## Shree Swaminarayan College of Computer Science

#### (Affilited to M.K. Bhavnagar University)

**GURUKUL CAMPUS, SARDARNAGAR, BHAVNAGAR-364001**

**Online Temple Management System**

#### BY

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**UNDER GUIDANCE OF**

#### Ms. Rachita Gandhi

##### SUBMITTED TO

**SHREE SWAMINARAYAN COLLEGE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

##### FOR DEGREE OF

**BACHLOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**



### Shree Swaminarayan College of Computer Science

#### (Affiliated to M. K. Bhavnagar University)

**GURUKUL CAMPUS, SARDARNAGAR, BHAVNAGAR-364001**



**COLLEGE CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Ms. Kava Madhvi Jigneshbhai

Seat No. 25260147 student of Bachelor of Computer Application

(BCA) Semester-VI, in our institute has successfully completed the project assigned to his/her at entitled Online Temple Management System

during the period December-2023 to April-2024 as a part of Bachelor of Computer Application (BCA) syllabus (2023-2024).

Date :

Place : Bhavnagar Project Guide I/C Principal



**COLLEGE CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that Ms. Jasoliya Mahi Jaysukhbhai

Seat No. 25260151 student of Bachelor of Computer Application

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Date :

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* The pleasure that follows the successful completion of project would incomplete without the word of gratitude for the people and without whose cooperation the achievement would remain a faraway dream.
* Firstly, we would like to be thankful to **Mr. Paresh Rathod**, I/c principle of Shree Swaminarayan College of Computer Science for his scholarly guidance, advice and encouragement and also providing necessary facilities to carry out the study in prescribed period.
* We would like to convey our respectable thanks for **Dr. Kalpesh Gundigara,** academic head at Shree Swaminarayan College of Computer Science for giving continuous support throughout our project.
* I would like to express my special thanks for gratitude to my guide “**Ms. Rachita Gandhi**” for her able guidance and support in completing our project. We would like to thank all our faculty members for their valuable guidance and suggestions.
* Then we would like to thank all our friends. Who had helped us and shared ideas with us. They also gave us a advices and support for this project. Last but not the least we would like to thank our parents who has always prayed well for us and giving their time to hear our problem.
* It Has Been Stated, “Each Long Journey starts with a little Step”. Now a day, the World becomes complex and going towards direction of computerization. So, the M.K. Bhavnagar University has included project as a Part of B.C.A. Course.
* During the project work we try our level best for being professional and also try to realize the fact that we are capable enough to face any challenges.
* Today’s Competitive market works on current market latest technologies. Therefore, it’s necessary that the system developed by based on that technology.
* Online Temple Management System helps temple administration to store the data of users (Devotees), Manage devotee’s donation and manage darshan booking. The system is also intended to provide better services to users (Devotees), provide meaningful, consistent, and timely data and information and finally promotes efficiency by converting paper processes to electronic form.

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# INTRODUCTION



### Introduction

* + Online Temple Management System helps temple administration to store the data of users (Devotees), Manage devotee’s donation and manage darshan booking. The system is also intended to provide better services to users (Devotees), provide meaningful, consistent, and timely data and information and finally promotes efficiency by converting paper processes to electronic form.
  + Online Temple Management System is software which is helpful for temple administrators and devotees. In the current system all the activities are done manually. Our Online Temple Management System deals with the various activities related to the temple and devotees.
  + An Online Temple Management System was developed using basic technology such as MYSQL database and PHP. The System is free of errors and very efficient and less time- consuming due to the care taken to develop it. All the phases of the software development cycle are employed, and it is worthwhile to state the system is user friendly and strong provision is made for future development in the system.

#### Background:

* + - The Online Temple Management System can be traced back to the increasing need for efficient and modernized administration within religious institutions. Traditional methods of managing temple affairs, such as manual record-keeping and offline communication, faced challenges in terms of accuracy, accessibility, and time efficiency.
    - As technology advanced, there was a shift towards digitizing various aspects of organizational management, including religious institutions. The Online Temple Management System emerged as a solution to address these challenges by providing a centralized platform for administrators to handle talks like donation tracking, and event coordination.
    - This transition to digital platforms not only streamlined administrative processes but also offered benefits such as improved transparency, data security, and accessibility for both temple administrators and devotees. The Online Temple Management System continues to evolve, incorporating features like online donations, communication tools, and data analytics, contributing to more effective and modernized temple management practices.



#### Objective:

* + - The objective of our website is to help temple administration to store user (Devotees) information, manage devotee's donation, manage darshan booking, temple information, registration information, festivals information, easy to use, time saving.
    - Create a secure online donation platform to facilitate easy and convenient donations from temple members and supporters, with options for one-time and recurring donations. Build a comprehensive event management system to schedule, organize, and coordinate religious ceremonies, festivals, workshops, and other events held at the temple.
    - Design the system to be scalable and flexible, capable of accommodating future growth and evolving needs of the temple without significant redevelopment. Develop tools to manage temple resources such as facilities, equipment, inventory of ritual items, and volunteer availability for efficient allocation and utilization.
    - Ensure the security of sensitive data and implement access controls to safeguard information and restrict access to authorized personnel only. Implement a feedback to gather input from temple stakeholders and continuously improve the system based on their suggestions and requirements.

#### Goals:

* + - Managing all activities of temple using technology.
    - Centralization of database with reporting system
    - Controlling all activities using the user module.
    - Managing all activities of temple using technology Centralization of database with reporting system.
    - Controlling all activities using user module. Computerization of all financial Transaction.



#### Purpose & Scope:

* + 1. **Purpose:**
       - The purpose of a Hindu temple is to encourage reflection, facilitate purification of the mind, and trigger an inner realization in the devotee. Hindu temples reflect this spiritual spectrum by having different primary deities. The temples are symbols of the nation's wealth, art, architecture, and knowledge. King names are associated with the names of Gods in the temple. The people of the nation treated them as Gods. The subordinate positions of the king are depicted as minor gods in the temple.
       - An online temple management system serves as a comprehensive solution aimed at addressing the intricate needs and challenges faced by temples and religious institutions in today's digital era. Its primary purpose lies in modernizing and optimizing the management of various administrative, financial, and community- related tasks associated with running a temple.
       - Furthermore, the online platform enables convenient donation management, allowing devotees to contribute securely and conveniently through online portals. Detailed donor records are maintained, aiding in donor communication and appreciation.

#### Scope:

* + - * The scope of an Online Temple Management System is broad and aims to enhance the overall efficiency, transparency, and communication with the temple community. The system should be adaptable to the specific needs and traditions of the temple it serves.
      * Temple Management solution is bundled with an excellent accounting package which enables easy operation and efficient reporting. It's available with internet support to allow devotees to make online bookings, donation and many more useful features.



#### Advantages & Disadvantages: Advantages:

* Less Time
* Less Maintenance
* Data Consistency
* Managing all operation of temple.
* Simple user interface to reduce operation time.
* Time tested and reliable software which require less maintenance.
* Robust security measures protect sensitive temple data, including donor information and, safeguarding against unauthorized access or data breaches.

#### Disadvantages

* Time consuming.
* More require maintenance
* Data inconsistency
* More Complex system



# REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS



### Requirement analysis

#### Problem definition:

* + - Temple administrators and staff spend significant time and effort managing membership records, tracking donations, scheduling events, and communicating with the community using manual processes, which can be time-consuming and error-prone.
    - Lack of centralized systems for managing financial transactions and donor information may result in limited transparency and accountability, leading to concerns among stakeholders about how funds are utilized.
    - Processing donations manually may lead to errors in recording donor information or contributions, as well as challenges in issuing tax receipts and acknowledging donors promptly. Paper-based systems for storing sensitive information may pose security risks, including loss, theft, or unauthorized access to confidential data.

#### Requirement specification:

##### Functional Requirement

1. **Dashboard and Navigation**
   * A user-friendly dashboard for easy navigation and access to different modules and features.
   * Navigation menus or tabs for accessing specific functionalities such as managing donations, darshan bookings, etc.

##### Temple Event Management

* + Ability to create, manage, and publish temple events, including festivals, ceremonies, and special programs.

##### Darshan Booking System

* + Online booking system for scheduling darshan (worship) slots for visitors.
  + Options for visitors to select preferred dates, times.
  + Integration with a calendar system to manage availability and reservations.



##### Donation Management:

* + Facility for accepting online donations from devotees for various purposes such as temple maintenance, charity, or specific projects.
  + Secure payment gateway integration to facilitate online transactions.
  + Tracking and reporting of donations for transparency and accountability.

##### Non- Functional Requirement

1. **Performance**
   * The system shall respond to user interactions (e.g., page loading, transaction processing) within 2 seconds under normal load conditions.
   * It shall support a minimum of 500 concurrent users without significant degradation in performance.
   * The system's database queries shall execute within 500 milliseconds on average.

##### Scalability

* + The system architecture shall be designed to scale horizontally to accommodate increasing numbers of users and data volumes.
  + It shall support adding additional servers or resources dynamically to handle spikes in traffic during peak usage periods.

##### Reliability

* + The system shall have a target uptime of 99.9% availability, excluding scheduled maintenance windows.
  + It shall include mechanisms for fault tolerance and automatic failover to ensure continuous operation in the event of hardware or software failures.

##### Usability

* + The system shall have an intuitive and user-friendly interface, with consistent navigation and layout across all pages.
  + It shall support accessibility features (e.g., keyboard navigation, screen reader compatibility) to accommodate users with disabilities.



##### Security

* + The system shall encrypt all sensitive data (e.g., user credentials, financial transactions) using industry-standard encryption algorithms (e.g., AES-256).
  + It shall enforce secure authentication and authorization mechanisms to prevent unauthorized access to sensitive functionalities.
  + The system shall undergo regular security audits and vulnerability assessments to identify and address potential security vulnerabilities.

##### Flexibility

* + It is degree to which the user may introduce modifications to the information system without changing the software itself.
  + If user wants to change their details then they can easily change it. And if they wants to add more functionalities then they can write in feedback and we can add that modules because we are using incremental model for this.

#### Hardware & Software Requirement:

##### Software Requirement:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name Of Software** | **Version** |
| Operating System | Windows11 |
| Font-end | Html, CSS, JavaScript, bootstrap, php |
| Back-end | MySQL |
| Tools | Browser: Crome, Mozilla Firefox |

* **Hardware Requirement:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Item** | **Minimum requirement** | **Recommended** |
| Processer | Intel core i7-1335U 13th gen | - |
| RAM | 16GB | 8 GB |
| SSD | 1TB | 80GB |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
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| * 1. **Planning & Scheduling:**      + **Planning** | | | |
|  | **Activities** | **Time duration** |  |
| Analysis | 15 days |
| Designing | 20 days |
| Coding | 25 days |
| Testing | 9 days |
| Implementation | 6 days |
| Documentation | 15 days |
| * **Scheduling**     analysis designing coading testing implementation documentation  **2.5 Preliminary Product Description:**   * The Online Temple Management System (OTMS) is a comprehensive web-based platform designed to streamline and enhance the management and administration of temples and religious institutions. It serves as a centralized solution to efficiently handle various aspects of temple operations, catering to the needs of administrators, priests, devotees, and other stakeholders involved in the functioning of the temple. | | | |
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# ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM

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| **3. Analysis of the System** | |
| **3.1 Analysis** | |
| * In business system analysis and design refers to the process analytical a | |
| current business situation with the goal of improving it through better | |
| procedure and method System development can normally be idea of having two | |
| major component. | |
| A. System analysis | |
| B. System design | |
| **3.1.1 Requirement Gathering** | |
| * System analysis is the process of gathering and interpreting facts identify | |
| Problem and using the information to advise improvements to the system. | |
| Analysis Specifies what the system should do. Analysis is a process of collecting | |
| And Interpreting facts, identifying the Problems and decomposition of a system into | |
| its components. Analysis is conducted for the purpose of studding a | |
| system or its order to identify its objectives. It is a problem solving techniques | |
| that improves the system and ensures That all the components of the system | |
| work efficiently to accomplish their Purpose .All the components of the system | |
| work efficiently to accomplish their Purpose. Analysis specifies what the system | |
| should do. This system is initiated by the needs. This defines the complete | |
| set of Functional and non-functional requirements identified for “smart cafe” | |
| website. helps to add dynamically records to the database. | |
| * This system should be able To provide up to the data information. This system | |
| provide different functionality Like login of user and admin, order of food | |
| information and information about Manufacturing etc. | |
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##### Feasibility study

* + - * Feasibility Analysis is the process of determination of whether or not a project is worth doing. Feasibility studies are undertaken within tight time constraints and normally culminate in a written and oral feasibility report.
      * The objective behind the feasibility study is to create the reasons for developing the software that is acceptable to users, flexible to change and conformable to established standards.
      * There are three aspects in feasibility study 1.Technical feasibility

1. Economic feasibility
2. Operational feasibility

##### TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

* + Technical feasibility determines whether the work for the project can be done with the existing equipment, software technology and available personnel.
  + Technical feasibility of proposed project refers to the software and hardware requirements. The project is developing using HTML, CSS, PHP and other font end tool and MYSQL is used for DBMS.
  + The proposed project can be implements on maximum browser support.





##### ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

* + This feasibility determines whether there are sufficient benefits in creating to make the cost acceptable, or is the cost of the system too high.
  + The software using to develop the proposed system are cost efficient.
  + HTML, CSS and PHP tools are available for free and open source.



##### OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

* + Operational feasibility assesses the range in which the required software performs a series of levels to solve business problems and customer requirements.
  + This feasibility is dependent on human resources (software development team) and involves visualizing whether the software will operate after it is developed and be operative once it is installed.
  + This system provides various function, it is important to measure the feasibility of each function for measuring overall feasibility of this system.
  + Status check, request form, add mechanics etc are easily operate using proposed project.





* 1. **Overall System design using designing tools**
     + There are many tools are used in this website describe as below:

#### HTML

* + HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language.
  + It is the standard markup language used for creating web pages and applications.
  + HTML uses tags to structure the content and define the layout of a web page.
  + These tags are enclosed in angle brackets and provide instructions to web browsers on how to display the content.
  + HTML is the backbone of the World Wide Web and is used in conjunction with CSS (Cascading Style Sheets) and JavaScript to create interactive and visually appealing websites.

##### Features of HTML

* + - * Hyperlinks
      * Images and Multimedia
      * Forms
      * Styling
      * Semantic Markup
      * Accessibility.
      * Responsive Design
      * Metadata
      * Scripting



#### CSS

* + CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
  + CSS is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML.
  + CSS separates the content of a webpage from its design and layout, allowing web

developers to control the appearance of multiple web pages simultaneously by applying styles to them.

* + CSS provides a wide range of formatting options like colours, fonts, margins, padding, and positioning, allowing developers to create visually appealing and consistent websites.
  + There are three types of CSS:

1. Internal CSS
2. External CSS
3. Inline CSS

##### Features of CSS

* + - * Selectors
      * Cascading
      * Box
      * Layout control
      * Typography
      * Colours and gradients
      * Transitions and animations
      * Media queries Pseudo-classes and pseudo-elements
      * Modular and reusable styles



#### JavaScript

* + JavaScript is a high-level, interpreted programming language that is primarily used for adding interactivity to websites.
  + It is often referred to as the "language of the web" as it is widely supported by web browsers.
  + JavaScript allows developers to create dynamic and interactive web pages by manipulating the content and behaviour of the webpage in response to user actions.
  + It can be used for various purposes such as form validation, creating animations, handling events, making API requests, and much more.
  + JavaScript is not to be confused with Java, as they are different programming languages with different purposes.

##### Features of JavaScript

* + - * Dynamic typing
      * Object-oriented programming
      * Event-driven programming
      * Functional programming
      * Manipulating HTML and CSS
      * Cross-platform compatibility
      * Extensibility
      * Error handling
      * Regular expressions
      * Browser compatibility
      * Debugging



#### BOOTSTRAP

* + Bootstrap is a free and open-source front-end framework used for developing responsive and mobile-first websites and web applications.
  + It provides pre-designed templates, CSS and JavaScript components, and other tools to help developers quickly create visually appealing and user-friendly interfaces.
  + Bootstrap's grid system allows for easy layout customization, and its extensive library of CSS classes and components simplifies the process of styling and adding interactive features to web pages.
  + It also offers cross-browser compatibility and responsive design features, making it suitable for various devices and screen sizes.

##### Features of Bootstrap

* + - * Responsive Design
      * CSS Components
      * JavaScript Plugins
      * Customizable Themes
      * Cross-Browser Compatibility
      * Documentation and Community Support
      * Accessibility



#### PHP

* + PHP stands for Hypertext Preprocessor.
  + PHP is a server-side scripting language used for web development.
  + PHP is widely used to create dynamic web pages and applications.
  + PHP can be embedded within HTML code and executed on a web server to generate dynamic content, interact with databases, handle form submissions, and perform various other server- side tasks.
  + PHP is open-source and has a large community of developers, making it a popular choice for web development.
  + PHP is also stands for “Personal Home Page” which is the old(original) name for PHP.

##### Features of PHP

* + Easy to Learn
  + Cross-Platform Compatibility
  + Integration
  + Extensive Documentation
  + Flexibility
  + Scalability
  + Security
  + Wide Range of Applications
  + Large Community and Support



#### JQUERY

* + jQuery is a fast, lightweight, and feature-rich JavaScript library that simplifies HTML document traversal, event handling, animation, and interaction for web development.
  + It provides an easy-to-use API (Application Programming Interface) that allows developers to write concise and efficient JavaScript code.
  + The purpose of jQuery is to make it much easier to use JavaScript on your website.
  + jQuery takes a lot of common tasks that require many lines of JavaScript code to accomplish, and wraps them into methods that you can call with a single line of code.
  + jQuery also simplifies a lot of the complicated things from JavaScript, like AJAX calls and DOM manipulation.
    - **Features of jQuery**
      * DOM Manipulation
      * Event Handling
      * AJAX Support
      * Animation and Effects
      * DOM Traversal and Manipulation
      * Cross-Browser Compatibility
      * Utility Functions
      * Extensibility



#### MYSQL

* + MySQL is an open-source relational database management system (RDBMS) that is widely used for storing and managing structured data.
  + It is one of the most popular databases in the world and is known for its reliability, scalability, and ease of use.
  + MySQL is a relational database management system.
  + MySQL is open-source.
  + MySQL is free.
  + MySQL is ideal for both small and large applications.
  + MySQL is very fast, reliable, scalable, and easy to use.
  + MySQL is cross-platform.
  + MySQL is compliant with the ANSI SQL standard.
  + MySQL was first released in 1995.
  + MySQL is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation.

