Proposed Company Database Record Fields

	Field Name	Data Type
🔑	Company_ID	Number
	Company_Name	Text
	Company_Email	Text
	Company_Password	Text
	Company_Contact_FName	Text
	Company_Contact_LName	Text
	Company_Phone	Number
	Company_Address	Text
	Company_City	Text
	Company_State	Text
	Company_Zip	Text
	Company_Active	Yes/No
	Company_Major1	Text
	Company_Major2	Text
	Company_Major3	Text
	Company_Semester	Text
	Company_Text	Text
	Company_Positions	Text
	Company_Date_Start	Text
	Company_Date_Finish	Date/Time

Proposed Student Database Record Fields

	Field Name	Data Type
🔑	Student_ID	Number
	Student_First_Name	Text
	Student_Last_Name	Text
	Student_Email	Text
	Student_Password	Text
	Student_Class_Status	Text
	Student_GPA	Number
	Student_Phone	Text
	Student_SSN	Number
	Student_Major	Text
	Student_Text	Text
	Student_Active	Yes/No
	Student_Address	Text
	Student_City	Text
	Student_State	Text
	Student_Zip	Text

Proposed Database Field Structure

The previous fields and example database structure offer a preview of the types of data fields that will be needed to correctly run the information system correctly. The most important field is that of the key field. This field is a unique field which olds a unique number for each student and company. With this unique field we will be able to give multiple instances for companies and students as well as give each record its own unique identity for query purposes.

The other field names are very verbose and explain themselves briefly while also complying in the naming scheme for oracle. These other fields are necessary for holding such information such as company and student names, addresses, phone numbers, etc.

These fields are not set in stone and will be discussed with the client and changed before the final structure is determined. We will be able to add and or change as many fields as necessary to satisfy the client.

Testing Requirements

1. Outside user must be able to connect to and view the website.
2. The web server must be able to connect to the database.
3. Both the website and the database must be secure.
4. Website must quickly and accurately send and extract data from the database.
5. The system must be able to handle multiple users at one time.
6. Only registered users are able to log in to the system.

Design Inventory

1. Ensure that nobody can connect to or manipulate the database.
2. Tables in the database must hold all the information necessary for the internship program to properly function.
3. Database must be efficiently designed, with minimal, if any, redundancies.
4. Website must neatly format the data extracted and display it in a manner conducive to easy use and navigation.
5. All displayed links are operational, bring the user to the correct destination, and complete the action they are supposed to do.
6. Data input by the user must be verified for correctness and changed if incorrect before it is sent to the database.
7. Ensure that certain user-sensitive data can only be viewed by the intended user and not others.
8. Email messaging system is properly functional and sends emails to only those that satisfy specified conditions.
9. Data previously stored can be updated by users via the webpage.
10. All buttons, drop-down menus, and forms are correctly labeled, and are selectable providing certain requirements are met.

Glossary

Alpha testing – an early stage of testing a software program.

Beta testing – a more advanced stage of testing a software program.

Database – a collection of information organized in a way that makes it easier to locate desired pieces.

Debugging – finding and correcting errors in a program.

Digital Foundry – The name of our team, which is developing ScipaNet.

HTML – Hyper Text Markup Language

ITS – Information and Technology Services, the branch of Siena College which is in charge of information technology on campus.

Java Script – A web based scripting language

Normalization – The process of removing redundancies from a Database.

NT Administrator – the member of our team who is responsible for controlling user accounts on our Windows NT computer, they are also responsible for security and networking.

Oracle – A particular brand of Database Management Systems, and also the name of the parent company that makes this brand.

ScipaNet – The name given to the software plan which Digital Foundry is developing for Dr. Lederman

SQL – Structured Query Language, a way of requesting specific information from a database.

Synopsizer – Enables the Coordinator to highlight key words from the Statement of Interest and Project Proposal in order to create a brief profile to make matching easier.

Waterfall Model – a sequential approach to software development that involves the following steps: Project Definition, Analysis and Requirements, Design of Solutions, Code Programming, Testing, and Installation and Maintenance.

Webmaster – the member of our team that is responsible for making all of our documents accessible through a web page.

Web server – a computer that stores and delivers web pages.