Online E-book Publishing System

By

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APPROVAL

This Project titled "**Online E-book Publishing System**" submitted by Anik Sarkar to the Department of Software Engineering, Daffodil International University has, been accepted as satisfactory for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B.Sc. in Software Engineering and approved as to its style and contents.

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that, this project has been done by us under the supervision of **Mr. Md. Mushfiqur Rahman, Research Associate, Department of SWE,** Daffodil International University. We also declare that neither this project nor any part of this project has been submitted elsewhere for award of any degree.

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ABSTRACT

Book is very important as a medium of education even in current digital world. People read books and most of the creative person has a habit of writing. But they are not able to publish their writings easily.

"Online E-book Publishing System" is a web portal which is implemented in php codeigniter framework. The main aim of this project is to provide solution for selling books of authors who can't invest money in printing their writings and sell in market. This system will allow new authors to sell their books through this online portal by uploading their writings as a book. Authors should register to this web portal and update books in the form of pdf with titles. Users who are interested will visit web site and search with book title and download books. Authors are provided with options like free version of their book or paid version based on there interest. There are different categories from education to novels. All types of books will be published under one or more categories.

"Online E-book Publishing System "is a place where author will publish E-Books so that users can read books, download books and able to buy books. Moreover, in the system there are modules for User management, Payment method, Accounts and all repot etc. So this system will help both reader and writer for easy access of books from anywhere.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

CONTENTS .... **PAGE**

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Online E-Book Publishing System is an automated version of manual book publishing system. It can handle all details about author, publisher and user etc. This system can collect author information, publisher information, update book, notice, important note, online add and so on.

The Online E-Book Publishing System is managed by an administrator who maintains this system. It is the responsibility of the administrator to add, update and delete the book in this system, the admin can also assign author, publisher, agent etc. Other stakeholder get different level of access privileges according to their role.

1.2 Purpose:

The purpose of this web application system is to save time for each user. And our main mission here, is make every activity automated regarding the Online E-Book Publishing System. In future this system are more than help for every people.

1.3 Objectives:

The system we are going to build will provide solutions for the problems of manual system. Primary benefits that can be acquired by shifting to Online E-Book Publishing System are displays as follows.

Accessibility: It is easily access to any Places and any time. This system just connect the net, visit the system and login after that read the book.

Security: System makes data and information secure by providing User Email and Password in order to prevent unauthorized access.

User Friendly Dashboard: The Proposed System provides user friendly background as well as user friendly functions. After login to the system admin can get a quick view of all system Information and records.

Better delivery of services: Making efforts to provide simplified and effective services up to the level of expectations of the people taking advantage of technology-enabled opportunities.

Better administrative and management practices: Improving the administrative processes with greater use of information technology and thereby speedily delivering the administrative decisions to the officers, another & user, and at the same time, quickly responding to any queries or complaints from the people.

Devices Facilities: It is full responsible system so that this system are access all devices as likes (smart phone, tab, laptop).

1.4 Challenge:

Every system needs to have a verification system. Security is an issue that needs to take very seriously. More the IT world is growing, more the threat of intrusion is increasing. Unfortunately we are far behind when it comes to security issues. So considering this fact we have tried to develop a system that will provide authentication to the Online E-Book Publishing System structure as well as detect typing errors.

Chapter 2
Background Study

Most of the contemporary information systems are based on the Database technology as a collection of logically related data, and DBMS as a software system allowing the users to define, create, maintain and control access to the database.

The process of constructing such kind of systems is not so simple, it involves a mutual development of application program and database. The application program is actually the bridge between the users and the database where, the data is stored. Thus, the well-developed application program and database are very important for the reliability, flexibility and functionality of the system. The defined systems differentiate to each other and their development comprises a great variety of tasks to be resolved and implemented.

The basic idea can be depicted. A particular case is the Human Resource Information System development. This kind of system is responsible for storing data of the students within an organization and generating reports upon request, Organizations depend on Information Systems in order to stay competitive. Productivity, which is crucial to staying competitive can be increased through better information systems.

2.2: Automation

Automation is the issues involved with using information technologies to manage records and archive services. The information provided in the module applies most directly to records management systems in organizational settings, but the guidelines offered are also applicable to automation of systems in an archival institution including the computerizations of administrative records, accession documentation and finding aids, the module applies to individuals responsible for the administration of records in the originating office or after transfer to a records management operation. The information provided in this module applies equally to records offices, records centers or archival institutions, depending on their particular needs.

2.3: Definition of DBMS and why it is used:

A database is an organized collection of data. The data are typically organized to model aspects of reality in a way that supports processes requiring information. For example, modelling the availability of rooms in hotels in a way that supports finding a hotel with vacancies. Database management systems are specially designed software applications that interact with users. Other applications. And the database itself to capture and analyze data. A general purpose of DBMS is a software system designed to allow the definition. Creation. Querying, updating and administration of databases. Well-known DBMS include MySQL, Microsoft SQL, Oracle, SAB and IBM DB2. A database is not generally portable across different DBMSs but different DBMSs can interoperate by using standards such as MySQL and ODBC to allow a single application to work with more than one DBMS. Database management systems are often classified according to the database model that they support, the most popular database systems since 1980s have all supported the relational model as represented by the MySQL language

Why use a DBMS?

- ✓ Data independence and efficient access.
- ✓ Reduced application development time
- ✓ Data integrity and security
- ✓ Uniform data administration.
- ✓ Concurrent access, recovery from crashes.
- ✓ User-friendly declarative query language

2.4: Components of DBMS:

A database management system (DBMS) consists of several components. Each component plays a very important role in the database management system environment. The major components of database management systems are:

- ✓ Software
- ✓ Hardware
- ✓ Data
- ✓ Procedures
- ✓ Database Access Language

2.5: Database modelling:

A database model is a type of data model that determines the logical structure of a database and fundamentally determines in which manner the data can be stored, organized, and manipulated. The most popular example of a database model is the relational model, which uses a table- based format

Common logical data models for database include:

- ✓ Hierarchical database model
- ✓ Network model
- ✓ Relational model
- ✓ Entity-relationship model
- ✓ Enhanced entity-relationship model
- ✓ Object model
- ✓ Document model

An object-relational database combines the two related structures.

Physical data models include:

- ✓ Inverted index
- ✓ Flat file

Other models include:

- ✓ Association model
- ✓ Multidimensional model
- ✓ Multivalued model
- ✓ Semantic model
- ✓ Xml database
- ✓ Named graph
- ✓ Triple store

2.6: Why is used Data modeling?

Data modelling is the analysis of data objects that are used in a business or other context and the identification of the relationship among these data objects. Data modelling is a first step in doing object-oriented programming.

Data modeling is a process used to define and analyze data requirements needed to support the business processes within the scope of corresponding information systems in organizations. Therefore, the process of data modeling involves professional data modelers working closely with business stakeholders, as well as potential users of the information system.

Chapter 3

Software Requirement Analysis

3.1 Requirement Analysis:

The Online E-Book Publishing System comes up with high-level functional requirements that will provide a platform where author publishes books, so that users can read books, download books and able to buy books. In the system there are E-book publishing, various types of User management, selling process, Payment method, Accounts and etc.

The functions of the automation system are discussed below.

User registration system provides facility to get registered of any user in the system.

User login system allow registered user to login to system. This users are:

- ✓ Admin
- ✓ Agent (One kind of user)
- ✓ Registered User
- ✓ User (general)

3.2 Software Requirement Specification:

The purpose of Software Requirement Analysis is to obtain agreement regarding the objectives the system must meet. Ultimately this segment defines the boundaries of the effort. The Online E-Book Publishing System helps administrator honor their professional commitments by following a tailored version of the organizations standard process.

3.2.1 Stakeholders:

- ✓ Admin :

  The Admin is among the stakeholders inside the system, and is having the highest propriety of power in control inside the system. The admin is eligible to act as the Organization main controller or this system main administrator.

- ✓ Agent (One kind of user):

  The Agent is also among the stakeholders inside the system, and is having the 2nd rank of power in control inside the system after the admin but admin are all control for whole access. Agent (kind of user) is naturally give agencies with buy book and this book ae sell.

- ✓ Registered User:

  The Registered User is the main topic of the project, all the rest of the stakes holders are made to manage the registered user are login, after that Show dashboard. This dashboard show the registered user panel this section are add book, buy book, read book and so on.

- ✓ User:

  The User is also among the stakeholders inside the system, just normal user visit this site gather the knowledge.

3.2.2 Functional requirements:

Functional requirements explain what has to be done by identifying the necessary task, action or an activity that must be accomplished. Functional requirements analysis will be used as the top level functions for functional analysis.

