EAD PROJECT

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**Content Management System**

**Abstract**

A content management system (CMS) is a system used to manage the web content, allowing multiple contributors to create, edit and publish. Content in a CMS is typically stored in a database and displayed in a presentation layer based on a set of templates. Typically, a CMS consists of two elements: the content management application (CMA) and the content delivery application (CDA).

**The following are the basic features of a CMS**

* Content creation (allows users to easily create and format content)
* Content storage (stores content in one place, in a consistent fashion)
* Workflow management (assigns privileges and responsibilities based on roles such as authors, editors and admins)
* Publishing (organizes and pushes content live)

**Benefits Of A Content Management System**

One major advantage of a CMS is its collaborative nature. Multiple users can log on and contribute, schedule or edit content to be published. Because the interface is usually browser-based, a CMS can be accessed from anywhere by any number of users.

The second major advantage of a CMS is that it allows non-technical people who don’t know programming languages to easily create and manage their own web content. The WYSIWYG editors of a typical content management platform allows users to enter text and upload images without needing to know any HTML or CSS.

When a company uses a CMS to publish its pages, it reduces its reliance on front-end engineers to make changes to the website, making it quicker and easier to publish new content.

**Zero Level Data Flow Diagram(0 Level DFD)**

This is the 0 level DFD of Content Management System ,where I have eloborated the high level process of Content.It is a basic overview of the whole Content Management System being analyzed .It is designed to be an at-a-glanc view of Blogs,Web Page and Login showing the system as single high level process,with its relationship to external entities of Content,Content type and Content Category.It should be easily understood by a wide audience ,including Content,Content Category and Blogs.In zero level DFD of Content Management System ,I have described the high level flow of the Content system.

**High Level Entities and process flow of Content Management System:**

* Managing all the Content
* Managing all the Content Type
* Managing all the Content Category
* Managing all the Comment
* Managing all the Blogs
* Managing all the Web Page
* Managing all the Login



Zero Level DFD - Content Management System

**First Level Data Flow Diagram(1st Level DFD)**

First level DFD of Content Management System shows how the system divided into sub-systems ,each of which deals with one or more of the data flows to or fromm an external agent, and which together provide all of the funnctionality of the content management system as a whole.It also identifies internal data stores of logn ,Web Page , Blogs,Comment,content Category that must be present in order for the Content system to do its job, shows the floww of data between the various parts of content, content catgeory, web page,login,blogs of the system,dfd level 1 provides a more details breakout of pieces of the 1st level DFD.



First Level Data Flow Diagram(1st Level DFD)

**Second Level Data Flow Diagram(2nd Level DFD)**

DFD level 2 then goes one step deeper into parts of level 1 of Content. It may require more functionalities of Content to reach the necessary level of details about the content functioning .1st level DFD of CMS shows how the system is divided into sub system . The 2nd level DFD contains more details of login ,WEb page Blogs, Comments, Content Category ,Content Tpye , Content.



Second Level Data Flow Diagram(2nd Level DFD)

**Decision Table**

A Decision Table is a tabular representation of inputs versus rules/cases/test conditions. It is a very effective tool used for both complex software testing and requirements management. Decision table helps to check all possible combinations of conditions for testing and testers can also identify missed conditions easily. The conditions are indicated as True(T) and False(F) values.

The condition is simple if the user provides correct username and password the user will be redirected to the homepage. If any of the input is wrong, an error message will be displayed.

Conditions Rule 1 Rule 2 Rule 3 Rule 4

Username (T/F) F T F T

Password (T/F) F F T T

Output (E/H) E E E H

**Legend**:

T – Correct username/password

F – Wrong username/password

E – Error message is displayed

H – Home screen is displayed

**Interpretation:**

Case 1 – Username and password both were wrong. The user is shown an error message.

Case 2 – Username was correct, but the password was wrong. The user is shown an error message.

Case 3 – Username was wrong, but the password was correct. The user is shown an error message.

Case 4 – Username and password both were correct, and the user navigated to homepage

>While converting this to test case, we can create 2 scenarios ,

Enter correct username and correct password and click on login, and the expected result will be the user should be navigated to homepage

>And one from the below scenario

Enter wrong username and wrong password and click on login, and the expected result will be the user should get an error message

Enter correct username and wrong password and click on login, and the expected result will be the user should get an error message

Enter wrong username and correct password and click on login, and the expected result will be the user should get an error message