ONLINE-ADDHARSEVA

PROJECT DEFINITION

ONLINE-ADDHARSEVA

PROJECT DEFINITATION

ABSTRACTION

INTRODUCTION

PROPOSED SYSTEM

SYSTEM SCOPE

1.0 ABSTRACTION:

Online online addhar-seva is a web based application that gives online the opportunity to go online and apply for addhar-card well as process their digital-addhar-card details. The manual method of Appling and addharcard very stressful, forms And files get lost during the process, user cue-up under the sun days unending just to process their admission details while staff sits for a long laborious hours attending students. All these problems have been examined and a suitable solution provided. The online user,digital system has a centralized database to keep records of all the user's records in the system.

There is a module where the prospective user can apply for addhar as well as provide their details such as;their name,dob,age,address etc.

This web-base system will be cost effective and it will save the students and the non-academic staff that manage student admission processing the enormous stress and time they spend in the manual system. This project is implemented using; MsSql for its database and ASP .NET with C# for the front end.

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

The system as the name clarifies is develops addhar-seva procedure. The system is an internet based application which can be accessed from anytime anywhere basis. The system has two tiers access model.

1) Admin
2) User/Client
3) Default(user without login)

The increasing numbers of user seeking apply in the form(card) are causing tremendous pressure on the administrative body of the admission accurately and in timely manner. Hence, the need for online admission is inevitable.

In case of a manual system, it is a time taking process and involved huge manpower wherein the online application system ensures accurate and very fast computerized information. Maintaining backup is also very easy using “Online Addhar System”.

The goal of “Online Addhar-seva” is to automate the academic institute’s admission structure and its related operation and functionality.

The objective of the initiative is to provide support to the administration and addhhar seeking candidates by providing a faster, transparent and easy way to keeping records and use them for reference and further processing’s.

1.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM:

The main goal of the system is to automate the process carried out in the organization with improves performance and realized the vision of paperless addhar-card. Some of the goals of the system are listed below:

- Manage large number of student details.
- Manage all details of student who registered for the course.
- Create student account and maintain the data's effectively.
- View all the details of the students.

Reduce the work load in interview the student for selection activates like updating, modification, deleting, of records should be easier.

1.3 SYSTEM SCOPE:

As we have mention earlier that the objective of the project id to cover up the loopholes exists in handling “Online Admission System”. The scope of the project is to find out main issues we are covering in the project and to find out main function of our project. The “Online addhar-seva” we have developed can connect user all over the world. Using our website one can extend his worldwide network by setting at home. It also provides excellent search facility which will be helping user to get digital addharcard. Student can share their thoughts and idea by creating their community and using forms.

PROJECT ANALYSIS

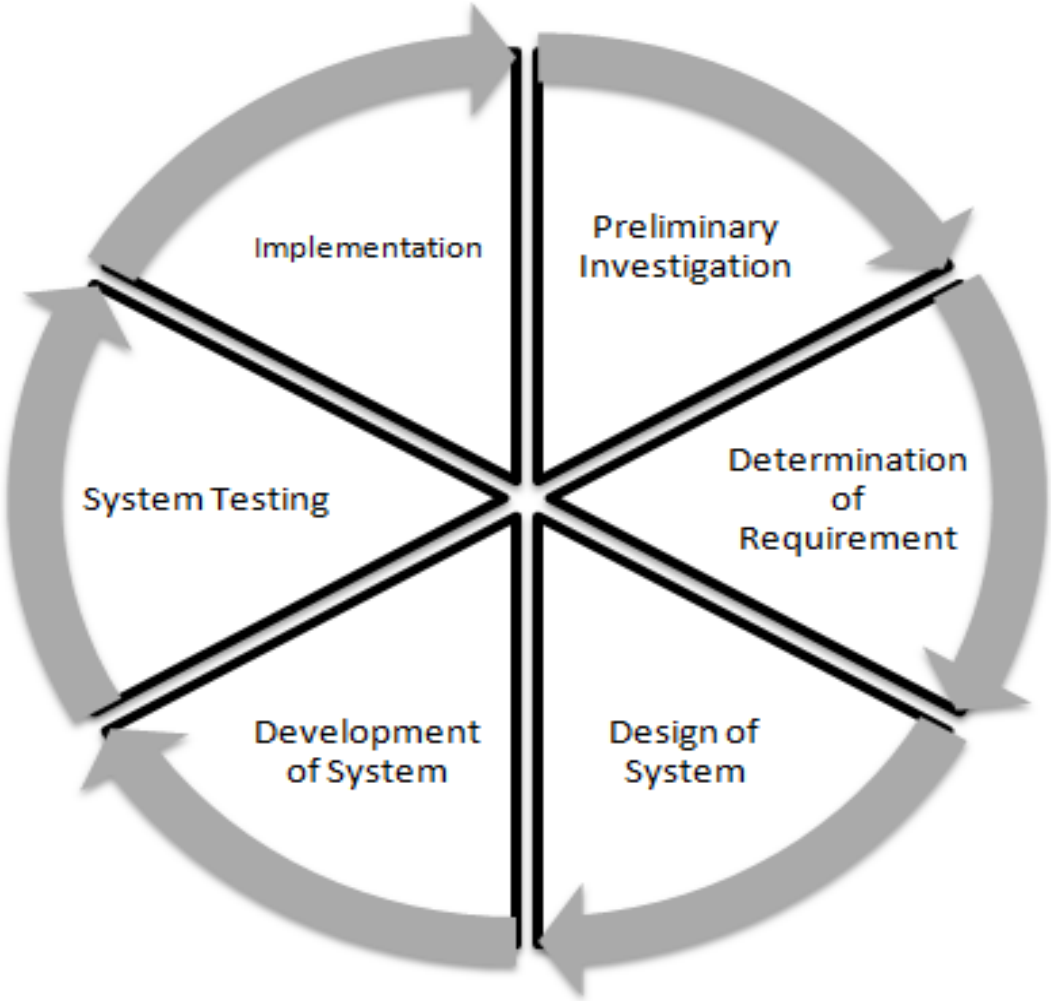
PROJECT ANALYSIS

SDLC

PRELIMIMARY INVESTIGATION

FACT FINDING TECHNIQUE

2.0 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE (SDLC):



SDLC consist of major steps of system analysis and design. It include set of activities that analysts designers and user carryout to develop and implement information system.

So here we followed the different stage SDLC to develop online admission system.

This SDLC consist of following activities.

1. Preliminary Investigation
2. Determine of requirement
3. Design of System
4. System Testing
5. Implementation

2.1 PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION:

For this the need arises to understand the viewpoint of two important entities: top management and user.

In order together relevant information-1 interviewed the top management and ask the following question.

- How to present system works?
- What all drawbacks are in the present system?
- What is their vision about the new system?
- What specific facilities they want from new system. Those are currently not in scope of exiting system.
- How will dataflow in the system?
- Who will be authenticated to access data and his/her access rights?

To find more about present system's working mechanism such as the ways of getting input and providing output. I interview the current user of the system by asking following questions.

- Are they comfortable with present system?
- What flows exists in current system?
- Do they feel the necessary of new system?
- What will be their requirements from new system?
- Are they satisfied with their role in new system?

.1.1 Request clarification:

A condition of capability needed by a user to solve a problem or achieve an objective.

A condition or capability that must be met or possessed by a system, specification or other formally imposed document.

➢ 2.1.2 Feasibility study:

Feasibility is the determination of whether or not a project is worth doing. This determination is called a feasibility study.

- **2.1.2.1 Technical feasibility:**
  Issues to be studied are, whether the work for the project will be done with current equipment, existing software technology and available personal? If the new technology is required then what is the like hood that it can be developed?

  The online admission system is technical feasible. The primary technical requirements include the availability of windows 2000 or higher version of operating system installed in Network. To develop programs Microsoft visual studio required which was also available. The system can also be developing if the new technology is acquired. Thus, through all the ends technical feasibility was met.

  Hardware Requirements:

  Processor: Intel core i5 duo
  Ram: 4 GB
  Hard disk capacity: 250GB

Software Requirements:

Asp.net 4.8(front-end)
Visual Studio 2012
Microsoft SQL server 2005(back-end)
Browser

- **2.1.2.2 Economical feasibility:**

Economic analysis is the most frequently used technique for evaluating the effectiveness of a proposed system. More frequently known as cost benefit analysis; the procedure is to determine the benefits out weight costs a decision is taken to design and implement the system otherwise further justification or alternative in the proposed system will have to be made if it is to have a change of being approved. This is an ongoing effort that improves in accuracy at each phase of system lifecycle.

- **2.1.2.3 operational feasibility:**

It is mainly related to human organization and political aspects. The point to be considered is:

- What changes will be brought with the system?
- What organization structures are distributed?
- What new skills will be required? Do the existing staff members have these skills? If not can they be trained in due course of time?

2.3 FACT FINDING TECHNIQUE:

In this technique system analyst participated in the organization, studies flow of documents, applies the existing system and interacts with the user point of view sampling work sampling is useful for observation by using this technique system analyst can know how employees spend their days.

➢ 2.2.1 Observation:

In this technique system analyst participated in the organization, studies flow of document, applies the existing system and interacts with the user observation can be useful technique. When the system analyst has uper point of view sampling technique called work sampling is.

Useful for observation by using this technique system analyst can know how employees spend their days.

➢ 2.2.2 Questionnaires

Questionnaires used to collect informational from large number of users. Users fill up the questions which are given by the system analyst, questionnaires can save time because system analyst does not need to interview each of users and if the time of interview is short, questionnaires is useful.

There are 2 types of questionnaires:

-Free-formate questionary
-Fixed-formate questionary

-Free formate questionary:
In free-formate questionary users are allowed to answer questions freely without immediate response. The results are

also useful in learn about feelings, opinions, experience of the responds.

-Fixed formate questionary:

The purpose of fixed-format questionary is together Information from pre-defined format of questions. User are allowed to choose the result from the given answers. Three types of fixed-formed questionary:

- Multiple-choice question(Yes or No)
- Rating question(Stronglyagree,agree,no opinion, disagree)

➢ 2.2.3 Interviews:

Interview is the most commonly used technique to collect information from the face-to-face interviews. The purpose of interview is to find, verify clarify fatcs, and motivate end-users involved identify requirments and gather ideas and opinions. The role of interview includes interviewer who is system analyst and interview who are system owner or user. In this technique needs good communications skills for interaction between system analyst and user.

Two types of interview…

(i) Structured:- In structure interview is an interview which contains predefined set of question.

(ii) Unstructured:-In interview that is conducted with only a general goal or subject in mind.

1)what if user can’t make account ?

Ans:he will not access addhar form submission.

2)what happens after we get adhhar-card?

Ans: he can’t access form because one user have only one addhar-card.

3)what will admin can do?

Ans: admin can see user account, delete user account but make sure user-s addhar-details has to delete first then he can delete user account and update the user data according to user's complaint page.

4)what is use of contact-us?

Ans:by the time when user make addhar-card if any thing will wrong about information,he can fill form which is in contact-us for requesting for update addhar-details to admin

5)what if we give different email-id in sign-up and while form-filling?

Ans:it will generate error of primary-foreign key error email has to match-up

6)what happens when admin try to delete first account then that users addhar-details?

Ans: it will generate error of primary-foreign key error email has to match-up

7)what happens when user directly throws in link of addhar-form Can he fill form without account?

Ans:no he cant submit form message shows the login first

8)how addharcard-number allocated to user?

