Department of Technical Education Capstone project Format-5 Capstone Project Execution Document

Capstone project Name: Event Mitra

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Main Deliverables -

1) Design:

➤ Description of Components in the system

Admin login: -

In admin login using username and password admin can login. In this admin can manage all the sub modules like he can see all the publishers who posted the events & he can able to approve the events. Admin can manage and view the events.

• Publisher registration: -

In this publisher can register under the admin. In registration we need fill some fields after filling the fields we can register.

Publisher login: -

In this using particular username and password publisher can login. After login publisher can create the events.

• View publisher registration: -

In this admin can view the publisher registration list. In these lot of publishers are present who created the events for competition.

• Create events and competition: -

In this, after login of publisher he can need to create the events. In this publisher should create events for competition and should provide the required details of particular events.

• Manage and view events: -

In this admin can view event list, and they can approve and disapprove events. In this when admin can make events status active then only user can view the events, otherwise events can't visible to the users. So, admin can manage and approve the events.

• User view events list: -

In this user can view the created events for their participation. In this user can view all the created events.

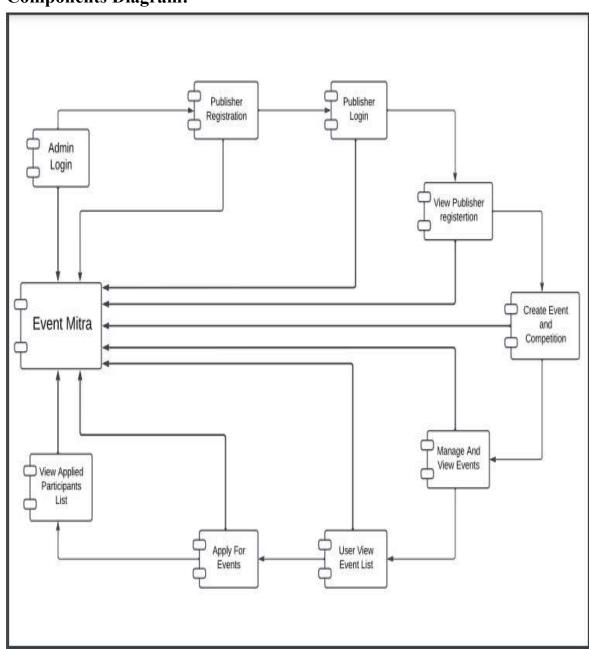
Apply for events: -

In this user can apply for the events. In this user need to fill the correct details for applying the events.

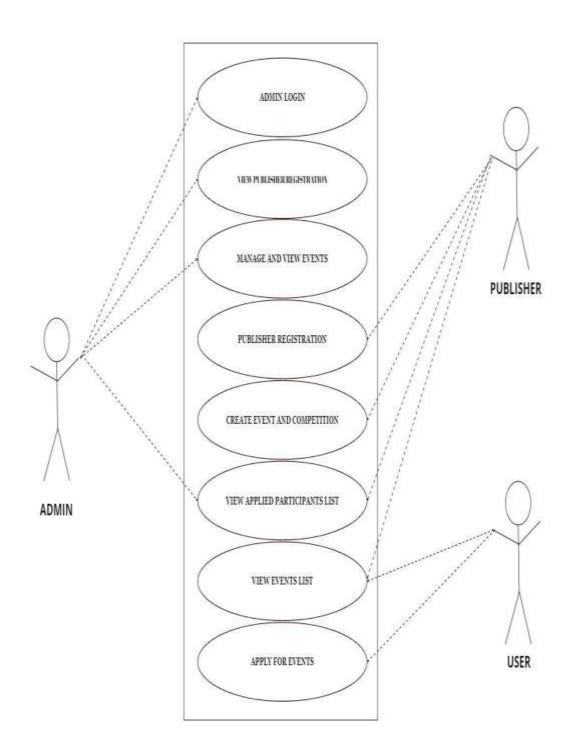
• View applied participants list: -

In this publisher can view the registered participants list for their event.

> Components Diagram:



> Use case Diagram:



2) Description of Technology Used:

> Details of Hardware devices

What is a Processor

The processor is a chip or a logical circuit that responds and processes the basic instructions to drive a particular computer. The main functions of the processor are fetching, decoding, executing, and write back the operations of an instruction. The Core i3 processor is available in multiple speeds, ranging from 1.30 GHz up to 3.50 GHz, and features either 3 MB or 4 MB of cache. Core i3 processors are found as dual-core, having two cores.

Types of processors: -

Microprocessor: -

The general-purpose processors are represented by the microprocessor in embedded systems. There are different varieties of microprocessors available in the market from different companies.

