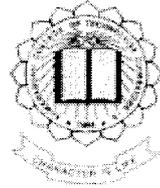P-1909

Corporate Profile System

By

Sankara Narayanan.D

Reg. No. 71204621033

Of

KUMARAGURU COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

COIMBATORE

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted to the

FACULTY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

In partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the award of the degree

of

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

July, 2007

Bonafide Certificate

Certified that this project report titled **Corporate Profile System** is the bonafide work of **Mr.SankaraNarayanan.D** who carried out the research under my supervision. Certified further, that to the best of my knowledge the work reported herein does not form part of any other project report or dissertation on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred on an earlier occasion on this or any other candidate.
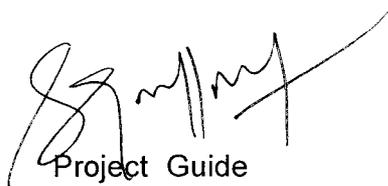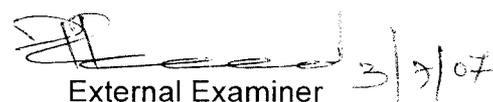
Project Guide

Head of Department

Submitted for the University Examination held on 03 - 07- 07

Internal Examiner

External Examiner

GFOX

Date: 13/06/2007

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Mr.Sankara Narayanan.D (Reg.No.71204621033)** final year Master of Computer Application student of **Kumaraguru College of Technology,** Coimbatore has successfully completed his project work, entitled as **"Corporate Profile System"** during the period from January 2007 to June 2007 in our organization.

We wish him all success for his future endeavors.

For GFox

RAVI KUMAR.S

HR Manager

Acknowledgement

I express my grateful thanks to our beloved principal, **Dr. Joseph V Thanikal** and our former principal **Dr. K.K.Padmanabhan**, Kumaraguru College of Technology Coimbatore, for giving me an opportunity to take up this project.

I express my deep sense of gratitude to **Dr.S.Thangasamy**. Professor and Dean of Computer Science and Engineering department and **Dr.M.Gururajan,** Professor and Head of Department of Computer Applications for extending their help in providing all the facilities at college for the successful completion of the project.

I would like to express my deepest and sincere gratitude to **Mr S.Ganesh Babu**, Lecturer Department of Computer Applications for his guidance, support, cooperation and valuable suggestions during the course of this project.

I also thank **Mr.A.Muthukumar** Assistant Professor and course co-ordinator Computer applications, for providing all the desired documents and details regarding the various aspects necessary to the proper functioning of the system.

SYNOPSIS

This project entitled as **"CORPRATE PROFILE SYSTEM"** is a part of an ERP (Enterprises Resource Planning) and the major task of the **"URL"** (Uniform resource locator). This system truly deals with all kind of profiles used in Commercial Business web site over the World Wide Web.

This system is going to be developed using **ASP.NET 1.1** and **MS SQL** Server under the platform **MS Windows XP Professional FD** to an extending company named as "**G-Fox Labs**", Bangalore.

The corporate profile system is categorized into three levels such as "PROFILE SYSTEM", "ONLINE SHOPPING".

The corporate profile system's goal is to maintain a standard of excellence in the transfer, storage, retrieval of client's records. To ensure every client a cost effective and productive alternative for long term record management, and doing so with a personal touch. It also performs online shopping and a mailing facility to communicate between persons and to keep in touch with each other.

This Management system has taken every possible step to ensure the safety and confidentiality of your stored records.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

	Figure Description	Page No

CHAPTER- 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

Project is being developed as a part of a commercial business website which is under construction for the concern named G-Fox Labs. The project is being developed under the platform of windows XP professional FD and with Asp.net as front-end tool and sql server as backend tool.

The main modules of the system are

- ❖ PROFILE SYSTEM
- ❖ ONLINE SHOPPING
- ❖ MESSAGE MONITORING SYSTEM

All these modules has its own sub modules which provides few services provided by the concern to the end users who are accessing the web

PROFILE SYSTEM

The Profile system offers full range of services from pick and transfer, to cataloging, retrieval of file, computerized inventory system, and ultimate destruction of records that had passed their retention dare

The Profile system is categorized into three modules such as "Administrator level", "staff level", and "Customer level". All the users have their own IDs and password and each user is provided with a unique id which is provided by the concern.

No one is available to purge the records in a preparation of a move to storage. Profile can provide the labor to perform time consuming and intricate tasks.

ONLINESHOPPING

The main objective of this module is to make the global shopping possible, were the customer bye things from anywhere in India. The customer will be

displayed with the available products of the concern, and customer has to select the items based in his own choice and all information about the product such as price. product id model will be provided. The customer will be paying for his purchase using credit card and the product will be delivered to the address specified by the buyer on the net. Online shopping system is categorized into "customer module", "purchase module", "billing module", and "administrator module". Where each module proceeds by carrying the information from one module to the next module and processing them as required.

MESSAGE MONOTRING SYSTEM

The aim of this module is to organize the incoming and out going mails. The system consists of the Inbox, Outbox, Address book and almost all the services provided by E-Mails. The inbox is the storage area where the incoming mails are stored. The outbox is as same as inbox here the outgoing mails are stored and the address book consist of all the mail address. This module consists of a core modules Filtering engine, E-mail archive.

This system is ensured against any natural event and protected from intrusion or theft. This system carries the maximum in insurance against potential losses. The Security for critical software applications is fundamental for uninterrupted business operations. Without solutions specifically designed to secure these applications, companies are vulnerable to external and internal attacks that can suddenly halt business operations, compromise confidential information, and severely damage corporate assets.

MODULES DESCRIPTION

MODULE I (PROFILE SYSTEM)

Administrator level

Here the administrator takes control on overall information's about his concerns details such the staff, transaction, maintenance etc. He allows the new users to register in his website, and also have rights to remove the users

Staff level

The staff under the administrator is involved here. Here every one has their own id and password. They perform the work under the instruction of the administrator. And they submit the final report to the administrator.

Customer level

The customers are the end users of the level. They accept all services provided by the administrator & staff. These customers are the external to the organization and accept the service provided if necessary.

MODULE II (ONLINE SHOPPING)

CUSTOMER MODULE:

This is the first module where we will be collecting all the personal information about the customer. All personal details like name, e-mail address, address communication of the customer, phone number and other details are collected and maintained for further use.

PURCHASE MODULE:

This is the second module where the customer will be moving along the website viewing all the products that are displayed and also he may do purchases and add the products to the cart .He may also remove the products from his cart before it becomes an order.

BILLING MODULE:

This is the third module where the customer purchase details are maintained, information like the product purchased, the price of the product, and the address were the product has to be delivered is also collected . the total amount is also calculated by adding all the additional charges such as taxes and delivery charges.

ADMINISTRATOR MODULE:

This is the fourth module where the administrator may make changes to the web sites that are like they may add new products, edit the details about the product and may also delete the products if necessary. Only the administrator is allowed to make such changes to the web site.

MODULE III (MESSAGE MONITORING SYSTEM)

Message Filtering

All incoming, internal and outgoing E-mail messages are parsed by filtering engine of E-Mail Dispersion Enforce. A parsed message examines for corporate E-mail usage Policy compliance. The mails are once organized by the user such that he had to specify the locations

Email archive

This is where the virus scanning is done. If any virus threat is found the mail is blocked and scanned and cleared and then passed. This can store a large volume of mails and the mails are used for a long period.

1.2 ORGANIZATION PROFILE

G-FOX is a software development firm providing technology solutions to a diverse customer. It is an organization committed to share knowledge and provide quality in its core competencies and in a way nurture talent for the future endeavors. We believe that we would be able to offer a great support for Customers through our time tested and mature processes and proven global delivery model.

G-FOX as a team has the proved to have a clear vision and realize it too. As a statistical evaluation, the team has more than two years of expertise in providing real-time solutions in the fields of WebPages Designing and Hosting. Client Server Technologies with Dot Net Technologies.

