Preliminary Investigation

I. ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

Library is place where all kind of books are available. Intranet Library Management system is a web based application. This system contains list of all the books and can be accessed by remote users concurrently from any where in the campus. But for that users must be registered user. This system is three tier architecture.

Client sends requests, on receiving the request the server processes it and extracts the data from database and sends the result back to the client. This system provides separate interface and login for librarian, students and faculties. Librarian can modify database.

Users can search for books and renewal books online. They can recommend for new books by just sending messages to the librarian from any where in the college. They can view the issue and return dates of any book and due they have to pay. This system generates reports that can be used in analyzing the library performance. Thus the management can take appropriate steps to improve the facilities.

II. DESCRIPTION OF SYSTEM

Library Management System consists of list of records about the management of the details of the students and the issues going on and also about some books and all. This is a web-based application. The project has three modules namely- User, Registration, Librarian. According to the Modules the Distributor and Sub Distributors can manage and do their activities in easy manner.

As the modern organizations are automated and computers are working as per the instructions, it becomes essential for the coordination of human beings, commodity and computers in a modern organization. This information helps the distributors to purchase or sale the products very efficiently.

The administrators and all the others can communicate with the system through this project, thus facilitating effective implementation and monitoring of various activities of the distributor of a supermarket. We can even download the syllabus uploaded by the administrator.

III. Limitations of the Current System

- The existing system only provides text-based interface, which is not as user-friendly as Graphical user Interface.

- Since the system is implemented in Manual, so the response is very slow.

- The transactions are executed in off-line mode, hence on-line data capture and modification is not possible.

  Off-line reports cannot be generated due to batch mode execution.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM is a software application which avoids more manual hours in taking the book, that need to spend in record keeping and generating reports. Maintaining of user details is complex in manual system in terms of agreements, royalty and activities. This all have to be maintained in ledgers or books. Co-coordinators needs to verify each record for small information also.

- Easy search of book in the online library.
- Avoid the manual work.
- UPLOAD AND DOWNLOAD THE SYLLABUS

User need not go to the library for Issue any kind of book, he can renewal the book online.

Advantages of Proposed System

Enhancement:

The main objective of Library Management System is to enhance and upgrade the existing system by increasing its efficiency and effectiveness. The software improves the working methods by replacing the existing manual system with the computer-based system.

Automation:

The Library Management System automates each and every activity of the manual system and increases its throughput. Thus the response time of the system is very less and it works very fast.

Accuracy:

The Library Management System provides the uses a quick response with very accurate information regarding the users etc. Any details or system in an accurate manner, as and when required.

User-Friendly:

The software Library Management System has a very user-friendly interface. Thus the users will feel very easy to work on it. The software provides accuracy along with a pleasant interface. Make the present manual system more interactive, speedy and user friendly.

Availability:

The transaction reports of the system can be retried as and when required. Thus, there is no delay in the availability of any information, whatever needed, can be captured very quickly and easily.

Maintenance Cost:

Reduce the cost of maintenance.

V. FEASIBILITY STUDY

As the name implies, feasibility study is an analysis of the viability of an idea. It ensures that a project is legally and technically feasible and economically justifiable.

Moreover this study can be used in various ways with focus on the proposed business. It tells us whether a project is worth doable or not? Feasibility study is a must because:

- Every Project is not doable.
- Not every project should be done.
- Not every project makes use of effective resources of company

In its simplest terms, the two criteria to judge feasibility are cost required and value to be attained. A well-designed study should provide a historical background of the business or project, a description of the product or service, accounting statements, details of the operations and management, marketing research and policies, financial data, legal requirements and tax obligations. Generally, such studies precede technical development and project implementation.

A feasibility study evaluates the project's potential for success; therefore, perceived objectivity is an important factor in the credibility of the study for potential investors and lending institutions

Five different areas of Project Feasibility:

1. **Technical Feasibility** assessment is focused on the present technical resource available in the organization. It studies if the technical resources including the technical team are capable of converting the ideas into working system. It also evaluates the hardware and the software requirement of the proposed system.
2. **Economical Feasibility** studies enable organizations to assess the viability, cost and benefits of projects before financial resources are allocated. They also provide independent project assessment and enhance project credibility. It also helps to determine the positive economic benefits to the organization that the proposed system will provide. It includes quantification and identification of all the benefits expected. This assessment typically involves a cost/ benefits analysis of the project.

3. **Legally Feasibility** of the project determines whether the proposed system conflicts with legal requirements like any data protection act or any social media law.

4. **Operational Feasibility**, under which we conduct a study to analyze and determine whether your business need can be fulfilled by using a proposed solution. It also measures how well a proposed system solves the problems, and takes advantage of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development. To ensure success, desired operational outcomes must be imparted during design and development. These include such design-dependent parameters such as reliability, maintainability, supportability, usability, disposability, sustainability, affordability and others.
5. **Scheduling Feasibility** is the most important in terms of project success. A project will fail if not completed on time. In scheduling feasibility we estimate how much time the system will take to complete and with our technical skill we need to estimate the period to complete the project using some methods.

Benefits

Conducting a feasibility study is always beneficial to the project and it gives a clear picture of your idea. Below are the top benefits of this study:

- Gives focus to the project and alternative outline.
- Narrows the business alternative.
- Identifies the reason to do the project.
- Enhances the success rate by considering multiple factor.

VI. STAKEHOLDERS

"A stakeholder is an individual, group, or organization who may affect, be affected by or perceive itself to be affected by a decision, activity, or outcome of a project."

Simply put, you can say that a stakeholder is a person, group of people or an organization that has any kind of interest in your project or is affected by its outcome either directly or indirectly. This may include your project team members, project sponsors, your organization members and people outside to your organization as well.

If the project is small the stakeholder list may be small however if the project is large and spread out in a large geographical area, you may have a huge number of stakeholders which may include communities or the general public.

All stakeholders are not equal and every stakeholder has different requirements and expectations. You should treat every stakeholder according to their requirements and expectations. Failing to do so can jeopardize your project's success.

If you know every stakeholder, their needs, expectations and requirements, it will increase the chance of the project's success. If you miss any important stakeholder you may face many difficulties in the later stages of the project such as: delay in project, cost overrun, and in the most severe cases the project may be terminated.

Following are the types of project stakeholder:

1. **Project Developers:**

   Project developer is one who develops software for customer.

2. **Project Member:**

   Project customer is one who pays for the developed software.

3. **Project user group:**

   Project user group are those people who use the software on daily basis for the project customer.

4. **Project testers:**

   Project testers are those who test the software. In my project myself and my project guide are the fourth stakeholder i.e. project tester.

VII. TECHNOLOGIES USED

Why .NET ?

1. Interoperability between languages and execution environments
2. Uniformity in schema or formats for Data Exchange using XML, XSL
3. Extend or use existing code that is valid
4. Programming complexity of environment is reduced

The .NET Framework is…

1. A component model for the internet
2. The new approach to building large scale distributed systems for the Internet
3. Provides the capability to integrate multiple devices
4. Built around the tools and protocols (XML, WSDL, SOAP, HTTP) that are becoming standard on the Internet

ASP.NET:

ASP.NET is a technology that allows us to build and control dynamic Web pages easily. It also provides many enhancements to take advantage of new technology as we can interact with databases, personalize Web pages for visitors, display page on mobile devices (such as cell phones), and even build an entire e-commerce site from scratch.

Previously internet works on request/responsemodel that is an integral part of client/server model. Although this is a marvelous way of communicate and distribute information, it's rather simple and static. When the process is over, once client receives the requesting page from the server the server has no idea what the client is doing unless it makes another request.

There is another model for communicating between server and clients, known as event-drivenmodel.ASP.NET work on this model, it detects action and responds to them i.e. the server waits around for something to happen on the client. Once it does, the server takes action and performs some piece of functionality. Of course, a Web, server can not know what you are thinking, but it can respond to your actions. If you type some text on Web page, the server responds to it. If you click an image, the server responds.

SQL SERVER:

SQL Server is an SQL-compliant RDBMS. SQL-compliant means it use the ANSI (American National Standard Institute) version of Structured Query Language or 'SQL'. Structured Query Language is a command that allow us to modify or retrieve information from the database.

Client server means that SQL Server is designed to store data in the central location (the server) and deliver it on demand to numerous other locations (the client). SQL Server is also a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS).

FEATURES OF SQL SERVER 2008 :

- Information representation
- Unique definition of rows
- Systematic treatment of Null values
- Guaranteed access
- High level Update, Insert, and Delete
- Retrieving information from the database.
- Accepting query language statements.
- Enforcing security specifications.
- Enforcing data integrity specifications
- Enforcing transaction consistency
- Managing data sharing

VIII. GANTT CHART

SRN NO	PHASE TITLE	START DATE	FINISH DATE	DURATION
1.	PRELIMINARY DESIGN	13/06/2017	20/06/2017	7 DAYS
2.	SYSTEM ANALYSIS			
a)	FACT FINDING TECHNIQUES	21/6/2017	23/6/2017	3 DAYS
b)	EVENT TABLE	24/6/2017	26/6/2017	3 DAYS
c)	USE CASE DIAGRAM	27/6/2017	30/6/2017	4 DAYS
d)	ERD	1/7/2017	3/7/2017	3 DAYS
e)	ACTIVITY DIAGRAM	4/7/2017	8/7/2017	5 DAYS
f)	CLASS DIAGRAM	9/7/2017	13/7/2017	5 DAYS
g)	SEQUENCE DIAGRAM	13/7/2017	16/7/2017	4 DAYS
3.	SYSTEM DESIGN			
a)	CONVERTING ERD TO TABLES	21/7/2017	24/7/2017	4 DAYS
b)	COMPONENT DIAGRAM	25/7/2017	28/7/2017	4 DAYS
c)	PACKAGE DIAGRAM	29/7/2017	1/8/2017	4 DAYS
d)	DEPLOYMENT DIAGRAM	2/8/2017	5/8/2017	4 DAYS
4	SYSTEM CODING			
	MENU TREE	6/8/2017	10/8/2017	5 DAYS
a)	LIST OF TABLES WITH ATTRIBUTE DESCRIPTION AND CONSTRAINTS	11/8/2017	15/8/2017	5 DAYS
b)	PROGRAM DESCRIPTION WITH NAMING CONVENTION	21/8/2017	9/9/2017	20 DAYS
d)	VALIDATIONS	10/9/2017	30/9/2017	21 DAYS
e)	TEST CASES	1/10/2017	15/10/2017	15 DAYS
	SCREEN LAYOUTS & REPORTS LAYOUT	16/10/2017	31/10/2017	16 DAYS
5.	IMPLEMENTATION	1/11/2017	20/11/2017	20 DAYS
6.	PROJECT REPORT SOFTCOPY VERIFICATION	21/11/2017	15/12/2017	20 DAYS
7.	PROJECT REPORT SUBMISSION	16/12/2017	5/1/2018	21 DAYS

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

I. FACT FINDING TECHNIQUES

To study any system the analyst needs to do collect facts and all relevant information. the facts when expressed in quantitative form are termed as data. The success of any project is depended upon the accuracy of available data. Accurate information can be collected with help of certain methods/ techniques. These specific methods for finding information of the system are termed as fact finding techniques. Interview, Questionnaire, Record View and Observations are the different fact finding techniques used by the analyst. The analyst may use more than one technique for investigation.

Interview

This method is used to collect the information from groups or individuals. Analyst selects the people who are related with the system for the interview. In this method the analyst sits face to face with the people and records their responses. The interviewer must plan in advance the type of questions he/ she is going to ask and should be ready to answer any type of question. He should also choose a suitable place and time which will be comfortable for the respondent.

RecordView

The information related to the system is published in the sources like newspapers, magazines, journals, documents etc. This record review helps the analyst to get valuable information about the system and the organization.

Observation

Unlike the other fact finding techniques, in this method the analyst himself visits the organization and observes and understand the flow of documents, working of the existing system, the users of the system etc. For this method to be adopted it takes an analyst to perform this job as he knows which points should be noticed and highlighted. In analyst may observe the unwanted things as well and simply cause delay in the development of the new system.

Questionnaire

It is the technique used to extract information from number of people. This method can be adopted and used only by an skillful analyst.

II. EVENT TABLE

Sr.No	Event	Trigger	Source	Activity	Response	Destination
1	Member Login	M_login()	Login page	Providing user id and password	Successful login	User Page
2	Registration	Registration()	Registration Page	Providing valid user id,password,name,email,contact no	Registration successful	Home page
3	Admin login	Admin_login()	Login page	Filling ID and Password	Login Succesful	Admin page
4	Add Books	Books ()	Admin panel	Adding New Books	Add Books added	Admin panel
5	Add syllabus	Add the syllabus	Admin panel	Adding New syllabus	Add syllabus	Admin panel

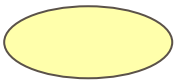
III. USE CASE DIAGRAM

Actor:

A coherent set of roles that users of use cases play when interacting with the use `cases.

