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TRAVELER'S GUIDER

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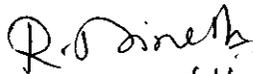
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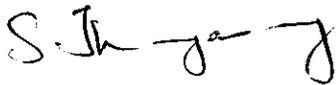
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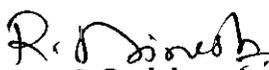
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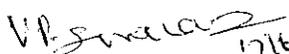
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GUIDE (16-6-2004)


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ABSTRACT

The project titled “**Travelers Guider**” is a module of the multi portal website www.uscomtech.net, which is under development for U. S. Communications Pvt Ltd, Coimbatore. This website provides various services like e-placements, travelers guide, e-mail, matrimonial services, online share trading, news and astrology.

Each of the service offered by this website is devised as separate modules and the module Travelers Guider is one among the important module. This module of Travelers Guider helps the net users for providing a better vision about the tourist spots, entertainment spots and other needed information according to their taste in the city.

The main objective of the “Traveler’s Guide” is to assist the traveler’s in planning their trip and to provide a blue print of the city so that their tour planning would be less time consuming and also cost effective.

This Project was developed using ASP, Visual Interdev, Visual Basic as front-end and Microsoft SQL Server as back-end. The Project works well in Internet Information Server and Personal Web Server.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

One of the chief service this website provides is the travelers guide pertaining to a particular area. It would be better for any traveler to know about the city before he plans to visit. This website offers the travelers a wide view of the city by providing the various details pertaining to different tastes of travelers.

This guider covers the areas in and around the Coimbatore city by sketching all the places of tourist interest. Also serves the users with the best hotels and restaurants in the city. Not only it helps the visitors of the city, but also the people of the city by providing the City Directory, which includes the important services, like shopping areas, hospitals, cinema theatres etc.

The website also provides the city map of the city which ease the travelers to plan their trip easily. The details of all tourist agents inside the city will enable the visitors to contact and to book their trips with the agents. It highlights the better and useful tour packages provided by the tourist agents and also aids the visitors to plan their trip out of low cost.

1.1 ABOUT THE PROJECT

This company, U. S. Communication situated in Coimbatore provides consultant services, such as placements, travel agents, share-brokers and runs matrimonial bureau. The website “www.uscomtech.net” is intended to provide important services like Email, chat, Matrimonial, online share trading, astrology and Travelers Guider.

The module Travelers Guider encompasses the various details of the city Coimbatore. This module helps the visitors, pilgrimage people and also the local people of the city by providing the essential information about important places of interest of the city.

The main idea behind this module is to help the visitors to have a look over the city so that they could get an idea about the city, which makes them easier to plan their trip. This module not only saves the time of the visitors but also the money.

This project is done with the ASP Technology in order to upload in the net and using MSSQL as the backend. Initially the details pertaining to the Coimbatore city was collected which includes

- ❖ Temples
- ❖ Theme Parks
- ❖ Cinema Theatres
- ❖ Shopping Areas
- ❖ Hotels

- ❖ Restaurants
- ❖ Traveling Agent Details

The details regarding the city such as the location of the spots, specialty and other relevant data were collected from different sources. The tables were created with necessary fields using MS-SQL.

Following it the administration system using the Visual Basic 6.0 was created with the facilities for the administrator to add, modify and delete. This eases the job of feeding the system with the real time data. The needed validation is done in the administrative system so that the data entered and maintained is always easy to use and retrieve.

The needed security for the administration site is provided as the administrator is provided with a user name and password. Addition and modification of data is made easy.

The Visual Interdev 6.0 tool was used to build the web pages. The ASP scripts were embedded. The client side scripting was done using the JavaScript. The web pages were created on the fly by using the ASP scripts. The various options were provided to the users and according to their taste the data are retrieved and displayed automatically. Style Sheets were used in order to save the time and to provide the same style to the needed web pages.

This website uses a client side image map. The city map of Coimbatore was shown with all the important places highlighted. Details were provided in the status bar regarding the places. The details of the pertaining place are displayed as the mouse moves over the specified part. This website also provides cost effective packages for the traveler's use.

The details of various mode of traveling such as train timings and flight timings. The various traveling agent details are provided for the aid of the travelers.

The website also provides a City Directory where the details are arranged alphabetically and it is easy to browse the directory. Details of the entertainment spots such as the cinema theatres details were provided here. The shopping areas and their specialty of specified shops are displayed.

Types Of Users

The module developed is intended to serve two different types of users. The end users of the system are:

- ❖ Web Users.
- ❖ Administrator.

Web User

The web user uses the system hosted in the Internet where he can navigate through the website through a set of related links. The needed data is fetched from the database and it is displayed on the screen on the fly. It encourages the web user through the colorful links, image maps and also various advertisements.

Administrators

The administrative site developed for this module does not expect even basic programming knowledge, as it is user-friendlier. The administrator can add, modify, verify and delete the information in the database.

1.2 GOALS OF THE PROJECT

This module has been developed with some objectives that have to be achieved. To mention a few

- ❖ To help the travelers to know about the Coimbatore city.
- ❖ To help the travelers to save their time, while planning their trip.
- ❖ To be a source of information desk for both the city people and the visitors.
- ❖ To provide cost effective tour plans for the visitors.
- ❖ Helps both the travelers and also the traveling agents in the city.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM STUDY

This is the phase where all the requirements needed for developing and implementing the project is gathered and placed as documentation for further reference. For implementing this project the needed requirements are

2.1 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The main objective of the feasibility study is to test the technical, social, and economic feasibility of developing a computer system. The proposed system must be evaluated from a technical, social and economic feasibility of developing a computer system. The proposed system must be evaluated from a technical viewpoint first, and if technically heir impact on the organization and staff must be accessed, if compatible social and technical systems can be devised. Then they must be tested for economic feasibility.

2.1.1 Assessing Technical Feasibility

The assessment of technical feasibility must be based on an outline design of system requirements in terms of inputs, outputs, files, programs, procedures and staff. This can be qualified in terms of volumes of data, trends, frequency of updating, cycles of activity etc, in order to give an indication of the technical system. The system is being built with ASP technology and Oracle8i as the back end database server, which are well known specifications.

2.1.2 Assessing Social Feasibility

The various social costs must also be evaluated. These will include the costs of education and training, communication, consultation, salary changes, job improvements, redundancy payment and hidden costs like those caused by hostility, ignorance, and fear. Training to the user will be minimal, since management of systems is with the administrators.

2.1.3 Assessing Economic Feasibility

Justification of any capital outlay is that it will reduce expenditure of improving the quality of service or goods, which in turn may be expected to provide, increased profits. The technique of cost benefits analysis often used as a basis for assessing economic feasibility. From the feasibility study it is found that the system will not cost heavily for its development and maintenance.

2.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

2.2.1 Application Server:

Processor : Intel Pentium III
Speed : 600MHz
Memory : 128MB RAM
Hard Disk : 10GB

2.2.2 Database Server:

Processor : Intel Pentium III
Speed : 400MHz
Memory : 128MB RAM
Hard Disk : 80GB

2.2.3 Client Machine:

Processor : Intel
Speed : X86 Series
Memory : 32MB RAM
Hard Disk : 2GB

2.3 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

2.3.1 Application Server:

Operating System : Windows 2000 and Above.
Web Server : Internet Information Server.
Front-End : Visual Interdev and Visual Basic.

