



Last Moment Savers

Submitted by

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In fulfillment
of the requirement for the degree of
Bachelor of Technology
in the
Department of
Computer Engineering

Under the Guidance of

Internal Guide

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INDUS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY & ENGINEERING, AHMEDABAD,

INDUS UNIVERSITY
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CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I declare that final semester report entitled “**LAST MOMENT SAVER**” is my own work conducted under the supervision of the guide **Asst. Prof. Kavita Pandya**.

I further declare that to the best of my knowledge the report for B.Tech. final semester does not contain part of the work which has been submitted for the award of B.Tech. Degree either in this or any other university without proper citation.

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COMPUTER ENGINEERING
2018 -2019



CERTIFICATE

Date: 03/05/2019

This is to certify that the project work entitled “**LAST MOMENT SAVERS**” has been carried out by **ASHKA PATEL** under my guidance in fulfillment of degree of Bachelor of Technology in **COMPUTER ENGINEERING (Final Year)** of Indus University, Ahmedabad during the academic year 2018 - 2019.

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- Dhruv Patel
Ashka Patel
Kishan Patel

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this report is to provide an overall idea of Last Moment Savers. The main aim of this project is to provide its users an application to organize a full-fledged event at the last moment.

All the User registration data and user selection are stored in firebase database under a structured data. This app runs on Android and iPhones (requirement).

Once the user registers with the application he can access everything the application has to offer. He has his profile page where his details are displayed along with the items he saved in his bag which he can edit at any point of time.

The administrator can add or remove the various options of location, decoration, orchestra and catering provided in the application.

The aim to automate the its existing manual system by the help of computerized equipment and full-fledged computer software, fulfilling their requirements, so that their valuable information can be stored for a longer period with easy accessing and manipulation of the same. Basically the project describes how to manage the good performance and better services for the clients.

In future, there is possibility of adding an option of online payment.

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ABBREVIATION

Abbreviations used throughout this whole document for Survey Application are:

HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
XML	Extensible Markup Language
HOD	Head of the Department
UML	Unified Modeling Language
CSS	Cascading Style Sheet
DBMS	Database management system
My SQL	My Structure Query Language
BI	Business Intelligence
AJAX	Asynchronous JavaScript and XML
RIA	Rich Internet Application
CSS	Cascading Style Sheet

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

- PROJECT SUMMARY
- PURPOSE
- SCOPE
- OBJECTIVE
- TECHNOLOGY REVIEW
- SYNOPSIS

1.1 PROJECT SUMMARY

LAST MOMENT SAVER, as the name suggests, is a mobile application to help one at the last moment to prepare for any occasions without worrying about the basic necessity location, decorations, band and invites with the additional facility of printing and sending invites to individuals by the user through various sources. To access the application, user have to Login first, but the visiting user can have a glimpse of the benefits of the application.

1.2 PURPOSE

The main purpose of this project is to make and provide an ideal software solution to book events, to cancel events, to protect user data and to save the valuable time of the user. It also provides additional facility to send invites to guests of the user which is optional and can even use to application just to send invites only. It is an ultimate solution of traditionally event booking system.

1.3 SCOPE

Allowing the user to create an account and access all the facilities provided.

It helps to plan an event.

It sends invites to the guest.

The user can customize the event decoration, location, food and other various aspects of the event he wants to organize.

1.4 OBJECTIVE

1.4.1 PRIMARY OBJECTIVE

The main objective of Last Moment Savers is to manage the details of the user and the bookings done by him for an event. It oversees all the basic requirements and the work that goes into event planning and management. The application provides numerous and divergent options to a user. The project has two modules, an administrative end to

perform basic CURD operations on the options and a user end that access the features of the application.

1.4.2 SECONDARY OBJECTIVE

The secondary aim of the application is to provide the user an option to send invites to his guest. The user can also access this application just the do this distinctive task. The application gives whole right and resources to the user to customize and edit the provided invites according to his needs along with alternatives through which the invites can be send.

1.5 TECHNOLOGY AND LITERATURE REVIEW

1.5.1 REACT NATIVE

React Native is a framework that allows you to build native mobile apps using JavaScript. Normally, you'd need to program your mobile app using Java (for Android) and Swift/Obj-C (for iOS). React Native removes that requirement, leading to fully functional apps on both platforms in much less time and using just one coding language.

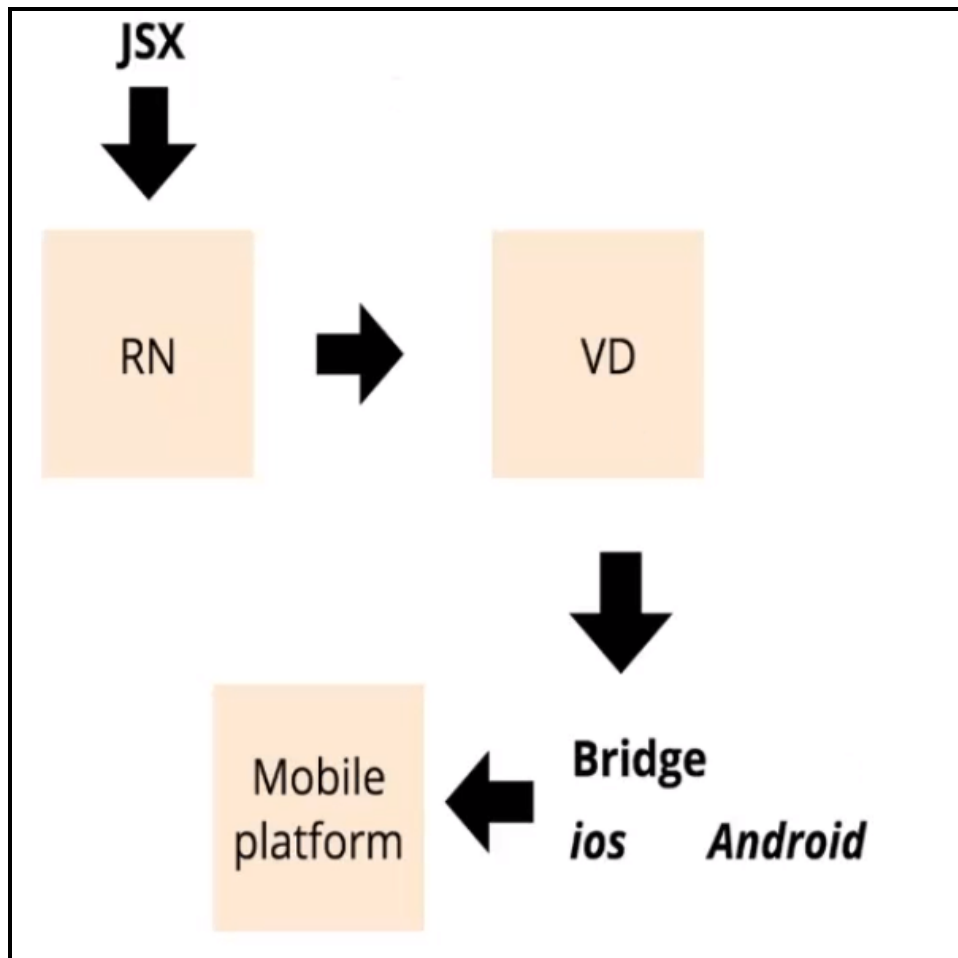


Figure 1.1: Architecture of React Native

1.5.2 NATIVE BASE

Native Base is a sleek, ingenious and dynamic front-end framework created by passionate React Loving team at Geekyants.com to build cross platform Android & iOS mobile apps using ready to use generic components of React Native.

1.5.3 DATABASE

FIREBASE DATABASE: Firebase is a mobile platform that helps you quickly develop high-quality apps, grow your user base, and earn more money. Firebase is made up of complementary features that you can mix-and-match to fit your needs.

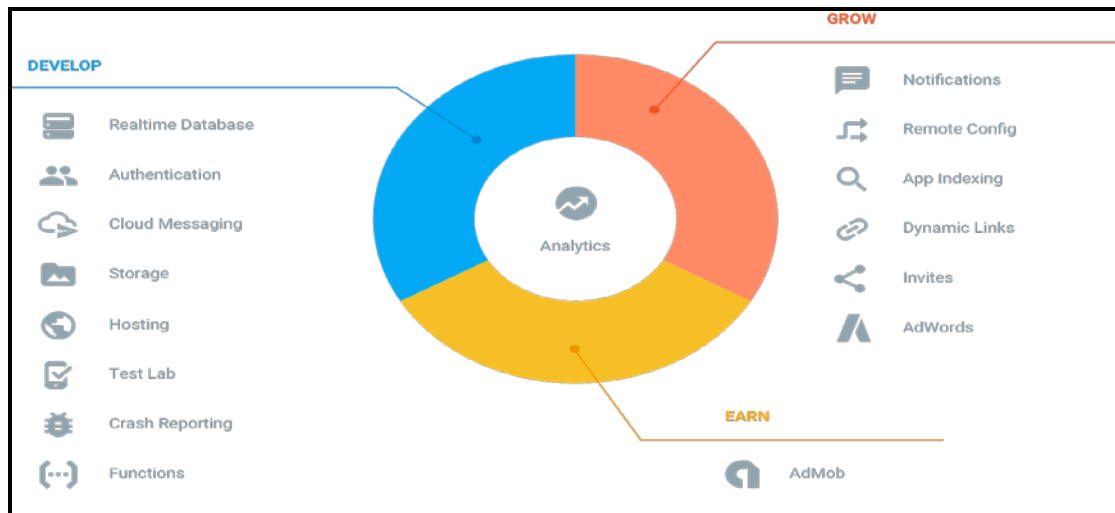


Figure 1.2: Firebase Features

1.5.4 LITERATURE REVIEW

Books referred to get the details knowledge about React Native and Native Base.

- Mastering React Native by Eric Maisello
- React Native by Example by Richard Kho

List of the websites to download the libraries and packages and for further research and development.

- <https://facebook.github.io/react-native/>
- <https://nativebase.io>
- <https://reactnavigation.org>
- <https://react-native-training.github.io/react-native-elements/docs/icon.html>

1.6 SYNOPSIS

Project Title	LAST MOMENT SAVERS
Project Goal	The main purpose of this project is to make and provide an ideal software solution to book events, to cancel events, to protect user data and to save the valuable time of the user. It also provides additional facility to send invites to guests of the user which is optional and can even use to application just to send invites only.
Objective	The main objective of Last Moment Savers is to manage the details of the user and the bookings done by him for an event. It oversees all the basic requirements and the work that goes into event planning and management. The application provides numerous and divergent options to a user. The secondary aim of the application is to provide the user an option to send invites to his guest. The user can also access this application just the do this distinctive task. The application gives whole right and resources to the user to customize and edit the provided invites according to his needs along with alternatives through which the invites can be send.
Time Duration	Approximately 2.5 Months
Software specification	Android, Visual Code

Table 1.0 Synopsis

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

- INTRODUCTION OF SURVEY
- WHY SURVEY?

2.1 INTRODUCTION OF SURVEY

A literature survey is both a summary and explanation of the complete and current state of knowledge on a limited topic as found in academic books and journal articles. There are two kinds of literature reviews you might write at university: one that students are asked to write as a stand-alone assignment in a course, often as part of their training in the research processes in their field, and the other that is written as part of an introduction to, or preparation for, a longer work, usually a thesis or research report. The focus and perspective of your review and the kind of hypothesis or thesis argument you make will be determined by what kind of review you are writing. One way to understand the differences between these two types is to read published literature reviews or the first chapters of theses and dissertations in your own subject area. Analyse the structure of their arguments and note the way they address the issues.

2.1.1 CONTENT OF THE SURVEY

Introduction

The introduction explains the focus and establishes the importance of the subject. It discusses what kind of work has been done on the topic and identifies any controversies within the field or any recent research which has raised questions about earlier assumptions. It may provide background or history. It concludes with a purpose or thesis statement. In a stand-alone literature review, this statement will sum up and evaluate the state of the art in this field of research; in a review that is an introduction or preparatory to a thesis or research report, it will suggest how the review findings will lead to the research the writer proposes to undertake.

Body

Often divided by headings/subheadings, the body summarizes and evaluates the current state of knowledge in the field. It notes major themes or topics, the most important trends, and any findings about which researchers agree or disagree. If the review is preliminary to your own thesis or research project, its purpose is to make an argument that will justify your proposed research. Therefore, it will discuss only that research which leads directly to your own project.

Conclusion

The conclusion summarizes all the evidence presented and shows its significance. If the review is an introduction to your own research, it highlights gaps and indicates how previous research leads to your own research project and chosen methodology. If the review is a stand-alone assignment for a course, it should suggest any practical applications of the research as well as the implications and possibilities for future research.