Here the Functional Requirement of these project are:

- ✓ Dynamic Registration
  - Simple two steps registration system
    - o Basic Information
    - o Education Information
  - Gender
  - Manual User Validation

- Update profile information after registration
- Add more profile information after registration

✓ User Role
- Total 4 types of user role (Admin, agent, registered user, user)
- Each role have own permission to access the system

✓ Administrator Dashboard
- Admin can control the whole system easily.
- Admin can Add Book: Insert, update, Delete, Status [active/inactive].
- Admin can assign or change agent.
- Admin can add, change or delete review.
- Admin can assign or change user management.
- Admin can add, change or delete account.
- Admin can view all report.
- Admin can view configuration details.
- Admin can view agent payment details.
- Admin can view agent, update agent commission,

✓ Agent
- Agent Can control the agent area,
- Agent can edit own profile
- Agent can buy book,
- Agent can sell book
- Agent can view payment etc.

3.2.3 Non Functional Requirement:

Security Requirements

The Online E-Book Publishing System leads to the following requirements for the end user's involvement in DRM scheme:

- End user must indicated what he wants to obtain.
- End user must strictly observe the limitations of the acquired license.

Flexibility

The Online E-Book Publishing System must be nimble enough to allow for easily change our society states. Flexibility is an important nonfunctional requirement of a payroll program. As laws and regulations change, the system must be updated as well. Without a high level of flexibility, the Online E-Book Publishing System will become obsolete, and a new one will need to be purchased or created, which is usually not in the plans.

Database

Database is one of the nonfunctional requirements. For database we use MYSQL database.

3.3 Software Development Plan:

Software development is the process of computer programming, documenting, testing, and bug fixing involved in creating and maintaining applications and frameworks involved in a software release life cycle and resulting in a software product. The term refers to a process of writing and maintaining the source code, but in a broader sense of the term it includes all that is involved between the conception of the desired software through to the final manifestation of the software, ideally in a planned and structured process. Therefore, software development may include research, new development, prototyping, modification, reuse, re-engineering, maintenance, or any other activities that result in software products.

Planning is an objective of each and every activity, where we want to discover things that belong to the project. An important task in creating a software program is extracting the requirements or requirements analysis .Customers typically have an abstract idea of what they want as an end

result, but do not know what software should do. Skilled and experienced software engineers recognize incomplete, ambiguous, or even contradictory requirements at this point. Frequently demonstrating live code may help reduce the risk that the requirements are incorrect.

Once the general requirements are gathered from the client, an analysis of the scope of the development should be determined and clearly stated. This is often called a scope document.

Certain functionality may be out of scope of the project as a function of cost or as a result of unclear requirements at the start of development. If the development is done externally, this document can be considered a legal document so that if there are ever disputes, any ambiguity of what was promised to the client can be clarified.

3.3.1: System Model:

This system are use in waterfall model because. The waterfall model is a sequential design process, used in software development processes, in which progress is seen as flowing steadily downwards through the phases of conception, initiation, analysis, design, construction, testing, production/implementation and maintenance.

The waterfall development model originates in the manufacturing and construction industries: highly structured physical environments in which after-the-fact changes are prohibitively costly, if not impossible. Because no formal software development methodologies existed at the time, this hardware-oriented model was simply adapted for software development.

3.4 Interface Requirement:

User Interfaces

- Home page
- Be a Writer page
- Subject page
- Review Page

- About Us page

- Support page

- Admin dashboard

- Agent dashboard

- User dashboard

- Registration panel

- Login panel

Hardware Interfaces

- Server Configuration Minimum 2gb Hard Disk

- Ram 1GB

- Windows with Apache preloaded

- Client Configuration

- Smart phone

- Android

- IPhone

- Tablet

Software Interfaces

- Operating System = Windows XP/2000/vista/windows 7/8/8.1/10 etc.

- Language = PHP

- Framework =Codeigniter (3.0.3)

- Database = MYSQL

- Network = LAN

Communication Interfaces

Communications interfaces can be provided through e-mail, web browser, network server communications protocols, electronic forms, and so on. For this we can use communication standards such as FTP or HTTP to provide security using encryption algorithms and synchronization mechanisms.

3.5 Use Case Diagram:

UML Use Case Diagrams can be used to describe the functionality of a system in a horizontal way. That is, rather than merely representing the details of individual features of your system, UCDs can be used to show all of its available functionality. It is important to note, though, that UCDs are fundamentally different from sequence diagrams or flow charts because they do not make any attempt to represent the order or number of times that the systems actions and sub-actions should be executed.

