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CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Background:

Name of the project is Dhandlers. D.handlers is developed in PHP (PHP is a scripting Language). D.handlers is web application which operates on any browser, but 'GOOGLE CHROME' is Recommended for the best experience. One can UPLOAD and DOWNLOAD the DOCUMENTS from anywhere at any time. Developer of D.handlers are also concern about your PRIVACY that's why we came up with SHA-1 ENCRYPTER (It ENCRYPTS the data in the DATABASE). One can store their documents such as AADHAR CARD, PAN CARD, ELECTRICITY BILL, PASSPORT WITH VISAS. ONE can easily access to their documents in need with the help internet connection. As we are speaking in brief let us elaborate the D.handlers in steps so that each one can Understand it.

Objective:

One can store the Data and can access that data at any time.

We can even Store the Images. One can store the data of organization. One can download the whole data which he/she has stored. We can edit the data with many references. Your Account is encrypted with SHA-1 encryption. SHA stands for Secure Hashing Algorithm. SHA-1 and SHA-2 are two different versions of that algorithm. They differ in both construction (how the resulting hash is created from the original data) and in the bit-length of the signature. You should think of SHA-2 as the successor to SHA-1, as it is an overall improvement. Primarily, people focus on the bit-length as the important distinction. SHA-1 is a 160-bit hash.

Purpose:

The purpose for the development of D.handlers is to be reduce worries about the data. In case of emergency one can achieve desired data of its own which may help to escape traps. If someone has forgotten the documents, he/she can download the data again. Different pages of documents are converted in to on single file. The best thing about D.handlers is we can store 4 different email addresses at the same time. For an example: If someone is having personal address and business email address by storing it (email address) into D.handlers he/she can avoid risk of losing it.

Scope:

A computer friendly person can only operate it well.If a person is not friendly with computers may violates the rules and regulation.

D.handlers contains limited operations; those operations are only provided by the developers.

An email section contains only 4 columns. Reloading a webpage of image upload may upload duplicate image. Data handling of an organization is also limited.

One can perform operations only those references which are provided by the developers.

Chapter 2

Survey of technologies

While developing business applications, the IT manager must often make the important and irreversible decision of which platform to implement the solution. The traditional approach also takes lots of time to complete web application. There are various types of web applications. Some web applications deliver organizational functionality, some are designed for interactive tools, some other are for communicational dialogue and others are for presentation of information and graphic design. For every tier, there are some specific functions. Web applications tend to be multi-tiered by nature, with the most common structure being the three-tiered architecture. In its most common form, the three tiers are

- (i) presentation layer,
- (ii) application layer and
- (iii) storage layers.

A web browser itself is the first tier that is presentation tier. By using some dynamic Web content technologies like ASP, ASP.NET, CGI, ColdFusion, JSP/Java, PHP, Perl, Python, Ruby on Rails or Struts2 middle tier will host the application logic. Finally, a database is the third-tier storage. This project discusses the methods available to web application developers.

There are two ways the application layer can be built – using server-side scripting languages or compiled business objects. Server-side scripting languages include ASP, PHP, JSP, ColdFusion, perl, Ruby, WebObjects and Python. The server-side scripts are typically interpreted and run by the web server and are not visible to clients (Hanley, 2011). PHP is a very common Server-Side Scripting language. It is Linux / Unix based and Open Source

with free redistribution, it is usually combined with MySQL DBMS. Zend Framework is a popular Object-Oriented Web.

Application Framework that employs PHP. ASP is from Microsoft and runs on IIS web server. ASP.NET is the successor of ASP. ColdFusion is Adobe's Web Application Framework. Ruby on Rails is Ruby programming's Web Application Framework. It too allows free redistribution. Perl is a general-purpose high-level programming language and Server-Side Scripting Language. It lost its popularity to PHP. Python is a general-purpose high-level programming language and Server-Side Scripting language - free redistribution.

While both PHP and JSP are popular and efficient languages for coding the server side logic, JSP outperformed PHP in many e-commerce and banking application tests (Trent, 2008).

Comparison between PHP vs ASP.NET vs J2EE

Comparison of three popular plat forms in development: Development of web application can be done in so many plat forms, next we compare the three most popular platforms namely Linux / Apache / MySQL / PHP (LAMP) vs. Microsoft's

ASP.NET vs. Sun's Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE) flat forms.

Criteria	PHP	ASP.NET	J2EE
Licensing cost	No licensing cost	Expensive licensing cost	No licensing cost
Platform	Multiple	Windows only	Multiple
Hardware cost	Runs on very inexpensive servers	Requires slightly more expensive servers	Requires expensive Servers

Staffing	Somewhat difficult to find qualified people in this domain	Very easy to find qualified people in this domain	We can find qualified people reasonably
Security	Good	improved	Good
Performance	Very good	Often requires more expensive hardware to perform well	Often requires substantial configuration and expensive hardware
Scalability	Scales very well	Difficult to scale	Scales well when configured properly
Administration	Difficult: Often requires reading	Easy: Often can be done through point and click interface	Moderate: Sometimes can be done visually

	documentatio n and editing text files		
Configuration	Can be difficult to Configure	Easy to configure	Moderately difficult to configure
Frameworks	Many available often difficult to choose	One standardized framework	One standardized frame work
Components	Widely available	Widely available	Widely available

Chapter 3

Requirements and Analysis

Different Type of Feasibility Study

In the conduct of the feasibility study, the analyst will usually consider seven distinct, but inter- related types of feasibility. They are Technical Feasibility, Operational Feasibility, and Economic Feasibility.

Technical Feasibility

Technical issues involved are the necessary technology existence, technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability, ease of access, data security, aspects of future expansion.