Microcontroller

The microcontroller is basically a computer that comes in various packages and sizes. The reading input and responding to output is the basic function of the microcontroller.

RAM

RAM (Random Access Memory) is the hardware in a computing device where the operating system (OS), application programs and data in current use are kept so they can be quickly reached by the device's processor. RAM is the main memory in a computer.

Types of RAMS: -

SRAM (Static Random-Access memory)

SRAM is used for Cache memory; it can hold the data as long as the power availability is there. It is refreshed simultaneously to store the present information. It is made with CMOS technology.

❖ DRAM (Dynamic Random Access Memory)

DRAM is used for the Main memory, it has a different construction than SRAM, it used one transistor and one capacitor which is needed to get recharged in milliseconds due to the presence of the capacitor.

Advantages of RAM: -

- ➤ High speed
- > Temporary memory
- > Faster than secondary memory
- > Fastest type of memory in computer
- > Consumes less power compared to disk drives hence increasing battery life.

> Details of software products

• Xampp

Xampp is a free and open-source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache friends, it mainly consists of the Apache http server, MySql database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages. Since most actual web server deployments use the same components as Xampp, it makes transitioning from local test server to a live server possible.

Operating System

Operating System is software that manages and handles the hardware and software resources of a computer system. It provides interaction between users of computers and computer hardware. An operating system is responsible for managing and controlling all the activities and sharing of computer resources. An operating system is a low-level Software that includes all the basic functions like processor management, memory management, Error detection, etc.

Php Designer

We have used Php designer 8. **PhpDesigner** 8 is a lightning fast and powerful **PHP** IDE and **PHP** editor boosted with all the features to help you create amazing websites. Php is a server-side scripting language. Php stands for hypertext preprocessor. Php use for to create dynamic web pages. It is open-source scripting language.

Browser

A browser takes you anywhere on the internet. It retrieves information from other parts of the web and displays it on your desktop or mobile device. Common browsers include google chrome, Microsoft edge, internet explorer, Mozilla Firefox & apple safari.

VS Code

Visual Studio Code, also commonly referred to as VS Code, is a **free source-code editor** developed by Microsoft. It is a powerful code editor that is used for wide range of programming tasks. It is highly customizable, has large community of developers and providers many useful features to make the development smooth and efficient.

• MySql

MySql stands for My Structured Query Language. Mysql is a relational database management system (RDBMS)developed by oracle that is based on structured query language (SQL). A database is a structured collection of data.

> Programming language

• HTML

It stands for hypertext markup language. It is client-side scripting language. It is used to create static web pages. File extension of html is .html & html contains predefined tags.

Advantages: -

- > It is easy to learn.
- > Every browser supports HTML Language.
- > HTML is light weighted and fast to load.
- ➤ HTML has many tags and attributes which can short your line of code.

CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets. CSS is the language we use to style an html document. CSS describes how html elements should be displayed. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once. External stylesheets are stored in CSS files. **Advantages: -**

- ➤ Helps in making creative web pages by making them simple to use.
- > Improve the browsing speed.
- > It can be used on various devices.
- Wider variety of design options.

PHP

PHP stands for Hypertext Pre-processor. PHP is a server-side scripting language designed specifically for web development. It is open-source which means it is free to download and use. It is very simple to learn and use. The extension for php is '.php'.

Advantages: -

- ➤ It's open-source and free from cost.
- > It is platform-independent.
- It has less learning curve because it is simple and straightforward to use.
- > It helps in managing code easily.

Bootstrap

Bootstrap is a **free and open-source framework for web development**. It uses HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to create responsive and mobile-friendly websites and web applications. It provides a collection of syntax for template designs that make web development easier and faster.

Advantages: -

- > Open source
- Easy to use
- > Save lots of time
- ➤ Compatible with browser

JavaScript

JavaScript is the most popular lightweight, interpreted compiled programming language. It can be used for both Client-side as well as Server-side developments. JavaScript also known as a scripting language for web pages. It is use for validation purpose.

Advantages: -

- > Fast speed
- Easy to learn
- Versatility
- Popularity

3) Fabrication:

> Construction or Fabrication details

In this we are going to explain about execution of our project modules.

Admin login: -

In admin login, first we have collected the requirements & after collecting requirements we analysed the needed requirements. Then we are designing the admin login form. After designing we are validating the form with filling the required details of each field with proper information. After we performed the database connection. Then, after completing all the steps testing will takes place.