Ans:it is autogenerated number by computer

SYSTEM DESIGN

SYSTEM DESIGN

DATA DICITONARY

BASIC FLOW
OF SYSTEM

3.0 DATA DICTINOARY

signup_table:

FIELD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Email (p.k.)	Varchar(50)	Email validation
username	Varchar(50)	Set username
password	Varchar(50)	Set password

Form_table:

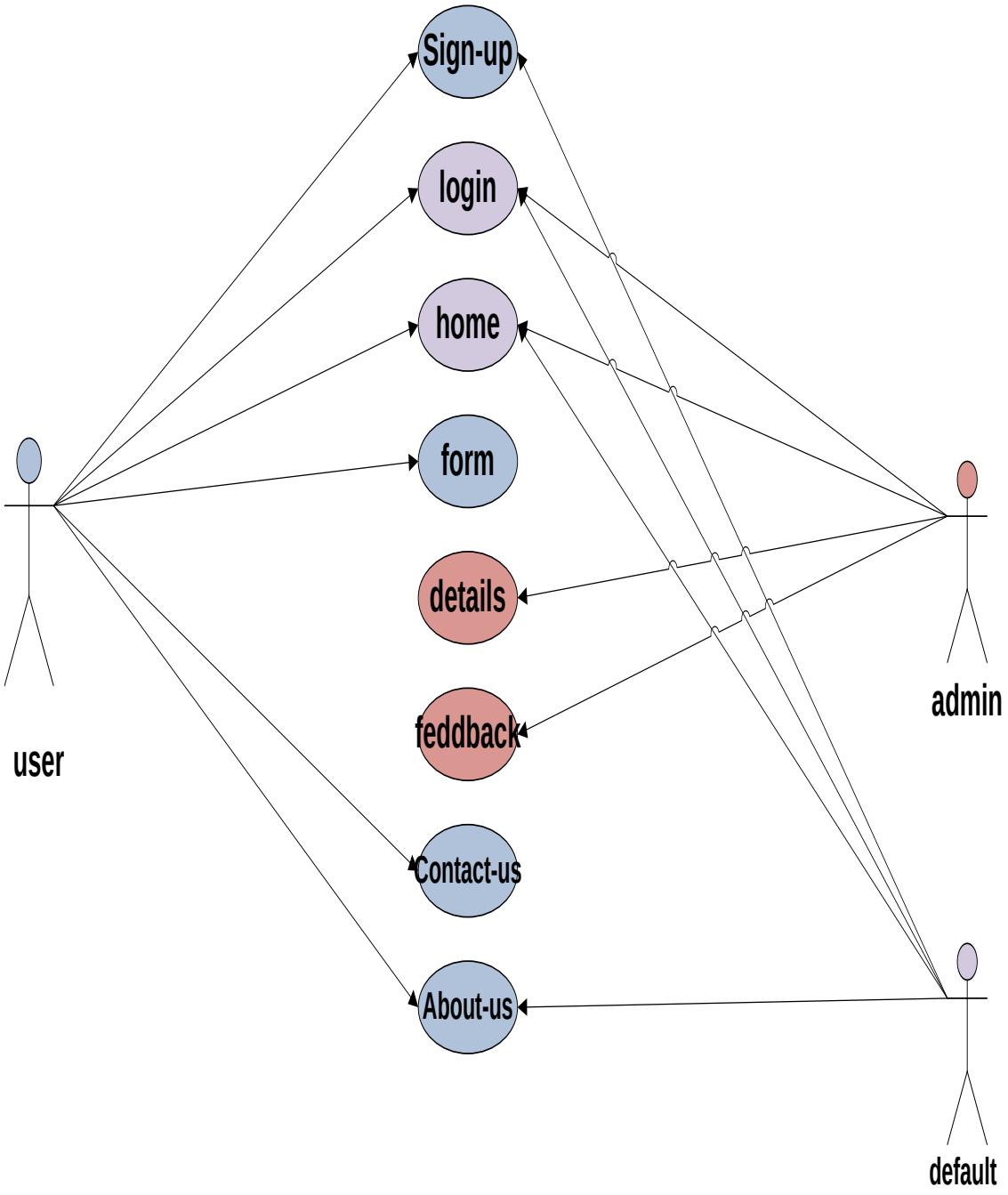
FIELD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
Name	Varchar50	Set name
Dob	date	Set dob
Gendar	Varchar50	Set gender
Age	int	Set age
Maritalstatus	Varhcar50	Set maritalstatus
Workstatus	Varhcar50	Set workstatus
Photo	Varhcar50	Set photo
Phone	Varhcar50	Set phone
Email (f.k.)	Varhcar50	Set email
session	Varhcar50	Set session
Addhar-number	Int	Generated number

Contact_table:

FIELD	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
name	Varchar50	Input name
Email (f.k.)	Varhcar50	Input email
message	Varhcar50	Input messae

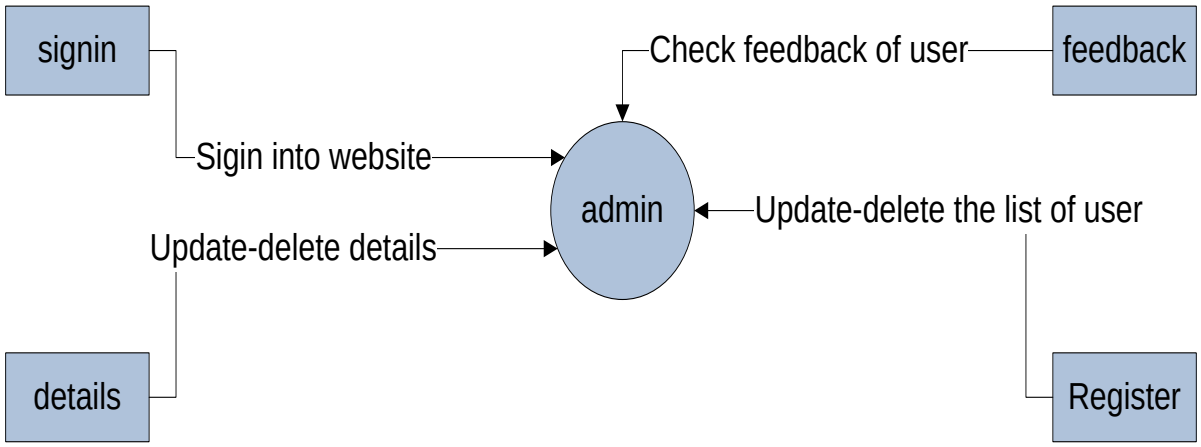
3.1 BASIC FLOW OF SYSTEM

➢ 3.1.1 USECASE DIAGRAM



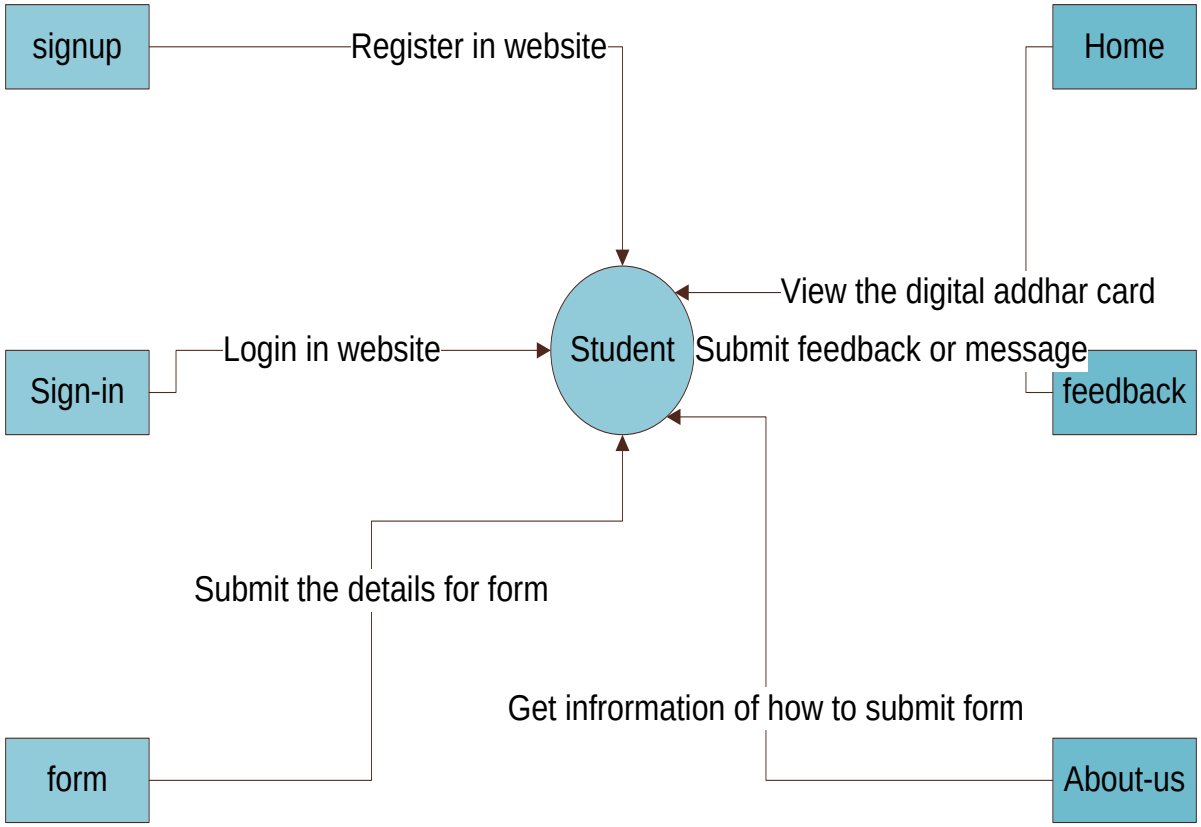
➢ 3.1.2 DATAFLOW DIAGRAM

O level :