- i. Technology exists to develop a system.
- ii. The proposed system can hold data to be used.
- iii. The proposed system can provide adequate response and regardless of the number of users.
- iv. The proposed system being modular to the administrator, if he/she wants can add more features in the future and as well as be able to expand the system.
- v. As far as the hardware and software is concerned, the proposed system is completely liable with proper backup and security.

Here, we can say that the proposed system is technically feasible

Operational feasibility

If the system meets the requirements of the customers and the administrator, we can say that the system is operationally feasible. The proposed system will be beneficial only if it can be turned into a system which will meet the requirements of the store when it is developed and installed, and there is enough support from the users.

- i. The proposed system will improve the total performance.

ii. Customers here are the most important part of the system and the proposed system will provide them with a convenient mode of operation for them.

iii. The proposed system will be available to the customers throughout the globe.

iv. The proposed system will provide a better market for different dealers.

Hence the proposed system is operationally feasible.

Economic Feasibility

Economic Feasibility is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of the proposed system if the benefits of the proposed system outweighs the cost then the decision is made to design and implement the system.

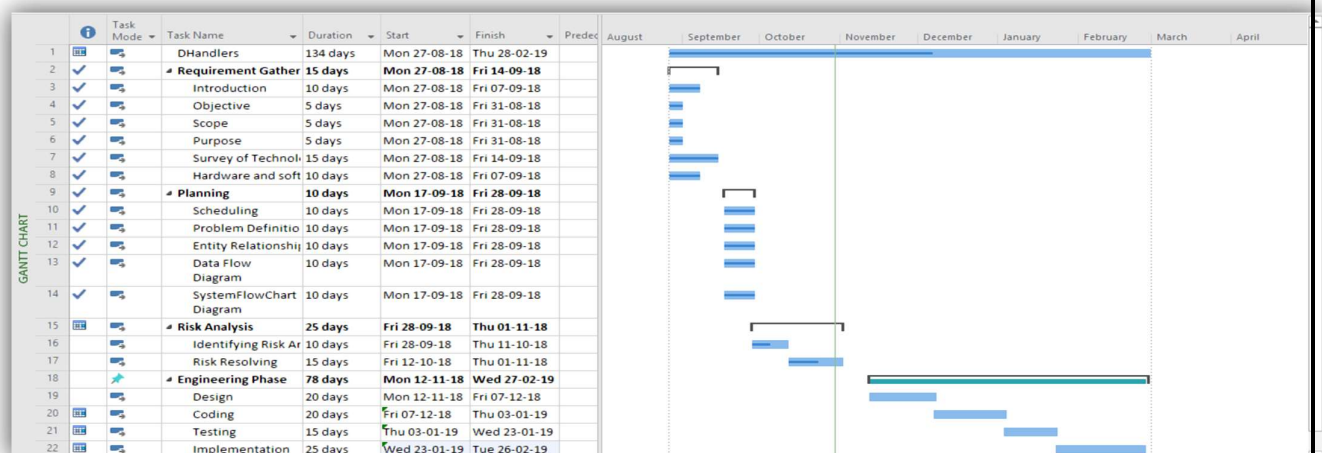
. The cost of hardware and software is affordable.

. High increase in the amount of profit earned by going global.

. Easy and cheap maintenance of the system possible.

. Very cheap price for going global.

Planning and Scheduling:



Fig(3.3.1)

Software and Hardware Requirements

software requirement

User requirements

Operating System	Windows, Mac or Linux
Web Browser	All industry standard web browsers (Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, Apple Safari)

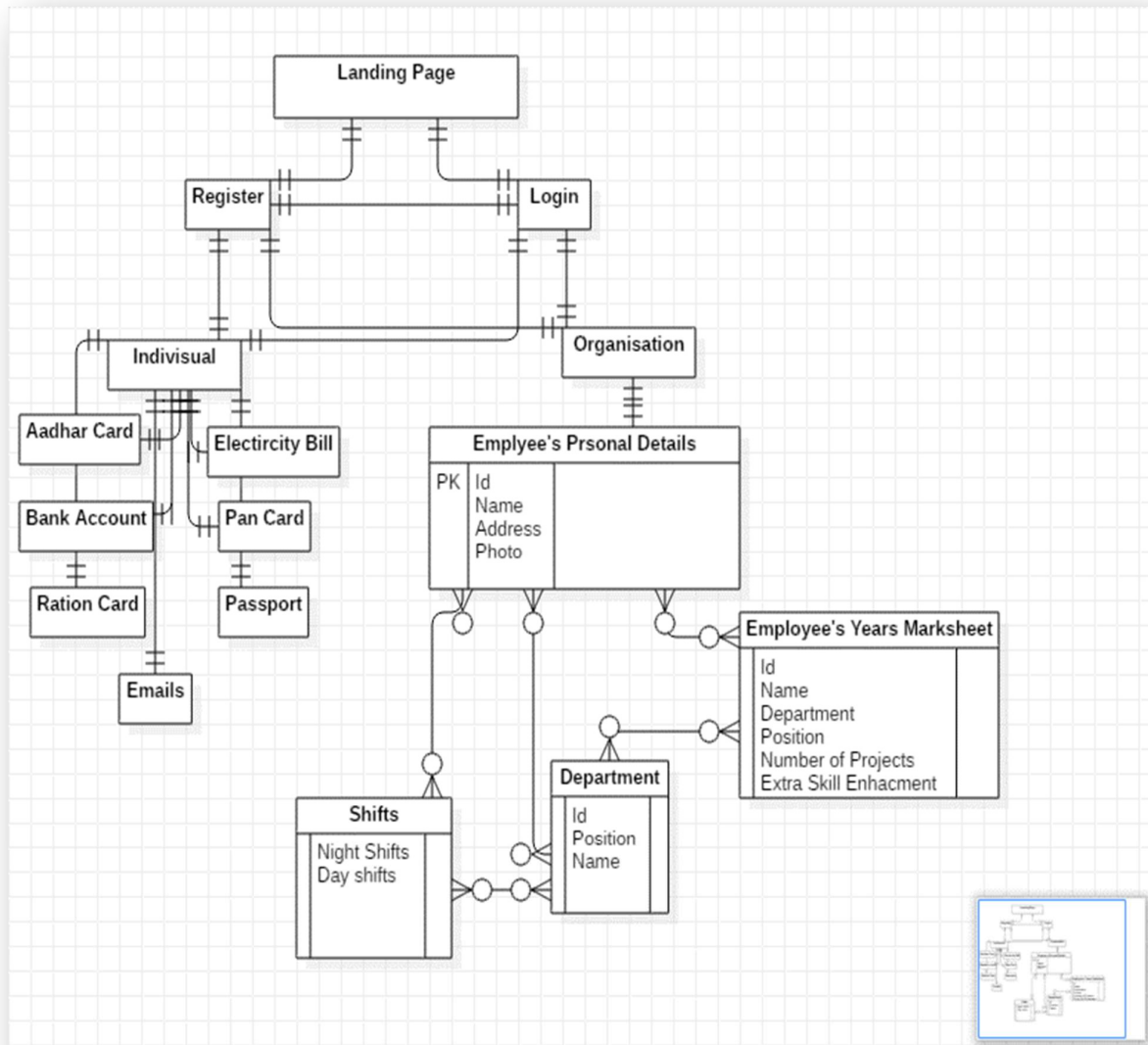
Server requirements:

Operating System	Linux, Unix, Windows
Web Server	Apache Web Server, LigHTTPD, IIS (with ISAPI_Rewrite installed)
PHP Version	For MySQL Editions, PHP 5.3 or above with PHP XML extension enabled. For SQL Server Editions, PHP 5.3 or above with PHP XML extension enabled and Microsoft SQL Server Driver for PHP
Database	MySQL 4.1 or above, Microsoft SQL Server 2005 or above.
Optional Requirements	Apache's <u>mod_rewrite()</u> extension to allow for SEO friendly URLs. PHP <u>LDAP library</u> is required to use LDAP functionality in the Enterprise edition <u>AntiWord</u> (free) is required to index and search Microsoft Word 2003/XP documents <u>pphtml</u> (free) is required to index and search Microsoft PowerPoint 2003/XP documents

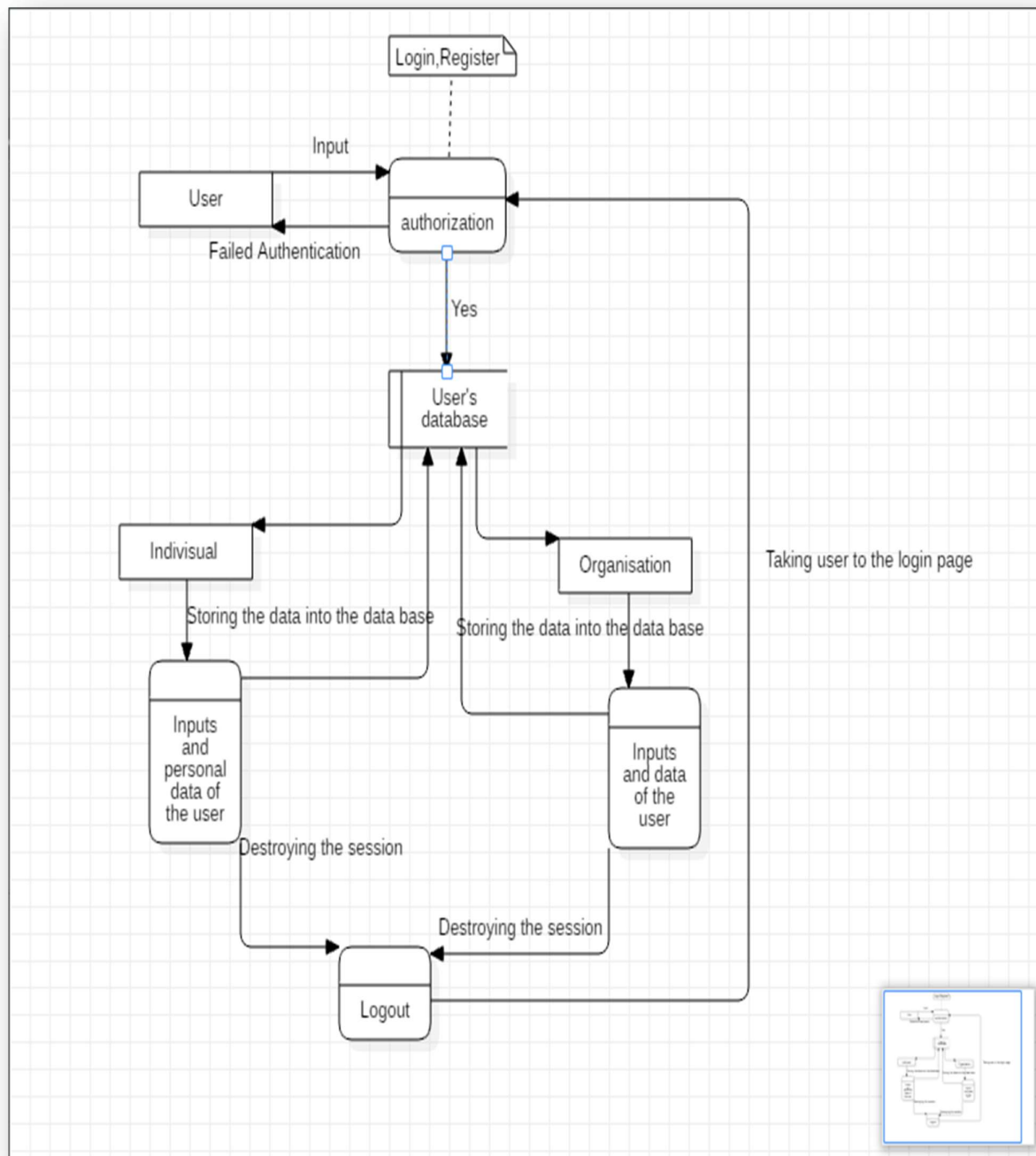
	<p>PHP <u>zip library</u> (free) is required to index and search Microsoft Word/PowerPoint 2007 documents</p> <p><u>pdftohtml</u> (free) is required to index and search Adobe PDF documents</p>
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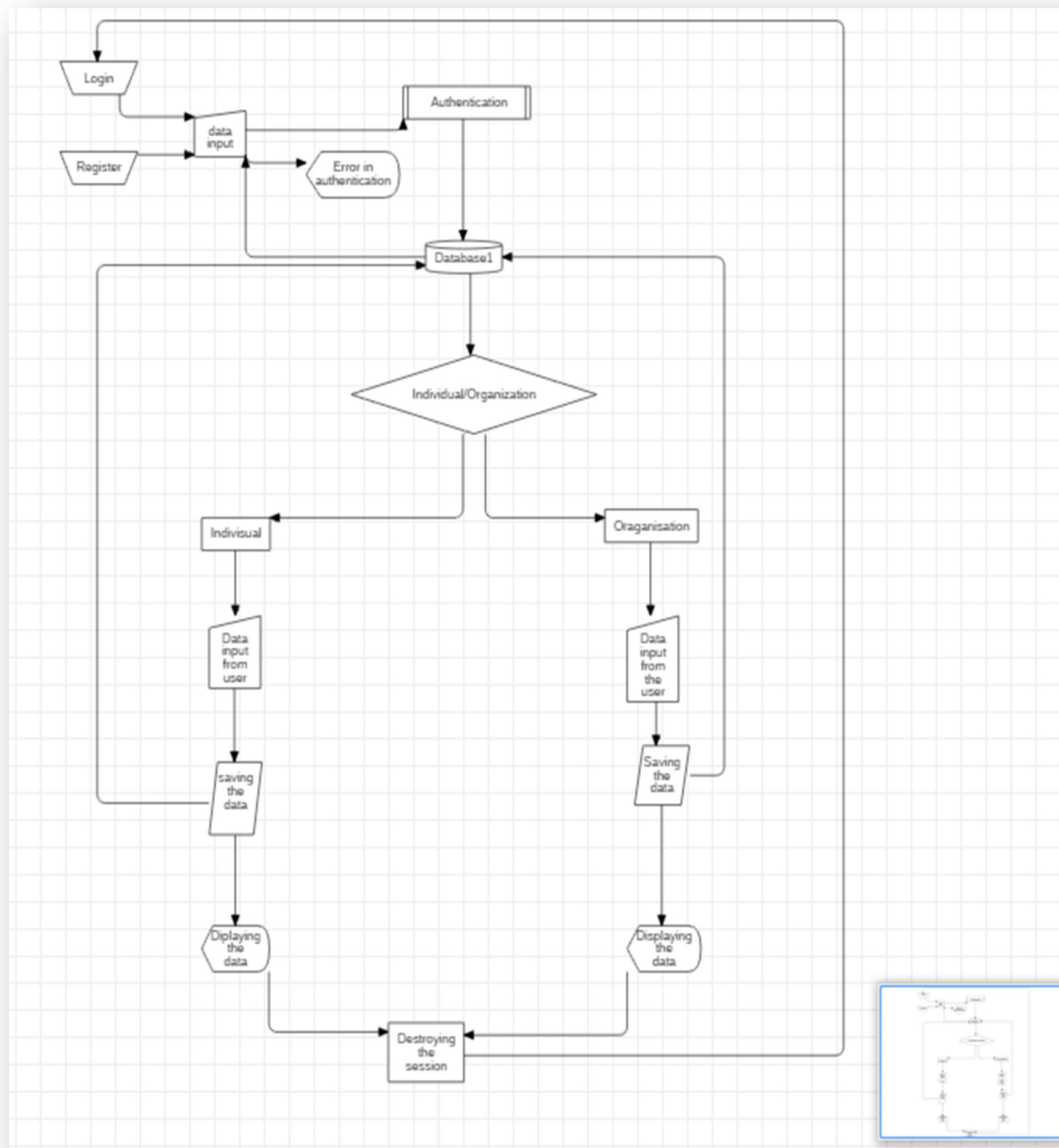
Conceptual Models:

ER Diagram:



Data Flow Diagram:



System flow chart:

Chapter 4

System Design

The logical design is followed by physical design or coding. Physical design produces the working system by defining the design specifications, which tell the programmers exactly what the candidate system must do. The programmers write the necessary programs that accept input from the user, perform necessary processing on accepted data through call and produce the required report on a hard copy or display it on the screen.

Basic Modules:

Number of Modules

The system after careful analysis has been identified to be presented with the following modules:

Non-Member Module

Users will have to register as members to fully utilize the web-based system. Non-members are only able to partially use the application. The basic function of the non-member module is the registration, search and viewing functions. The search and viewing function include the process of searching and viewing of advertisements from the various registered user.