##### Features of MYSQL

* + - * Relational Database
      * Data Integrity
      * Scalability and Performance
      * Replication and High Availability
      * Security
      * Stored Procedures and Triggers
      * Compatibility
      * Community and Support



#### DATA DICTIONARY

* + - A data dictionary, also known as a metadata repository, is a centralized repository that stores and organizes metadata about the data elements, structures, and relationships within a database or information system. It provides a comprehensive description of the data assets and their characteristics, helping users understand and interpret the data stored in a database.
    - **Data Dictionary** can be defined as a collection of information on all data elements or contents of databases such as data types, and text descriptions of the system. It makes it easier for users and analysts to use data as well as understand and have common knowledge about inputs, outputs, components of a database, and intermediate calculations.
    - Analysts use data dictionary for the following important reasons:
      * To manage the details in large system.
      * To locate errors and omissions in the system.
      * To document the features of the system.
      * To facilitate analysis of the details in order to evaluate the characteristics and determine where system chances should be made.



#### Temple registration Table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table Name** | **Booking\_user** |
| Database Name | tmp\_db |
| Description | This table is store information about temple registration. |
| Primary key | id |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data type** | **Size** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| id | Int | 10 | Primary key | It is store admin temple registration id |
| user\_name | Varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store user name |
| gmail | varchar | 30 | Not null | It is store user email id |
| password | Varchar | 20 | Not null | It is store password |
| profession | Varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store profession |
| about us | Varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store about us |
| image | varchar | 100 | Not null | It is store image |



* + 1. **Booking user Table:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table Name** | **Booking\_user** |
| Database Name | tmp\_db |
| Description | This table is store information about booking user. |
| Primary key | ref\_id |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data type** | **Size** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| ref\_id | Int | 11 | Primary key | It is store user reference id |
| amount | Int | 11 | Not null | It is store amount |
| total\_person | Int | 11 | Not null | It is store total person |
| book\_date | Varchar | 500 | Not null | It is store booking date |
| time | Varchar | 100 | Not null | It is store booking time |
| temple\_title | Varchar | 500 | Not null | It is store booking temple title |
| status | varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store booking user status |



#### Darshan booking Table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table Name** | **Darshan\_booking** |
| Database Name | tmp\_db |
| Description | This table is store information about darshan booking |
| Primary key | id |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data type** | **Size** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| id | Int | 11 | Primary key | It is store user darshan booking id |
| user\_name | varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store user name |
| temple\_name | varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store temple name |
| booking\_date | Varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store booking date |
| amount | int | 100 | Not null | It is store amount |
| ref\_id | Varchar | 50 | Foreign key | It is store user reference id |



* + 1. **Temple Table:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table Name** | **Darshan\_booking** |
| Database Name | tmp\_db |
| Description | This table is store information about darshan booking |
| Primary key | id |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data type** | **Size** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| id | Int | 10 | Primary key | It is store temple id |
| title\_of\_temple | varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store temple title |
| description | varchar | 90 | Not null | It is store temple description |
| post\_date | timestamp | - | Not null | It is store post date |
| update\_date | timestamp | - | Not null | It is store update date |
| image | Varchar | 100 | Not null | It is store temple image |



#### Festival Table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table Name** | **Festival** |
| Database Name | tmp\_db |
| Description | This table is store information festivals. |
| Primary key | id |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data type** | **Size** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| id | Int | 10 | Primary key | It is store id |
| title\_of\_festival | Varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store festival title |
| description | varchar | 100 | Not null | It is store temple description |
| post\_date | Varchar | - | Not null | It is store post date |
| update\_date | Timestamp | - | Not null | It is store updating date |
| temple\_title | timestamp | 200 | Not null | It is store temple title |
| image | varchar | 100 | Not null | It is store festival image |

* + 1. **Gallery Table:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table Name** | **gallery** |
| Database Name | tmp\_db |
| Description | This table is store information temple name and images. |
| Primary key | id |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data type** | **Size** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| id | Int | 100 | Primary key | It is store id |
| title | Varchar | 100 | Not null | It is store temple title |
| img | varchar | 100 | Not null | It is store temple image |



#### Reports Table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table Name** | **reports** |
| Database Name | tmp\_db |
| Description | This table is store reports. |
| Primary key | id |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data type** | **Size** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| id | Int | 10 | Primary key | It is store id |
| type | Varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store type |
| title | varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store title |
| file | Varchar | 90 | Not null | It is store reports file |
| date | varchar | 20 | Not null | It is store date |

* + 1. **Services Table:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table Name** | **services** |
| Database Name | tmp\_db |
| Description | This table is store services information. |
| Primary key | id |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data type** | **Size** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| id | Int | 100 | Primary key | It is store id |
| title | Varchar | 500 | Not null | It is store title |
| img | varchar | 500 | Not null | It is store image |
| description | Varchar | 500 | Not null | It is store description |



#### View Donation Table :

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table Name** | **View\_donation** |
| Database Name | tmp\_db |
| Description | This table is view donation information. |
| Primary key | id |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data type** | **Size** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| id | Int | 100 | Primary key | It is store donation id |
| donation\_name | varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store donation name |
| description | Varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store donation description |
| photo | Varchar | 100 | Not null | It is store doner photo |
| doner\_amount | Int | 50 | Not null | It is store donation amount |
| doner\_post\_date | Timestamp | - | Not null | It is store doner post date |
| doner\_ref | Varchar | 20 | Not null | It is store doner reference |
| doner\_phone | Int | 50 | Not null | It is store doner phone number |
| doner\_gmail | varchar | 40 | Not null | It is store doner gmail |
| proof\_no | Varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store doner proof number |
| message | Varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store doner message |
| status | varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store doner status |



* + 1. **About Us Table:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table Name** | **about\_us** |
| Database Name | tmp\_db |
| Description | This table is about us information. |
| Primary key | id |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data type** | **Size** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| id | Int | 100 | Primary key | It is store about us id |
| title | varchar | 500 | Not null | It is store about us title |
| description | Varchar | 500 | Not null | It is store about us description |
| img | Varchar | 500 | Not null | It is store about us image |

#### Contact Us Table:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table Name** | **contact\_us** |
| Database Name | tmp\_db |
| Description | This table is information of user contact. |
| Primary key | id |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field Name** | **Data type** | **Size** | **Constraints** | **Description** |
| id | Int | 100 | Primary key | It is store contact us id |
| user\_name | varchar | 500 | Not null | It is store contact us name |
| gmail | Varchar | 500 | Not null | It is store contact us email |
| Subject | Varchar | 50 | Not null | It is store contact us subject |
| message | varchar | 500 | Not null | It is store contact us message |



* 1. **DATA FLOW DIAGRAM**
     + The DFD takes an input-process-output view of a system i.e. data objects flow into the software, are transformed by processing elements, and resultant data objects flow out of the software.
     + Data objects represented by labelled arrows and transformation are represented by rectangle.
     + DFD is presented in a hierarchical fashion i.e. the first data flow model represents the system as a whole.
     + Subsequent DFD refine the context diagram (level 0 DFD), providing increasing details with each subsequent level.
     + The DFD enables the software engineer to develop models of the information domain & functional domain at the same time.
     + As the DFD is refined into greater levels of details, the analyst performs an implicit functional decomposition of the system.
     + At the same time, the DFD refinement results in a corresponding refinement of the data as it moves through the processes that embody the applications.
     + A context-level DFD for the system the primary external entities produce information for use by the system and consume information generated by the system. The labelled arrow represents data objects or object hierarchy.
     + DFD does not have control flow and no loops or decision rules are present. Specific operations depending on the type of data can be explained by a flowchart.
     + It is a graphical tool, useful for communicating with users, managers and other personnel. it is useful for analyzing existing as well as proposed system.



##### Data Flow:

* + Data flows represent the movement of data between processes, data stores, and external entities.
  + They are depicted as arrows, indicating the direction of data movement.

##### Processes:

* + Processes represent activities or transformations that occur within the system. They are typically depicted as rectangles in a DFD diagram. Each process takes input data, performs some action, and produces output data.

##### External Entity:

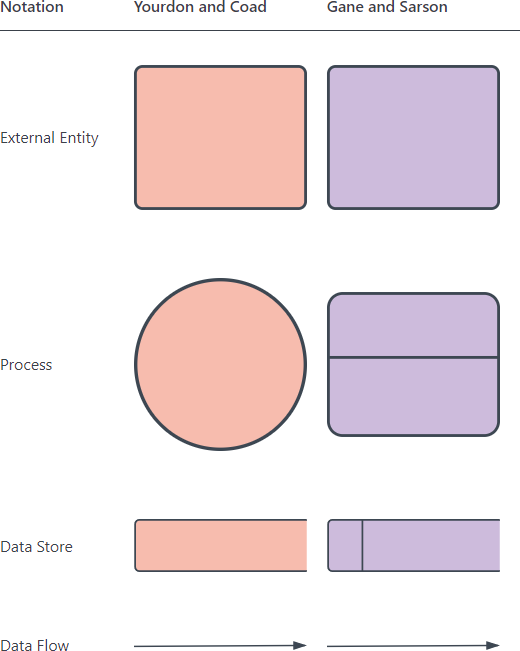
* + These are the entities, which interact with the system from outside its boundaries.

##### Data storage:

* + Data stores represent where data is stored within the system. They could be databases, files, or any other storage medium.
  + They are represented by two parallel lines.



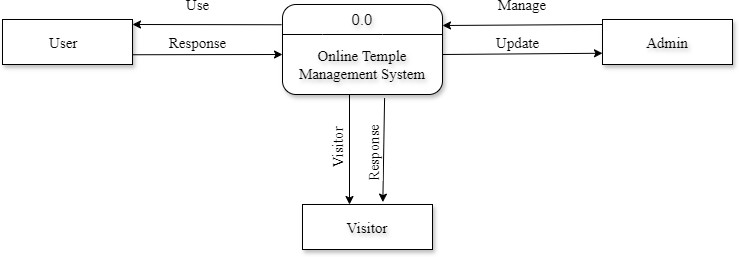






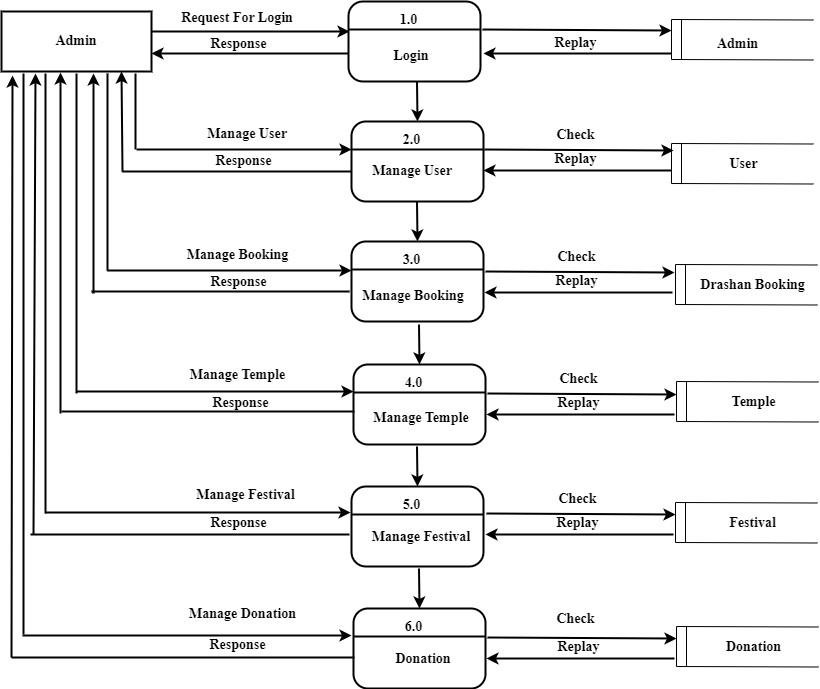
#### Context Level / 0 Level DFD:

* + A Context Level Diagram is a top level also known as zero (0) level data flow diagram.
  + It only contains one process node (process 0) that generalizes the function of the entire system in relationship to external entities.
  + In context diagram the entire system is treated as a single process and all its inputs, outputs, sinks and sources are identified and shown.



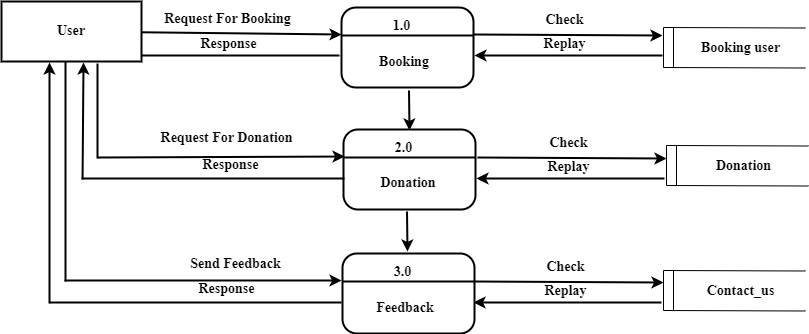


#### Frist Level Admin side DFD:



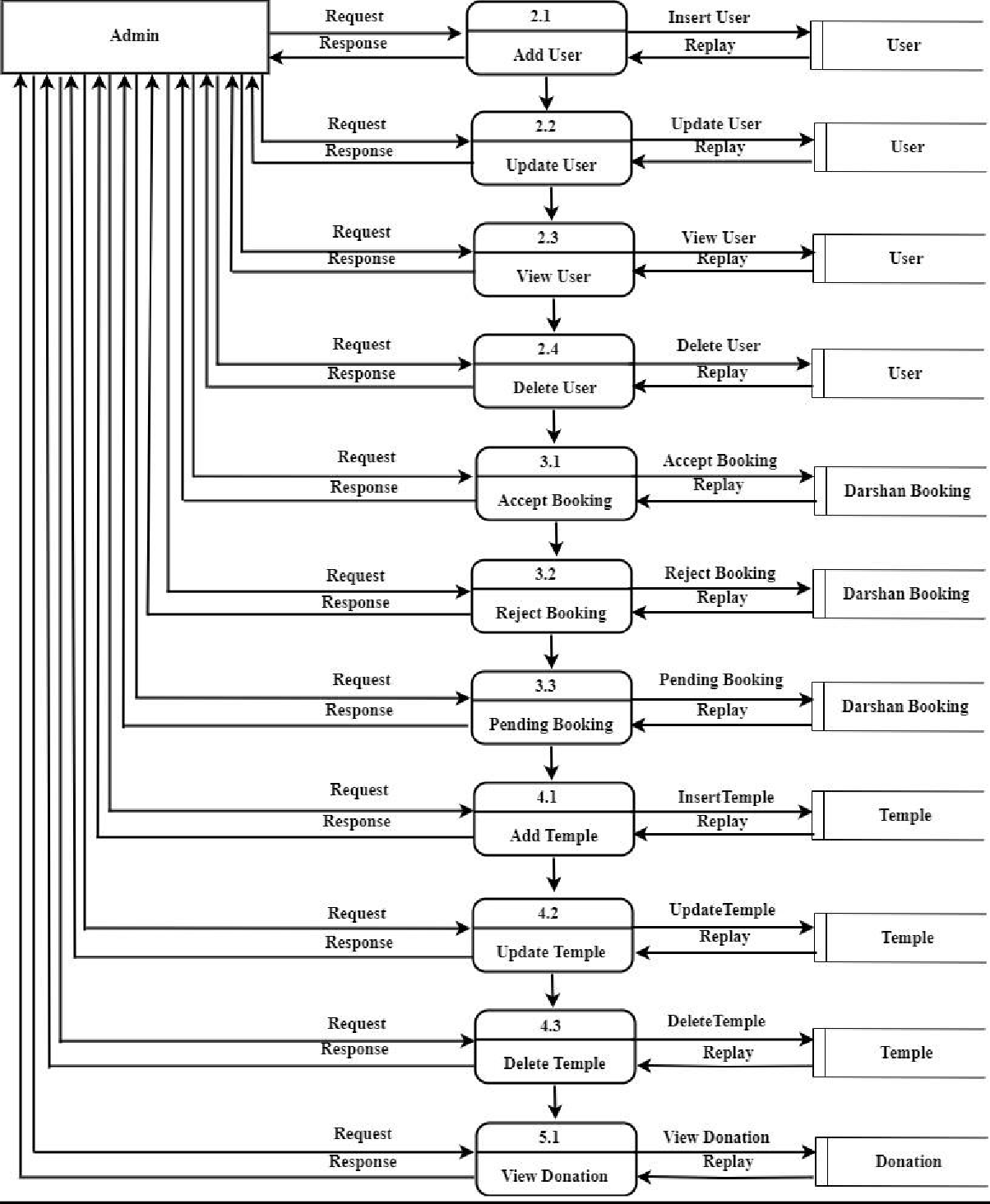


* **Frist Level User side DFD:**





#### Second Level Admin Side DFD:





* 1. **ER-DIAGRAM**
     + An Entity Relation (ER) Diagram is a specialized graphics that illustrates the interrelationship between entities in a database. ER diagrams often use symbols to represent 3 different types of information.
     + Boxes are commonly used to represent entities. Diamonds are normally used to represent relationships and ovals are used to represent attributes.
     + An Entity Relationship Model (ERM), in software engineering is an abstract and conceptual representation of data.
     + Entity Relationship modelling is a relational schema database modelling method, used to produce a type of conceptual schema or semantic data model of a system, often a relation database, and its requirements in a top-down fashion.
     + The Entity Relational Model is a model for identifying entities to be represented in the database and representation of how those entities are related.
     + The ER data model specifies enterprise schema that represents the overall logical structure of a database graphically.
     + The Entity Relationship Diagram explains the relationship among the entities present in the database.
     + ER models are used to model real-world objects like a person, a car, or a company and the relation between these real-world objects.
     + In short, the ER Diagram is the structural format of the database.