2.3.2 Database Server:

Operating System : Windows 2000 and Above.
Database : MS SQL Server 7.0

2.3.3 Client Machines:

Operating System : Windows 9x and Above.
Software : Web Browser and VB Runtime.



2.4 SOFTWARE OVERVIEW

2.4.1 Visual Interdev

Web applications are need of the hour. A typical web based application must provide a client side interface and user interaction. This can be done through HTML pages and client side scripts. Once the data is validated, it is send to the server for processing. Therefore, the application must include the Server based scripts that processes the data submitted by the user. Typically, ActiveX Server Pages are used to provide server based processing. Most applications are database oriented. Web based applications are more different.

Today, there are several tools and technologies that can be used to develop web based applications. Visual Interdev is an integrated tool that can be used to create, test, debug and deploy full-featured Web-Based applications. That is we can:

- ❖ Create HTML pages that display the client-side interface.
- ❖ Include client side scripts that validate the data entered by the user before it submitted to the server.
- ❖ Create ASP files that contain server-based scripts to process the data and provide the application logic.

Visual Interdev has tools that can be used to create a connection to the database and maintain the data in the database.

2.4.2 ADO

Active Data Object (ADO) is Microsoft's data access framework that encompasses the function of Data Access Objects (DAO). Remote Data Object (RDO) as well as almost any other data access method. ADO uses a new database

connection framework called OLEDB, which allows fast and more flexible access to multiple data provider, and ADO wraps it all into one easy-to-use interface.

2.4.3 Visual Basic

- ❖ It is a front-end tool.
- ❖ It is a GUI (Graphical User Interface).
- ❖ It is a 4GL(Fourth Generation Language).

Visual Basic 6.0 is a powerful front-end tool from Microsoft Corporation. It effectively handles Windows application and database application, working in VB IDE (Integrated Development Environment) is a pleasant experience. It is based upon Event driven programming. Here there is a great advantage over programming languages, because the design can be changed to our satisfaction. ADO (Active-X Data Objects) is enabled in VB 6.0, which features a simpler object model than DAO & RDO. Data environment is a new Active-X designer that enables the user to visually manage database connection and commands. The most notable enhancement includes Dynamic HTML support. DHTML application is a Visual Basic application that combines VB code with DHTML to create a browser-based application. Its purpose is to interact the user at browser.

2.4.4 Active Server Pages

The first attempt at providing user interaction in web pages was through Server-Side scripts. The client browser would send a request to the server. A script on the server would process the request and send the results back to the client browser.

There are several methods in which we create Server based scripts. A popular option available to the web application developers today is Active Server Pages. Active Server Pages (ASP) is a Server-Side scripting environment. Developed by Microsoft, ASP is a technology that provides a web server with a capability to process application logic and return standard HTML to the browser. An ASP document has an .asp file extension and can have a combination of HTML, Client-Side Script, Server-Side Script, ASP objects, Applets, ActiveX components. When an ASP file is displayed in the browser, the HTML syntax is executed and the page is displayed in the browser. The Server based script is executed on the server and the resulting HTML is send to the browser.

Advantages of using ASP:

As a developer, we can make changes to the .asp file on the server and save the changes to the file. The next time the page is loaded, the script will be automatically compiled. The reason being, the ASP technology is built into all Microsoft Web Servers.

We can create a web page with dynamic content. The web server processes the code and generates HTML depending on the request made by the user. For example we can display an Active Server Page that displays a greeting based on the time of day.

By default, an ASP sends only ASCII text to the client browser. Typically, any browser running on any operating system can access the application embedded in the ASP scripts. The user will be able to view the results of the script but cannot see the source code. That is because the script commands that generate the page are retained on the web server and not send to the web browser.

The user cannot make any changes to the script and thereby tamper with data or content of the web page.

2.4.5 MS SQL Server

Microsoft® SQL Server™ is a Structured Query Language (SQL) based, client/server relational database. Each of these terms describes a fundamental part of the architecture of SQL Server.

Database

A database is similar to a data file in that it is a storage place for data. Like a data file, a database does not present information directly to a user; the user runs an application that accesses data from the database and presents it to the user in an understandable format.

Database systems are more powerful than data files. The data is more highly organized. In a well-designed database, there are no duplicate pieces of data that the user or application has to update at the same time. Related pieces of data are grouped together in a single structure or record, and relationships can be defined between these structures and records.

When working with data files, an application must be coded to work with the specific structure of each data file. In contrast, a database contains a catalog that applications use to determine how data is organized. Generic database applications can use the catalog to present users with data from different databases dynamically, without being tied to a specific data format.

A database typically has two components: the files holding the physical database and the database management system (DBMS) software that applications use to access data. The DBMS is responsible for enforcing the database structure, including:

Maintaining the relationships between data in the database. Ensuring that data is stored correctly, and that the rules defining data relationships are not violated. Recovering all data to a point of known consistency in case of system failures.

Relational Database

There are different ways to organize data in a database but relational databases are one of the most effective. Relational database systems are an application of mathematical set theory to the problem of effectively organizing data. In a relational database, data is collected into tables.

Structured Query Language (SQL)

To work with data in a database, you must use a set of commands and statements (language) defined by the DBMS software. There are several different languages that can be used with relational databases; the most common is SQL. Both the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the International Standards Organization (ISO) have defined standards for SQL. Most modern DBMS products support the Entry Level of SQL-92, the latest SQL standard.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM DESIGN

3.1 BASIC DESIGN CONCEPTS

When the software analysis work is finished, the concerned software engineer needs to apply a set of some principles to navigate and complete this software design process step. For this, the software work step has to be completed. We do have to refer back to the software analysis report as well as the software requirement specification document report.

System design is essentially a BRIDGE solution that shows how problem domain moves towards solution domain. The bridge value of system design contains a process and a model.

Process

A set of iterative steps that enable a software designer to describe all the needed aspects of software to be built.

Model

The model can be seen to be the equivalent of a civil architects plan for construction.

3.1.1 Database Design

The development of the database system is a major breakthrough in the designing process, rather it is a logical development in the method used by the computer to access and manipulate data shared in various parts of the computer system. The overall objectives in the development of the database technology are to treat the data as an organizational resource. The software package, which helps the user to interact with the contents of the database, is known as the database management system. The organization of data in a database aims to achieve three major objectives

- ❖ Data Integration
- ❖ Data Integrity
- ❖ Data Independence

Data integration:

Data integration refers to the logical interaction of different pieces of data scattered in the entire system. In a database, information from several files are coordinately accessed and operated upon as through it is in single file. Logically the information is centralized. Physically the data may be located on different devices and is widely scattered geographically connected through various data communication facilities.

Data Independence:

Data Independence is the insulation of application programs from the changing aspects of the physical data organization. This is essential because different application need the same data in different forms. It results in wastage of space through increased redundancy.