Member Module

As for the member modules, extra functions are provided besides the basic non-member functions. This works as an incentive by providing an edge for the user-oriented factor in wedding management system. The extras include the budget planner, which will be discussed further in the paper, and promotions for the members. The promotions that are offered are part of the product bundling strategies which ideally combines products and services from various vendors into a single package and handled by the system

administrators. Bundling is a very popular sales-promotion tool, in which a critical issue is to decide what products should be sold together in order to improve sales vendors can hardly be found as most vendors preferred to work independently. The strategy opted by the web-based application can be quite a catch for potential customers. Besides the functional design, the wedding planner also considers of poor Human Computer Interaction (HCI) that usually causes human errors in the context of embedded systems. HCI is very important to the user interface design as it encourages the operator (user) to perform correctly, as well as, to protect the system from common operator errors. Hence, a system that delivers simple and natural dialog, speaks the user's language, minimizes the user's memory load, with consistent features, as well as clearly marked exits, shortcuts, precise and constructive error messages, error prevention, help file and documentation and promotes feedback has been prepared.

Vendor Module

Members aside, the vendor module includes the registration, login, posting and updating advertisements. Like the member module, vendors will have to register with the system before they can post or update any advertisements. Vendors play a prominent role in the system as well. The web-based system caters as an electronic portal for bridal vendors and providers alike to trade their respective expertise. The wedding planner provides a platform for these vendors to offer their products and services to users and potential customers. The providers will be able to place advertisements to attract prospective clients and at the same time sell their products and services. Besides advertisements, registered vendors can acquire price listing information of their respective competitors to create a healthy competition amongst the providers. This information can be obtained in the form of a chart according to the category of the individual vendor.

Administrator Module

The administrator module allows system administrator to maintain and update the information for the web-based application. Maintenance of the application includes keeping

track of the membership – both vendors and users – for the system, sustaining the validity of the posted advertisements by the vendors and inserting additional categories according to the demands of the bridal industry. On top of that, the administrator module provides the functionality of updating the content of the system. This feature ensures that the web-based system is constantly up-to-date with the current changes and trends in the trade

Data Design:

We have all heard of lifelong learning, non-formal education, and workshops for all ages. These methods differ from formal education in many ways, but they also have things in common. There are user, package, booking, wedding, planner, and administrator. And just as in a traditional setting, we'll want to keep track of the class schedule, attendance data, and instructor or student achievement. The system is intended to accept process and generate report accurately and any user can access the system at any point in time provided internet facility is available. The system is also intended to provide better services to users, provide meaningful, consistent, and timely data and information and finally promotes efficiency by converting paper processes to electronic form. The system was developed using technologies such as PHP, HTML5, CSS are used to build the user interface and database was built using MySQL. The system is free of errors and very efficient and less time consuming due to the care taken to develop it. All the phases of software development cycle are employed, and it is worthwhile to state that the system is very robust. Provision is made for future development in the system.

Schema Design

A '*schema*' is a high-level description of a business's informational needs. It typically includes only the main concepts and the main relationships among them. Typically, this is a first-cut model, with insufficient detail to build an actual database. This level describes the structure of the whole database for a group of users. The conceptual model is also known as the data model that can be used to describe the conceptual schema when a database system is implemented. It hides the internal details of physical storage and targets on describing

entities, datatype, relationships and constraints. Basically, a JDBC database typically has lots of smaller transactions (data modifications). An example might be a banking system where lots of little data modifications occur throughout the day to constantly process debit card or check activity, including managing the account register, security logging, updating the account balance, etc.

Un-normalized

When a database has not yet been broken apart by business entities* into separate tables (Normalized). A relation in un-normalized form is used to represent the data entered by a user through a form. If the form contains atomic fields, then the model can be considered in 1NF form. However, if the form contains dependent attributes, they are stored as a data structure (typically another table) within that attribute. Data in un-normalized form would not be relational since it lacks atomic data. Some basic uses of un-normalized relations include dealing with form data in offices. One form would correspond to one record in the database.

Normalized

Normalization is the process of minimizing redundancy from a relation or set of relations. Redundancy in relation may cause insertion, deletion and updating of anomalies. So, it helps to minimize the redundancy in relations. Normal forms are used to eliminate or reduce redundancy in database tables. When a database has been broken into several tables so column value doesn't repeat.

De-normalized

De-normalization is a strategy used on a previously-normalized database to increase performance. In computing, de-normalization is the process of trying to improve the read performance of a database, at the expense of losing some write performance, by adding redundant copies of data or by grouping data. It is often motivated by performance or scalability in relational database software needing to carry out very large numbers of read operations. De-normalization should not be confused with un-normalized form. Databases/tables must first be normalized to efficiently de-normalize them.