3.5.1 Use Case (Admin part):
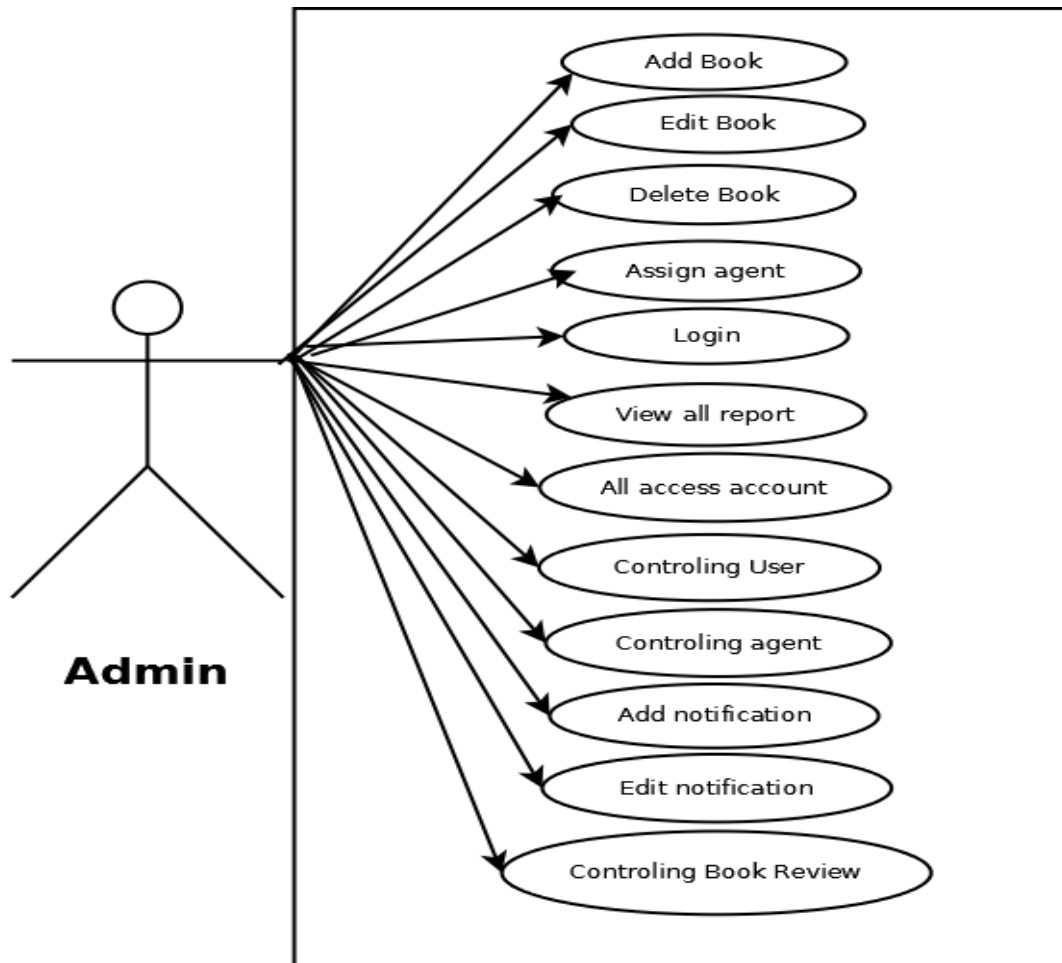
Figure 1: Use Case (Admin part)

3.5.2Use Case (Agent part):
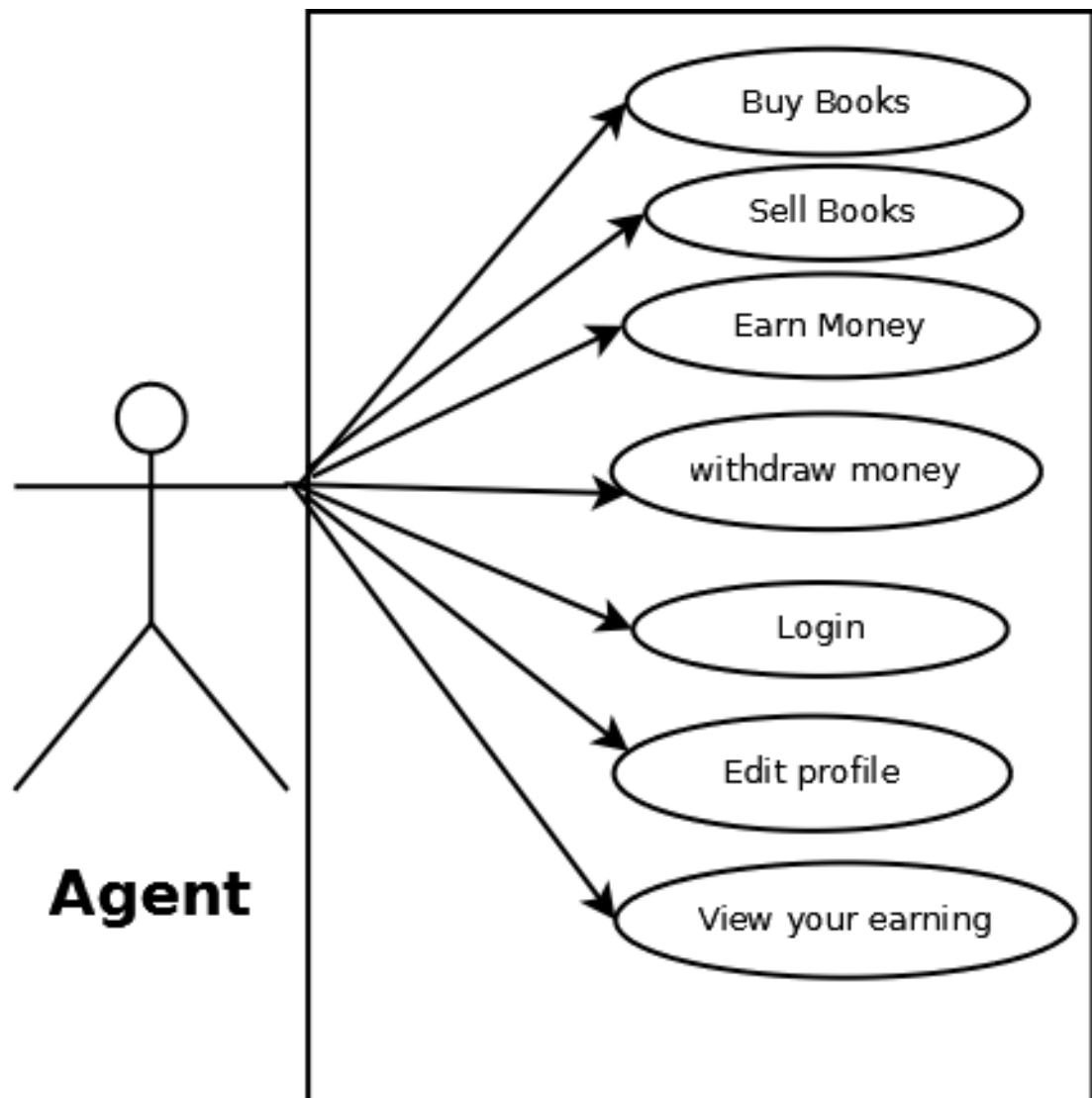
Figure 2: Use Case (Agent part)

3.5.3Use Case (Registered User part):
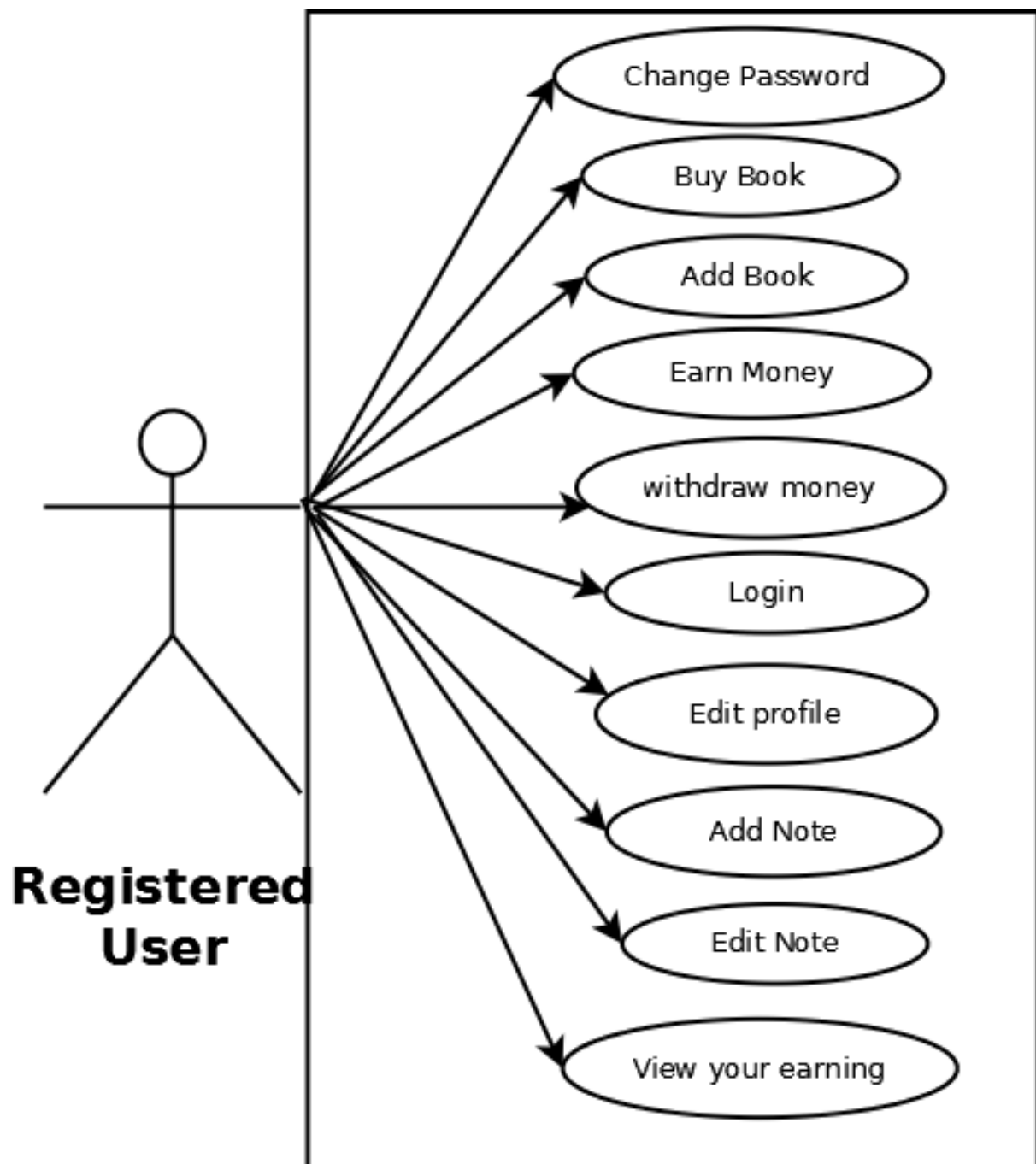
Figure 3: Use Case (Registered User part)

3.5.4Use Case (User part):
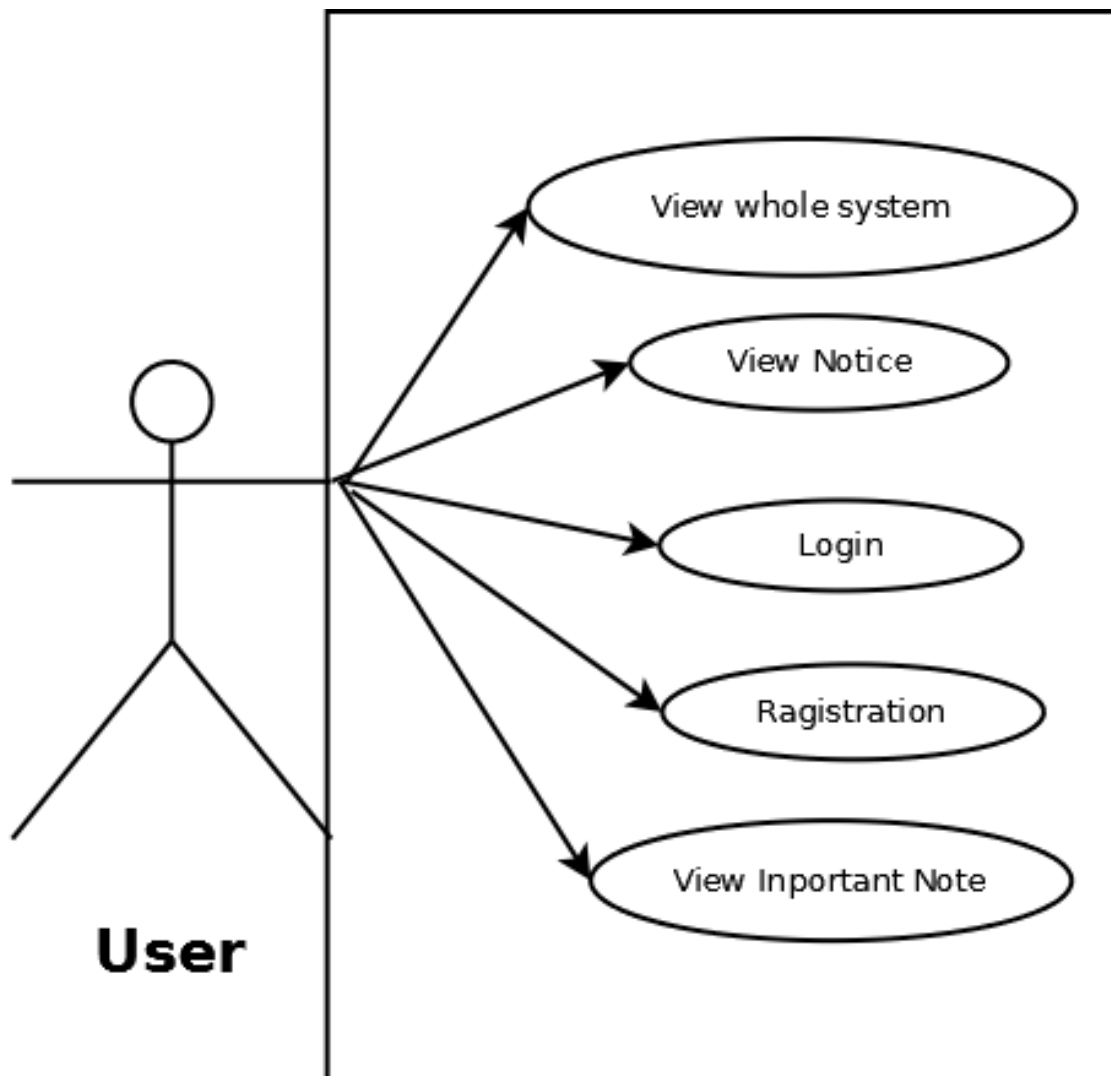
Figure 4: Use Case (User part)