3.2 DFD NOTATIONS

3.2.1 Data Flow Diagram

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a graphical technique that depicts information flow and the transformation that is applied as data moves from input to output. The data flow diagram may be used to represent a system at any level of abstraction. So the DFD may be partitioned into levels that represent increasing information flow. Data Flow Design is a means of representing a system at any level of detail with a graphic network of symbols showing data flows, data stores, data processes, and data sources/destinations.

The purpose of data flow diagrams is to provide a semantic bridge between users and systems developers.

The diagrams are:

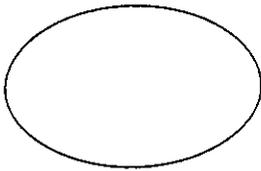
- ❖ Graphical, eliminating thousands of words;
- ❖ Logical representations, modeling WHAT a system does, rather than physical models showing HOW it does it;
- ❖ Hierarchical, showing systems at any level of detail; and
- ❖ Jargon less, allowing user understanding and reviewing.

The goal of data flow design is to have a commonly understood model of a system. The diagrams are the basis of structured systems analysis. Data flow diagrams are supported by other techniques of structured systems analysis such as data structure diagrams, data dictionaries, and procedure-representing techniques such as decision tables, decision trees, and structured English.

The basic symbols used to draw a DFD are the following.



Represents the information that resided outside the bounds of the system to be developed.



A transformation of information that resided within the bounds of the system to be modeled.



A data object, the arrowhead indicates the direction of Information flow.



A repository of data that is stored for use by one or more processes.

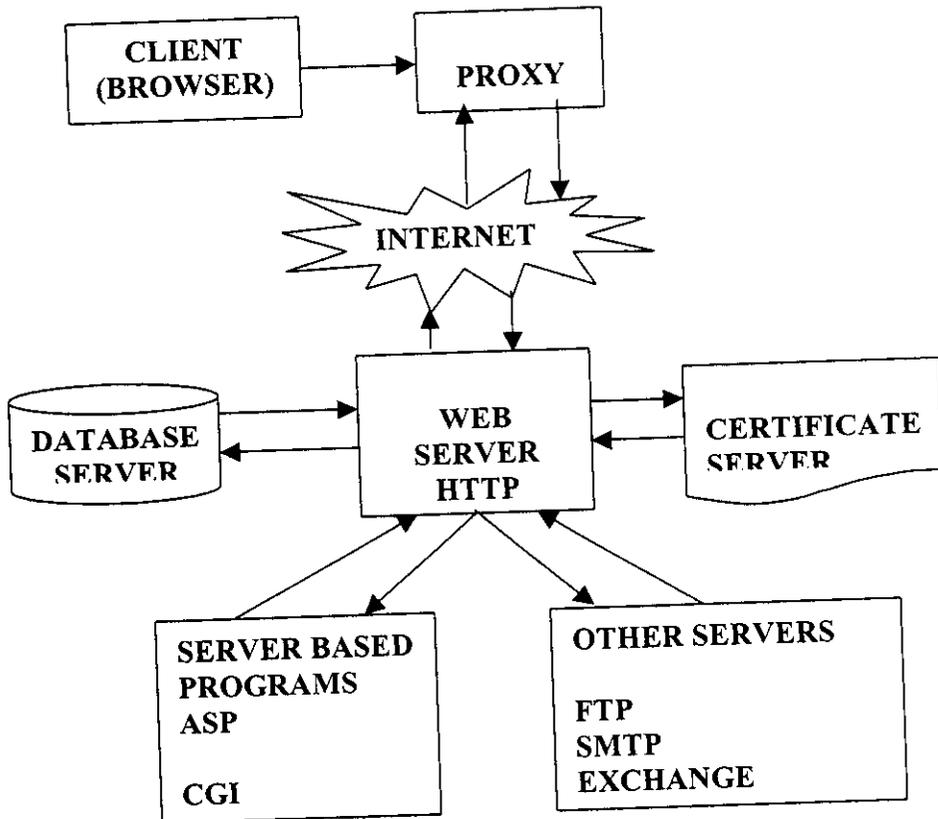


A data is represented inside this symbol.

Each of the bubbles that represent a process or transform may be refined or layered to depict information in more detail. Each such refinement is called a level. The level 0 DFD represent the fundamental system model, which can be refined to more detail.