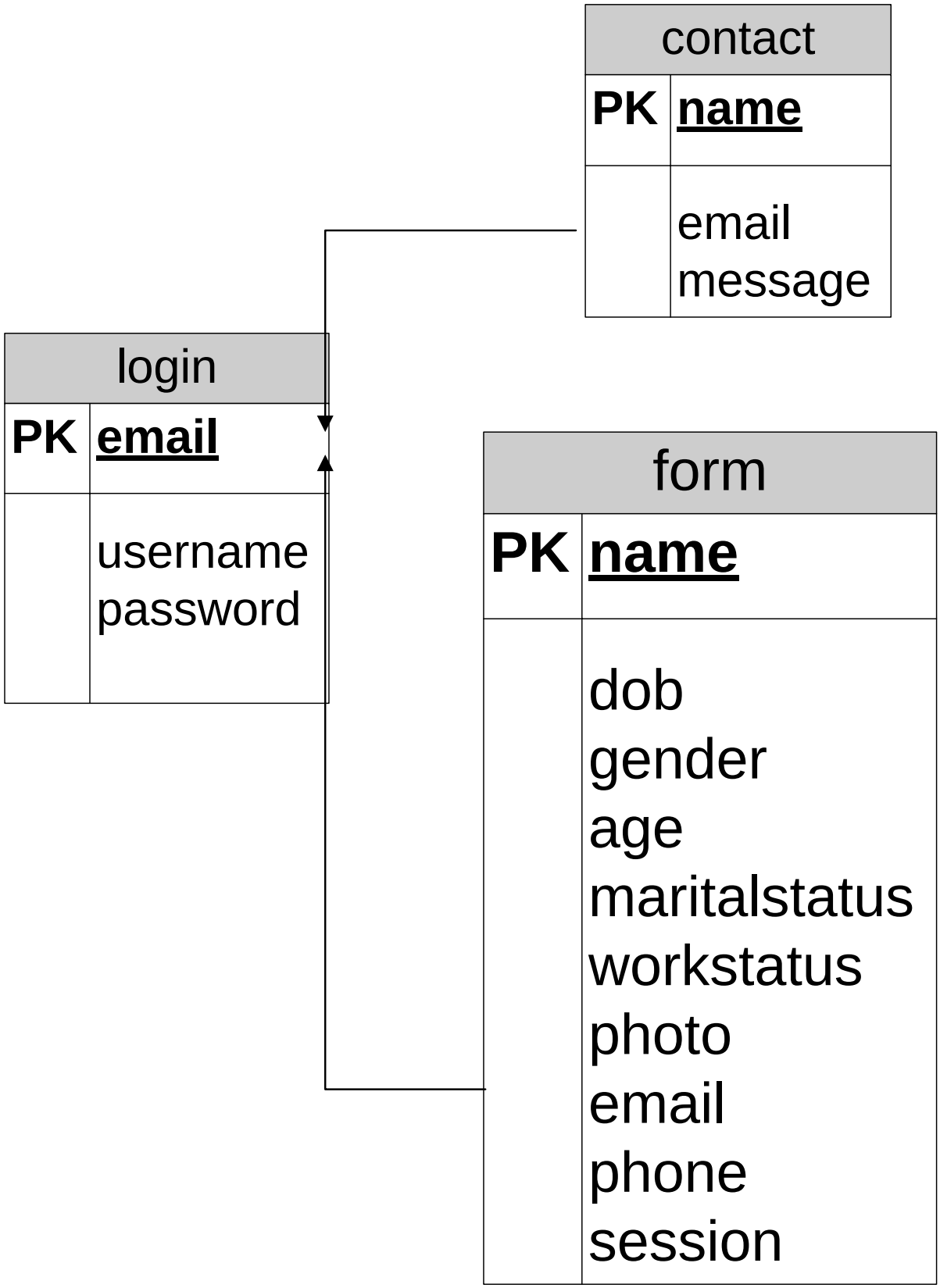
- This 0 level data flow diagram shows that what admin can do.
- Admin has to sign-in first.
- Admin can delete user account or edit the account.
- Admin can edit and update user details
- Admin can see user's complaint from feedback page

1 level:



- Level 1 dataflow diagram show what user Can do.
- User have to make account first.
- User have to lgon then otherwise he /she cant acces form
- If user already use the form and get addhar-card then he/she cant access form Page again
- User can complaint about his ditails in addhar-card to admin of website.

- **3.1.3 E-R DIAGRAM**



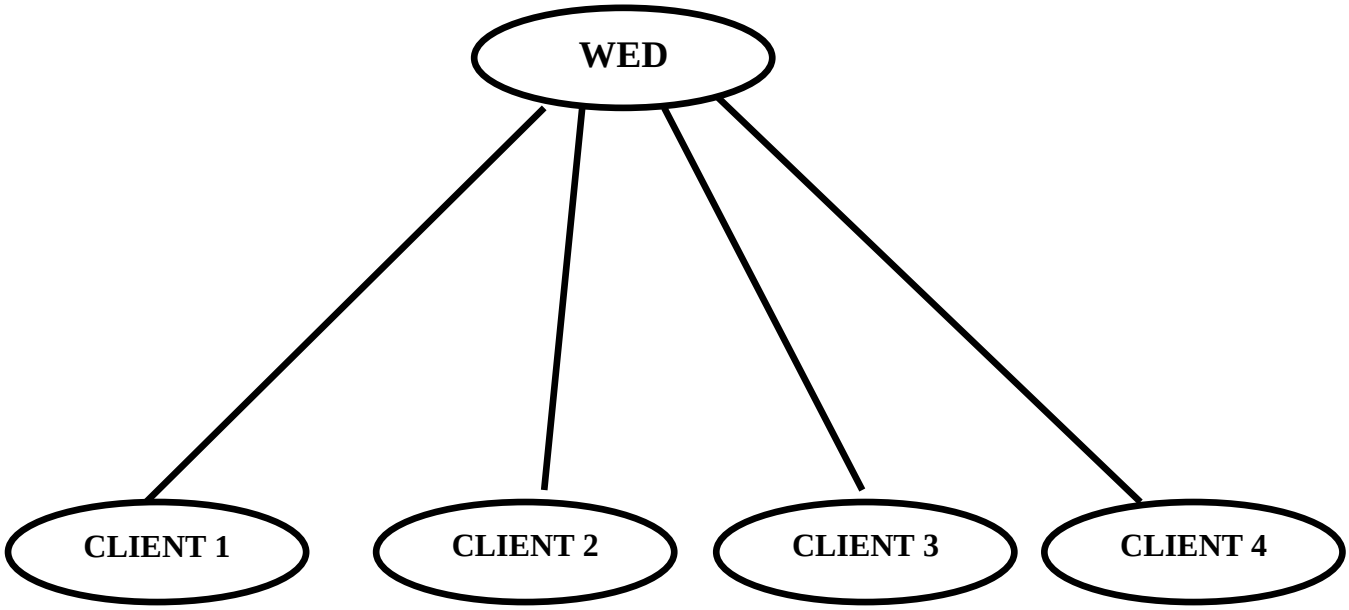
TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGY

TOOLS AND TECHNOLOGY

WEB ARCHITECTURE

TECHNOLOGY USED

4.0 Web Architecture:



A web server is a computer that runs the web server software which responds to page requests. It is also called host. The two main types of web server are HTTP server that follows the HTTP protocols and FTP servers that follow the FTP protocols.

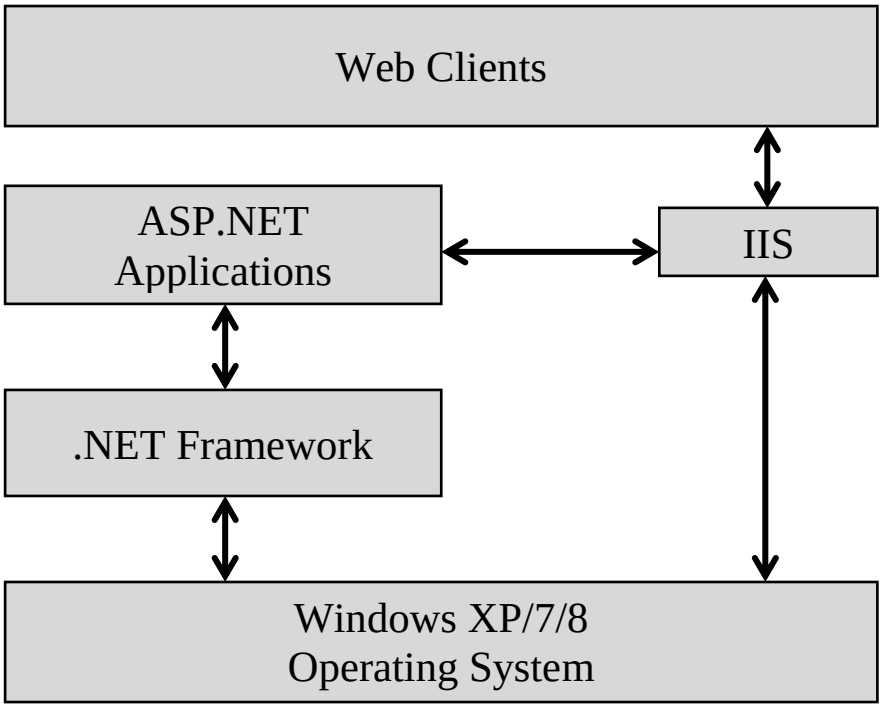
A web client sends request for data to a web server when the web server processes the request ad sends the requested page to the client (Remember the browser is used to view these pages and send request).

4.1 Technology used:

➢ 4.1.1 ASP.NET Overview:

ASP.NET is a server-side Web application framework designed for Web development to produce Dynamic Web pages. It was developed by Microsoft to allow programmers to build dynamic web, web applications and web services. It was first released in January 2002 with version 1.0 of the .NET Framework, and is the successor to Microsoft's Active Server Pages (ASP) Technology. ASP.NET is built on the Common Language Runtime (CLR), allowing programmers to write ASP.NET code using any supported .NET language including Microsoft Visual Basic and C#. These languages enable you to develop ASP.NET applications that benefit from the Common Language Runtime (CLR), type safety, inheritance, and so on.

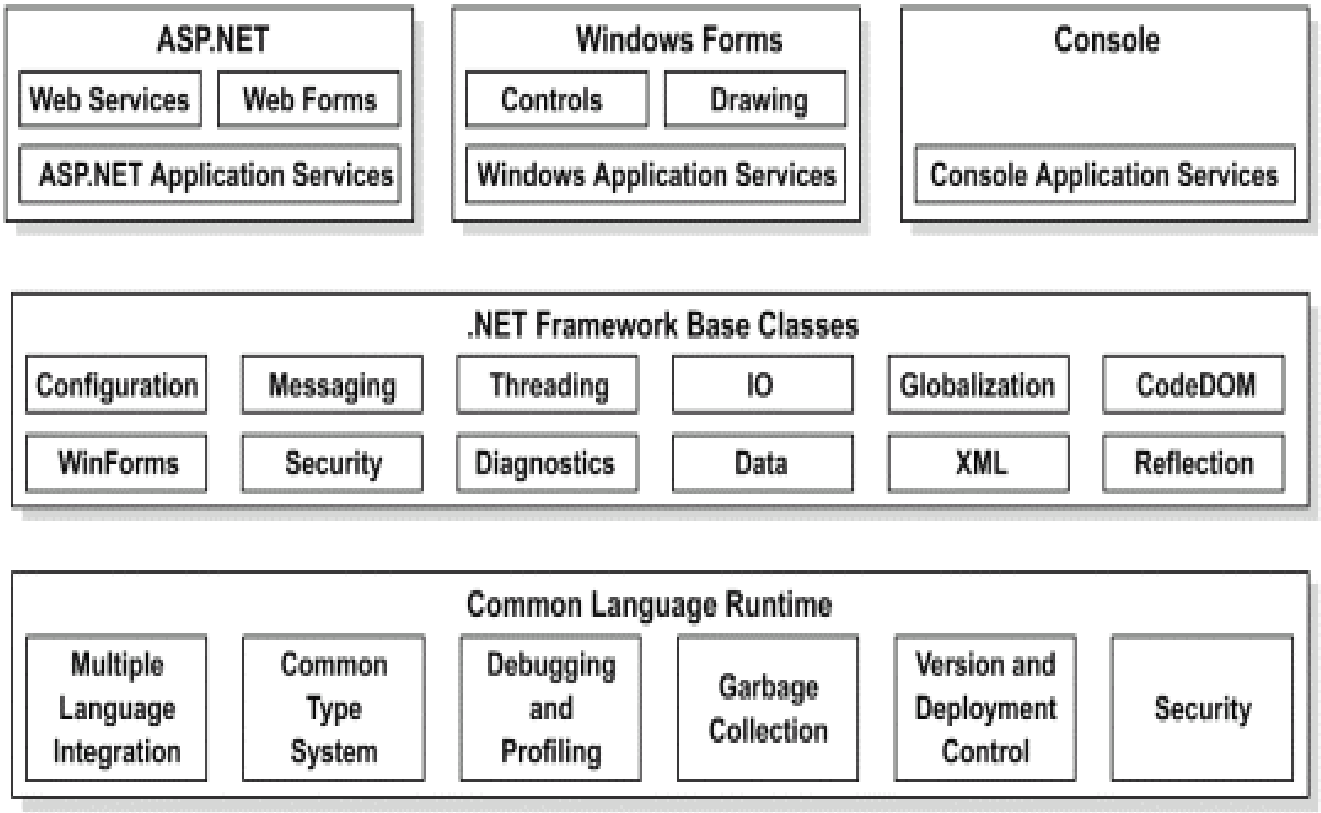
4.1.2 ASP.NET FRAMEWORK



As the Figure shows, all Web clients communicate with ASP.NET applications through Microsoft Internet Information Services (IIS). IIS deciphers and optionally authenticates the request. If Allow Anonymous is set to true, no authentication occurs. IIS also finds the requested resource (such as an ASP.NET application), and, if the client is authorized, returns the appropriate resource.

