

Conference management

[Business](#), [Management](#)



Abstract This project aims to create a common platform for organizing activities of conference. The conference management system will manage the abstracts and research papers submitted by scholars, reviewing them, and accepting or rejecting them. This will greatly reduce the costs and efforts of the conference managers and authors where they can directly interact through internet. Currently there is a need for such a conference management system, where research conferences relating to different fields can be managed by single application. This application can host any number of conferences and large number of paper can be submitted.

The environment created would enhance the usability of conference's thereby facilitating the researcher's to submit their papers easily and making organizers to manage the research's by forwarding it to the jury and taking their reviews. This would reduce a lot of effort. It would also eliminate the need to have expertise on employing people for managing all such activities. It would smooth the progress of conference management and all the activities will take place in well-defined manner.

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Conclusion 37 Bibliography38 Chapter-1 Introduction This conference management tool aims at improving the conference management practices and reduces the burden on the part of organizers, and provides the technical solution for the research paper submission and reviews. 1. 1 Overview and Issues Involved There are large numbers of conferences being taking place at different locations all over the world, we have seen researchers and eminent educationist submit their research papers at these conferences, they generally have to send the research paper through post and it takes a lot of time.

This project is focused towards developing a management system that will cater to the needs of the conference organizers. 1. 2 Problem Definition In the present scenario, the conference organizers face a lot of problems in coordinating various activities that are associated with conference. This increases a lot of effort and needs a lot of expertise and large numbers of people are required to manage all the process. This definitely is not an easy task. There is a lot of trouble involved in submitting a research paper to a conference and then sending it to a jury, for review and their comments.

To speed up this process of conference management was our main focus in this project. 1. 3Problem SolutionThis project will be a fine demonstration of efficient use of technology and engineering in the web- application development field. This will cut down the organizing and maintenance cost of conference's and will also reduce the efforts of author to send their research papers through post. This is done through creation of a conference <https://assignbuster.com/conference-management/>

management application that would assist the organizers to run their conference effectively.

Our software product 'conference management system' is designed and developed to provide the rigid solution for the handling of conferences. We have designed an interface that will provide the platform for the researchers and educationist to submit their research papers online and it will be forwarded to jury for their review and comments. The system will help the user's to create new conference by providing the information of the conference and the request will be forwarded to the administrator for validation.

The administrator can accept or reject the conference request and he will have to authority to delete the author if he is found doing illegal activity on the system. The chair of the conference will add the program committee members to review the papers submitted in that conference. The chair can check the details of the paper submitted in the conference installed by him. The program committee member will be reviewing the conference for which he is selected by the chair to review the conference. The program committee can download the research paper for reading it so it can be reviewed in a better manner. . 1 Methodology To operate this software in a best possible way, the user should have some knowledge of accessing internet and navigating the internet through any browser. He should be aware of how conferences are hosted and the working of organization that host's the conference i. e. from submitting of paper, forwarding it to the jury, and then finalizing selected research papers. 1 System Interfaces As our system is

completely an independent system in itself thus it does not require any external API or any interface for interaction with any other system.

It only interacts with the administrator and author's, but not with any other software component. 2 Interfaces Our system will interact with the user only through the well defined graphical user interface. Client server architecture will be required for supporting the application. Client Server Architecture A server is anything that has some resource that can be shared. There are Computer servers, which provide computing power; print servers, which manage a collection of printers; disk servers, which provide networked disk space; and web servers, which store web pages.

A client is simply any other entity that wants to gain access to a particular server. The interaction between client and server is just like the interaction between a lamp and an electrical socket. The power grid of the house is the server, and the lamp is a power client. The server is a permanently available resource, while the client is free to "unplug" after it has been served. [pic]
Fig 2. 1 Client-Server Architecture 2. 2 Technologies and Tools NetBeans
NetBeans refer to both a platform framework for java desktop applications, and an integrated development environment(IDE).