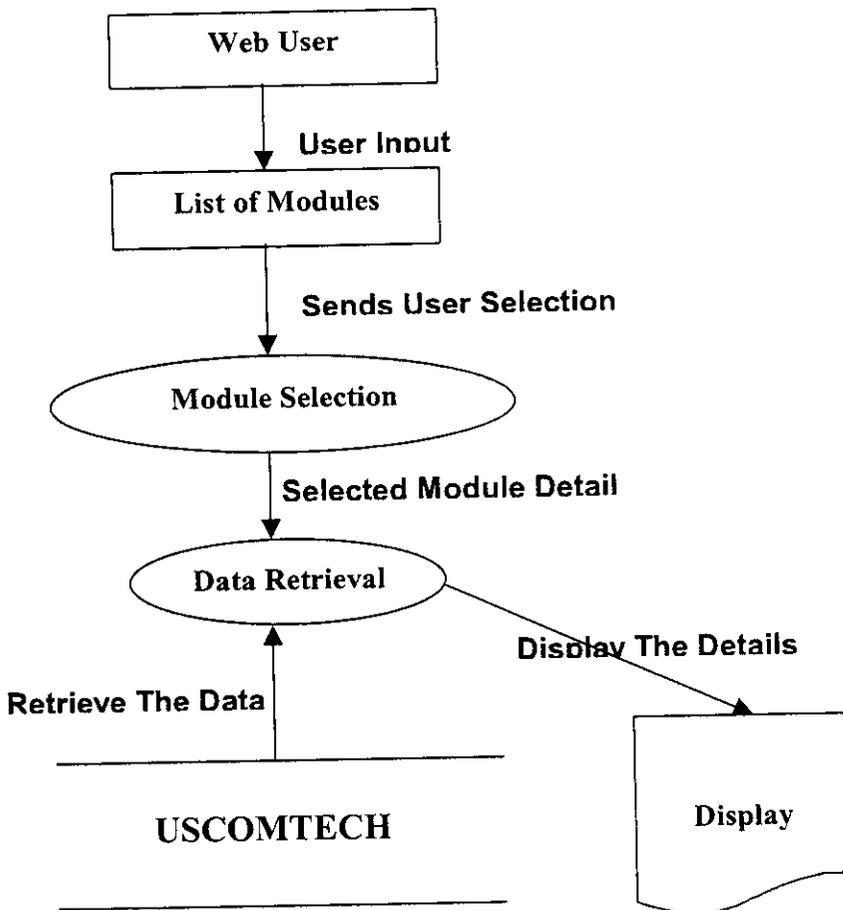
ASP ARCHITECTURE

Figure 3.2.1



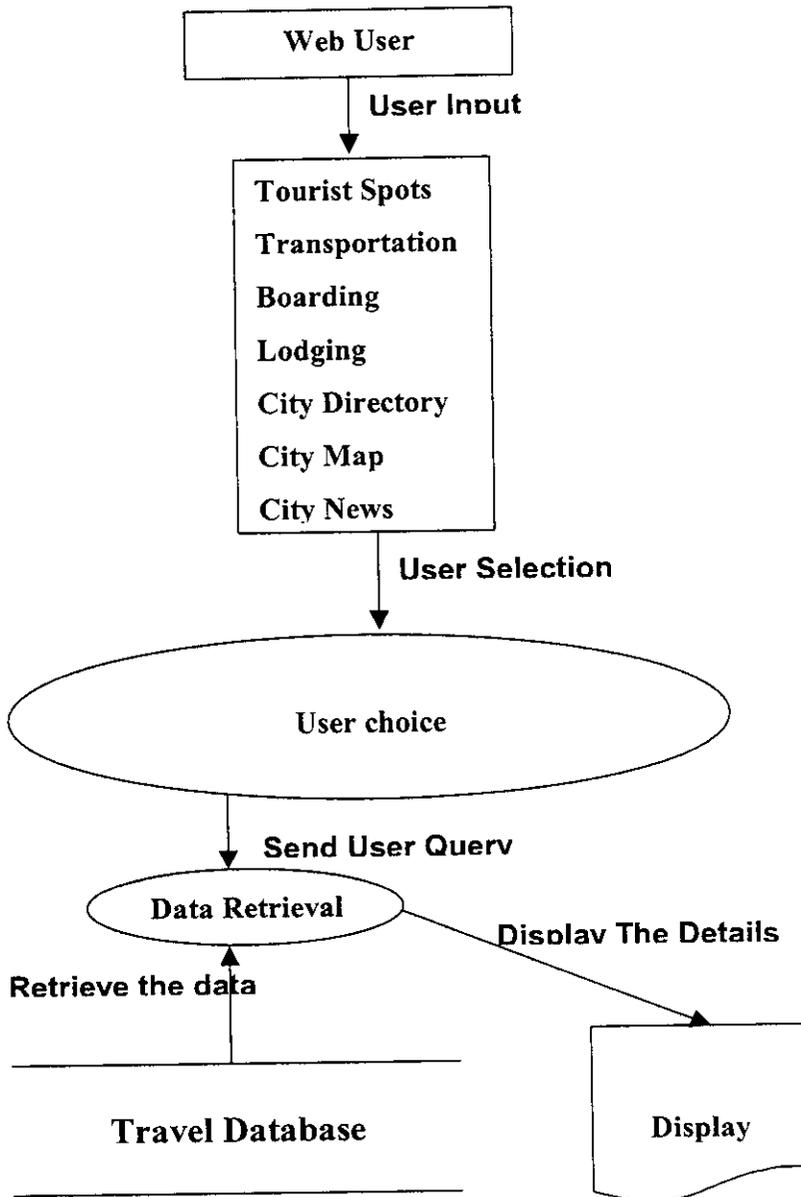
DATA FLOW DIAGRAM - WEBSITE

Figure 3.2.2



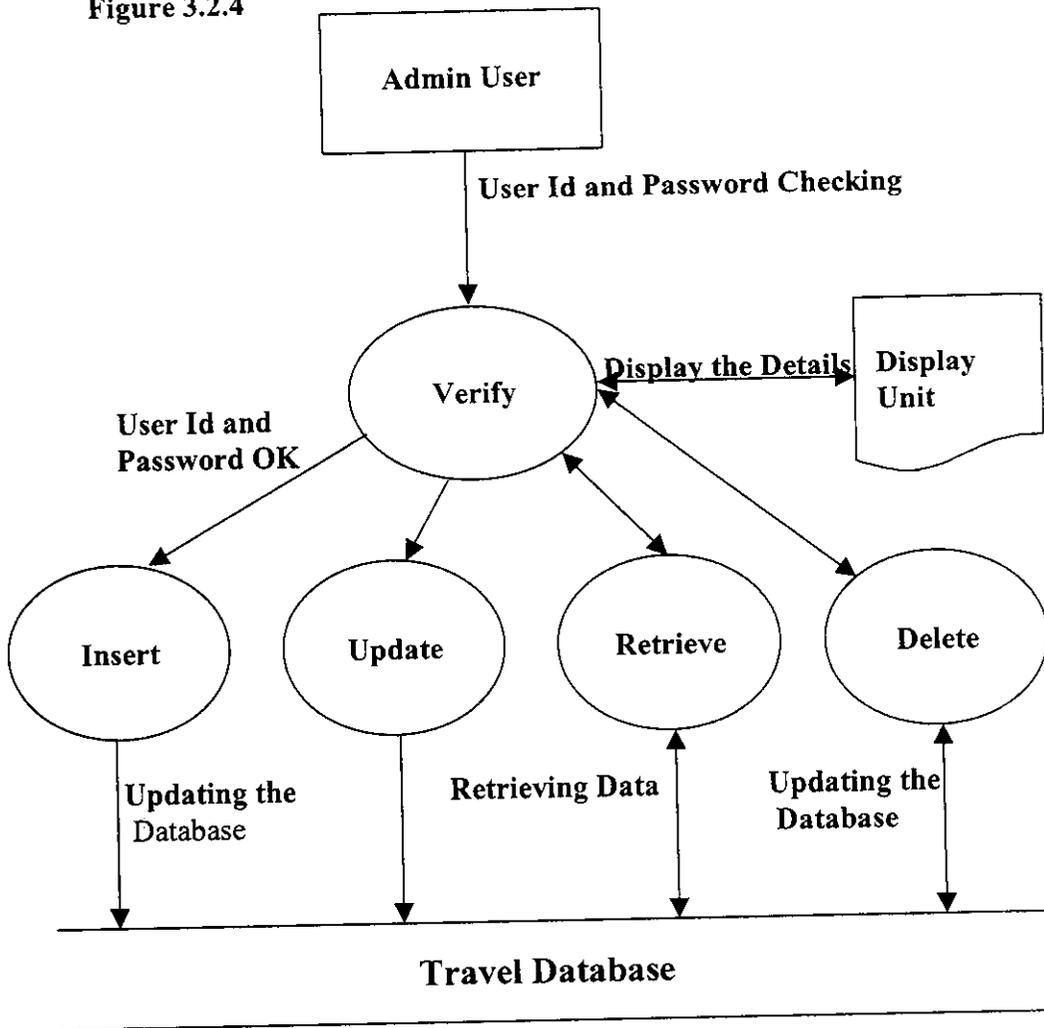
DATA FLOW DIAGRAM – TRAVEL MODULE

Figure 3.2.3



DATA FLOW DIAGRAM - ADMINISTRATION

Figure 3.2.4



3.3 TABLE DESIGN

Table 3.3.1

AGENTS

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
BACODE	CHAR	10	PRIMARY KEY
CNAME	VARCHAR	50	
ADDR	VARCHAR	50	
PH	VARCHAR	13	
EMAIL	VARCHAR	30	
HSP	VARCHAR	30	
SERV	VARCHAR	30	

Table 3.3.2

AIR_DET

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
FLNO	CHAR	10	PRIMARY KEY
FLNAME	VARCHAR	50	
CNAME	VARCHAR	50	
SRC	VARCHAR	30	
DST	VARCHAR	30	
DAYS	VARCHAR	30	
ARRV	VARCHAR	25	
DEPRT	VARCHAR	25	
BACODE	CHAR	10	FOREIGN KEY