2.2 WHY SURVEY?

- It gives readers easy access to research on a particular topic by selecting high quality articles or studies that are relevant, meaningful, important and valid and summarizing them into one complete report.
- It provides an excellent starting point for researchers beginning to do research in a new area by forcing them to summarize, evaluate, and compare original research in that specific area.
- It ensures that researchers do not duplicate work that has already been done.
- It can provide clues as to where future research is heading or recommend areas on which to focus.
- It highlights key findings.
- It identifies inconsistencies, gaps and contradictions in the literature.
- It provides a constructive analysis of the methodologies and approaches of other researchers.

CHAPTER 3

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

- PROJECT PLANNING
OBJECTIVES
- PROJECT SCHEDULING
- RISK MANAGEMENT

3.1 PROJECT PLANNING OBJECTIVES

The main objective of this application is to help a user to plan an event at the very last moment providing him all the necessary and applicable resources. It also relieves the user of the problem of sending invitation to his guests with its invite sending options where he can customize according to his needs.

During the project development period I have submitted report to the internal guide on regular intervals weekly.

3.1.1 SOFTWARE SCOPE

Scope definition is the process of analysing, prioritizing, agreeing on and documenting the scope of the project while managing a consistent stream of communication to the stakeholders. While this usually is a continuous process throughout a project, a definite foundation on which the scope is built on will define the project (product or service) outcome.

This process draws out the functionality the business is looking to get and also identifies any constraints and potential risks avoiding surprises at a later time.

The process touches all the teams and departments that would be involved creating a collaborative and transparent environment and reducing friction.

3.1.2 RESOURCES

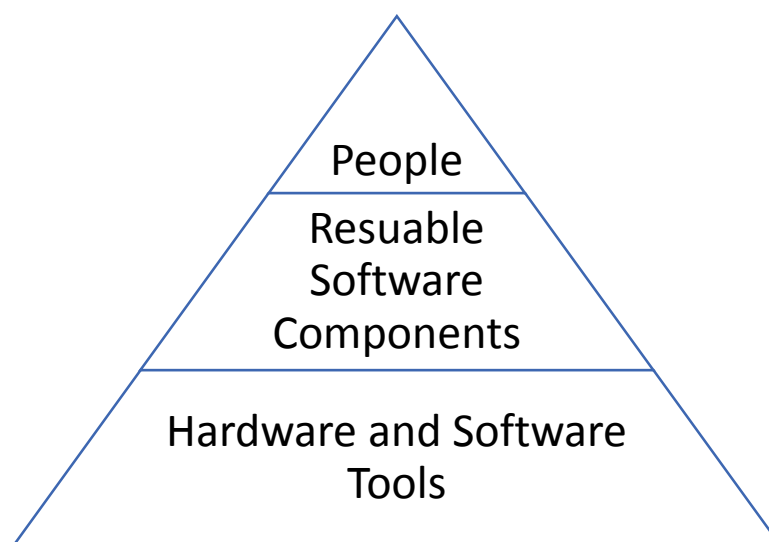


Figure 3.1 Project Resource Pyramid

3.1.2.1 HUMAN RESOURCE

The human resources required are:

1. Programmers
2. Graphic Designer
3. Database Administrator
4. Project Guides
5. System Integrators

3.1.2.2 REUSABLE SOFTWARE RESOURCE

Reusability is possible as and when required in this application. Admin and Service Providers both can update their information about the services they mention in their category.

These components are categorized for easy reference, standardized for easy application and validated for easy integration.

There are four software resources categories:

1. Off-the-self components
2. Full experience components
3. Partial experience components
4. New components

3.1.2.3 ENVIRONMENT RESOURCE

Environmental resources incorporate with hardware and software.

Hardware provides a platform that supports the tools which is required to produce the work products.

The software team requires to access the hardware elements.

The software project planner specifies the hardware element.

3.1.3 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT APPROACH

In this project we have used spiral model, which provides support for Risk Handling. In its diagrammatic representation, it looks like a spiral with many loops. The exact number of loops of the spiral is unknown and can vary from project to project. Each loop of the spiral is called a Phase of the software development process. The exact number of phases needed to develop the product can be varied by the project manager depending upon the project

risks. As the project manager dynamically determines the number of phases, so the project manager has an important role to develop a product using spiral model.

The Radius of the spiral at any point represents the expenses (cost) of the project so far, and the angular dimension represents the progress made so far in the current phase.

Below diagram shows the different phases of the Spiral Model:

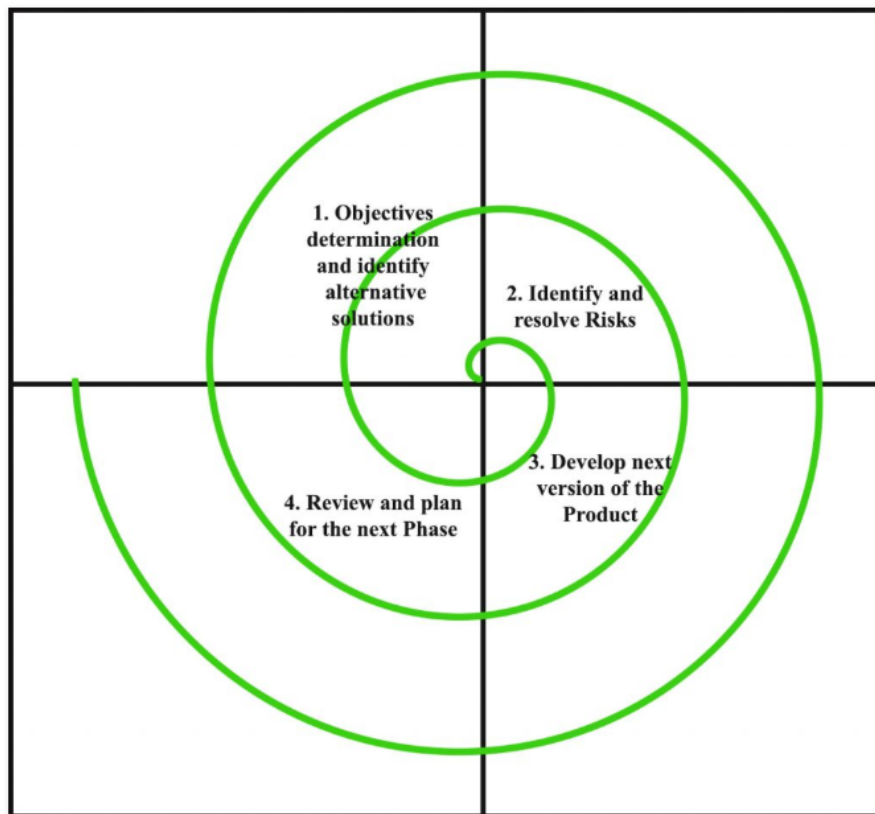


Figure 3.2 Spiral Model

Each phase of Spiral Model is divided into four quadrants as shown in the above figure. The functions of these four quadrants are discussed below-

- 1. Objectives determination and identify alternative solutions:** Requirements are gathered from the customers and the objectives are identified, elaborated and analysed at the start of every phase. Then alternative solutions possible for the phase are proposed in this quadrant.
- 2. Identify and resolve Risks:** During the second quadrant all the possible solutions are evaluated to select the best possible solution. Then the risks associated with that solution is identified and the risks are resolved using the best possible strategy. At the end of this quadrant, Prototype is built for the best possible solution.

3. **Develop next version of the Product:** During the third quadrant, the identified features are developed and verified through testing. At the end of the third quadrant, the next version of the software is available.
4. **Review and plan for the next Phase:** In the fourth quadrant, the Customers evaluate the so far developed version of the software. In the end, planning for the next phase is started.

Advantages of Spiral Model

Below are some of the advantages of the Spiral Model.

- Risk
- Good for large projects
- Flexibility in Requirements
- Customer Satisfaction

Disadvantages of Spiral Model

Below are some of the main disadvantages of the spiral model.

- Complex
- Expensive
- Too much dependable on Risk Analysis
- Difficulty in time management

3.2 PROJECT SCHEDULING

Project scheduling is one of the key aspects of any project. Any project must have a precise schedule before developing it.

When project developer works on scheduled project it is more advantageous for him/her to compare to unscheduled project. It gives us timeline for finishing a particular activity. Scheduling gives us an idea about project length, its cost, its expected duration of completion and we can also find out the shortest way to complete the project with less overall cost of project.

Project schedule describes dependency between activities. It states the estimated time required to reach each milestones and allocation of people to activities.

3.2.1 BASIC PRINCIPLE

“Software project scheduling is an activity that distributes estimated effort across the planned project duration by allocating the effort to specific software engineering tasks.”

Proper scheduling requires:

- All tasks appear in network and dependent on some of the others.
- Effort and timing are intelligently allocated to each task.
- Interdependencies between tasks are properly indicated.
- Resources are allocated for the work to be done.

3.2.2 COMPARTMENTALIZATION

Our software project is compartmentalized into the following tasks,

- Designing UI using React Native and Visual Code.
- Database Integration and authenticating user.
- Validations & Testing.

3.2.3 WORK BREAKDOWN STRUCTURE

It is used to decompose a given task and set recursively in small task.

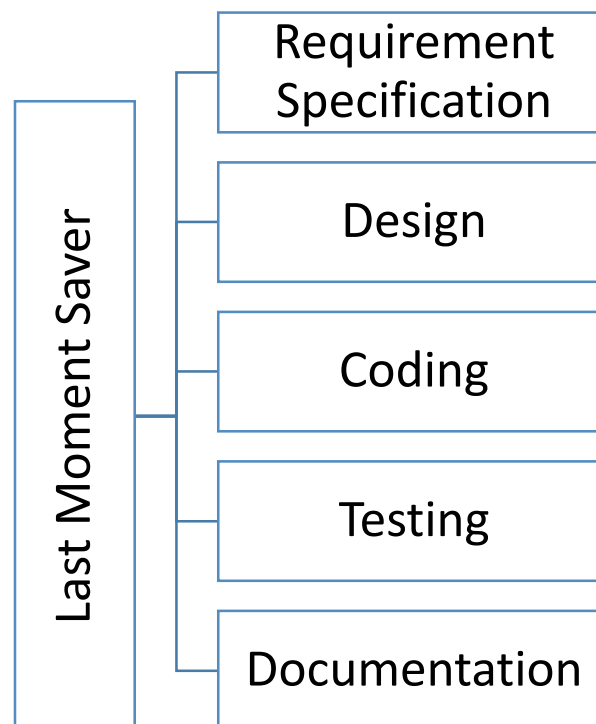


Figure 3.3 Work Breakdown Structure

3.2.4 PROJECT ORGANIZATION

This describes the way in which the development team is organized, and the people involved and their roles in team. Here Project Organization Chart is shown.

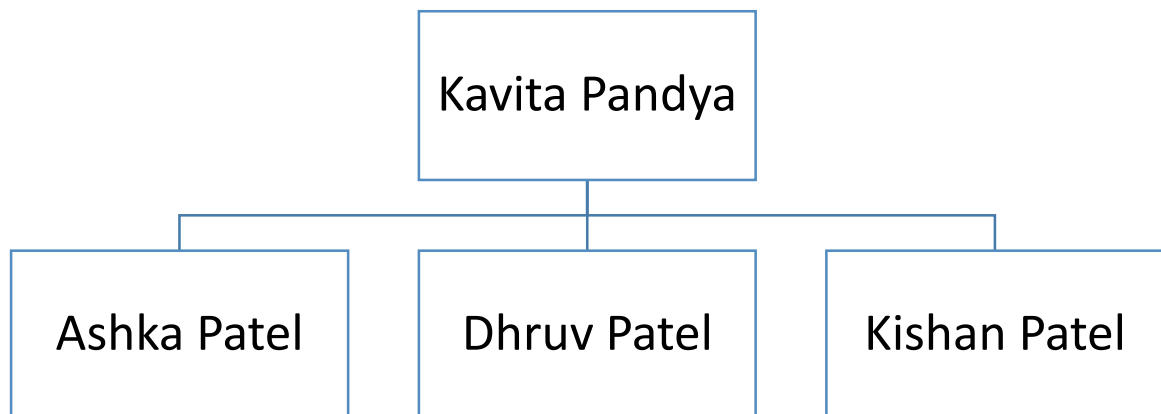


Figure 3.4 Project Organization

3.2.5 TIMELINE CHART

3.2.5.1 TIME ALLOCATION

Each task to be scheduled must be allocated some number of work units.

