

Online Marquee Booking

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FYP ID	Bitm-s20-003			
Project Group Members				
Sr.#	Reg. #	Student Name	Email ID	*Signature
(i)	BITM-F16-084	Haroon Ilyas	<u>Haroonkambooh@gmail.com</u>	
(ii)	BITM-F16-053	Mohsin Ali	<u>Sonu01608@gmail.com</u>	
(iii)	BITM-F16-095	Ali Tariq	<u>Alitariq440@gmail.com</u>	

*The candidates confirm that the work submitted is their own and appropriate credit has been given where reference has been made to work of others

Plagiarism Free Certificate

This is to certify that, I Mohsin Ali S/O of Mukhtar Ahmed, group leader of FYP under registration no Bitm-s20-003 at Software Engineering Department, The Superior College, Lahore. I declare that my FYP report is checked by my supervisor.

Date: _____ Name of Group Leader: __Mohsin Ali__ Signature: _____

Name of Supervisor: Sir Waqas Ilyas

Co-Supervisor: Mr. XYZ

Designation: Lecturer

Designation: Associate Professor

Signature: _____

Signature: _____

HoD: Dr. Arfan Jaffar

Signature: _____

Online Marquee Booking

Change Record

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			<Added Project Plan>	
			<Changes Based on Feedback from Supervisor>	

APPROVAL

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Comments: _____

Name: _____

Date: _____

Signature: _____

PROJECT MANAGER

Comments: _____

Date: _____ Signature: _____

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT

Comments: _____

Date: _____ Signature: _____

Dedication

We dedicate our dissertation work to our family and many friends. A special feeling of gratitude to our loving parents, whose words of encouragement and push for tenacity ring in my ears. Our sisters have never left our side and are very special.

We'll always appreciate all they have done, especially our teacher Mr. Irfan Khalid for helping us develop our technology skills.

We dedicate this work and give special thanks to each other Group members Haroon Ilyas, Mohsin Ali and Ali Tariq for being there for each other throughout the entire Information technology program. We have been best cheerleaders of each other.

Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge and thank my university division for allowing me to conduct my research and providing any assistance requested. Special thanks goes to the members of staff development and human resources department for their continued support.

Finally I would like to thank the beginning teachers, mentor-teachers, respected manager (Mr. Javaid Iqbal), respected supervisor (Sir Waqas Ilyas) and administrators in our university division that assisted me with this project. Their excitement and willingness to provide feedback made the completion of this research an enjoyable experience.

Executive Summary

We observed in our society people are facing an issue for booking marriage halls or marquees and waste much more time,so we have to find the best solution for this problem,and the solution is that we are introducing a technology that we are creating a website for online

booking the marriage halls or marquees, and now people will reserve the marriage halls from the home on their mobile phones or laptops or tablets.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 1:

Introduction

We are going to develop a website for Pakistani users that will help people to find the available marquees for celebration of different events, so with the help of this website we can reserve the available marquees through an online booking system.

We can select dishes that will be offered by marquees for the event meal, dishes are also available with per head price. We will attach a media file that can be helpful for users to select a marquee.

Users can remove or add extra dishes, and also can cancel the reservation before a given date. We can easily get the list of Wedding Halls. But we cannot get the availability about Hall. So the background behind this web portal is that it gives the area-wise listing of Wedding Halls with the detailed information of individual and also displays for a particular date whether the Hall is available or not. This is a special type of web portal to easily get the information of all Wedding Halls which display separate calendars for separate Halls. For a particular date, the Hall's availability can be seen. We can see the availability of Hall as well as Lawns' detailed information about individual Halls in our web portal.

1.1. Background

Life is full of science and knowledge produced by the minds of men, The God-given all these minds of inspirations, sciences and the rule, where the science is the light of life, and you know the rights of the creator, and how to communicate with users of the community in the field of

engineering, modern technology and etc. Nowadays mobile is becoming an important tool, it is no longer limited as a communication service only, but exceeds its position to provide modern techniques and many services. Mobile technologies are increasingly growing among years; there have been several new researches and developments in this space. The mobile applications allows users to use and view for different Marquees services from around the world. The mobile applications users can use and view services of different categories, such as view video and take a services. Using mobile technologies we hope to make the operation of information share more efficient by saving time and communicate faster, this application will help many people to save their time, development of knowledge, separate culture.

1.2. Motivations and Challenges

Computers and internet have also motivated the GPS system. The use of internet is common so it motivates the people. The things that motivates us the most is that everything is available on websites e.g. Taxi booking websites, Online shopping websites.

1.3. Goals and Objectives

Website will help people to booking online marquees. which will help people to save their time. We will also help womens whose can't go out through this website she will book online marquees at home on their mobile phones, laptops and ipods etc.

1.4. Literature Review/Existing Solutions

If we talk about the existing competitors of our website so there are no competitors existing. We'll introduced it first time on the internet.

1.5. Gap Analysis

Gap Analysis Template				
Focus Areas	Desired Future State	Current State	Identified Gap	Action Plan
What are you focused on?	Where would you like to be?	Where are you now?	Difference between desired state and current	Projects you will undertake to bridge gap
Innovation	To be recognized as one of the most innovative SaaS platforms in the industry. <i>Measured by:</i> At least 50% of our developer resources working on new features Innovation score over 80% on a customer review website	We are not currently known for innovation, however our software does contain a couple of unique features. <i>Measured by:</i> Only 10% of our developer resources are working on new features Our innovation score is only 60%	40% 20%	Hire an additional 4 developers Implement an 'Innovation Checkpoint' for all new features
[Focus Area]	[Desired Future State] <i>Measured by:</i> [Leading KPI - Future] [Lagging KPI - Future]	[Current State] <i>Measured by:</i> [Leading KPI - Current] [Lagging KPI - Future]	[Gap] [Gap]	[Project] [Project] [Project] [Project]
[Focus Area]	[Desired Future State] <i>Measured by:</i> [Leading KPI - Future] [Lagging KPI - Future]	[Current State] <i>Measured by:</i> [Leading KPI - Current] [Lagging KPI - Future]	[Gap] [Gap]	[Project] [Project] [Project] [Project]