The NetBeans IDE is written in Java and can run anywhere a compatible JVM is installed, including Windows, Mac OS, Linux, etc. The NetBeans platform allows application to be developed from a set of modular software components called modules. The NetBeans Platform is a reusable framework for simplifying the development of Java Swing desktop applications. Among the features of the platform are:

- User interface management (e. g. menus, toolbars)
- User settings management
- Storage management (saving and

loading any kind of data) • Window management Wizard framework (supports step-by-step dialogs) • NetBeans Visual Library • Integrated development Tools Adobe Dreamweaver Adobe Dreamweaver is the industry-leading web authoring and editing software that provides both visual and code-level capabilities for creating standards-based websites and designs for the desktop, smart phones, tablets, and other devices. It is a site building and publishing tool appropriate for intermediate to advanced users that allows you to create graphical interface and built-in advanced design and coding features.

It enables use of basic JavaScript without any coding knowledge. Integrating features of Adobe Dreamweaver are amazing; it integrates with Adobe's Spry Ajax framework and that makes an easy access to dynamically-generated content and interfaces. Adobe Dreamweaver is also integrated with Adobe Flash Professional, Fireworks, Photoshop Extended; this lessens the amount of stages for making projects. Adobe Dreamweaver supports leading web development technologies such as HTML, XHTML, CSS, XML, JavaScript, Ajax, PHP, Adobe ColdFusion software, which make designing and development really magical.

Powerful CSS tools do not need separate utilities, and reduce the need to manually edit CSS code in designing and developing websites. Adobe Dreamweaver is the best application for extension developers and web designers who design and put up websites. MySQL Mysql is a relational database management system (RDBMS) that runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases. The SQL phrase stands for

Structured Query Language. Free-software-open source projects that require a full-featured database management system often use MySQL.

For commercial use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality. MySQL is a popular choice of database for use in web applications, and is a central component of the widely used LAMP web application software stack—LAMP is an acronym for “Linux, Apache, MySQL and Perl/PHP/Python”. MySQL is used in some of the most frequently visited web sites on the Internet, including Flickr. com, Nokia. com, YouTube and as previously mentioned, Wikipedia, Google and Facebook. Glass Fish Server: Glassfish is an open source application server project led by Sun Microsystems for the Java EE platform.

The proprietary version is called Sun GlassFish Enterprise Server. Glassfish is free software. The latest version of GlassFish released is v3. 1. Other Java EE application servers: • JBoss AS • WebSphere AS • WebLogic Server • Apache Geronimo MODULE-2 • JDBC/ODBC: ODBC (Open Database Connectivity) is a standard software interface for accessing database management systems (DBMS). The designers of ODBC aimed to make it independent of programming languages, database systems, and operating systems. Thus, any application can use ODBC to query data from a database, regardless of the platform it is on or DBMS it uses.

ODBC accomplishes platform and language independence by using an ODBC driver as a translation layer between the application and the DBMS. The application thus only needs to know ODBC syntax, and the driver can then pass the query to the DBMS in its native format, returning the data in a format the application can understand. Java DataBase Connectivity, <https://assignbuster.com/conference-management/>

commonly referred to as JDBC, is an API for the Java programming language that defines how a client may access a database. It provides methods for querying and updating data in a database. JDBC is oriented towards relational databases.

A JDBC-to-ODBC bridge enables connections to any ODBC-accessible data source in the JVM host environment. JDBC allows multiple implementations to exist and be used by the same application. The API provides a mechanism for dynamically loading the correct Java packages and registering them with the JDBC Driver Manager. The Driver Manager is used as a connection factory for creating JDBC connections. JDBC connections support creating and executing statements. These may be update statements such as SQL's CREATE, INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE, or they may be query statements such as SELECT. • MySql • Tomcat Server.

Rational Rose Model Rational rose is an object oriented Unified Modeling Language (UML) software design tool intended for visual modeling and component construction of enterprise level software applications. Rose facilitates object-oriented analysis design, better known for OOAD. In fact, Rose is an acronym for Rational Object Oriented Software Engineering. The great things about Rose is that it allows analysts, engineers, writers and project managers to create, view, manipulate modeling elements in a Unified Modeling Language (UML) across the entire enterprise, using one tool and one language.