3.2.5.2 TASK SETS

We used the spiral model meta model as it subsumes all the other SDLC models. For example, a single loop spiral actually represents the Iterative Waterfall Model. The spiral model incorporates the stepwise approach of the Classical Waterfall Model. The spiral model uses the approach of Prototyping Model by building a prototype at the start of each phase as a risk handling technique. Also, the spiral model can be considered as supporting the evolutionary model – the iterations along the spiral can be considered as evolutionary levels through which the complete system is built.

Most software organizations encounter the following projects.

- Concept Development.
- New Applications development.
- Applications enhancement.
- Applications maintenance.
- Re-engineering project.

TIME LINE CHART

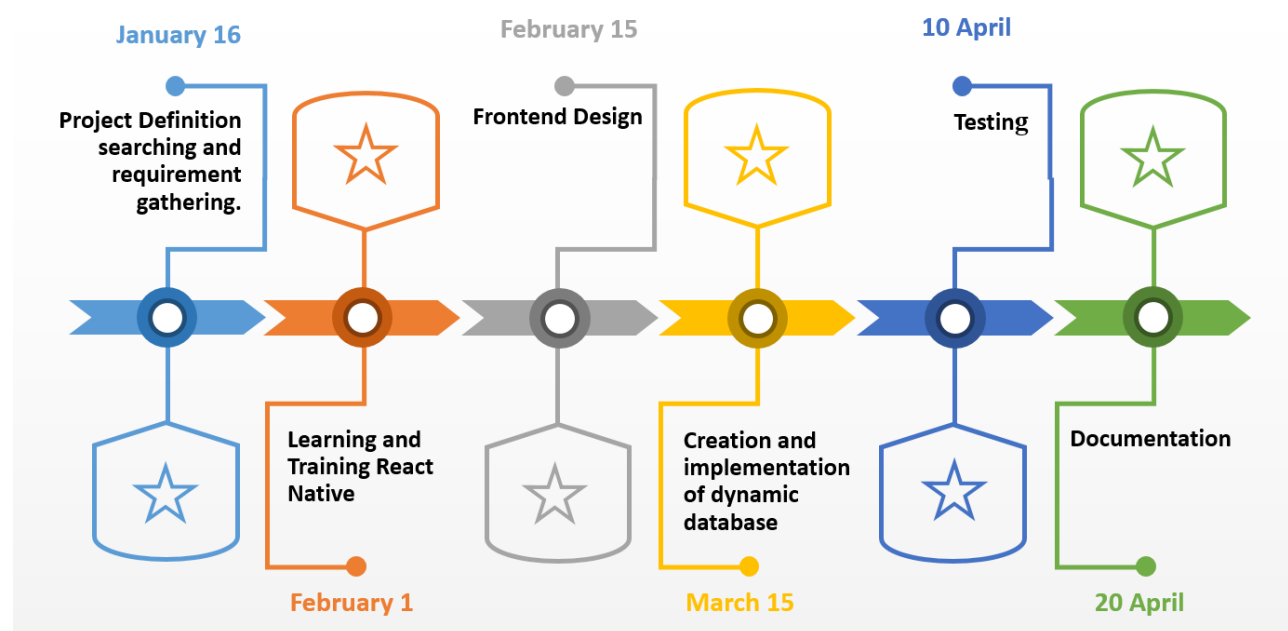


Figure 3.5 Timeline Chart

3.3 RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management is the identification, evaluation, and prioritization of risks followed by coordinated and economical application of resources to minimize, monitor, and control the probability or impact of unfortunate events or to maximize the realization of opportunities.

3.3.1 RISK IDENTIFICATION

Risks are about events that, when triggered, cause problems or benefits. Hence, risk identification can start with the source of our problems and those of our competitors (benefit), or with the problem itself.

The chosen method of identifying risks may depend on culture, industry practice and compliance. The identification methods are formed by templates or the development of templates for identifying source, problem or event. Common risk identification methods are:

- Objectives-based risk identification
- Scenario-based risk identification
- Taxonomy-based risk
- Common-risk checking
- Risk charting

3.3.1.1 RISK IDENTIFICATION ARTIFACT

Identification is a process of brainstorming. It isn't an exact science and should involve continuous implementation as new phases, experiences, and viewpoints are introduced. Being vital to the management process, there are some essentials to risk identification that guarantee maximum results.

1. Team Participation
2. Repetition
3. Approach
4. Documentation
5. Roots and Symptoms
6. Project Definition Rating Index (PDRI)

7. Event Tree

3.3.2 RISK PROJECTION

Risk projection, also called *risk estimation*, attempts to rate each risk in two ways—the likelihood or probability that the risk is real, and the consequences of the problems associated with the risk, should it occur.

1. The project planner, along with other managers and technical staff, performs four risk projection activities:
2. Establish a scale that reflects the perceived likelihood of a risk.
3. Delineate the consequences of the risk.
4. Estimate the impact of the risk on the project and the product.
5. Note the overall accuracy of the risk projection so that there will be no misunderstandings.

CHAPTER 4

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- USER CHARACTERISTICS
- FUNCTIONAL
REQUIREMENTS
- NON FUNCTIONAL
REQUIREMENTS
- HARDWARE AND
SOFTWARE
REQUIREMENT

4.1 USER CHARACTERISTICS

The users of the system must have following characteristics

4.1.1 ADMIN

- Admin can manage every aspects of application. He can edit, add, and delete the options provided to the user such as location, decoration, catering and orchestra along with the invites.
- Admin can manage the database as well as authenticate users send them password reset links and control the memory used in database.
- Admin can also remove users as well as have a watch on their activity on the application. He can also view the items user saved in his bag.
- All the queries and questions asked by the user through contact page are answered by the admin.

4.1.2 USER

- User can access the application after login.
- User can book preferred location, decoration, food and music according to the event he is planning from the numerous options designated by the application.
- User can design and customize the invites and also share it through various medium according to his needs.
- User can access the application to plan an event or only to send invitations or do both.

4.1.3 FIREBASE

- Firebase can be controlled by admin as well as provides default services such as validation using email and password.
- All the data including user information and pictures in the application are loaded through database.

4.1.4 VISITING USER

- Visiting user can have a glimpse of the facilities and benefits of the applications from the Getting Started page.

4.2 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Functional requirement defines a function of a software system or its component. A function is described as a set of inputs, the behaviour, and outputs. Functional requirements may be calculations, technical details, data manipulation and processing and other specific functionality that define what a system is supposed to accomplish. Behavioural requirements describing all the cases where the system uses the functional requirements are captured in use cases.

4.2.1 NUMBER OF MODULES

The system after careful analysis has been identified to be presented with the following modules. The Modules involved are:

Event Management Module:

This module consist of events information. All the information like type of the event, along with the options of location, decoration, catering and music. These all information is maintained here. Here in this module application is maintaining the total information of the event and the resources. Like type of the resource, resource details and resource management.

Event Task Manager Module:

The module is having the information of the events and the user who booked the options. In this module the information of the event and their details like, what are the events are there and when it is going to happen along with the user information who booked it.

Security and Authentication Module:

Security & Authentication module is main module which can provide security for entire processing of the system by using username, password, login, password, modifications etc.

4.3 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Performance Requirements:

Performance is measured in terms of the output provided by the application. Requirement specification plays an important part in the analysis of a system. Only when the requirement specifications are properly given, it is possible to design a system, which will fit into required environment. It rests largely with the users of the existing system to give the requirement specifications because they are the people who finally use the system. This is because the requirements have to be known during the initial stages so that the system can be designed according to those requirements. It is very difficult to change the system once it has been designed and on the other hand designing a system, which does not cater to the requirements of the user, is of no use.

The requirement specification for any system can be broadly stated as given below:

- The system should be able to interface with the existing system.
- The system should be accurate.
- The system should be better than the existing system.

Reliability:

In this system reliability means the mail which is send by the source must reach the target user without any modification and with accuracy. The user data should be hidden i.e. it can only be viewed by the user and the admin.

Security:

The database server should be protected from hacking and privacy problems.

Portability:

The application is developed using React Native so the application can run on an android and iOS platform.

Availability:

This software will be available always.

Maintainability:

In this system the presentation layer is clearly separated from the service layer. So any modification in future will be done with less efforts. The database will be running at the server. Users access his account and the application by using the user-ids and the passwords.

The admin can easily modify the database without changing the GUI or the order of the application.

4.4 HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

Hardware and software requirements are used to describe the minimum hardware and software requirements to run the software. These requirements are described below.

4.4.1 Hardware Requirements:

Admin module

- 8 GB RAM
- 1.4 GHz dual-core Intel core i5 processor
- GB Hard drive

User module

- Android device
- 3GB RAM
- Internet Connection

4.4.2 Software Requirements:

Admin module

- Window 7 or higher
- Android Studio (IDE)
- Android SDK
- Java
- Node JS
- NPM
- React Native cli

User module

- Android version 5.0 to 5.1.1: Android Lollipop or higher

4.4.3 Server Hosting Requirements:

- Firebase

CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

- STUDY OF CURRENT SYSTEM
- PROBLEM OF CURRENT SYSTEM
- FEASIBILITY STUDY

5.1 STUDY OF CURRENT SYSTEM

- In current system event and invitation both are allowed in one application.
- It is easy to use.

5.2 PROBLEM OF CURRENT SYSTEM

- Current System does not give selection of events and editing and sharing of invitation card in one app User have to download two application to get this benefit.

5.3 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Product: Last Moment Savers is an event management system. By using this system user can login and organize different events. It eases registration process so it's a user-friendly product.

5.4.1 Operational Feasibility

Operation of the proposed system depends on its various users. These various users-type mentioned below.

1. Admin
2. Manager
3. Normal User (Participants)

Admin will make managers for different events. Thereafter Normal User enters their details i.e Name, Email id, contact number and can select events.

Manager can allocate change date, time and location of the event by coordinating with user. It depends on the availability and selection of location. Admin can make changes at any stage.

5.4.2 Technical Feasibility:

This application keeps the data in a centralize way which is available to all the event managers.

5.4.3 Economic Feasibility:

No need to go out in search of location, decoration, band and catering. Which saves one's fuel and time too.

CHAPTER 6

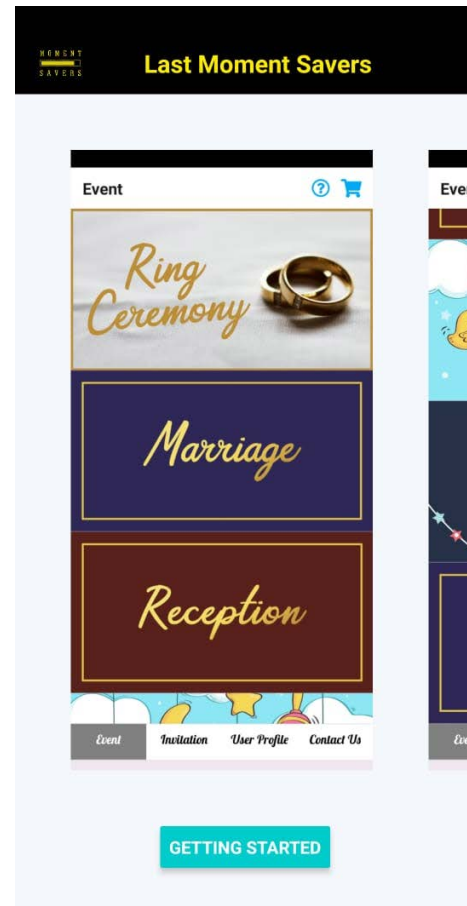
DETAIL DESCRIPTION

- USER/EMPLOYEE
MODULE
- ADMINISTRATOR
MODULE
- DATA DICTIONARY

6.1 USER/EMPLOYEE MODULE

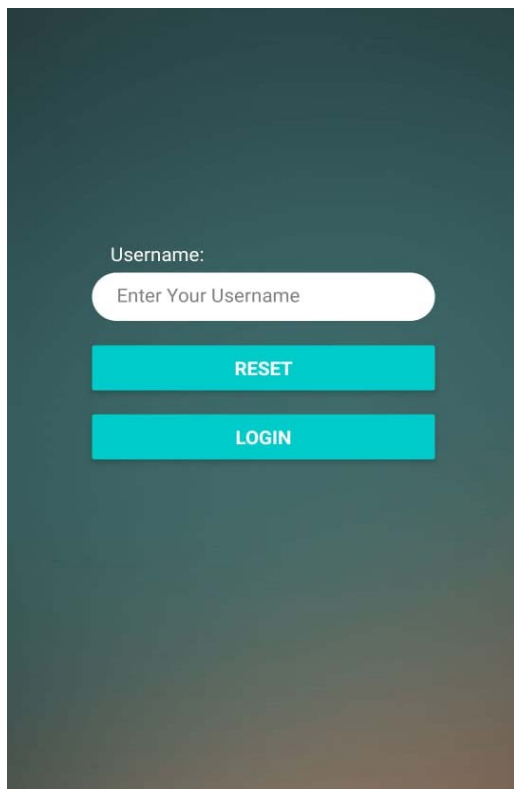
GETTING STARTED PAGE:

It is the index page of the application. The visiting user can have a glimpse of the application if he doesn't want to login.