##### E-R diagram has three main components:

* Entity
* Relationships
* Attribute

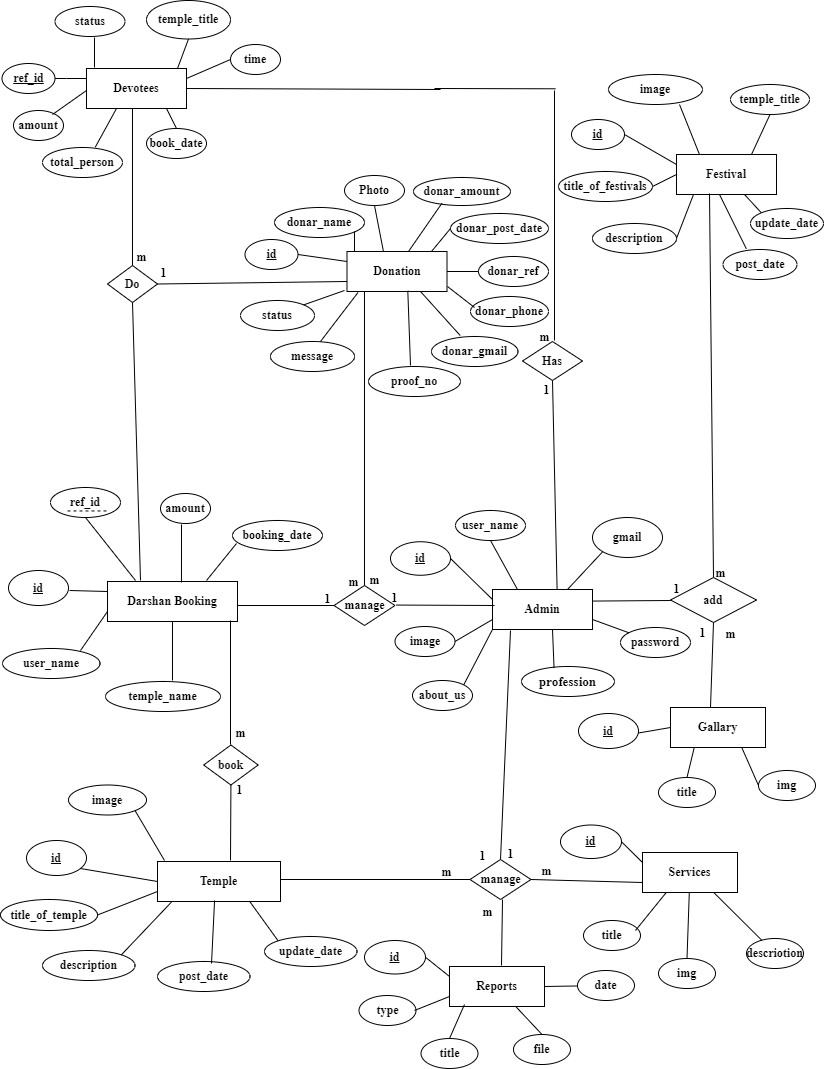


* **Entities:**
  + These are the objects or concepts about which data is stored. Entities are represented as rectangles in an E-R diagram. Each entity has attributes that describe the properties or characteristics of the entity.
* **Relationships:**
  + These describe how entities are related to each other. Relationships are represented as lines connecting the entities they associate. Relationships can have different

cardinalities, such as one-to-one, one-to-many, or many-to-many, which indicate the number of instances of one entity that can be associated with instances of another entity.

* **Attributes:**
  + These are the properties or characteristics of entities. Attributes are represented as ovals connected to the respective entities. They provide additional information about the entities they belong to. Attributes can be simple or composite (composed of multiple sub-attributes), single-valued or multi-valued, and stored or derived (calculated from other attributes).



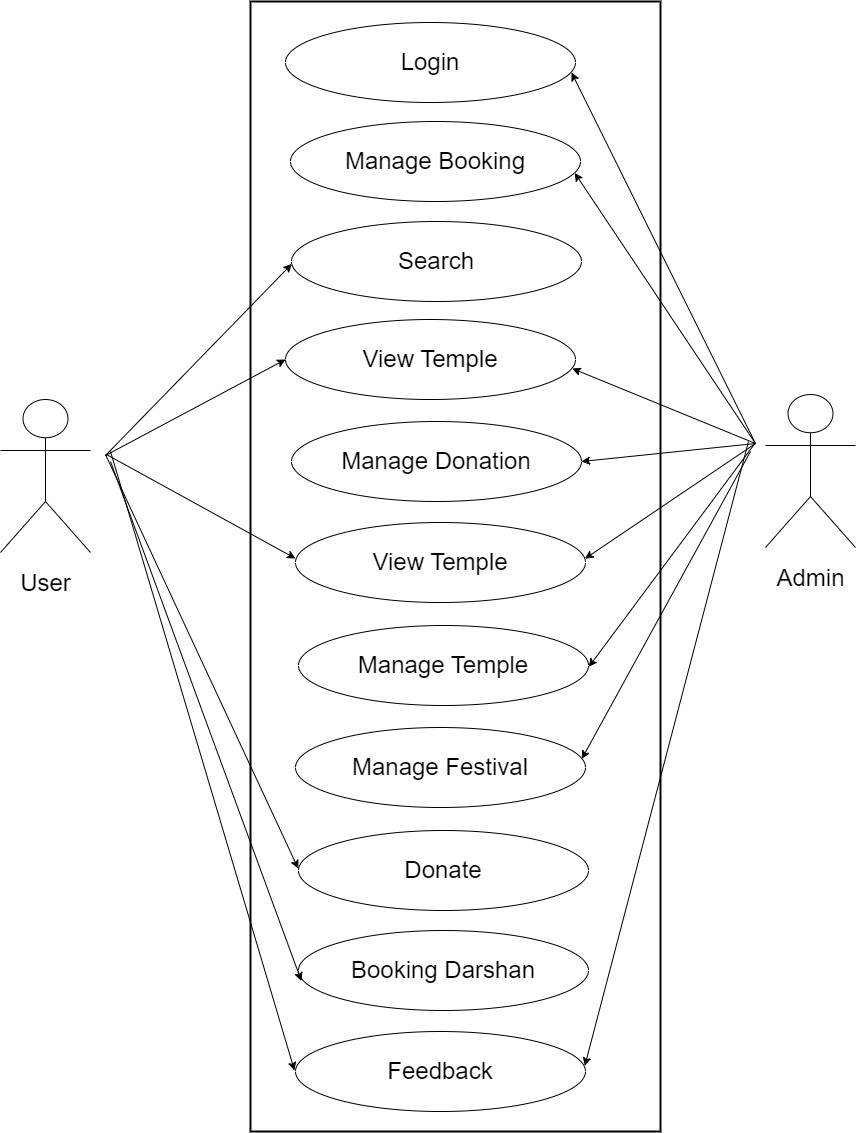




#### USE CASE DIAGRAM

* + - Use case diagrams model behaviour within a system and helps the developers understand of what the user require. The stick man represents what’s called an actor.
    - Use case diagram can be useful for getting an overall view of the system and clarifying who can do and more importantly what they can’t do.
    - Use case diagram consists of use cases and actors and shows the interaction between the use case and actors.
    - The purpose is to show the interactions between the use case and actor.
    - To represent the system requirements from user’s perspective.
    - An actor could be the end-user of the system or an external system.



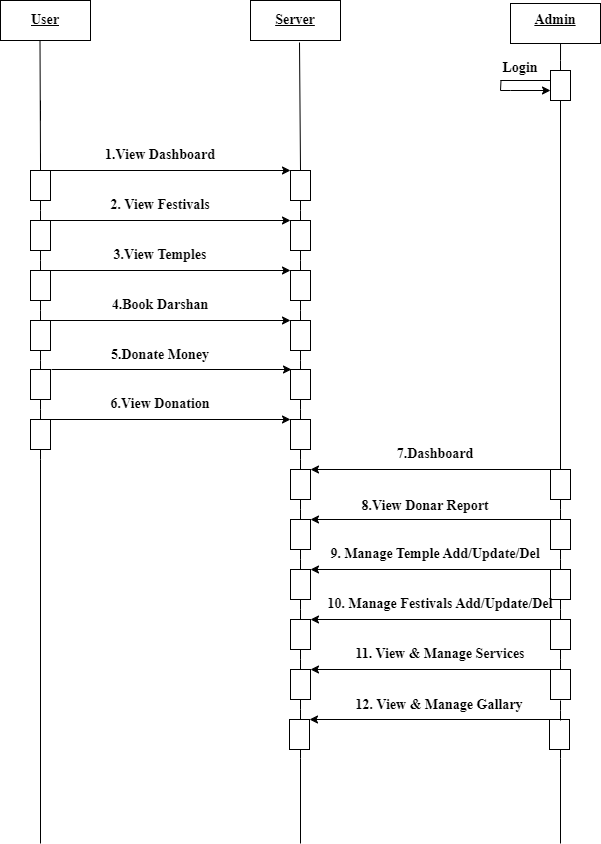




#### SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

* + - Sequence diagram is called INTERACTION DIAGRAMS.
    - An interaction diagram shows an interaction, consisting of set of objects and their relationship including the messages that may be dispatched among them.
    - A sequence diagram is an introduction that empathizes the time ordering of messages. Graphically a sequence diagram is a table that shows objects arranged along the X- axis and messages ordered in increasing time along the Y-axis.
    - A sequence diagram is a type of interaction diagram because it describes how—and in what order—a group of objects works together.
    - These diagrams are used by software developers and business professionals to understand requirements for a new system or to document an existing process.





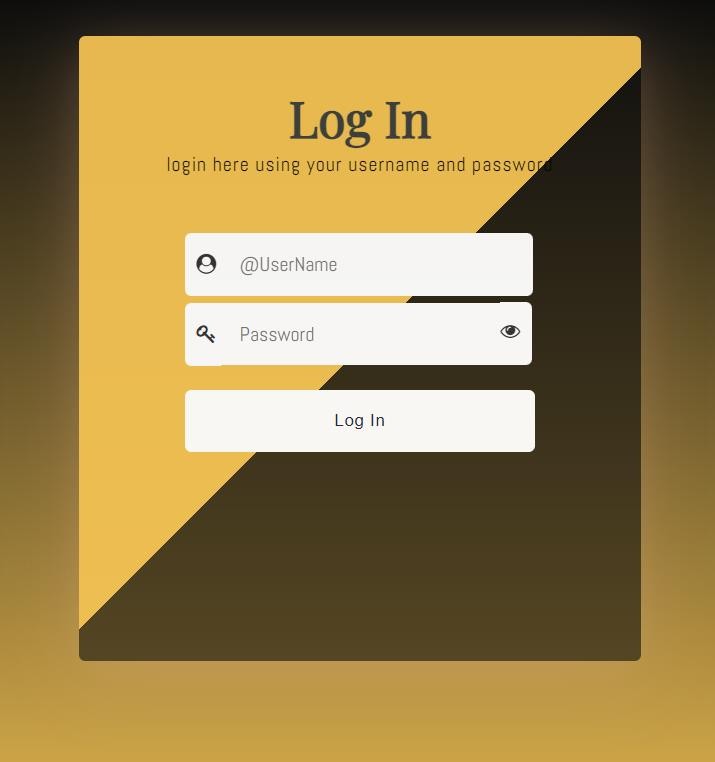


#### SYSTEM OUTPUT SCREEN

* + 1. **Admin Module**

#### Login Page

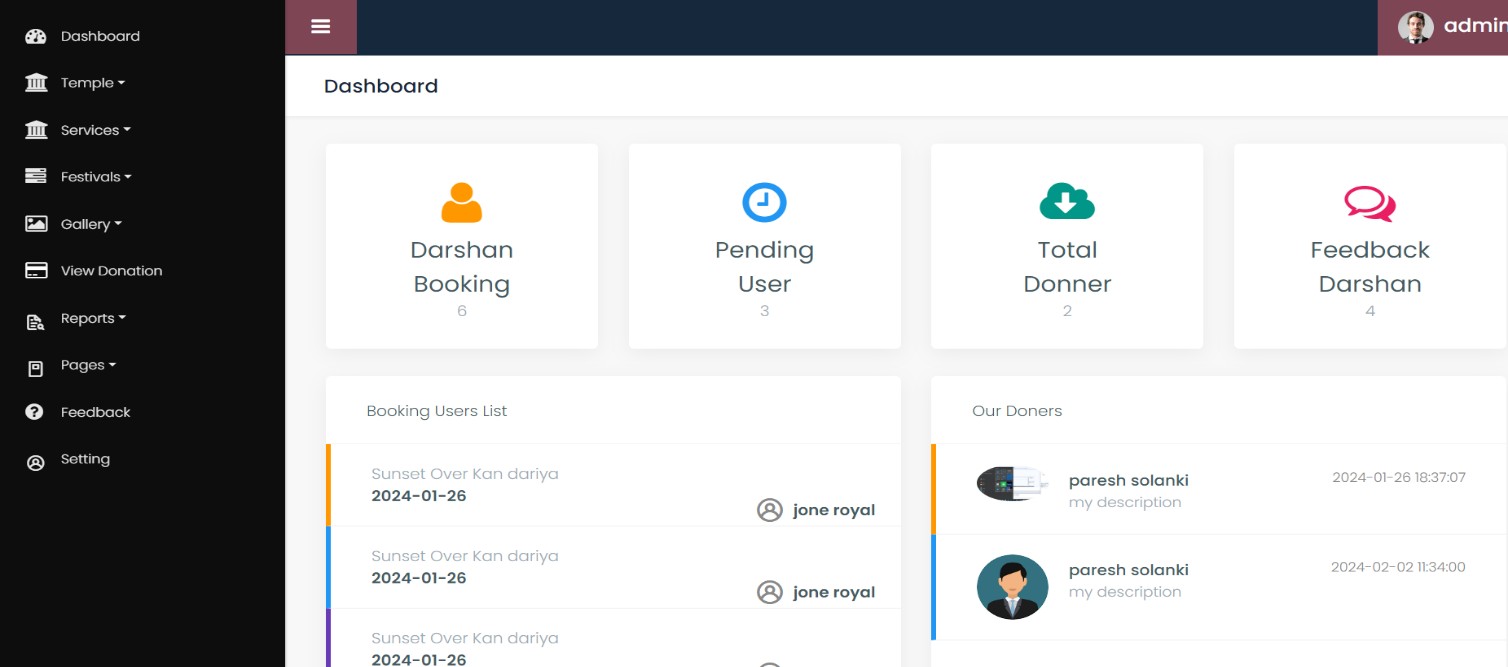
* + - * + This figure is show the admin login Page.





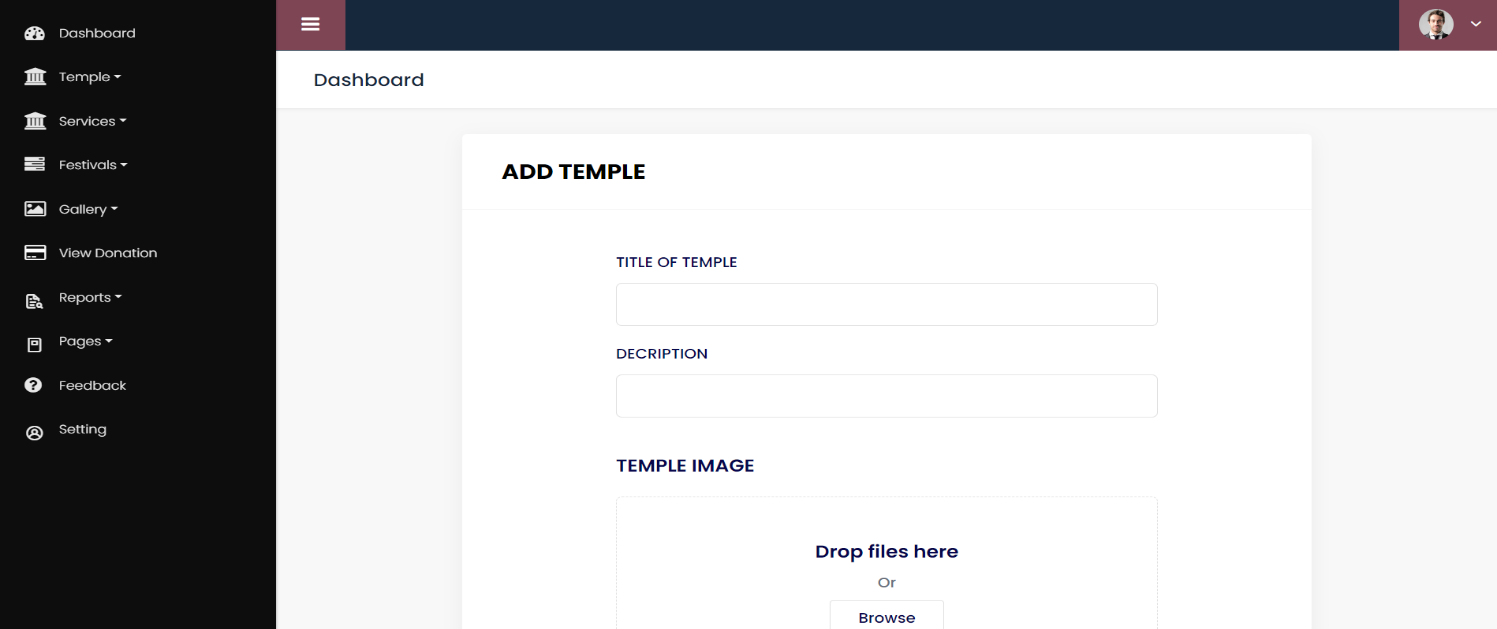
#### Dashboard

* + - * + This figure is shows the admin dashboard page.