The tool's true value is that it exposes software development problems early on in the development life cycle, helping you manage everything from straight forward projects to more complex software solutions. Basically, Rose

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supports use-case driven object modeling. Chapter-3 Requirement Gathering

3. 1 Software Requirements Functional Requirements | SRS 001 | Add new author | This system shall be able to add new users with valid email-id. | | SRS 002 | Install Conference | Conference management system shall provide users to add new conferences. | SRS 003 | Submit a paper | Authors can submit their papers in already existing validated conferences. | | SRS 004 | Conference validation by administrator | All the conferences are validated by administrators so as to avoid any unauthorized | | | researches. | | SRS 005 | Program committee selection by Chair | Eminent program committee is selected by chair so as to provide best expertise and | | | | best research papers are selected. | SRS 006 | Paper selection by Program committee | The program committee can select the papers which he wants to review. | | SRS 007 | Upload review | The program committee member can upload his review for selected papers. | | SRS 008 | Mail to Authors and PC member | The chair can send mail from time to time to program committee member and author. | | SRS 009 | Paper download | The program committee can download the paper for further reading. | SRS 009 | Review form download | The program committee can download the review form for making reviews. | | SRS 011 | User feedback | User's valuable feedback provides us a constant motivation of improvement. | Table 3. 1 Showing Functional Requirements Non-functional Requirements | SRS012 | Access Permission | The conference management system shall have several types of access permissions. For instance, | | | | the administrator is shall be able to validate conference requests and delete the author.

At the same time, authors shall have restricted access to already submitted research papers.

SRS013 | Maintainability | The system shall provide the capability to backup the database and it is very easy to maintain and work on.

SRS014 | Reliability | The system shall be available all the time, only an internet connectivity is required.

SRS015 | Flexibility | The conference management system shall be flexible and adaptable due to future plans of expanding the system.

Table 3. 2 Showing Non-Functional Requirements

Development End	Client End
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Operating System (Windows, Mac OS, Linux)Java Development Kit (JDK) 5 or aboveHTML editor (Macromedia Dreamweaver 8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Internet connection.A java enabled browser.
3. 2 Hardware Requirements	Development End
<ul style="list-style-type: none">500Mhz Intel Pentium-III or higher processorAn Internet connection512 MB RAM600 MB of free hard-drive space, for each platform downloaded into the SDK, an additional 100MB is needed.	Client End
<ul style="list-style-type: none">500 MHz Pentium III processor above.2 GB hard disk and 256 MB of RAM.An internet enabled device.Web Browser installed	operating system.

3. 3 Use Case Model In this project, the analysis and design is used as a technique to conduct a research into conference management system. Design is completely based on definition of problem and the knowledge based construct. The use-case diagram which clearly depicts how this system behaves is constructed. End users can easily circumspect the operations carried out.

Also the relationship between various elements is visible and the constraints are easily identified.

[pic] Fig 1. 1 Use case for Author. [pic] Fig 1. 2 Use case diagram for Program committee member. [pic] Fig 1. 3 Use case diagram for Editor [pic] Fig 1. 4 Use case diagram for Administrator Use Case Description

3.3.1 UC01: Login 3.3.1.1 Description: The user logs in the web site. 3.3.1.2 Flow of events: User opens the login page; enter his id and password, and clicks on login button. 3.3.1.2.1 Alternative Flows: N. A. 3.3.1.3 Special requirements: N. A. 3.3.1. Preconditions: The user must have registered him before with the web site and should hold a valid account. 3.3.1.5 Post conditions: The user gets access to the site. 3.3.1.6 Extension point: N. A. 3.3.2 UC02: Sign Up 3.3.2.1 Description: The user registers him by entering his details. An account is made where his profile information is maintained. 3.3.2.2 Flow of events Entering all the fields and then clicking on submit button. 3.3.2.2.1 Alternative Flows: N. A. 3.3.2.3 Special requirements: N. A. 3.3.2.4 Preconditions: The user should have a valid email account.