Table 3.3.3

CDDDET

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
CDDCODE	VARCHAR	7	PRIMARY KEY
NAME	VARCHAR	25	
ADDR	VARCHAR	25	
PH	VARCHAR	14	
EMAIL	VARCHAR	25	
WEB	VARCHAR	25	
CDNAME	VARCHAR	25	

Table 3.3.4 **CDLIST**

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
CDLID	VARCHAR	10	PRIMARY KEY
NAME	VARCHAR	25	

Table 3.3.5 **CITY**

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
CCODE	INT	4	PRIMARY KEY
CNAME	VARCHAR	25	
CSTATE	VARCHAR	25	

Table 3.3.6 **CITY NEWS**

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
NND	CHAR	10	PRIMARY KEY
NEWS	VARCHAR	4000	
DATE	CHAR	10	

Table 3.3.7 **HOTEL**

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
HID	VARCHAR	7	PRIMARY KEY
HNAME	VARCHAR	25	
HTYPE	VARCHAR	25	
SPLTY	VARCHAR	100	
ADDR	VARCHAR	50	
PH	VARCHAR	14	

Table 3.3.8 **LODGE**

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
LID	VARCHAR	7	PRIMARY KEY
LNAME	VARCHAR	25	
LTYPE	VARCHAR	25	
NOR	VARCHAR	3	
RANGE	VARCHAR	10	
SPOOL	VARCHAR	3	
IRES	VARCHAR	3	

Table 3.3.8 (Continued)

ADDR	VARCHAR	50	
PH	VARCHAR	14	

SHOP_DET**Table 3.3.9**

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
SDID	VARCHAR	7	PRIMARY KEY
SNAME	VARCHAR	25	
SPLTY	VARCHAR	50	
ADDR	VARCHAR	50	
PH	VARCHAR	14	
EMAIL	VARCHAR	25	
HSP	VARCHAR	25	
STYPE	VARCHAR	25	

SHOPS**Table 3.3.10**

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
SID	VARCHAR	7	PRIMARY KEY
STYPE	VARCHAR	25	

TAGENTS**Table 3.3.11**

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
TACODE	VARCHAR	7	PRIMARY KEY
TNAME	VARCHAR	25	
ADDR	VARCHAR	50	
PH	VARCHAR	14	
EMAIL	VARCHAR	30	
AVAILABILITY	VARCHAR	50	

TEMPLE**Table 3.3.12**

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
TID	CHAR	10	PRIMARY KEY
TNAME	VARCHAR	50	
ADDR	VARCHAR	50	
PH	VARCHAR	14	

4.1.2 Validation Testing

Validation can be defined in many ways, but a simple definition is that validation that succeeds when the system functions in a manner that can be reasonably expected by the customer. This strategy was used to identify whether the initial proposed system is working as it was intended. Normally, a validation testing is done using a series of black box testing, which demonstrates conformity with requirements.

4.1.3 Integration Testing

Integration Testing is a systematic technique for constructing the program structure while at the same time conducting tests to uncover error associated with interfacing. The objective is to take unit-tested modules and build the program structure that has been dictated by the design. Top-down integration is an incremental approach to the construction of the program structure. Modules are integrated by moving downward through the control hierarchy, beginning with the main program module.

Bottom-up integration begins construction and testing with the modules at the lowest level in the program structure. Since the modules are integrated from bottom-up, processing required for modules subordinate to a given level is always available and the need for the stubs is eliminated.

4.1.4 Alpha Testing

A third person who just has the knowledge and the working capacity of the system conducts the alpha test at the developer's site. The developer 'looks over the shoulder' of the user and records the errors and usage problems. The user

in turn gives general discomforts, which may be mended to make the system little better in a way of efficiency and user-friendly.

4.1.5 User Acceptance Testing

Acceptance testing involves planning and execution of the functional tests, performance tests and stress tests in order to demonstrate that the implemented system satisfies its requirements. It is not unusual for two sets of acceptance tests to be run those developed by the Quality Assurance group and those developed by the customer.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation includes all those activities that take place to creating a domain name, uploading the files to the website and other administrative activities. A proper implementation is essential to provide a reliable system to meet the requirements of the customers and the company. An improper installation may affect the success of the website and the administrative system.

4.2.1 IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE

Implementation Plan

The implementation plan includes a description of all the activities that must occur to launch the website and to put it into operation. It identifies the personnel responsible for the activities and prepares a time chart for launching the website. The implementation plan consists of the following steps.

- ❖ List all files that have to be uploaded.
- ❖ Identify all data required to build new files during the upload.
- ❖ List all new documents and procedures that go into the new system.

Table 3.3.12 (Continued)

DIST	INT	4	
SPLTY	VARCHAR	50	
TMPPHOTO	VARCHAR	30	

Table 3.3.13**THEATRE**

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
TID	CHAR	10	PRIMARY KEY
TNAME	VARCHAR	50	
ADDR	VARCHAR	50	
PH	VARCHAR	14	
FNAME	VARCHAR	25	
LANG	VARCHAR	25	

Table 3.3.14**THEME PARK**

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
TPID	CHAR	10	PRIMARY KEY
TNAME	VARCHAR	50	
LOC	VARCHAR	30	
PH	VARCHAR	14	
EMAIL	VARCHAR	30	
HSP	VARCHAR	30	

Table 3.3.15**TRAIN_DET**

FIELD NAME	TYPE	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
TRNO	VARCHAR	50	PRIMARY KEY
TNAME	VARCHAR	30	
SRC	VARCHAR	30	
DST	VARCHAR	30	
DAYS	VARCHAR	25	
ARRV	VARCHAR	25	
DEPRT	VARCHAR	25	
CLASSES	VARCHAR	30	