#### Add Temple

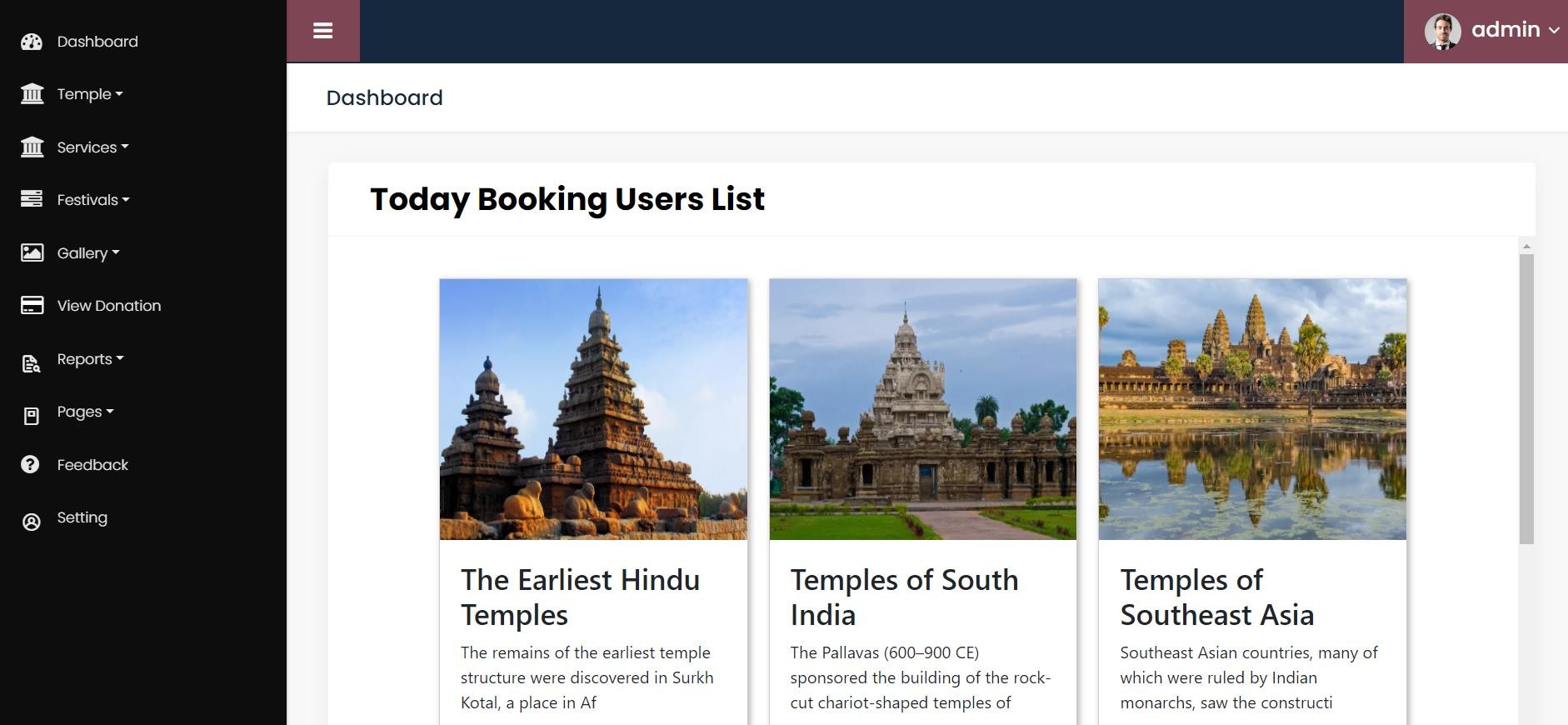
* + - * + This figure is shows the add temple. Admin add the temple in temple page.





#### Manage Temple

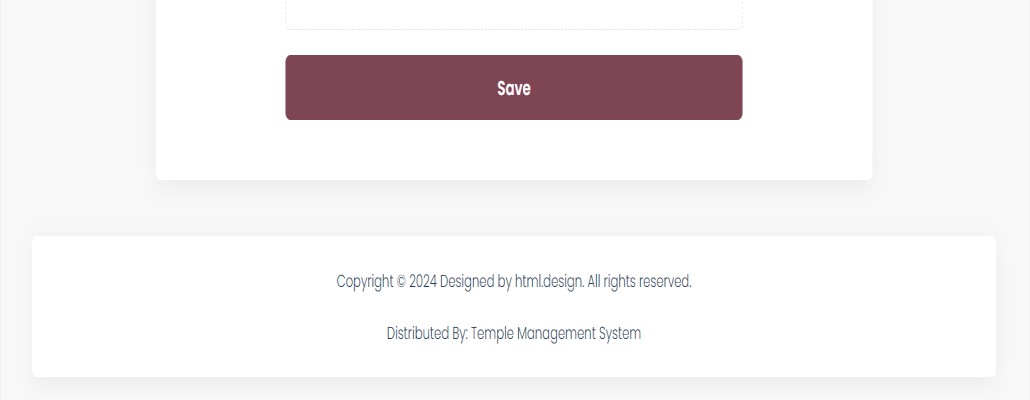
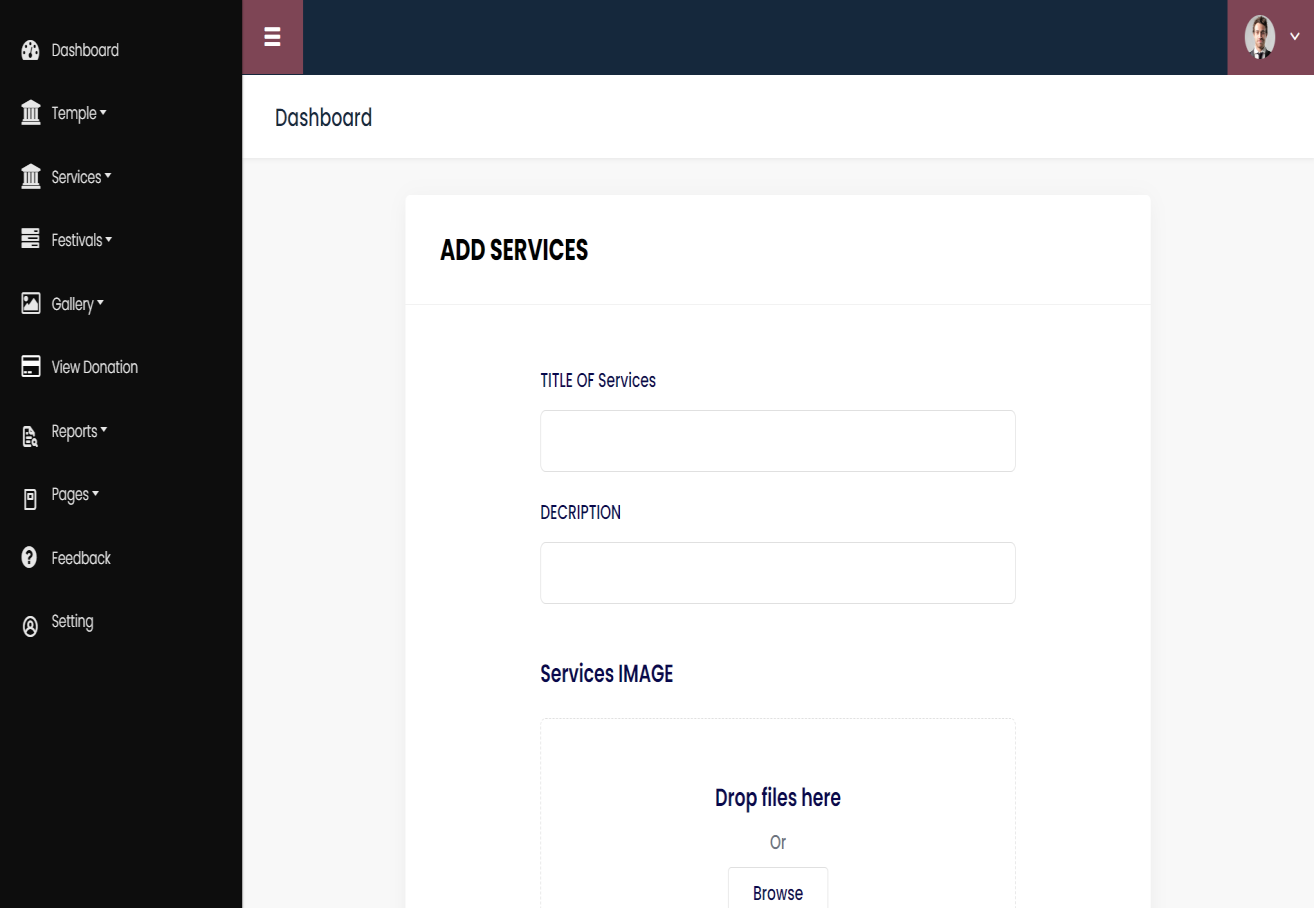
* + - * + This figure is shows the manage temple. Admin manage the temple are edit temple, delete temple.





#### Add Services

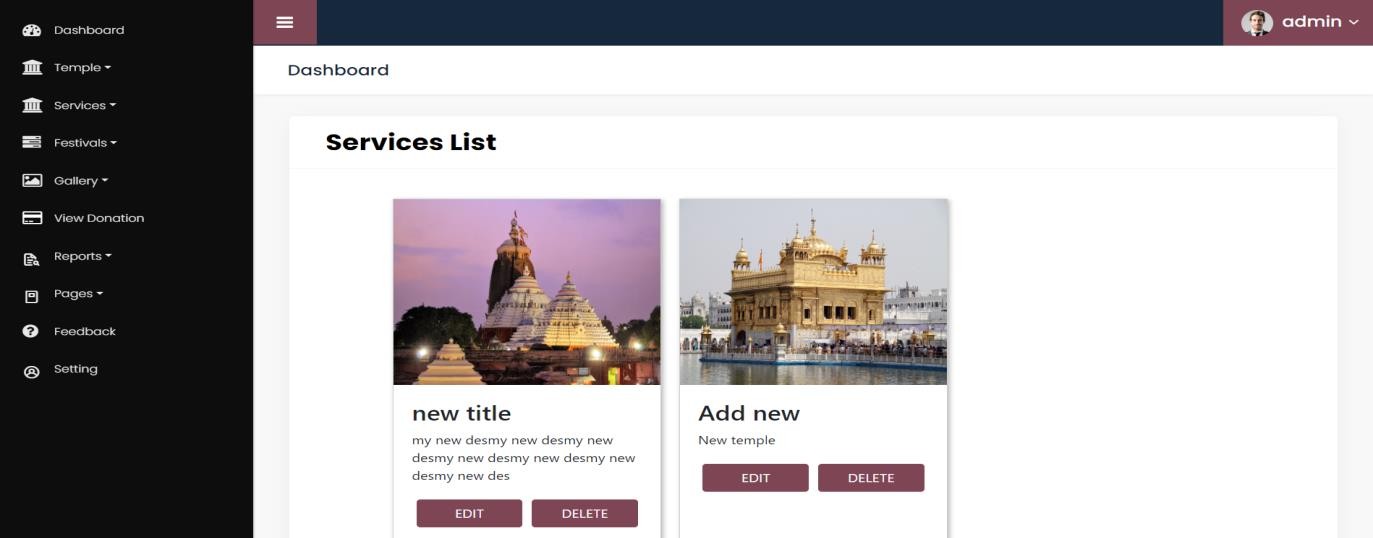
* + - * + This figure is shows the add services. Admin add in services page.





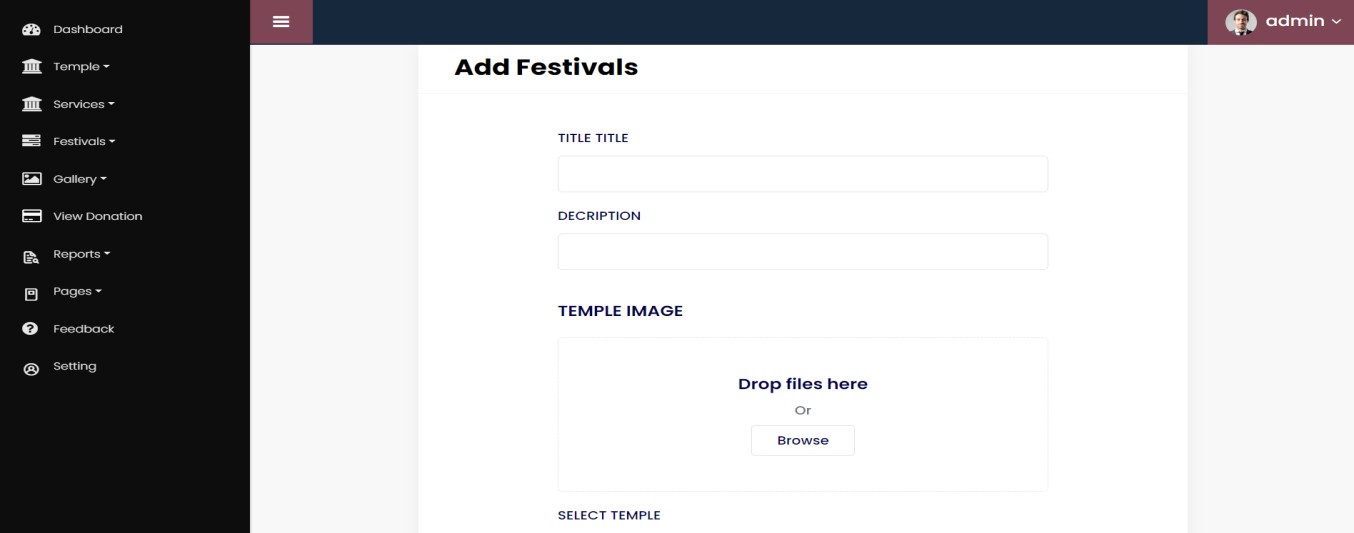
#### Manage service

* + - * + This figure is shows the manage service. Admin manage the service are edit service, delete service.



#### Add Festivals

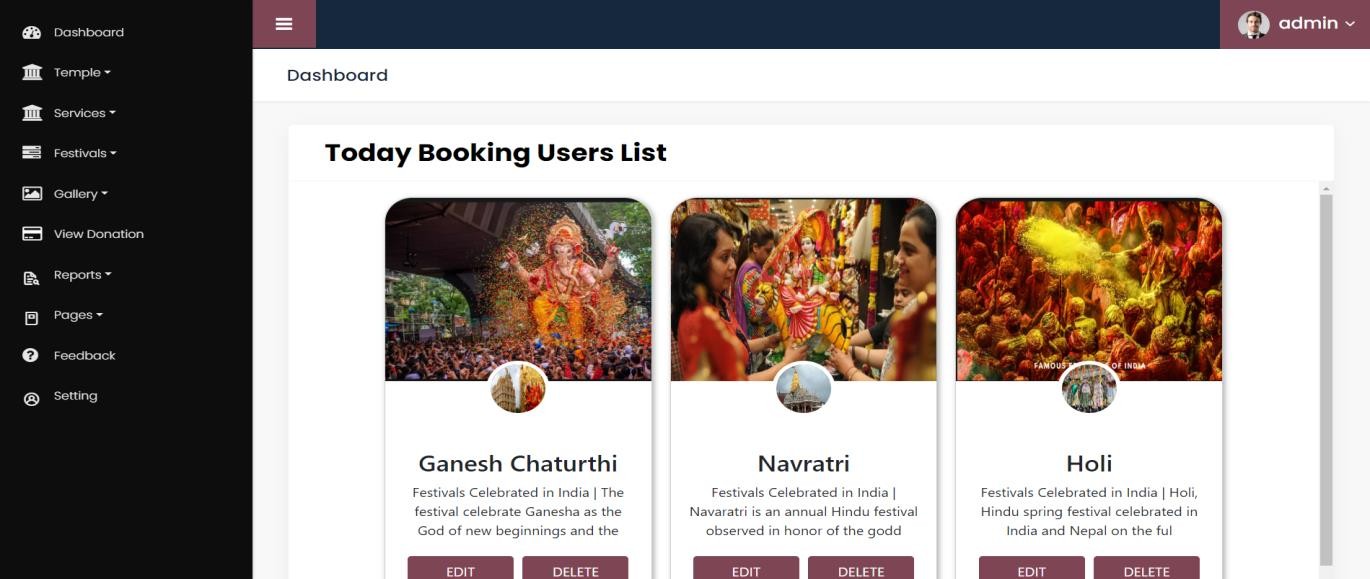
* + - * + This figure is shows the add festival. Admin add the festival in page.





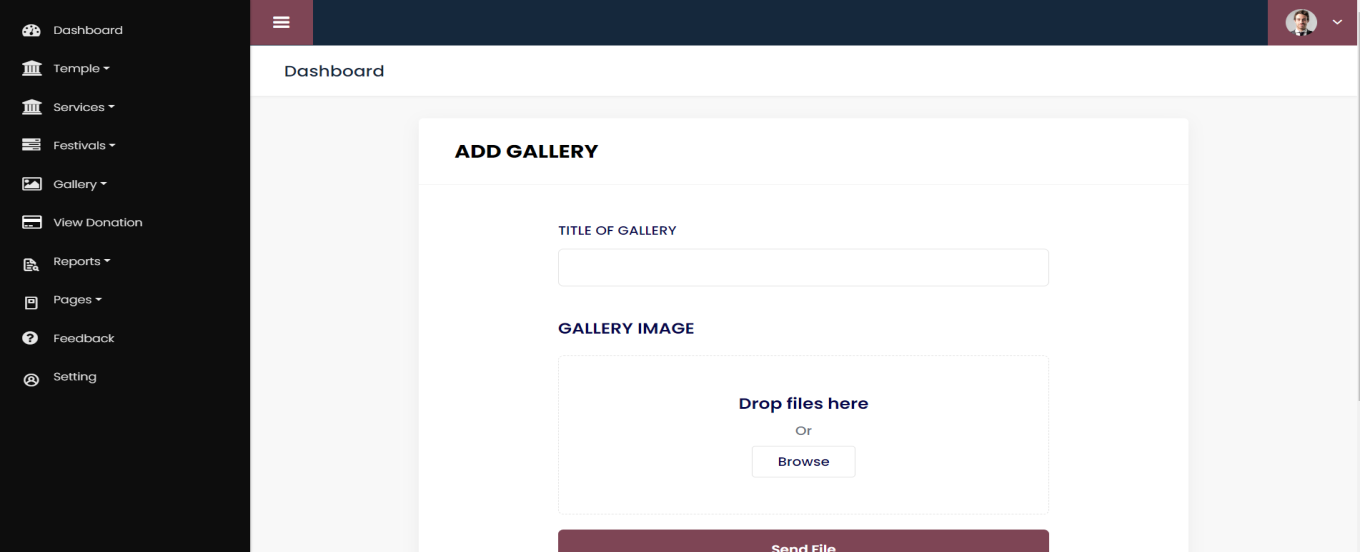
#### Manage Festivals

* + - * + This figure is shows the manage festivals. Admin manage the festivals are edit festival, delete festivals.