The mandatory fields should not be left empty. 3.3.2.5 Post conditions: The user has a valid account on the website. 3.3.2.6 Extension point: N. A. 3.3.3 UC03: Install a Conference 3.3.3.1 Description: The author can create a new conference. 3.3.3.2 Flow of events: Users logs in, and then go to chooses create conference option and enters the conference details and submits his request. 3.3.3.2.1 Alternative Flows: N. A. 3.3.3.3 Special requirements: N. A. 3.3.3.4 Preconditions: The user must have a valid account on the web site. 3.3.3. Post conditions: The request for a new conference is submitted. 3.3.3.6 Extension point: N. A. 3.3.4 UC04: Submit Paper 3.3.4.1 Description: The author can submit his research paper on the existing conferences. 3.3.4.2 Flow of events: Author logs in, and then goes to chooses submit conference option and enters the research paper details and submits his paper. 3.3.4.2.1 Alternative Flows: N. A. 3.3.

4. 3 Special requirements: The author must have a valid research paper. 3.

3. 4. 4 Preconditions: The author must have a valid account on the web site. .

3. 4. 5 Post conditions: The author's research paper is submitted and will be forwarded to jury for review. 3. 3. 4. 6 Extension point: N. A. 3. 3. 5 UC05: Edit Profile 3. 3. 5. 1 Description: The user can access his own profile information. He can either view or edit the profile. 3. 3. 5. 2 Flow of events: Users logs in, and then goes to My-Account section to view and edit his profile information. 3. 3. 5. 2. 1 Alternative Flows: N. A. 3. 3. 5. 3 Special requirements: 3. 3. 5. 4 Preconditions: The user must have a valid account on the website. 3. 3. . 5 Post conditions: The profile information is updated. 3. 3. 5. 6 Extension point: N. A. 3. 3. 6 UC06: Validate Conference 3. 3. 6. 1 Description: The administrator can validate the conference requests. 3. 3. 6. 2 Flow of events The administrator logs in and then goes to selects the validate conference option, then selects the conference requests which is to be validated. 3. 3. 6. 2. 1 Alternative Flows: N. A. 3. 3. 6. 3 Special requirements: N. A. 3. 3. 6. 4 Preconditions: The administrator must hold a valid account and must be properly logged in. . 3. 6. 5 Post condition: The selected conferences are validated. 3. 3. 6. 6 Extension point: N. A. 3. 3. 7 UC07: Add PC member 3. 3. 7. 1 Description: The chair has the right to invite the PC member to review the paper for a particular conference. 3. 3. 7. 2 Flow of events The author has to change his role from author to chair, then select the conference for which he wants to invite the PC member. 3. 3. 7. 2. 1 Alternative Flows: N. A. 3. 3. 7. 3 Special requirements: The author has to change his role from author to chair to be able to add 3. 3. . 4 Preconditions: The author is properly logged in and changes his role from author to editor.

3. 3. 7. 5 Post condition: The PC member is invited to review the paper for a particular conference. 3. 3. 7. 6 Extension point: N. A. 3. 3. 8 UC08: Review the paper 3. 3. 8. 1 Description: The PC member can review the paper for which chair has invited him. 3. 3. 8. 2 Flow of events The author will have to first change his role to PC member, then select the conference which he wants to review and then select the research paper for which he wants to write review.

The PC member posts his review for that paper. 3. 3. 8. 2. 1 Alternative Flows: N. A. 3. 3. 8. 3 Special requirements: The author must be added by chair as a PC member for that conference. 3. 3. 8. 4 Preconditions: The PC member should be added by program chair to review that conference, and he should have changed his role from author to PC member. 3. 3. 8. 5 Post condition: The author posts the review of the paper. 3. 3. 8. 6 Extension point: N. A. 3. 3. 9 UC09: Download Paper 3. 3. 9. 1 Description: The PC member can download the research paper. 3. 3. 9. Flow of events The author changes his role from author to PC member, selects the conference and particular research paper, then downloads the paper. 3. 3. 9. 2. 1 Alternative Flows: N. A. 3. 3. 9. 3 Special requirements: The author must be added by chair as a PC member for that conference. 3. 3. 9. 4 Preconditions: The PC member should be added by program chair to review that conference, and he should have changed his role from author to PC member. 3. 3. 9. 5 Post condition: The PC member downloads the paper. 3. 3. 9. 6 Extension point: N. A. 3. 3. 10 UC010: View Paper Details 3. 3. 10. Description: The PC member can check the details of the research paper. 3. 3. 10. 2 Flow of events The author changes his role from author to PC member, selects the