G-FOX always has one fundamental aspect clear in mind and it's about change, information age has one thing to remain for sure i.e. change and G-FOX is a full-blooded info-age complaint institution. G-FOX has a competitive edge with which it would put its best foot forward in order to create a win situation for anybody who is associated with G-FOX one way or another

CHAPTER-2

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 Existing System

There are many websites to the concern that are available in the intranet, but do not yield all the features that are expected by the customer. And there is also a major set back on the cost of all-commercial website maintenances. The system is divided into three zones and speeded over south India. Each zone maintains intranet network architecture. To overcome these disadvantages we proposing a new system "Corporate Profile System", this is cost effective as well as covers many features that are easy to handle.

2.1.1 Demerits of the Existing System

- As mentioned earlier the maintaining of all the websites costs more. Retrieval of data's is tedious.

- The concern's group had grown larger so it is difficult to maintain every detail of the branches separately.

- Necessary features are not available. Like online shopping, profile maintenance, and message monitoring.

- Shopping is done manually, its time consuming and has only limited customers and consumes lot of human power.

- Spam causes productivity loss, and false positives, mails are incorrectly identified as spam and viruses, and worms.

- Information leakage causes loss in profit, damages the brand reputation, and faith of the clients and partners are lost.

2.2 Proposed system

The proposed system, a robust system capable of providing the information in real-time. This system is developed in the ASP.NET 1.1. The

main advantage of this is "Anytime Anywhere access" concept. This system reduces many demerits.

2.2.1 Features of the proposed system

- Effective maintenance of server details, collection of profiles & data's, controls the server, sending receiving and deletion of file and receiving the file from server without his permission.
- Proper updating of records & storing them in one system and function's as the combination of all systems.
- To create the software with user friendly features in order to make the administrative of the concern more efficient. Minimize the workload of individual host.
- Shopping is done via net enables the global shopping, reduces the need of human resource. And no bargains.
- Allows multiple bank processing accepts card brands such visa. master. Unparalleled processing scalability and security.
- System scans for virus while the emails are opened
- Separates the mails and passes to the specified area, which helps in, increase of sales and develops the organization.

2.3 SYSTEM ANALYSIS

A system is a group of interrelated components that interact with each other to achieve a specific objective. Systems analysis involves studying the various components of the system and how they interact with each other to achieve the objective. Therefore, this phase is essentially on "Information gathering" phase. Information about the system was collected by observation of activities and manual operations in the network are atomized.

2.4 FEASIBILITY STUDY

An important objective of conducting the system analysis is the determination of the feasibility. All projects are feasible if given unlimited resources and infinite time. But our systems have shortage of resources it is necessary to evaluate the feasibility of a project at the earliest possible time. Feasibility and risk analysis are related in many ways. If project risk is great the feasibility of producing quality software is reduced. During system engineering however, we concentrate our attention on three primary areas of interest:

2.5 ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

It is an evaluation of development of cost weighed against the ultimate income or benefit derived from the developed system. Economic justification Includes a broad range of concerns that include cost–benefit analysis, long-term corporate income strategies, cost of resources needed for development.

The cost involved for the proposed system is less because the G-Fox Labs limited had already equipped with required resources like operating system software, Application software and Hardware.

2.6 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

It is a study of function, performance and constraints that may affect the ability to achieve an acceptable system. The proposed system is web technology based system and all the technical requirements are available with the organization and the Internet technology is available for most of the people in this

World. So the proposed system will definitely work with the current equipment, existing software technology, and available personnel. The proposed system is developed in such a way that, it is simple enough to understand and manipulate.

2.7 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

Will the system be used if it is developed and implemented? Will there be resistance from users that will undermine the possible application benefits? Since Household items and all other Consumer products are being used worldwide for human purposes there will be worldwide interest in the information about these items. Hence the system will be definitely used by the users. By considering the various factors, the proposed system gives high performance, it is reliable, maintainable. Hence the proposed system is feasible.

2.8. EXTERNAL INTERFACE

2.8.1 User Interface

1. Any one can use this system to enjoy the services over the network.
2. The user who is logging the website (if he wishes to sign in) is provided with a separate username and password.
3. This system is developed such that the user can edit his/her details except their user ID and some instance. The administrator does those updates and editing.

2.8.2 Software Interface

This application is a client/server application that runs using an external server. The application is deployed in the server and the clients access the application using the Internet Explorer.

2.8.3 Hardware Interface

Client system communicates with the server through a network that consists of a combination of hardware and software. The hardware that connects the Personal Computer to the network's wiring consists of a Network Interface Card (NIC) added to the PC, workstation and server.

TCP/IP is widely used for linking PCs. Workstations and server. TCP/IP is the networking software that communicates with hardware to accomplish information transfer. SMTP is used for sending information's and POP3 protocols for receiving information's.

2.8.4 Performance Requirements

The software system is developed to help the organization to maintain an organized format of profiles and to collect metrics on the frequent problems occurred with the services of the concern. The security of the project is enforced as to prevent deletion or editing entered by any anonymous user or the user he or she unauthorized. Special programs Auto refresh are scheduled to run at regular intervals to keep the administrator always updated without rebooting the application. The administrator will be provided with reports from the staffs analyzing those records the administrator updates the records.

2.9 USER CHARACTERISTICS

The application is created in such a way that the user need not know about the implemented tool of the application. This application is a friendly GUI so that special hot spot are given to make the user to maintain his path. Menus are provided to reduce navigational effort for the users. The application is developed as user-friendly. The homepage of this application is given with a link. which directs the user to the logging pages so that the user need not even know about the navigation of the application.

Administrators

Working Staff

Users

CHAPTER 3

DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT

3.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

Processor	-	Pentium IV
RAM	-	256 MB
Hard Disk	-	20 GB Or More

3.2 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

Platform	:	WINDOWS XP Professional *FD*
Front-end Tool	:	ASP.NET 1.1
Back-end Tool	:	SQL SERVER 2000
Web Server	:	Personal Web Server , Internet Information Server [Implementation]
Web Browser	:	Microsoft Internet Explorer 6
Designing Tools	:	Macromedia Flash, Macromedia Dream viewer.

3.3 PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT

3.3.1 INTRODUCTION TO ASP.NET

ASP.NET are server-generated pages, which can call other programs to do things like access databases, serve different pages to different browsers - basically, anything we used to do with CGI. ASP is almost as efficient as writing code directly to the server's application program interface, and it's a lot more efficient than CGI because it runs as a service and can take advantage of multithreaded architectures.

.NET is an open, compile-free application environment in which you can combine HTML, scripts, and reusable ActiveX server components to create dynamic and powerful Web-based business solutions. Active Server Pages enables server-side scripting for IIS with native support for both VB Script and J Script, C# etc.

Simply put, Active Server Pages (ASP) is a mix of HTML, scripts and ASP code that enables you to build dynamic and database-driven web sites. Microsoft describes it as "a server - side scripting environment that you can use to create and run dynamic, interactive, and high - performance Web server applications." While standard HTML is only a display language, ASP allows you to tailor the information displayed on the page based on user interaction.

There is also client-side scripting, which is interpreted by the browser. we can definitely do some very cool things with client-side scripting, but unfortunately, you're

Faced with browser compatibility issues if this is the way you go. However, if you are aware of and can work around compatibility issues, using client-side scripting can help take a load off your server - a definite boon for heavily accessed sites. This site will concentrate on server-side scripting. ASP NET runs

on Microsoft IIS and Personal Web Server (PWS) on Windows 2000, XP, XP Professional, professional XP and NT

When you type a URL in the Address box or click a link on a Web page, you're asking a Web server on a computer somewhere to send a file to the Web browser (sometimes called a "client") on your computer. If that file is a normal HTML file, it looks exactly the same when your Web browser receives it as it did before the Web server sent it. After receiving the file, your Web browser displays its contents as a combination of text, images, and sounds

In the case of an Active Server Page, the process is similar, except there's an extra processing step that takes place just before the Web server sends the file. Before the Web server sends the Active Server Page to the Web browser, it runs all server-side scripts contained in the page. Some of these scripts display the current date, time, and other information. Others process information the user has just typed into a form, such as a page in the Web site's guest book.

FEATURES OF ASP

Supports the data encryption and decryption

Allows creating ActiveX components.

Generates dynamic web contents.

Supports all the services like FTP, GROPHER. TELNET etc

Process HTML forms.

Creates database driven web pages.