CHAPTER 4

TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 TESTING PROCESS

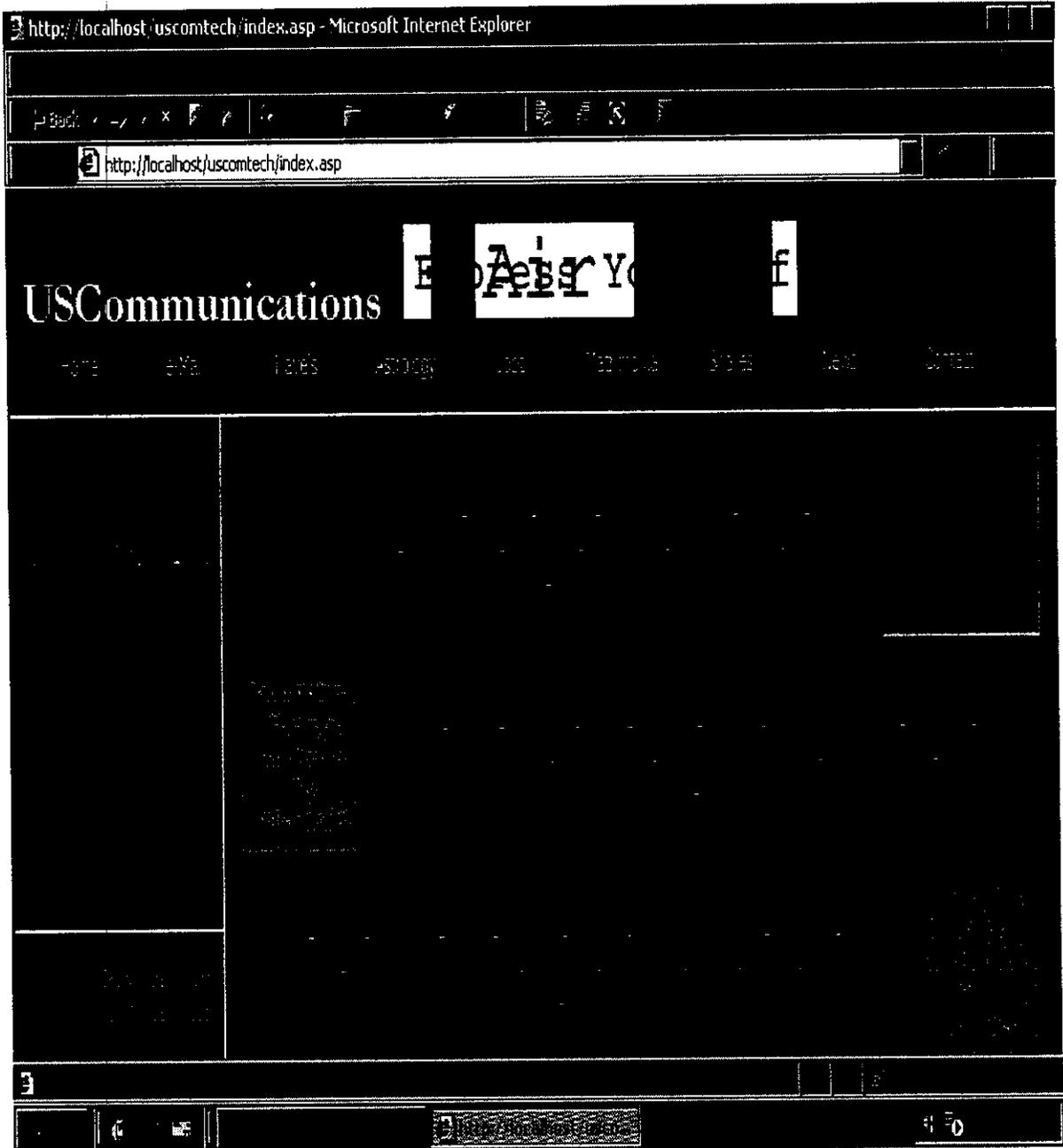
The development of the software system involves a series of production activities where opportunities of infections due to human fallibility are enormous. Hence software testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. The success or failure of the software testing deeply lies in the testing strategies followed and the test cases taken in to consideration. The software has been tested using the following strategies.

4.1.1 Unit Testing

The unit testing is done to all independent paths by ensuring that all statements in each program are executed at least once. Data is provided in such a manner that for each data, the conditional statements in the program take a new path and hence all paths are executed. Erroneous data is provided in order to check if the error message and the error routines are executing properly.