SIGN UP PAGE:

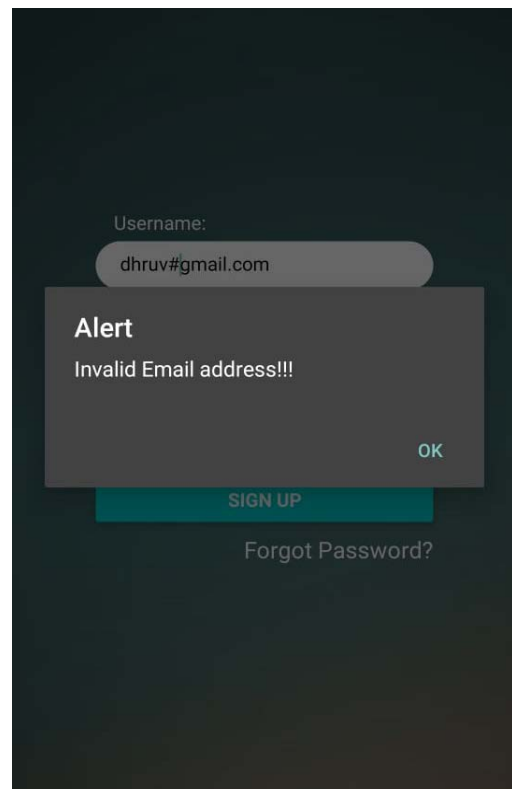
The new or first-time client must sign up to create an account to access the application

LOGIN PAGE WITH VALIDATION:

Username:

RESET

LOGIN

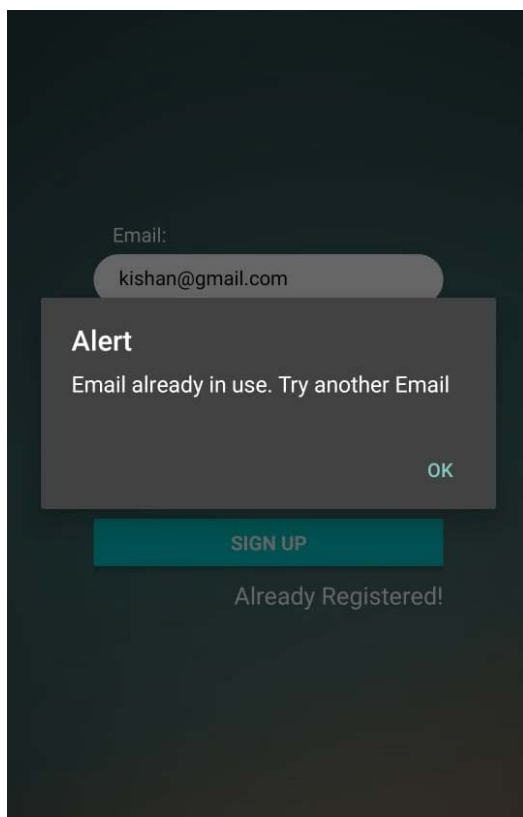


Username:

Alert
Invalid Email address!!!
OK

SIGN UP

Forgot Password?

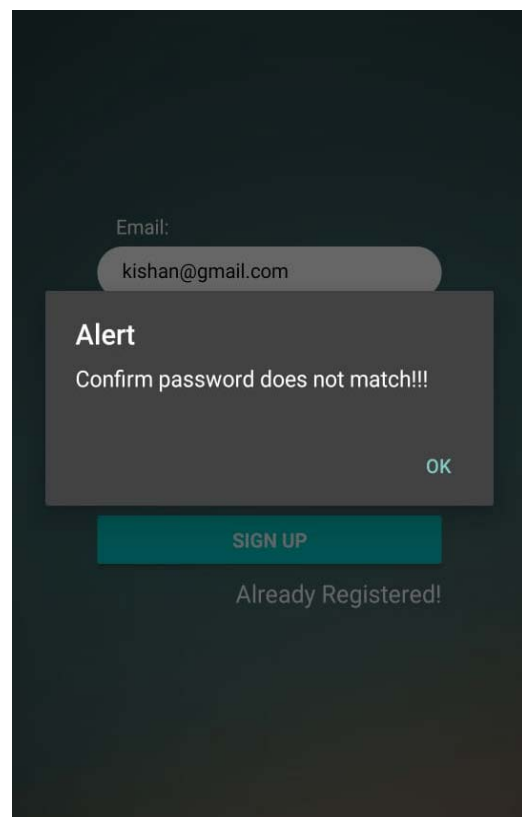


Email:

Alert
Email already in use. Try another Email
OK

SIGN UP

Already Registered!



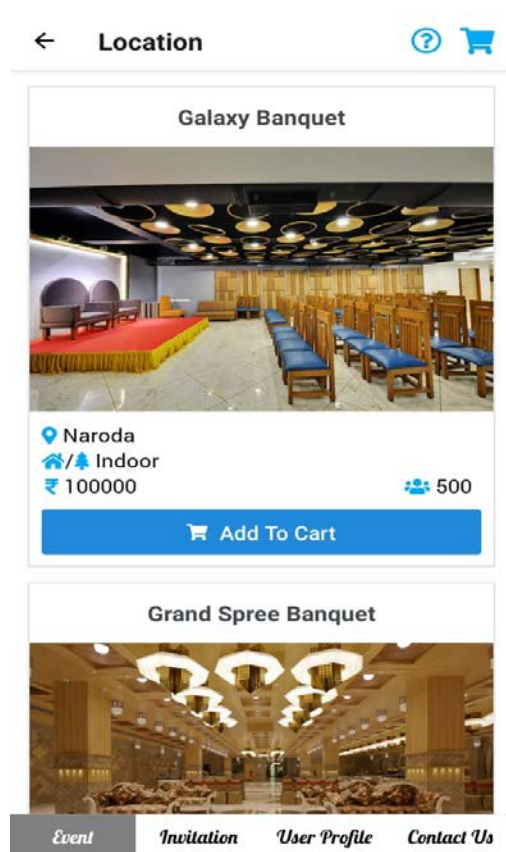
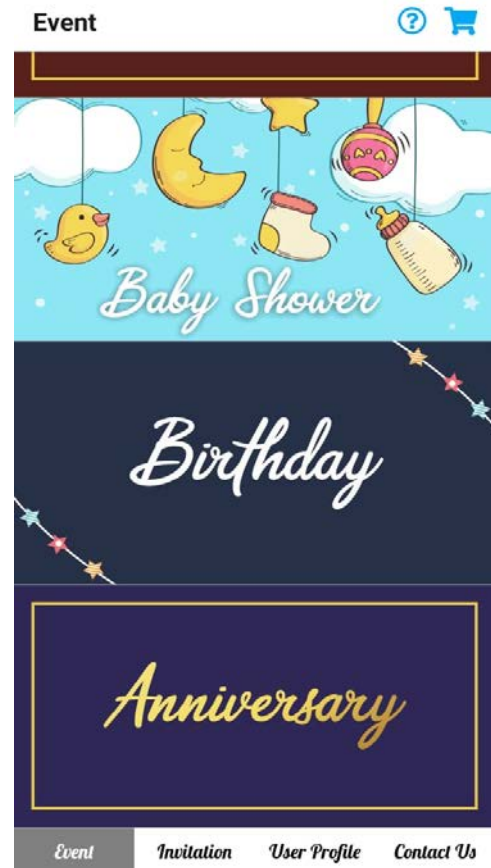
Email:

Alert
Confirm password does not match!!!
OK


SIGN UP

Already Registered!

EVENT SELECTION PAGE:




← Anniversary ? 🛒



₹ 100000

🛒 Add To Cart



₹ 100000

🛒 Add To Cart

Event Invitation User Profile Contact Us

← Catering ? 🛒

OPTION 1

Mocktails/Juices/Shakes 3
 Appetizers 3
 Soups 2
 Soup Accompaniments 3
 Salads 4
 Speciality Live Counters 2
 Chaat 3
 Main course/Baked Dish 3
 Daal
 Rice
 Indian Breads 3
 Accompaniments 5
 Indian Sweets 2
 Dessert 1
 Ice Cream or Kulfi 1


🍴 Vegetarian
 ₹ 500

🛒 Add To Cart

OPTION 2


Event Invitation User Profile Contact Us

← Orchestra ? 🛒



₹ Maninagar
 100000

🛒 Add To Cart



₹ Vadaj
 100000

Event Invitation User Profile Contact Us

INVITE SELECTION AND EDITING:

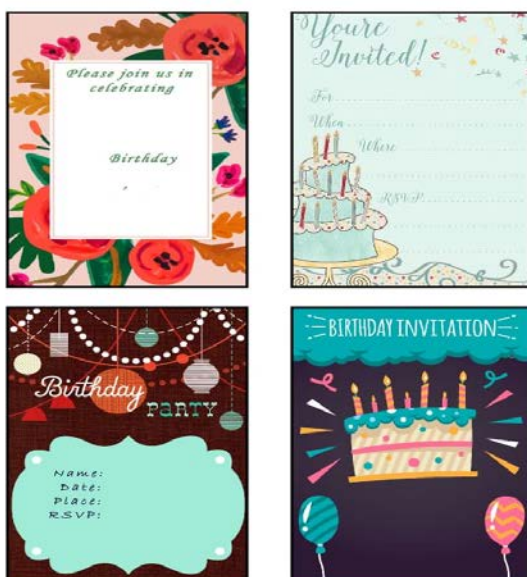
Invitation



Invitation



← Birthday Cards



← Birthday Cards



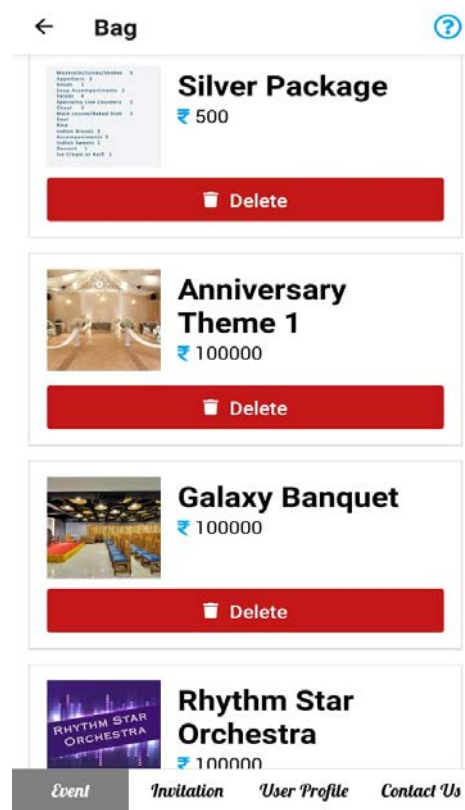
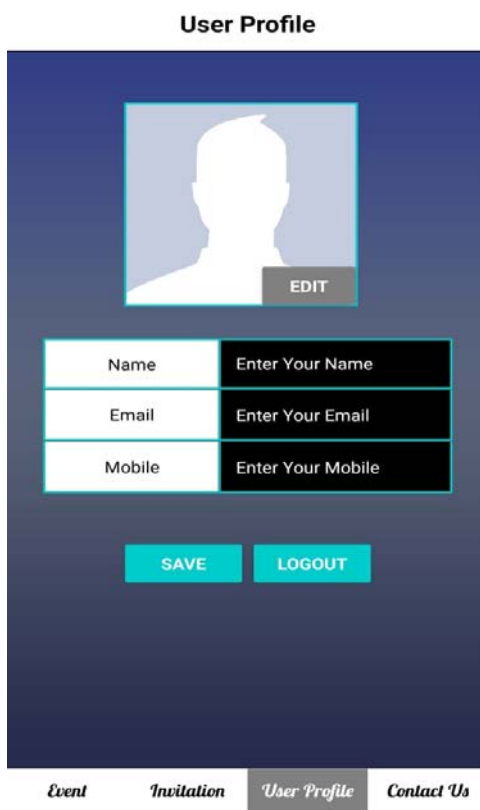
EDIT