4.1.3 What is .NET Framework?

The .NET Framework is a service or platform for building, deploying, and running applications. The .NET Framework consists of 2 main parts: Common Language Runtime (CLR) and Class Libraries



➢ 4.1.4 What are the features of .NET Platform / .NET Framework?

There are many features provided by .NET Framework which has made .NET popular and reliable in software development and web development industry. Following are features of .NET Platform / .NET Framework.

- **Multilanguage Development**

VS.NET supports multiple languages. This is definitely one of the biggest advantages of .NET Framework because programmers having ability in their own languages can use their skills in their languages. Another advantage of Multilanguage is that all are developed under same basic environment.

- **Multi-Device Development**

Apart from that .NET supports multiple developments; you can create Mobile Application, PDA Application, etc.

- **Platform and Processor Independence**

Generally when you compile a code written in some language, it is converted directly to Native Code i.e. EXE or DLL. In VS.NET execution of programs is done in two processes. First program is converted from Language Code to IL Code and then from IL Code to Native Code, which makes .NET application to become Platform and Processor independence.

- **Automatic Memory Management**

Memory managed is always one of biggest headache of Developers. VS.NET handles memory managed by it. Under

Garbage Collection method, it automatically collects the objects which are no longer needed and removes it from memory.

- **Easy Deployment**

In many languages, Deployment is one of the tedious tasks. Using VS.NET application becomes easy to deploy. You can create Deployment project easily which helps to deploy application on target machines.

- **Distributed Architecture**

VS.NET applications have capability to be executed on Distributed Architecture. You can create applications which can be executed on Distributed Architecture.

- **Interoperability with Unmanaged Code**

Because interaction between new and older applications is commonly required, the .NET Framework provides means to access functionality that is implemented in programs that execute outside the .NET environment. So, Interoperability with Unmanaged Code is provided.

- **Security**

The design is meant to address some of the vulnerabilities, such as buffer overflows, that been exploited by malicious software. Additionally, .NET provides a common security model for all applications.

- **Performance and Scalability**

  As far as Performance and Scalability is concerned, .NET based applications give better performance in terms of memory, device management, etc. You can create Robust Application with full scalability provided by application.

- **XML Support**

  Today XML is used widely for the transportation of data between Client and Server via HTTP. Because XML works in Text which can be understood by all OS and Hardware's, .NET supports writing, manipulating and transforming of XML documents.

- **4.2.5 What is the Common Language Runtime (CLR)?**

- It is the execution engine for .NET Framework applications.
- It is the heart or backbone of the .NET.
- It's is the runtime engine provided by the .NET framework.
- It provides an infrastructure to run programs and allows them to communicate with other parts of the .NET framework.
- It provides a number of services, including the following:
  - Code loading and execution
  - Application memory isolation
  - Verification of type safety
  - Conversion of IL to native code

- Access to metadata
- Managing memory for managed objects
- Enforcement of code access security
- Exception handling, including cross-language exceptions

➢ 4.2.6 What is the Common Type System (CTS)?

- CTS allow programs written in different programming languages to easily share information.
- A class written in C# should be equivalent to a class written in VB.NET.
- Languages must agree on the meanings before they can integrate with one another.
- CLS forms a subset of CTS. This implies that all the rules that apply to CTS apply to CLS also.
- It defines rules that a programming language must follow to ensure that objects written in different programming languages can interact with each other.
- CTS provide cross language integration.
- The common type system supports two general categories of types:

1. **Value Types:**

   Store directly data on stack. In built data type.

   Example: Dim a as integer

2. **Reference Types:**

Store a reference to the value's memory address, and are allocated on the heap.

Example: Dim obj as new Sqlconnection

➢ 4.1.7 What is the Common Language Specification (CLS)?

- CLS includes basic language features needed by almost all the applications.
- It serves as a guide for library writers and compiler writers.
- The Common Language Specification is a subset of the Common Type System.
- The Common Language Specification is also important to application developers who are writing code that will be used by other developers.

➢ 4.2.8 What is an assembly?

- An assembly is the primary building block of a .NET Framework application.
- An Assembly is a logical DLL.
- It consists of DLLs or Executable.
- It is a collection of functionality that is built, versioned, and deployed as a single implementation unit (as one or more files).
- All managed types and resources are marked either as accessible only within their implementation unit or as accessible by code outside that unit.

➢ 4.2.9 What are Private Assemblies and Shared Assemblies?

- A private assembly is used only by a single application, and is stored in that application's install directory (or a subdirectory therein).
- A shared assembly is one that can be referenced by more than one application.
- In order to share an assembly, the assembly must be explicitly built for this purpose by giving it a cryptographically strong name (referred to as a strong name).
- By contrast, a private assembly name need only be unique within the application that uses it.

➢ 4.2.10 what is .NET Framework Class Library (FCL)?

- In C, <conio.h>, <stdio.h> etc. are header files. We add those header files in our program to use inbuilt functions.
- Same here, the .NET Framework are collection of classes or namespace that can be used to develop applications.

- The class library consists of data classes, XML classes, Web Forms classes and Windows Forms classes, Smart device classes, Input Output classes.
- Other name of FCL is BCL - Base class library.

➢ 4.2.11 what is Metadata?

- Metadata stored within the Assembly.
- NET records information about compiled classes as Metadata.
- Metadata means data about data.
- A .NET language compiler will generate the metadata and store this in the assembly.
- On the .NET Platform programs are compiled into .NET PE (Portable Executable) files.
- The header section of every .NET PE file contains a special new section for Metadata.
- Metadata is nothing but a description of every namespace, class, method, property etc. contained within the PE file.
- The CLR uses this metadata to
    - Locate classes
    - Load classes
    - Generate native code
    - Provide security
    -

➢ 4.2.12 what is Garbage Collection (GC)?

- Garbage Collection is a mechanism that allows the computer to detect when an object is no longer needed.
- It then automatically free up the memory used by that object.
- One of the advantages of CLR is automatic memory management that uses the garbage collection mechanism.
- The CLR's garbage collector (GC) manages the allocation and release of memory for an application.
- We do not have to write code to perform memory management tasks when you develop managed applications.

➢ 4.2.13 what is the Microsoft Intermediate Language (MSIL)?

- MSIL is the CPU-independent instruction set into which .NET Framework programs are compiled.
- It contains instructions for loading, storing, initializing, and calling methods on objects.
- Combined with metadata and the common type system, MSIL allows for true cross-language integration.
- MSIL also known as CIL - Common Intermediate Language or IL-Intermediate Language

➢ 4.2.14 what is Namespace?

- As above, the .NET Framework class library is collection of namespaces.

ONLINE-ADDHARSEVA

- Namespace is a logical naming scheme for types that have related functionality.
- Namespace means nothing but a logical container or partition.
- It's like Drives of our computer.
- Like my computer contain C: D: E: and F: My F: contains songs and videos my C: contains installed file so on.
- For example, my friend wants songs. So I will directly go to my computer's F: because songs are placed there.
- At the root of the hierarchy is the System namespace.
- The notion of a namespace plays a fundamental role in the .NET Framework.

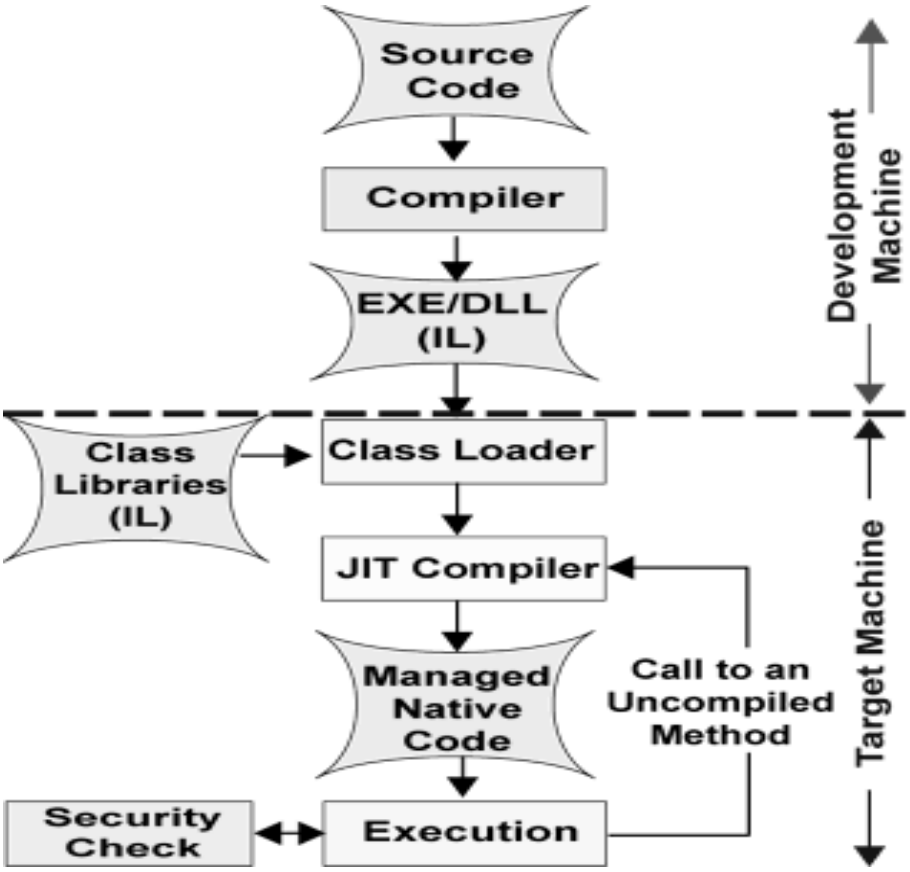
➢ **Common Namespaces:**

Namespace	What It Contains	Example Classes and Subnamespaces
`System.Collections`	Creation and management of various types of collections	`Arraylist`, `Hashtable`, `SortedList`
`System.Data`	Classes and types related to basic database management (see Chapter 11 for details)	`DataSet`, `DataTable`, `DataColumn`,
`System.Diagnostics`	Classes to debug an application and to trace the execution of code	`Debug`, `Trace`
`System.IO`	Types that allow reading and writing to and from files and other data streams	`File`, `FileStream`, `Path`, `StreamReader`, `StreamWriter`
`System.Math`	Members to calculate common mathematical quantities, such as trigonometric and logarithmic functions	`Sqrt` (square root), `Cos` (cosine), `Log` (logarithm), `Min` (minimum)
`System.Reflection`	Capability to inspect metadata	`Assembly`, `Module`
`System.Security`	Types that enable security capabilities (see Chapter 24 for details)	`Cryptography`, `Permissions`, `Policy`

➢ 4.2.15 what is JIT?