Detect capabilities of client browsers.

part of the original system yet they will be independent in the sense that they will incorporate within them the major functionalities of the proposed system

A software system is always divided into several subsystems which make it easier to develop and perform tests on the whole system. The subsystems are known as the modules and the process of dividing an entire system into subsystems is known as Decomposition.

PROFILE SYSTEM

The Profile system offers full range of services from pick and transfer, to cataloging, retrieval of file, computerized inventory system, and ultimate destruction of records that had passed their retention date.

The Profile system is categorized into three modules such as "Administrator level", "staff level", and "Customer level". All the users have their own IDs and password and each user is provided with a unique id which is provided by the concern.No one is available to purge the records in a preparation of a move to storage. Profile can provide the labor to perform this time consuming and intricate tasks.

ONLINESHOPPING

The main objective of this module is to make the global shopping possible, where the customer buys things from anywhere in India. The customer will be displayed with the available products of the concern, and customer has to select the items based in his own choice and all information about the product such as price, product id model will be provided. The customer will be paying for his purchase using credit card and the product will be delivered to the address specified by the buyer on the net. Online shopping system is categorized into "customer module", "purchase module", "billing module", and "administrator module". Where each module proceeds by carrying the information from one module to the next module and processing them as required.

MESSAGE MONOTRING SYSTEM

The aim of this module is to organize the incoming and out going mails. The system consists of the Inbox. Outbox. Address book and almost all the services provided by E-Mails. The inbox is the storage area where the incoming mails are stored. The outbox is as same as inbox here the outgoing mails are stored and the address book consist of all the mail address. This module consists of a core modules Filtering engine, E-mail archive.

This system is ensured against any natural event and protected from intrusion or theft. This system carries the maximum in insurance against potential losses. The Security for critical software applications is fundamental for uninterrupted business operations. Without solutions specifically designed to secure these applications, companies are vulnerable to external and internal attacks that can suddenly halt business operations, compromise confidential information, and severely damage corporate assets.

MODULES DESCRIPTION

MODULE I(PROFILE SYSTEM)

Administrator level

Here the administrator takes control on overall information's about his concerns details such the staff, transaction, maintenance etc. He allows the new users to register in his website, and also have rights to remove the users.

Staff level

The staff under the administrator is involved here. Here every one has their own id and password. The work done under the instruction of the administrator. And they submit the final report to the administrator.

Customer level

The customers are the end user of the level. They accept all services provided by the administrator & staff. These customers are the external to the organization and accept the service provided if necessary.

MODULE II (ONLINE SHOPPING)

CUSTOMER MODULE:

This is the first module where we will be collecting all the personal information about the customer. All personal details like name, e-mail address, address communication of the customer, phone number and other details are collected and maintained for further use.

PURCHASE MODULE:

This is the second module where the customer will be moving along the website viewing all the products that are displayed and also he may do purchases and add the products to the cart. He may also remove the products from his cart before it becomes an order.

BILLING MODULE:

This is the third module where the customer purchase details are maintained, information like the product purchased, the price of the product, and the address were the product has to be delivered is also collected, the total amount is also calculated by adding all the additional charges such as taxes and delivery charges.

ADMINISTRATOR MODULE:

This is the fourth module where the administrator may make changes to the web sites that are like they may add new products, edit the details about the product and may also delete the products if necessary. Only the administrator is allowed to make such changes to the web site.

MODULE III (MESSAGE MONITORING SYSTEM)

Message Filtering

All incoming internal and outgoing E-mail messages are parsed by filtering engine of E-Mail Dispersion Enforce. A parsed message examines for corporate E-mail usage Policy compliance. The mails are once organized by the user such that he had to specify the locations (personal, official, junk, spam) and send there. After the system follows the procedure and functions in future.

Email archive

This is where the virus scanning is done. If any virus threat is found the mail is blocked and scanned and cleared and then passed. This can store a large volume of mails and the mails are used for a long period.

4.2 INPUT DESIGN

Input design is the process of converting user oriented inputs to computer based format. It also includes determining the record media, method of input, speed of capture, and entry into the system. Consideration can be given to:

- Type of input
- Flexibility of format
- Speed
- Accuracy
- Verification methods
- Ease of correction
- Offline facilities
- Storage and handling requirements
- Security
- Ease of use

Keyboard may be used as in input media. In accurate input data are the most common cause of error in data processing. Errors entered by the user can be controlled by input design

The input Forms of the overall project are

> User Login
>
> Adding a new customer
>
> Updating a new customer
>
> Adding a new staff
>
> Updating a new staff
>
> Selecting the product
>
> Mailing Form
>
> Account Details

3.2.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

The output must be provided in such a format that the people can understand. After analyzing the operations of the systems, output information required for each jobs are determined. In addition to this, these outputs may be in format suitable to input for subsequent processing.

A major form of output is a hard copy from the printer. Printout should be designed around the output requirements of the user. Efficient intelligible output design should improve the system relationship with user. Output design refers to the results generated by the system. The output of a system can take many forms. The most common forms are reports, screen displays, printed form and graphical drawing forms.

The normal procedure in developing a system is to design the output in detail first and then move back to the input. The output will be in the forms of views and reports.

4.3 DATABASE DESIGN

A database is a collection of inter-related data stored with a minimum of redundancy to save much application. It minimizes the artificiality embedded in using separate files. The primary objectives are fast response time to inquiries, more information at low cost. control of redundancy, clarity and ease of use. accuracy and fast recovery.

The organization of data in a database aims to achieve three major objectives.

Data Integration

In a database information from several files are coordinated. accessed and operated upon as though it is in a single file. Logically the information is centralized physically and the data communication facility.

Data Integrity

In a database all data are stored in one place only and it allows each application to access it. This approach results in more consistent information.

Data Independence

This objective seeks to allow changes in the content and organization of physical data without reprogramming the application.

The approach used designed the system take care of these objectives into consideration so as to organize the data.

Table Structure

Table 4.3.1 User master (Login)

Primary key: UserID

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
UserID	varchar	20	Id of the user
Password	Varchar	20	Password of the user
Delstatus	Bit	1	Yes/no

Table 4.3.2: Regimaster (new registration)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
Fname	Varchar	25	Name of the user
Laname	Varchar	25	Last name of the user
UserID	varchar	20	Id of the user
Password	varchar	20	Password of the user
Cpassword	Varchar	20	Conform password
Address	Varchar	100	Address of the user
City	Varchar	25	City of the user
State	Varchar	25	State of the user
Pincode	Numeric	9	Pincode of the user
Phonenumber	Numeric	9	Contact number of the user
Mobilenumber	Numeric	9	Contact number of the user
Salary	Money	8	Pay for the staff
Qualification	Varchar	25	Educational status of the user
Workplace	Varchar	25	Work space of the user
Delstatus	Bit	1	Yes/no

Table 4.3.3: Custmast (customer master)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
UserID	varchar	20	Id of the user
Fname	Varchar	25	Name of the user
Laname	Varchar	25	Last name of the user
Password	varchar	20	Password of the user
Cpassword	Varchar	20	Conform password
Address	Varchar	100	Address of the user
City	Varchar	25	City of the user
State	Varchar	25	State of the user
Pincode	Numeric	9	Pincode of the user
Phonenumber	Numeric	9	Contact number of the user
Mobilenumber	Numeric	9	Contact number of the user
Remarks	Varchar	50	Comments
Delstatus	Bit	1	Yes/no
Category	Varchar	8	Category of the customer
Email	Varchar	25	Alternative mail id of the customer
Branch	Varchar	25	Branch in the city

Table 4.3.4: Staffmast (Staff master)

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
UserID	varchar	20	Id of the user
Fname	Varchar	25	Name of the user
Laname	Varchar	25	Last name of the user
Gender	Varchar	8	Sex of the user
Address	Varchar	100	Address of the user
City	Varchar	25	City of the user
State	Varchar	25	State of the user

Pincode	Numeric	9	Pincode of the user
Phonenumber	Numeric	9	Contact number of the user
Mobilenumber	Numeric	9	Contact number of the user
Salary	Money	8	Salary of the user
YOE	Int	4	Year of experience
Email	Varchar	25	Alternative mail id
Remarks	Varchar	50	comments
Workplace	Varchar	50	Work place of the user
Delstatus	Bit	1	Yes/no

