

A Project Final Review
Report on
BLOOD BANK MANAGMENT SYSTEM

*Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement
for the award of the degree of*

B. Tech in Computer Science



(Established under Galgotias University Uttar Pradesh Act No. 14 of 2011)

Under The Supervision of
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SCHOOL OF COMPUTING SCIENCE AND
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CANDIDATE'S DECLARATION

I/We hereby certify that the work which is being presented in the project, entitled “ BLOOD BANK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: A cross-platform Application ” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the

**BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY IN COMPUTER SCIENCE
AND ENGINEERING**

submitted in the School of Computing Science and Engineering of Galgotias University, Greater Noida, is an original work carried out during the period of JULY-2021 to DECEMBER-2021, under the supervision of Mr. B. Balamurugan sir, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering of School of Computing Science and Engineering , Galgotias University, Greater Noida

The matter presented in the project has not been submitted by me/us for the award of any other degree of this or any other places.

18SCSE1010198 – SAMIULLAH RAZI
18SCSE1010228 – VISHAL KUMAR RAI

This is to certify that the above statement made by the candidates is correct to the best of my knowledge.

Supervisor

(Mr. B. Balamurugan, Assistant Professor)

CERTIFICATE

The Final Project Viva-Voce examination of 18SCSE1010198 – SAMIULLAH RAZI,
18SCSE1010228 – VISHAL KUMAR RAI has been held on _____ and
his/her work is recommended for the award of BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

Signature of Examiner(s)

Signature of Supervisor(s)

Signature of Project Coordinator

Signature of Dean

Date:

Place:

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to develop a blood management information system to assist in the management of blood donor records and ease/or control the distribution of blood in various parts of the country basing on the hospital demands. Without quick and timely access to donor records, creating market strategies for blood donation, lobbying and sensitization of blood donors becomes very difficult .The blood management information system offers functionalities to quick access to donor records collected from various parts of the country. It enables monitoring of the results and performance of the blood donation activity such that relevant and measurable objectives of the organization can be checked .It provides to management timely, confidential and secure medical reports that facilitates planning and decision making and hence improved medical service delivery. The reports generated by the system give answers to most of the challenges management faces as far as blood donor records are concerned.

The proposed of Blood Bank Web App helps the people who are in need of a blood by giving them all details of blood group availability or regarding the donors with the same blood group. They don't need to go anywhere to search the blood when they need. They just need to use this software then all the result will appear in just a second .Our life is so busy so we don't have time to spend going here and there, we can use technical way to search the blood by using the Blood Bank software we can find thousands of people who are donating the blood and also get the detail the of that person that in which city he belongs to and what is the Blood group of that person .So this is the most useful software ever .

CHAPTER-1 Introduction

The software system is an online blood bank management system that helps in managing various blood bank operations effectively. The project consists of a central repository containing various blood deposits available along with associated details. These details include blood type, storage area and date of storage. These details help in maintaining and monitoring the blood deposits. The project is an online system that allows to check whether required blood deposits of a particular group are available in the blood bank. Moreover the system also has added features such as patient name and contacts, blood booking and even need for certain blood group is posted on the website to find available donors for a blood emergency. This online system is developed on .net platform and supported by an Sql database to store blood and user specific details.

AIM

The main aim of developing this software is to provide blood to the people who are in need of blood. The numbers of persons who are in need of blood are increasing in large number day by day. Using this system user can search the blood group available in the city and he can also get contact number of the donor who has the same blood group. In order to help people who are in need of blood, this Online Blood Bank software can be used effectively for getting the details of available blood groups and user can also get contact number of the blood donors having the same blood group and within the same city.

EXISTING SYSTEM

There are a quite good number of software packages that exist for Inventory control. But, when I visited blood bank of Karnataka cancer hospital in Navanagar . I found that existing system is limited only to those particular bloodbank . At the present there is no software to keep any records in blood bank. It becomes difficult to provide any record immediately at times of emergency. Required more human efforts in maintaining the branch related information . Manually to keep the accounts is also tedious & risky job & to maintain those accounts in ledgers for a long period is also very difficult .Difficult to manage and maintain the files .Chance of damage of files, if the data is stored in the files for duration of time. Privacy is difficult. Time consuming is retervieng , storing and updating the data. It is difficult to keep track the record about the donor & receiver he has donated or recieved the blood at the last time.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system (Blood Bank Management System) is designed to help the Blood Bank administrator to meet the demand of Blood by sending and/or serving the request for Blood as and when required .The proposed system gives the procedural approach of how to bridge the gap between Recipient, Donor, and Blood Banks. This Web Application will provide a common ground for all the three parties (i.e. Recipient, Donor, and Blood Banks) and will ensure the fulfillment of demand for Blood requested by Recipient and/or Blood Bank .The features of proposed system are ease of data entry , system should provide user friendly interfaces , no need to maintain any manual register and form , immediate data retrieval and so on. The new system covers all the aspects of the existing system as well asenhanced features for the existing system For