Event Invitation User Profile Contact Us

Event Invitation User Profile Contact Us



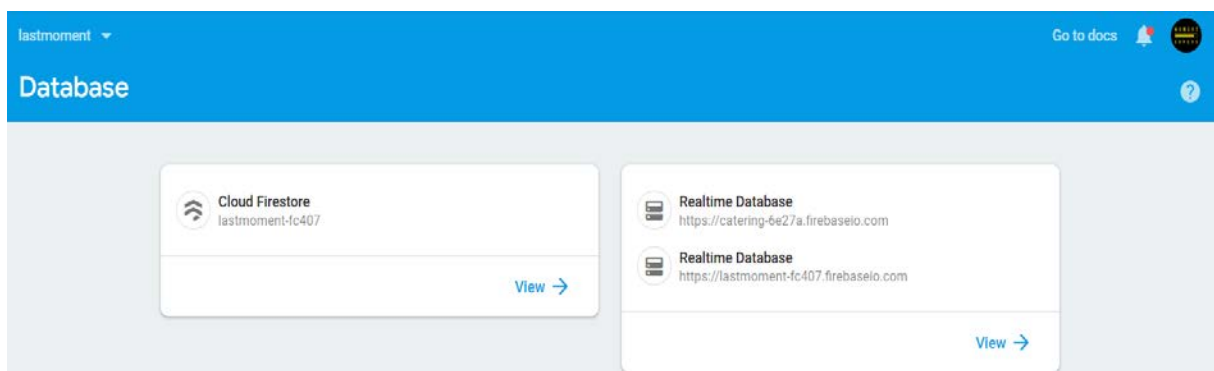
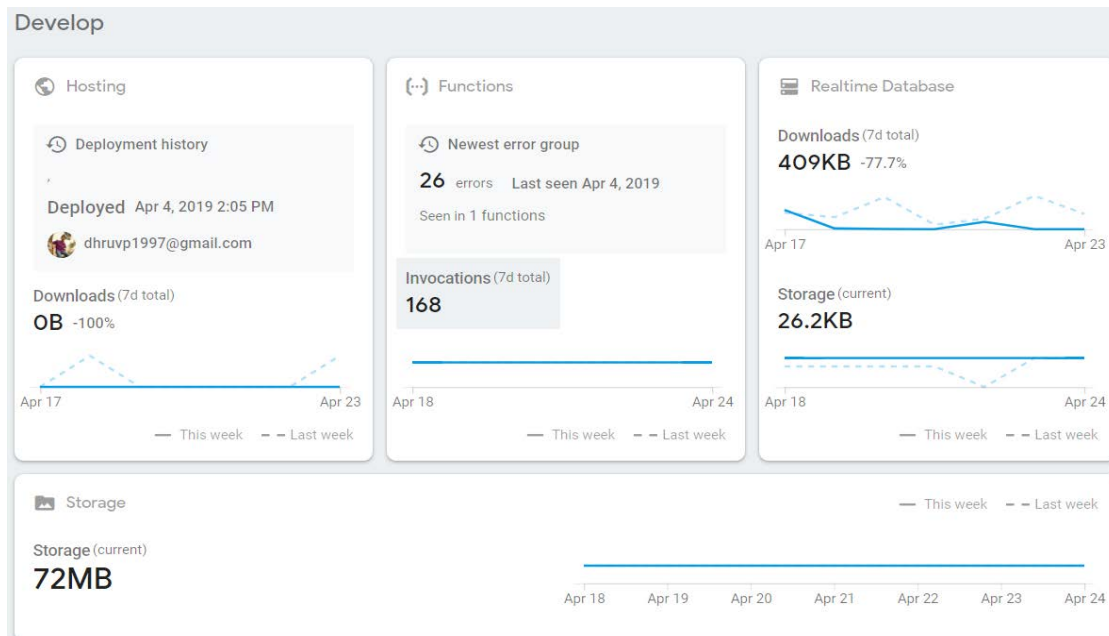
USER PROFILE AND BAG:



6.2 ADMINISTRATOR MODULE

FIREBASE:

Basic functionality of firebase or the facilities provided by it consist of storage, functions, hosting, ML.



The screenshot shows the 'Functions' section of the Firebase console. It displays a table of deployed functions:

Function	Trigger	Region	Runtime	Memory	Timeout
createUser	HTTP Request https://us-central1-lastmoment-fc407.cloudfunctions.net/createUser	us-central1	Node.js 6 (D...	256 MB	60s
requestOneTimePassword	HTTP Request https://us-central1-lastmoment-fc407.cloudfunctions.net/requestOneTimePassword	us-central1	Node.js 6 (D...	256 MB	60s
verifyOneTimePassword	HTTP Request https://us-central1-lastmoment-fc407.cloudfunctions.net/verifyOneTimePassword	us-central1	Node.js 6 (D...	256 MB	60s

lastmoment Hosting

Dashboard Usage

lastmoment-fc407 domains

Connect domain

Domain	Status
lastmoment-fc407.firebaseio.com	Default

lastmoment-fc407 release history

Status	Time	Deploy	Files
★ Current	Apr 4, 2019 2:05 PM	dhruvp1997@gmail.com 1115a6	4
Deployed	Apr 2, 2019 12:51 PM	dhruvp1997@gmail.com 2c79bb	4
Deployed	Apr 2, 2019 12:39 PM	dhruvp1997@gmail.com 3b4ad4	4

lastmoment Storage

Files Rules Usage

gs://lastmoment-fc407.appspot.com

Upload file

Name	Size	Type	Last modified
★ Default security rules require users to be authenticated Learn more Dismiss			
Folder Catering/	—	Folder	—
Folder Decoration/	—	Folder	—
Folder images/	—	Folder	—
Folder Location/	—	Folder	—
Folder Orchestra/	—	Folder	—

Databases

lastmoment-fc407 (default)

catering-6e27a

lastmoment-fc407

Bag

- hOnFaK97cQ03GoHUEAsmBsojvWG2
- nLmV0WxaqofJS4t8vTY3CL8sx4f1
- yOLqfdeecwQMuzCNXpBWoSb3HCq2

Catering

Decoration

Location

Orchestra

users

6.3 DATA DICTIONARY

Login Table:

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id for admin
Username	Varchar	20	NOT NULL	name for admin
Password	Varchar	15	NOT NULL	Password

Table 1.1 Login Table

Sign-up Table:

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Email id	Varchar	20	NOT NULL	Candidate id
Password	Varchar	15	NOT NULL	Password

Table 1.2 Signup Table

Location Table:

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Name	Varchar	30	NOT NULL	Name of Place
Price	Integer	05	NOT NULL	Price of place
Capacity	Integer	05	NOT NULL	Capacity of place

Table 1.3 Location Table

Ring-Ceremony Decoration Table:

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Price	Integer	05	Primary Key	Price of decoration
Image	URI	-	NOT NULL	Image of decoration
Description	Varchar	30	NOT NULL	Description of decoration

Table 1.4 Ring-Ceremony Decoration**Marriage Decoration Table:**

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Price	Integer	05	Primary Key	Price of decoration
Image	URI	-	NOT NULL	Image of decoration
Description	Varchar	30	NOT NULL	Description of decoration

Table 1.5 Marriage Decoration**Reception Decoration Table:**

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Price	Integer	05	Primary Key	Price of decoration
Image	URI	-	NOT NULL	Image of decoration
Description	Varchar	30	NOT NULL	Description of decoration

Table 1.6 Reception Decoration

Baby-Shower Decoration Table:

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Price	Integer	05	Primary Key	Price of decoration
Image	URI	-	NOT NULL	Image of decoration
Description	Varchar	30	NOT NULL	Description of decoration

Table 1.7 Baby Shower Decoration**Birthday Decoration Table:**

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Price	Integer	05	Primary Key	Price of decoration
Image	URI	-	NOT NULL	Image of decoration
Description	Varchar	30	NOT NULL	Description of decoration

Table 1.8 Birthday Decoration**Anniversary Decoration Table:**

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Price	Integer	05	Primary Key	Price of decoration
Image	URI	-	NOT NULL	Image of decoration
Description	Varchar	30	NOT NULL	Description of decoration

Table 1.9 Anniversary Decoration

Orchestra Table:

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Price	Integer	05	Primary Key	Price of orchestra
Image	URL	-	NOT NULL	Image of orchestra
Description	Varchar	30	NOT NULL	Description of orchestra

Table 1.10 Orchestra table**Catering Table:**

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Price	Integer	05	Primary Key	Price of catering
Image	URL	-	NOT NULL	Image of catering
Description	Varchar	30	NOT NULL	Description of catering

Table 1.11 Catering Table**Contact-us Table:**

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
F_name	Varchar	10	Primary Key	Candidate first name
L_name	Varchar	10	NOT NULL	Candidate last name
Email_id	Varchar	20	NOT NULL	Candidate id
M_no	Number	10	NOT NULL	Candidate contact number
Comments	Varchar	50	NOT NULL	Comments

Table 1.12 Contact Us table

Ring-Ceremony Invitation Table:

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Bride-name	Varchar	10	NOT NULL	Name of bride
Groom-Name	Varchar	10	NOT NULL	Name of groom
Date & Time	Date & Time	06	NOT NULL	Date & Time of ring-ceremony
Venue	Varchar	30	NOT NULL	Venue of ring-ceremony

Table 1.13 Ring-Ceremony Invitation Table**Marriage Invitation Table:**

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Bride-name	Varchar	10	NOT NULL	Name of bride
Groom-Name	Varchar	10	NOT NULL	Name of groom
Date & Time	Date & Time	06	NOT NULL	Date & Time of marriage
Venue	Varchar	30	NOT NULL	Venue of marriage

Table 1.14 Marriage Invitation Table

Reception Invitation Table:

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Bride-name	Varchar	10	NOT NULL	Name of bride
Groom-Name	Varchar	10	NOT NULL	Name of groom
Date & Time	Date & Time	06	NOT NULL	Date & Time of reception
Venue	Varchar	30	NOT NULL	Venue of reception

Table 1.15 Reception Invitation Table**Baby-Shower Invitation Table:**

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Date	date	03	Primary Key	Date of baby-shower
Name	Varchar	10	NOT NULL	Name of baby-shower
Place	Varchar	20	NOT NULL	Place of baby-shower
Time	Number	10	NOT NULL	Time of baby-shower
RSVP	Varchar	15	NOT NULL	RSVP of baby-shower

Table 1.16 Baby shower Invitation Table

Birthday Invitation Table:

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Date	date	03	Primary Key	Date of birthday
Name	Varchar	10	NOT NULL	Name of birthday person
Place	Varchar	20	NOT NULL	Place of birthday
Time	Number	10	NOT NULL	Time of birthday
RSVP	Varchar	15	NOT NULL	RSVP of birthday

Table 1.17 Birthday Invitation Table**Anniversary Invitation Table:**

Field	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	Number	03	Primary Key	Id of user
Bride-name	Varchar	10	NOT NULL	Name of bride
Groom-Name	Varchar	10	NOT NULL	Name of groom
Date & Time	Date & Time	06	NOT NULL	Date & Time of anniversary
Venue	Varchar	30	NOT NULL	Venue of anniversary

Table 1.18 Anniversary Invitation Table

CHAPTER 7

TESTING

- **BLACK BOX TESTING**
- **WHITE BOX TESTING**
- **TEST CASES**

7.1 BLACK BOX TESTING

Black Box Testing, also known as Behavioral Testing, is a software testing method in which the tester does not know the internal structure/ design/ implementation of the item being tested. For black box testing the company took reference of multiple doctors. They didn't have knowledge in structure, design or coding of the project. They tested the project and told me the missing components, which I added afterwards.

