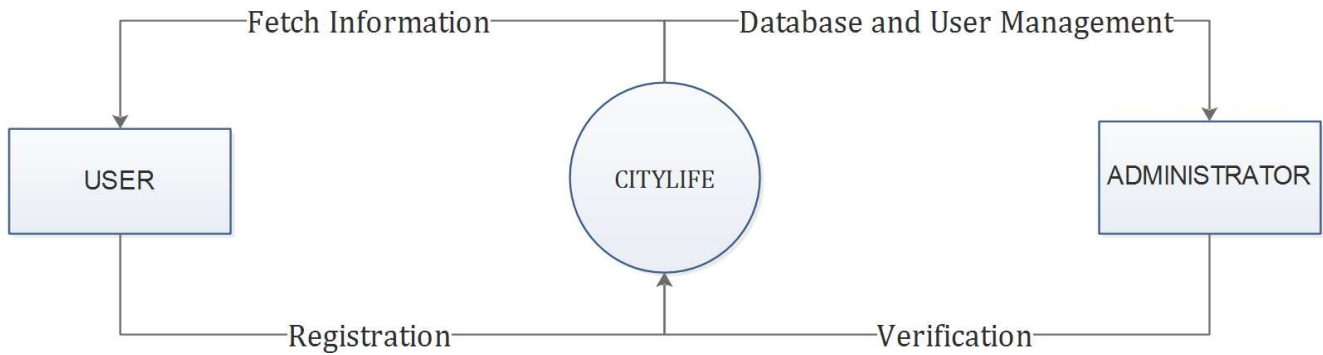
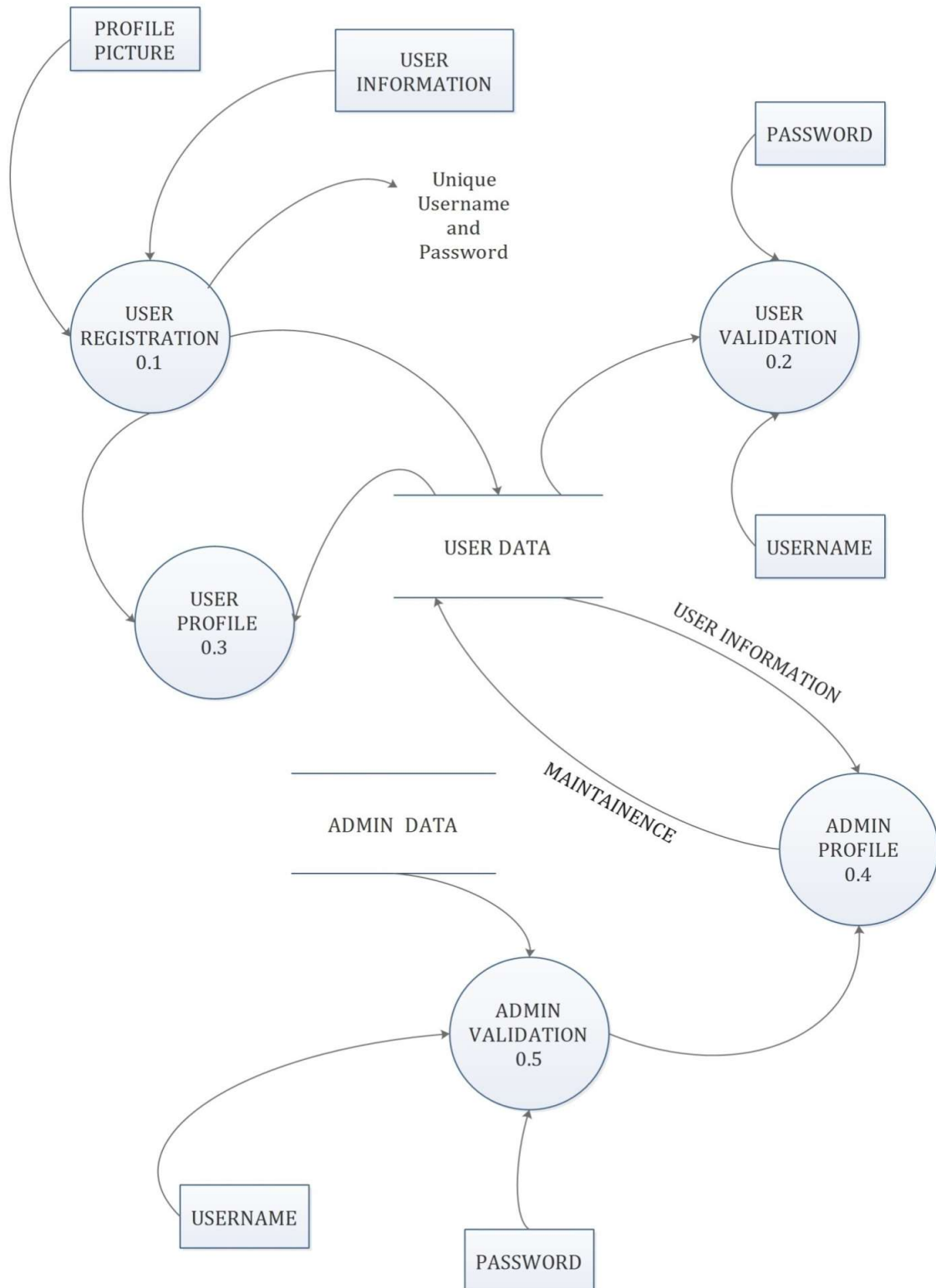