Use case:

A description of sequence of actions, including variants, that a system performs that yields an observable result of value of an actor.



UML stands for Unified Modeling Language. UML is a language for specifying, visualizing and documenting the system. This is the step while developing any product after analysis. The goal from this is to produce a model of the entities involved in the project which later need to be built. The representation of the entities that are to be used in the product being developed need to be designed.

There are various kinds of methods in software design:

They are as follows:

- Use case Diagram
- Sequence Diagram

- Collaboration Diagram
- Activity Diagram
- State chat Diagram

USECASE DIAGRAMS:

Use case diagrams model behavior within a system and helps the developers understand of what the user require. The stick man represents what's called an actor.

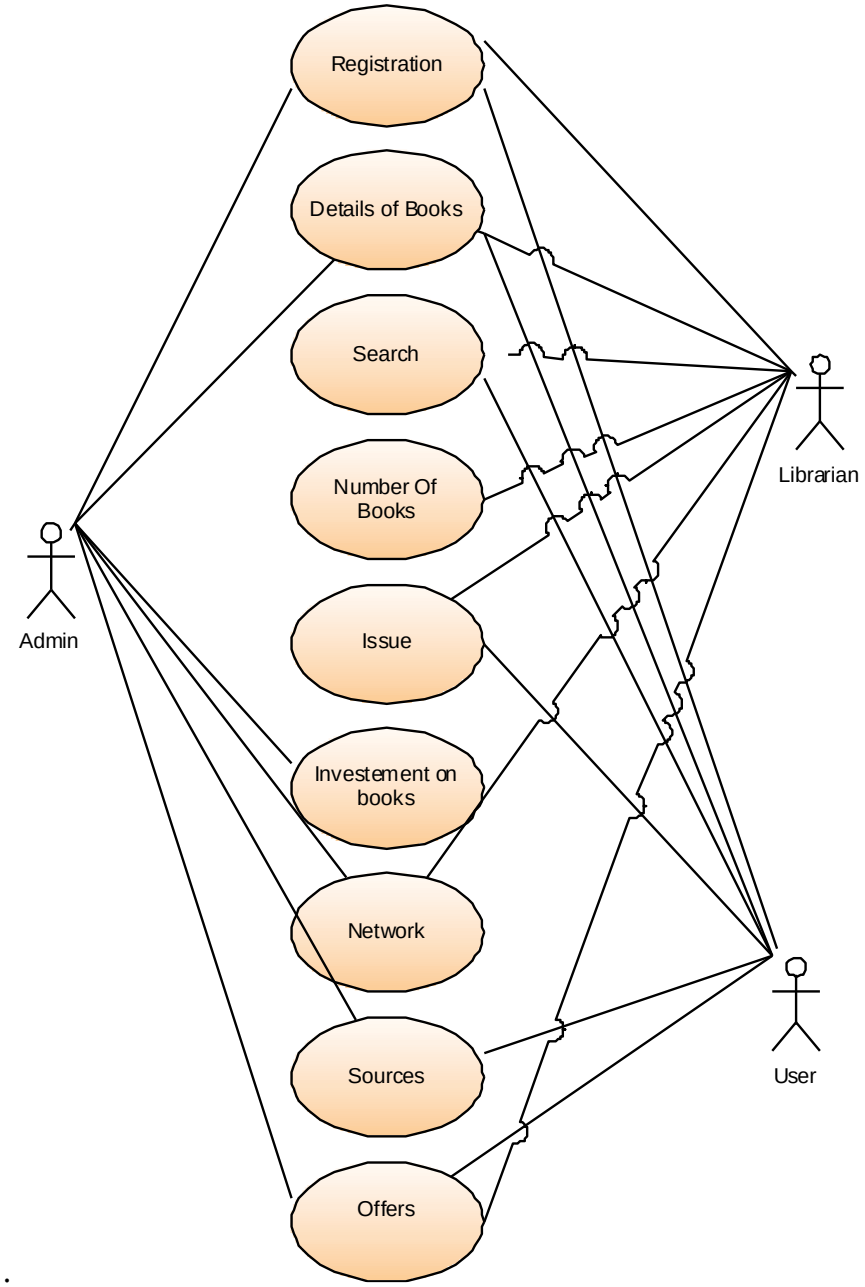
Use case diagram can be useful for getting an overall view of the system and clarifying who can do and more importantly what they can't do.

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.

USECASE DIAGRAM:

A Use case is a description of set of sequence of actions. Graphically it is rendered as an ellipse with solid line including only its name. Use case diagram is a behavioral diagram that shows a set of use cases and actors and their relationship. It is an association between the use cases and actors. An actor represents a real-world object. Primary Actor – Sender, Secondary ActorReceiver.


Registration
Details of Books
Search
Number Of Books
Issue
Investement on books
Network
Sources
Offers
Admin
Librarian
User

IV. ERD DIAGRAM

The Entity-Relationship (ER) model was originally proposed by Peter in 1976 [Chen76] as a way to unify the network and relational database views. Simply stated the ER model is a conceptual data model that views the real world as entities and relationships. A basic component of the model is the Entity-Relationship diagram which is used to visually represents data objects. Since Chen wrote his paper the model has been extended and today it is commonly used for database design for the database designer, the utility of the ER model is:

- it maps well to the relational model. The constructs used in the ER model can easily be transformed into relational tables.
- it is simple and easy to understand with a minimum of training. Therefore, the model can be used by the database designer to communicate the design to the end user.
- In addition, the model can be used as a design plan by the database developer to implement a data model in a specific database management software.

Connectivity and Cardinality

The basic types of connectivity for relations are: one-to-one, one-to-many, and many-to-many. A *one-to-one* (1:1) relationship is when at most one instance of a entity A is associated with one instance of entity B. For example, "employees in the company are each assigned their own office. For each employee there exists a unique office and for each office there exists a unique employee.

A *one-to-many* (1:N) relationships is when for one instance of entity A, there are zero, one, or many instances of entity B, but for one instance of entity B, there is only one instance of entity A. An example of a 1:N relationships is a department has many employees each employee is assigned to one department.

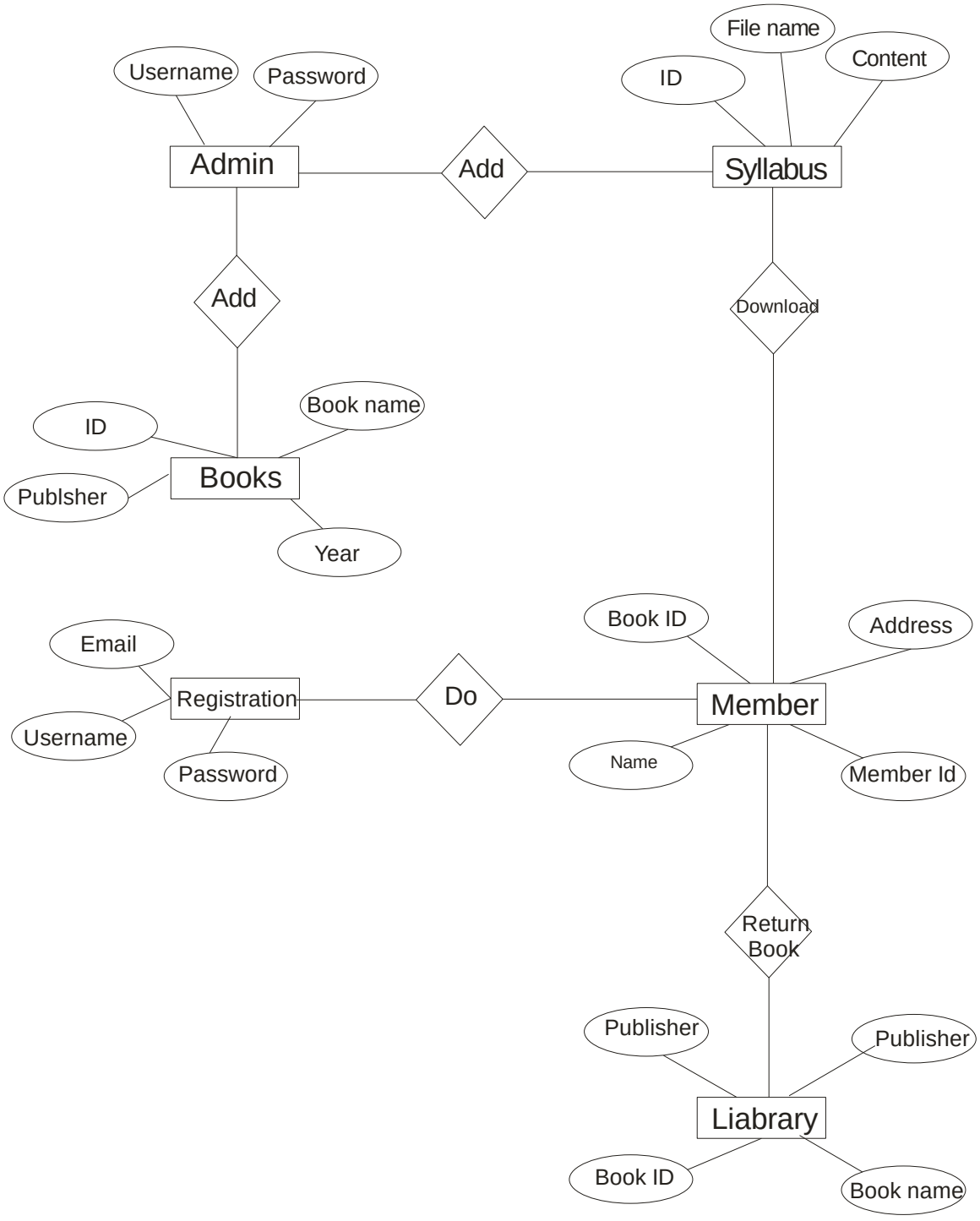
A *many-to-many* (M:N) relationship, sometimes called non-specific, is when for one instance of entity A, there are zero, one, or many instances of entity B and for one instance of entity B there are zero, one, or many instances of entity A. The connectivity of a relationship describes the mapping of associated

ER Notation

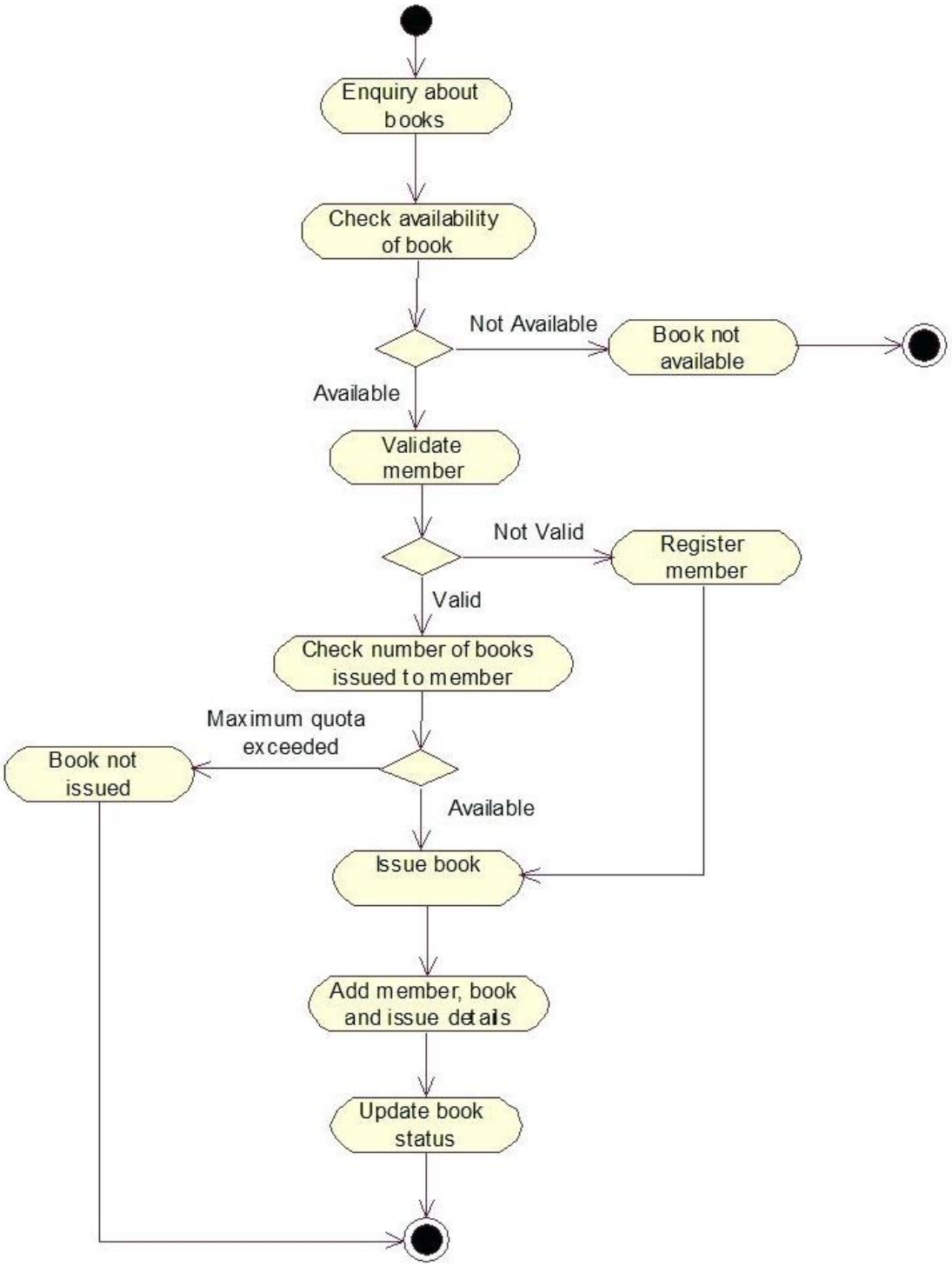
There is no standard for representing data objects in ER diagrams. Each modeling methodology uses its own notation. The original notation used by Chen is widely used in academics texts and journals but rarely seen in either CASE tools or publications by non-academics. Today, there are a number of notations used, among the more common are Bachman, crow's foot, and IDEFIX.