CHAPTER-2 Literature Survey

FEASIBILITY STUDY

A feasibility study is a high-level capsule version of the entire System analysis and Design Process. The study begins by classifying the problem definition. Feasibility is to determine if it's worth doing. Once an acceptance problem definition has been generated, the analyst develops a logical model of the system. A search for alternatives is analyzed carefully. There are 3 parts in feasibility study. The feasibility study is performed to determine whether the proposed system is viable considering the Technical, Operational and Economical factors. After going through feasibility study we can have a clear-cut view of the system's benefits and drawbacks.

- 1) Operational Feasibility
- 2) Technical Feasibility
- 3) Economical Feasibility

● OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

Operational feasibility is the measure of how well a proposed system solves the problems, and takes advantage of the opportunities identified during scope definition and how it satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development .The operational feasibility assessment focuses on the degree to which the proposed development projects fits in with the existing business environment and objectives with regard to development

schedule, delivery date, corporate culture and existing business processes .To ensure success, desired operational outcomes must be imparted during design and development. These include such design-dependent parameters as reliability, maintainability, supportability, usability, producibility, disposability, sustainability, affordability and others. These parameters are required to be considered at the early stages of design if desired operational behaviours are to be realized . A system design and development requires appropriate and timely Web application of engineering and management efforts to meet the previously mentioned parameters. A system may serve its intended purpose most effectively when its technical and operating characteristics are engineered into the design. Therefore, operational feasibility is a critical aspect of systems engineering that needs to be an integral part of the early design phases.

● TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

This involves questions such as whether the technology needed for the system exists, how difficult it will be to build, and whether the firm has enough experience using that technology. The assessment is based on outline design of system requirements in terms of input, processes, output, fields, programs and procedures. This can be qualified in terms of volume of data, trends, frequency of updating inorder to give an introduction to the technical system. The Web application is the fact that it has been developed on windows XP platform and a high configuration of 1GB RAM on Intel Pentium Dual core processor. This is technically feasible .The technical feasibility assessment is focused on gaining an understanding of the present technical resources of the organization and their Web applicability to the expected needs of the proposed system. It is an evaluation of the hardware and software and how it meets the need of the proposed system.

The proposed system is developed using Active Server Page, VB Script and HTML as front-end tool and Oracle 8 as the back end. The proposed system needs a Personal Web Server to serve the requests submitted by the users. The Web browser is used to view the web page that is available within the Windows operating system itself. The proposed system will run under Win9x, NT, and win2000 environment. As Windows is very user friendly and GUI OS it is very easy to use. All the required hardware and software are readily available in the market. Hence the system is technically feasible

● ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

Establishing the cost-effectiveness of the proposed system i.e. if the benefits do not outweigh the costs then it is not worth going ahead. In the fast paced world today there is a great need of online social networking facilities. Thus the benefits of this project in the current scenario make it economically feasible. The purpose of the economic feasibility assessment is to determine the positive economic benefits to the organization that the proposed system will provide. It includes quantification and identification of all the benefits expected. This assessment typically involves a cost/benefits analysis. As the necessary hardware and software are available in the market at a low cost, the initial investment is the only cost incurred and does not need any further enhancements. Hence it is economically feasible. The system is feasible in all respects and hence it encourages taking up the system design.

Problem Formulation

This applied research aims to design, develop and implement online blood bank management system.

This web-based application provides:

- To ensure hospital to have good supply or inventories of blood bags.
- To check the availability of blood bags anytime.
- To manage the information of its blood donor.
- Function to check if the person donate blood for the last 3 months.
- To allow good documentation about the donor and its blood donation activities.
- Support fast searching to find match blood bags for the right person.