- It stands for "Just-In-Time".
- It's a smart compiler.
- JIT does not compile whole program each time and every time. It compiles only that portion of the program which functions are called that time. And suppose Native code is already present then that data will not again compiled. If changes are made then possible that it will again generates MSIL to Native.
- Firstly any program compile by its own compiler then it will convert into MSIL then with the help of JIT; MSIL compile into Native code but CLR does not convert whole MSIL code to Native code on Load time of that application; instead of it compiles the MSIL instructions as they are called.

- There are 3 types of JIT
  - ⋆ **Pre-JIT:** It compiles complete program into native code in a single compilation cycle. This work is done at the time of deployment of the program.
  - ⋆ **Econo-JIT:** It compiles only those methods that are called at runtime.
  - ⋆ **Normal-JIT:** It's like Eco no-JIT. The methods are compiled the 1st time they are stored in cache. When the same methods are called again the- compiled code from cache is used for execution.


Source Code
Compiler
EXE/DLL (IL)
Development Machine
Class Libraries (IL)
Class Loader
JIT Compiler
Managed Native Code
Call to an Uncompiled Method
Target Machine
Security Check
Execution

2.16 what are Managed Code and Unmanaged Code?

- **Managed Code**

- Managed Code is what VB.NET and C# Compilers create.
- Code that targets the CLR (Common Language Runtime), the foundation of .NET Framework, is known as Managed Code.
- It compiles IL (Intermediate Code), not to machine code that could run directly on your computer. The IL is kept in a file called an Assembly which is known as AssemblyInfo.vb file, along with metadata that describes the classes, methods, and attributes of the code which you have created. You can copy it to another server / pc to deploy the assembly there – and often that coping is the only step required in the deployment.
- Managed code runs in the CLR. The runtime offers a wide variety of services to your running code.
- The managed code is always executed by a managed runtime execution environment rather than the operating system directly.
- Applications written in Java, C#, VB.NET, etc. target a runtime environment which manages the execution and the code written using these types of languages is known as Managed Code.
- Managed Code is always compiled to IL, so it provides platform independence.

- Managed Code provides information to allow the CLR to locate methods encoded in assembly modules, store and retrieve security information, handle exception, and walk the program stack.
- Managed code can access both managed data and unmanaged data.

Unmanaged Code

- Code that does not target the CLR (Common Language Runtime) runtime is known as Unmanaged Code.
- Unmanaged code is what you use to make before VS.NET 2003 was released.
- Code that is directly executed by the OS is known as Unmanaged Code.
- Typically applications written in VB 6, C++, C, COM components, ActiveX components are an example of Unmanaged Code.
- Unmanaged Code typically targets the processor architecture and is always dependent on the computer architecture.
- Unmanaged code is always compiled to target a specific architecture and will only run on the intended platform; this means if you want to execute the same application on different machines, you need to recompile your program again.

- Unmanaged code is always compiled to the native code which is architecture specific.

ET Framework Versions:

Generation	Version Number	Release Date	Development Tool	Distributed With
1.0	1.0.3705.0	13-Feb-2002	Visual Studio .NET	N/A
1.1	1.1.4322.573	24-Apr-2003	Visual Studio .NET 2003	Windows Server 2003
2.0	2.0.50727.42	7-Nov-2005	Visual Studio 2005	Windows Server 2003 R2
3.0	3.0.4506.30	6-Nov-2006	Expression Blend	Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008
3.5	3.5.21022.8	19-Nov-2007	Visual Studio 2008	Windows 7, Windows Server 2008 R2
4.0	4.0.30319.1	12-Apr-2010	Visual Studio 2010	N/A
4.5	4.5.50709.17929	15-Aug-2012	Visual Studio 2012	Windows 8, Windows Server 2012

4.3 What is SQL Server?

Microsoft SQL server is a flexible program that works for both simple and complex database projects. It is also a Relational Database, which means it lets you define relationships between different types of information (like customers and orders) so you can use them together.

The Microsoft SQL Server Database Engine is the core service for storing, processing, and securing data. The Database Engine provides controlled access and rapid transaction processing to meet the requirements of the most demanding data consuming applications within your enterprise. The Database Engine also provides rich support for sustaining high availability.

Working with a Microsoft SQL Server 2005 database, the process of creating forms, reports, data access pages, and modules is the same. Once you connect to an SQL Server database or OLE DB, you can view, create, modify, and delete tables, views, stored procedures, and database diagrams, relationships between different tables can be made easily using the Microsoft SQL Server Design Tools.

The Database Engine is the core service for storing, processing, and securing data. The Database Engine provides controlled access and rapid transaction processing to meet the requirements of the most demanding data consuming applications within your enterprise. The

Database Engine also provides rich support for sustaining high availability.

➢ 4.3.1 Advantages of SQL Server

- **Reliability:**

With SQL Server the clients do not talk directly with the tables but with an intelligent data manager on the server. This in turn reads and writes data from and to the tables. If a client machine crashes, or the network hiccups, this will not affect the underlying tables.

- **Data Integrity:**

Data integrity in SQL Server is enhanced by the use of 'triggers' which can be applied whenever a record is added, updated or deleted. This occurs at the table level and cannot thus be forgotten about, ignored or bypassed by the client machine.

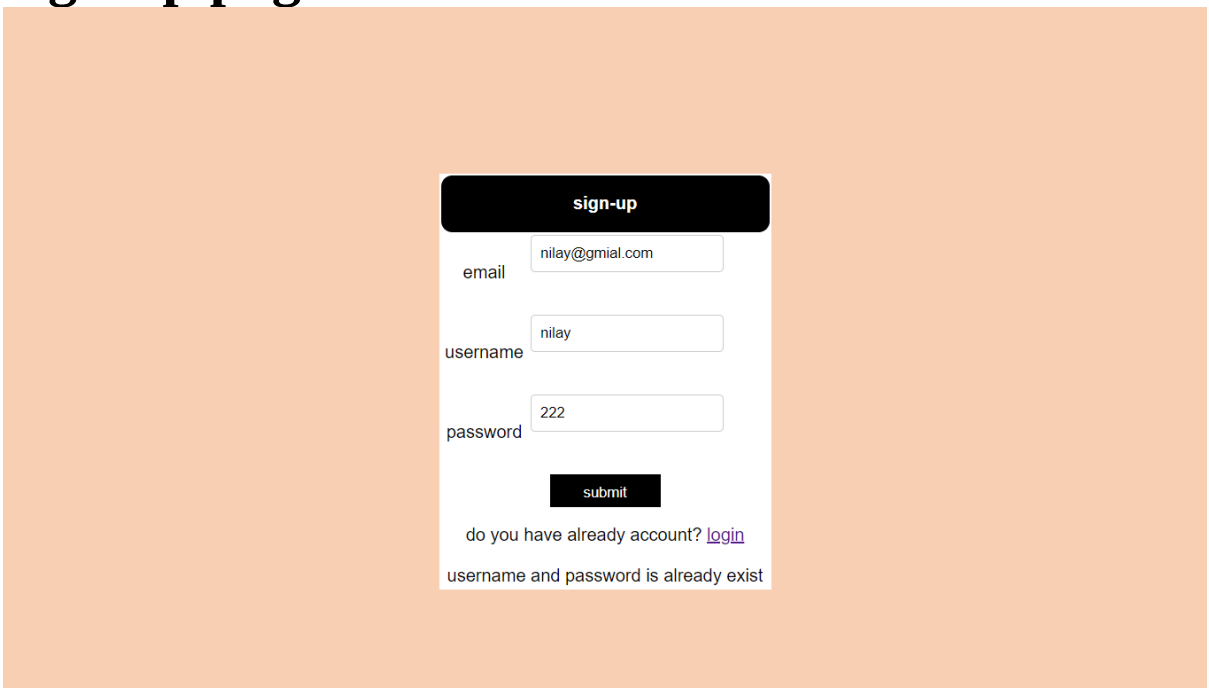
SCREEN LAYOUT

USER PANEL

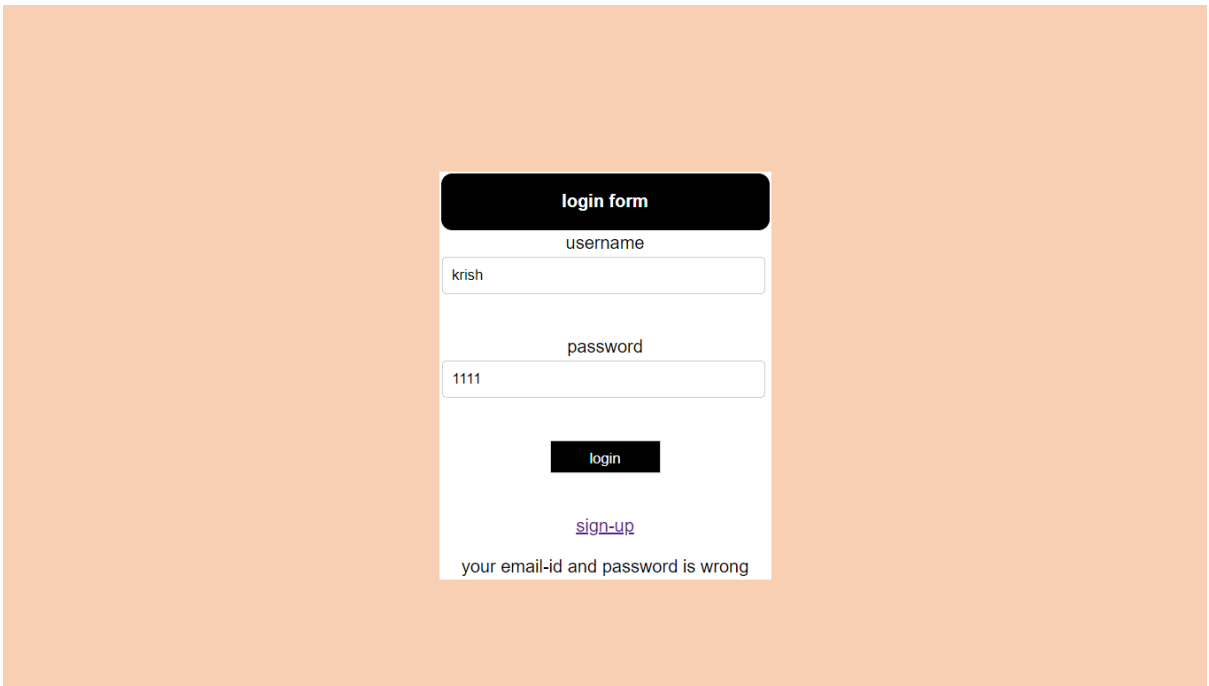
ADMIN PANEL

User-panel:

Sign-up page:

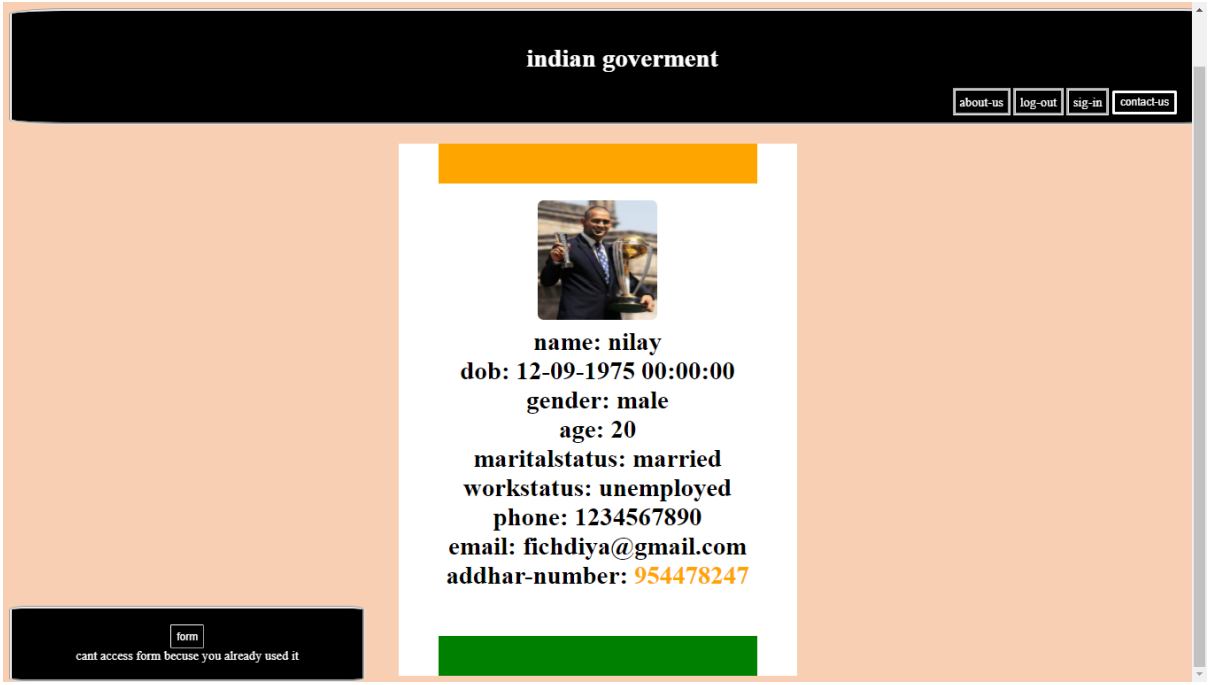


Sign-in page:

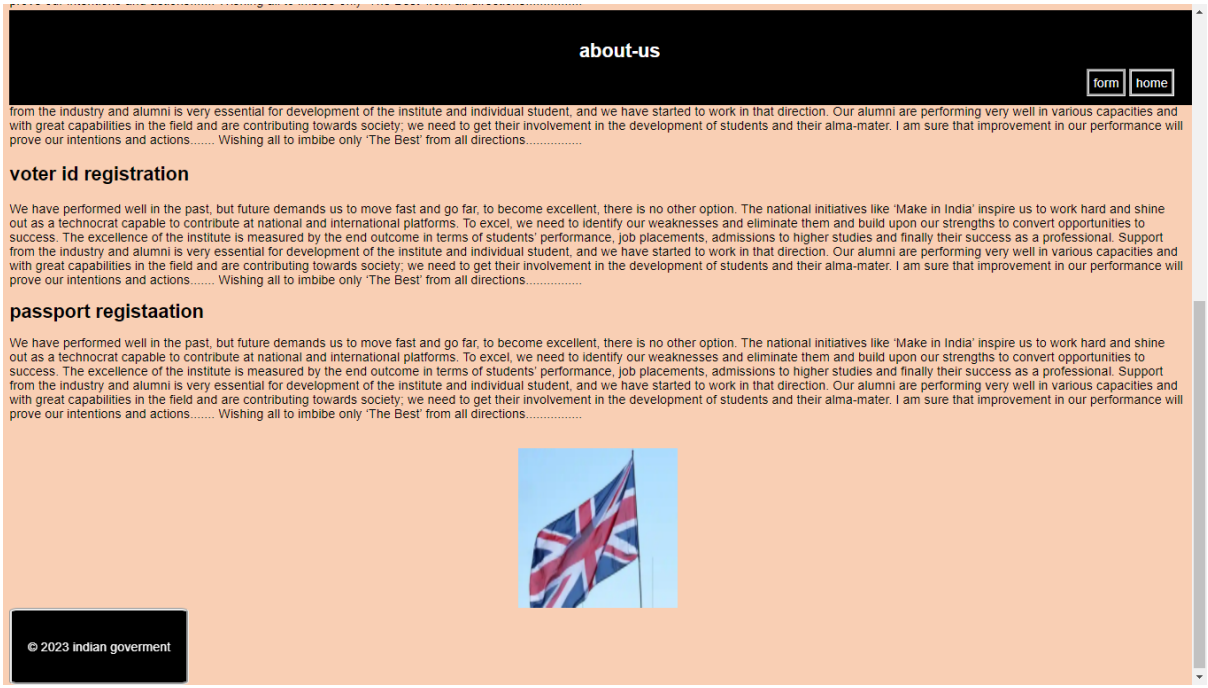


ONLINE-ADDHARSEVA

Home page:

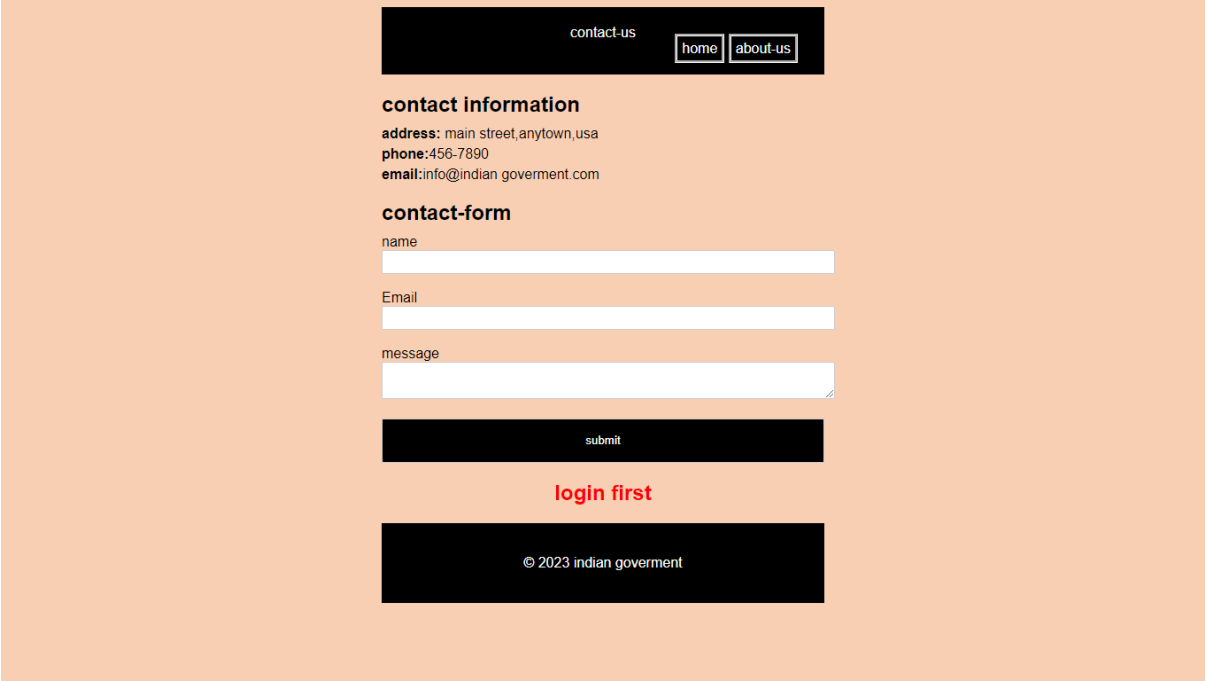


About us:



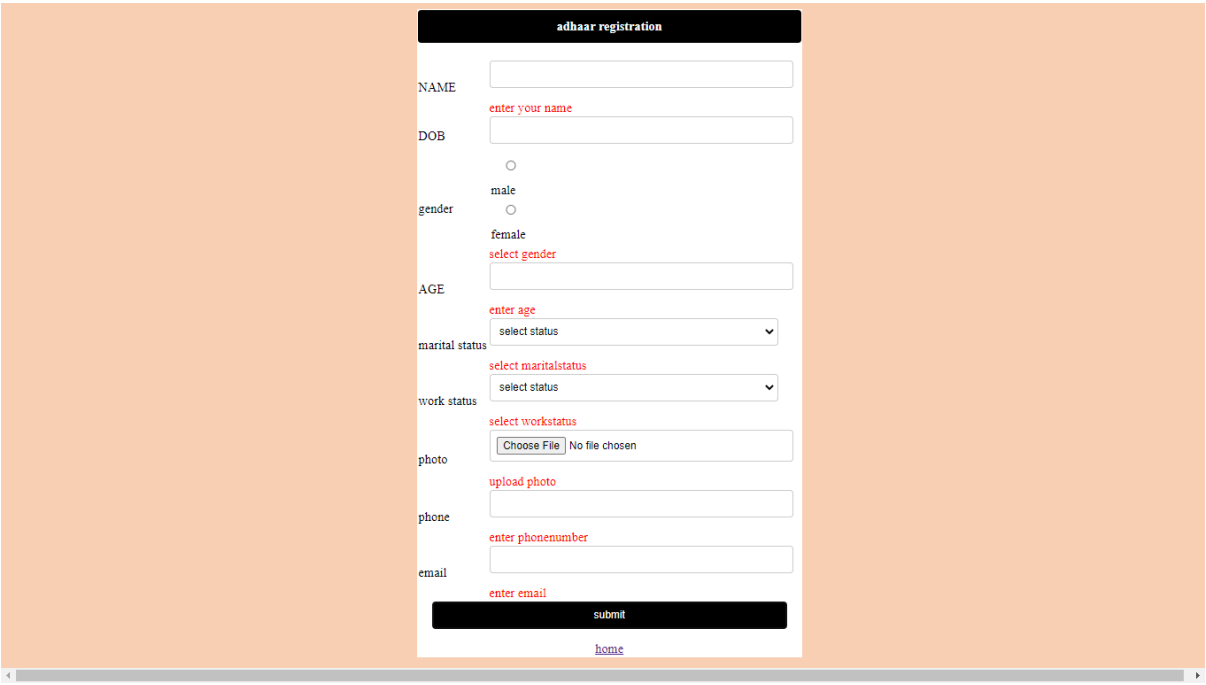
Contact-us:

ONLINE-ADDHARSEVA



Here we can ask for any change in your adhhar-card

Addhar-form:

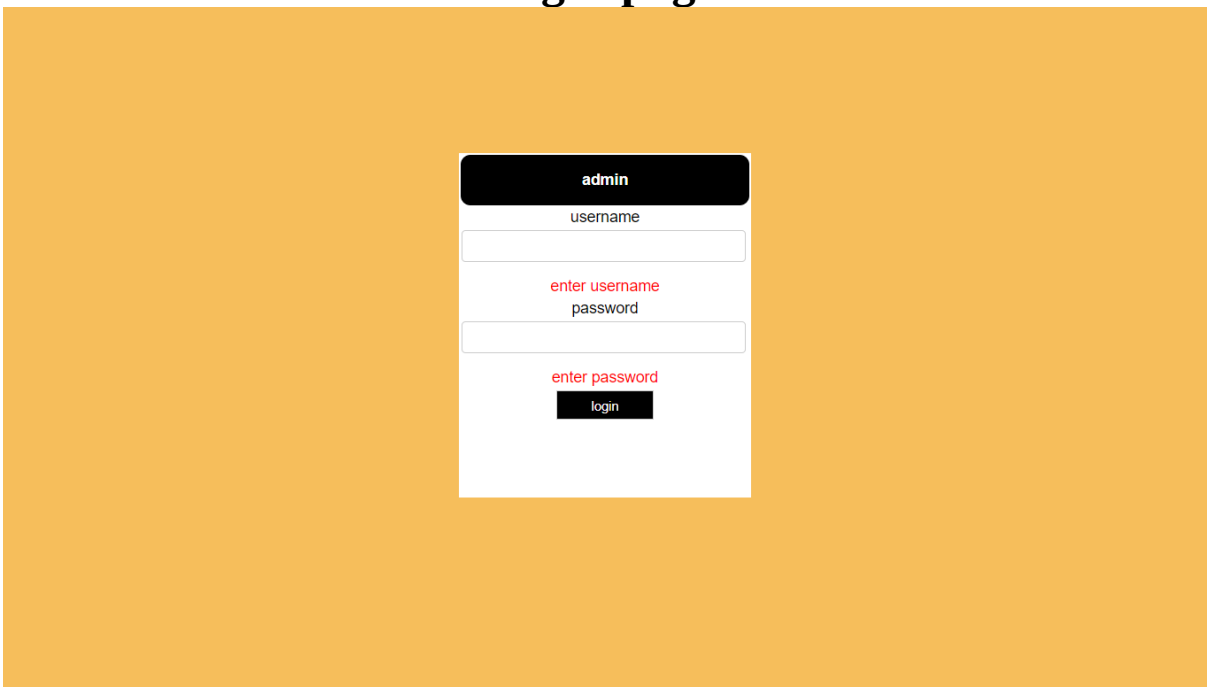


Here in form page we submitting our details to get digital-addhar-card in home page.