All notational styles represent entities as rectangular boxes and relationships as lines connecting boxes. Each style uses a special set of symbols to represent the cardinality of a connection. The notation used in this document is from Martin. The symbols used for the basic ER constructs are:

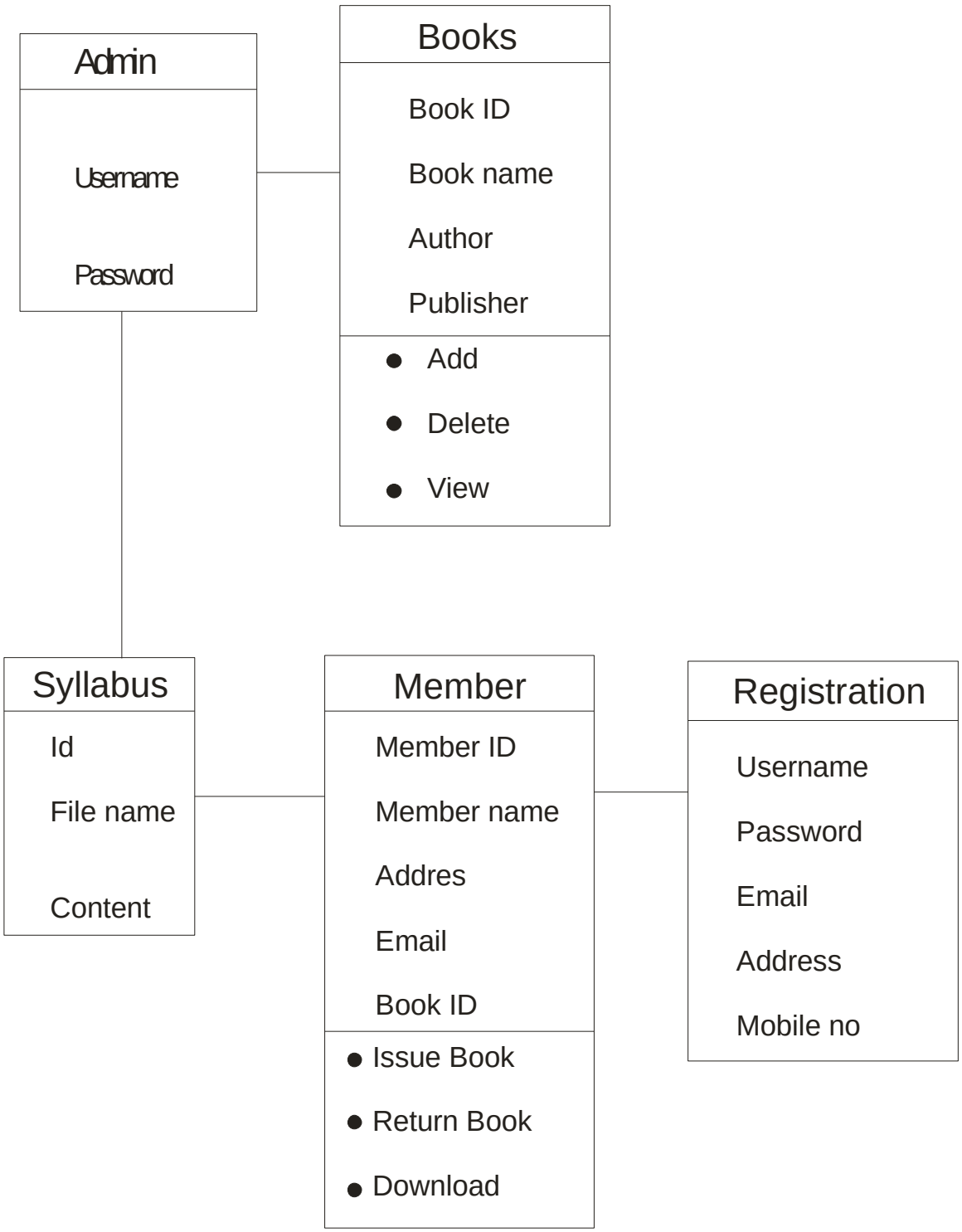
- **entities** are represented by labeled rectangles. The label is the name of the entity. Entity names should be singular nouns.
- **relationships** are represented by a solid line connecting two entities. The name of the relationship is written above the line. Relationship names should be verbs
- **attributes**, when included, are listed inside the entity rectangle. Attributes which are identifiers are underlined. Attribute names should be singular nouns.
- **cardinality** of many is represented by a line ending in a crow's foot. If the crow's foot is omitted, the cardinality is one.
- **existence** is represented by placing a circle or a perpendicular bar on the line. Mandatory existence is shown by the bar (looks like a 1) next to the entity for an instance is required. Optional existence is shown by placing a circle next to the entity that is optional


Username
Password
Admin
Add
File name
Content
ID
Syllabus
Add
Download
ID
Book name
Books
Publsher
Year
Email
Registration
Username
Password
Do
Book ID
Address
Member
Name
Member Id
Return Book
Publisher
Publisher
Liabrary
Book ID
Book name

V. ACTIVITY DIAGRAM



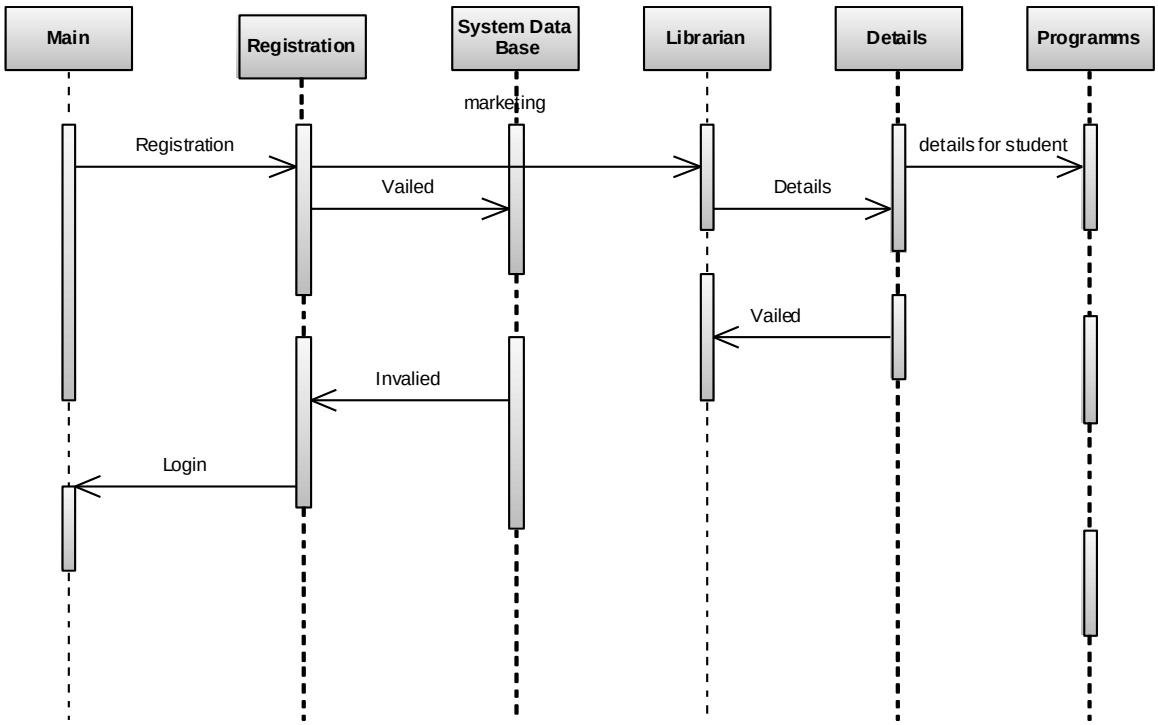
VI. CLASS DIAGRAM



VII. SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

Sequence diagram and collaboration diagram are 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



SYSTEMDESIGN

I. CONVERTING ERD TO TABLES

Table Name: Admin Login

Field	Datatype	Constraints
ID	Int	Primary Key
Admin_Name	varchar(20)	Not Null
Admin_pwd	varchar(15)	Not Null

Table Name: ADD BOOK

Field	Datatype	Constraints
Book_ID	Int	Primary key
Book_Name	Varchar(20)	Not Null
Book_Author	Varchar(20)	Not Null
Book_publisher	Varchar(20)	Not Null
Book_Type	Varchar(20)	Not Null
Book_Status	Varchar(20)	Null

Table Name: ISSUE BOOK

Field	Datatype	Constraints
Book_ID	Int	Primary key
Book_Name	Varchar(20)	Not Null
Book_Author	Varchar(20)	Not Null
Mem_id	Int	Not Null
Mem_Name	Varchar(20)	Not Null
Issue_date	datetime	Not Null
Return_date	datetime	Not Null

Table Name: CREATE MEMBER

Field	Datatype	Constraints
Mem_id	Int	Primary key
Mem_Name	Varchar(20)	Not Null
Password	Varchar(20)	Not Null
Address	Varchar(20)	Not Null
Contact	Varchar(20)	Not Null
Education	Varchar(20)	Not Null
E-Mail	Varchar(20)	Not Null

Table Name: ADD SYLLABUS

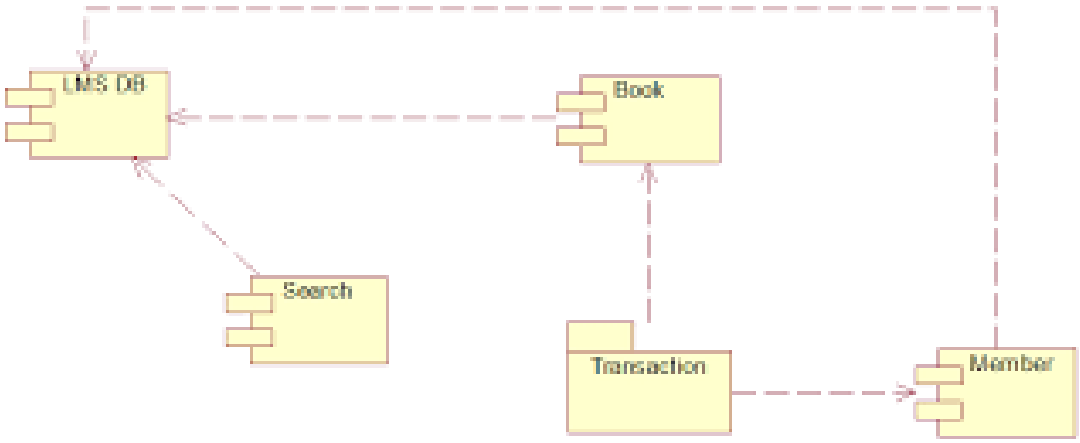
Field	Datatype	Constraints
Syllabus_id	Int	Not Null
Syllabus_name	Varchar2(20)	Not Null
File_Name	Varchar2(20)	Not Null
[content]	Image	Not Null
sid	Int	Not Null

II. COMPONENT DIAGRAM

Components diagram depicts how components are wired together to form larger components. Components are wired together by using an assembly connector to connect the required interface of one component with the provided interface of other components. This illustrates the service consumer – service provider relationship between two components. An assembly connector is a connector between two components that defines that one component provides the service that another component requires.

Symbols:

This may have a visual stereotype in the top right of the rectangle of a small rectangle with two even smaller rectangles jutting out on the left.



III. PACKAGE DIAGRAM

Package diagram is the UML depicts the dependencies between the packages that make up a model

In addition to the standard UML dependency relationship there are two special type of dependencies defined between packages.

- Package import
- Package merge

A package import a relationship between an importing namespace and a package indicating that the importing namespace adds the name of the members of the package to its own namespace. By default an unlabeled dependency between two package is interpreted as a package import relationship. element within the target package will be import is source package merges is a directed relationship between two package that indicates that content of the two packages are to be combined.