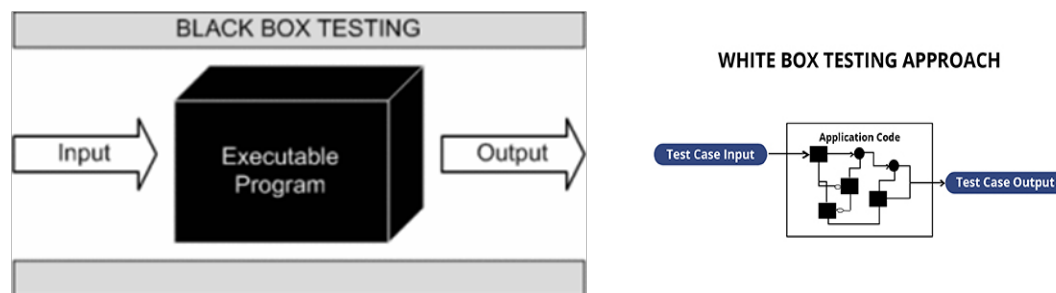


Figure 7.1 Black box testing & White Box Testing

This method attempts to find errors in the following categories:

- Incorrect or missing functions
- Interface errors
- Errors in data structures or external database access
- Behavior or performance errors
- Initialization and termination errors

7.2 WHITE BOX TESTING

White Box Testing (also known as Clear Box Testing, Open Box Testing, Glass Box Testing, Transparent Box Testing, Code-Based Testing or Structural Testing) is a software testing method in which the tester knows the internal structure/ design/ implementation of the item being tested. The tester chooses inputs to exercise paths through the code and determines the appropriate outputs. Programming know-how and the implementation knowledge is essential. White box testing is testing beyond the user interface and into the nitty-gritty of a system. For white-box testing, my guide tested my

web application using his good knowledge in designing, coding and implementation of my project.

7.3 TEST CASES

1. Verify User information gets stored in database.
2. Verify that existing user email is not registered again.
3. Verify a user if user forgot the password and send mail to reset password.
4. Verify user is not allowed to log in without verification of the email id.
5. Verify user successfully gets logged in if details are correct and the user is verified.
6. Verify user is logged in when user closes and re-launches the app.
7. Verify user can set a display picture in user profile.
8. Verify user can send invitation to other users.
9. Verify user selected location, decoration, orchestra and caterings get stored in database.
10. Verify user can successfully logout.

CHAPTER 8

SYSTEM DESIGN

- CLASS DIAGRAM
- USE CASE DIAGRAM
- SEQUENCE DIAGRAM
- ACTIVITY DIAGRAM
- DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

The unified modelling language allows the software engineer to express an analysis model using the modelling notation that is governed by a set syntactic semantic and pragmatic rules.

8.1 CLASS DIAGRAM

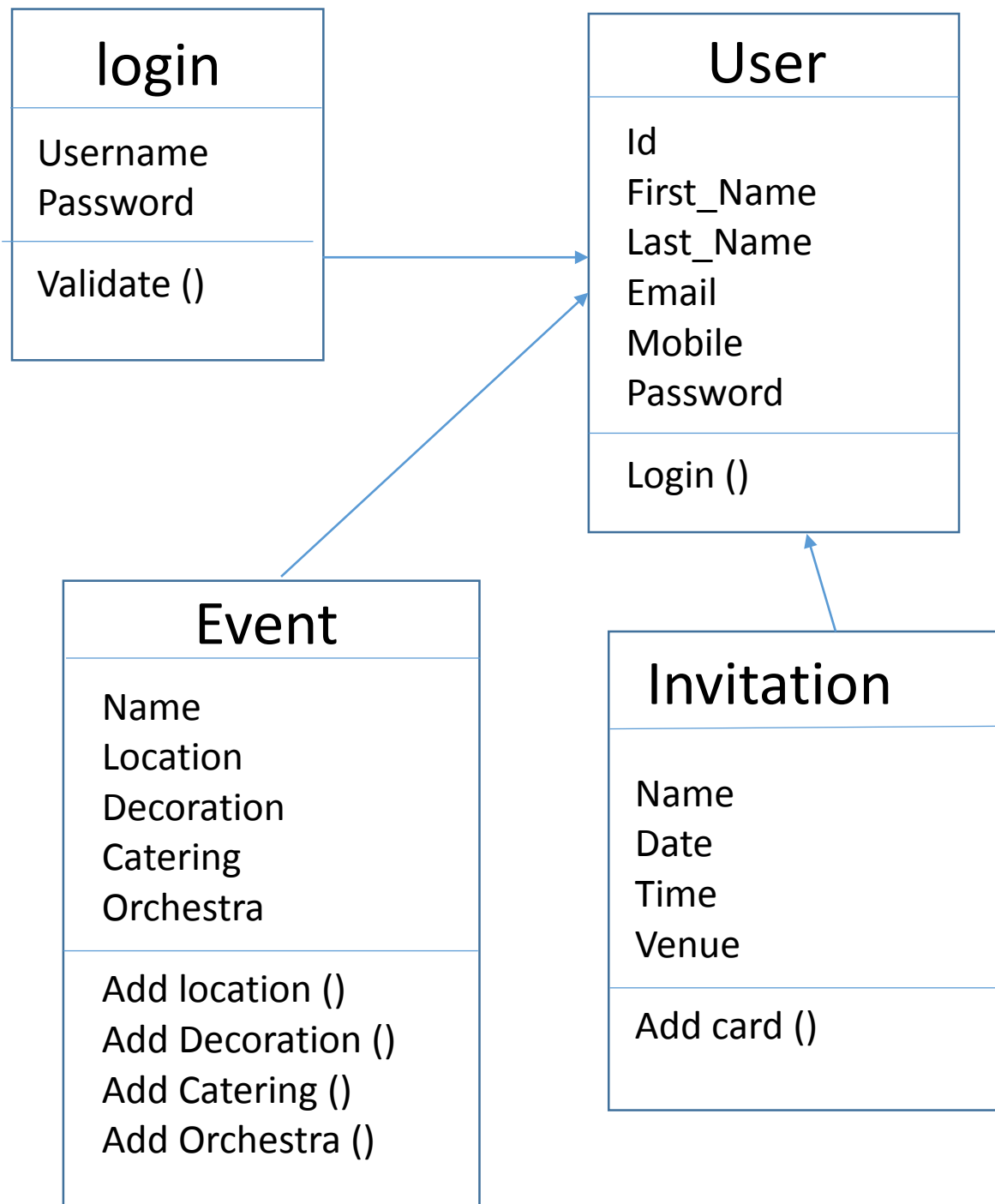


Figure 8.1 Class Diagram

8.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM

Use case diagram consist of actors, use cases and their relationships. These diagrams are especially important in organization and modelling the behaviour of a system.