conference and particular research paper, then views the detail of paper. 3.

3. 10. 2. 1 Alternative Flows: N. A. 3. 3. 10. 3 Special requirements: The author must be added by chair as a PC member for that conference. 3. 3. 10. 4 Preconditions: The PC member should be added by program chair to review that conference, and he should have changed his role from author to PC member. 3. 3. 10. 5 Post condition: The PC member check the details of paper. 3. 3. 0. 6 Extension point: N. A. 3. 3. 8 UC11: Delete Author 3. 3. 11. 1 Description: The administrator can delete any author if he does any illegal activity. 3. 3. 11. 2 Flow of events The administrator logs in and selects the author to be deleted. 3. 3. 11. 2. 1 Alternative Flows: N. A. 3. 3. 11. 3 Special requirements: N. A. 3. 3. 11. 4 Preconditions: The administrator must hold a valid account and must be properly logged in. 3. 3. 11. 5 Post condition: The author is deleted from the system. 3. 3. 11. 6 Extension point: N. A. 3. 3. 12 UC12: Logout 3. 3. 12. 1 Description: The administrator can delete the author. . 3. 12. 2 Flow of events The administrator logs in and selects the logout option and administrator is logged out. 3. 3. 12. 2. 1 Alternative Flows: N. A. 3. 3. 12. 3 Special requirements: N. A. 3. 3. 12. 4 Preconditions: The administrator must hold a valid account and must be properly logged in. 3. 3. 12. 5 Post condition: The author is logged out from administrator page. 3. 3. 12. 6 Extension point: N. A. Chapter-4 Analysis 4. 1 Sequence Diagram A sequence diagram is an interaction diagram in UML that emphasizes the time ordering of the messages. It shows how processes operate one with another and in what order.

It shows parallel vertical lines as different processes or objects that live simultaneously, and horizontal arrows as the messages exchanged between

them, in the order in which they occur. The boxes across the top of the diagram represent the use cases, objects, classes, or actors. The dashed lines hanging from the boxes are called object lifelines, representing the life span of the object during the scenario being modeled. The long, thin boxes on the lifelines are activation boxes, also called method-invocation boxes, which indicate processing is being performed by the target object/class to fulfill a message.

Messages are indicated on UML sequence diagrams as labeled arrows, when the source and target of a message is an object or class the label is the signature of the method invoked in response to the message. Return values are optionally indicated using a dashed arrow with a label indicating the return value. [pic] Fig 4. 1 Sequence Diagram for Login [pic] Fig 4. 2 Sequence Diagram for Sign Up [pic] Fig 4. 3 Sequence Diagram for My-Account Section [pic] Fig 4. 4 Sequence Diagram for Paper Submission [pic] Fig 4. 5 Sequence Diagram for Conference validation [pic] Fig 4. 6 Sequence Diagram to add PC member. [pic] Fig 4. Sequence Diagram to write review for a paper. [pic] Fig 4. 8 Sequence Diagram to check submission details of a conference. 4. 2 Activity Diagram An Activity Diagram is essentially a flow chart showing flow of control from activity to activity. They are used to model the dynamic aspects of a system. They can also be used to model the flow of an object as it moves from state to state at different points in the flow of control. Activity diagrams commonly contain fork start & end symbol. [pic] Fig 4. 7 Activity diagram for Author [pic] Fig. 4. 8 Activity diagram for administrator Chapter-5 Design 5. 1 Technology Selection

We are a part of a rapidly changing software industry. New and better software's are created every day. The main purpose of the software is to provide comfort to its users and also to the other developers. Java Java Platform, Standard Edition or Java SE is a widely used platform for programming in the Java language. It is the Java Platform used to deploy portable applications for general use. In practical terms, Java SE consists of a virtual machine, which must be used to run Java programs, together with a set of libraries needed to allow the use of file systems, networks, graphical interfaces, and so on, from within those programs.