1.6. Proposed Solution

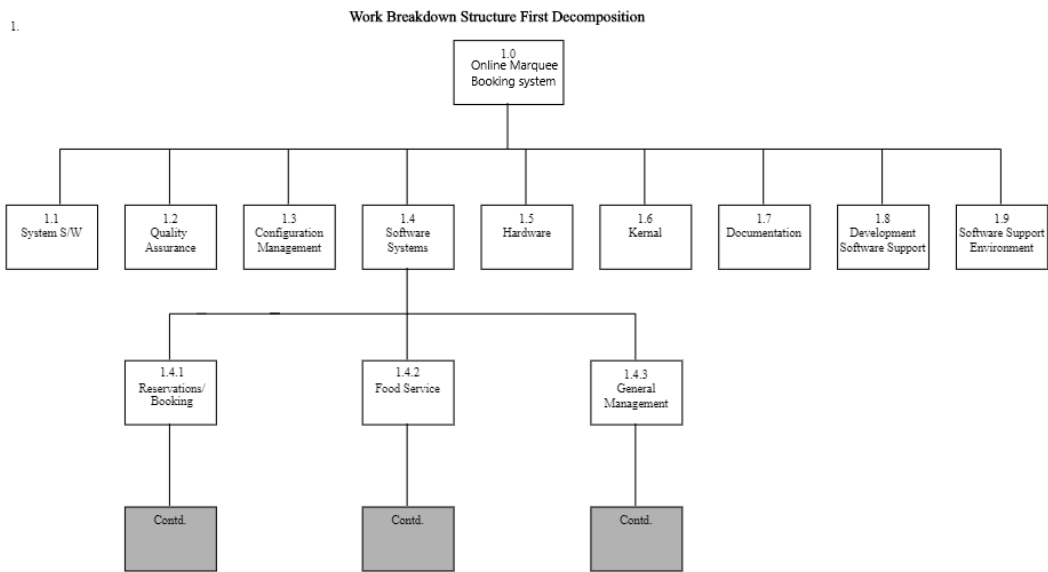
We find a best solution for the above described problem, and the solution is that we are introducing an Website that will be save the time of users and and give a pleasant environment to our users.

This solution is good for everyone but the best thing is this that it will be helpfull for ladies better than she walkout and find the marquees. With the help of this Website users can reserve and cancel the marquee.

1.7. Project Plan

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1.7.1. Work Breakdown Structure



Activate V
Go to Setting

1.7.2. Roles & Responsibility Matrix

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1.7.3. Gantt Chart

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1.8. Report Outline

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Chapter 2

Software Requirement Specifications

Chapter 2: Software Requirement Specifications

2.1. Introduction

This section of the document provides purpose, system scope, list of definitions, acronyms, abbreviations & references.

2.1.1. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to create a list of detailed requirements for Online marquee reservation specification (OMRS). This document will capture interactions between different internal web pages, environment scenarios of usage, constraints and Online system reservation system prototype.

2.1.2. Document Conventions

<Describe any standards or typographical conventions that were followed when writing this SRS, such as fonts or highlighting that have special significance. For example, state whether priorities for higher-level requirements are assumed to be inherited by detailed requirements, or whether every requirement statement is to have its own priority.>

2.1.3. Intended Audience and Reading Suggestions

This document will capture all stakeholders' preferences, different conflicts and their resolution. Also, it could be used by potential developers, design engineers, testers, project managers, etc. Eventually this document can be used while preparing user documentation. This document will be proposed to different stakeholders for their approval and can be used as a reference guide in different phases of system development.

2.1.4. Product Scope

The scope of the online marquee reservation system is to create an online web-interface for the users to check the availability and book the marquee from any part of the world. This system will be an alternative to the traditional offline way of checking available marquee and book them. The scope of the sub-system which is described in this document is the user interface. The system will have two major types of users: customers and owner.

User interface is part of already existing system OMRS, which is not going to be discussed here.

Usage facet – sorting, selecting, and reserving a room by customers. Updating room information and viewing reports by hotel manager.

Subject facet – entering different details to select and reserve a room at a hotel.

Development facet – GDPR, Terms and Policies and hotel's internal policies to be considered.

2.1.5. References

- (n.d.). Retrieved from Agile Business Consortium:
<https://www.agilebusiness.org/content/moscow-prioritisation-0>

- SRS IEEE Template. (n.d.). Retrieved from [iee.dochttps://web.cs.dal.ca/~hawkey/3130/srs_template](https://web.cs.dal.ca/~hawkey/3130/srs_template)

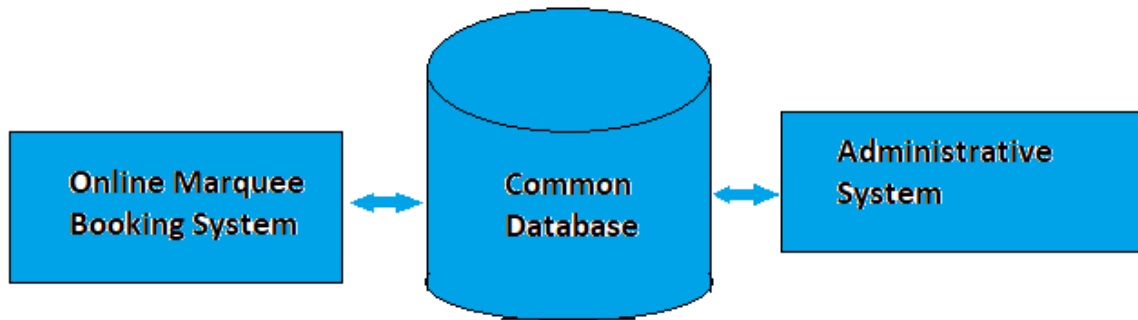
2.2. Overall Description

2.2.1. Product Perspective

This section will provide overview of the system, its perspective and main functions. OMBS- Online Marquee Booking System serves as a website, through which customers can check available marquees, select preferred booking dates and number of guests. They can enter their personal and card details, confirm booking. The system as a response sends a confirmation mail to them.

2.2.2. Product Functions

The system considers customer and Owner perspectives. It has OMBS – where customers are able to book the Marquees and use system functions described in his document, while for the administrative use there is a separate environment, where accounting, logistics and all relevant operations run. Both systems are based on the common database. They are integrated with each other, meaning the relevant data is exchanged. The subsystem “User Interface” is an element of OMBS and it represents the web-interface for customer to book marquees online according to their choice of selection.



2.2.3. Product Functions

SYSTEM FUNCTION SHELL

VER.	Version of system function
SYSTEM FUNCTION ID	Unique identification code of system function
SYSTEM FUNCTION	Name of system function
DESCRIPTION	Description of system function

Ver	System Function Id	System Function	Description
V1	SYSF1	Checking availability	Customer shall be able to check the availability of marquees.
V1	SYSF2	Selection of room	Customer shall be able to view available marquees with brief details and price information.
V1	SYSF3	Customer details	Customer shall be able to enter their details for

			communication purposes.
V1	SYSF4	Payment page	Customer shall be able to enter payment details for authentication & room booking confirmation purposes.
V1	SYSF5	Confirmation Page	Customer shall be able to view all entered details on confirmation page.

2.2.4. User Classes and Characteristics

User characteristics There are two user classes in OMBS: Admin, customer and marquee owner.

Customer

Customer is the main stakeholder of the software intensive system. Customer would be able to check available marqueess. Customer can select and sort marquees by price. Enter personal and payment details, as well as confirm booking. Customer input is required for making successful reservation.