3.4 Data Flow Diagrams

Level 0 DFD OF CITYLIFE



LEVEL 1 DFD FOR CITYLIFE



4. Use Cases

Use Case Model Survey

4.1 Actors

4.1.1 Administrative User

4.1.1.1 **Information:** An administrative user has the ability to alter any user and change his/her details. The administrator may also search the details of a user.

4.1.2 Public User

4.1.2.1 **Information:** A user who visits this website has privileges to register and to avail the advantages of this website like monumental view, planning of the trip and our help in any needs via contacting us.

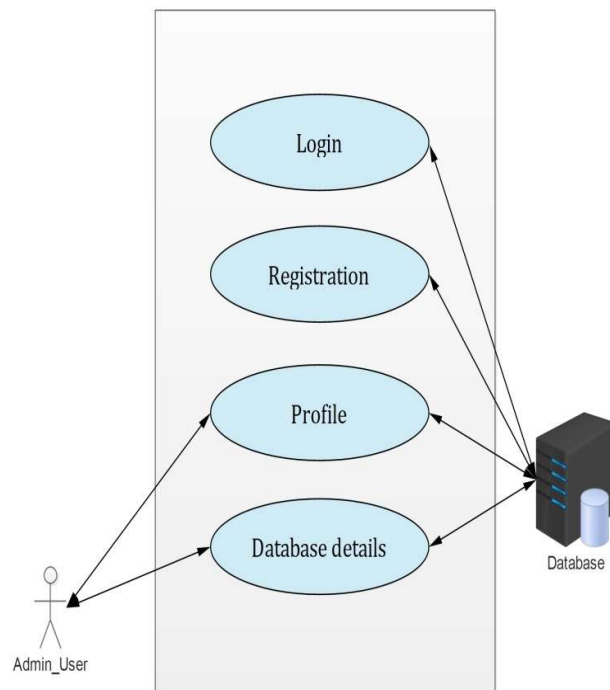
4.2 List of Use Cases

4.2.1 Administrator user Use Case

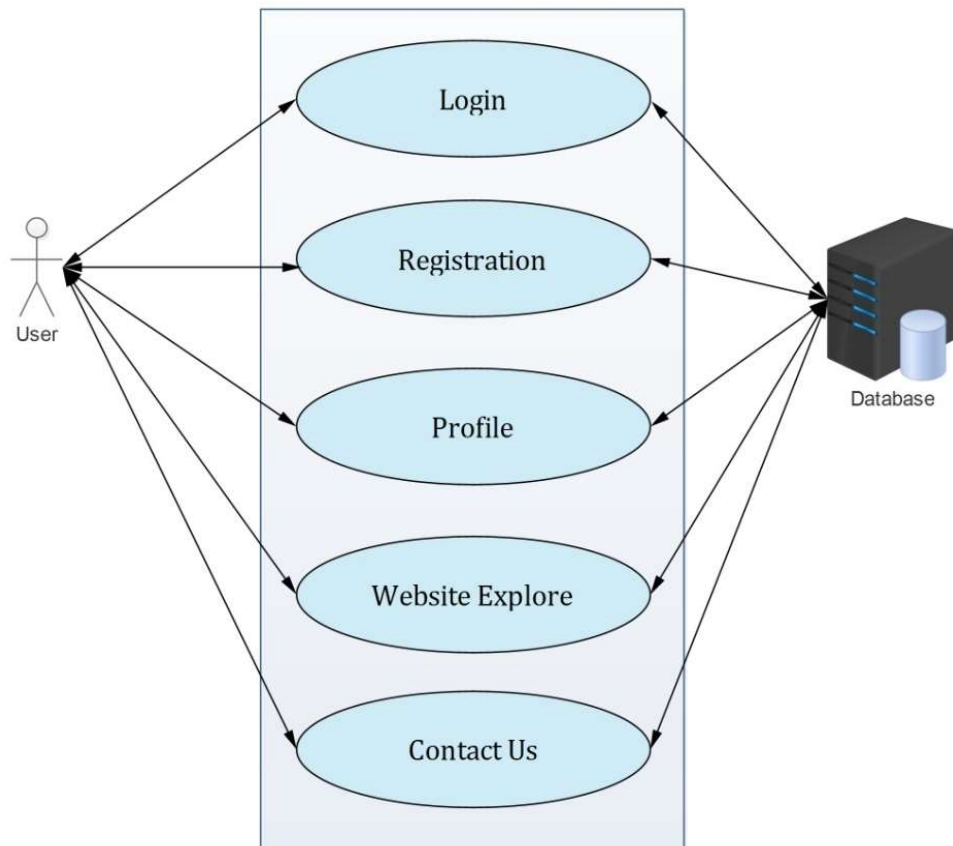
4.2.2 Public User Use Case

4.3 Use Case Diagrams

4.3.1 Administrator Login Use Case



4.3.2 Public User Use case



5. Class Diagram

Class Diagram Survey

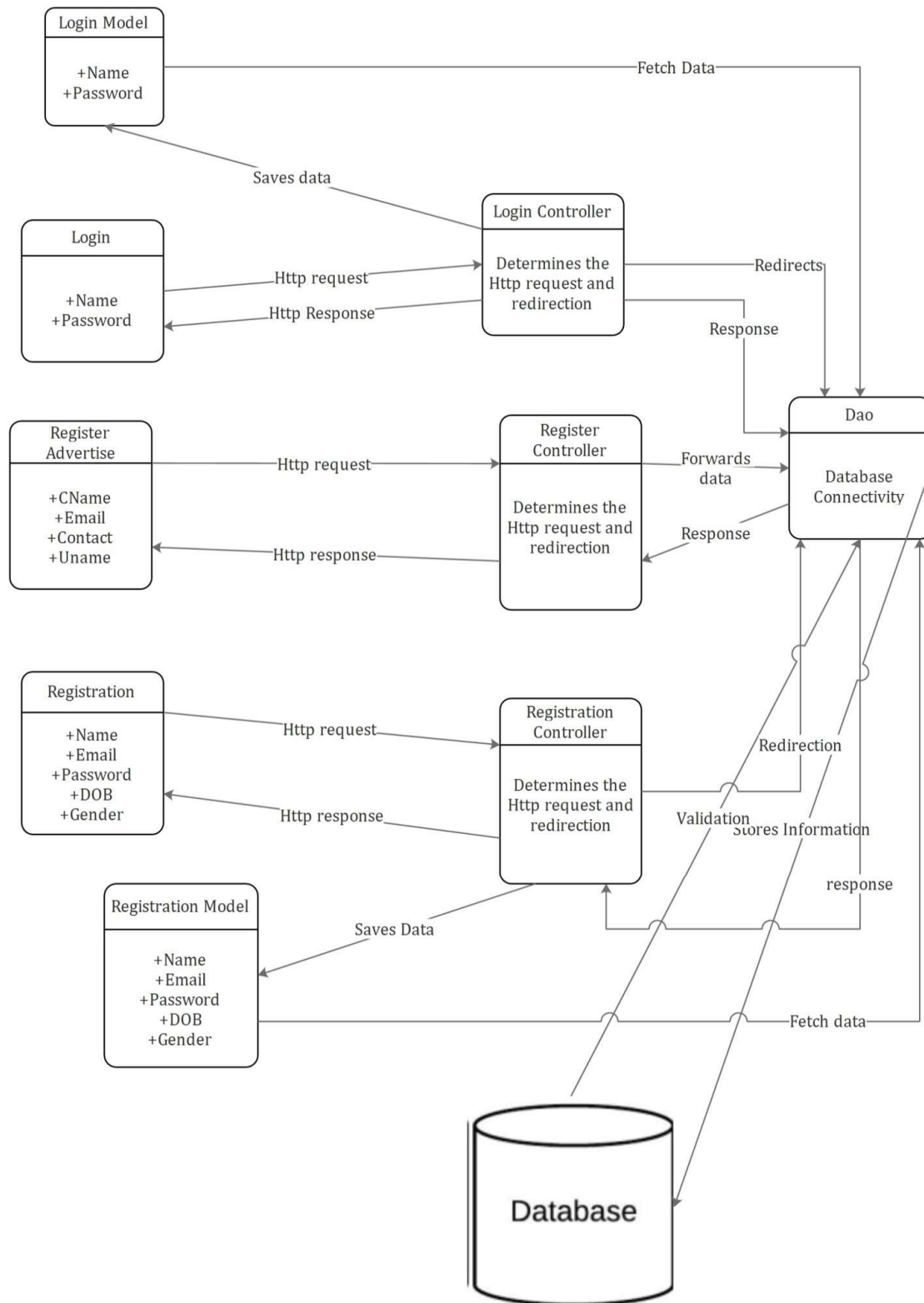
5.1 Description

In this design we tried to show how the data is manipulated from a user who maybe a public user or an administrative user or may be an advertiser specified by the company.