• Publisher registration: -

In publisher registration, first we have collected requirements, after that we analysed the requirements for this form. After that we take next step to design the form. Then we have validated the form with filling some details, after form validated correctly, then we went for database connection. Then we have tested the form with comparing each step of the form.

Publisher Login: -

In publisher login form, we have collected requirements, after collecting requirements we analysed the requirements for this form. Then we have designed the form. Then we have validated the form with filling some details like username & password, after form validated correctly, then we went for database connection. Then we have tested the form with comparing each step of the form.

• View publisher registration list: -

In view publisher registration list, we have collected requirements, after collecting requirements we analysed the requirements for this. Then we have designed this page. Then we have validated the form. Then we went for database connection. Then we have tested the form with comparing each step of the form.

• Create events and competition: -

In this we have created the events, so for this first we have collected the requirements then we analysed the requirements. After that we have designed the page. After that we validated form with each field with filling details. Then performed the database connection. After all this we tested the page comparing with each step of the page.

Manage and view events: -

In this admin is going to view events, & he should managing all the sub modules. For execution of this page, we have collected the requirements & analysed the requirements. Then we designed the page. After designing we have validated this page with entering some details. Then we performed the database connection. After this testing will take place.

User view events list: -

In this user can view the created events. In this first we have collected the requirements then we analysed the requirements. After that we have designed the page. After that we validated form with each field with filling details. Then performed the database connection. After all this we tested the page comparing with each step of the page.

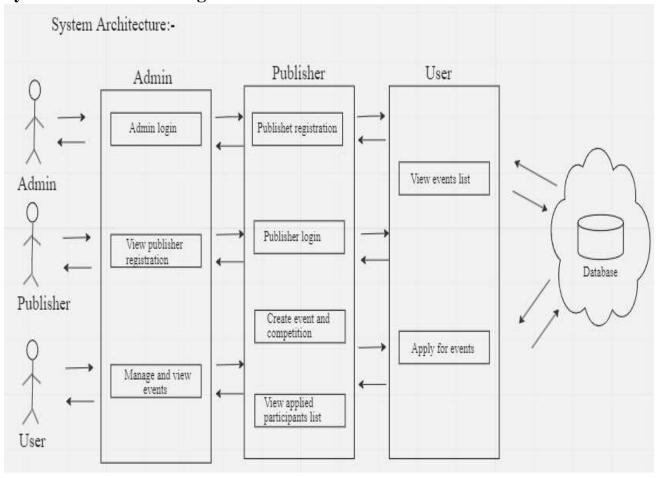
Apply for events: -

In this user can apply for events with entering his correct details. For this we have collected requirements, after collecting requirements we analysed the requirements for this. Then we have designed the page. Then we have validated this page. After form validated correctly, then we went for database connection. Then we have tested the form with comparing each step of the page.

View applied participants list: -

In this publisher can view the applied participants list for their events. For this we have collected requirements, after collecting requirements we analysed the requirements for this. Then we have designed the page. Then we have validated this page. After form validated correctly, then we went for database connection. Then we have tested the form with comparing each step of the page.

> System Architectural Dig.



4) Testing and validation

Testing Types: -

• Manual Testing: -

Manual Testing is a kind of software testing in which a software tester develops and executes the test cases without using any automated testing tools. The main objective of manual testing is to detect the issues, bugs, and defects of a software application. Any new software application should be manually tested before performing the automation testing. The software testing fundamental "100% Automation is not possible" makes Manual Testing essential.

• Unit Testing: -

Unit testing is a software development process in which the smallest testable parts of an application, called units, are individually scrutinized for proper operation. Software developers and sometimes QA staff complete unit tests during the development process. The main objective of unit testing is to isolate written code to test and determine if it works as intended. Unit testing is an important step in the development process. If done correctly, unit tests can detect early flaws in code which may be more difficult to find in later testing stages.

• Integration Testing: -

Integration testing (sometimes called integration and testing, abbreviated I&T) is the phase in software testing in which individual software modules are combined and tested as a group. Integration testing is conducted to evaluate the compliance of a system or component with specified functional requirements. 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.

• White Box Testing: -

White box testing is a form of application testing that provides the tester with complete knowledge of the application being tested, including access to source code and design documents. This in-depth visibility makes it possible for white box testing to identify issues that are invisible to grey and black box testing.

Black Box Testing: -

Black box testing involves testing a system with no prior knowledge of its internal workings. A tester provides an input, and observes the output generated by the system under test. This makes it possible to identify how the system responds to expected and unexpected user actions, its response time, usability issues and reliability issues.