❖ Elements

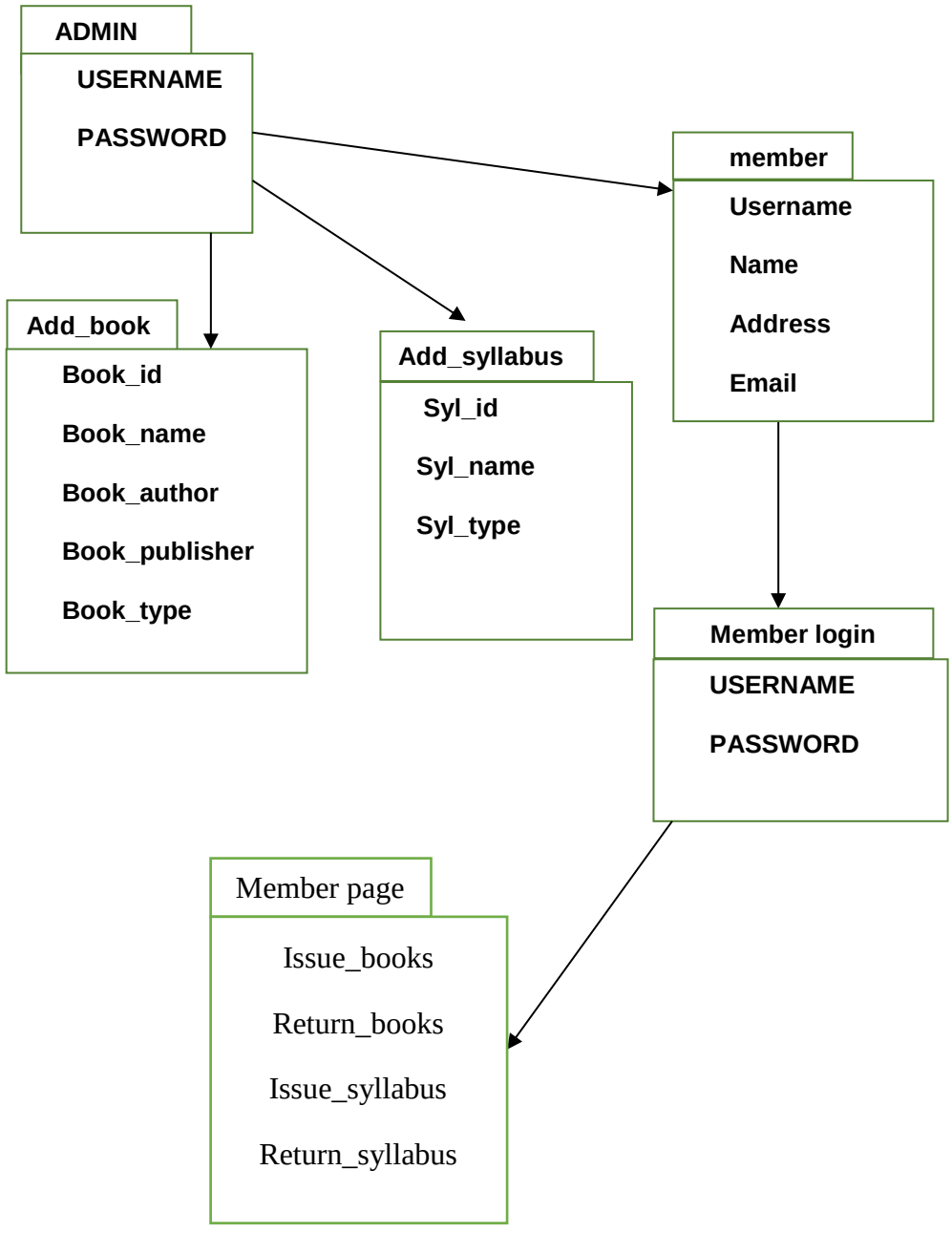
1. Package.
2. It is general purpose mechanism for organizing model element and diagram into groups. it provide an encapsulated names parse within which all the names must be unique Class.

   It is representation of object that reflects their structure and behaves or within the system .classes usually describes logical structure of system.
3. Interface.

   It is specification of behavior. Implementing classes of an interface class are required to support the behavior.
4. Objects.

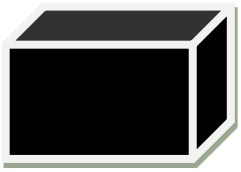
   It is an instance of classes .it is used in analysis to represent numerous artifacts and items that exist.
5. Table.

   It is a stereotyped class

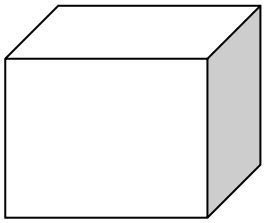

ADMIN
USERNAME
PASSWORD
member
Username
Name
Address
Email
Add_book
Book_id
Book_name
Book_author
Book_publisher
Book_type
Add_syllabus
Syl_id
Syl_name
Syl_type
Member login
USERNAME
PASSWORD
Member page
Issue_books
Return_books
Issue_syllabus
Return_syllabus

IV. DEPLOYMENT DIAGRAM

PROCESSOR: It is a piece of hardware capable of executing the program. The processor is represented as a shaded cube with the name of the object.



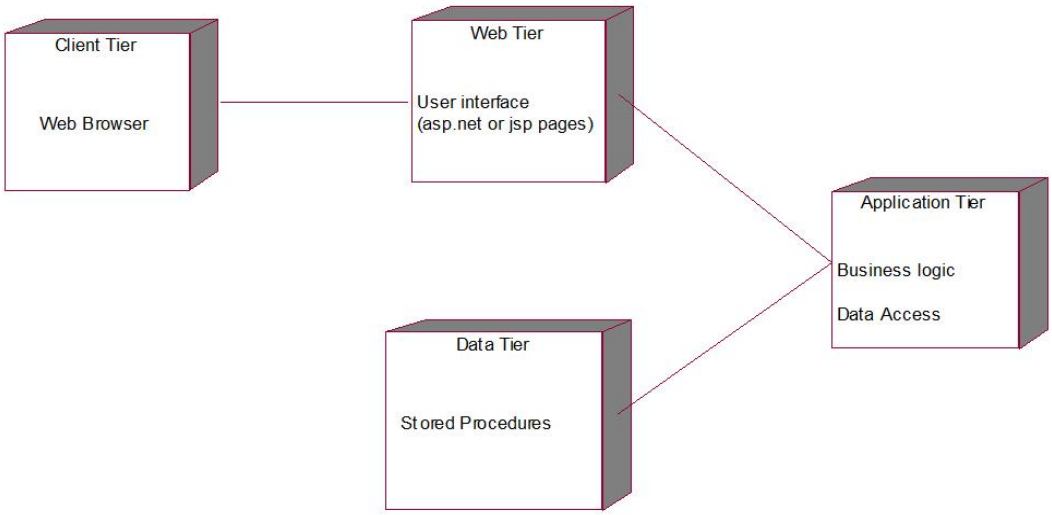
DEVICE: It is a piece of hardware which is incapable of executing the programs is called the device.



CONNECTION (———): It is similar to a relation or association use to define the interconnections between the nodes.

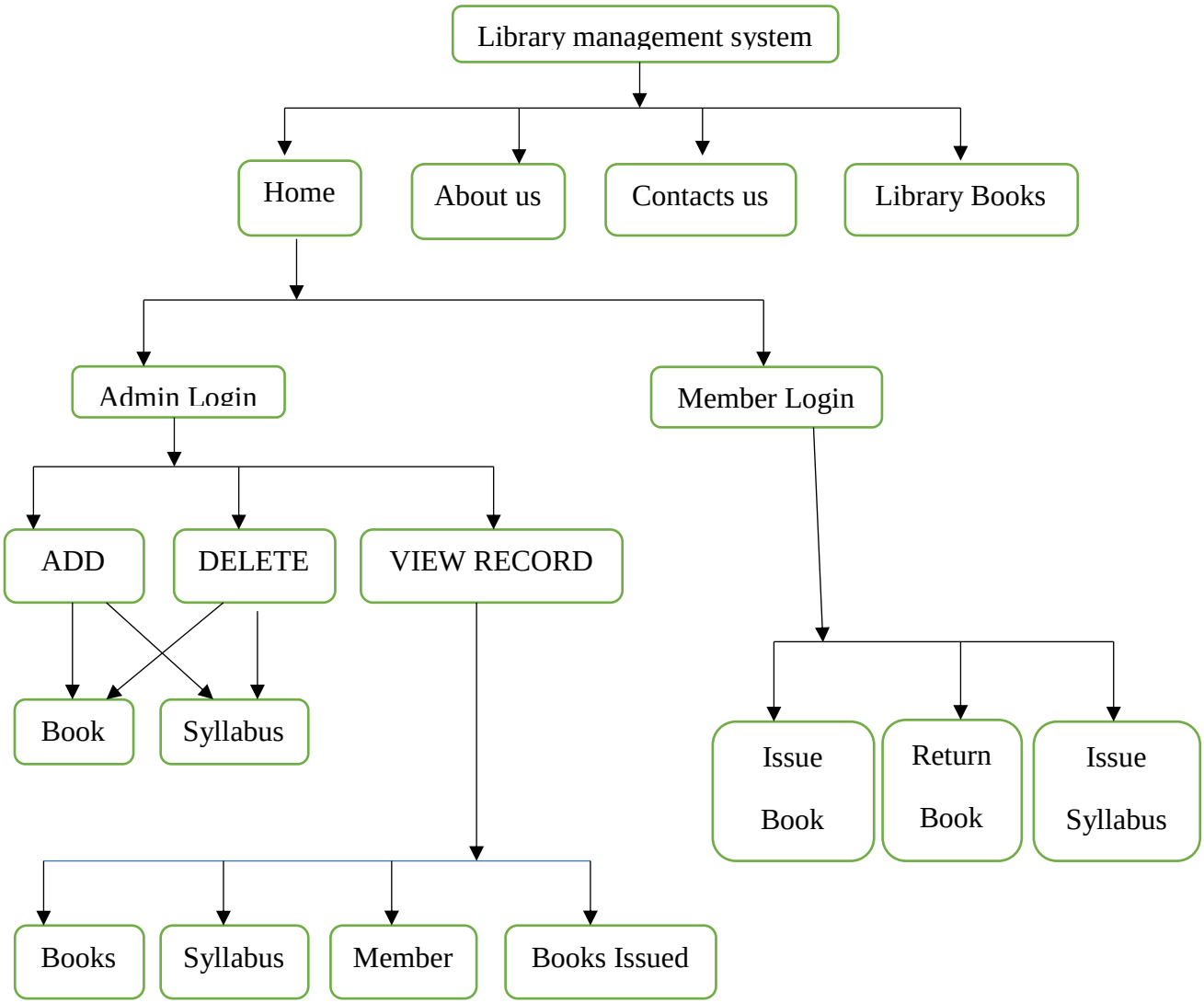
CLIENT: Clients are the nodes having no processing capabilities .Only browser is there on this node to send the request.