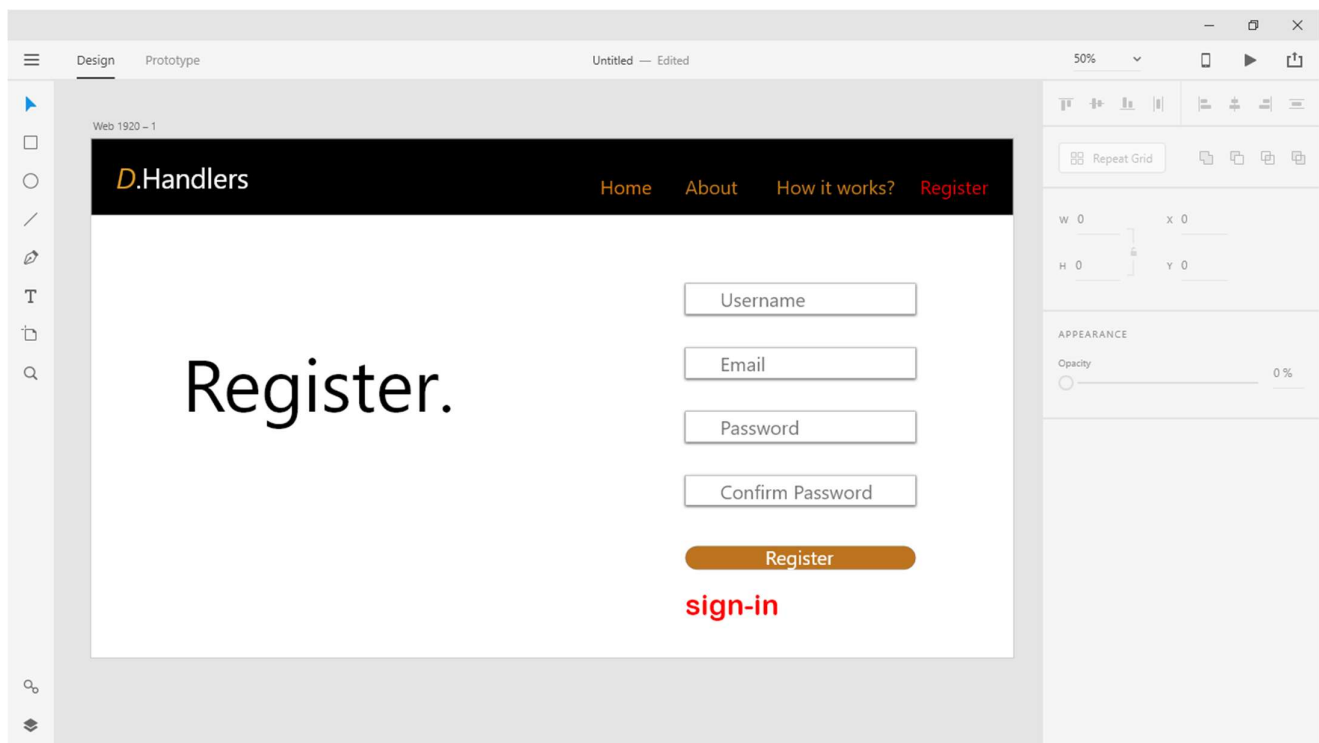
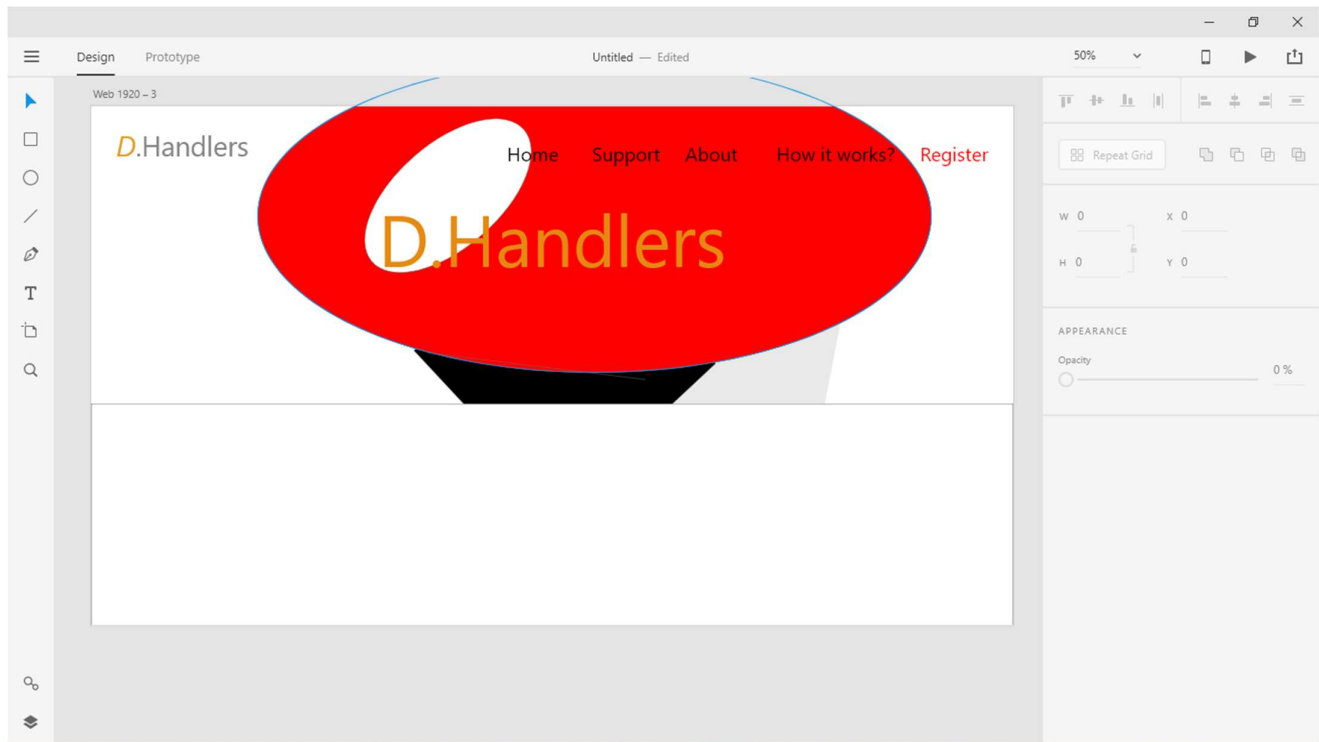
User interface design:

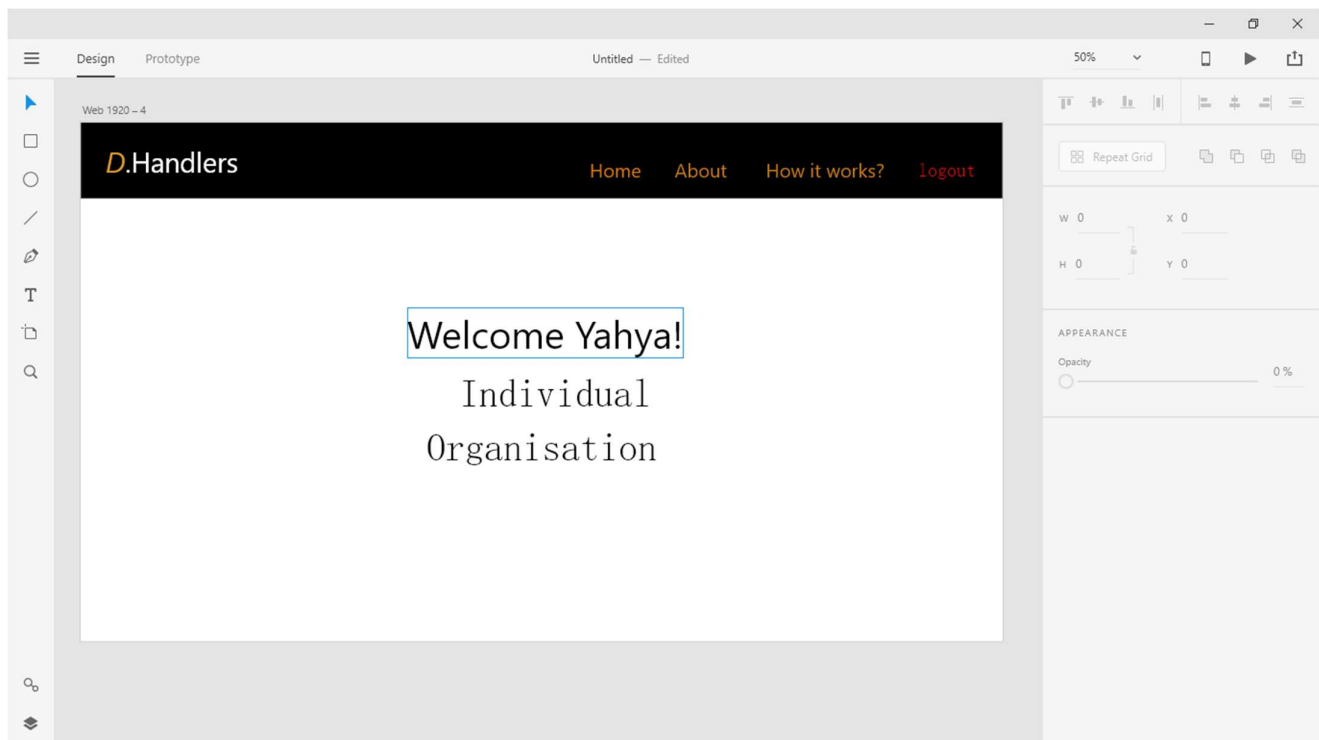
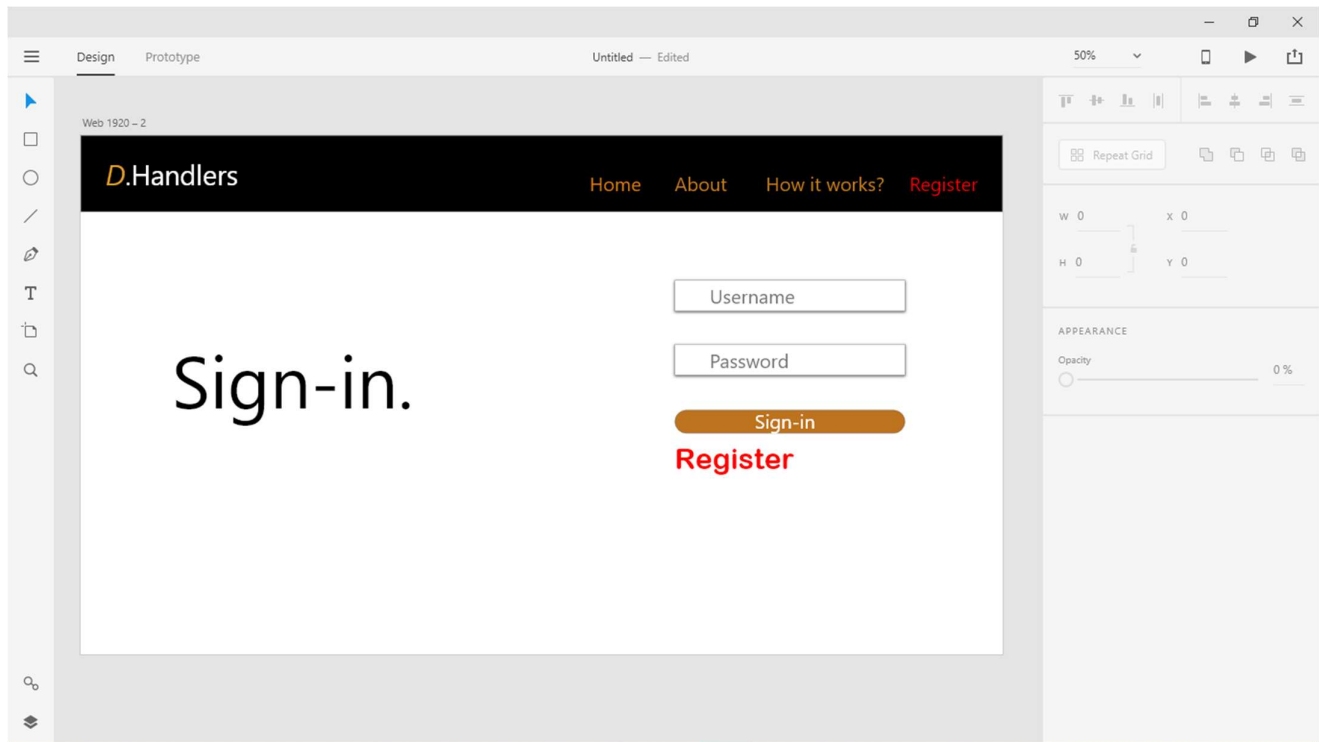
A user interface, also called a "UI" or simply an "interface," is the means in which a person controls a software application or hardware device. A good user interface provides a "user-friendly" experience, allowing the user to interact with the software or hardware in a natural and intuitive way.