#### Add Gallery

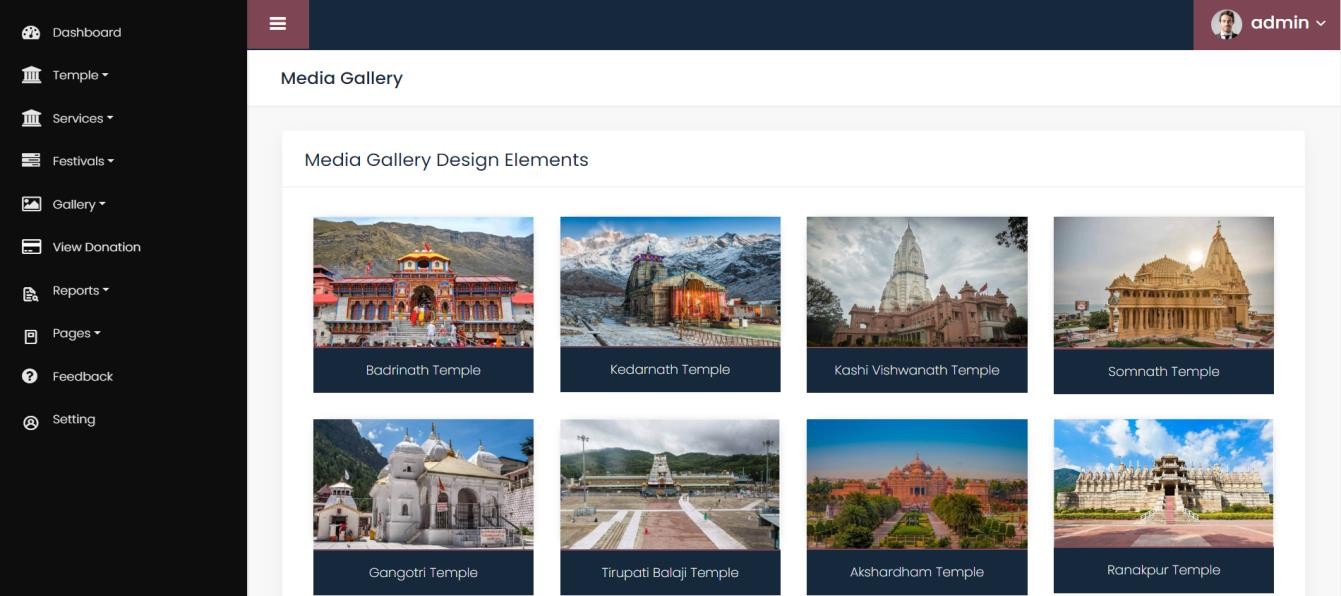
* + - * + This figure is shows the add gallery. Admin add the gallery in this page.





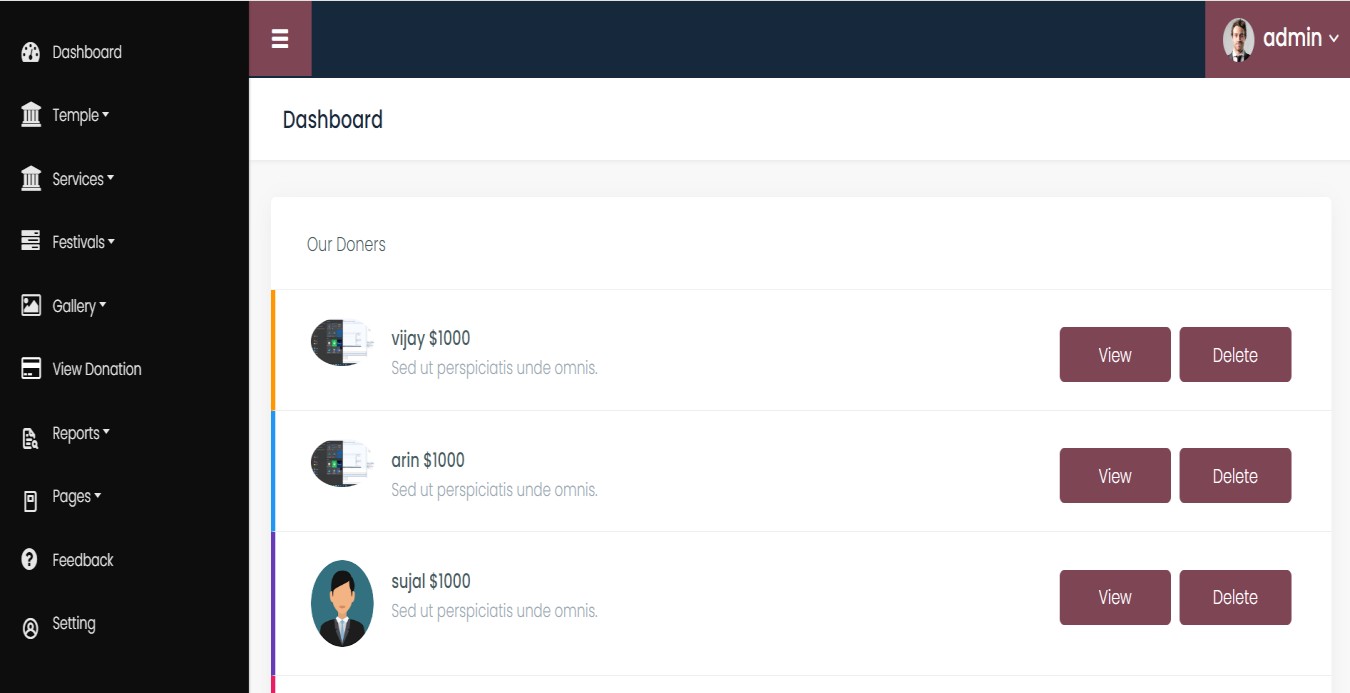
#### Manage Gallery

* + - * + This figure is shows the manage gallery. Admin manage the gallery are edit gallery, delete gallery.



#### View Donation

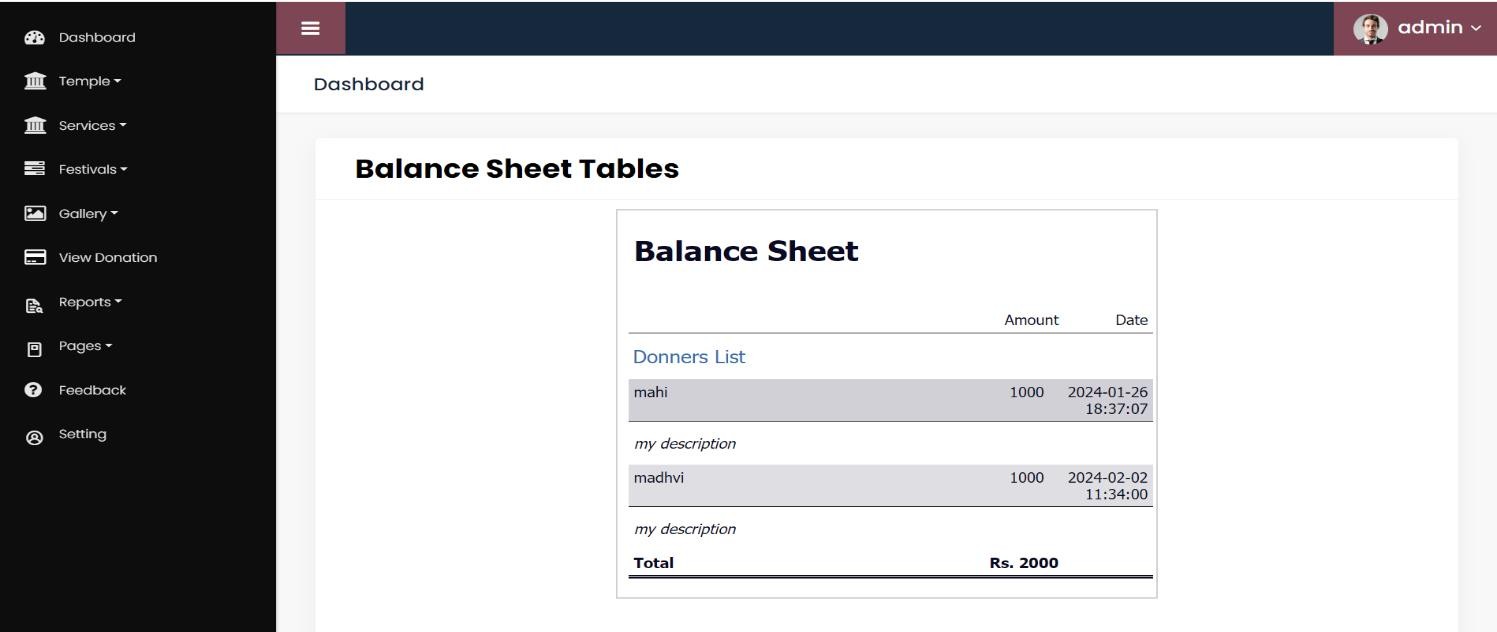
* + - * + This figure is shows the view donation page.





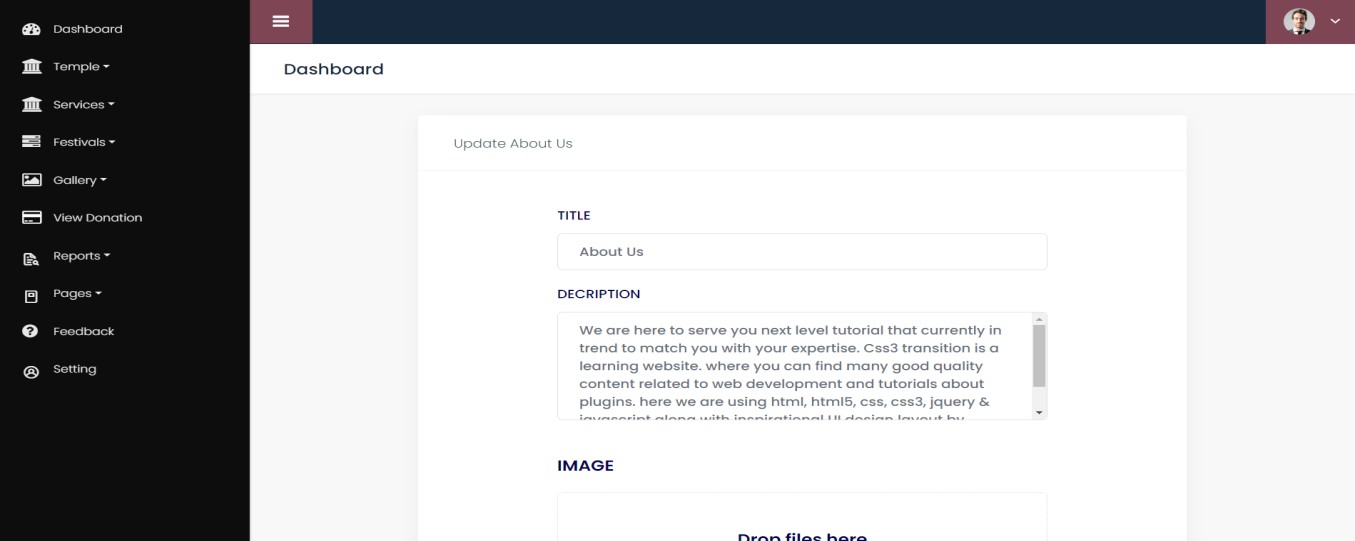
#### Doner Reports

* + - * + This figure is shows the doner reports page.



#### About Us

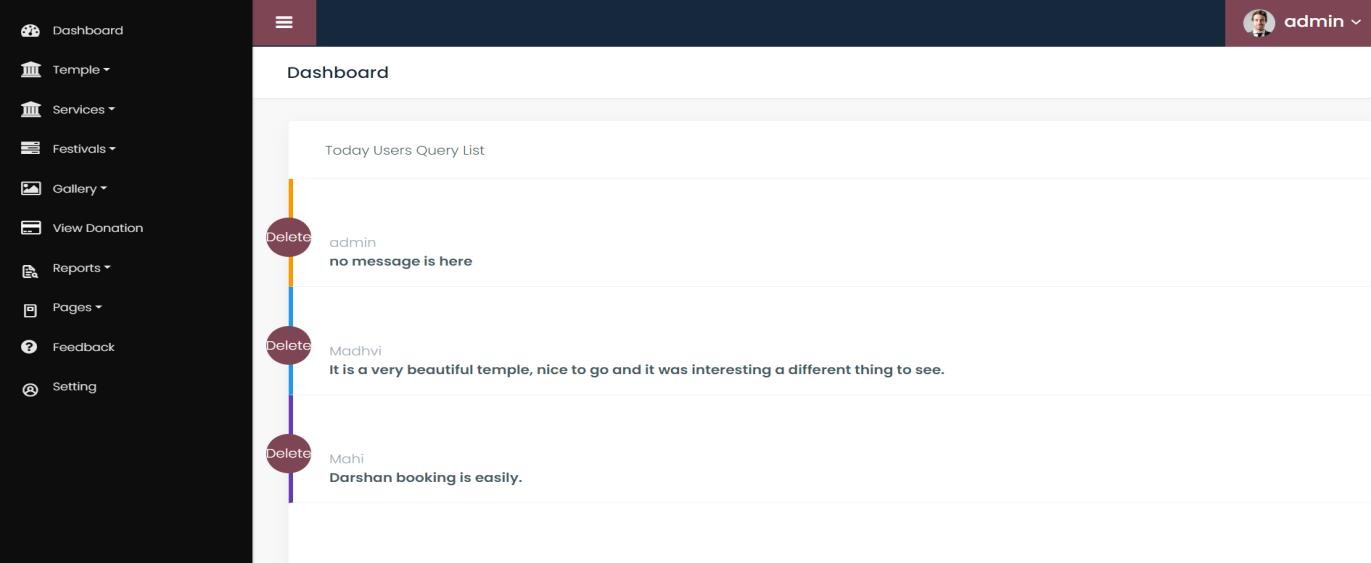
* + - * + This figure is shows the about us page.





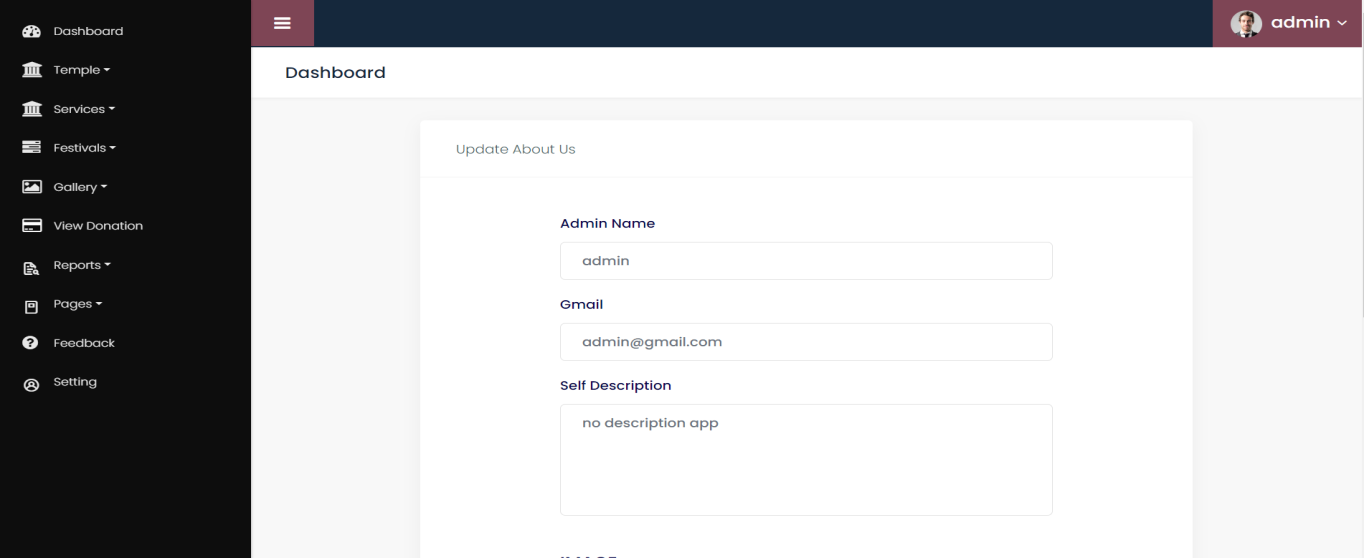
#### Feedback

* + - * + This figure is shows the feedback page.