DEPLOYEMENT DIAGRAM



SYSTEMCODING

I. MENU TREE


Library management system
Home
About us
Contacts us
Library Books
Admin Login
Member Login
ADD
DELETE
VIEW RECORD
Book
Syllabus
Issue Book
Return Book
Issue Syllabus
Books
Syllabus
Member
Books Issued

II. LIST OF TABLES WITH ATTRIBUTES AND CONSTRAINTS

Table name: admin_login

Field	Datatype	Constraints	Description
ID	Int	Primary Key	Auto generated id
Username	Varchar(50)	Not Null	Username by which admin logs in
Password	Varchar(50)	Not Null	Password used for validating

Table Name: ADD BOOK

Field	Datatype	Constraints	Description
Book_ID	Int	Primary key	Auto generated id
Book_Name	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Book name by user
Book_Author	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Author name by user
Book_publisher	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Publisher name by user
Book_Type	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Book type
Book_Status	Varchar(20)	Null	null

Table Name: ISSUE BOOK

Field	Datatype	Constraints	Description
Book_ID	Int	Primary key	Book id by admin
Book_Name	Varchar(20)	Not Null	User name in login
Book_Author	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Author name by admin
Mem_id	Int	Not Null	User id by login
Mem_Name	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Username by which user log in
Issue_date	datetime	Not Null	Date of issue book
Return_date	datetime	Not Null	Date of return book

Table Name: CREATE MEMBER

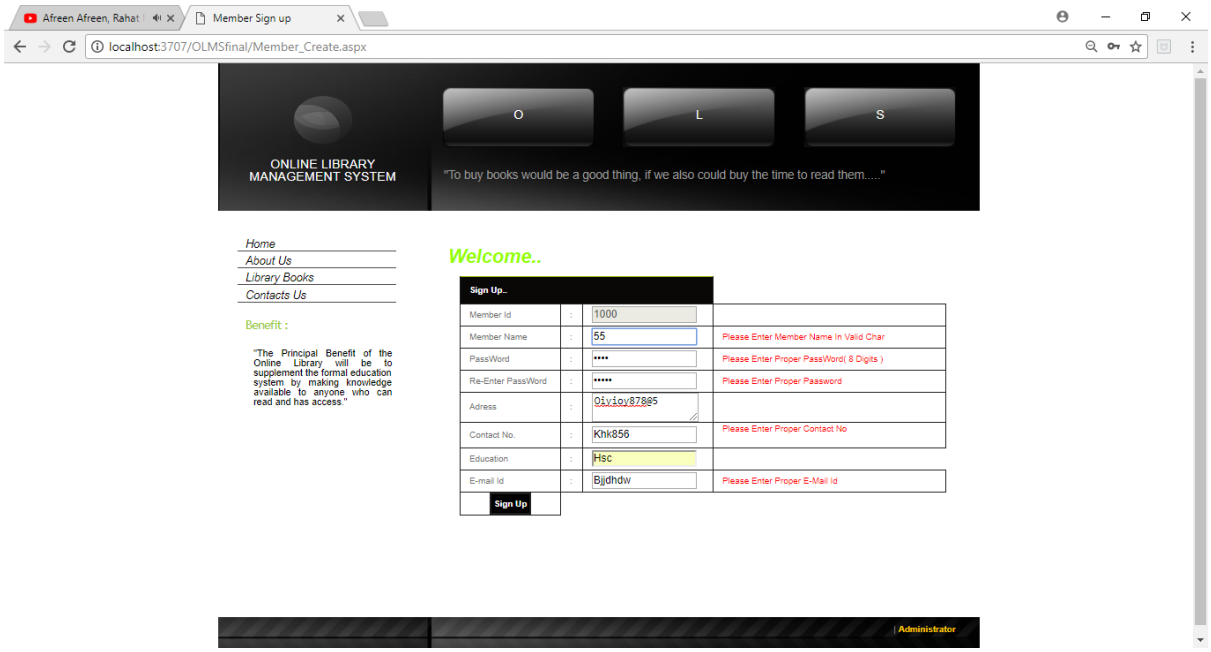
Field	Datatype	Constraints	Description
Mem_id	Int	Primary key	Auto generated id
Mem_Name	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Username by which user log in
Password	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Password used for login
Address	Varchar(20)	Not Null	User address
Contact	Varchar(20)	Not Null	User contact
Education	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Qualification
E-Mail	Varchar(20)	Not Null	User e-mail id

Table Name: ADD SYLLABUS

Field	Datatype	Constraints	Description
Syllabus_id	Int	Not Null	Auto generated id
Syllabus_name	Varchar2(20)	Not Null	Syllabus name
File_Name	Varchar2(20)	Not Null	Faile name
[content]	Image	Not Null	Type of file
sid	Int	Not Null	null

III. VALIDATIONS

Member create



Source code :

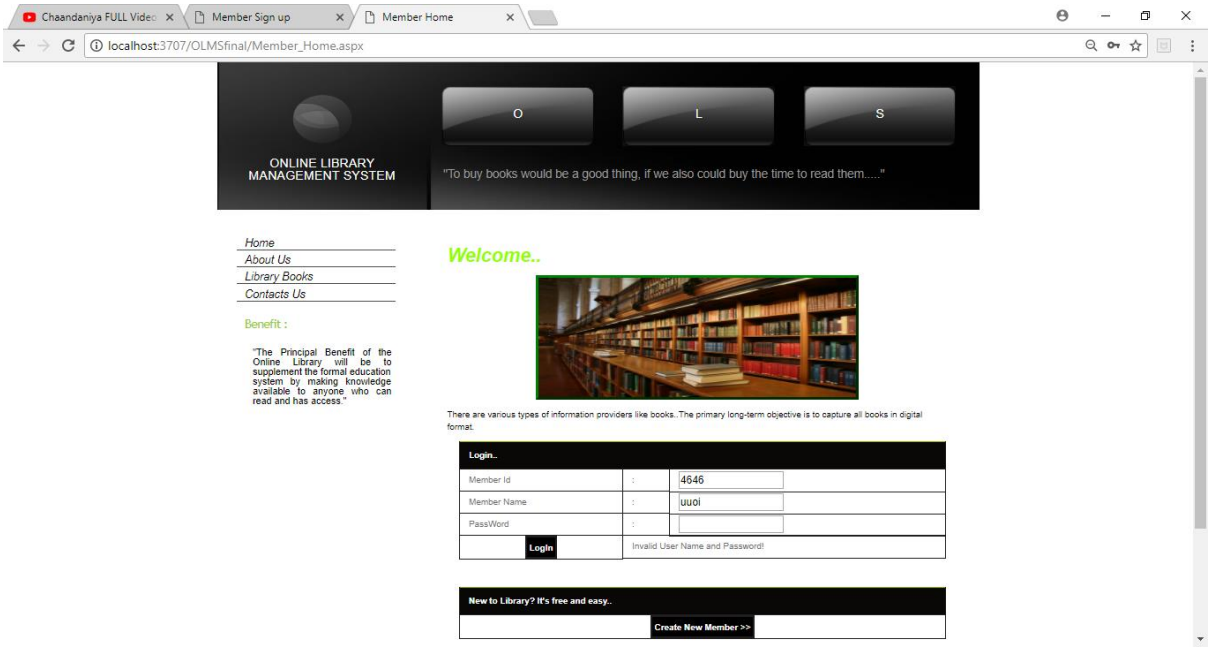
```
<%@ Page Language="VB" MasterPageFile="~/Main_MasterPage.master" AutoEventWireup="false"
CodeFile="Member_Create.aspx.vb" Inherits="Member_Create" title="Member Sign up" %>

<asp:Content ID="Content1" ContentPlaceHolderID="head" Runat="Server">
   <style type="text/css">
      .style1
      {
         height: 2.6em;
      }
   </style>
</asp:Content>
<asp:Content ID="Content2" ContentPlaceHolderID="ContentPlaceHolder1" Runat="Server">
   <div id="text" style="right: 100px">
   <h1>Welcome..</h1>
   <form id="Form1" action="#">
                  <table>
                        <tr>
                              <th colspan="3"><strong> Sign Up.. </strong></th>
                        </tr>
                        <tr>
                           <td> Member Id </td>
                           <td> : </td>
                           <td>
                  <asp:TextBox ID="txtmember_id" runat="server" Width="128px" CssClass="txt"
                     Enabled="False"></asp:TextBox>
                </td>
                <td>
                  <asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="rfvmember_id" runat="server"
                     ControlToValidate="txtmember_id" CssClass="txt"
                     ErrorMessage="Please Enter Member Id"
SetFocusOnError="True"></asp:RequiredFieldValidator>
                </td>
```

```
                    </tr>
                    <tr>
                        <td> Member Name </td>
                        <td> : </td>
                        <td>
                <asp:TextBox ID="txtmember_name" runat="server" Width="128px"
CssClass="txt"></asp:TextBox>
                        </td>
                        <td>
                <asp:RangeValidator ID="rvmember_name" runat="server"
                  ErrorMessage="Please Enter Member Name In Valid Char"
                  ControlToValidate="txtmember_name" CssClass="txt" MaximumValue="z"
                  MinimumValue="a" SetFocusOnError="True"></asp:RangeValidator>
                         <asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator1" runat="server"
                  ControlToValidate="txtmember_name"
ErrorMessage="Required"></asp:RequiredFieldValidator>
                        </td>
                    </tr>
                    <tr>
                        <td> PassWord </td>
                        <td> : </td>
                        <td>
                <asp:TextBox ID="txtpassword" runat="server" Width="128px" CssClass="txt"
                  TextMode="Password"></asp:TextBox>
                        </td>
                        <td>
                <asp:RangeValidator ID="rv_password" runat="server"
                  ErrorMessage="Please Enter Proper PassWord( 8 Digits )"
                  ControlToValidate="txtpassword" CssClass="txt" MaximumValue="6"
                  MinimumValue="1" SetFocusOnError="True"></asp:RangeValidator>
                          <asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator2" runat="server"
                  ControlToValidate="txtpassword" ErrorMessage="Required"></asp:RequiredFieldValidator>
                        </td>
                    </tr>
                    <tr>
                        <td> Re-Enter PassWord </td>
                        <td> : </td>
                        <td>
                <asp:TextBox ID="txtre_password" runat="server" Width="128px" CssClass="txt"
                  TextMode="Password"></asp:TextBox>
                        </td>
                        <td>
                <asp:CompareValidator ID="cv_repassword" runat="server"
                  ErrorMessage="Please Enter Proper Paasword" ControlToCompare="txtpassword"
                  ControlToValidate="txtre_password" CssClass="txt"
SetFocusOnError="True"></asp:CompareValidator>
                        </td>
                    </tr>
                    <tr>
                        <td class="style1"> Adress </td>
                        <td class="style1"> : </td>
                        <td class="style1">
                <asp:TextBox ID="txtmember_add" runat="server" TextMode="MultiLine"
                  Width="128px" CssClass="txt"></asp:TextBox>
                        </td>
                        <td class="style1">
                <asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="rv_address" runat="server"
                  ErrorMessage="Plase Enter Proper Address" ControlToValidate="txtmember_add"
                  CssClass="txt" SetFocusOnError="True"></asp:RequiredFieldValidator>
                        </td>
                    </tr>
                    <tr>
                        <td> Contact No. </td>
```

```
                    <td> : </td>
                    <td>
                <asp:TextBox ID="txtcontact_no" runat="server" Width="128px"
CssClass="txt"></asp:TextBox>
                    </td>
                    <td>
                <asp:RegularExpressionValidator ID="RegularExpressionValidator1" runat="server"
                  ControlToValidate="txtcontact_no" ErrorMessage="Please Enter Proper Contact No"
                  ValidationExpression="\d{10}"></asp:RegularExpressionValidator>
                      <br />
                <asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator3" runat="server"
                  ControlToValidate="txtcontact_no"
ErrorMessage="Required"></asp:RequiredFieldValidator>
                    </td>
                  </tr>
                  <tr>
                    <td> Education
                <asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator5" runat="server"
                  ControlToValidate="txteducation" ErrorMessage="Required"></asp:RequiredFieldValidator>
              </td>
                    <td> : </td>
                    <td>
                <asp:TextBox ID="txteducation" runat="server" Width="128px"
CssClass="txt"></asp:TextBox>
                    </td>
                  </tr>
                  <tr>
                    <td> E-mail Id </td>
                    <td> : </td>
                    <td>
                <asp:TextBox ID="txtemail_id" runat="server" Width="128px" CssClass="txt"></asp:TextBox>
                    </td>
                    <td>
                <asp:RegularExpressionValidator ID="rev_email_id" runat="server"
                  ErrorMessage="Please Enter Proper E-Mail Id" ControlToValidate="txtemail_id"
                  SetFocusOnError="True"
                  ValidationExpression="\w+([-+.']\w+)*@\w+([-.]\w+)*\.\w+([-
.]\w+)*"></asp:RegularExpressionValidator>
                      <asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator4" runat="server"
                  ControlToValidate="txtemail_id" ErrorMessage="Required"></asp:RequiredFieldValidator>
                    </td>
                  </tr>
                  <tr>
                    <td align="center">
                <asp:Button ID="btn_submit" runat="server" Text="Sign Up" CssClass="btn" />
                    </td>
                  </tr>
                </table>
  </form>
</div>
</asp:Content>
```

Member Login



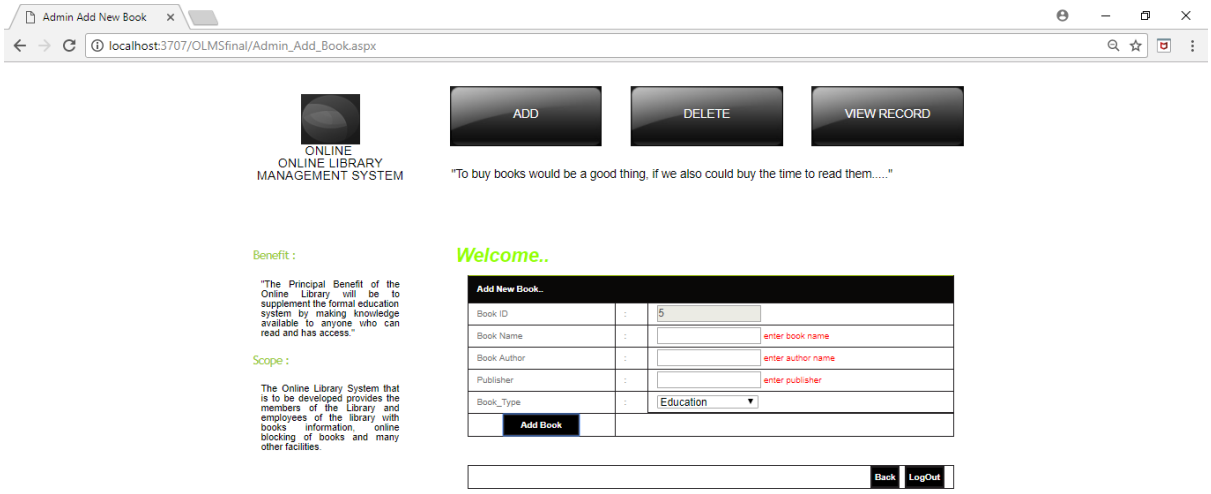
Source code :