3.6 Entity Relation Diagram (ERD):

Entity-relationship (ER) diagram, a graphical representation of entities and their relationships to each other, typically used in computing in regard to the organization of data within databases or information systems. An entity is a piece of data-an object or concept about which data is stored.
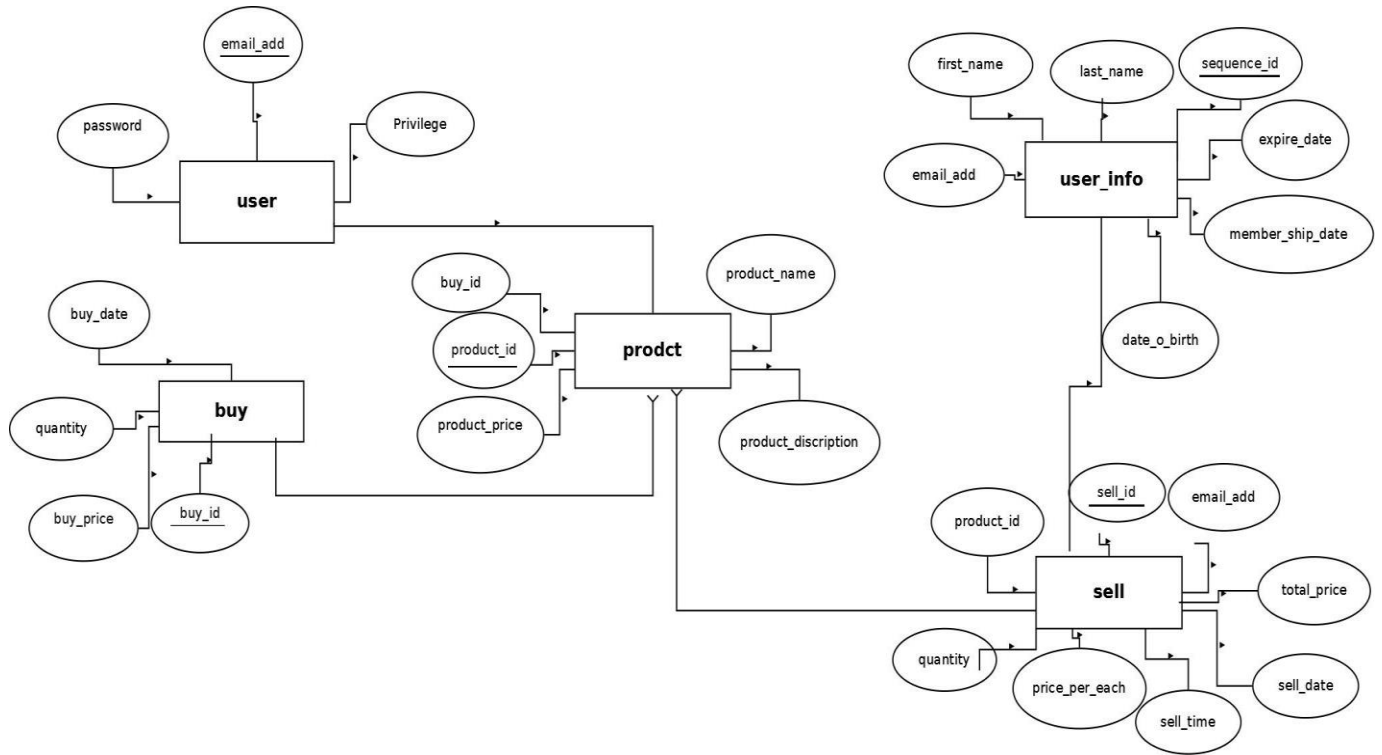
Figure5: Entity Relationship Diagram

3.7 Context Level Diagram:

Defines boundary between the systems or defines a part of a system and its environment, showing the entities that interact with it. This diagram is a high level view of a system. It is similar to a block diagram
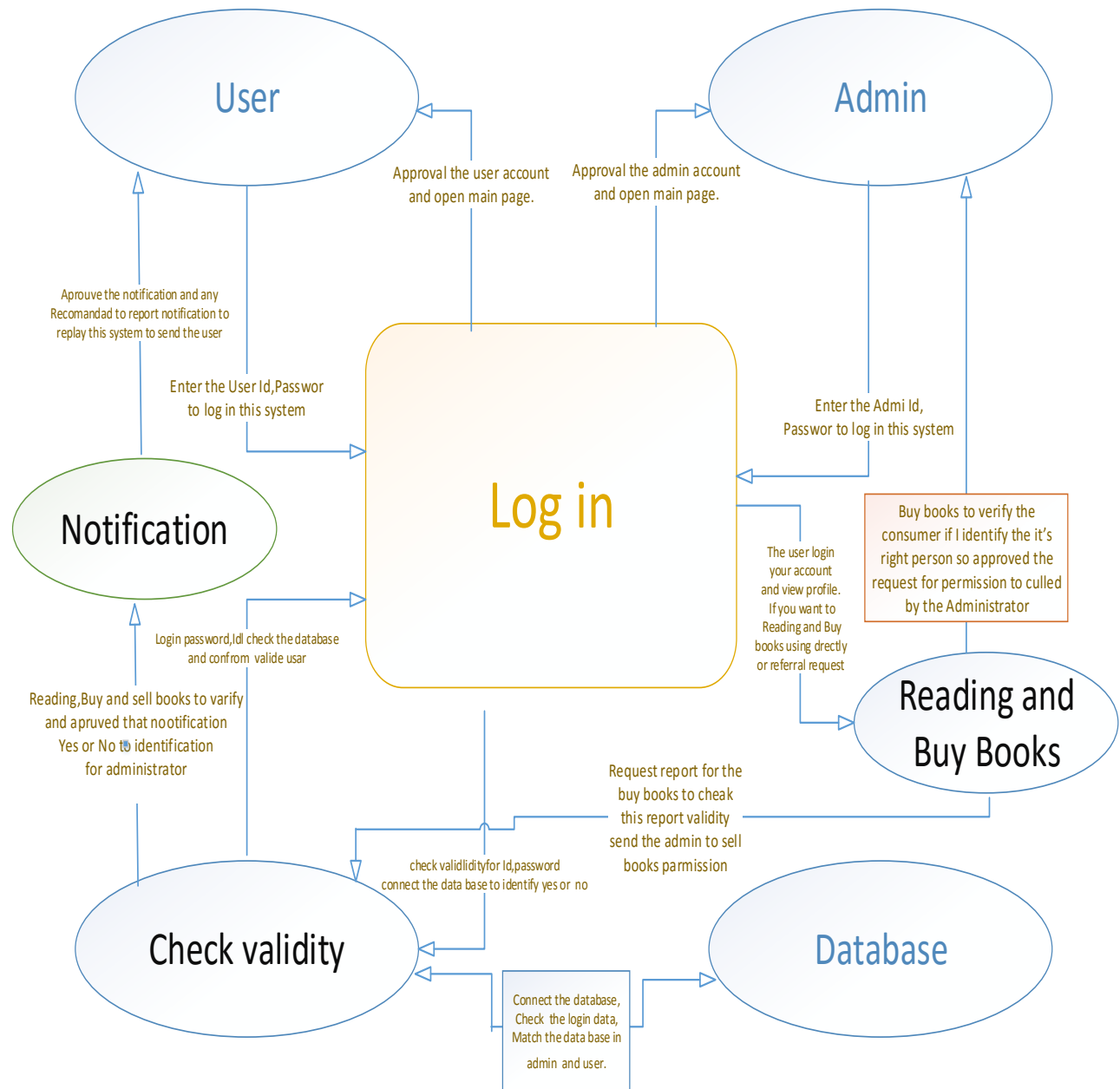
Figure6: Context Diagram