Validation: -

1.Admin Login

Test Case Id	Test Description	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status
TC01	Check Admin Login with Valid Data	Enter Username And Password	Username = admin Password = admin	Admin Login Successfully	As Expected	Pass

2. Publisher registration

Test Case Id	Test Description	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status
TC02	Add Publisher registration with Valid Data	Enter Name, Phone Number, Email, Username and password	Name= Diya Phone number= 1593782465 Email =diyap@gmail.com Username = diya21 Password = patil21	Thanks for the Registration	As Expected	Pass

3. Publisher login

Test Case Id	Test Description	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status
TC03	Check Publisher Login with Valid Data	Enter Username And Password	Username = diya21 Password = patil21	Publisher Login Successfully	As Expected	Pass

4. view publisher registration list

Test Case Id	Test Description	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status
TC04	Check view publisher registration list with Valid Data	Check Status	Activate or inactivate	User Status Changed Successfully	As Expected	Pass

5. Create events and competition

Test Case Id	Test Descriptio n	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status
TC05	Add Create events and competitio n with Valid Data	Enter Event name, Event Date, Event Location, Event Image, Event Details	Event name= paper presentation Event date= 21- 07-2023 Event location= C.B. Kore polytechnic Chikodi Event image= paperpresentatio n.jpg Event details= Seminar-hall	Event added successfully and it is under admin moderation	As Expected	Pass

6. Manage and view events

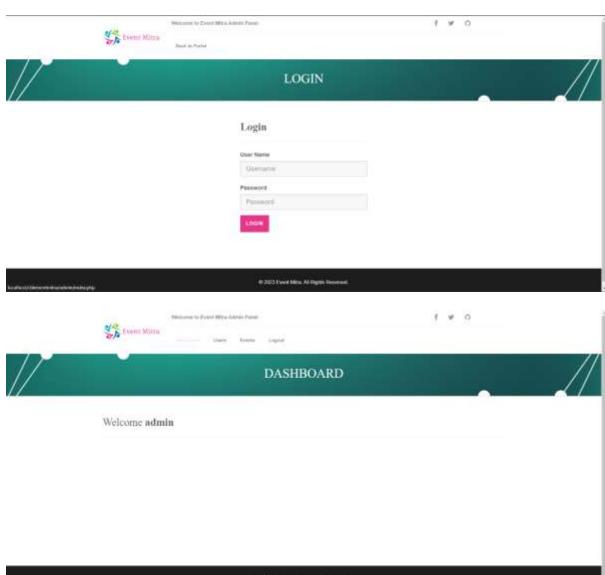
Test Case Id	Test Description	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status
TC06	Check view Manage and view events with Valid Data	Check Status	Activate or inactivate	Event Status Changed Successfully	As Expected	Pass