Table 4.3.5: Add to Cart

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
Cartid	Varchar	9	Id of the card
Cart name	Varchar	20	Name of the cart

Table4.3. 6: Customer Details

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
Id	Numeric	9	Unique id given by the admin
Fname	varchar	25	Name of the customer
Lname	Varchar	25	Last name of the customer
Userid	Varchar	20	Customer id
Address	Varchar	100	Address for contact
City	Varchar	20	City of the customer
State	Varchar	20	State of the customer
Pincode	Numeric	9	Pincode of the customer
Phoneno	Numeric	9	Contact number of

			the customer
Email	Varchar	20	Alternative mail id

Table 4.3.7: Menu Organizer

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
Menuid	Varchar	5	Id for the menu
Menuname	Varchar	20	Name of the menu
Category	Varchar	12	Category of the menu
link	Varchar	20	Link to other products

Table 4.3.8: Order table

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
Id	Numeric	9	Unique id
Userid	Varchar	20	User id of the user
productid	Varchar	20	Id of the product
Qty	Numeric	9	Number of the product
odate	Datetime	8	Date of order
delivery	Bit	1	Yes/no

Table4.3. 9: Product Master

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
Productid	Varchar	20	Id of the product
Productname	Varchar	25	Name of the product
Details	Varchar	100	Details of the

			product
imgpath	Varchar	25	Image path
Price	Numeric	9	Price of the product
Tax	Numeric	9	Tax for the product
Menuid	Varchar	5	Id of the menu
Delstatus	Bit	1	Yes/no

Table 4.3.10: Balance Table

Primary key: creditcardid

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
Id	Numeric	9	Unique d
Creditcardid	varchar	16	Credit card number
Fname	Varchar	20	First name of the customer
Lname	Varchar	20	Lastname
Address	Varchar	100	Address of the customer
Acno	Numeric	25	Account number
Bamt	Numeric	9	Balance amount
Branchname	Varchar	25	Branch of the bank
City	Varchar	20	City of the bank
state	Varchar	20	State of the bank

Table 4.3.11: Mail Master

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
Id	numeric	9	Unique id
Mfrom	varchar	25	Mail received from
Mto	Varchar	8000	mail sent to
Mcc	Varchar	8000	Carbon copy
Msubject	Varchar	250	Subject of the mail
Mmessage	varchar	8000	Body of the mail
Mdelstatus	Bit	1	Yes/no
Mcategory	varchar	10	Category of mail
Mdate	Datetime	4	Date of the mail whether sent or received
Mid	numeric	9	Id of the mail
Userid	varchar	25	User mail id

Table 4.3.12: Mail User

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
Id	numeirc	9	Unique id
Fname	varchar	20	Name of the user
Lname	varchar	20	Lastname of the user
Userid	varchar	12	User mail id
Address	varchar	100	Address of the user
City	varchar	25	City of the user
State	varchar	25	State of the user
Pincode	varchar	9	Pincode of the user
Phoneno	varchar	12	Contact number of the user
Petname	varchar	25	Petname of the user

Table 4.3.13: Address Book

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
Id	Numeric	9	Unique id
Fname	varchar	25	Name of the user
Lname	varchar	25	Last name of the user
Emailid	varchar	20	Alternative Mail id of the user
Userid	varchar	20	Id of the user
Category	varchar	25	Category of the user

4.4 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

Data flow diagram is a Graphic representation of data movement. Processes and files used in support of an information system.

A Data flow diagram models are used to a system by external entities from which data flows to the process which go to other processes or external entities of files.

The main merit of DFD is that it can provide an overview of what data a system would process, what information of data are done what files are used and where the result flow.

A Data flow diagram also known as bubble chart has the purpose of classifying the system requirements and identifying major transactions that are occurring in programs during system design.
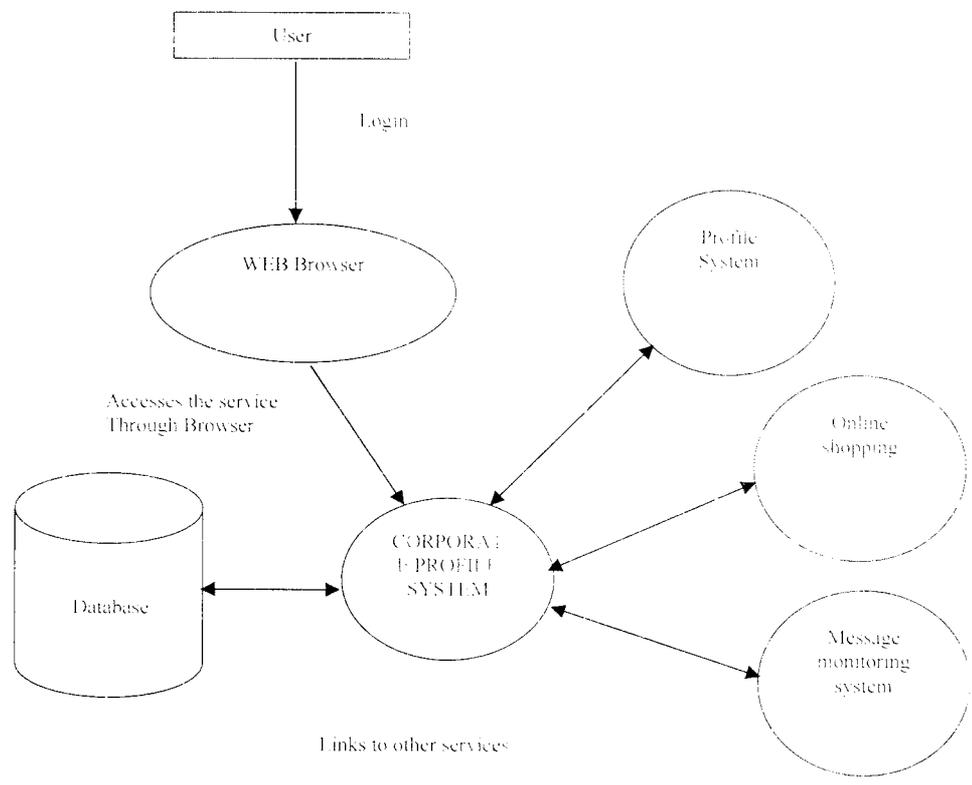
A Data flow diagram consists of a series of bubbles joined by lines. The bubbles represent data transformations and the line represents data flow in the system.