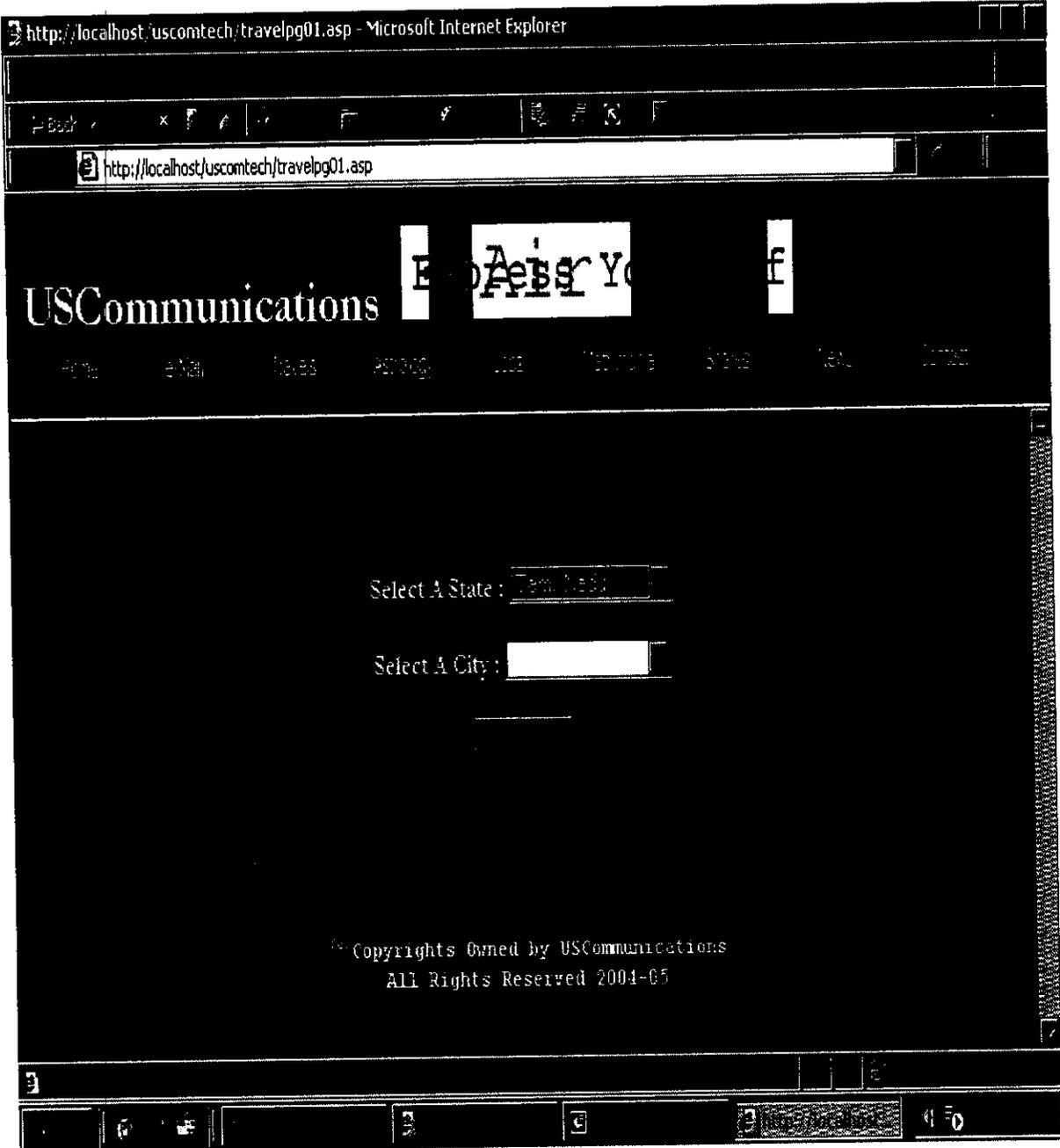
Appendix 1

Home Page Of The Website



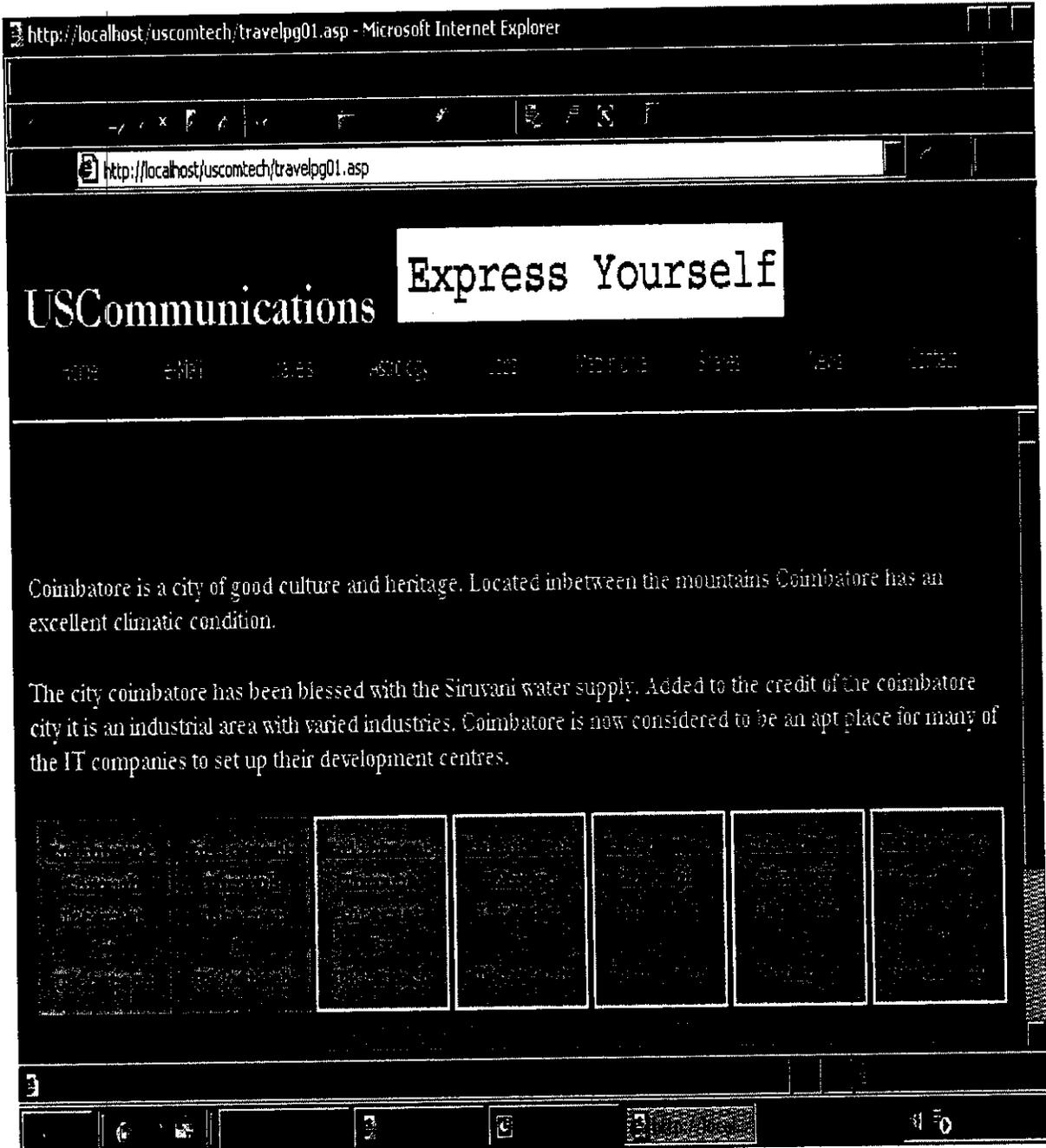
Appendix 2

Main Page Of The Travelers Guider



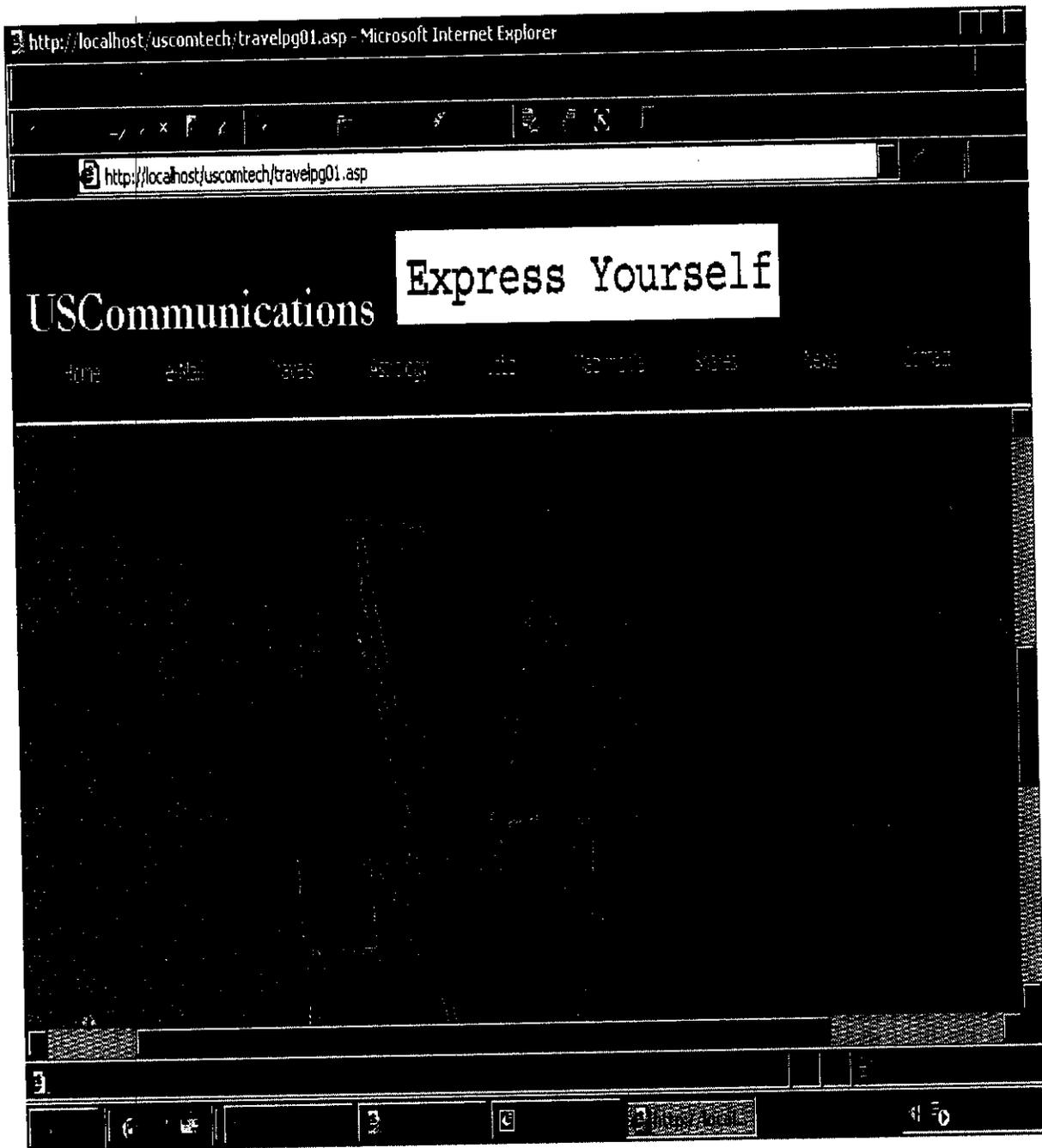
Appendix 3

Description Of City And Various Links



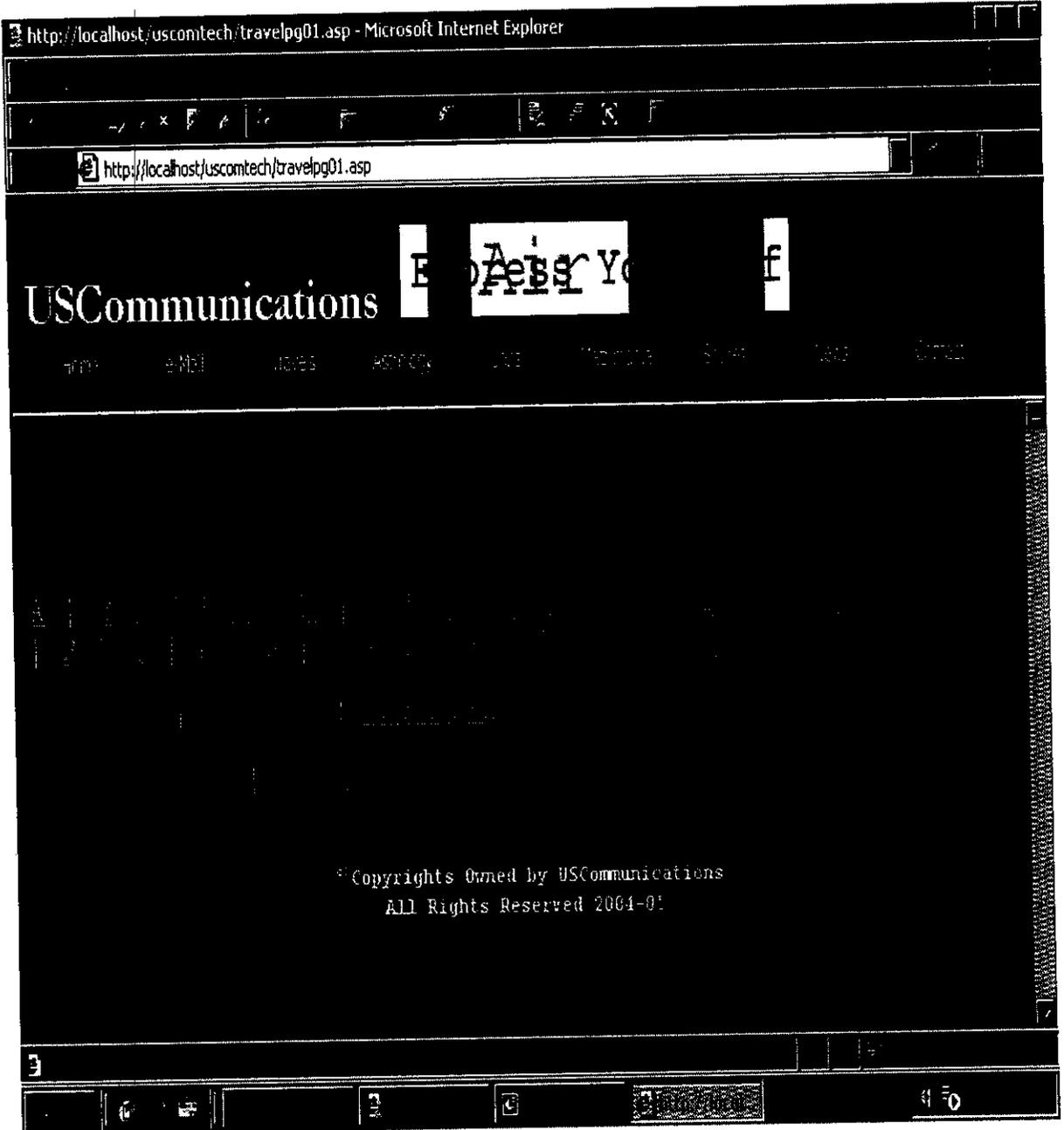
Appendix 4

Image Map Of Coimbatore City



Appendix 5

City Directory Of Coimbatore



Appendix 6

Administrative Site – Temple Details Form

Temple Details

Temple ID :	<input type="text" value="t001"/>
Temple Name :	<input type="text" value="Echanari"/>
Address :	<input type="text" value="Sidco-CBE-26"/>
Phone # :	<input type="text" value="0422-2646162"/>
Distance :	<input type="text" value="12"/>
Speciality :	<input type="text" value="Raja Ganapathy(Gold Kart)"/>
Temple Photo :	<input type="text" value="imgdef.gif"/>

Navigation icons: Home, Back, Forward, Stop, Refresh, Print, Close

Appendix 7

Administrative Site – Booking Agent Details Form

Agents Details

Booking Agent Code :	ac0003	
Company Name :	Ramesh Travels	
Address :	GandhiPuram	
Phone :	2494568	
Email ID :	ramesh@gis.com	
Web Site :	www.gis.com	
Service :	1Year	

Navigation icons: Back, Forward, Home, Stop, Refresh, Print, Close

Appendix 8

Administrative Site – City News Entry Form