Marquee owner

marquee owner is the administrative stakeholder of the software intensive system. Marquee owner would able to update the information about listed marquees, see reports and check the booking information.

Admin

Admin can block users and check all detail and records.

2.2.5. Operating Environment

Operating environment for this system will be hosted virtually using any cloud service provider.

2.2.6. Design and Implementation Constraints

1. The system has dependency on the database and the marquee's existing traditional system.
2. Internet connection is a constraint for this system because system is available from cloud therefore customer needs to have good network connection to connect to our web interface.

2.2.7. User Documentation

<List the user documentation components (such as user manuals, on-line help, and tutorials) that will be delivered along with the software. Identify any known user documentation delivery formats or standards.>

2.2.8. Assumptions and Dependencies

1. The requirements for the user interface is developed under the assumption that user interface is a subsystem of existing larger system for marquee reservation management, which keeps and processes information about existing, booked and free marquees, including the data about marquee type, time of check outs and other factors that influence the marquee availability at any given time.
2. The process and algorithm for calculating available marquees are assumed to be given prior.

2.3. External Interface Requirements

2.3.1. User Interfaces

<Describe the logical characteristics of each interface between the software product and the users. This may include sample screen images, any GUI standards or product family style guides that are to be followed, screen layout constraints, standard buttons and functions (e.g., help) that will appear on every screen, keyboard shortcuts, error message display standards, and so on. Define the software components for which a user interface is needed. Details of the user interface design should be documented in a separate user interface specification.>

2.3.2. Hardware Interfaces

Physical interfaces for our product are :

- 1) Tablet
- 2) Mobile
- 3) Laptop
- 4) Desktop

2.3.3. Software Interfaces

Software interfaces for our product are :

- 1) Windows Operating system.
- 2) IOS
- 3) Chrome
- 4) Firefox
- 5) Internet explorer

6) And All types of browsers.

2.3.4. Communications Interfaces

Communication interfaces for our product are :

Chrome

Firefox

Internet explorar

And All types of browsers.

2.3.4.1. Functional Requirements

REQ-SF1-1: Registration Or Login

REQ-SF1-2: Search marquee

REQ-SF1-3: Booking Detail

REQ-SF1-4: Dishes Selection

REQ-SF1-5: Media Library

REQ-SF1-6: Update detail

REQ-SF1-7: Contact Us

Chapter 3

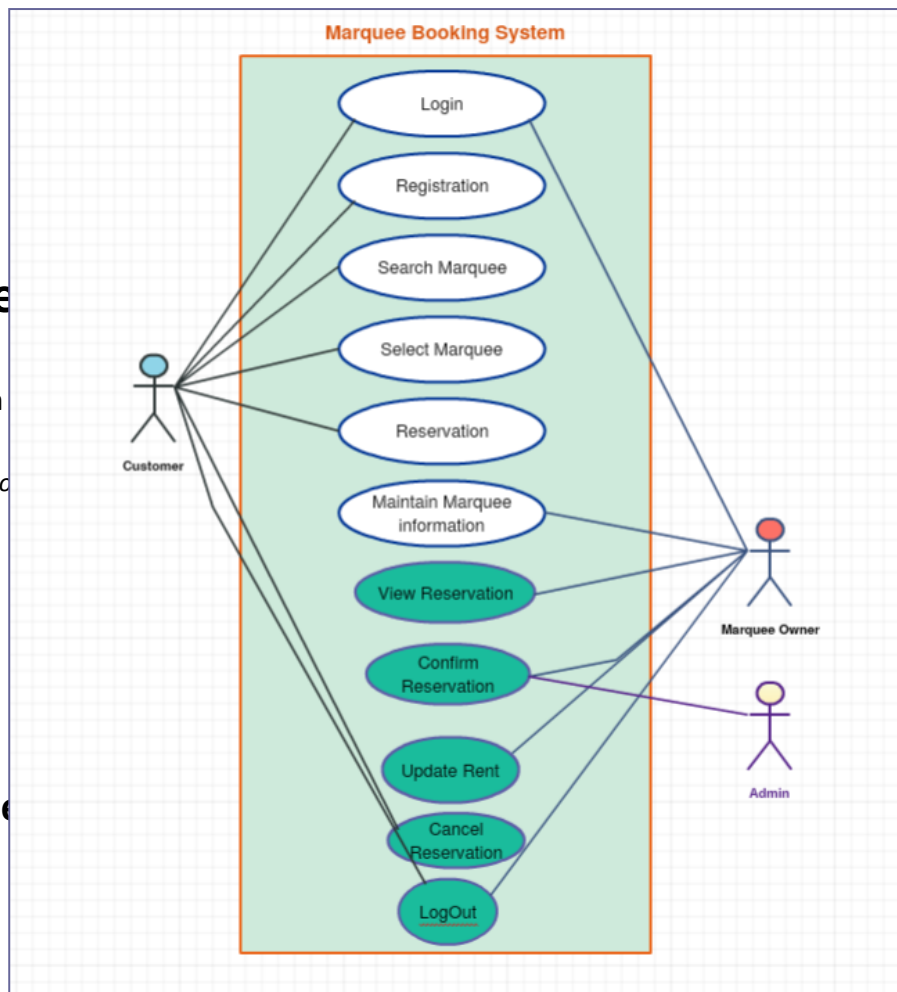
Use Case Analysis

Chapter

[Paragraph

[Between 4 to

3.1. Use



3.2. Use Case Descriptions

A use case diagram is usually simple. It does not show the detail of the use cases:

It only summarizes some of the relationships between use cases, actors, and systems.

It does not show the order in which steps are performed to achieve the goals of each use case.

There are three types of users in this use usecase:

1)Admin

2)Marquee Owner

3)Customer

Admin can receive report and view the data of customers and marquee owner, and make sure all decisions about booking, payment and cancellation.

Marquee Owner Can register his account and login.

Upload pictures of marquee and all detail about his marquee.

Receive request by the customer side and confirm.

Customer can register his account and login.

Book the marquee, cancel the booking, check availability and also search the marquee.

A use case was chosen and described in details to identify its functionality and how the actor related to that use case interact within the system.

Assumptions

The assumption made in the use case above is the two actors (duty manager and manager). These actors were assumed to be part of the use case diagram because they keep track of every operation and activity in the hotel and are also responsible for guests who might have complaints or enquiries regarding their reservation.

The use case utilized below is "Make a reservation" use case. This describes how an actor uses a use case to interact with the system.