Java Development Kit jdk 1_5_0 it has been by far the most widely used Java SDK Sun contributed the source code to the OpenJDK. The Java Development Kit (JDK) is a Sun Microsystems product aimed at Java developers. Since the introduction of Java, it has been by far the most widely used Java Software Development Kit. A Java Development Kit (JDK) is a program development environment for writing Java applets and applications.

It consists of a runtime environment that "sits on top" of the operating system layer as well as the tools and programming that developers need to compile, debug, and run applets and applications written in the Java language. A JVM can also execute byte code compiled from programming languages other than Java. Java was conceived with the concept of WORA: "write once, run anywhere". This is done using the Java Virtual Machine. The JVM is the environment in which Java programs execute. It is software that is implemented on non-virtual hardware and on standard operating systems.

JVM is a crucial component of the Java platform, and because JVMs are available for many hardware and software platforms, Java can be both

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middleware and a platform in its own right, hence the trademark write once, run anywhere. The use of the same byte code for all platforms allows Java to be described as " compile once, run anywhere", as opposed to " write once, compile anywhere", which describes cross-platform compiled languages. A JVM also enables such features as automated exception handling, which provides " root-cause" debugging information for every software error (exception), independent of the source code.

A JVM is distributed along with a set of standard class libraries that implement the Java application programming interface (API). Appropriate APIs bundled together form the Java Runtime Environment (JRE). Java's execution environment is termed the Java Runtime Environment, or JRE. Programs intended to run on a JVM must be compiled into a standardized portable binary format, which typically comes in the form of . class files. A program may consist of many classes in different files. For easier distribution of large programs, multiple class files may be packaged together in a . jar file. JSP and Servlets

A servlet is a Java programming language class used to extend the capabilities of servers that host applications accessed via a request-response programming model. Although servlets can respond to any type of request, they are commonly used to extend the applications hosted by Web servers. To deploy and run, the Apache Tomcat Server may be used. It is an open source servlet container developed by the Apache Software Foundation (ASF). Tomcat implements the Java Servlet and the Java Server Pages (JSP) specifications from Sun Microsystems, and provides a " pure Java" HTTP web server environment for Java code to run.

Java Server Pages (JSP) is a Java technology that helps software developers serve dynamically generated web pages based on HTML, XML, or other document types. JSP may be viewed as a high-level abstraction of Java servlets. JSP pages are loaded in the server and are operated from a structured special installed Java server packet called a Java EE Web Application, often packaged as a .war or .ear file archive. JSP allows Java code and certain pre-defined actions to be interleaved with static web markup content, with the resulting page being compiled and executed on the server to deliver an HTML or XML document.

The compiled pages and any dependent Java libraries use Java byte code rather than a native software format, and must therefore be executed within a Java virtual machine (JVM) that integrates with the host operating system to provide an abstract platform-neutral environment.

MySQL as a backend

Features of MySQL

1. Speed: Of course, the speed at which a server side program runs depends primarily on the server hardware. Given that the server hardware is optimal, MySQL runs very fast. It supports clustered servers for demanding applications.
2. Ease of use: MySQL is a high-performance, relatively simple database system.