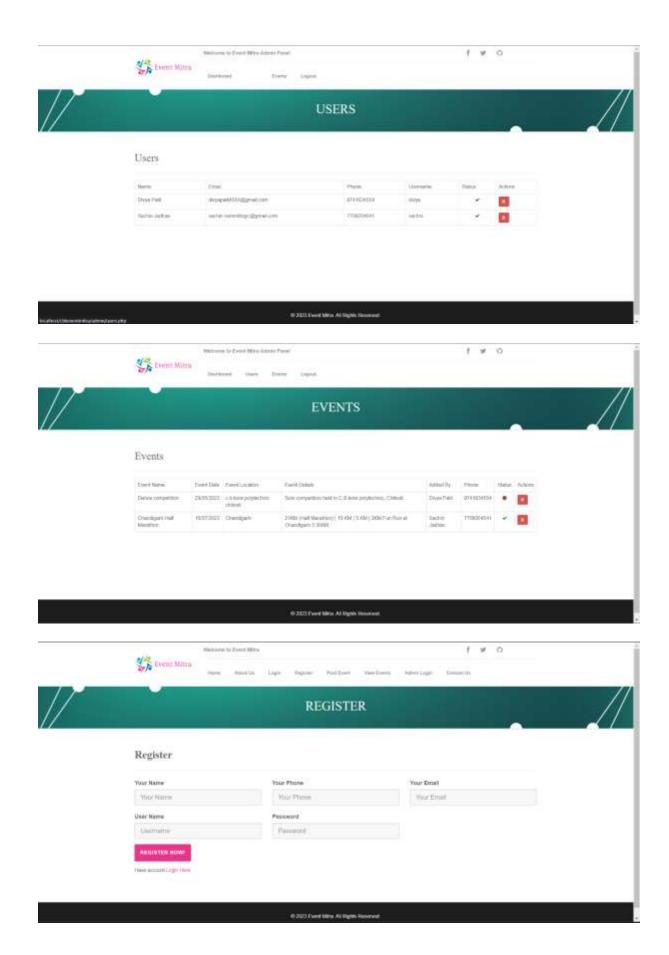
7. Apply for events

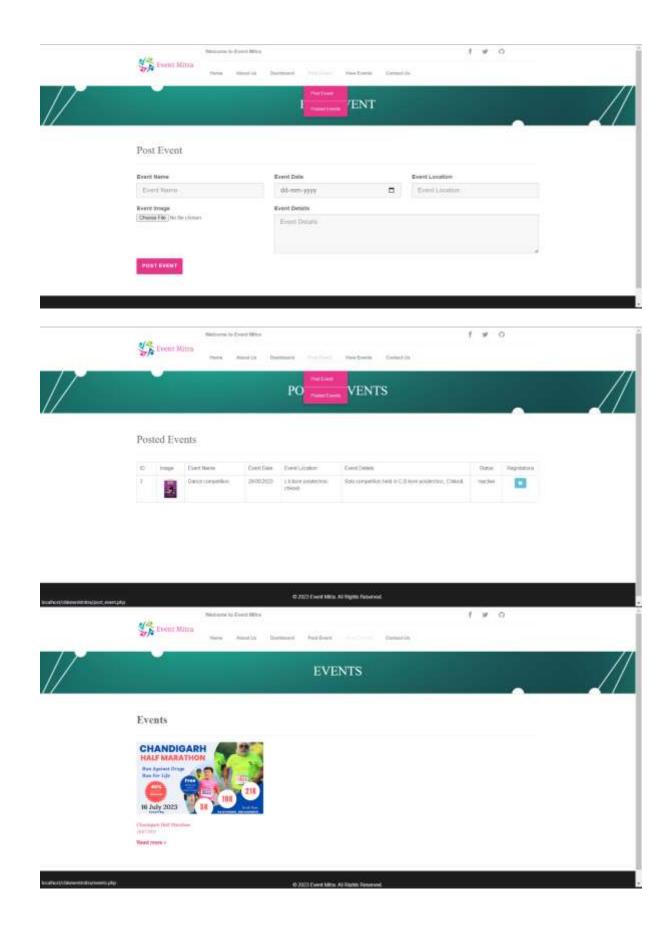
Test Case Id	Test Description	Test Steps	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status
TC04	Add Apply for events with Valid Data	Enter Name, Phone Number, Email	Name= vidya Phone number= 1593765465 <u>Email</u> =vidyap@gmail.com	Booking successful	As Expected	Pass

5) Results and inference: -

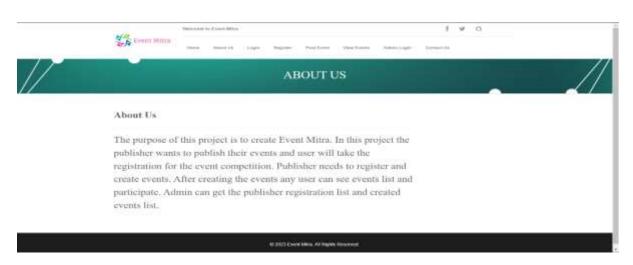


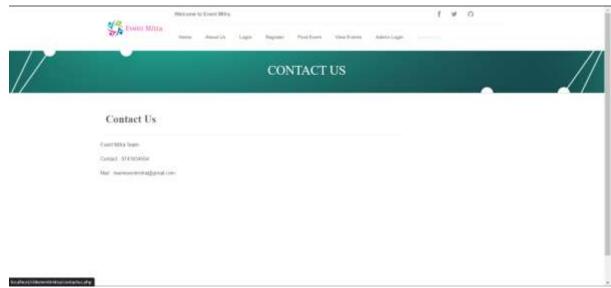












Inference

Admin login

Admin login is really important in our project because admin manages everything related publishers and users. Publishers also plays an important role in Event Mitra. Publisher is dependent on admin for event publication.

Publisher registration

Publisher must register with all the required fields in the form, then only he can login. Admin can view publisher registration list only of any publisher's registration.

Publisher login

Publisher login is totally dependent on publisher registration. Then only their username and password are valid, and will be allowed to login.

View publisher registration list

This list displays all the publishers list who have registered in Event Mitra. This list is dependent on publishers' registration.

Create events and competition

In this the publisher will create an event by providing all required details. This create event and competition is dependent on user events page and manage and view events page.

Manage and view events

This page is only visible and handled by admin. Admin can activate or inactivate the event or can delete event. This is depended on create event and competition page and events list.

User view events list

This page is viewed users, they can see all the events that are published and this dependent on create event and coopetition page.