Use case name	Make a Reservation
----------------------	---------------------------

Actor	Customer, Receptionist
User Action	System Response
1. Search for rooms availability using the check in and check out option	2. Display room availability and rates per night
3. Select room type and make payment	4. Confirms payment and send confirmation number
5. Modifies and booking with booking number	6. Update booking details and display new booking details

Use case name	Login	
Actor	Customer, Receptionist, System Administrator, Manager	
Description	The above users enter an authorized username and password to access the system.	
Basic Action	User Action	System Response
	1. User opens login page	2. Displays login form for users to fill(this accepts username and password)
	3. Users enter login details and clicks login	4. The system searches the login details from the database and matches it with the password
	5. End use case	6. If login details is correct the system display the next page else, displays invalid login details

Chapter 4

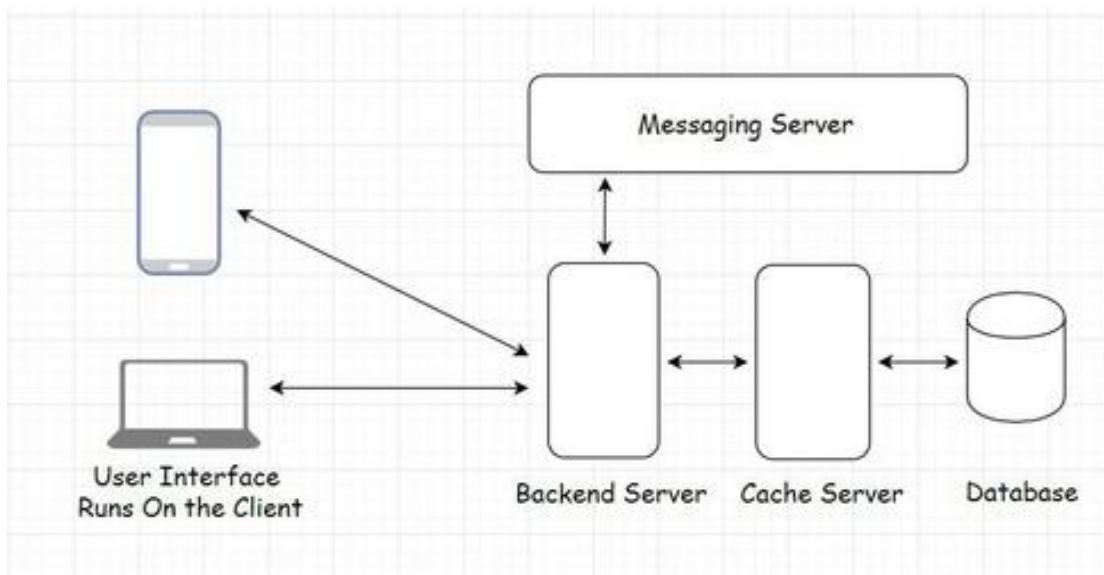
System Design

Chapter 4: System Design

This chapter is all about the flow of operations. There is a graphical representation of our system. It consists of all the activities which are happening in system. The relationships with entities are enlisted. The sequence of functionalities and processes are explained. The state of admin and customer has described. The deployment of overall system has shown in the chapter.

4.1. Architecture Diagram

An architecture diagram is a graphical representation of a set of concepts, that are part of an architecture, including their principles, elements and components.

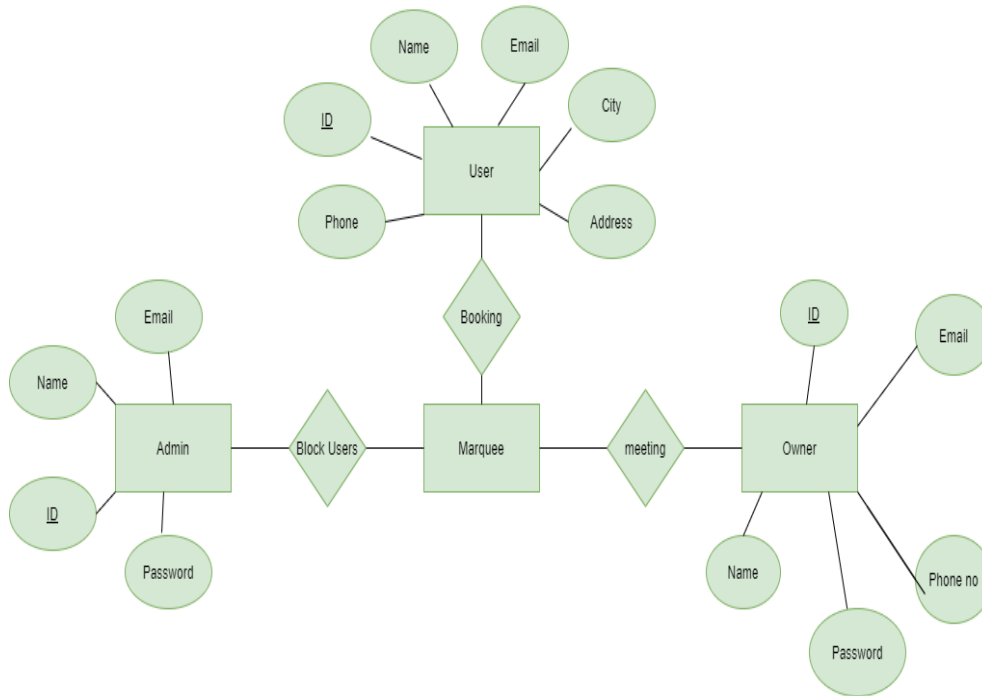


4.2. Domain Model

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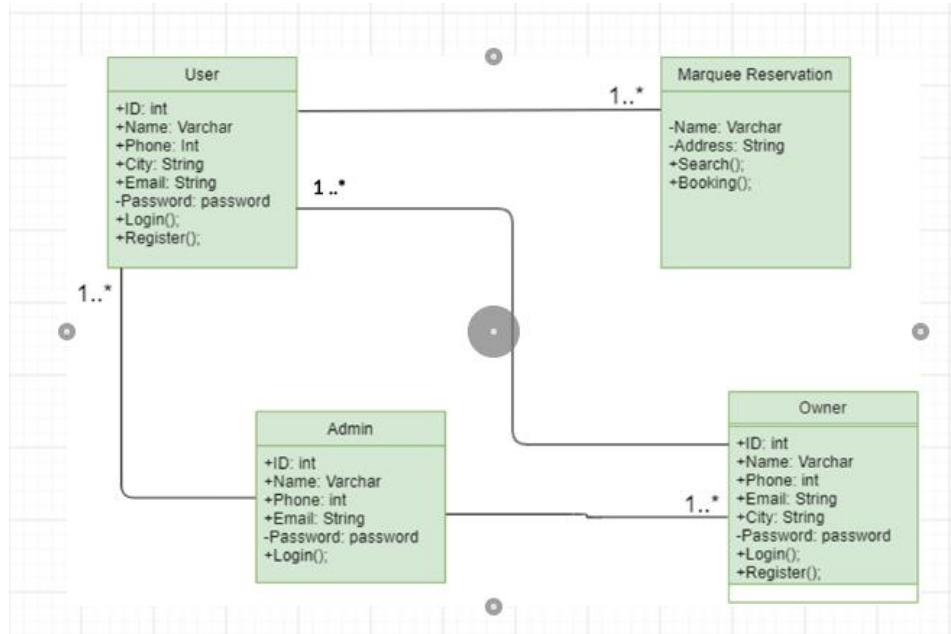
4.3. Entity Relationship Diagram with data dictionary

By defining the entities, their attributes, and showing the relationships between them, an ER diagram illustrates the logical structure of databases.