A Data flow system model shows the flows of the material, energy and the information that holds the system together. There is an orderly flow of logic in such models.
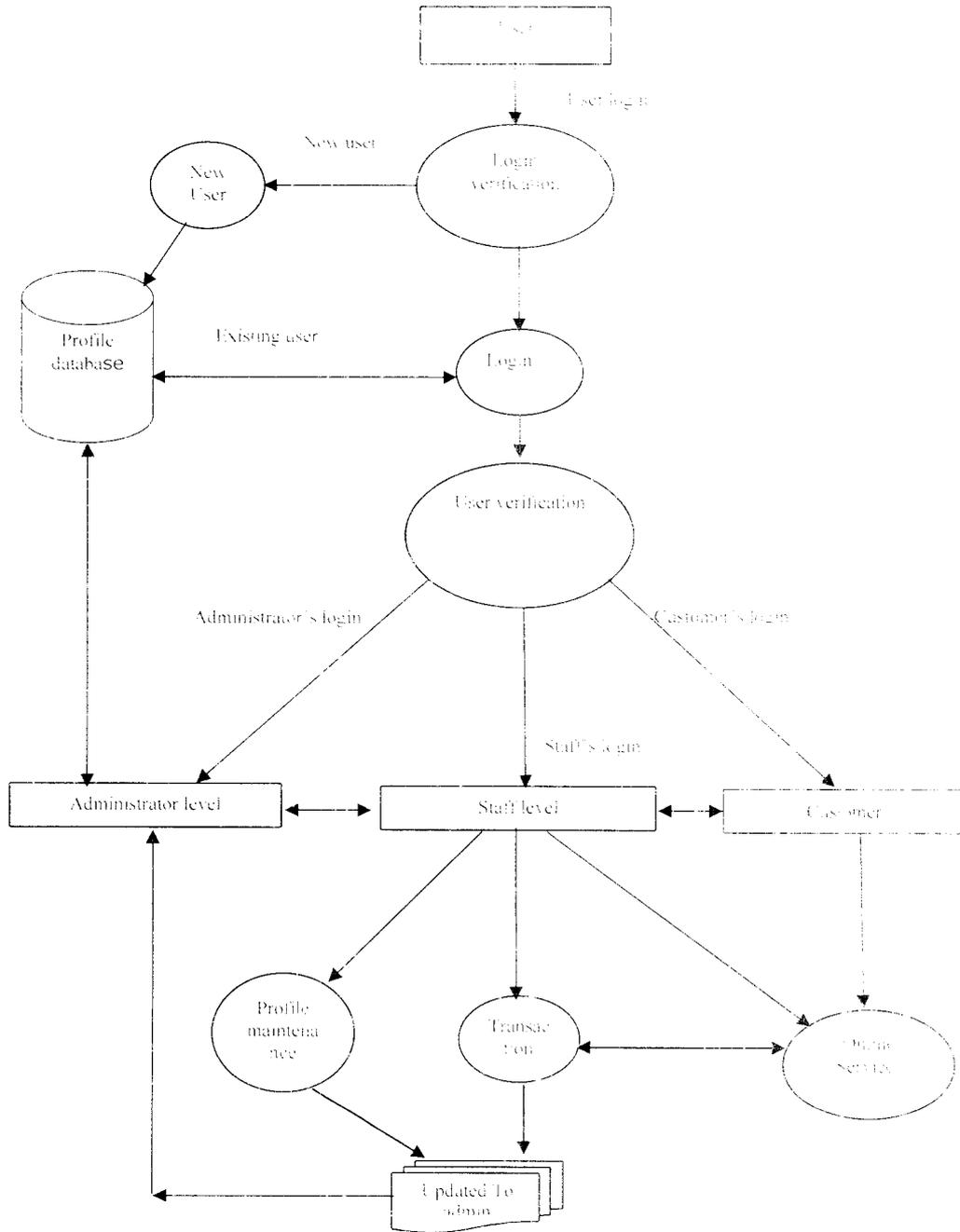
A DFD describes what Data flow (logical) rather than how they are processed so it does not depend on hardware, software, and Data structure or file organization.

A DFD typically shows the minimum contents of data stores. Each data store should contain all the data elements that flow in and out. The DFD is easy to understand after a brief orientation.
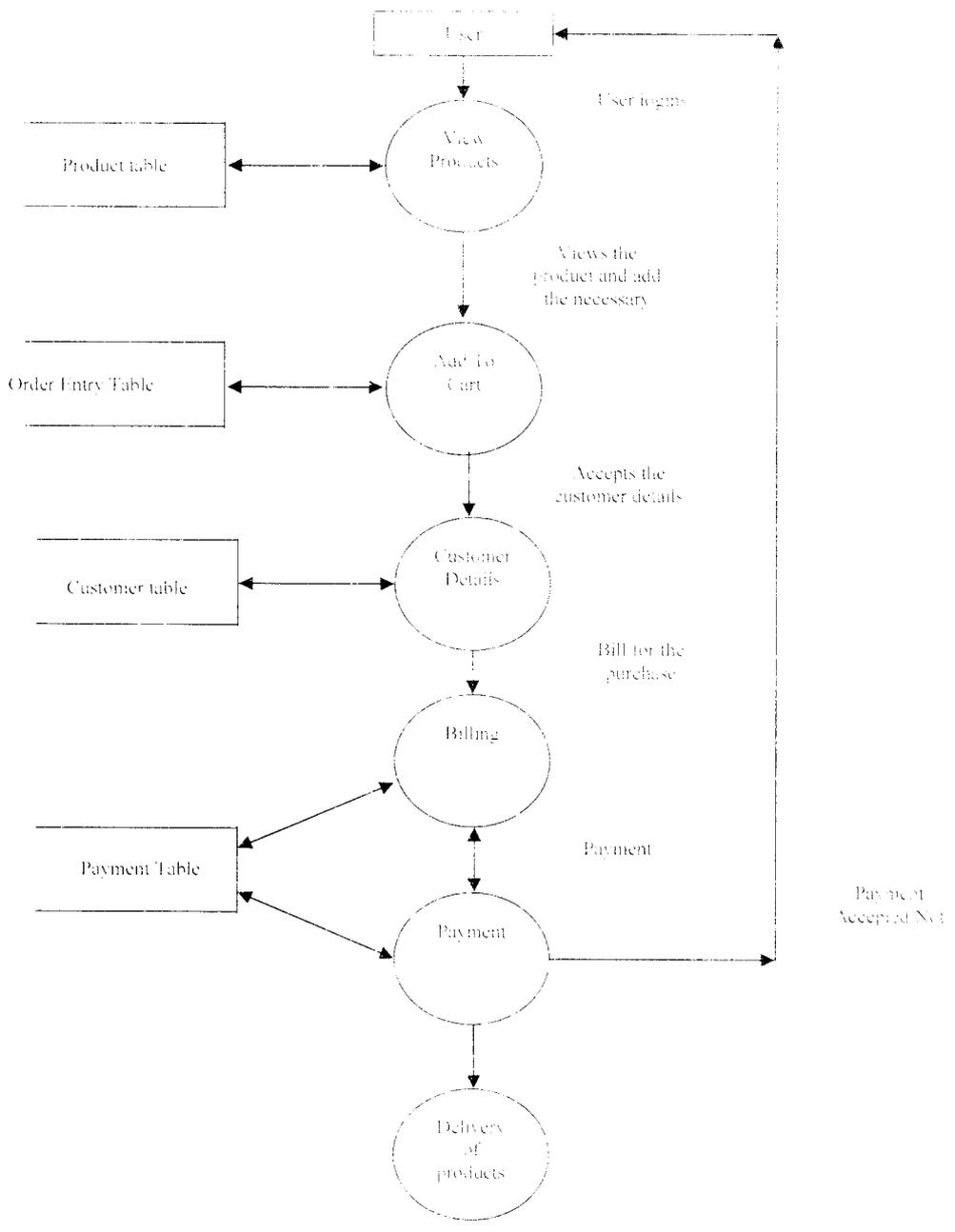
4.4.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM
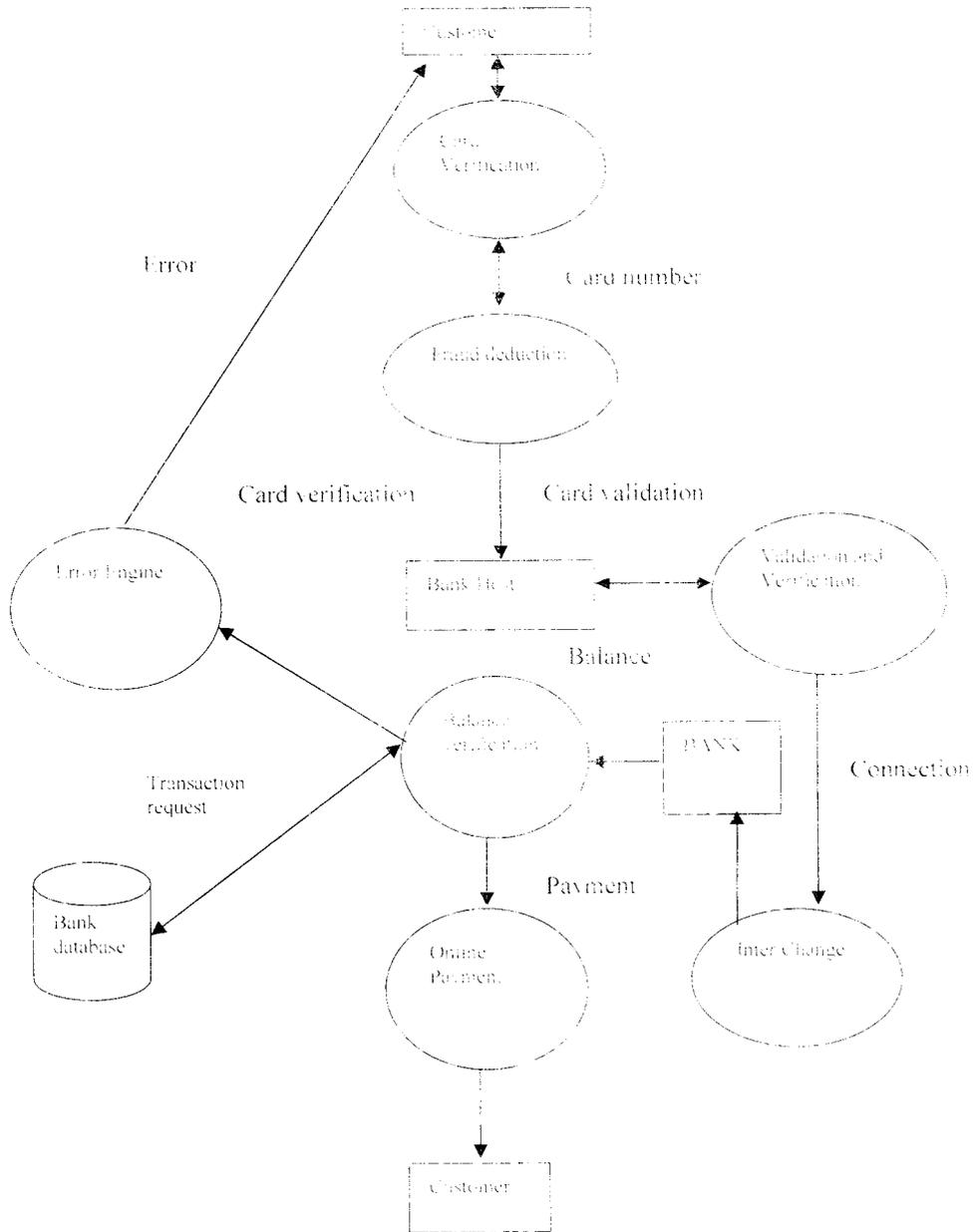
User