5.2 Explanations

- 5.2.1 Login: Designates login information provided by the user.
- 5.2.2 Register: Designates registration information provided by a new user.
- 5.2.3 Register Model: Saves currently provided data for future processing.
- 5.2.4 Login Model: Saves currently provided data for future processing.
- 5.2.5 Registration Controller: Controls the saved data flow from registration model.
- 5.2.6 Login Controller: Controls the saved data flow from Login model.
- 5.2.7 Dao: It represents database connectivity and resembles the flow of data in the database.
- 5.2.8 Register Advertise: It is for registration of the advertiser who may want to register to our website.
- 5.2.9 Register Controller: It sends the data retrieved from register advertise and sends it to the database.

5.3 Class Diagram of the Webpage



6. Sequence Diagram

Survey of the Sequence Diagram

6.1 Description

6.1.1.1 User: It represents the user who is using the webpage.

6.1.1.2 Webpage: It represents the type of webpage a user requested.

6.1.1.3 Database: It represents the Database of the webpage(s).

6.1.1.4 Target Page: It represents the pages which user or other *webpage* may refer to open.

6.2 Explanations:

A user requests a webpage and then it is forwarded either to the database or directly to the target page.

- a. If the data is sent in a database then the data may require validation and verification for a webpage like login. If the data is found to be correct then target page is opened, otherwise, the webpage is again loaded with some message of invalidation, to let the user know of his mistake for the data he requested.
- b. If the data is sent to the target page and it has a direct access then the current target page now becomes the webpage while it responds and the data and handling of the data is done in a similar manner as point no (5.2.a).

SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