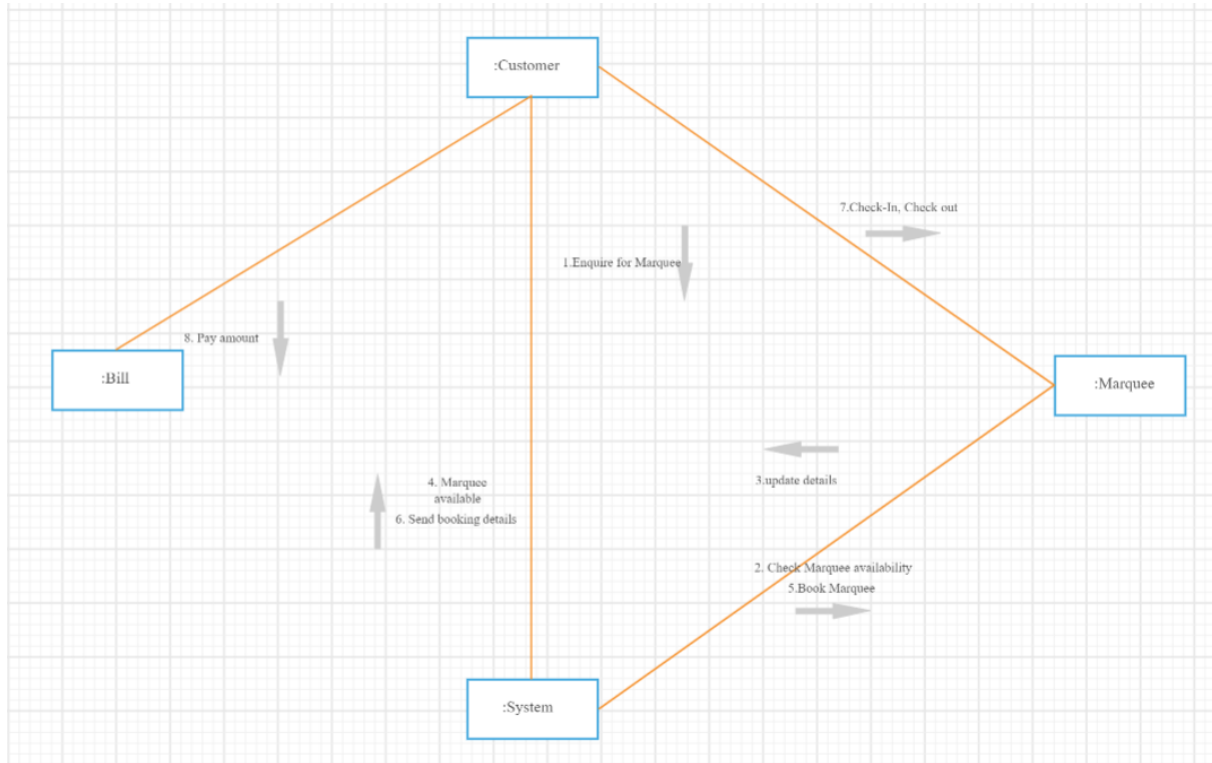
4.4. Class Diagram

A class diagram in the Unified Modeling Language (UML) is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, operations (or methods), and the relationships among objects.



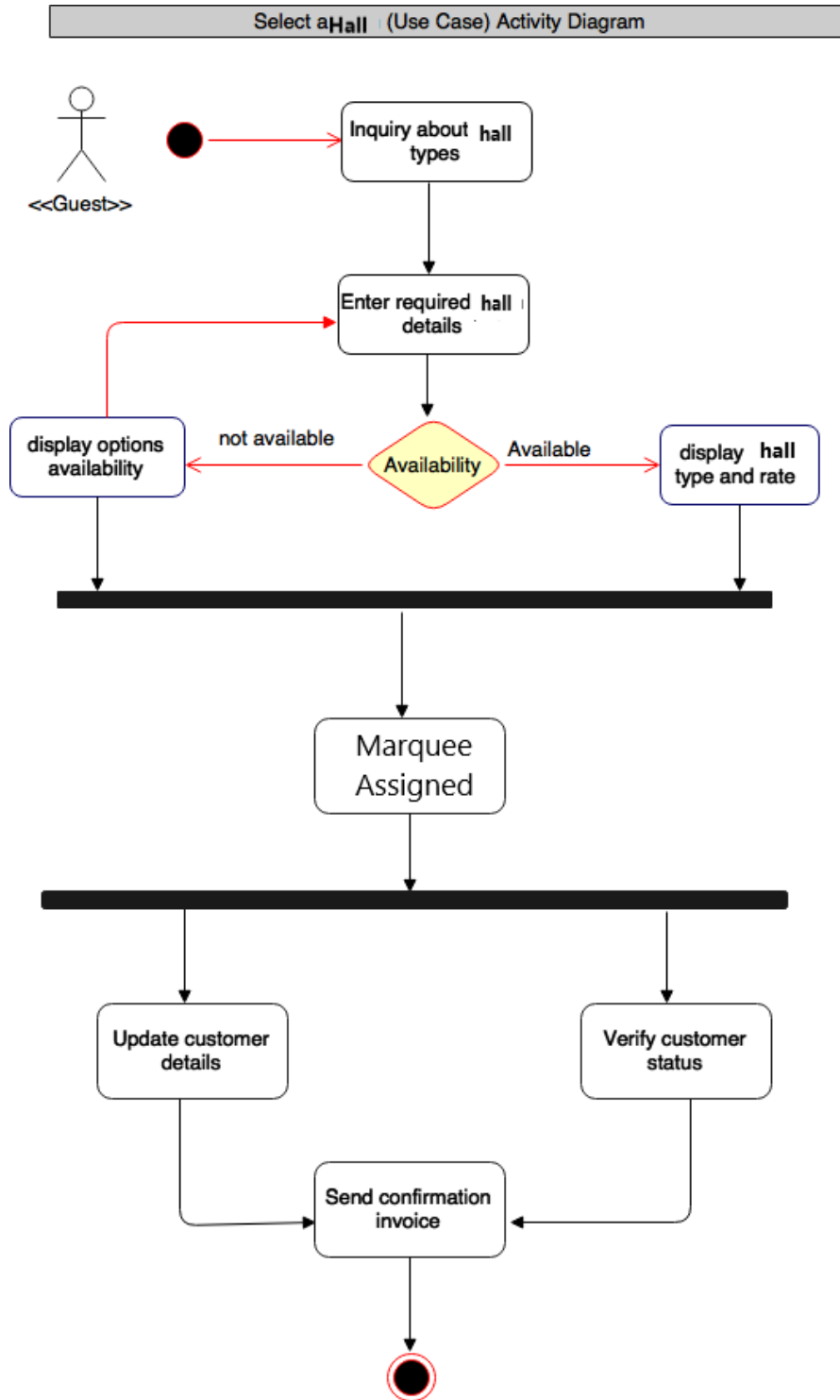
4.5. Sequence / Collaboration Diagram

Collaboration diagram, also known as a communication diagram, is an illustration of the relationships and interactions among software objects in the Unified Modeling Language (UML).