Login

WEB Browser

Profile System

Accesses the service
Through Browser

Online shopping

Database

CORPORATE PROFILE SYSTEM

Message monitoring system

Links to other services

PROFILE SYSTEM(LEVEL 1)

ONLINE SHOPPING(LEVEL1)

PAYMENT(LEVEL2)

Customer

Card
Verification

Error

Card number

Fraud deduction

Card verification

Card validation

Error Engine

Bank Host

Validation and
Verification

Balance

Balance
verification

BANK

Connection

Transaction
request

Payment

Bank
database

Online
Payment

Inter Change

Customer

MESSAGE MONITORING(LEVEL 1)

User Mails

MAILS FROM USER

Scanning

INTERNAL SCANNING

Filtering

FILTERING BOX

Mail Box

**MESSAGE MONITORING
(LEVEL2)**

EXTERNAL MAILS

Incoming Mails

User
Specificati
on

User specification

Filtering
Mails

Stored on individual

Personal

Official

Junk &
spam

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION

System Implementation is the part of the software engineering life cycle where, the design artifacts are converted to a working application. Coding is done in this stage using an apt framework and programming language, which would solve the specific problem the best way. Once the design is coded into a working application, it has to be verified, validated and tested in detail. The tested product if successful is deployed in the user environment. The project should be satisfying the default system requirements . The implementation of the project is done by the following steps

1) Install the Internet Information server From the Windows XP and then copy the project into the Intepub Directory.

2) Install the Dot net Frame work2.0 in the windows installed directory

3) Then restore the databases in the SQL server 2000 by creating a new database and the restoring the databases in the path by specifying the database path and the restoring it.

3) Then specify the path name of the server host by specifying HTTP://local host and then run from the browser

5.1   SYSTEM VERIFICATION

System Verification answers the question "Am I building the product right?" It includes the review of interim work steps and interim deliverables during a project to ensure they are acceptable. Verification also determines if the system is consistent, adheres to standards, uses reliable techniques and prudent practices, and performs the selected functions in the correct manner. In data access, it verifies whether the right data is being accessed in terms of the right place and in the right way.

For e.g., the drop downs gather data from the database so each dropdowns should be verified whether they are bound to the correct database field. It is done during development of the key artifacts. Verification is a demonstration of consistency, completeness, and correctness of the software at each stage and between each stage of the development life cycle. In Corporate Profile System, verification is done during the development itself. Each database bindings are verified after binding to test whether the control is bound to the right data field.

5.2 SYSTEM VALIDATION

Validation answers the question "Am I building the right product?" This checks whether the developer is moving towards the right product, whether the development is moving towards the actual intended product that was agreed upon in the beginning. Validation also determines if the system complies with the requirements and performs functions for which it is intended and meets the organization's goals and user needs. It is traditional and is performed at the end of the project. In data access, it checks whether we are accessing the right data, in terms of data required to satisfy the requirement.

Validation is performed after a work product is produced against established criteria ensuring that the product integrates correctly into the environment. It determines the correctness of the final software product by a development project with respect to the user needs and requirements.

Functional validation is done in the Corporate Profile System to check whether each of the functions are done correctly as expected in every page. Each control in a Screen is designed to do some function. These functions are checked against the requirements stated for them.

For e.g., clicking 'Save' button should take the corresponding action of saving the details into the database. Clicking the Edit icon should allow one to edit the contents that are being currently displayed. This level of validation can continue to all the controls in the system. This checking is usually done after the system is developed so that all activities that are affected can be checked.

Field level validation is done in Corporate Profile System to check whether each of the fields either accepts the data as expected and do the client side validation of data entered. For e.g. a field level validation on a text box would check against the type of data entered and follow rules such as length of entry etc. The data type validation checks are conducted after the form is submitted. It takes place in the Action Form class of the struts framework. If the validation check fails then the processing stops and the control returns back to the original form that was submitted.

The validation is done in a step by step process. First the screen is loaded with the controls. When the user moves between controls on the screen, the validation events for the control that lost the focus are fired and appropriate error messages (if any) are displayed. If the user generates a form save request, the entire form is evaluated for any validation controls that are not valid. If even one control is not valid, the form will not be submitted

5.3 TESTING

Testing is the process of examining the behavior of a product to see whether the product performs as expected. The testing can be used to show the presence of bugs, but never to show their absence. Since the development of software system involves a series of production activities where opportunities for injection of human fallibilities are enormous. So testing is a critical element in software development prior to publishing a site over the internet or intranet.

UNIT TESTING

Here all the fields are manually tested with all the possible test conditions such as fields checking with the manual test cases and giving appropriate error messages in the corresponding errors which occurred to it. Initially the flow of control and data through that page is checked. When considering a module as a unit, the flow of data and control through the whole

module is tested. The result is stored in the test plan in a page, each control is further tested in unit testing. The process is done in all the pages of the system. Once the errors are rectified, the testing procedure is repeated with same test cases to ensure this hasn't produced new errors. Hence this is a continuous process. Test cases were generated to test the control flow of each unit or module. Almost all cases needed for testing control flows have been generated.

The Test Case for the Login Screen is as follows

Sr.No	Test Case	Expected Result	Observed Result	Status
1	User id : Admin, Password: XYZ	Invalid Login	Invalid Login	Pass
2	User id : Admin, Password: admin	Login successful	Login Successful	Pass
3	User id : Xyz, Password: admin	Invalid Login	Invalid Login	Pass

INTEGRATION TESTING

Integration testing tests the process of integrating the various modules to form the completed system. Integration starts with a set of units each individually tested in isolation and ends when the entire application has been built. Integration testing verifies that the combined units function together correctly. It facilitates in finding problem that occur at interface or communication between the individual parts. CORPORATE PROFILE SYSTEM followed top-down integration testing. Modules were linked to the main menu in a sequence as required in the real time operating mode of the system. Menu items were created as and when required for the integration. For eg. The Adding a new staff is tested first, then 'Viewing the Staff details is tested based on the inputs in the Adding a new staff screen. The staff displayed in the viewing of staff details form should be correctly displayed and should be updated on the database. This indicates a proper flow in the Corporate Profile Module This is done for the same process as

of the customer module available in the corporate profile system. This indicates proper flow of information in the timetable module. The same procedure is followed in other modules in the same level at first. Then the upper level is taken into action. The flow of data through the whole module in the upper level is taken and executed. A change of data made in one screen should have reflected in all other screens. This process is continued from the page level to module level, finally to the system level. In the final stage, the whole system is taken together and tested for integration. A change in one place should be reflected through out the system. Regression testing is done after each change made into the software. This tests if the change has affected any part of CORPORATE PROFILE SYSTEM negatively after the change was made. The whole set of test cases need to be run again to do the regression testing.