Nearly all software programs have a graphical user interface, or GUI. This means the program includes graphical controls, which the user can select using a mouse or keyboard. A typical GUI of a software program includes a menu bar, toolbar, windows, buttons, and other controls. The Macintosh and Windows operating systems have different user interfaces, but they share many of the same elements, such as a desktop, windows, icons, etc. These common elements make it possible for people to use either operating system without having to completely relearn the interface. Similarly, programs like word processors and Web browsers all have rather similar interfaces, providing a consistent user experience across multiple programs.

Most hardware devices also include a user interface, though it is typically not as complex as a software interface. A common example of a hardware device with a user interface is a remote control. A typical TV remote has a numeric keypad, volume and channel buttons, mute and power buttons, an input selector, and other buttons that perform various functions. This set of buttons and the way they are laid out on the controller makes up the user interface. Other devices, such as digital cameras, audio mixing consoles, and stereo systems also have a user interface.

While user interfaces can be designed for either hardware or software, most are a combination of both. For example, to control a software program, you typically need to use a keyboard and mouse, which each have their own user interface. Likewise, to control a digital camera, you may need to navigate through the on-screen menus, which is a software interface. Regardless of the application, the goal of a good user interface is to be user-friendly. After all, we all know how frustrating it can be to use a device that doesn't work the way we want it to.





Security Issues:

Administrators can act with these strategies to address these often-ignored problems threatening schools:

Establish and document school security practices and policies

Don't wait until an incident occurs. Identify potential risk exposures or vulnerabilities. Develop, document, and disseminate corresponding practices and policies. Train and drill staff and students based on those policies.

Update your understanding of school security

School is different today. Students are different. Anxiety among the student population is increasing. A higher level of anxiety translates into a higher level of risk. Today's students face new threats, including those springing from social media interaction.

Improve efforts to prevent violence and bullying

Those in authority often find out about bullying or abuse only after it has escalated to a staggering degree. Schools need to implement methods of identifying victim and perpetrators of bullying, abuse, and violence. Initiatives dedicated to preventing behaviors and/or intervening in early stages will help keep learning environments safer.

Foster respect for security personnel

Security should never be a secondary program to education. Safety is essential for a productive learning environment. Protection and prevention staff that are treated with respect and endorsed by administration and faculty will be the most effective.

Educate staff people are the most important part of any safety plan

Security measures can be inconvenient – but they are essential. Acknowledging and communicating that reality to staff will help strengthen the first line of defense against threats. Invest time in raising staff awareness, providing routine instruction, and conducting emergency drills. Security awareness improves preparedness and minimizes risk.

Review, adapt, and update emergency procedures

Ongoing practice and evaluation of emergency plans can reveal flaws and weaknesses. Continuous shifts in community and societal variables can cause risk factors to change. Repeated testing of established procedures will allow for modifications as needed.

Testing

Testing Without testing any system does not have a feel of completeness. We also have applied some sort of testing to our project. Testing is integral part of any system or project. If a system is implemented without being tested it may lead to an enormous working and distraction on part of the customer. It will also prove disastrous to the reputation of the organization or the person who developed the system and leads to loss in business. Keeping all these things in view, we left no stone unturned in testing our system. It was tested keeping in view the different possibilities on part of the user. As human being is prone to commit errors under different working conditions, we had to keep in mind the different possibilities that can occur on part of the user. Software is not unlike other physical processes where inputs are received and outputs are produced. Where software differs is in the way it fails. Software testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate view of specification, design and coding. When a system is developed, it is hoped that it works properly. In practice, however, some errors always occur.

Objectives of testing

- The main purpose of testing and information system is to find the errors and correct them.
- A success test is one that finds the errors.
- To ensure that during the operation the system will perform as per specification.
- To make sure that the system meets user's requirements during operation.
- To verify that the control incorporated in the system function as intended.
- To see that when correct inputs are fed to the system the outputs are correct.
- To make that during operations, incorrect inputs, processing and outputs will be detected.
- Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error.
- A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding an undiscovered error.
- A successful test is one that uncovers an undiscovered error.
- To ensure customer satisfaction, enhance business and set a good reputation for the software developer.
- Testing includes how and in which manner the software is tested. The system is tested through the following techniques.
 - Dataflow Testing
 - Interface Testing

- Unit Testing
- Condition Testing
- Loop testing
- Functionality testing
- Constraints testing
- Integrated testing
- System testing
- Black box testing
- White box testing