From the beginning, MySQL has typically been configured, monitored, and managed from the command line. However, several MySQL graphical interfaces are available as described below:

- MySQL Administrator: This tool makes it possible for administrators to set up, evaluate, and tune their MySQL database server. This is intended as a replacement for mysqladmin.
- MySQL Query Browser: Provides database developers and operators with a graphical database operation interface. It is especially useful for seeing

multiple query plans and result sets in a single user interface. Configuration Wizard: Administrators can choose from a predefined list of optimal settings, or create their own. • MySQL System Tray: Provides Windows-based administrators a single view of their MySQL instance, including the ability to start and stop their database servers. 3. Cost: MySQL is available free of cost. MySQL is a "Open Source" database. MySQL is part of LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP / Perl / Python) environment, a fast growing open source enterprise software stack. More and more companies are using LAMP as an alternative to expensive proprietary software stacks because of its lower cost, reliability, and documentation. 4. Query Language Support: MySQL understands standards based SQL (Structured Query Language). 5. Capability: Many clients can connect to the server at the same time. Clients can use multiple database simultaneously. You can access MySQL using several interfaces such as command-line clients, Web browsers. 6. Connectivity and security: MySQL is fully networked, and database can be accessed from anywhere on the Internet, so you can share your data with anyone, anywhere.

The connectivity could be achieved with Windows programs by using ODBC drivers. By using the ODBC connector to MySQL, any ODBC-aware client application (for example, Microsoft Office, report writers, Visual Basic) can connect to MySQL. 7. Portability: MySQL runs on many varieties of UNIX, as well as on other non-UNIX systems, such as Windows and OS/2. MySQL runs on hardware from home PCs to high-end server. MySQL can be installed on Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, Red Hat Fedora Linux, Debian Linux, and others. We have maintained our database in MySQL that involves

maintenance of information. 5. Database Design It is defined as " centralized repository of information about data such as meaning, relationships to other data, origin, usage, and format". Our data dictionary is designed in order to fulfill:

- A document describing a database or collection of databases
- An integral component of a DBMS that is required to determine its structure
- A piece of middleware that extends or supplants the native data dictionary of a DBMS.

The most challenging phase of the system life cycle is system design. The term design describes a final system and the process by which it is developed.

It refers to the technical specifications that will be applied in implementing the candidate system. It also includes the construction of programs and program testing. System design is a solution, a " how to" approach the creation of a new system. This important phase is composed of several steps. It provides understanding and procedural details necessary for implementing the system recommended in the feasibility study. Emphasis is on translating the performance requirements into design specifications. The first step is to determine how the output is to be produced and in what format.

Samples of the output and input are also presented. Second, input data and master files (database) have to be designed to meet the requirements of the proposed output. The operational (processing) phases are handled through program construction and testing, including a list of programs needed to meet the systems objectives and to complete documentation. Finally, details related to justification of the system and an estimate of the impact of the

candidate system on the user and the organization are documented and evaluated by management as a step toward implementation.

The design approach that was suited for the project turned out to be object-oriented design. It creates a representation of the real world problem domain & maps it into a solution domain that is software. Unlike other methods, object-oriented design results in a design that interconnects data objects(data items) & processing operations in a way that modularizes information & processing , rather than processing alone. E-R diagrams represent the schemas or the overall organization of the system. In order to begin constructing the basic model, the modeler must analyze the information gathered during the requirement analysis for the purpose of: classifying data objects as either entities or attributes, ? identifying and defining relationships between entities, ? naming and defining identified entities, attributes, and relationships, ? documenting this information in the data document. ? Finally draw its ER diagram. To accomplish these goals the modeler must analyze narratives from users, notes from meeting, policy and procedure documents, and, if lucky, design documents from the current information system. [pic] Fig 5. 1 Enhanced Entity-Relationship diagram.

Chapter 6 Testing 6. Test Case and Design Software testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and the ultimate review of specification, design and code generation . Testing of the software leads to uncovering of errors in the software and reveal that whether software is functional and performance requirement are met. Testing also provides a good indication of software reliability as software quality as a whole. The result of different phases are evaluated and then compared with the

expected results. If the errors are uncovered they are debugged and corrected.

A strategy approach to software testing has the generic characteristics:

- Testing begins at the module level and works outwards towards the integration of the entire computer based system.
- Different testing techniques are appropriate at different point of time.
- Testing and debugging are different activities, but debugging must be accommodating in the testing strategy.
- A strategy for the software testing must be accommodate low level tests that are necessary to verify that a small source code segment is performing correctly according to the customers requirement and that of developers expectations.