3.8 Sequence Diagram:

A Sequence diagram is an interaction diagram that shows how processes operate with one another and in what order. It is a construct of a Message Sequence Chart. A sequence diagram shows object interactions arranged in time sequence. It depicts the objects and classes involved in the scenario and the sequence of messages exchanged between the objects needed to carry out the functionality of the scenario. Sequence diagrams are typically associated with use case realizations in the Logical View of the system under development. Sequence diagrams are sometimes called event diagrams or event scenarios.
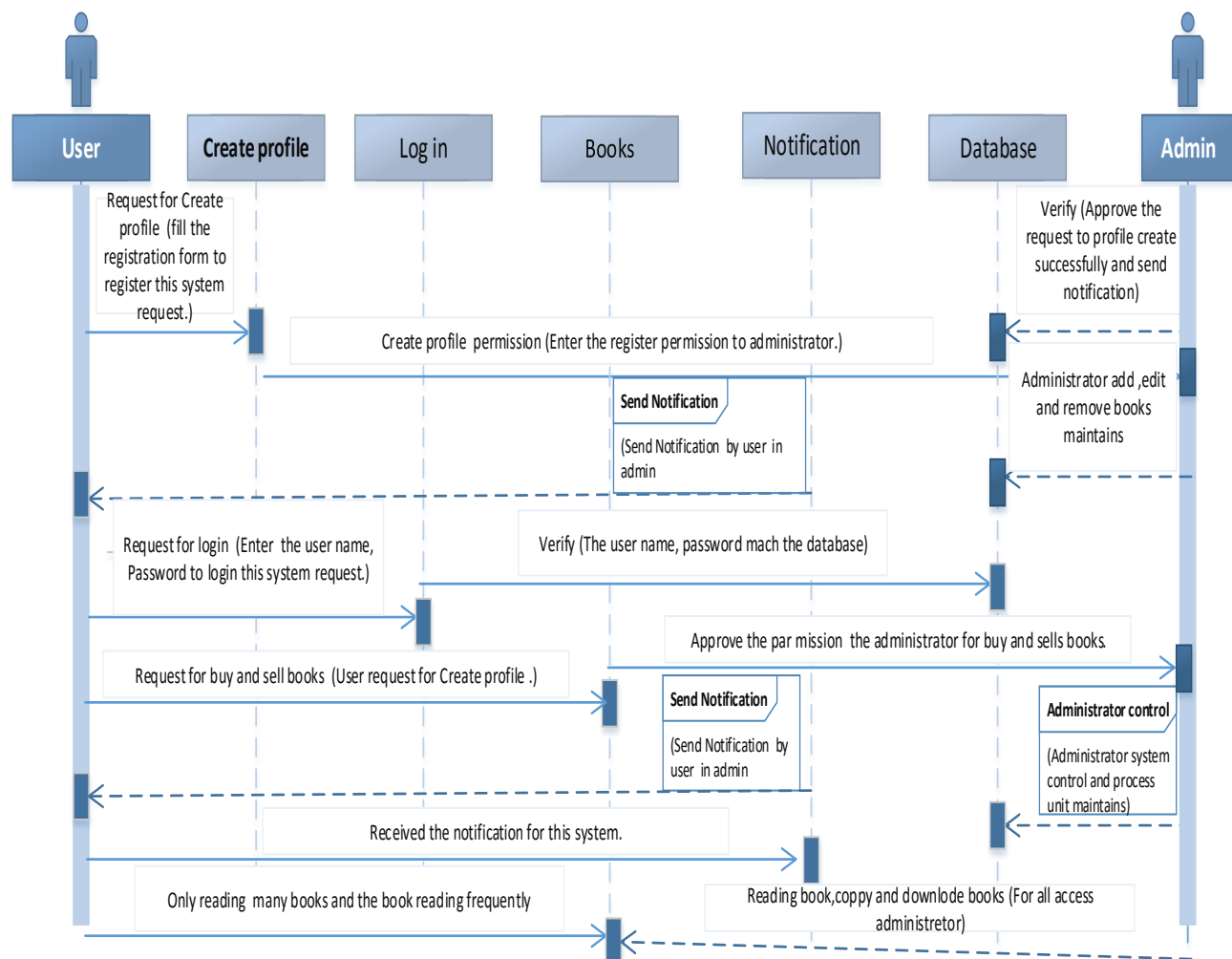
Figure7: Sequence Diagram

Chapter 4

Development and Implementation

4.1 Project Overview:

Online E-Book Publishing System has the following internal modules along with the external web portal:

- ✓ Admin panel

- ✓ Agent panel

- ✓ User panel

- ✓ Account

- ✓ Report

Admin panel: The stage of Admin panel is whole access in this system .It's Individual dashboard are admin control accessories point. Admin a, re more than major issues is user management, agent and account module. Book storages all the data or document controlling in this panel.

Agent panel: Online E-Book Publishing System agent is one kind of user but it's not a normal user because they are buy book whole sell price perches and sell 10% discount with agent paneling agent holder.

User panel: These system is user panel in sensitive issue with visiting system. User must be registration complete after that login then access user panel. Without login not able to access in user dashboard.

Account: These system is account module are maintains whole accounting calculation and this modify or accessories only administrator for each system.

Report: Online E-Book Publishing System are specifically show the report and always are consultation to identify the report in this module. Finally Show the whole report in using this system.

4.2 Project Scope:

The purpose of any new technology is to make people life easier. This project is easily use E-Book publishing and this book read every people. Our society manual system to convert the automation system to upgrade our country in this global world.

Online E-Book publishing proposed system will do the following tasks:

- ✓ Book publishing manual system to convert the automation system.

- ✓ User book searching easily and comfortable platform representing.

- ✓ Easily access in the system and it's business logic more effectible issues provide natural people.

4.3 Project Deliverables:

Project deliverables are the outputs from a project that normally provide beneficial change. Deliverables can be process improvements, new or improved products and services, service quality improvements, image and reputation artifacts, risk reduction benefits, increases to the flexibility or effectiveness of staff, or policy compliances. Deliverables can be for both within the business and external Customers, such as an internal improvement necessary to make cost savings to allow the Customer products to be delivered on time and within budget.

4.4 Schedule and Planning:

Software project planning goal is to establish a pragmatic strategy for controlling, tracking, and monitoring a complex technical project. The purpose of project planning is to ensure that the end result is completed on time, within budget, and exhibits quality.

Deliverables	Submission Date	Comment
Logical Design		Submit on time
Physical Design		90 Percent Completed
Testing		Add on final documentation
Final Documentation		Finished before April

Table 1: Schedule and Planning

In this process we are arrange our project plan. We use Gantt chart, network diagram, resources etc. for Online E-Book publishing. For planning and schedule we use Microsoft Project Manager Professional 2013 ©.

4.5 Resource Allocation:

In software planning, resource allocation is a plan for using available resources, study in natural market of book publishing and user reader style, questionnaires, prototyping and brainstorming It is the process of allocating resources among the various projects or business units.

The plan has two parts, firstly, there is the basic allocation decision and secondly there are contingency mechanisms. The basic allocation decision is the choice of which items to fund in the plan, and what level of funding it should receive, and which to leave unfunded: the resources are allocated to some items, not to others.

Chapter 5

System Design

In this chapter we describe the using process of the software.

5.1 How to use:

Online E-Book Publishing System to make that each and every people situation identify to locate more user friendly so it is use to vary comfortable to natural people. This site is full responsive so that it is use to any device to accesses in this system.

The input and output of the section in this project are given below;

- ✓ Font View
- ✓ Registration
- ✓ Login
- ✓ Admin dash board
- ✓ Agent dashboard
- ✓ User dashboard

Font View: Naturally font view show that visit the website to view fondant design. Without Login user are view foment but this site is more user friendly to easily find out and access this system.

Figure 8: Home Page

5.2 Registration:

Registration from mainly use to unregister user. If you not complete in this system registration so please you will copilot your registration.

Figure 9: Registration page

5.3 Login:

In computer security, a **login** refers to the credentials required to obtain access to a computer system or other restricted area. Therefore in these system in other to get access to the back-end, the system requires a user authentication (login) for security purposes. The user will insert his email and password and then select his type, whether his is an Admin, Agent and User then click the login button. If such user exist in the database the system will give the user access to the system, if not the system will show an error message to the user. Which means he cannot have access to the system.