#### Setting

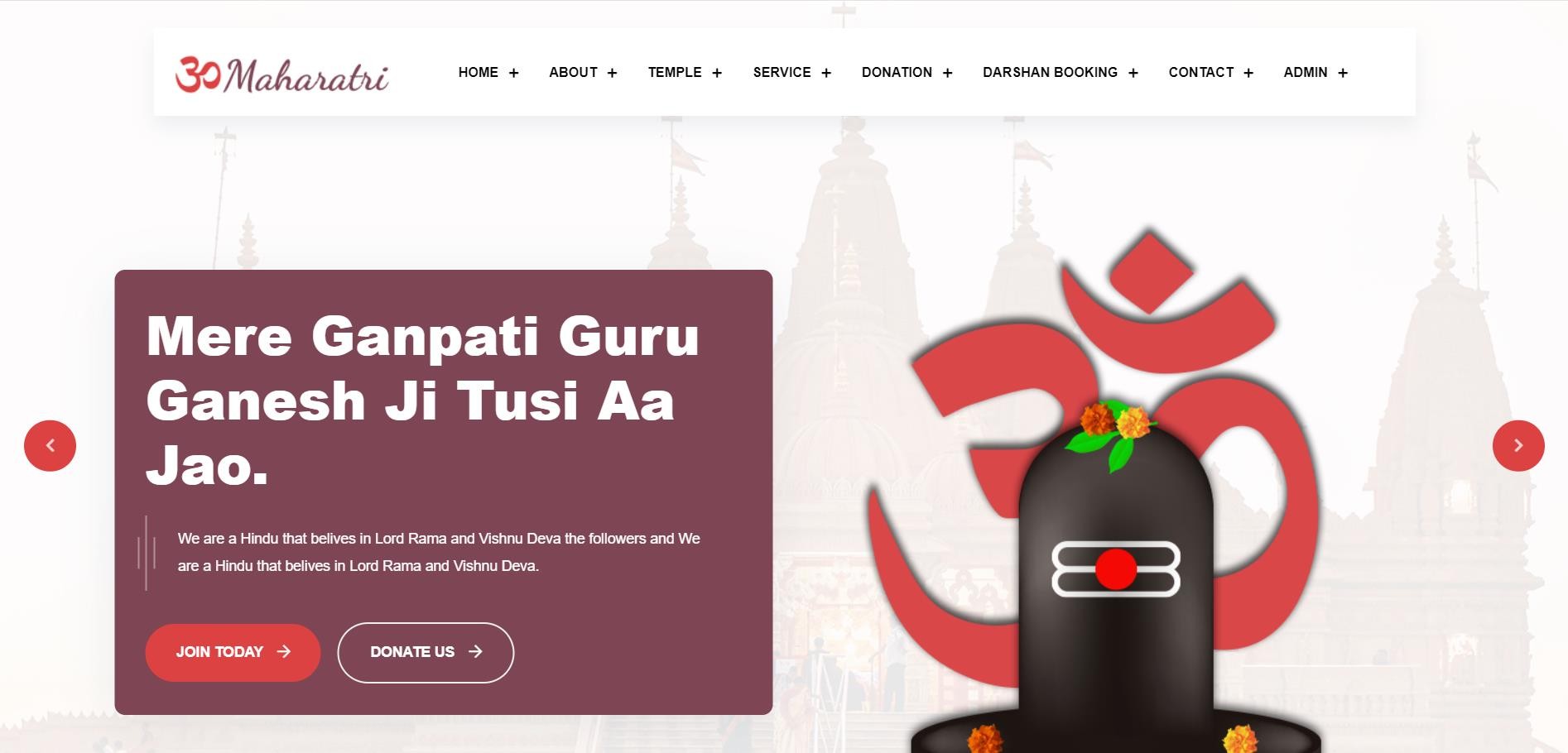
* + - * + This figure is shows the setting page.





#### User Module

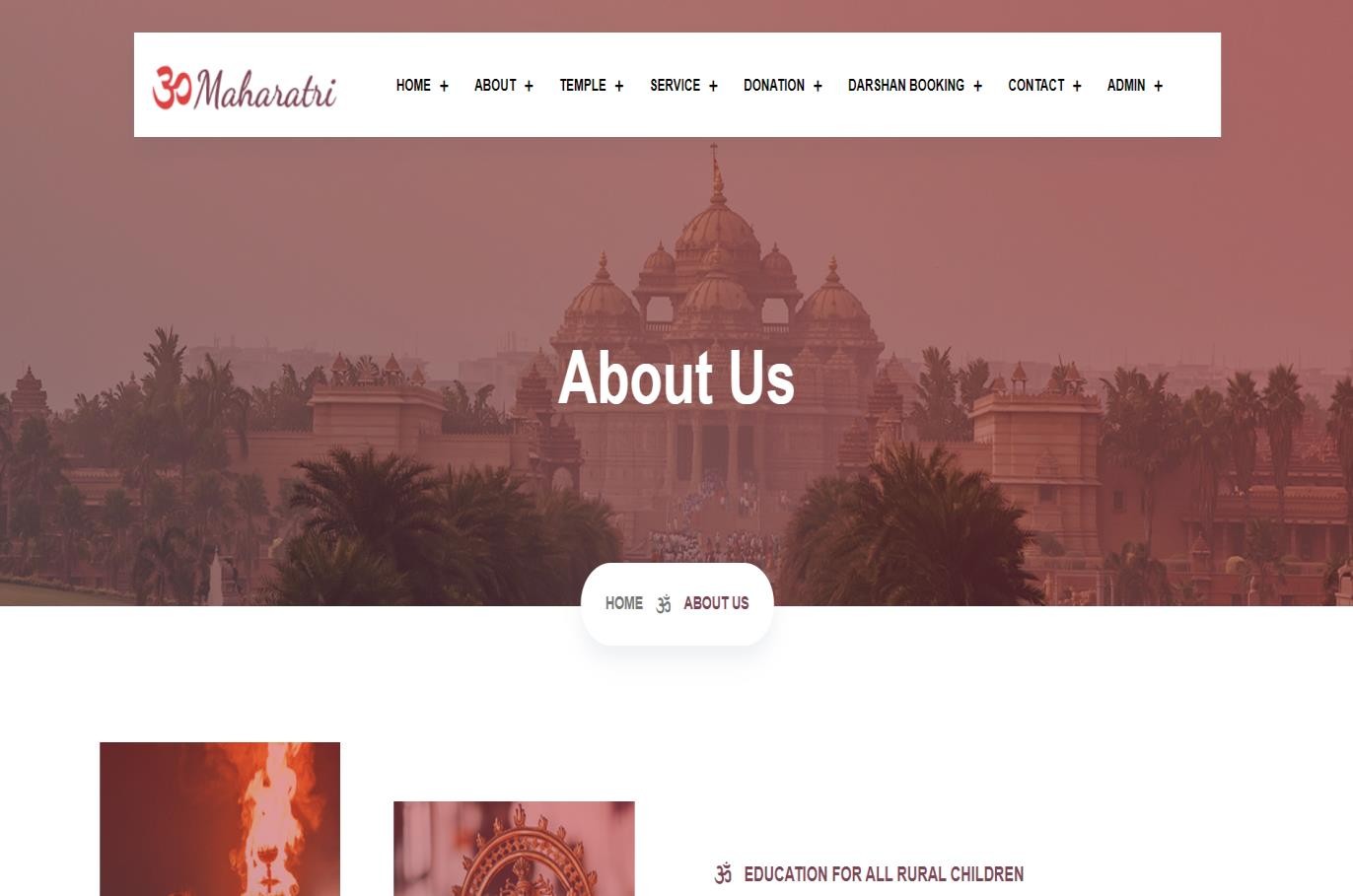
* + - * **Home Page**
        + This figure is shows all web pages like Home, About, Temple, service, Donation, Contact,etc.





#### About Page

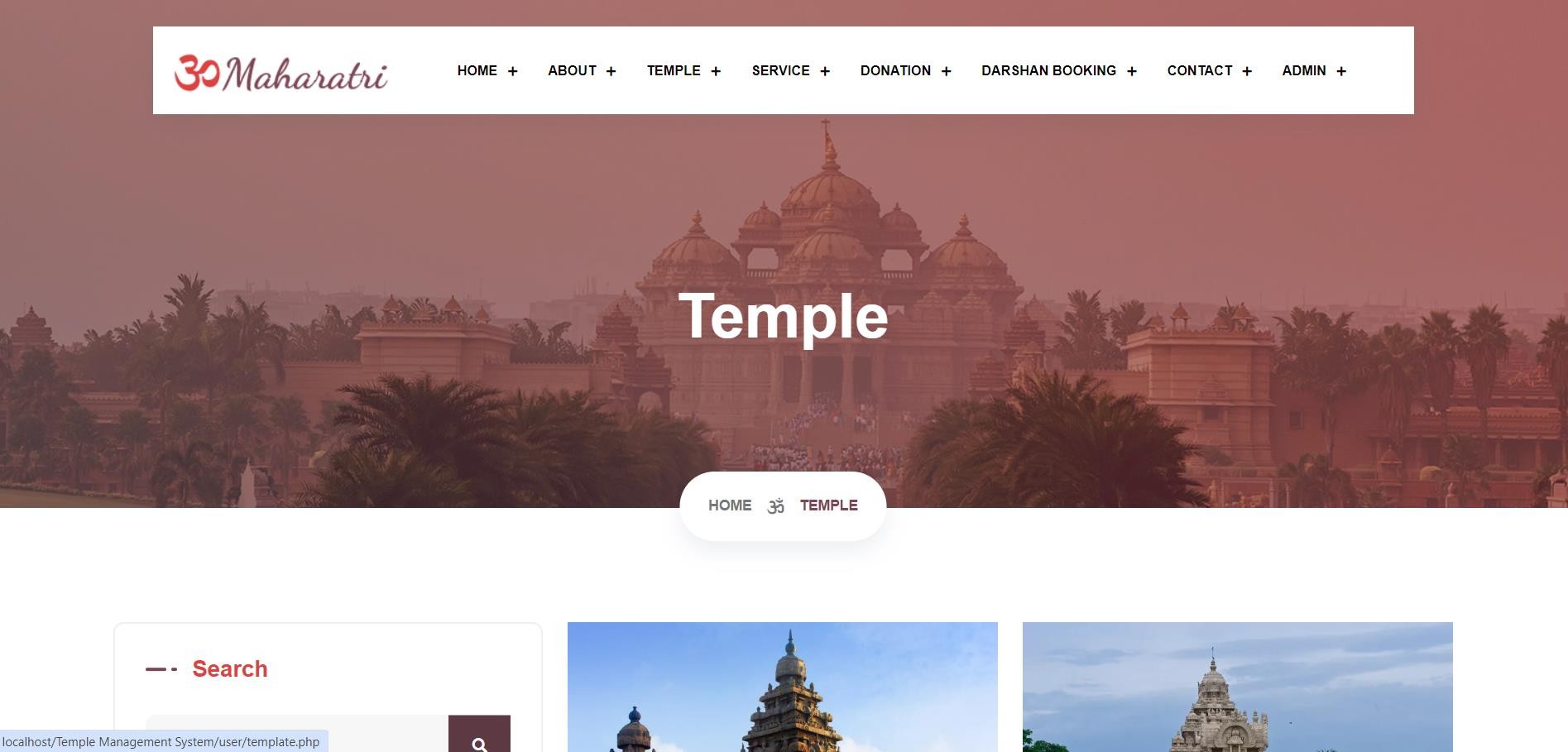
* + - * + This figure is shows the about page.





#### Temple Page

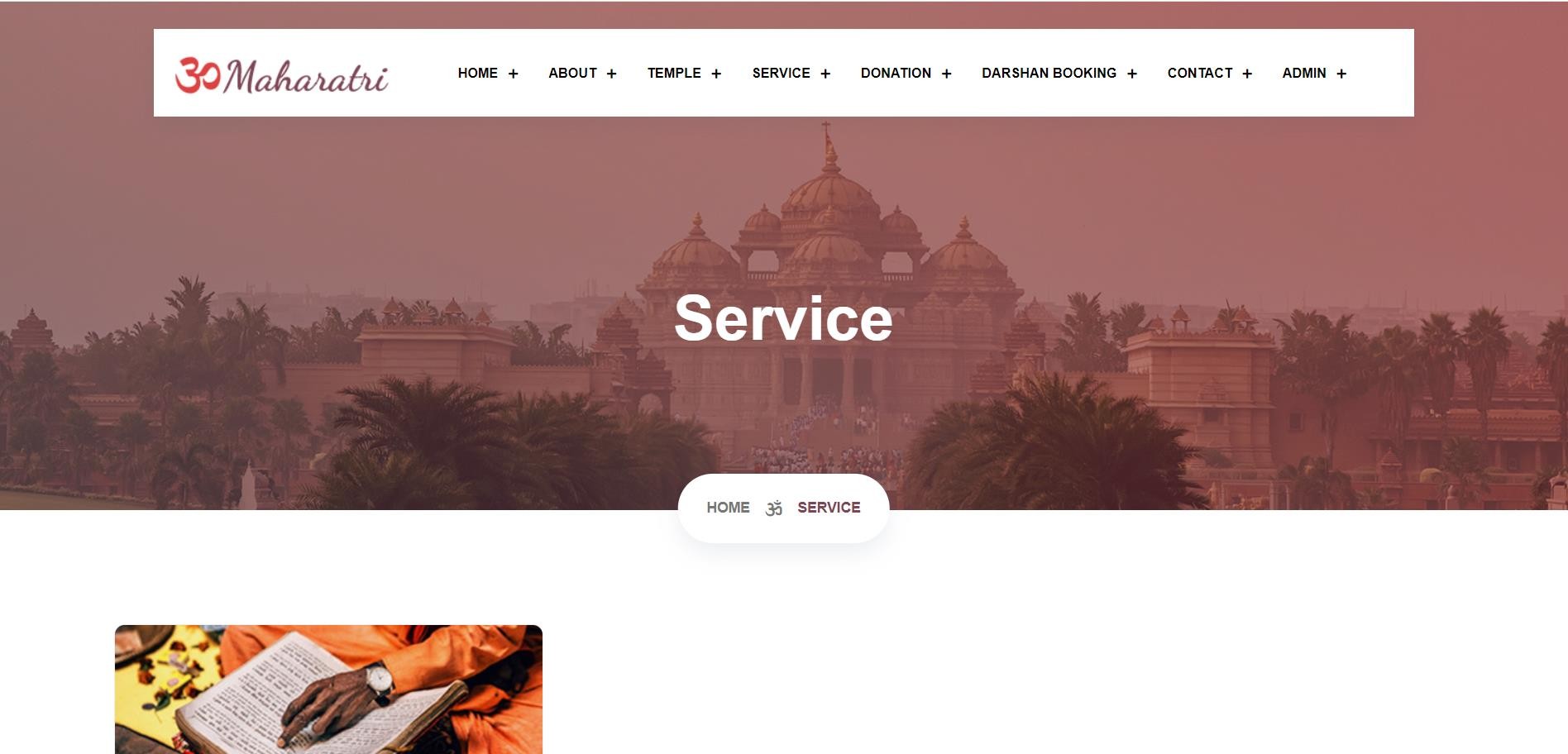
* + - * + This figure is template page. In this page are show in temple with different city.





#### Service Page

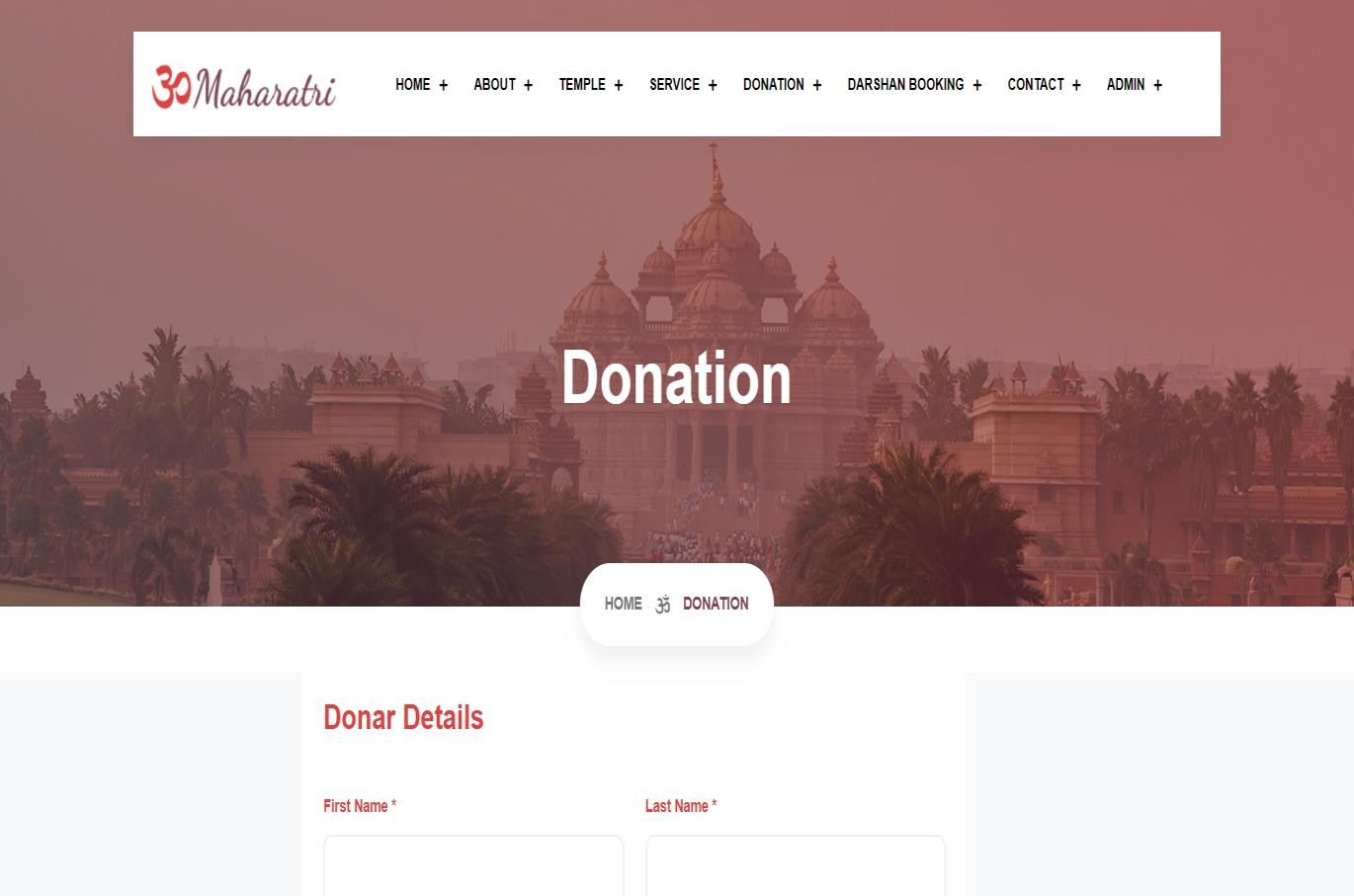
* + - * + This figure is service page.