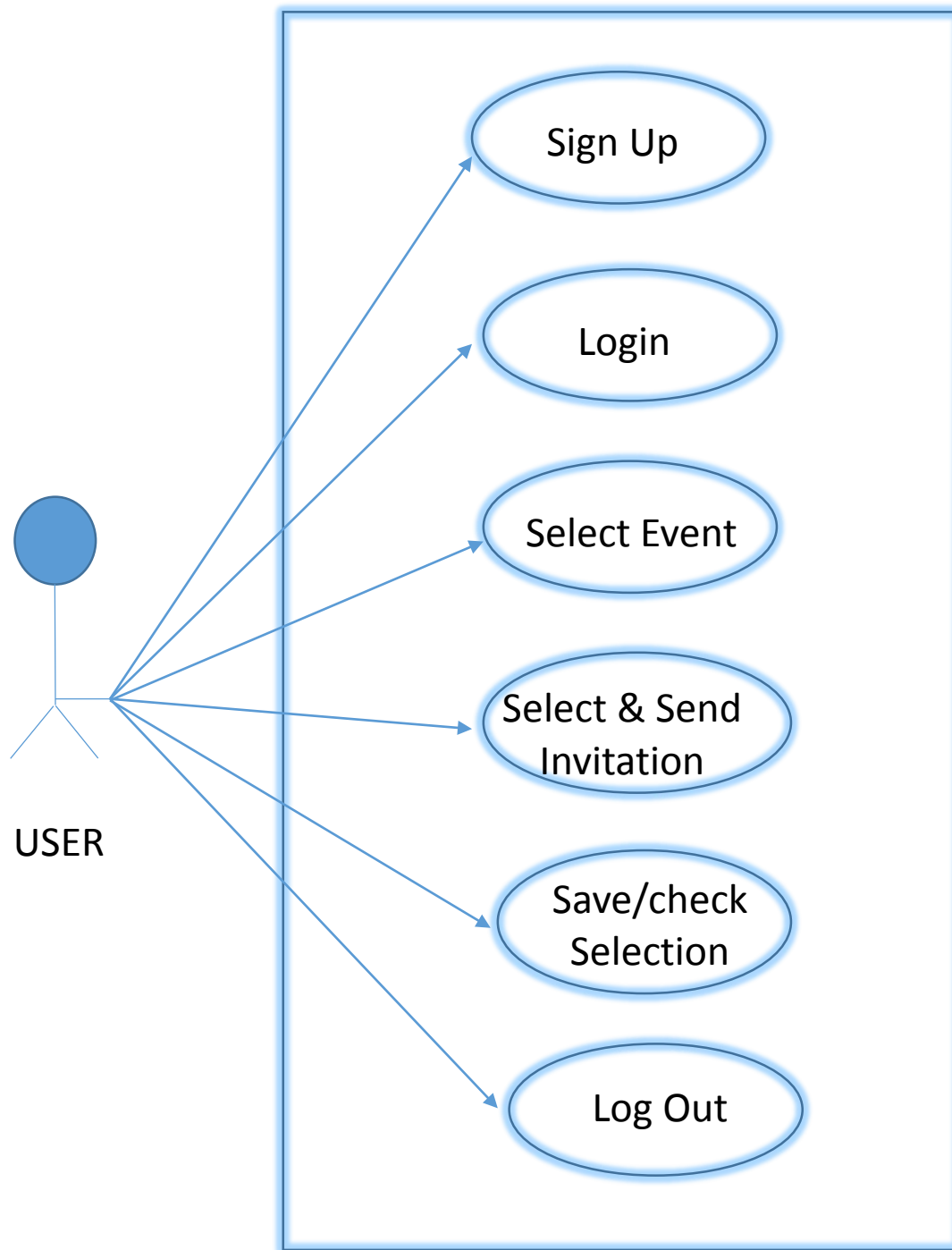


Figure 8.2 User Use Case Diagram

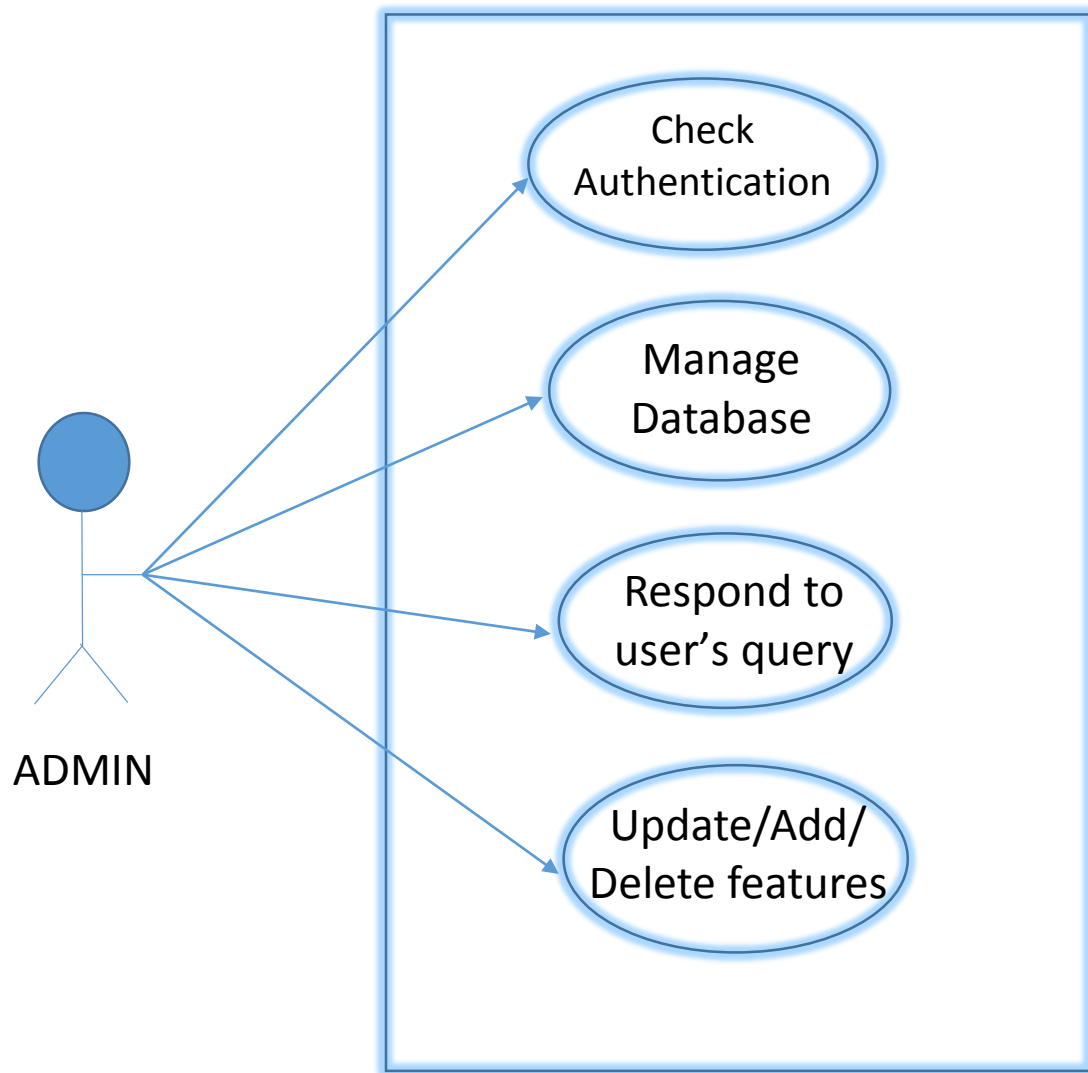


Figure 8.3 Admin Use Case Diagram

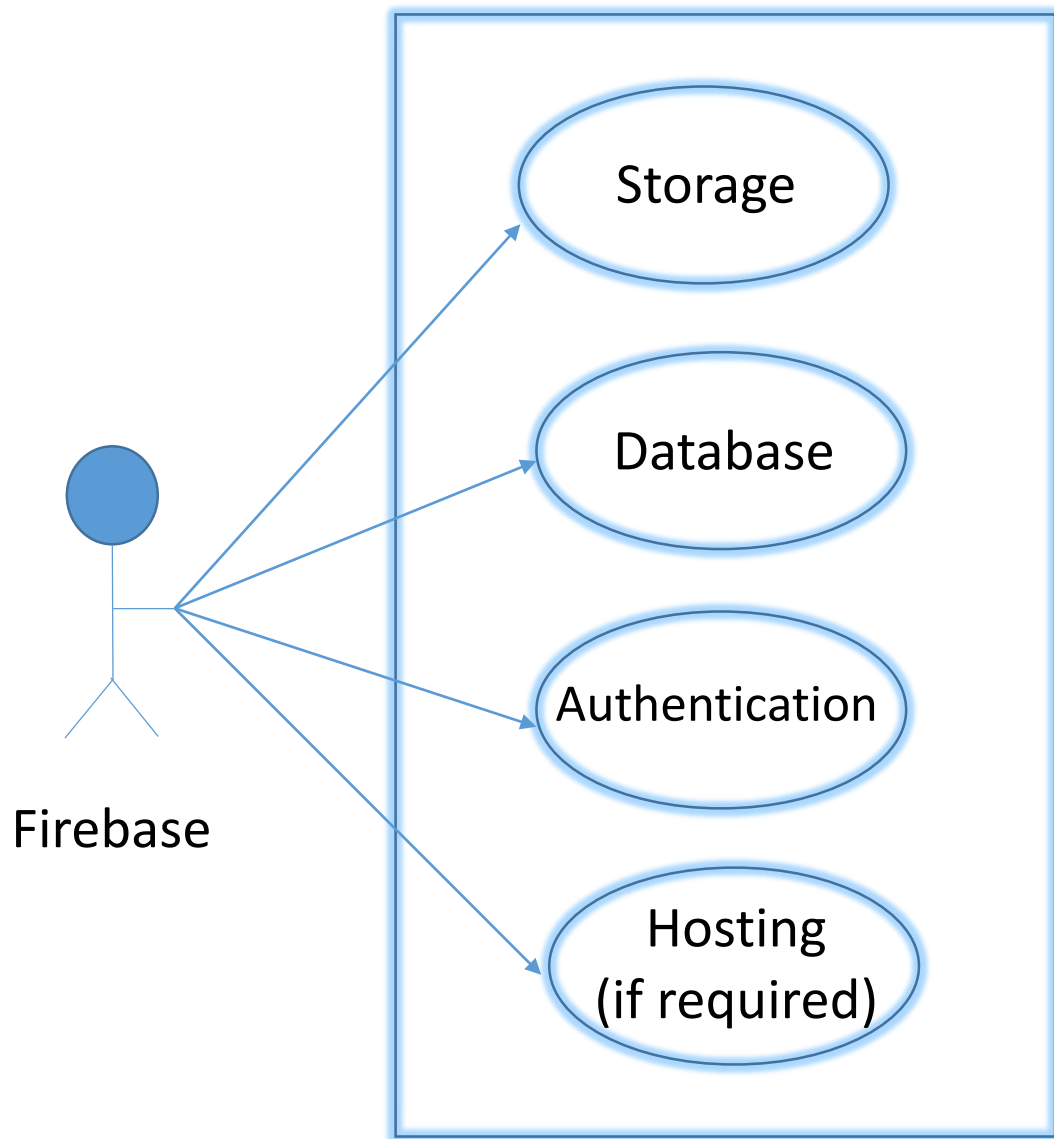


Figure 8.4 Firebase Use Case Diagram

8.3 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

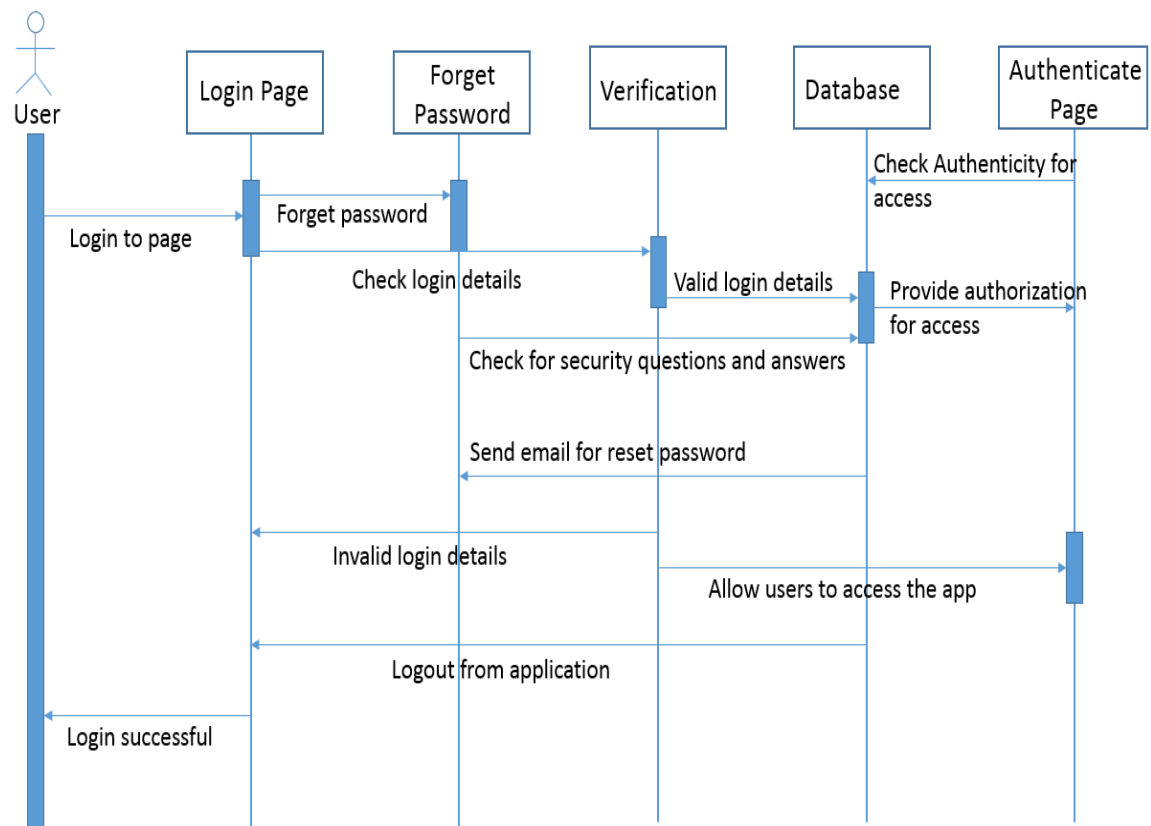


Figure 8.5 Sequence Diagram for User Authentication

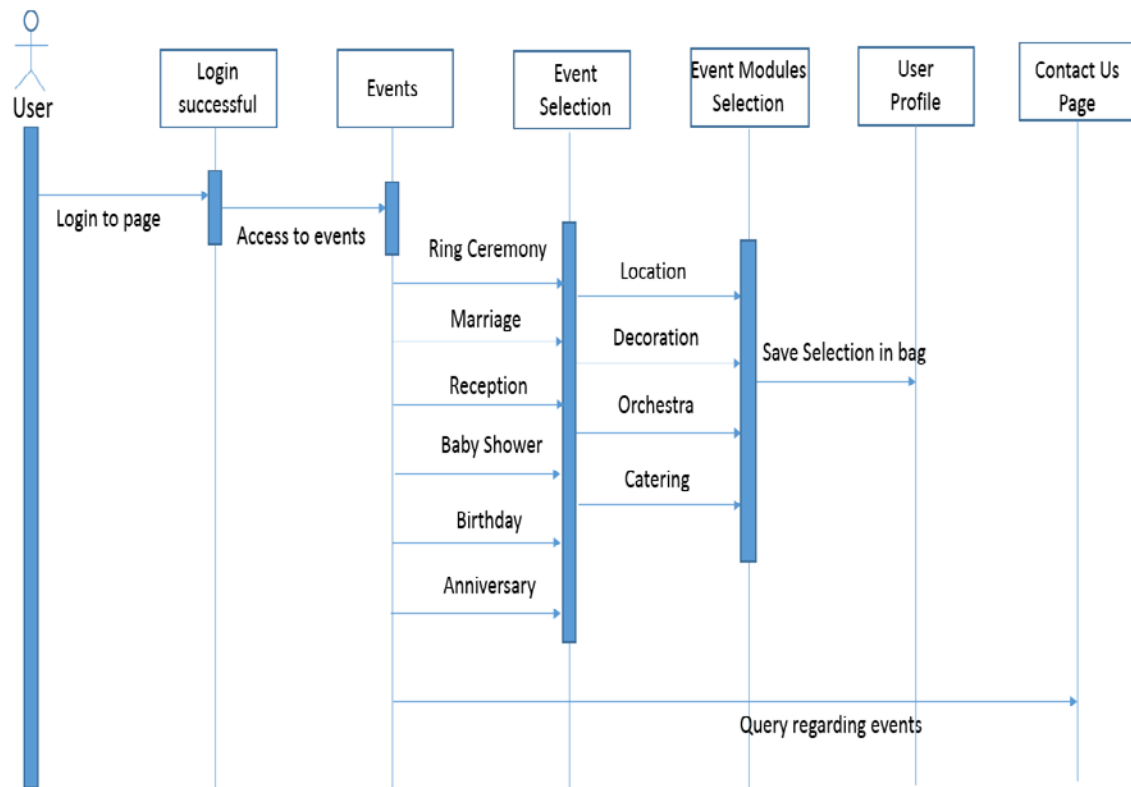


Figure 8.6 Sequence Diagram for Event Selection

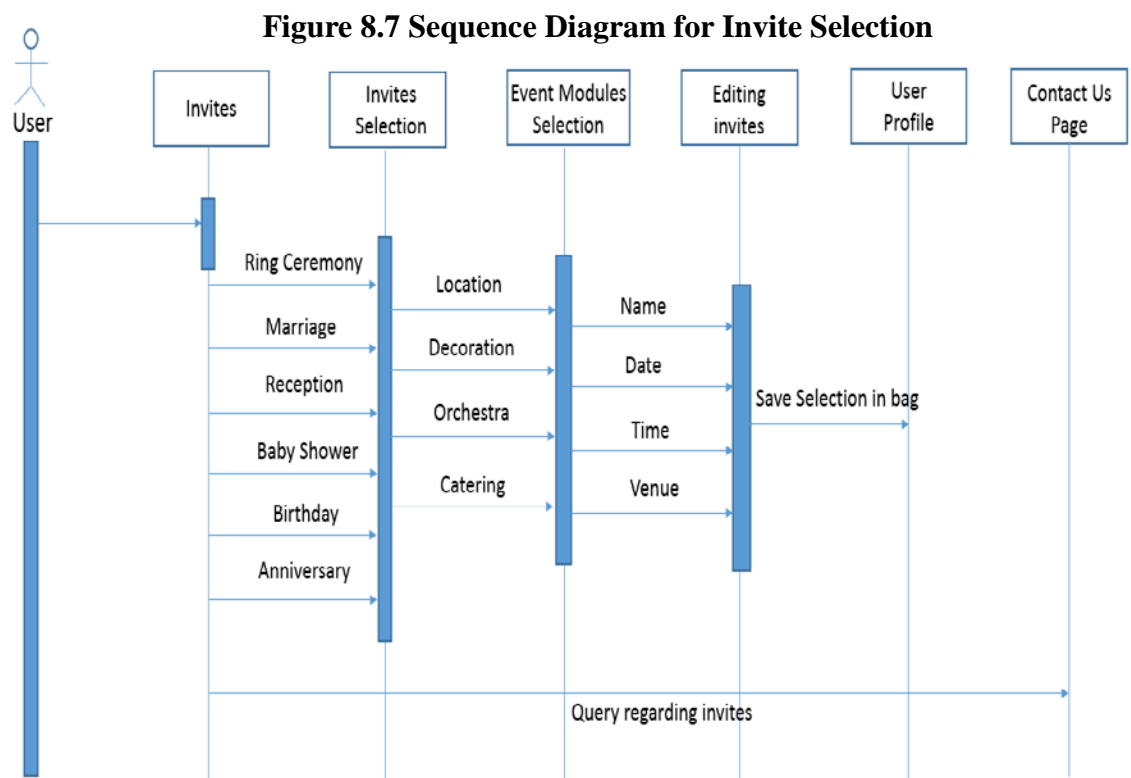


Figure 8.7 Sequence Diagram for Invite Selection

8.4 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

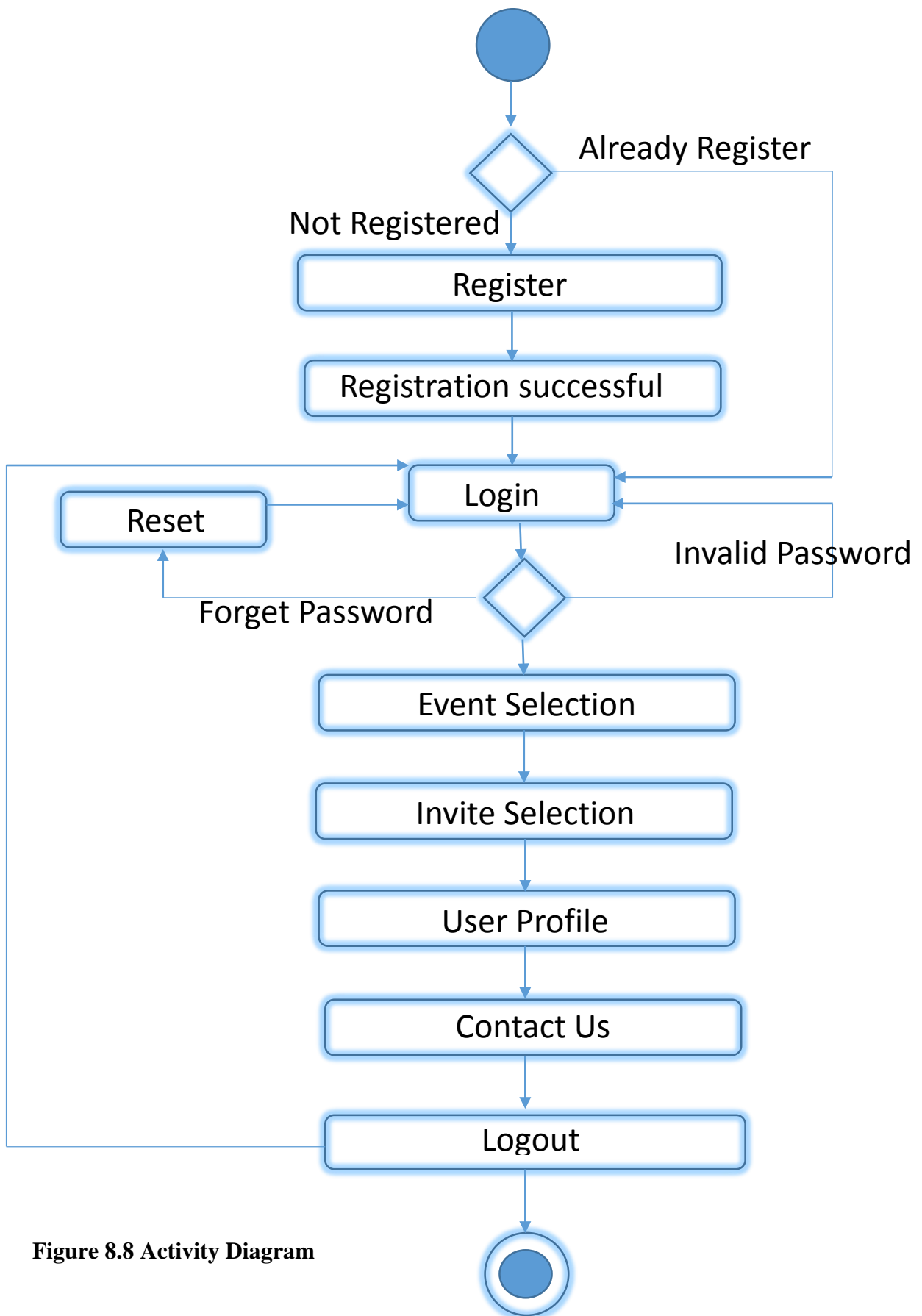


Figure 8.8 Activity Diagram

8.5 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

LEVEL 0

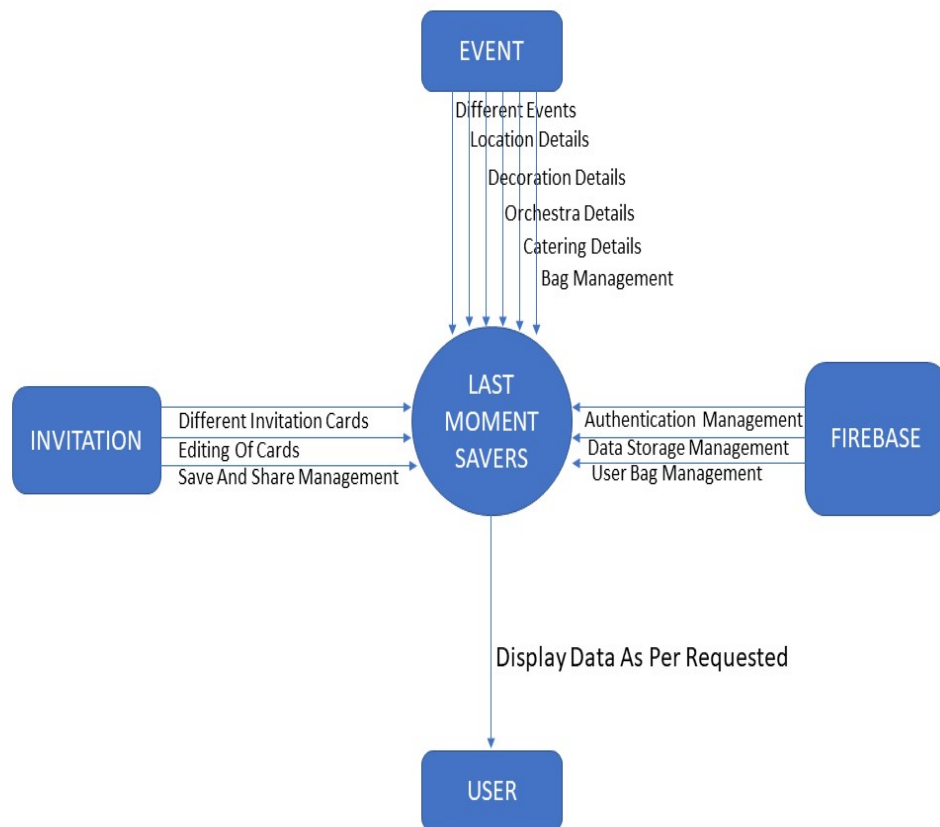
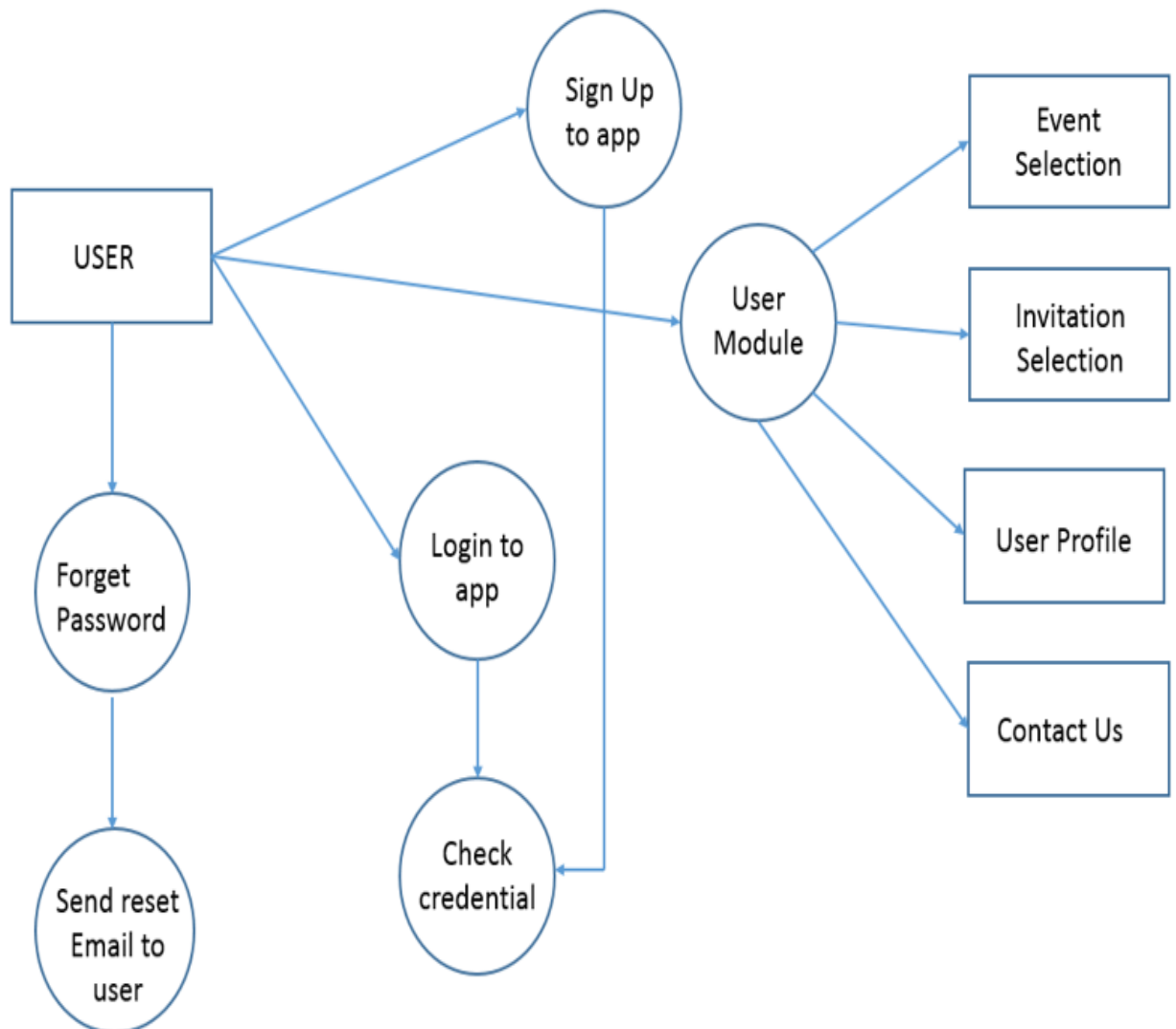


Figure 8.9 DFD Level 0

LEVEL 1**Figure 8.10 DFD Level 1**

CHAPTER 9

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

- FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

8.1 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

- User can do online payment.
- User can reserve the place.
- User can check availability status.

CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSION

10.1 CONCLUSION

The “**Last Moment Saver**” was successfully designed and is tested for accuracy and quality. During this project we have accomplished all the objectives and this project meets the needs of the organization. The developed will be used in searching, retrieving and generating information for the concerned requests.

Using this system the user can easily and efficiently organize an event at the very last moment. The application provides all the necessary requirements of an event along with the facility of sending invites. The application uses React Native as front end and Firebase as a backend for the database.

Goals Achieved

- Reduced entry work
- Easy retrieval of information
- Reduced errors due to human intervention
- User friendly screens to enter the data
- Portable and flexible for further enhancement
- Fast finding of information request

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- <https://nativebase.io>
- <https://reactnavigation.org>
- <https://react-native-training.github.io/react-native-elements/docs/icon.html>
- **Mastering React Native by Eric Maisello**
- **React Native by Example by Richard Kho**