City News Details

News Id : n001

News : The gold rates has been too high for the past week.
Report by our Staff Member: Mr.Ramesh

Date : 1/29/2004

Taskbar: Start, Internet Explorer, City News Details, System tray with clock and volume icons.

Appendix 9

Administrative Site – Train Details Entry Form

Train Details

Train Number :	1013	
Train Name :	Kurla Exp	
Source :	Cbe	
Destination :	Kurla	
Days :	All	
Arrival :	-	
Departure :	05:20	
Classes :	2s,3A/C,2A/C,1C	

EV

Appendix 10

Administrative Site – Travel Agent Details Form

Travel Agent's Details

Travel Agent Code : ta0001

Travel Agent Name : Emperor Travels

Address : Gandhipuram

Phone # : 2494568

Email : none

Availability : Tempo Traveller, Swaraj Mazda, Quatis etc

EN

Appendix 11

Administrative Site – Shop Details Entry Form

Shop Details

Shop Id :	sd001
Shop Name :	Pavizham Galaxy
Speciality :	Kerala Fashion Ornaments
Address :	X-Cut Rd
Phone # :	2492525
Email :	none
Website :	none
Shop Type :	Jewellery

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2. **MS SQL Books ONLINE – Installation Document with MS SQL 7.0 version.**
3. **MSDN Library Visual Studio 6.0 release.**
4. **Sam's Outline Series - Learn ASP in 21 days.**
5. **Wayne Freeze - Expert Guide To Visual Basic 6.0 – Prentice Hall.**