#### Donation Page

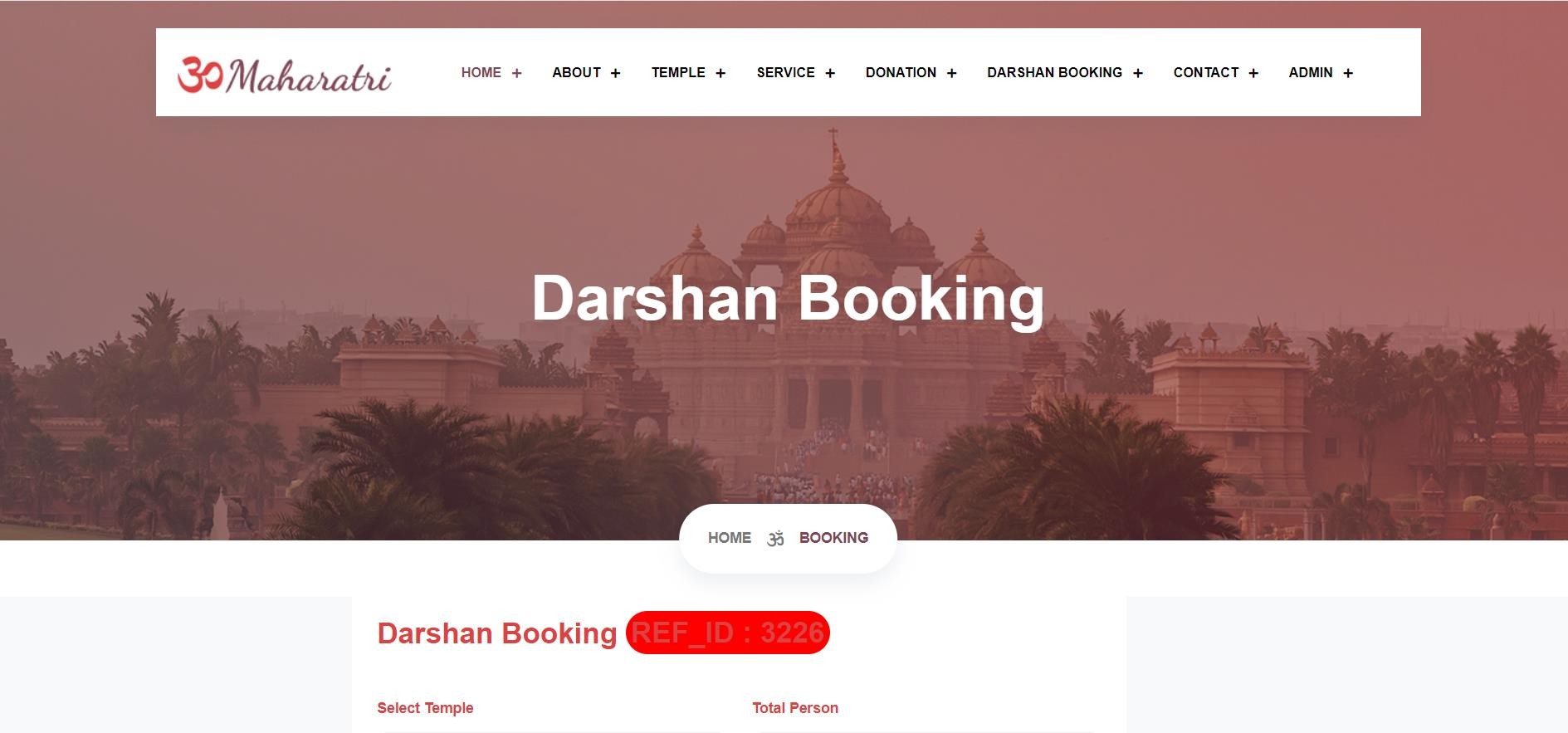
* + - * + This figure is donation page. Donation of the user in this page.





#### Darshan Booking page

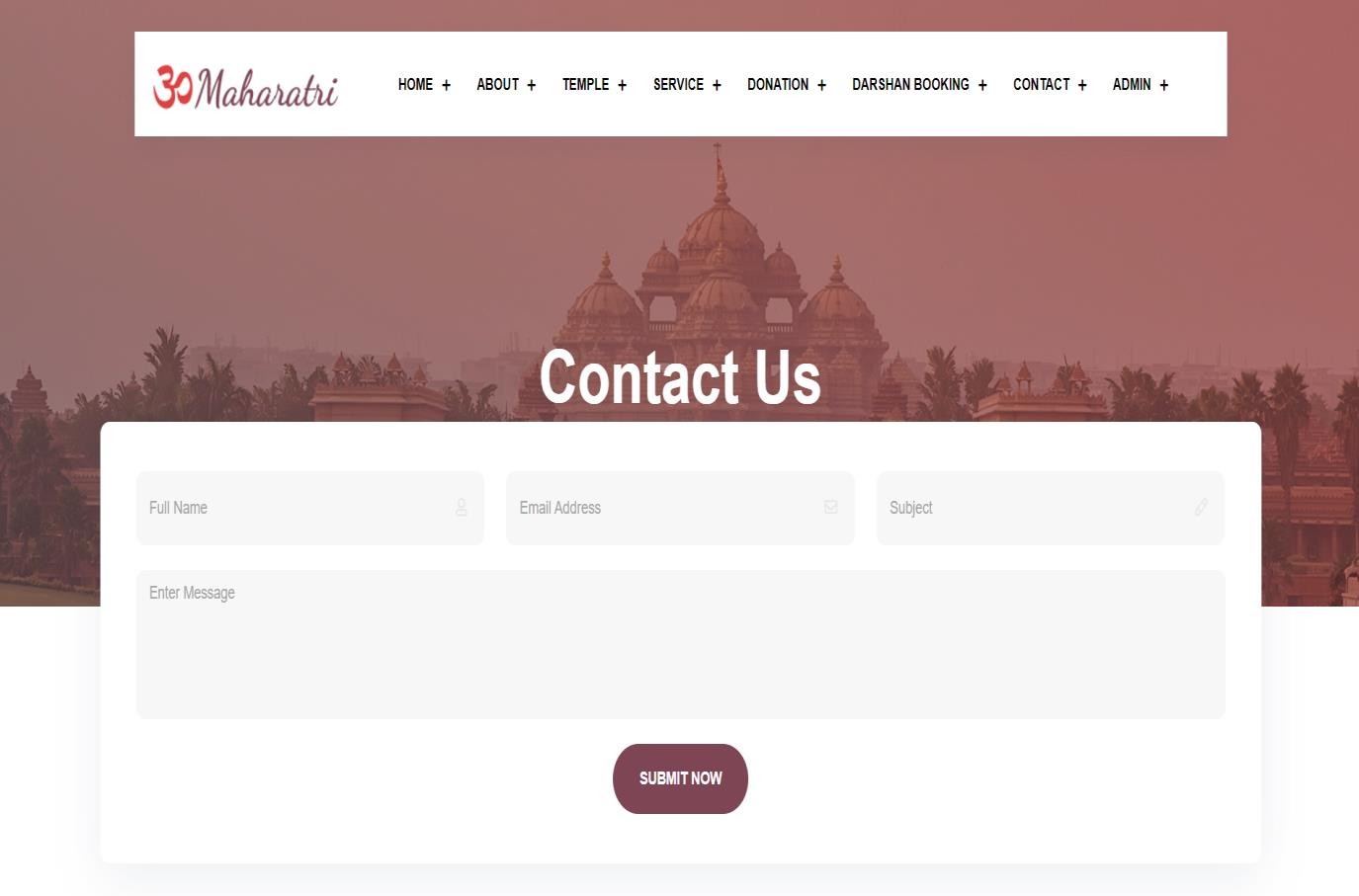
* + - * + This figure is darshan booking. In this page user booking the darshan.





#### Contact Page

* + - * + This figure is donation page. Donation of the user in this page.





# TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES



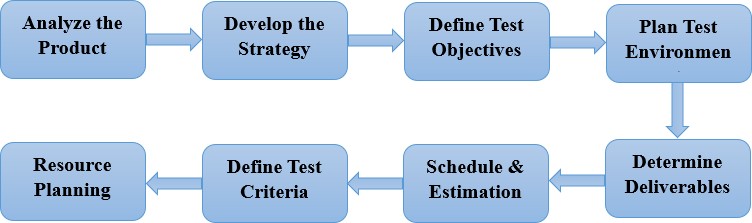
### TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES

#### Testing Approach

* + - **Introduction**
      * [Software Testing](https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/software-testing-basics/) is a method to assess the functionality of the software program. The process checks whether the actual software matches the expected requirements and ensures the software is bug-free.
      * The purpose of software testing is to identify the errors, faults, or missing requirements in contrast to actual requirements. It mainly aims at measuring the specification, functionality, and performance of a software program or application.

#### Test Plan

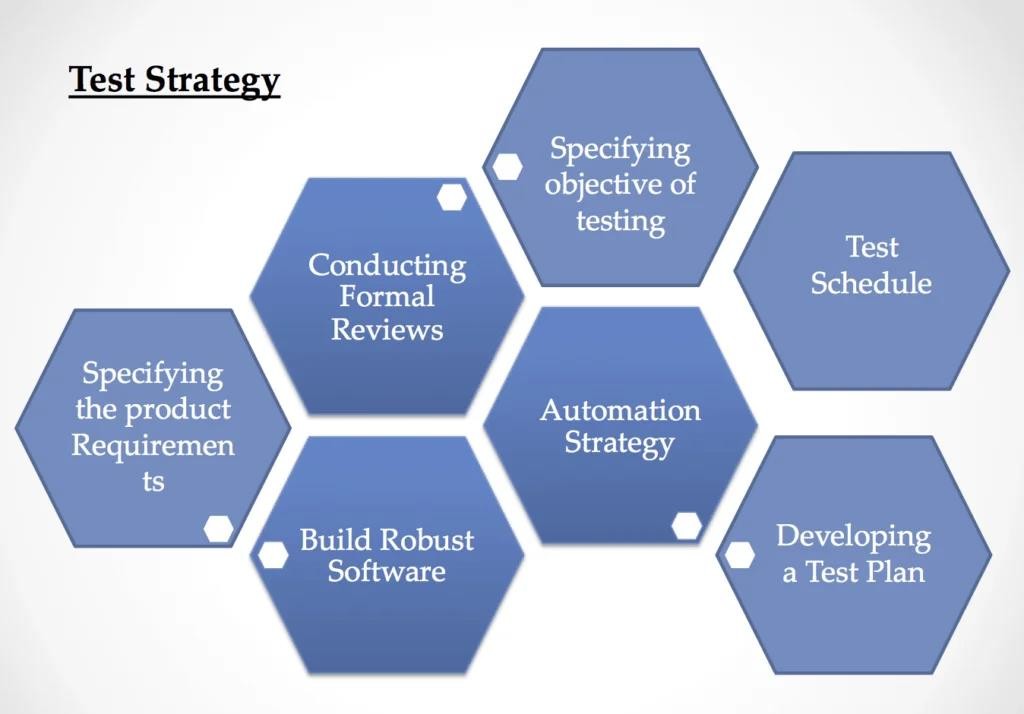
* + - * A test plan is detailed document that describes the test s trategy, objective, Schedule, estimation and deliverables and resources required for testing. Test plan helps us determine the effort needed to validate the quality of the application under test. The test plan serves as a blueprint to conduct Software testing activity as a defined process which is minutely monitored and controlled by the test manager.



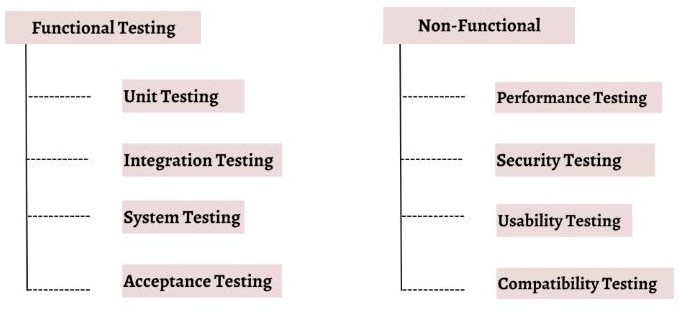


#### Software Testing strategies

* + - * A software or QA strategy is an outline describing the software development cycle testing approach. The strategies describe ways of mitigating product risks of stakeholders in the test level, the kind of testing to be performed and which entry and exit criteria would apply.
      * Software testing or Quality Assurance strategies describe how to mitigate product risks of stakeholders at the test level, which kinds of testing are to be done and which entry and exit criteria will apply. They’re made based on development design documents.

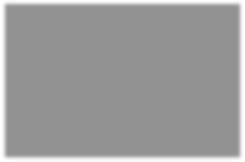






* **Functional Testing**
  + Functional testing verifies the features and functionalities behave as expected. The QA team can test the software’s individual functions & features and the software as a whole against the requirements and specifications.
  + Function testing is necessary to verify that the software performs its intended functions correctly and meets the expected outcomes.
  + Let’s take a look at the common types of functional testing types.

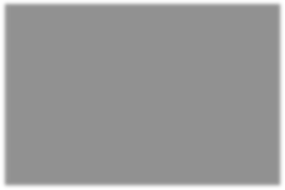
1. **Unit Testing**
   * Unit testing is a crucial part of the quality assurance testing process. This includes testing the individual software components or modules to ensure they function as intended.
   * Each unit of code is tested independently to identify any defects or errors. Developers usually perform this type of testing during the software development life cycle (SDLC) coding phase to identify and fix errors early in the development cycle.





#### Integration Testing

* + Integration testing verifies the group of software units or components as a whole to ensure that they work seamlessly together. It involves testing individual software modules as a combined entity to discover any errors that may occur due to their interaction.
  + Integration testing is generally performed after unit testing, followed by system testing. Also, it can be done at various levels, such as module level, system level, and across multiple systems.
  + Integration testing helps to detect and mitigate defects that may occur due to the incompatibility of different components.



1. **System Testing**
   * System testing detects and removes the errors in the entire software system as a whole. It evaluates software product end-to-end system specifications to ensure it meets the defined project requirements and specifications.
   * System testing validates fully integrated, complete software in a simulated environment of real-world scenarios.





1. **Acceptance Testing**
   * Acceptance testing validates the software against the software requirements and expectations of the end users. It involves testing the software in a real - world environment to ensure it fulfills the acceptance criteria defined by the stakeholders.



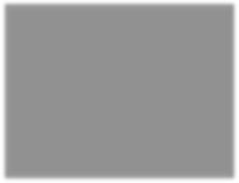
* **Non-Functional Testing**
  + It is performed to check the software functions correctly, performs optimally, and is secure, user-friendly, and compatible with different environments. Let’s take a closer look at some of the commonly used types of non-functional testing.
  + Non-functional testing verifies the performance, security, usability, and other non-functional aspects of the software application. This type of [mobile app](https://www.sparxitsolutions.com/mobile-app-testing.shtml) [testing](https://www.sparxitsolutions.com/mobile-app-testing.shtml) is needed to test software for its security, user-friendliness, scalability, and compatibility with different environments.
  + Overall, non-functional testing ensures the software performs its functions optimally as per the software testing guidelines.
  + Non-functional testing refers to the testing of a software application or system for its non-functional aspects, which are typically not related to specific behaviours or functions of the system but rather focus on attributes like performance, usability, reliability, scalability, security, and other quality characteristics.
  + Unlike functional testing, which verifies specific functions of the software, non- functional testing evaluates how well the system performs under various conditions and stresses.



1. **Performance Testing**
   * Performance testing evaluates the software’s response time, output, resource allocation, and other performance-related metrics to check its stability and responsiveness. A QA tester determines the speed, scalability, and reliability of software under different workloads.
   * This type of testing is helpful to test whether the software meets the desired performance standards under different conditions. It involves identifying performance issues in real-world scenarios to improve the stability and responsiveness of software.

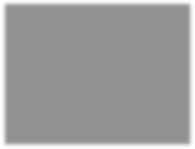


1. **Security Testing**
   * Security testing is necessary to detect the vulnerabilities and security loopholes in the software application, risking its security.
   * You can hire a reliable company offering [security penetration testing services](https://www.sparxitsolutions.com/security-testing-services.shtml) to test the software’s authentication, authorization, data encryption, and other security measures.
   * Security testing helps to identify and fix any security loopholes or vulnerabilities that may expose the software to malicious activities online. Ultimately, it safeguards your application against potential threats and data theft.

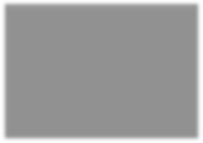




1. **Usability Testing**
   * Usability testing evaluates the user interface design, accessibility, and user- friendliness of the software. It involves identifying and resolving any usability issues or challenges that may affect the user’s experience.
   * This type of testing is helpful in improving the software’s user experience by testing the software application’s user interface (UI) and user experience (UX).



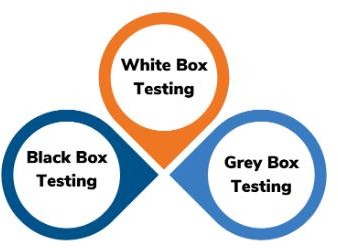
1. **Compatibility Testing**
   * In compatibility testing, the quality assurance testing team tests the software application’s compatibility with different hardware, software, and operating systems. It ensures your software offers seamless performance across different environments, including devices, browsers, and platforms.
   * This type of non-functional testing identifies and resolves any compatibility issues or errors that may affect the software’s performance and functionality. Hence, compatibility testing is useful to ensure that your software functions correctly across different platforms and environments.





#### Methods of Testing

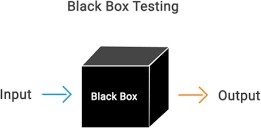
* + A test method is a method for a test in science or engineering, such as a physical test, chemical test, or statistical test.
  + It is a definitive procedure that produces a test result.
  + In order to ensure accurate and relevant test results, a test method should be "explicit, unambiguous, and experimentally feasible.", as well as effective and reproducible.
  + A test can be considered an observation or experiment that determines one or more characteristics of a given sample, product, process, or service.
  + The purpose of testing involves a prior determination of expected observation and a comparison of that expectation to what one actually observes. The results of testing can be qualitative (yes/no), quantitative (a measured value), or categorical and can be derived from personal observation or the output of a precision measuring instrument.
  + Usually the test result is the dependent variable, the measured response based on the particular conditions of the test or the level of the independent variable. Some tests, however, may involve changing the independent variable to determine the level at which a certain response occurs: in this case, the test result is the independent variable.