5.3.3 SYSTEM TESTING

System testing is actually a serious of different tests, whose primary purpose is to fully exercise the computer-based system. This helps in verifying that all the system elements have been properly integrated and perform the allocated functions. It verifies the entire product after having integrated all software and hardware components, and validates it according to the original project requirement. The system testing takes into consideration the hardware, and the software. That is, CORPORATE PROFILE SYSTEM should be able to be run on the specified hardware for variety of cases. The CORPORATE PROFILE SYSTEM is tested against recovery from errors.

5.3.4 STRESS TESTING

Stress Testing executes a system in a manner that demands resources in abnormal quantity, frequency or volume. CORPORATE PROFILE SYSTEM was stress tested in the company by having user's simultaneous access to various modules in the system.
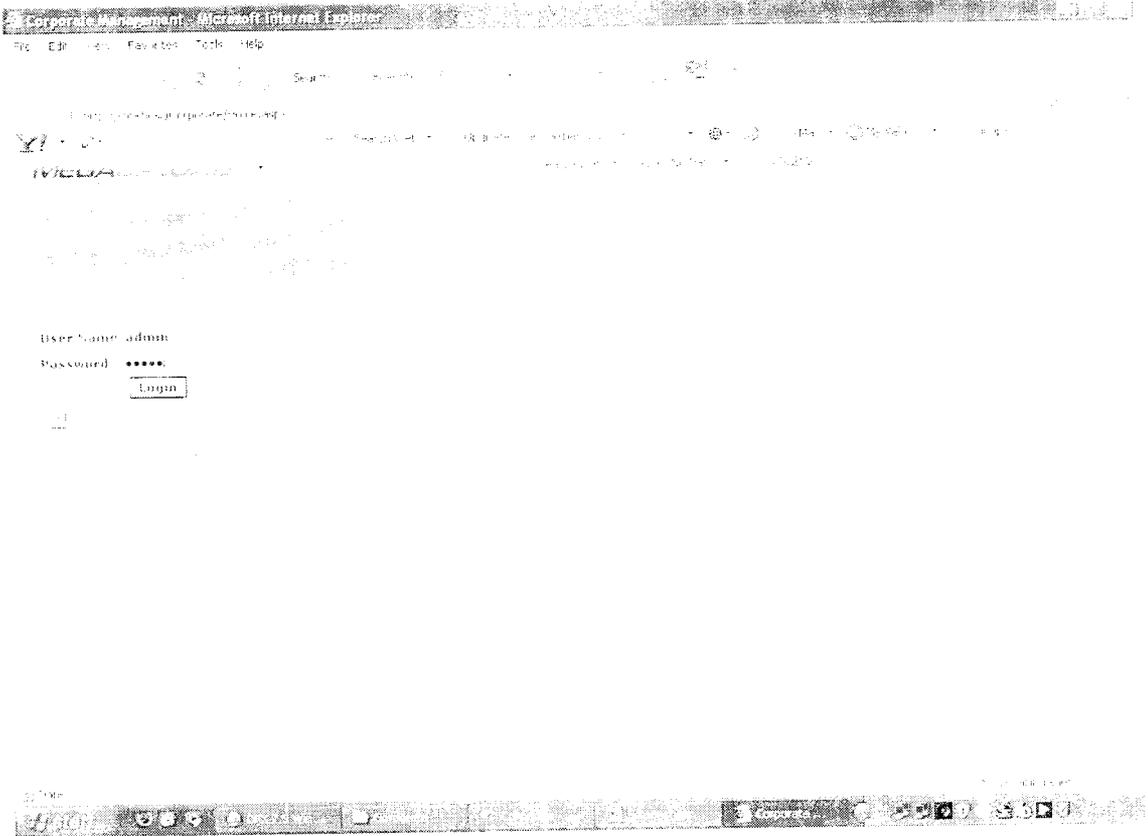
CHAPTER-6

CONCLUSION AND FURTHER ENHANCEMENT

This project "CORPORATE PROFILE SYSTEM" has been developed, tested and accepted. It is verified with valid data. The System can process any volume of data and is developed in such a way that if any modification and enhancements are needed in future, it can be done at case without disturbing the proper working of the system.

This web application has been developed very effectively and successfully, which over comes to the following difficulties. The project fulfils almost all the requirements of the process. All the implication concerned with this project is successfully solved. There is plenty of scope for future development in this project. The proposed system would be extensively utilized by the concern and can achieve the precise results very effectively.

LOGIN FORM

User Name admin
Password •••••
Login

STAFF LIST

File   Edit   View   Favorites   Tools   Help

Home | Staff List | Customers List | Booking Appoint | ...

Staff List

Search

Add staff   Working place -- All

VS-050009	Ramesh Kumar	08,Gemini Road		
VS-050001	Nandha Kumar M.K	56, Nethaji Road	Chennai	
VS-050004	Rajesh Kumar	45, old Rd	Chennai	
	Santoshi Ko		Bangalore	
VS-050001	Christy Lavs	52, Lady rd	Bangalore	
	Kumar Ramesh		Bangalore	
	Kathir Ks	iuc	Bangalore	
VS-060011	vinsai kumar	27,rose grage		

Delete

ADD A NEW CUSTOMER

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Home | Staff List | Customers List | Change Password | About Us | ...

Add New Customer

First Name	Sankar
Last Name	Narayan
Address	Cbe
City	Cbe
State	Tn
Pincode	611001
Phone No	123456
Mobile No	9841057
Email Id	santa@yahoo.com
Qualification	MCA
Remarks	Nil
Branch City	Chennai
Category	