Figure10: Login page

5.4 User Profile:

A **user profile** is a visual display of personal data associated with a specific user, or a customized desktop environment. A profile refers therefore to the explicit digital representation of a person's identity. A user profile can also be considered as the computer representation of a user model. Therefore every user in this system has his/her own personal profile page.
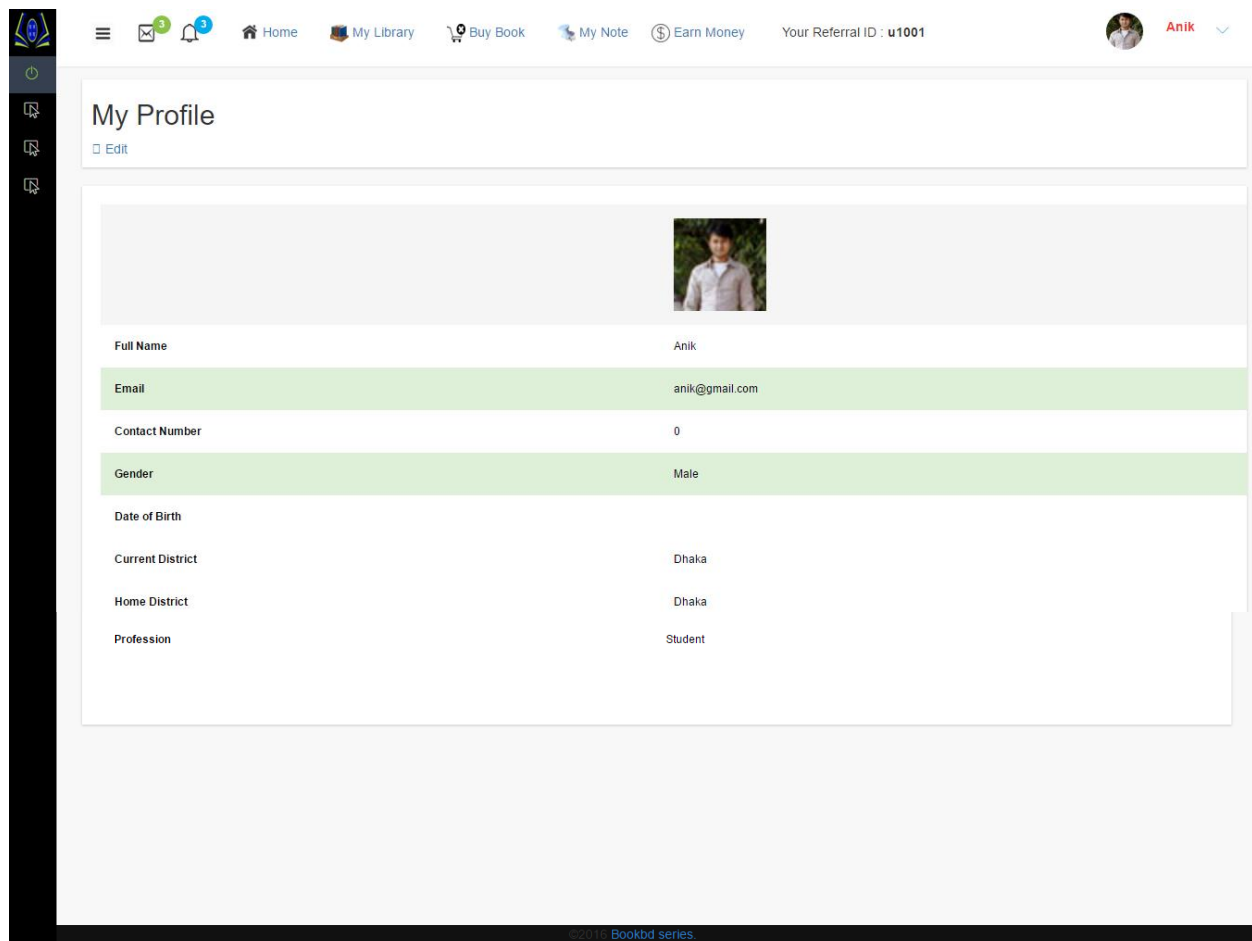
Figure 11: User Profile

5.5 Admin Panel:

An admin is a person who has specific controls to a forum/website/etc. in these panel of the Admin, the system is being whole monitored and control.

The admin is responsible for:

- ✓ Admin can control the whole system easily

- ✓ Admin can control notice insert, update and delete.

- ✓ Admin can control note insert, update and delete.

- ✓ Admin can control online add insert, update and delete.

- ✓ Admin can control web information insert, update and delete.

- ✓ Admin can control contain menu insert, update and delete.

- ✓ Admin can Add Book: Insert, update, Delete, Status [active/inactive].

- ✓ Admin can assign or change agent.

- ✓ Admin can add, change or delete review.

- ✓ Admin can add, change or delete author list.

- ✓ Admin can assign or change user management.

- ✓ Admin can add, change or delete account.

- ✓ Admin can view all report.

- ✓ Admin can view configuration details.

- ✓ Admin can view agent payment details.

- ✓ Admin can view agent, update agent commission,
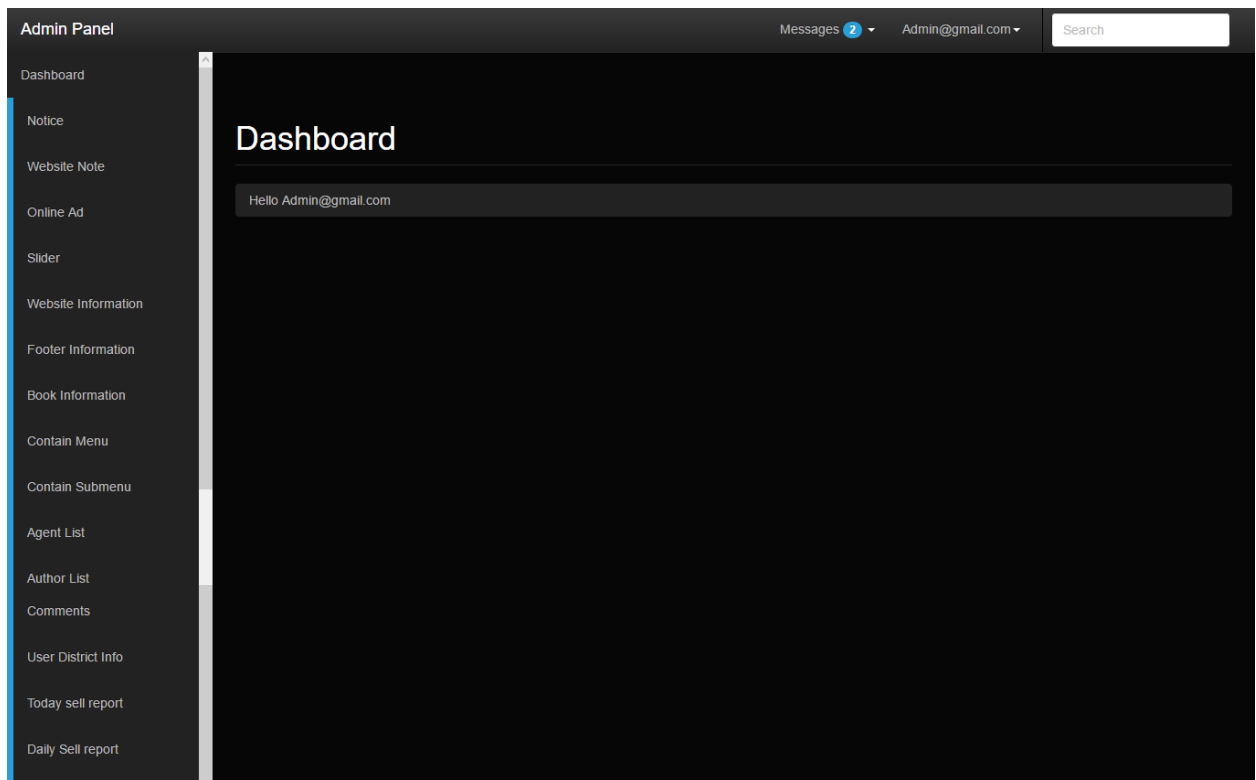
Figure 12: Admin Dashboard

5.6 Agent Panel:

Online E-Book Publishing System agent is one kind of user but it's not a normal user because they are buy book whole sell price perches and sell 10% discount with agent paneling agent holder.