#### Black Box Testing

* + Black box testing, also known as functional testing, is a software testing technique where the internal workings or implementation details of the software are not known to the tester. Instead, testers focus on validating the functionality of the software based solely on its specifications, requirements, and expected behaviour. This approach treats the software as a "black box," where inputs are provided, and outputs are observed without knowledge of the internal code structure or design.
  + Black box testing is a software testing technique where the internal structure, design, or implementation of the software being tested is not known to the tester. Instead, the tester examines and evaluates the functionality of the software based on its inputs and outputs.



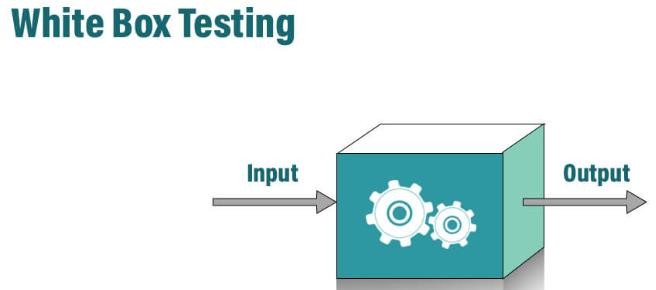
##### Advantages of Black Box Testing

* + The tester does not need to have more functional knowledge or programming skills to implement the Black Box Testing.
  + It is efficient for implementing the tests in the larger system.
  + Tests are executed from the user’s or client’s point of view.
  + Test cases are easily reproducible.
  + It is used to find the ambiguity and contradictions in the functional specifications
  + Testing is done on the basis of high-level database diagrams and data flow diagrams



#### White Box Testing

* + White box testing, also known as clear box testing, glass box testing, or structural testing, is a software testing technique that involves examining the internal structure, code paths, and logic of the software being tested. Unlike black box testing, where testers focus solely on the external behaviour of the software without knowledge of its internal workings, white box testing requires testers to have access to the source code and design tests based on an understanding of the software's internal structure.
  + White box testing is a software testing technique that involves testing the internal structure and workings of a software application. The tester has access to the source code and uses this knowledge to design test cases that can verify the correctness of the software at the code level.



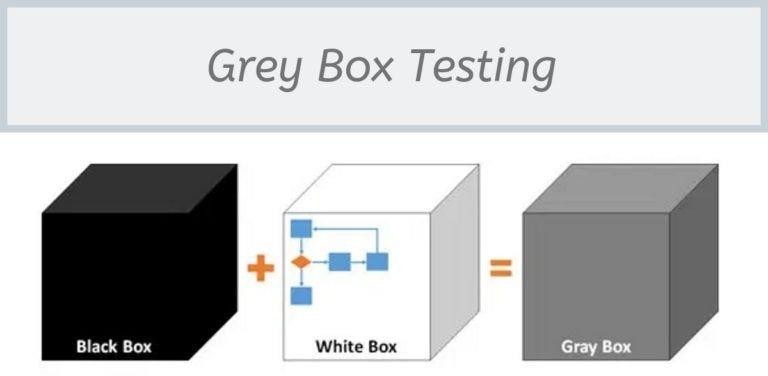
##### Advantages of White Box Testing

* + Better code coverage – ensures that all parts of the code are tested.
  + Detection of defects and potential issues early on in the development process, which can save time and money in the long run.
  + Improved code quality ensures that it’s optimized for performance and reliability.
  + Improved security and allowance for timely remediation.
  + Better collaboration between developers and testers which can help improve communication and ensure that stakeholders are all on the same page.



#### Grey Box Testing

* + Gray box testing is a software testing technique that combines elements of both black box testing and white box testing. In grey box testing, testers have partial knowledge of the internal workings or implementation details of the software being tested. This intermediate level of knowledge allows testers to design test cases based on both the external behaviour and internal structure of the software.
  + Grey Box Testing is a software testing technique to test a software product or application with only partial knowledge of the internal structure of the application. The purpose of grey box testing is to search for and identify defects due to improper code structure or improper use of applications. In this process, context-specific errors that are related to web systems are commonly identified. It increases the testing coverage by concentrating on all of the layers of any complex system.



##### Advantages of Gray Box Testing

* + Grey box testing offers combined benefit of both White box testing as well as Black box testing.
  + Grey box testers rely on interface definition and functional specifications instead of source code.
  + Grey-box testers can design excellent test scenarios around communication protocols and data type handling due to limited information available.
  + The testing will be performed from the user point of view instead of designer.



#### Test Cases

* A test case description is a document that outlines the steps, conditions, and expected results for testing a specific aspect of a software application or system. It serves as a detailed guide for testers to execute the test and verify the functionality, performance, or behaviour of the software.
* Here's a typical structure for a test case description:

1. Test Case Identifier: A unique identifier or number for the test case, which helps in tracking and referencing.
2. Test Case Title/Name: A descriptive title or name that summarizes the purpose or objective of the test case.
3. Test Steps:
   * Sequential list of steps to be followed to execute the test case.
   * Each step should be clear, concise, and unambiguous, specifying the actions to be performed.
4. Test Data: Any input data or parameters required to execute the test case. This includes both valid and invalid data.
5. Expected Results: The expected outcome or behaviour of the software after executing the test case.
   * Expected results should be specific, measurable, and verifiable.
   * They should include both positive outcomes (for valid input) and negative outcomes (for invalid input or error conditions).
6. Actual Results: Space for testers to record the actual outcome or behaviour observed during test execution.
7. Pass/Fail Criteria: Criteria for determining whether the test case has passed or failed based on the observed results.

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|  | | | | | | | | |
|  | Test case no | Test case name | Test steps | Test Data | Expected result | Actual result | Status |  |
| 1. | Check  login details with valid  input | 1.enter  user name | username is admin | Username  is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 2.enter password | Password is admin | Password is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 3.login button | Press login button | Login successfully | As expected | Pass |
| 2. | Check  login details are  valid or not | 1.enter  user | Username is user | Invalid  username | Enter valid  username | Fail |
| 1. enter password 2. login button | Password is user  Press login button | Invalid password  Login not successfully | Enter valid password  Enter valid detail | Fail  Fail |  |
| 3. | Check booking user | 1.enter id | Id is 1 | Id is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 1. enter amount 2. enter total person | Amount is 2000 Total person is 3 | Amount is accepted  Total person is accepted | As expected As expected | Pass Pass |
| 1. enter booking date 2. enter time | Booking date is 12/03/2024  Time is 12:45 | Booking date is accepted  Time is accepted | As expected  As expected | Pass  Pass |
| 6.enter status | Status is success | Status is accepted | As expected | Pass |
|  | | | | | | | | |
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|  | | | | | | | | |
|  | 4. | Check booking valid or not | 1.enter id | Id is 11 | Invalid id | Enter valid id | Fail |  |
| 2.enter amount | Amount is 5000 | Invalid Amount | Enter valid amount | Fail |
| 1. enter total person 2. enter booking date 3. enter time 4. enter status | Total person is 5  Booking date is 05/02/2024  Time is 10:35  Status is pending | Invalid  total person  Invalid Booking date  Invalid Time  Invalid Status | Enter valid total person  Enter valid booking date  Enter valid time  Enter valid status | Fail  Fail  Fail Fail |
| 5. | Check Darshan booking | 1.enter id | Id is 1 | Id is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 2.enter username | Username is Avi | Username is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 3.enter temple name | Temple name is Somnath | Temple name is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 4.booking date | Booking date is 04/02/2024 | Booking date is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 1. enter amount 2. ref\_id | Amount is 7000  Reference id 2 | Amount is accepted  Reference id is accepted | As expected  As expected | Pass  Pass |
|  | | | | | | | | |
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|  | | | | | | | | |
|  | 6. | Check valid darshan booking or not | 1.enter id | Id is 2 | Invalid id | Enter valid id | Fail |  |
| 2.enter username | Username is Digeesh | Invalid Username | Enter valid username | Fail |
|  |  | 3.enter temple name | Temple name is Dwarka | Invalid Temple name | Enter valid Temple name | Fail |
|  |  | 4.booking date | Booking date is 04/12/2023 | Invalid Booking date | Enter valid booking date | Fail |
|  |  | 5.enter amount | Amount is 3000 | Invalid Amount | Enter valid amount | Fail |
|  |  | 6.ref\_id | Reference id 5 | Invalid Reference id | Enter valid reference id | Fail |
| 7. | Check temple | 1.enter id | Id is 1 | Id is accepted | As expected | Pass |
|  |  | 2.enter title of temple | Title of temple is Kedarnath | Temple title is accepted | As expected | Pass |
|  |  | 3.enter description | Kedarnath is a town and Nagar Panchayat in Rudraprayag district of Uttarakhand, India, known primarily for the Kedarnath Temple. | Description is accepted | As expected | Pass |
|  |  | 4.enter post date | Post date is 17/02/2024 | Post date is accepted | As expected | Pass |
|  |  | 5.enter update date | Update date is 20/02/2024 | Update date is accepted | As expected | pass |
|  |  | 6.enter image | Image is Kedarnath | Image is accepted | As expected | Pass |
|  | | | | | | | | |
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|  | | | | | | | | |
|  | 8. | Check valid  temple or not | 1.enter id | Id is 3 | Invalid Id | Enter valid id | Fail |  |
| 2.enter title of temple | Title of temple is Badrinath | Invalid Temple title | Enter valid temple  title | Fail |
| 3.enter description | Badrinath is a town and nagar panchayat in Chamoli district in the state of Uttarakhand, India. | Invalid Description | Enter valid description | Fail |
| 4.enter post date | Post date is 01/03/2024 | Invalid Post date | Enter valid post date | Fail |
| 5.enter update date | Update date is 05/03/2024 | Invalid Update date | Enter valid update  date | Fail |
| 6.enter image | Image is Badrinath | Invalid Image | Enter valid image | Fail |
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|  | | | | | | | |
|  | 9. | Check festival | 1.enter id | Id is 1 | Id is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 2.enter title of festival | Title of temple is Holi | Temple title is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 3.enter description | Holi is a popular and significant Hindu festival celebrated as the  Festival of Colours, Love, and Spring. | Description is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 4.enter post date | Post date is 17/02/2024 | Post date is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 1. enter update date 2. enter temple title | Update date is 20/02/2024  Temple title is Banke Bihari temple | Update date is accepted  Temple title is accepted | As expected  As expected | Pass  Pass |
| 7.enter image | Image is Holi festival | Image is accepted | As expected | Pass |
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|  | | | | | | | |
|  | 10. | Check valid festival or not | 1.enter id | Id is 2 | Invalid Id | Enter valid id | Fail |
| 2.enter title of festival | Title of temple is Diwali | Invalid Temple title | Enter valid festival title | Fail |
| 3.enter description | Diwali is the Hindu festival of lights, with variations celebrated in other Indian religions. | Invalid Description | Enter valid description | Fail |
| 4.enter post date | Post date is 10/03/2024 | Invalid Post date | Enter valid post date | Fail |
| 5.enter update date | Update date is 20/03/2024 | Invalid Update date | Enter valid update date | Fail |
| 1. enter temple title 2. enter image | Temple title is ram mandir  Image is Diwali festival | Invalid Temple title  Invalid Image | Enter valid temple title  Enter valid image | Fail  Fail |
| 11. | Check gallary | 1.enter id | Id is 1 | Id is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 2.enter title | Title is Akshardham temple | Title is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 3.enter image | Image is Akshardham temple | Image is accepted | As expected | pass |
| 12. | Check valid gallary or not | 1.enter id | Id is 6 | Invalid id | Enter valid id | Fail |
| 2.enter  title | Title is Vrindavan  temple | Invalid title | Enter valid  title | Fail |
| 3.enter image | Image is Vrindavan temple | Invalid image | Enter valid image | fail |
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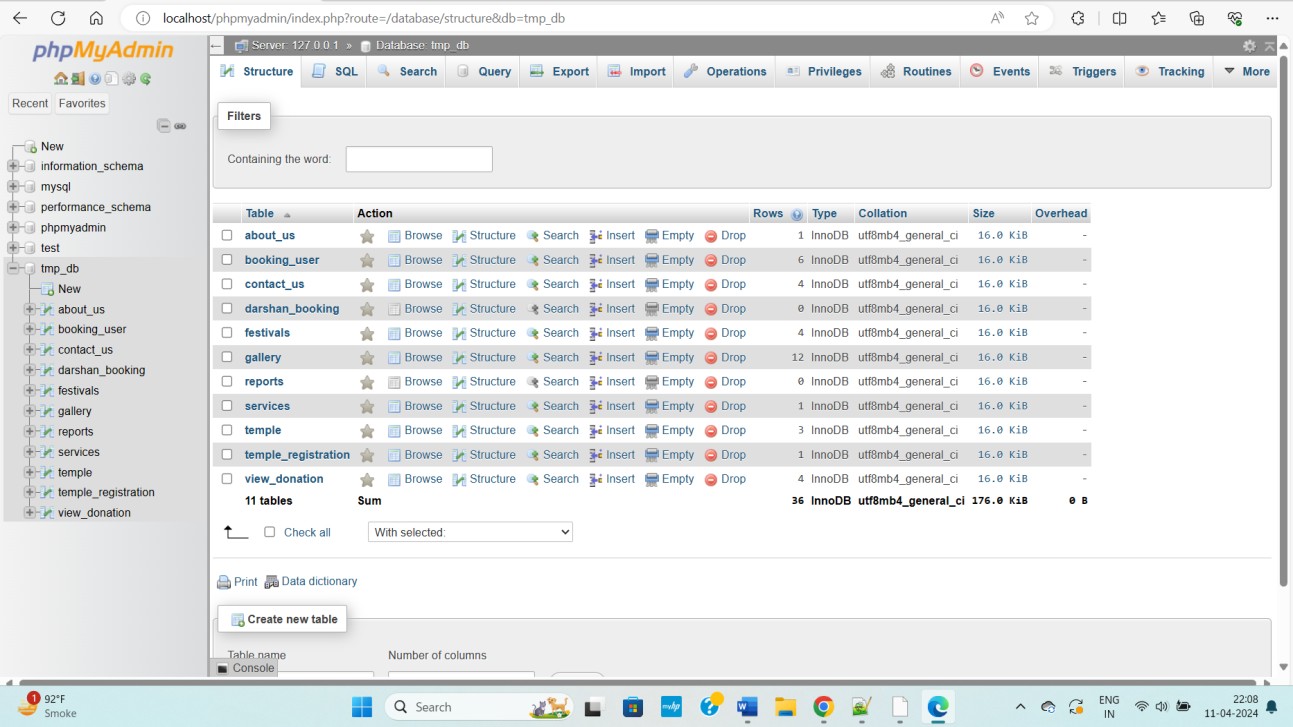
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|  | | | | | | | | |
|  | 13. | Check feedback | 1.enter id | Id is 9 | Id is accepted | As expected | Pass |  |
| 2.enter username | Username is Mansi | Username is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 3.enter email | Gmail is  [mansi1](mailto:mansi11@gmail.com)[1@gmail.com](mailto:1@gmail.com) | Gmail is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 4.enter subject | Subject is booking | Subject is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 5.enter message | Message is booking is very easy | Message is accepted | As expected | Pass |
| 14. | Check valid feedback or not | 1.enter id | Id is 11 | Invalid Id | Enter valid id | Fail |
| 2.enter username | Username is Priya | Invalid Username | Enter valid username | Fail |
| 3.enter email | Gmail is [priya](mailto:priya23@gmail.com)[23@gmail.com](mailto:23@gmail.com) | Invalid Gmail | Enter valid email | Fail |
| 4.enter subject | Subject is donation | Invalid Subject | Enter valid subject | Fail |
| 5.enter message | Message is donation are fast covert | Invalid Message | Enter valid message | Fail |
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#### Implementation Approaches

* XAMPP is a completely free, easy to install Apache distribution containing MariaDB, PHP, and Perl. The XAMPP open source package has been set up to be incredibly easy to install and to use. Hi Apache friends! We just released a new version XAMPP for windows, Linux and OS X. Download from portableApps.com XAMPPL a uncheer can run from a cloud folder, external drive, or local folder without installing into windows. It’s even better with the Portable Apps.com platform for easy installs and automatic updates. Double-click on the name of your hard drive, then your Xampp folder and finally your htdocs folder.
* You need to move all required PHP files into your folder. If you are using a, Mac, go to your XAMPP control panel and click the volumes tab. Now click Mount, then explorer and double click on your htdocs folder. XAMPP is now become number one choice for web developer for its distribution containing MYSQL, PHP and Perl. Features of XAMPP are listed below: it is updated and lates version of Apache, MariaDB, PHP and Perl. It comes with other modules including OpenSSL, phpMyAdmin, Media Wiki, Joomla, WordPress etc. It comes in full and standard version.





# CONCLUSION



### CONCLUSION

#### Conclusion

* Online Temple Management System was deeply studied and analysed to design the code and implement. It was done under the guidance of the experienced project guide. All the current requirements and possibilities have been taken care during the project time.
* Online Temple Management System can be used by temple administration to maintain the records of devotees, donation and darshan booking easily. Achieving this objective is difficult using a manual system as the information is scattered, can be redundant and collecting relevant information may be very time consuming. All these problems are solved using this project.

#### Limitation of System

* + - Our website not to provide seva booking, live darshan broadcast.
    - This is Web application not mobile application.
    - There is only English language in this web application.
    - This website used with does login.

#### Future Scope of the System

* + - In the future we will update temple seva booking.
    - In the future we will update scope information will selling Gita, Ramayana.
    - We can provide temple live Arati.
    - In the future we will to provide hotel near Temple information.

#### Bibliography

1. [http://google.com](http://google.com/)
2. [http://openai](http://openai/)
3. [http://youtube.com](http://youtube.com/)