ONLINE-ADDHARSEVA

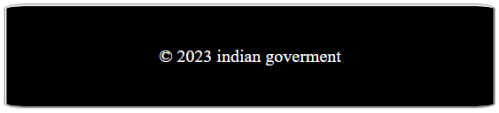
ADMIN PANEL:

Login-page

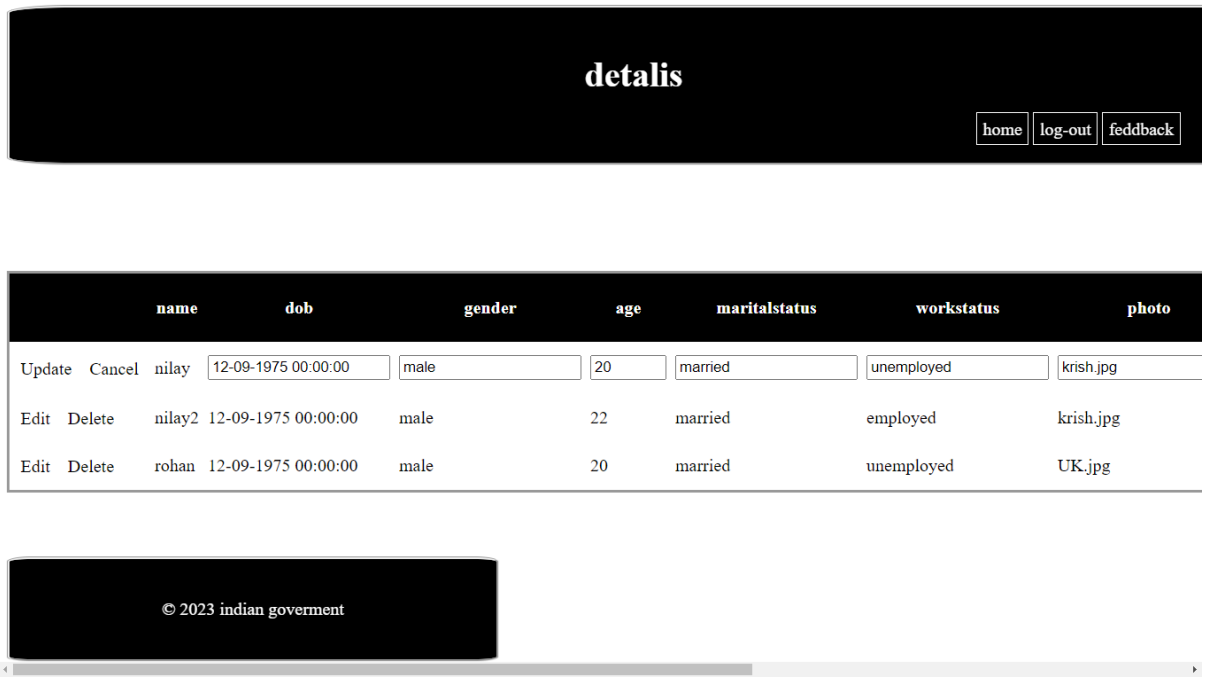


Home page:

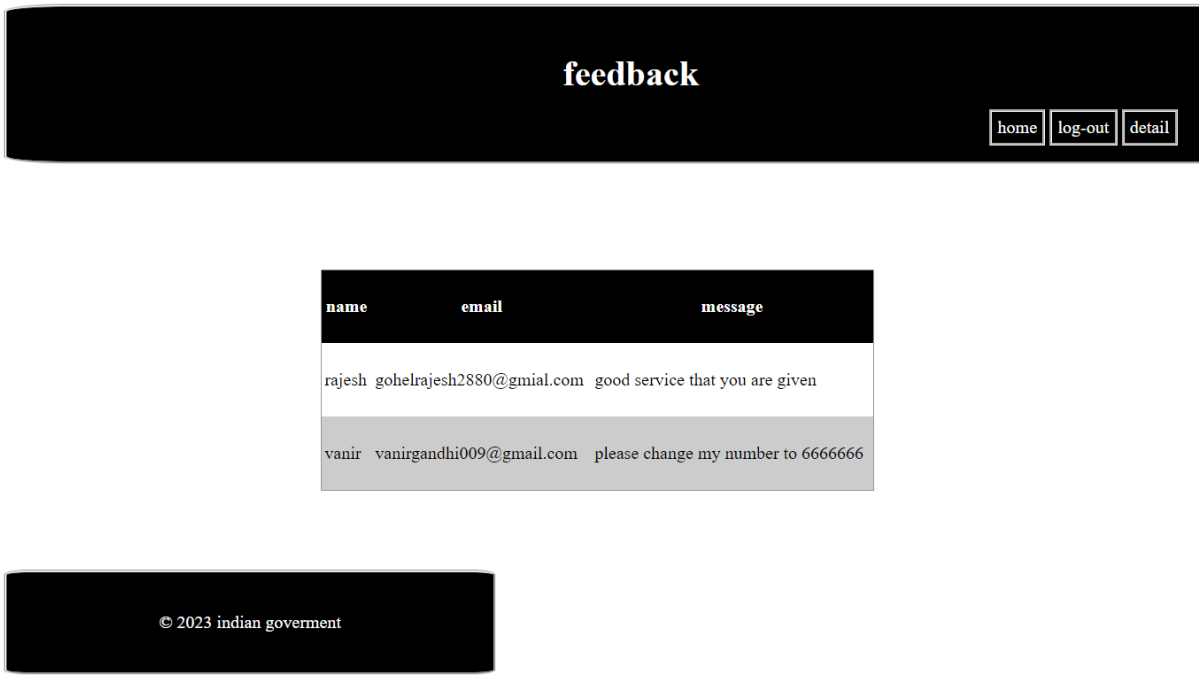
		email	usrnm	password
Edit	Delete	krish123@gmail.com	krish	1234
Update	Cancel	fichdiya@gmail.com	nilay	111
Edit	Delete	nilay@gmial.com	nilay2	12345
Edit	Delete	gohelrajesh2880@gmial.com	rajesh	12345
Edit	Delete	gohelrr@gmail.com	rohan	222
Edit	Delete	vanirgandhi009@gmail.com	vanir	1111



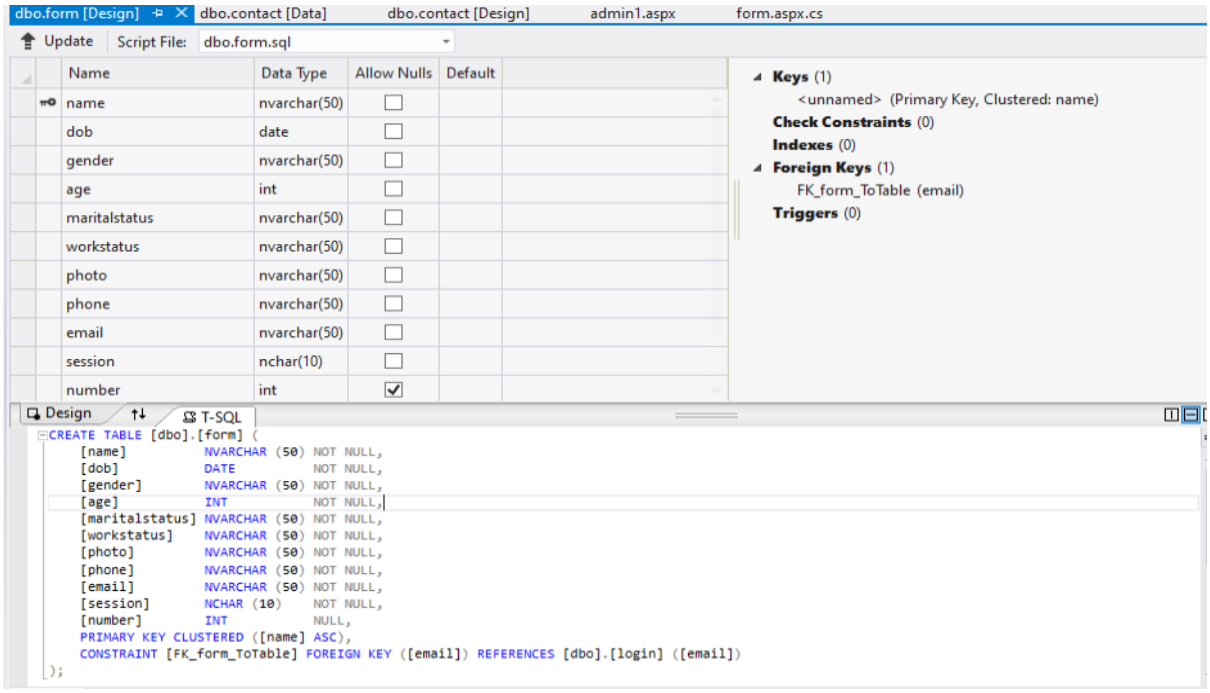
User-Detail-page:



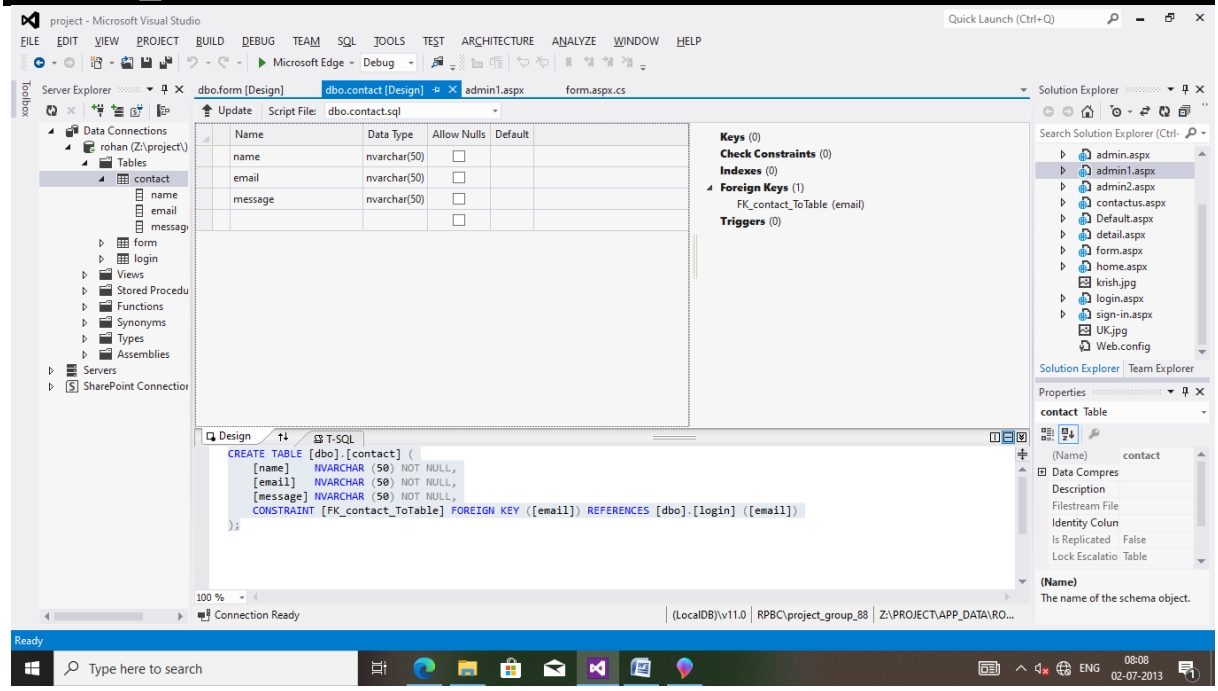
feedback-page:



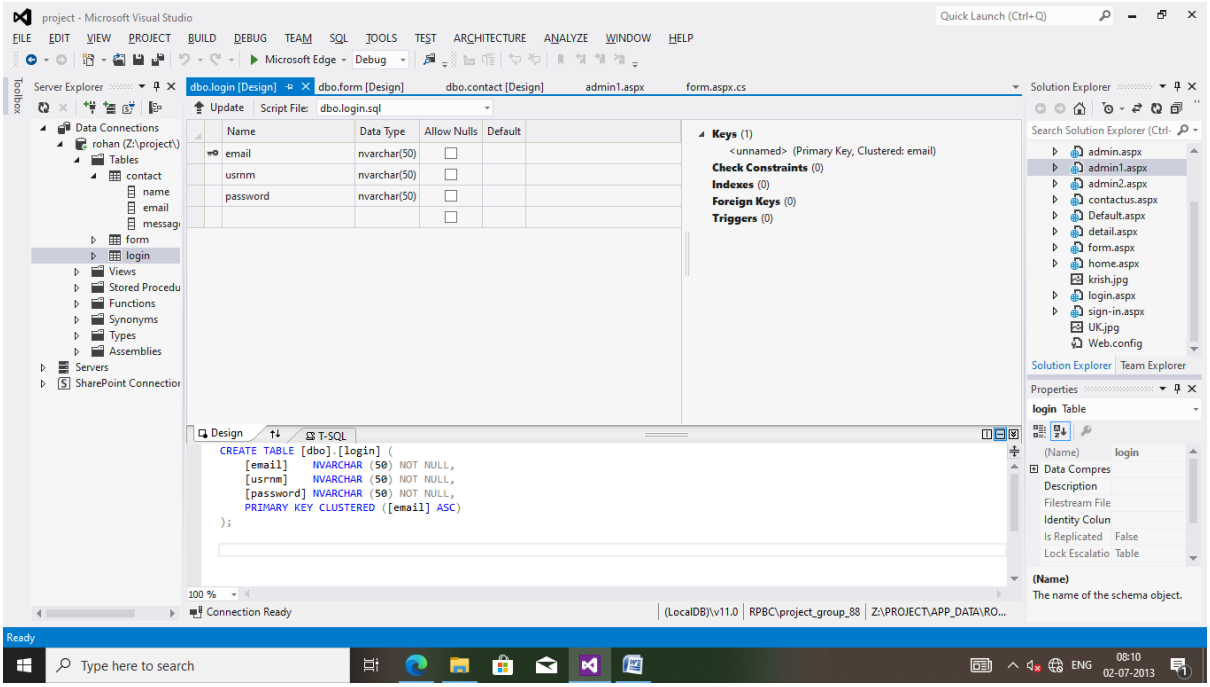
Form_table:



Contact_table:

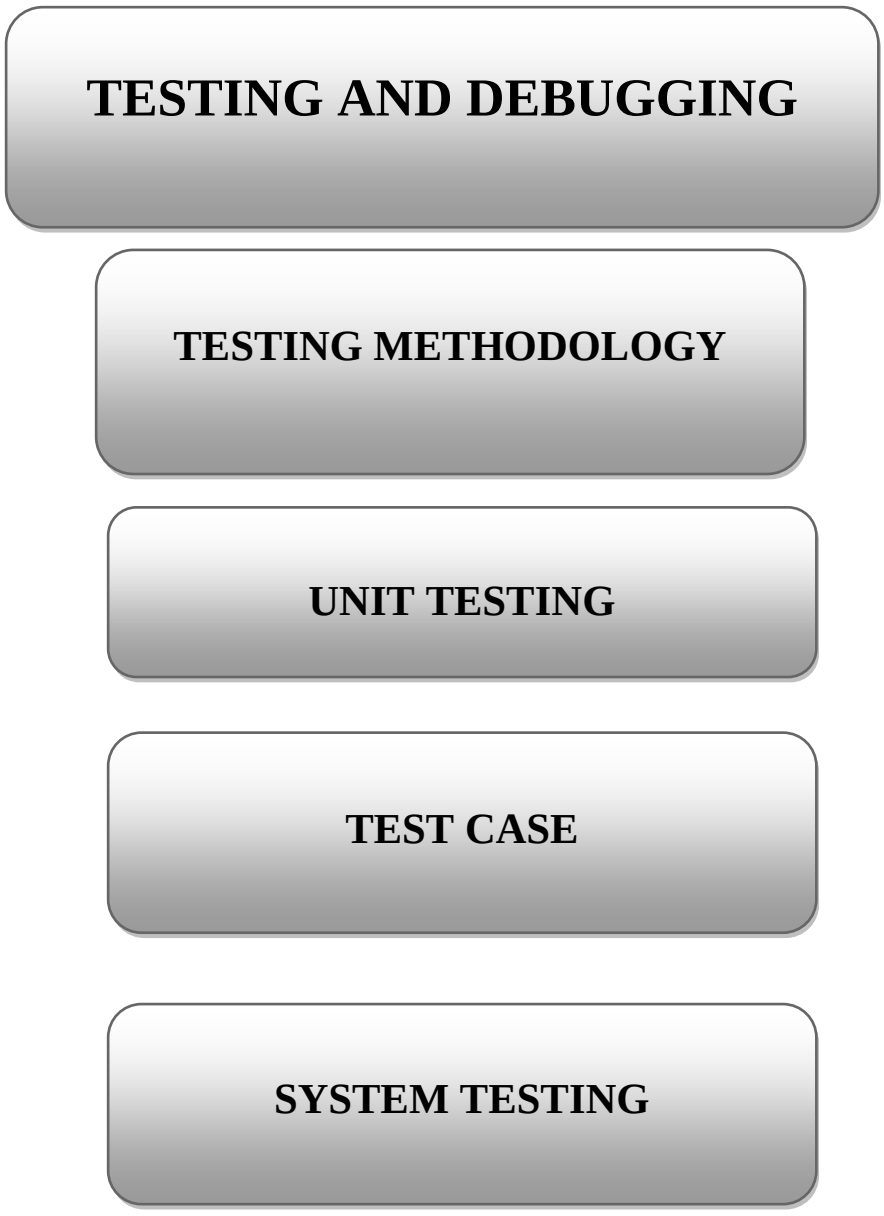


Login_table:



Here is my database table information and structure where login email field is primary-key and form_table's and contact_table's emails foreign-key is in relation.

TESTING AND DEBUGGING



6.0 TESTING METHODOLOGY:

Testing is the balance of art, science and luck. However, in the real world, we must develop a test plan for locating and removing bugs. System testing is an expensive but critical process that can take as much as 50% of the budget for the program development. The common view of testing held by users is that it is performed to prove that there are no errors in the program. However, this is virtually impossible since analysts cannot prove that this software is free and clear of errors.

Testing is the process of executing a program with the explicit intention of finding errors, which makes the program fail. The tester is actually trying to make the program fail. A successful test is the one that finds an error. As an additional benefit, testing demonstrates that software functions appear to be working to the specifications.

Testing has several purposes:

- To affirm the quality of the project.
- To find and eliminate any errors from previous stage.
- To validate the software and to eliminate the operational reliability of the system.

➢ **Testing strategies:**

- White Box Testing

- Black Box Testing

This code testing strategy checks for the correctness of every statement in the program. This testing strategy results in execution of every instruction in the program or module i.e. every path in the programs is tested.

- **White Box Testing:**

  White Box Testing of software is predicated on close examination of procedural details. Providing test cases that exercise specific task of conditions and/or loops tests the logical path through the software. Execute all loops at their boundaries and within their operational bound.

Black Box Testing:

To perform Black Box Testing the analyst examines the specification stating what the program or module should do and how it should perform under various conditions and submitted for processing. Black Box Testing finds errors in the following categories:

- Incorrect or missing function
- Interface errors
- Errors in data structure/external database access.
- Performance and termination errors.

Software testing consists of series of tests, which are implemented sequentially. These tests are:

- Unit Testing
- Integration Testing
- System Testing

6.1 UNIT TESTING

Instead of testing the system as a whole, unit testing focuses on the module that make up system. Each module is taken up individually and tested for correctness in coding and l**6.2 TEST CASES**

FILED	VALUE	result
Username	rohan11(required)	**Successful login**
Password	**1103**(required)	

FILED	VALUE	result
username	rohan11(required)	Successfully account created
password	1103(required)	
Email	rohan22@gmail.com(p.k.)	

6.3 System Testing

The main objective of system testing is to find out discrepancies between the developed system and its original objective, current specification and the system, documentation. It also verifies for the compatibility of the system with the operational environment. The following system testing tasks are essential:

- Peak Load Testing
- Stress Testing
- Performing Time Testing

- **CONCLUSION**

CONCLUSION

WORK EXPERIENCE

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.1 Work experience:

The past two months have proved to be great learning experience and have made us aware of the hardships an organization has to deal with building a website project. We also came across various methods and conventions that an organization follows in order to develop a project.

Our project guide was always eager to lend a helping hand during the course of developing our project but make sure that we try to solve out difficulties by ourselves first and then only ask him for his/her help there by made us self-reliant.

Out faculty make sure that we understood every single aspect of the project. We would conclude this by saying. The we gained a lot from their training and this knowledge surely will help us in the coming future.

7.2 Future Enhancement:

The system that was to be built in the organization need to have some creative concept that can help the user in the real manner and the next important thing is should give the most interactive and automated solutions to the user.

As the prior website was not providing the user interaction, the new website and mobile device so that user can access the website efficiently. The new website application also gives the user the liberty to known and use the website from the web through the web modules which gives complete information of the website.

In future we provide other service as digital pan-card,digital driving licence ,digital-voter-card etc.

Even we may give paid service like store other document in over drive-storage like 10^{th} ,12^{th} marksheet or other.for that we make payment gateway system.

7.3 BILOGRAPHY:

- http://www.stackoverflow.com
- http://www.wikipedia.com
- http://www.w3schools.com
- http://www.chatgpt.com
- http://www.bard.com
- http://www.vbforums.com
- http://www.sqlservercentral.com
- http://www.sqlserverenterprisemanager.com