The agent is responsible for:
- ✓ Agent can control the agent area.
- ✓ Agent can edit own profile.
- ✓ Agent view there personal earning.
- ✓ Agent can buy book, sell book.
- ✓ They can use your Rafael ID.
- ✓ Agent can Sell so par book selling to give own commission.
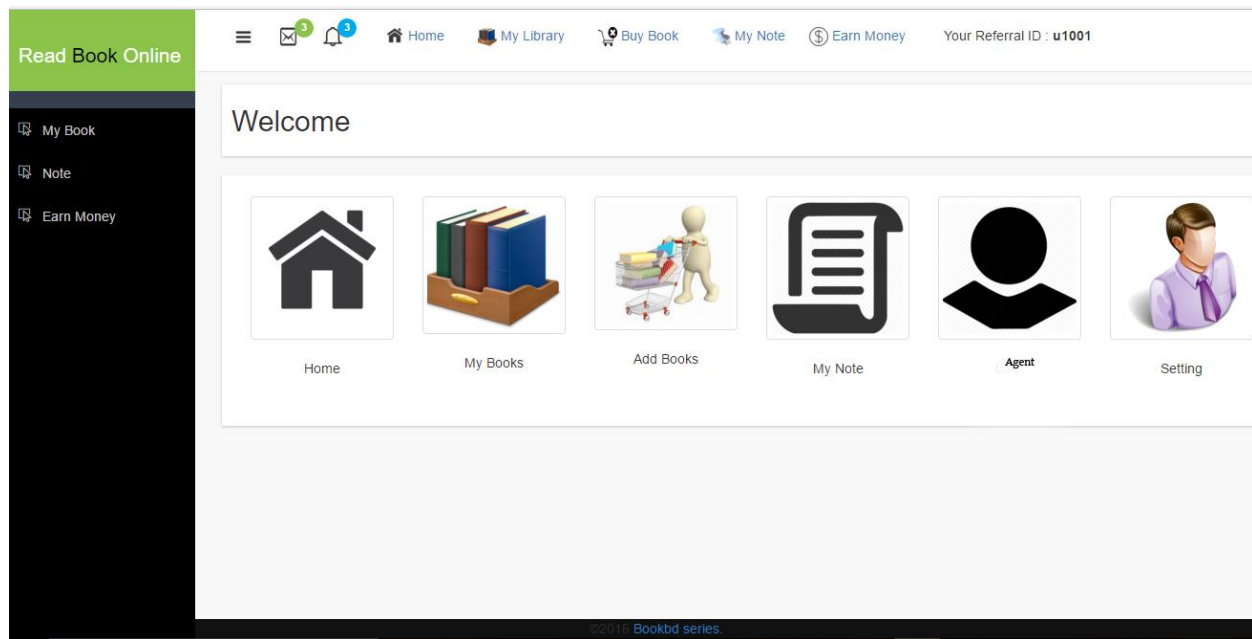
Figure 13: Agent Dashboard

5.7 User Panel:

First of user must be complete their registration then, The Registered User is the main topic of the project, all the rest of the stakes holders are made to manage the registered user are login, after that Show dashboard. This dashboard show the registered user panel this section are add book, buy book, read book and so on.

The User is responsible for:

✓ Register user can control the user area.

✓ User can edit own profile.

✓ User view there personal buy book.

✓ User profile always add the buy book life time storage.

✓ The register user can storage note.

✓ User personal note add, edit, delete whole thing storage.

✓ They can use your Rafael ID.

✓ Naturally User change your password.

✓ Register user can want that any book review or feedback after reading the book.
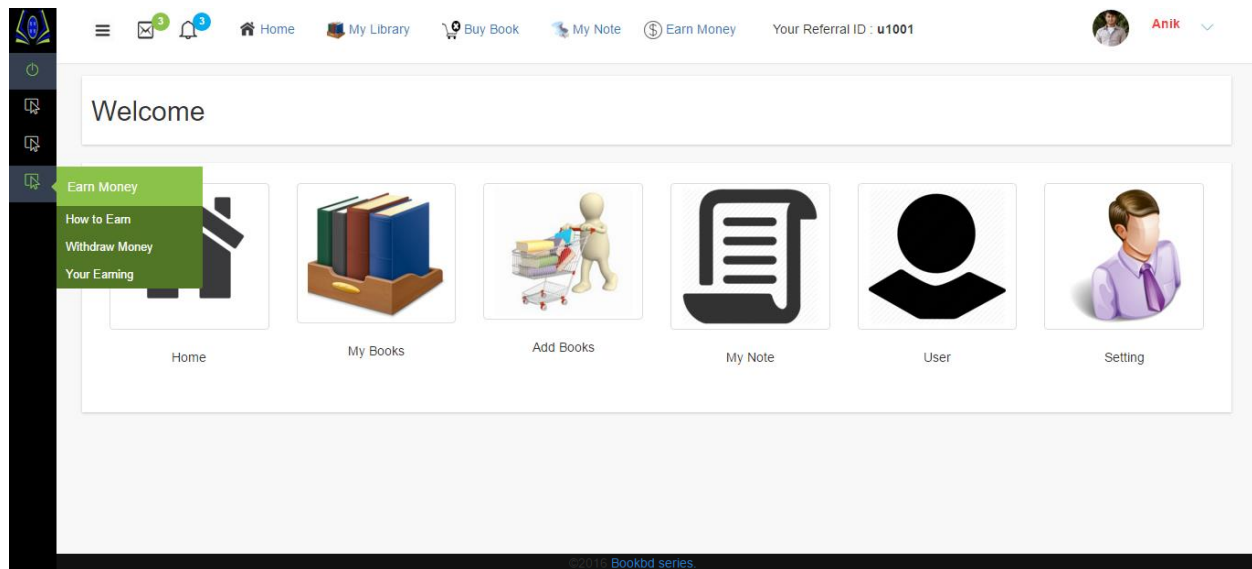
Figure 14: User Dashboard

5.8 Elements of a web page:

A Webpage can contain a content which is able to seen or heard by the user. These elements include, but are not limited to:

- ✓ Text
- ✓ HTML
- ✓ CSS
- ✓ Java script
- ✓ Jquery
- ✓ BOOTSTRAP
- ✓ PHP
- ✓ MYSQL
- ✓ Hyperlinks

5.9 PHP Language

PHP is an HTML-embedded scripting language. It is one of the first developed server-side scripting languages to be embedded into an HTML source document rather than calling an external file to process data. The code is interpreted by a Web server with a PHP processor module which generates the resulting Web page. It also has evolved to include a command-line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications. PHP can be deployed on most

Web servers and also as a standalone shell on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge. It began in 1994 as a set of Common Gateway Interface binaries written in the C programming language by the Danish/Greenlandic programmer Ramus Lead off. Leadoff initially created these Personal Home Page Tools to replace a small set of Perl scripts he had been using to maintain his personal homepage. The tools were used to perform tasks such as displaying his résumé and recording how much traffic his page was receiving. He combined these binaries with his Form Interpreter to create PHP/FI, which had more functionality. PHP/FI included a larger implementation for the C programming language and could communicate with databases, enabling the building of simple, dynamic web applications.

5.10 Benefit of using PHP:

PHP would run on a specific operating system because PHP can be run on Windows, Linux, Mac OS X, BSD, Solaris, as well as any variety of different platforms. The profits for you will be huge because PHP is free! You can just download the code, use it in your business and make changes without worrying about licensing fees or anything. Your website will be in top shape and will be able to perform at a high level. PHP has a very high benchmark when compared to any other languages. PHP has many different functions that are already prepared for you to use. There are functions for handling database connections, formatting date, editing strings, handling emails. You can easily extend PHP if you have any specific functions that you would want to incorporate in your website.

5.11 System Requirement for using PHP:

- ✓ Server software (an operating system such as windows 2000 or Linux) PHP 6.0 (get the download from www.hp.net)

- ✓ Using php codeigniter framework3.03.version.

- ✓ A relational database system such as MYSQL

- ✓ APHP compatible web server such as apache.

- ✓ A web browser as IE, Mozilla, and so on.

5.12 HTML:

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the language used to create web pages and other types of documents viewing in a browser. More precisely, HTML is the language that describes the structure and the semantic of a document. The content is tagged with HTML elements like <image>, <title>, <p>, <div> etc.

HTML elements form the building blocks of all websites. HTML allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. It can embed scripts written in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behavior of HTML web pages.

5.13 A Simple Example of HTML:

The Voter ID program, a common computer program employed for comparing languages, scripting languages, and markup languages is made of 9 lines of code in HTML, albeit line breaks and the <!DOCTYPE> tag, or the document type declaration, are optional:

<!DOCTYPE html>

<head>

<title>Voter ID</title>

</head>

<body>

<p>Voter ID</p>

</body>

5.14 CSS:

Cascading Style Sheets, most of the time abbreviated in CSS, is a style sheet language used to describe the presentation of a document written in HTML or XML (including various XML languages like SVG or XHTML). CSS describes how the structured element must be rendered on screen, on paper, in speech, or on other media.CSS is one of the core languages of the open web and has a standardized W3C specification. Developed in levels, CSS1 is now obsolete, CSS2.1 a recommendation and CSS3, now split into smaller modules, is progressing on the standard track. The first early drafts of CSS4 modules are being written.CSS specifies a priority scheme to determine which style rules apply if more than one rule matches against a particular element. In this so-called cascade, priorities or weights are calculated and assigned to rules, so that the results are predictable. Internet Explorer support for CSS began with IE 3.0 and increased progressively with each version.

5.15 Example code of our CSS:

```
body   {
background-color: #F4FFE$;
}
.style   {
color: #00000;
font-size:18px;
}
```

Chapter 6

Testing

6.1: Testing:

The strategy for testing is to employ all the aspects as listed below when they are applicable and when they are possible. For example a performance test is valuable when there is a concern about volume processing and critical need for response time. A usability test is valuable when the experience of users will help us either in the design of the user interface or in the design of user training and help desk tools and materials. A parallel test is extremely valuable when possible. Transcript production is an excellent example. The testing strategy varies from one initiative to another and is incorporated into the implementation strategy and then the project plan for that initiative.