Submit   Cancel

Done

ONLINE SHOPPING LOGIN
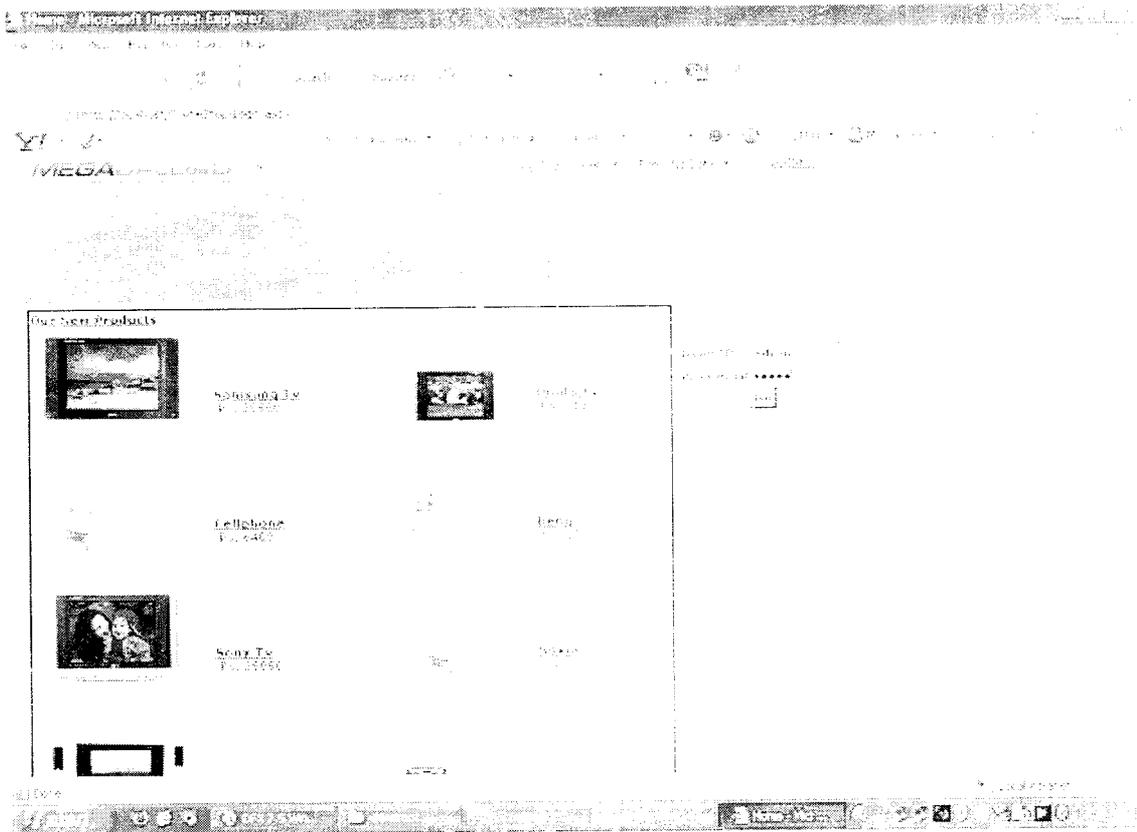
VIEWEING THE PRODUCT LIST

Tv
Cell Phones
Washing Machine
Audio & Video
Fridge
Air Collers

New Product
Product List

Logout

Our New Products

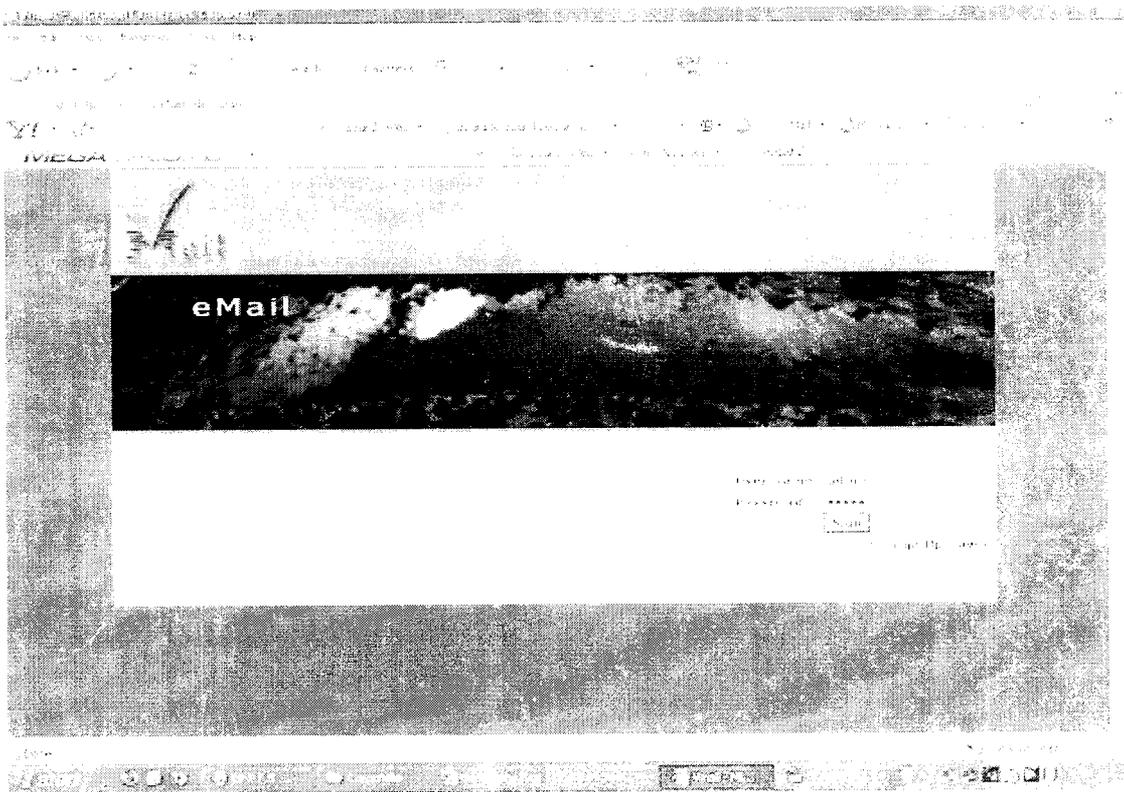|			
Samsung Tv	Add to Cart	Samsung	Add to Cart
Cellphone	Add to Cart	Lg Fridge	Add to Cart
Sony Tv	Add to Cart	Samsung Fridge	Add to Cart
Bpl Tv	Add to Cart	Bpl Fridge	Add to Cart

Done

PRODUCT LIST OF A CUSTOMER
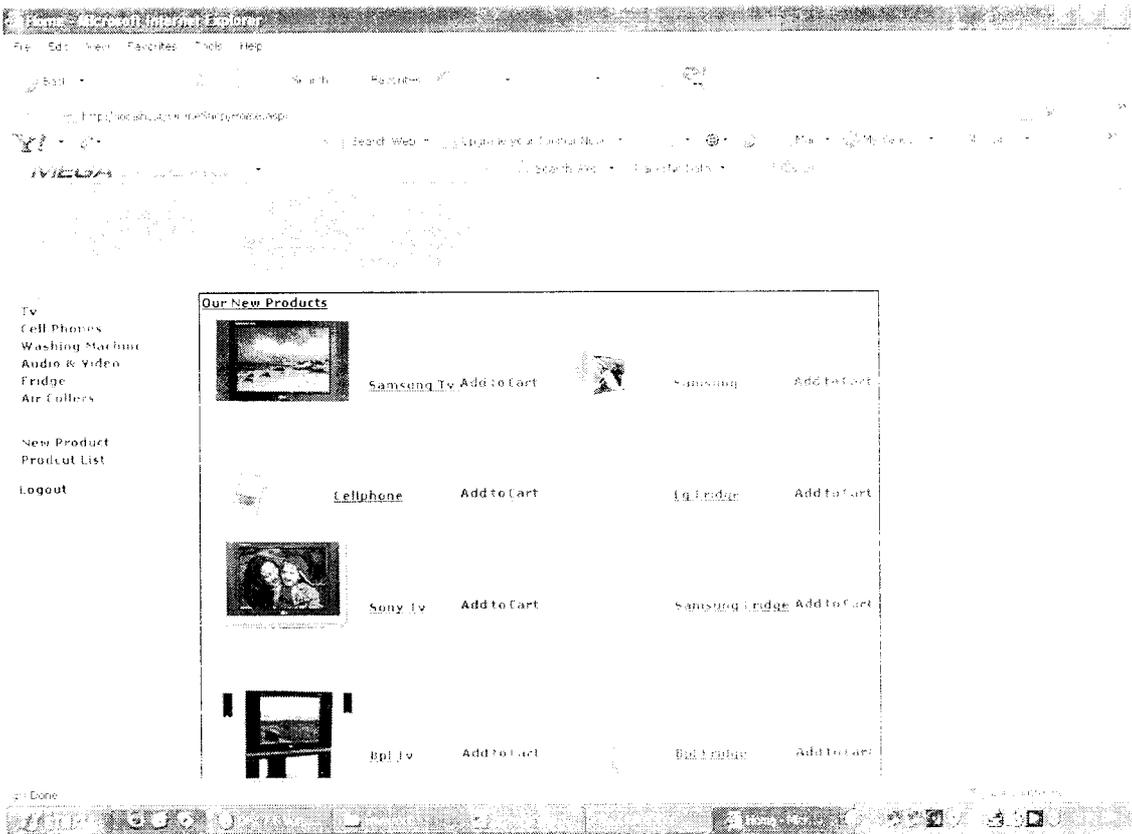
ACCOUNT DETAILS

MAIL LOGIN PAGE

REFERENCES

1. Andy Wigley, Stephen Wheelwright (2003) ' Microsoft .Net Compact Framework ' , Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

2. Cars ten Thomsen (2001) 'Database Programming with Visual Basic .Net '. Après, New York.

3. Damien Watkins ,Mark Hammond ,Brad Abrams (2003) ' Programming in the .Net Environment ' Pearson Education Singapore

4. Deitel H.M, Deitel P.J, Nieto T R (2004) ' Visual Basic .Net How To Program' Second Edition, Pearson Education. Singapore.