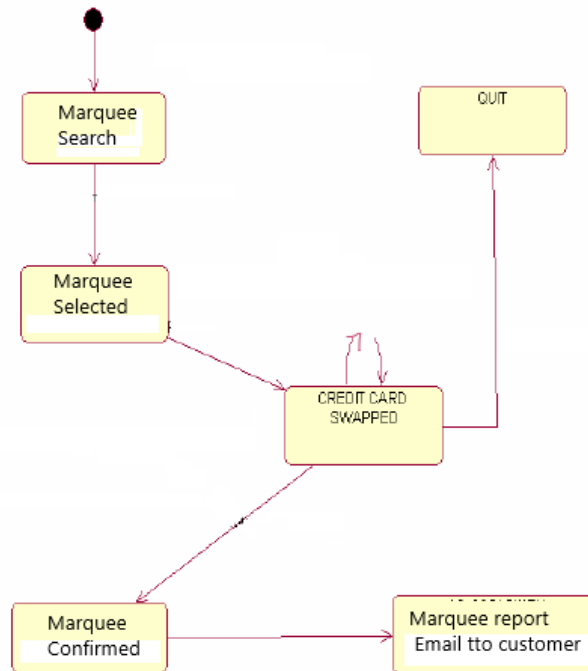


4.6. Activity Diagram

Activity Diagrams describe how activities are coordinated to provide a service which can be at different levels of abstraction.

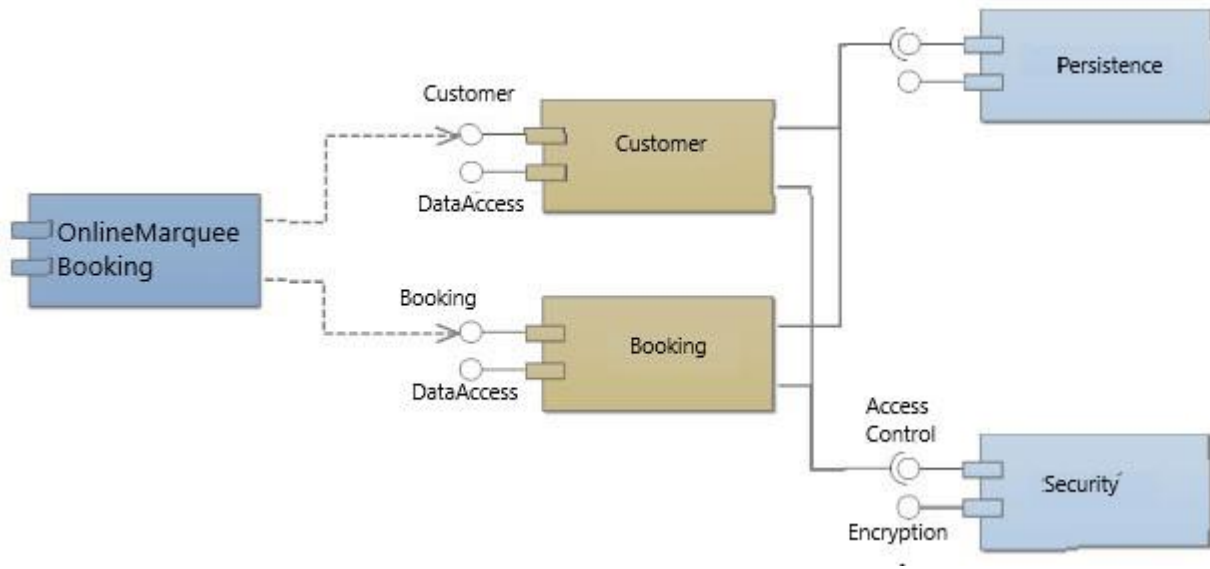


4.7. State Transition Diagram

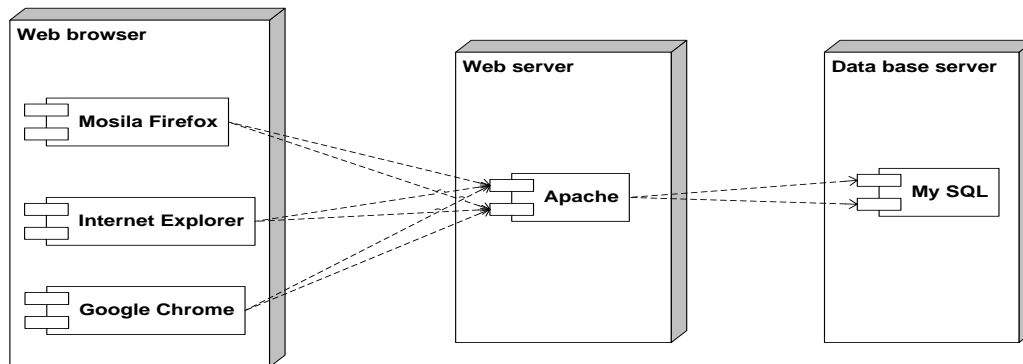


4.8. Component Diagram

A component diagram, also known as a UML component diagram, describes the organization and wiring of the physical components in a system.



4.9. Deployment Diagram



Deployment diagram would show what hardware components exist, what software components run on each node, and how the different pieces are connected.

4.10. Data Flow diagram

4.11. Data Flow diagram [*only if structured approach is used - Level 0 and 1*]

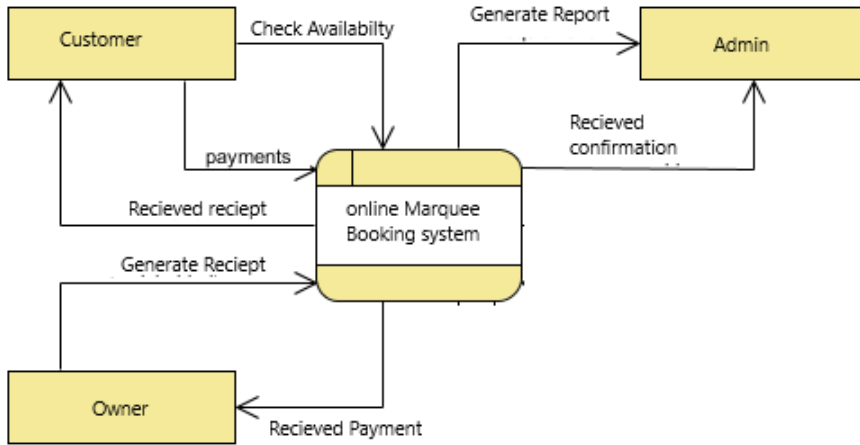
Data flow diagrams are used to graphically represent the flow of data in a business information system. DFD describes the processes that are involved in a system to transfer data from the input to the file storage and reports generation.