Test plan:

Before testing begins, a test plan is created. A typical test plan documents input values for the test, procedures used to perform the testing and the expected output values or results. Test plans range from very simple to very complex, usually in relation to the

Complexity of software processes which are to be test. For instance, testing whether a new user prompt is added to a screen may not require a test plan at all, while testing a complicated process may require documenting many varied input scenarios and the corresponding expected results and outputs for each case .during the testing, the test plan is updated to log test activates, results an variances with what was originally expected.

Unit test:

A unit test typically focuses on a minimal component, module or narrow activity. The unit test validates that the specific module functions correctly. In relation to new or modified code, the unit test is often performed by the developer.
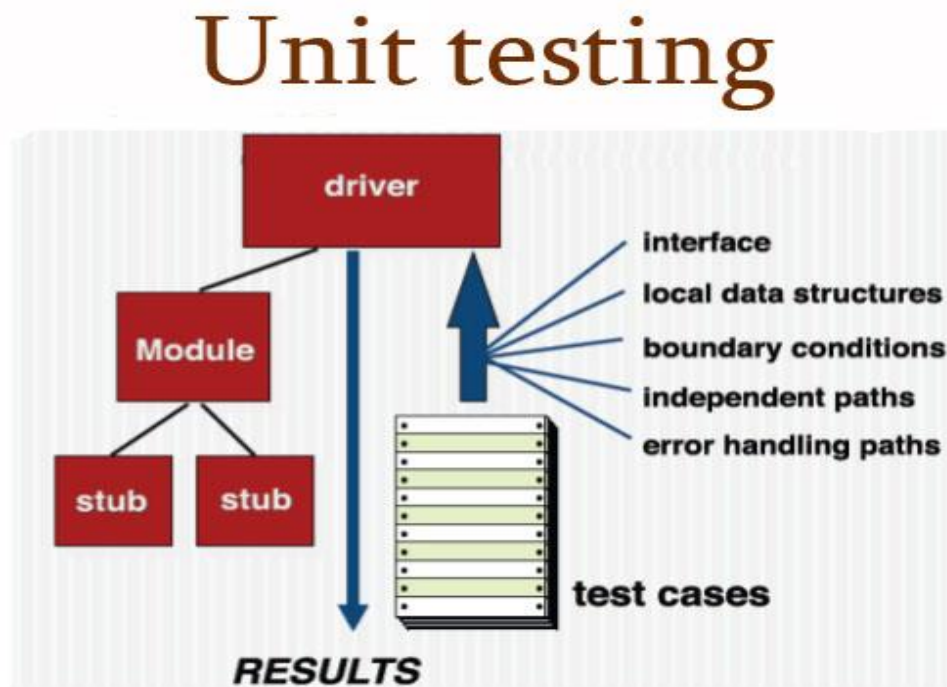
Figure 15: Unit Testing

Integration test:

Integration testing follows a business process through a series of components, modules and activities to ensure that a function performed by the system works as designed from end to end. The purpose of integration testing is to reveal issues arising along the process chain, even though the individual modules execute correctly. Performing integration testing is usually the domain of business analysts or their equivalent that are well versed in the system functionality.

Figure 16: Integration Testing

System testing:

System testing takes, as its input, all of the integrated components that have successfully passed integration testing. System testing is a more limited type of testing, it seeks to detect defects both within the "inter-assemblages" and also within the system as a whole.

Parallel test:

Parallel testing compares the output between two different system performing similar processes on the same input data. In case where the output is not identical, the causes of the differences are researched and explained.
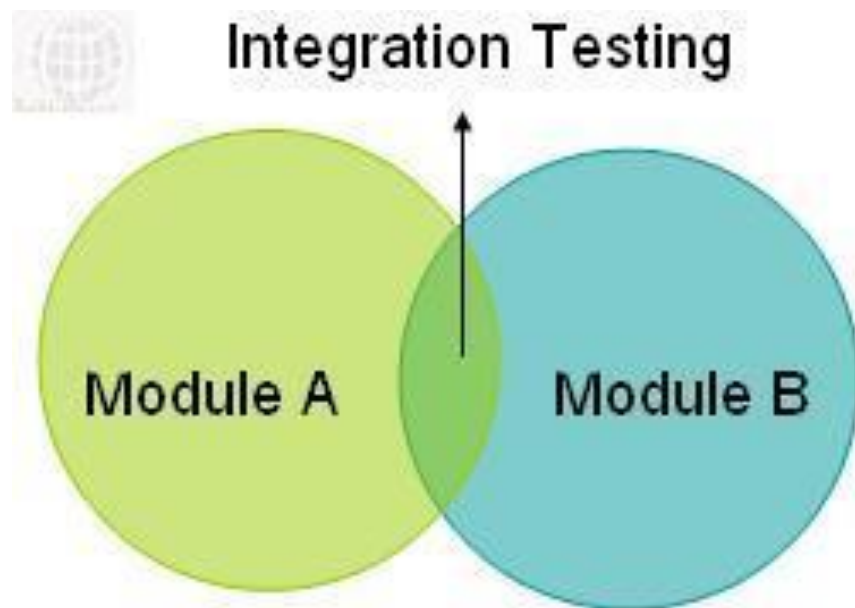
6.2 The testing process:

Software testing is an investigation conducted to provide stakeholders with information about the quality of the product or service under test. Software testing can also provide an objective, independent view of the software to allow the business to appreciate and understand the risks of software implementation. Test techniques include, but are not limited to the process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding software bugs (errors or other defects). It involves the execution of a software component or system to evaluate one or more properties of interest. In general, these properties indicate the extent to which the component or system under test:

- ✓ Meets the requirements that guided its design and development.
- ✓ Responds correctly to all kinds of inputs.
- ✓ Performs its functions within an acceptable time.
- ✓ Is sufficiently usable.
- ✓ Can be installed and run in its intended environments, and achieves the general result to its stakeholder's desire.

As the number of possible tests for even simple software components is practically infinite, all software testing uses some strategy to select tests that are feasible for the available time and resources. As a result, software testing typically attempts to execute a program or application with the intent of finding software bugs. (Errors or other defects).

Software testing can provide objective, independent information about the quality of software and risk of its failure to users or sponsors. Software testing can be conducted as soon as executable software (even if partially complete) exists. The overall approach to software development often determines when and how testing is conducted. For example: in a phased

process, most testing occurs after system requirements have been defined   and then implemented in testable programs. In contrast, under an agile approach, requirements, programming and testing are often done concurrently.

6.3 Test process definition:

Our test process for Online E-Book Publishing System will define and implement software testing norms, processes, guidelines and templates through key software personnel. Our approach consists of the following steps:

As is analysis

Pure testing conducts a detailed analysis of the current processes and the methodology in use and compares the same with the best in class practices. The information on the current state is collected from the following sources:

- ✓ Key stakeholders and their expectations
- ✓ Process documentation
- ✓ Project documentation

This step is mandatory to obtain an objective view of the current process maturity. This approach involves studying the existing process/ methodologies, identifying gaps, and providing recommendations to fill in these gaps. This is a collaborative exercise between pure testing and customer.

6.4 Process and project documentation reviews

This is required to understand the current testing practices as defined and documented in the customer quality management system, if any. This will enable in understanding the implementation of practices in projects. This will give an understanding of the process and process implementation culture and in-depth understanding of the gaps in the process/practices the best in class processes and methodologies. This will also provide areas for improvement and highlight the current strengths. Pure testing consultants will ensure that existing practices are leveraged while defining new processes

Pure testing consultants will present the as-Is findings along with gaps, opportunities of improvement and existing strengths to the customer's senior management and relevant and Stakeholders. This will also cover the high level roadmap for process improvement and implementing the recommended changes

Process definition:

A single software test life cycle model and associated documentation shall be developed. Detailed tailoring guidelines will accompany this model to help practitioners to tailor the software testing life cycle to suit he various types of projects being executed in the customer's organization. Process change/improvement or new process additions are initiated based on the recommendations of the AS-IS report. Adequate details are looked into such as the availability of expertise to review the process change, extent of process reuse to limit changes to minimal limits. Prioritizing the process change requests, grouping of interfacing process.

Pure testing consultants will conduct a process workshop to make the customer senior management and relevant stakeholders aware of the new/improved processes. This will validate the processes and approval of customer senior management is obtained. This will also facilitate the process trainers program for customers.

Chapter 7

Conclusion

The system is an easy version of current manual systems. This system will make people comfortable to easily access books online. But there are some other development that are resting now for future, we have to develop those features to fulfill the application

We create a web portal where E-Book publisher and user will increase day by day. This system also facilitates B to B business logic that is used in this system. It is more effective for our country in reading book online and finally convert book publishing manual system to automated system.

Till now, in our country internet connection is very slow or the high speed connection is very expensive and all the people are not vary much conscious about internet browsing. We think it's a limitation. We will develop our application to overcome being slow to run swiftly in slow internet connection and make it easy for all type of user.

7.1 Future Suggested Work

Our promises are:

- ✓ We will update interface design to make it more user-friendly.
- ✓ We will add more features.
- ✓ We will increase the reliability of the application.