<%@ Page Language="VB" MasterPageFile="~/Main_MasterPage.master" AutoEventWireup="false" CodeFile="Member_Home.aspx.vb" Inherits="Member_Home" title="Member Home" %>

```
<asp:Content ID="Content1" ContentPlaceHolderID="head" Runat="Server">
</asp:Content>
<asp:Content ID="Content2" ContentPlaceHolderID="ContentPlaceHolder1" Runat="Server">
      <div id="text" style="right: 100px">
        <h1>Welcome..</h1>
        <center >
          <img src="App_Themes/Theme_Data/New_Library.jpg" alt="" width="400px"
            height="150px" style="border-style: outset; border-color: #008000"/>
        </center>
        <p> There are various types of information providers like books..The primary long-term objective is to capture all books in digital format. </p>
        <form id="Form1" action="#">
                <table>
                        <tr>
                                <th colspan="3"><strong> Login.. </strong></th>
                        </tr>
                        <tr>
                          <td> Member Id </td>
                          <td> : </td>
                          <td>
                    <asp:TextBox ID="txtmem_id" runat="server" Width="128px"></asp:TextBox>
                </td>
                        </tr>
                        <tr>
                          <td> Member Name </td>
                          <td> : </td>
                          <td>
                    <asp:TextBox ID="txtmember_name" runat="server" Width="128px"></asp:TextBox>
                </td>
                        </tr>
```

```
                        <tr>
                            <td> PassWord </td>
                            <td> : </td>
                            <td>
                <asp:TextBox ID="txtmember_pwd" runat="server" TextMode="Password"
Width="128px"></asp:TextBox>
                            </td>
                        </tr>
                        <tr>
                            <td align="center">
                <asp:Button ID="btnmember_submit" runat="server" Text="LogIn" CssClass="btn" />
                            </td>
                            <td colspan ="2">
                <asp:Label ID="lblmember" runat="server" Text="Label" Visible="False"></asp:Label>
                            </td>
                        </tr>
                </table>
                <br />
            <table>
                    <tr align="center"  >
                        <th><strong> New to Library? It's free and easy.. </strong></th>
                    </tr>  <tr>
                        <td align="center">
                <asp:Button ID="btnmember_crAC" runat="server" Text="Create New Member >>"
CssClass="btn" />
                        </td>
                    </tr></table>
            </form>
        </div>
</asp:Content>
```

Add Books



Source code:

```
<%@ Page Language="VB" MasterPageFile="~/Admin_MasterPage.master" AutoEventWireup="false" CodeFile="Admin_Add_Book.aspx.vb" Inherits="Admin_Add_Book" title="Admin Add New Book" %>

<asp:Content ID="Content1" ContentPlaceHolderID="head" Runat="Server">
</asp:Content>
<asp:Content ID="Content2" ContentPlaceHolderID="ContentPlaceHolder1" Runat="Server">
   <div id="text" style="right: 100px">
   <h1>Welcome..</h1>
   <form id="Form1" action="#">
   <table>
      <tr>
         <th colspan="3"><strong> Add New Book.. </strong></th>
      </tr>
      <tr>
         <td> Book ID </td>
         <td> : </td>
         <td>
              <asp:TextBox ID="txtbook_id" runat="server" Width="128px" CssClass="txt"
                 Enabled="False"></asp:TextBox>
           </td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
         <td> Book Name </td>
         <td> : </td>
         <td>
              <asp:TextBox ID="txtbook_name" runat="server" Width="128px" CssClass="txt"></asp:TextBox>
           <asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator1" runat="server"
                ControlToValidate="txtbook_name" ErrorMessage="enter book
name"></asp:RequiredFieldValidator>
         </td>
      </tr>
```

```
        <tr>
          <td> Book Author </td>
          <td> : </td>
          <td>
              <asp:TextBox ID="txtbook_author" runat="server" Width="128px" CssClass="txt"></asp:TextBox>
            <asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator2" runat="server"
                ControlToValidate="txtbook_author"  ErrorMessage="enter  author
name"></asp:RequiredFieldValidator>
          </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td> Publisher </td>
          <td> : </td>
          <td>
              <asp:TextBox ID="txtbook_publi" runat="server" Width="128px" CssClass="txt"></asp:TextBox>
            <asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator3" runat="server"
                ControlToValidate="txtbook_publi"  ErrorMessage="enter
publisher"></asp:RequiredFieldValidator>
          </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td> Book_Type </td>
          <td> : </td>
          <td>
              <asp:DropDownList ID="ddlbook_type" Width="128px" runat="server">
                <asp:ListItem>Education</asp:ListItem>
                <asp:ListItem>Art and Architecture</asp:ListItem>
                <asp:ListItem>History</asp:ListItem>
              </asp:DropDownList>
          </td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
          <td align="center">
              <asp:Button ID="btnadd_book" runat="server" Text="Add Book" CssClass="btn"
                Width="96px" />
          </td>
          <td colspan = "2">
              <asp:Label ID="lbladd_book" runat="server" Text="Add Book" Visible="False"></asp:Label>
          </td>
        </tr>
    </table>
    <br />
    <div> <table >
            <tr>
              <td align ="right"  >
              <asp:Button ID="btn_back" runat="server" Text="Back" CssClass="btn" /> 
              <asp:Button ID="btnlogout" runat="server" Text="LogOut" CssClass="btn" />
            </td>
            </tr>
          </table> </div>
</for></div>
</asp:Content>
```

IV. TEST CASES, TEST DATA AND TEST RESULTS

Testing is a process of executing a program with the indent of finding an error. Testing is a crucial element of software quality assurance and presents ultimate review of specification, design and coding.

System Testing is an important phase. Testing represents an interesting anomaly for the software. Thus a series of testing are performed for the proposed system before the system is ready for user acceptance testing.

A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding an as undiscovered error. A successful test is one that uncovers an as undiscovered error.

Testing Objectives:

1. Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error
2. A good test case is one that has a probability of finding an as yet undiscovered error
3. A successful test is one that uncovers an undiscovered error

Testing Principles:

- All tests should be traceable to end user requirements
- Tests should be planned long before testing begins
- Testing should begin on a small scale and progress towards testing in large
- Exhaustive testing is not possible
- To be most effective testing should be conducted by a independent third party

The primary objective for test case design is to derive a set of tests that has the highest livelihood for uncovering defects in software. To accomplish this objective two different categories of test case design techniques are used. They are

- White box testing.
- Black box testing.

White-box testing:

White box testing focus on the program control structure. Test cases are derived to ensure that all statements in the program have been executed at least once during testing and that all logical conditions have been executed.

Block-box testing:

Black box testing is designed to validate functional requirements without regard to the internal workings of a program. Black box testing mainly focuses on the information domain of the software, deriving test cases by partitioning input and output in a manner that provides through test coverage. Incorrect and missing functions, interface errors, errors in data structures, error in functional logic are the errors falling in this category.

Testing strategies:

A strategy for software testing must accommodate low-level tests that are necessary to verify that all small source code segment has been correctly implemented as well as high-level tests that validate major system functions against customer requirements.

Testing fundamentals:

Testing is a process of executing program with the intent of finding error. A good test case is one that has high probability of finding an undiscovered error. If testing is conducted successfully it uncovers the errors in the software. Testing cannot show the absence of defects, it can only show that software defects present.

Testing Information flow:

Information flow for testing flows the pattern. Two class of input provided to test the process. The software configuration includes a software requirements specification, a design specification and source code.

Test configuration includes test plan and test cases and test tools. Tests are conducted and all the results are evaluated. That is test results are compared with expected results. When erroneous data are uncovered, an error is implied and debugging commences.

Unit testing:

Unit testing is essential for the verification of the code produced during the coding phase and hence the goal is to test the internal logic of the modules. Using the detailed design description as a guide, important paths are tested to uncover errors with in the boundary of the modules. These tests were carried out during the programming stage itself. All units of Vienna SQL were successfully tested.

Integration testing :

Integration testing focuses on unit tested modules and build the program structure that is dictated by the design phase.

System testing:

System testing tests the integration of each module in the system. It also tests to find discrepancies between the system and it's original objective, current specification and system documentation. The primary concern is the compatibility of individual modules. Entire system is working properly or not will be tested here, and specified path ODBC connection will correct or not, and giving output or not are tested here these verifications and validations are done by giving input values to the system and by comparing with expected output. Top-down testing implementing here.

Acceptance Testing:

This testing is done to verify the readiness of the system for the implementation. Acceptance testing begins when the system is complete. Its purpose is to provide the end user with the confidence that the system is ready for use. It involves planning and execution of functional tests, performance tests and stress tests in order to demonstrate that the implemented system satisfies its requirements.

Tools to special importance during acceptance testing include:

Test coverage Analyzer – records the control paths followed for each test case.

Timing Analyzer – also called a profiler, reports the time spent in various regions of the code are areas to concentrate on to improve system performance.

Coding standards – static analyzers and standard checkers are used to inspect code for deviations from standards and guidelines.

Test Cases:

Test cases are derived to ensure that all statements in the program have been executed at least once during testing and that all logical conditions have been executed.

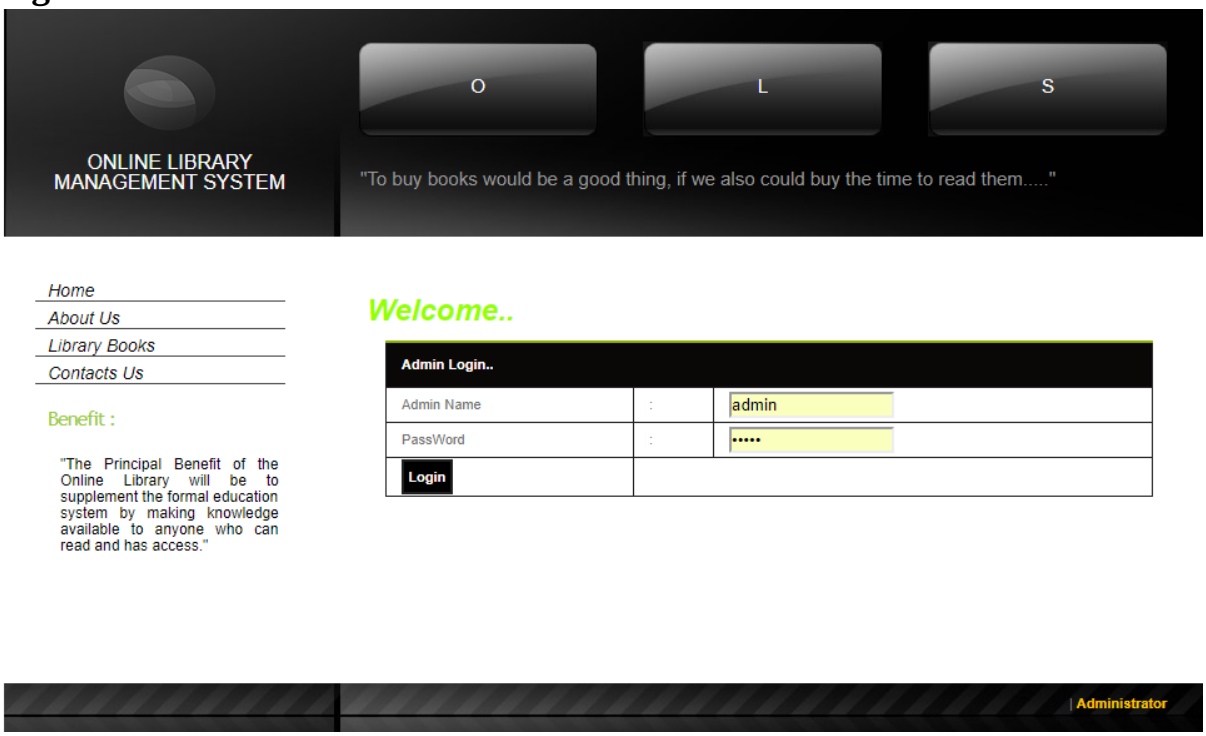
Using White-Box testing methods, the software engineer can drive test cases that