Why DFD?

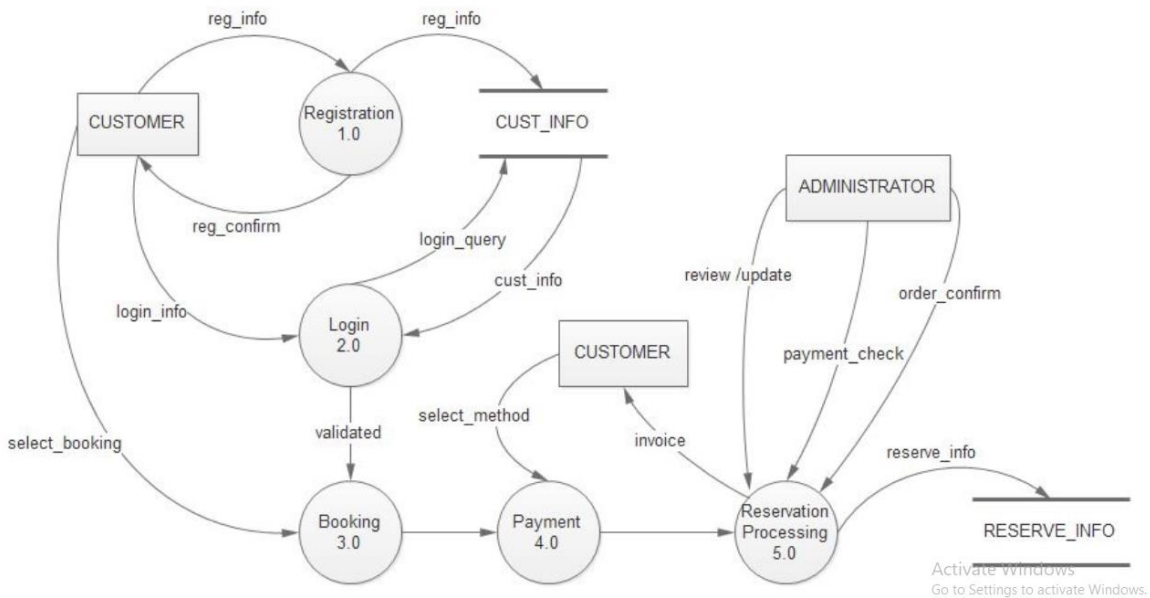
DFD graphically representing the functions, or processes, which capture, manipulate, store, and distribute data between a system and its environment and between components of a system. The visual representation makes it a good communication tool between User and System designer. Structure of DFD allows starting from a broad overview and expand it to a hierarchy of detailed diagrams. DFD has often been used due to the following reasons:

- Logical information flow of the system
- Determination of physical system construction requirements
- Simplicity of notation
- Establishment of manual and automated systems requirements

DFD Level 0



DFD Level 1



Chapter 5

Implementation

Chapter 5: Implementation

Series of testings' and evaluation will be use on the developed system in order to avoid system errors and also make sure every functional requirement gathered from the requirement stage is been implemented in the system.

6.1 Functional Testing

Functional testing is done by the developer to verify that each function in the system software operates with the requirements specifications. Functional testing involves checking client/server application (This project will use apache webserver), user interface, database and the system functionality which is tested by providing required input and then verify the output and compare the results with the expected result. The functions that will be tested in the section are:

- Mainline functions: This is the testing of the system main functions.
- Basic Usability: basic usability is usability testing of the system to check whether a user can easily navigate through the webpages without any difficulties.
- Error Condition: This is to check or errors and whether error messages are displayed. Since the system will be developed using PHP codes it is easier to identify an error once the developer runs the page.

Chapter 6

Testing and Evaluation

Chapter 6: Testing and Evaluation

6.1. Use Case Testing

Use Case Testing is a software testing technique that helps to identify test cases that cover entire system on a transaction by transaction basis from start to end. Test cases are the interactions between users and software application. Use case testing helps to identify gaps in software application that might not be found by testing individual software components.

How to do Use Case Testing: Example

In a use-case, an actor is represented by "A" and system by "S". We create Use for a login functionality of a Web Application as shown below

Main Success Scenario	Step	Description
A:Actor S:System	1	A: Enter Agent Name & Password
	2	S: Validate Password
	3	S: Allow Account Access
Extensions	2a	<u>Password not valid</u> S: Display Message and ask for re-try 4 times

2b

Password not valid 4 times

S: Close Application

- Consider the first step of an end to end scenario for a login functionality for our web application where the Actor enters email and password.
- In the next step, the system will validate the password
- Next, if the password is correct, the access will be granted
- There can be an extension of this use case. In case password is not valid system will display a message and ask for re-try four times
- If Password, not valid four times system will ban the IP address.

Here we will test the success scenario and one case of each extension.

This is USE-Case testing in Software Engineering

6.2. Equivalence partitioning

Equivalence Partitioning or Equivalence Class Partitioning is type of black box testing technique which can be applied to all levels of software testing like unit, integration, system, etc. In this technique, input data units are divided into equivalent partitions that can be used to derive test cases which reduces time required for testing because of small number of test cases.

- It divides the input data of software into different equivalence data classes.
- You can apply this technique, where there is a range in the input field.

6.3. Boundary value analysis

This type of testing checks the behavior of the application at the boundary level.

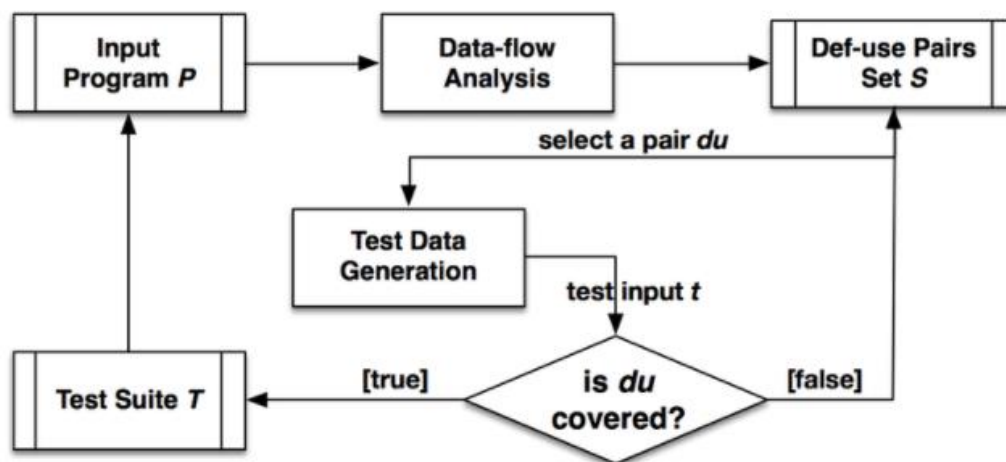
Boundary Value Testing is performed for checking if defects exist at boundary values. Boundary Value Testing is used for testing a different range of numbers. There is an upper and lower boundary for each range and testing is performed on these boundary values.