Testing Objectives

- Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error.
- A good test case is one which has a high probability of finding an as yet undiscovered error.
- A successful test is one that uncovers an as yet undiscovered error.
- Our objective is to design tests that systematically uncover different classes of errors and to do so with minimum amount of time and effort.

Testing Principles:

- All tests should be traceable to customer requirements.
- Tests should be planned long before testing begins. The Pareto principle applies to software testing.
- Testing should begin “ in the small” and progress towards testing “ in the large”.
- Exhaustive testing is not possible.
- To be most effective, testing should be conducted by an independent third party.

6. 2 Testing Methods and Strategies:

Any engineered product can be tested in one of two ways: White-Box Testing: Knowing the internal workings of a product, tests can be

conducted to ensure that the internal operation performs according to specification and all internal components have been adequately exercised.

For testing our project, we have used the Black-Box testing methods, and a short description of this testing method follows: Black-Box Testing: Black box testing, also called “ Behavioral testing”, focuses on the functional Requirements of the software. It enables the software engineer to derive sets of input conditions that will fully exercise all functional requirements for a program. It is a complementary approach to “ White-Box testing” that is likely to uncover a different class of errors. Black Box testing attempts to find errors in the following categories: • Incorrect or missing functions Interface errors • Errors in data structures • Behavior or performance errors • Initialization and termination errors. Snapshots for Test cases: [pic] Fig 6. 2.

1 Snapshot for login Test Cases Description: following testing checks the authenticity of the end-user. Test 01 : Test case for successful Login Login ID: pushpendra Password: blackboard System Output: Successful Login Test 02 : Test case for incorrect password Login ID: pushpendra Password: chalk System Output: Incorrect user-id or Password [pic] Fig 6. 2. 2 Snapshot for conference installation Test Cases

Description: this lets you install a new conference. Test 01 Conference name: International conference on environmental studies Conference acronym: ICES Email:com City: Indore Country: India Your role: chair Research area: environmental Any other information: Send request System output: conference successfully installed. [pic] Fig 6. 2. 3 Snapshot for paper submission Test Cases Description: this lets you submit your research paper in your desired conference. Test 01: Name: mohit maheshwari E-mail: mohit.

om Country: India Organization: Accenture India Title: cloud computing Abstract: benefits of new cloud computing Keyword: ACC Paper: paper1. pdf Browse System output: new paper successfully submitted. [pic] Fig 6. 2. 4 Snapshot for changing role Test Cases Description: this lets you change the role as per as requirement. Test 01: Present role: Author Change role New role: Chair System output: Your role successfully changed. [pic] Fig 6. 2. 5 Snapshot for updating profile Test Cases Description: this lets you update your personal information.

Test 01: Name : ankit jain Contact number: 9407217505 E mail: com Organization: Microsoft India Country: India Password: anjtdf Change password: fhdfioh Submit System output: your profile successfully updated. [pic] Fig 6. 2. 6 Snapshot for review of the paper Test Cases Description: this lets you review the form previously submitted by you. Test 01: ID : 412 Author: mohit jain Review rating: 4. 5 Comment: it was very innovative. Submit System output: your form has been successfully reviewed. Conclusion Software's are making everyday life of humans being easier & faster.

This type web-application shows " How we can solve management problem? " Hence, software is managing the record & database in behalf of humans. After completion of this website, authors and administrator can now access the conference's and can submit the research paper of their interest field. It is aimed at improving the infrastructure of the conference organizer's by providing authors an opportunity to submit their papers. Thus it can manage the entire conference process related to paper submission, jury selection, and paper review, under the complete control of the administrator.

<https://assignbuster.com/conference-management/>

In our project, we have used Mysql RDBMS for the creation, maintenance and use of the database. The user interface is designed using Java servlets, JSP using Netbeans IDE. We have defined two users for this system, author and administrator, each with their own access and rights and activities. This project allowed us to interact with JSP and servlets. We explored java database connectivity and also became familiar with requirements of a conference management system.

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