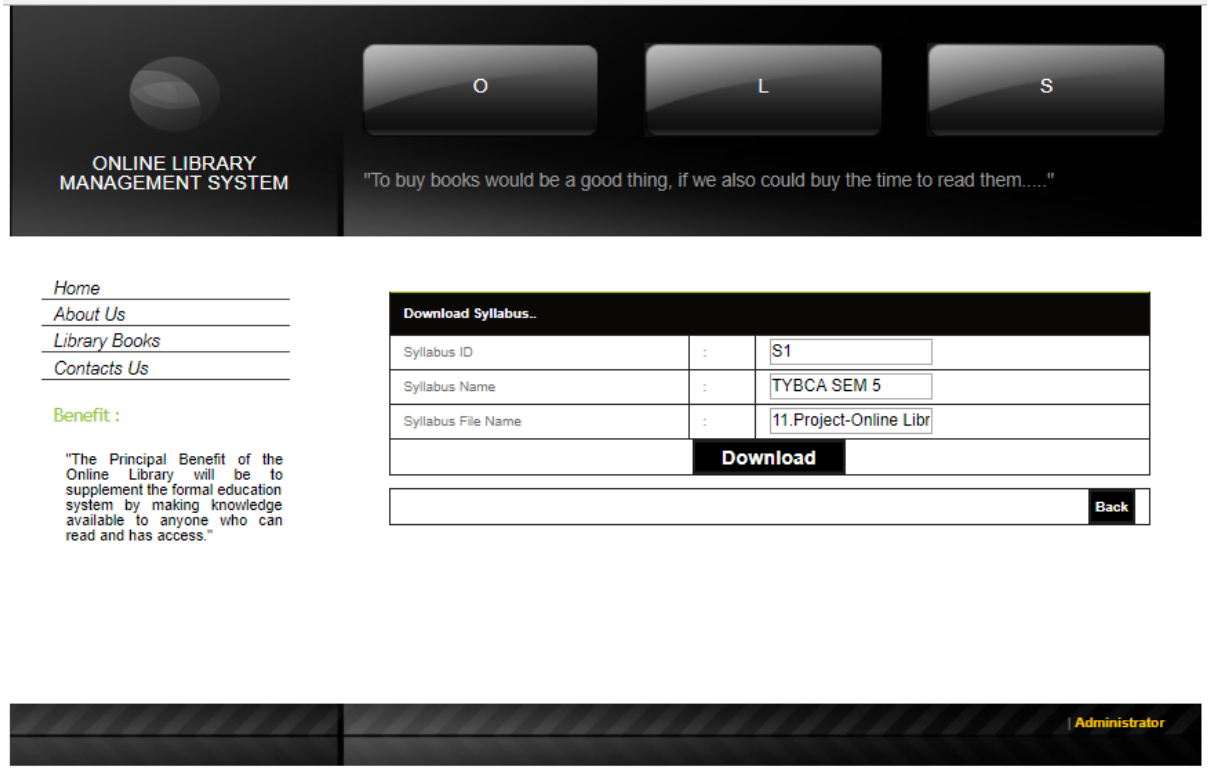
- Guarantee that logical decisions on their true and false sides.
- Exercise all logical decisions on their true and false sides.
- Execute all loops at their boundaries and with in their operational bounds.
- Exercise internal data structure to assure their validity.

The test case specification for system testing has to be submitted for review before system testing commences.

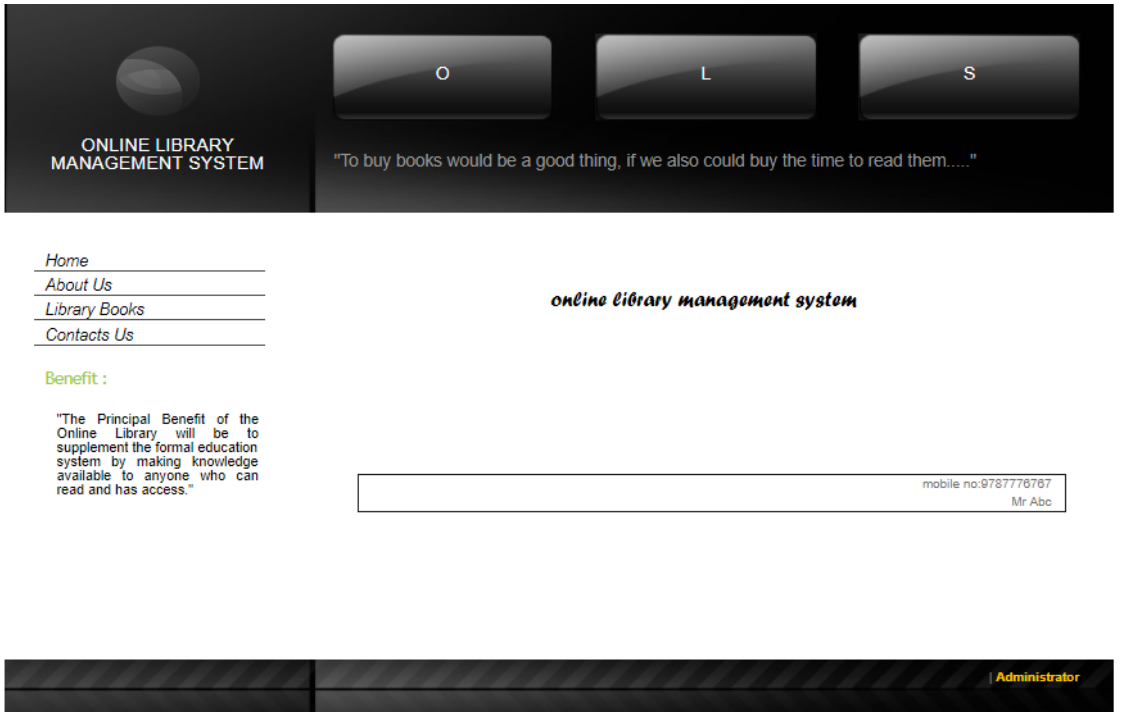
V. SCREEN LAYOUT

Home Page:






O
L
S
ONLINE LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
"To buy books would be a good thing, if we also could buy the time to read them....."
Home
About Us
Library Books
Contacts Us
Benefit :
"The Principal Benefit of the Online Library will be to supplement the formal education system by making knowledge available to anyone who can read and has access."
Book Records..
Book ID
Book Name
Book Author
Publisher
Book Type
1
Microsoft ASP.Net
Shayam N. Chawda
Niarv Prakashan
Education
2
html
karl pearson
vipul
Education
3
abcd
mandar
xyz
History
4
nagas
deepak chopra
westland
History
Back
Administrator


O
L
S
ONLINE LIBRARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
"To buy books would be a good thing, if we also could buy the time to read them....."
Home
About Us
Library Books
Contacts Us
Benefit :
"The Principal Benefit of the Online Library will be to supplement the formal education system by making knowledge available to anyone who can read and has access."
online library management system
mobile no:9787776767
Mr Abc
Administrator

ONLINE
ONLINE LIBRARY
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ADD DELETE VIEW RECORD

"To buy books would be a good thing, if we also could buy the time to read them....."

Benefit :

"The Principal Benefit of the Online Library will be to supplement the formal education system by making knowledge available to anyone who can read and has access."

Scope :

The Online Library System that is to be developed provides the members of the Library and employees of the library with books information, online blocking of books and many other facilities.

Welcome..admin

BOOK ISSUE RECORD

BOOK RETURN RECORD

LogOut

ONLINE
ONLINE LIBRARY
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ADD DELETE VIEW RECORD

"To buy books would be a good thing, if we also could buy the time to read them....."

Benefit :

"The Principal Benefit of the Online Library will be to supplement the formal education system by making knowledge available to anyone who can read and has access."

Scope :

The Online Library System that is to be developed provides the members of the Library and employees of the library with books information, online blocking of books and many other facilities.

Welcome..

Add Book
Add Syllabus

Back LogOut

ONLINE
ONLINE LIBRARY
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ADD DELETE VIEW RECORD

"To buy books would be a good thing, if we also could buy the time to read them....."

Benefit :

"The Principal Benefit of the Online Library will be to supplement the formal education system by making knowledge available to anyone who can read and has access."

Scope :

The Online Library System that is to be developed provides the members of the Library and employees of the library with books information, online blocking of books and many other facilities.

Welcome..

Add New Book..

Book ID	:	4
Book Name	:	Nagas
Book Author	:	Deepak Chopra
Publisher	:	Westland
Book_Type	:	History
Add Book		

Back LogOut

ONLINE
ONLINE LIBRARY
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ADD DELETE VIEW RECORD

"To buy books would be a good thing, if we also could buy the time to read them....."

Benefit :

"The Principal Benefit of the Online Library will be to supplement the formal education system by making knowledge available to anyone who can read and has access."

Scope :

The Online Library System that is to be developed provides the members of the Library and employees of the library with books information, online blocking of books and many other facilities.

Welcome..

Add New Syllabus..

Syllabus ID	:	S5
Syllabus Name	:	Tycs
Select Syllabus	:	Choose File MCC_Worksho...ooklet.pdf
Add Syllabus		

Back LogOut

ONLINE
ONLINE LIBRARY
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ADD DELETE VIEW RECORD

"To buy books would be a good thing, if we also could buy the time to read them....."

Benefit :

"The Principal Benefit of the Online Library will be to supplement the formal education system by making knowledge available to anyone who can read and has access."

Scope :

The Online Library System that is to be developed provides the members of the Library and employees of the library with books information, online blocking of books and many other facilities.

Welcome..

- Syllabus
- Books
- Members
- Books Issued

Back LogOut

ONLINE
ONLINE LIBRARY
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ADD DELETE VIEW RECORD

"To buy books would be a good thing, if we also could buy the time to read them....."

Benefit :

"The Principal Benefit of the Online Library will be to supplement the formal education system by making knowledge available to anyone who can read and has access."

Scope :

The Online Library System that is to be developed provides the members of the Library and employees of the library with books information, online blocking of books and many other facilities.

Syllabus Records..

Syllabus ID	Syllabus Name	File Name
S1	TYBCA SEM 5	11.Project-online library management system.pdf
s2	SYBCA SEM 3	1590595173_TOC.pdf
S3	abcd	1590595173_TOC.pdf
S4	abcde	1590595173_TOC.pdf
S5	tycs	MCC_Workshop_Booklet.pdf

Back LogOut

ONLINE
ONLINE LIBRARY
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ADD DELETE VIEW RECORD

"To buy books would be a good thing, if we also could buy the time to read them....."

Benefit :

"The Principal Benefit of the Online Library will be to supplement the formal education system by making knowledge available to anyone who can read and has access."

Scope :

The Online Library System that is to be developed provides the members of the Library and employees of the library with books information, online blocking of books and many other facilities.

Book Records..

Book Id	Book Name	Book Author	Publisher	Book Type
1	Microsoft ASP.Net	Shayam N. Chawda	Niarv Prakashan	Education
2	html	karl pearson	vipul	Education
3	abcd	mandar	xyz	History
4	nagas	deepak chopra	westland	History

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final/Admin_Member_Records.aspx

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Member Records..

Member Id	Member Name	Password	Address	Contact No	Education	Email Id
007	mandar makhi	1234567	nbghf	8879664434	tycs	mandar@fhfh.com
1	bhavesh	1234	mora, opp.Tapovan Ashram	7600640090	BCA	brpanchal2010@gmail.com
1000	mand	1234567	ddfd	8879664434	hsc	fdf@ghh.com
1111	heena	12345678	nkjjkh	4444444444	12	sdsd@gf.com
112	ma	1234567	hdhfh	8855665888		
123	heena	12345678	jhjkhk	7777777777	12	sdsd@gf.com
1234	mandar	123456	gasdgsahg	1234567898	hsc	sdsd@gf.com
2	sunil	1234	Bhatlai, Hazira Road, Surat	8460352814	BCA	smpatel1610@yahoo.com
3	rajesh	1234	Mora	7600640090	BBA	brpanchal2010@gmail.com
999	abcd	12345678	nkjhk	7777777777	12	sdsd@gf.com

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nal/Admin_All_Record.aspx

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BOOK ISSUE

Book Id	Book Name	Member Name	Issue Date
2	html	heena	10-07-1894 00:00:00

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Welcome..

Delete Book..

Book ID : 1

Delete Book

Delete Syllabus..

Syllabus ID : S1

Delete Syllabus

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- Home
- About Us
- Library Books
- Contacts Us

Benefit :

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Welcome..

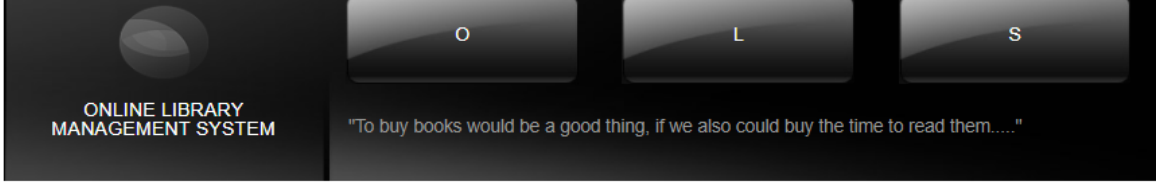
There are various types of information providers like books..The primary long-term objective is to capture all books in digital format.