If testing requires a test range of numbers from 1 to 500 then Boundary Value Testing is performed on values at 0, 1, 2, 499, 500 and 501.

6.4. Data flow testing

Data Flow Testing is a specific strategy of software testing that focuses on data variables and their values. It makes use of the control flow graph. When it comes to categorization Data flow testing will can be considered as a type of white box testing and structural types of testing. It keeps a check at the data receiving points by the variables and its usage points. It is done to cover the path testing and branch testing gap.

The process is conducted to detect the bugs because of the incorrect usage of data variables or data values. For e.g. Initialization of data variables in programming code, etc.



6.5. Unit testing

Testing of an individual software component or module is termed as **Unit Testing**. It is typically done by the programmer and not by testers, as it requires detailed knowledge of the internal program design and code. It may also require developing test driver modules or test harnesses.

6.6. Integration testing

Integration testing is the process of testing the interface between two software units or module. It's focus on determining the correctness of the interface. The purpose of the integration testing is to expose faults in the interaction between integrated units. Once all the modules have been unit tested, integration testing is performed.

6.7. Performance testing

This term is often used interchangeably with 'stress' and 'load' testing. Performance Testing is done to check whether the system meets the performance requirements. Different performance and load tools are used to do this testing.

6.8. Stress Testing

Stress Testing is a type of software testing that verifies stability & reliability of software application. The goal of Stress testing is measuring software on its robustness and error handling capabilities under extremely heavy load conditions and ensuring that software doesn't crash under crunch situations. It even tests beyond normal operating points and evaluates how software works under extreme conditions. In Software Engineering, Stress Testing is also known as Endurance Testing. Under Stress Testing, AUT is be stressed for a short period of time to know its withstanding capacity. A most prominent use **of stress testing is to determine the limit, at which the system or software or hardware breaks**. It also checks whether the system demonstrates effective error management under extreme conditions.

The application under testing will be stressed when 5GB data is copied from the website and pasted in notepad. Notepad is under stress and gives 'Not Responded' error message.

Chapter 7

Summary, Conclusion and Future Enhancements

Chapter 7: Summary, Conclusion & Future Enhancements

7.1. Project Summary

We observed in our society people are facing an issue for booking marriage halls or marquees and waste much more time,so we have to find the best solution for this problem,and the solution is that we are introducing a technology that we are creating a website for online booking the marriage halls or marquees,and now people will reserve the marriage halls from the home on their mobile phones or laptops or tablets.

Conclusion

With technological advancement, every business is trying to increase profits by establishing their business over the internet to attract more consumers. Likewise, one of the most running businesses in every part of the world is marriage halls. Establishing E-commerce for marriage halls will help them generate more profits, facilitate consumers by booking their halls online on specified dates and save time. This research has examined the current situation of E-commerce in Saudi Arabia. The surveys have shown that online shopping and booking is uncommon in Saudi Arabia, but the rapidly increasing trend predicts the age of online services in KSA is coming soon. The government is putting high efforts in IT and E-commerce. The aim of this paper is to investigate the possibility of establishing an e-commerce platform, where consumers can connect to marriage halls online. This research helped identify what consumers

want, what they are getting, and what they would like to see in a website, where clients can book halls, compare wedding hall rooms, make online payments through secure and trusted methods, and get additional services like food, waiters, valet etc. This is a real-life solution, mitigating all the issues. A survey was conducted to get people's opinions, regarding booking wedding halls online and e-commerce solution. Quantitative research was used to carry out the survey. A self-administrated questionnaire was prepared as a tool for collecting the data. Primary and secondary data was used in this research. The data collected through filling out the questionnaire online was very helpful. Sample of 40 participants, belonging to a certain age limit, answered the questionnaire. Their responses showed positive attitudes towards online services and purchases. The majority of people trust the IT laws in KSA. People are satisfied with the government's increasing efforts in the E-commerce sector. Many people believe developing a platform for online wedding hall booking would serve the issue of marriage hall booking. Data also helped find people's choice for making online payments. This data proved helpful in developing a client friendly website, where customers can connect to 49 wedding halls online. Since Saudi Arabia is a big country, introducing online services would help cater to people's wide demands. Below are the suggested platform looks and contents that may be introduced in the near future to the platform. Contents: The website's main contents comprise of the wedding hall pictures and a detailed video tour of each wedding halls. The website should have updated information 24 hours a day for the availability of halls and an option to pay fees and book the hall instantly. There are numerous websites offering similar features. The existing website that matches our research objective is Zafaf.net. It is a site working as a platform, where clients connect to wedding halls. They have a photo gallery showing a detailed view of halls in all main cities of Pakistan. As we can see in figure 5.1, the difference between the website which may be established after this research and Zafaf.net is the website should provide online booking of the halls with payment facilities, unlike Zafaf.net, which only connects the consumer and service provider through phone numbers.

Features:

Data collected through the survey has helped identify different features a website should have. The customer should have an option to search the wedding halls by city, price limitation, or capacity. This will make the search process easy for the viewer, as unnecessary halls will automatically be removed from the searched list. The website should show a calendar displaying the free slots and days for booking around the year. These features are not available on other Saudi websites. Zafaf.net has wedding halls available by cities only

In addition, the website should offer extra services for the wedding day, for example, food, waiters, valet, photography, wedding gowns, wedding planning etc. Payment Methods: Participants shared their preferred and trusted online payment methods during the survey. The website should rely on the collected data and offer multiple methods to make online payments.

51 5.1 Recommendations

The recommendations are made to increase the quality of the platform. The biggest threat people feel in online services is financial threats. To increase the customers' trust, it is necessary to increase digital security. This would help to regain the lost trust in online payment and transactions. A strategy must be made for online and media marketing of the website. Initially, to get the clients' attention, the publicity of the website is a helpful step. Website marketing can be done online on different social networking sites. Many website advertisements are seen on Television commercials. Advertising the website on TV, newspapers, and magazines is another quick way of making a place in the market. Concerning the Refund Policy, the data shows 100 percent of participants voted for 100 percent refund of money in case of cancellation of hall booking. The loss of cancellation of hall booking must be shared by both parties. When the wedding hall books the venue for clients, they reject other offers to book the hall during that slot. In case of cancellation, the wedding hall loses the money they could have earned by accepting another booking order. Hence, some percentage must be deducted before the refund takes place, ideally, a 20% deduction from the principal amount.

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