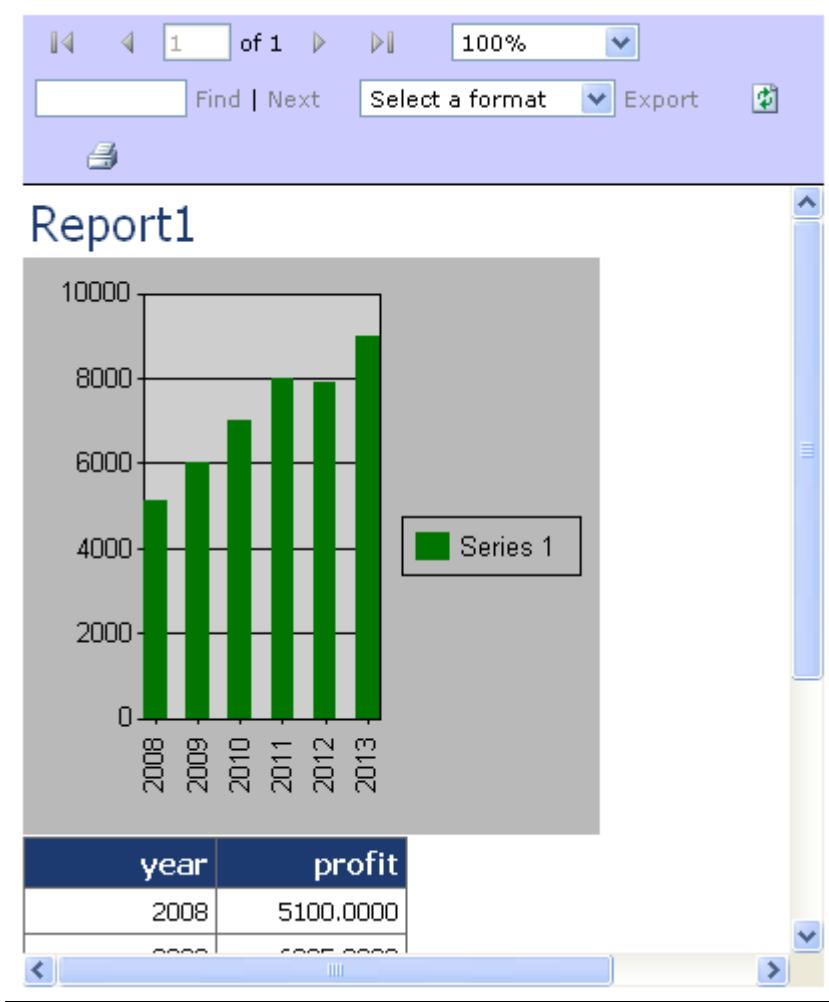


## 12. Appendix



## Report Generated

### Profit and Loss Report



## Company Wallet Report

5/6/2010 4:12:33PM Company Wallet

EventID	EventName	Amount
1	Anushka Live	50,000.00
2	Chandrabindu show	5,671.00
3	IBM conference on SAP	2,341.00
4	Seminar on Ethical Hacking	321.00
5	Mittal Wedding	321,400.00

## Customer Wallet Report

5/6/2010 CustomerWallet

CustomerId	Email	customer amount
1	j@gmail.com	1,000.00
2	k@yahoo.com	2,000.00
3	a@gmail.co	3,000.00
4	s@yahoo.com	3,000.00

## Events Report

5/6/2010 6:24:43PM Events Report

e_id	e_name	e_host	e_loc	e_start_d	e_end_d
11	ooo	mmmm	nnnn	Apr 30 2010 12:00AM	Apr 30 2010 12:00AM
12	rfff	ffff	ccddc	4/30/2010 12:00:00 AM	5/27/2010 12:00:00 AM

## CLASS DIAGRAMS



- This is a class whose method commonDML whose object is used to insert values to any table of one database using sql query from any page.



- This class's methods and properties are used to validate login of a customer or admin as and when required.





- This is a class whose method commonDML whose object is used to insert values to any table of another database using sql query from any page.



- This class's methods and properties are used to validate login of a customer and/or hr as and when required.