Login..

Member Id	:	1000
Member Name	:	mand
PassWord	:	••••••
Login		

New to Library? It's free and easy..

Create New Member >>



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Welcome..

Sign Up..

Member Id	:	1000
Member Name	:	Mand
PassWord	:	••••••
Re-Enter PassWord	:	••••••
Adress	:	Airoli
Contact No.	:	1234567890
Education	:	Hsc
E-mail Id	:	Abcd12@Xyz.Com
Sign Up		

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Issue Book..		
Book ID	:	1
Book Name	:	Microsoft ASP.Net
Book Author	:	Shayam N. Chawda
Publisher	:	Niarv Prakashan
Member Id	:	1000
Member Name	:	Mand
Issue Date	:	21-03-2018
Return Date	:	31-03-2018

Issue Book

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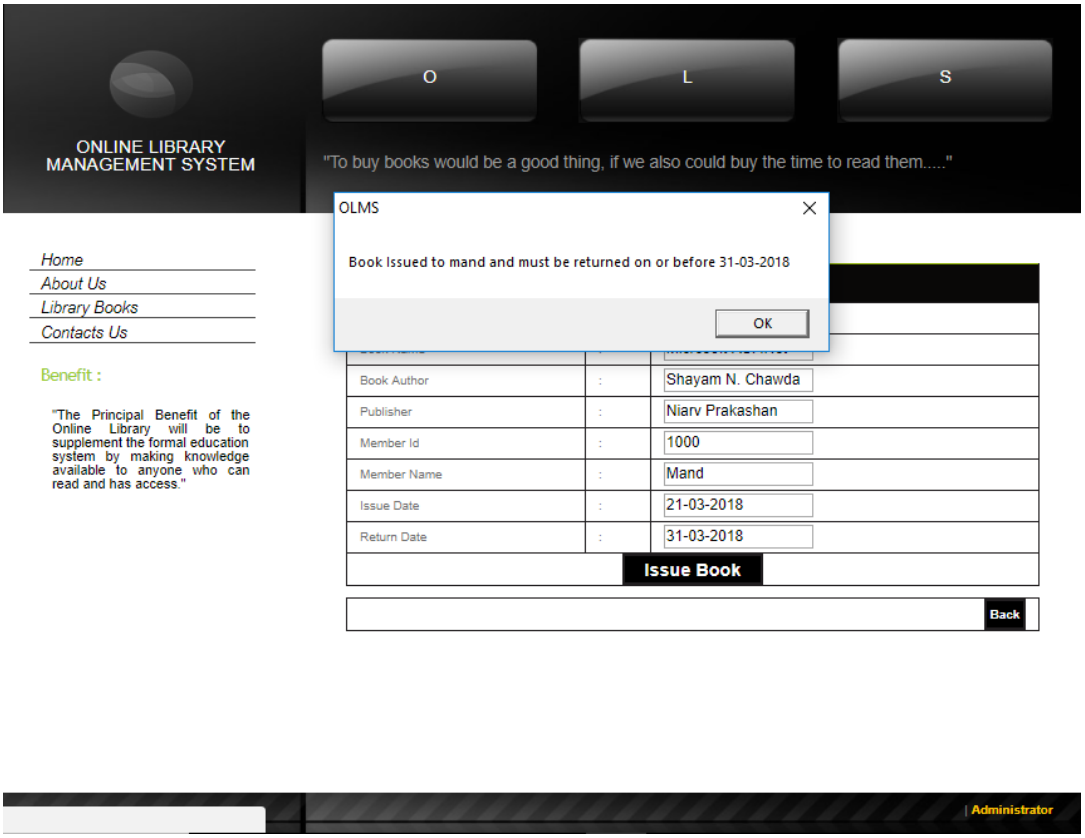
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Book Issued to mand and must be returned on or before 31-03-2018
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Book Name : Microsoft ASP.Net
Book Author : Shayam N. Chawda
Publisher : Niarv Prakashan
Member Id : 1000
Member Name : Mand
Issue Date : 11-07-1894
Return Date : 21-07-1894
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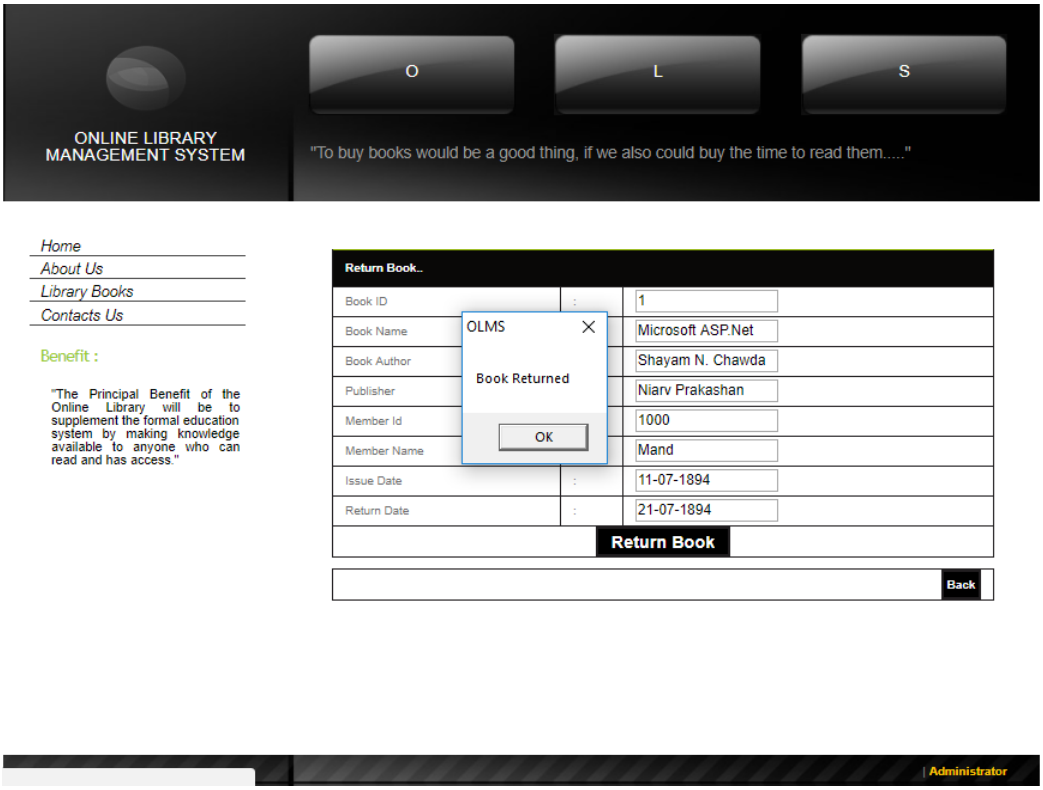
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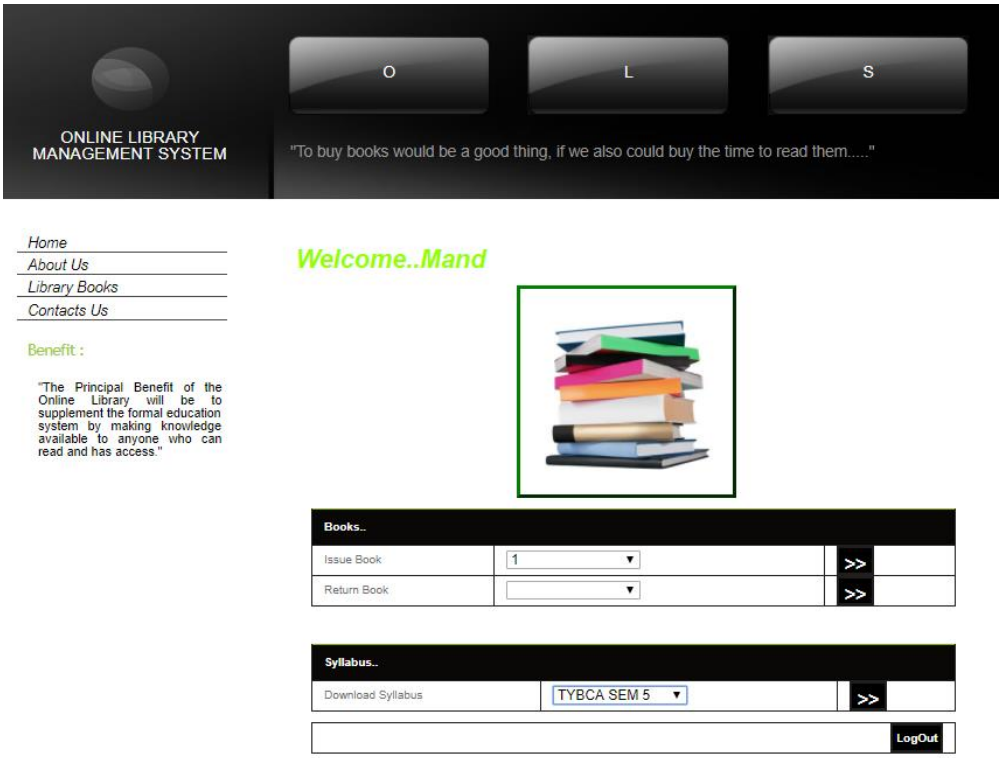
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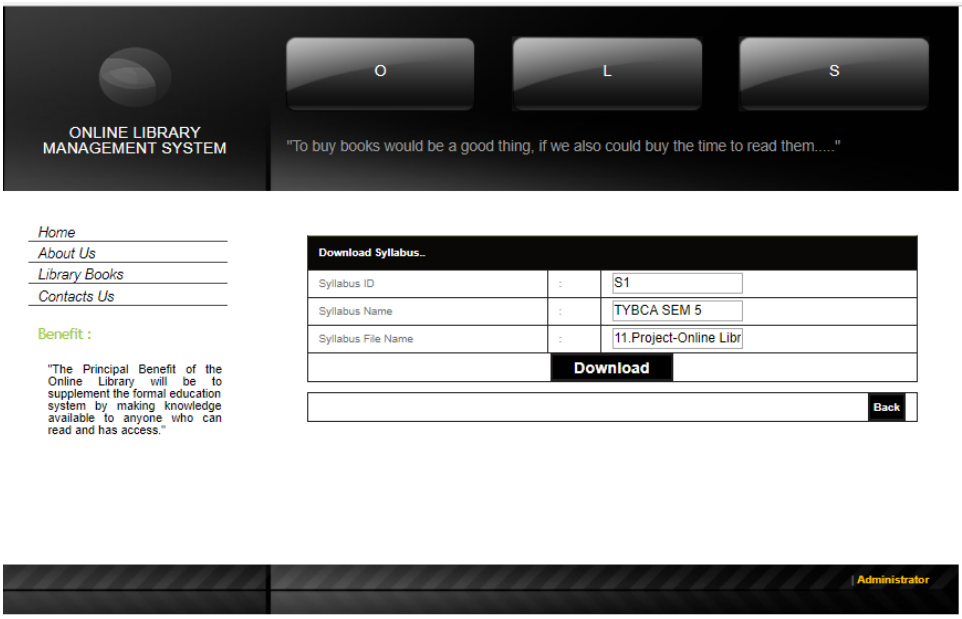
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Syllabus ID : S1
Syllabus Name : TYBCA SEM 5
Syllabus File Name : 11.Project-Online Libr
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SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Following are the steps to be followed for implementing the system:

1. Install required software on server machine like.
- Microsoft Visual Basic Ultimate 2010
- SQL Server 2008

2. First you have to upload files on the serer machine.

3. Attach Database to SQL server 2008

4. Connect the server machine in a network.

5. Execute the project.

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FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

This application avoids the manual work and the problems concern with it. It is an easy way to obtain the information regarding the various products information that are present in the Library of a particular college.

Well I and my team members have worked hard in order to present an improved website better than the existing one's regarding the information about the various activities. Still ,we found out that the project can be done in a better way. Primarily, when we request information about a particular product it just shows the company, product id, product name and no. of quantities available. So, after getting the information we can get access to the product company website just by a click on the product name .

The next enhancement that we can add the searching option. We can directly search to the particular product company from this site .These are the two enhancements that we could think of at present.

CONCLUSION

The package was designed in such a way that future modifications can be done easily. The following conclusions can be deduced from the development of the project.

- Library Management System of the entire system improves the efficiency.
- It provides a friendly graphical user interface which proves to be better when compared to the existing system.
- It gives appropriate access to the authorized users depending on their permissions.
- It effectively overcomes the delay in communications.
- Updating of information becomes so easier.
- System security, data security and reliability are the striking features.
- The System has adequate scope for modification in future if it is necessary.

REFERENCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

List of Books Referred:

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2. ASP.NET 2.0 Unleashed
3. Software engineering By Roger S. Pressman

List of Website Visited:

- www.google.com
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/asp.net/asp.net_first_example.html
- http://asp.net-tutorials.com/basics/code-behind/