SOFTWARE VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION

Introduction

In software project management, software testing, and software engineering, verification and validation (V&V) is the process of checking that a software system meets specifications and that it fulfills its intended purpose. It may also be referred to as software quality control. It is normally the responsibility of software testers as part of the software development lifecycle. Validation checks that the product design satisfies or fits the intended use (high-level checking), i.e., the software meets the user requirements. This is done through dynamic testing and other forms of review. Verification and validation are not the same thing, although they are often confused. Boehm succinctly expressed the difference between

- Validation : Are we building the right product?
- Verification : Are we building the product right?

According to the Capability Maturity Model

Software Verification: The process of evaluating software to determine whether the products of a given development phase satisfy the conditions imposed at the start of that phase.

Software Validation: The process of evaluating software during or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies specified requirements.

In other words, software verification is ensuring that the product has been built according to the requirements and design specifications, while software validation ensures that the product meets the user's needs, and that the specifications were correct in the first place. Software verification ensures that "you built it right". Software validation ensures that "you built the right thing". Software validation confirms that the product, as provided, will fulfill its intended use.

From Testing Perspective

- Fault – wrong or missing function in the code.
- Failure – the manifestation of a fault during execution.
- Malfunction – according to its specification the system does not meet its specified functionality

Both verification and validation are related to the concepts of quality and of software quality assurance. By themselves, verification and validation do not guarantee software quality; planning, traceability, configuration management and other aspects of software engineering are required. Within the modeling and simulation (M&S) community, the definitions of verification, validation and accreditation are similar:

- M&S Verification is the process of determining that a • computer model, simulation, or federation of models and simulations implementations and their associated data accurately represent the developer's conceptual description and specifications.
- M&S Validation is the process of determining the degree to which a model, simulation, or federation of models and simulations, and their associated data are accurate representations of the real world from the perspective of the intended use(s).

Classification of Methods

In mission-critical software systems, where flawless performance is absolutely necessary, formal methods may be used to ensure the correct operation of a system. However, often for non-mission-critical software systems, formal methods prove to be very costly and an alternative method of software V&V must be sought out. In such cases, syntactic methods are often used.

Test Cases

A test case is a tool used in the process. Test cases may be prepared for software verification and software validation to determine if the product was built according to the requirements of the user. Other methods, such as reviews, may be used early in the life cycle to provide for software validation.

Black-Box Testing

Black-box testing is a method of software testing that examines the functionality of an application without peering into its internal structures or workings. This method of test can be applied virtually to every level of software testing: unit, integration, system and acceptance. It typically comprises most if not all higher level testing, but can also dominate unit testing as well.

Test Procedures

Specific knowledge of the application's code/internal structure and programming knowledge in general is not required. The tester is aware of what the software is supposed to do but is not aware of how it does it. For instance, the tester is aware that a particular input returns a certain, invariable output but is not aware of how the software produces the output in the first place.

Test Cases

Test cases are built around specifications and requirements, i.e., what the application is supposed to do. Test cases are generally derived from external descriptions of the software, including specifications, requirements and design parameters. Although the tests used are primarily functional in nature, non-functional tests may also be used. The test designer selects both valid and invalid inputs and determines the correct output, often with the help of an oracle or a previous result that is known to be good, without any knowledge of the test object's internal structure.

White-Box Testing

White-box testing (also known as clear box testing, glass box testing, transparent box testing, and structural testing) is a method of testing software that tests internal structures or workings of an application, as opposed to its functionality (i.e. black-box testing). In white-box testing an internal perspective of the system, as well as programming skills, are used to design test cases. The tester chooses inputs to exercise paths through the code and determine the appropriate outputs. This is analogous to testing nodes in a circuit, e.g. in-circuit testing (ICT). White-box testing can be applied at the unit, integration and system levels of the software testing process. Although traditional testers tended to think of white-box testing as being done at the unit level, it is used for integration and system testing more frequently today. It can test paths within a unit, paths between units during integration, and between subsystems during a system-level test. Though this method of test design can uncover many errors or problems, it has the potential to miss unimplemented parts of the specification or missing requirements.

Levels

1) Unit testing : White-box testing is done during unit testing to ensure that the code is working as intended, before any integration happens with previously tested code. White-box testing during unit testing catches any defects early on and aids in any defects that happen later on after the code is integrated with the rest of the application and therefore prevents any type of errors later on.

2) Integration testing : White-box testing at this level are written to test the interactions of each interface with each other. The Unit level testing made sure that each code was tested and working accordingly in an isolated environment and integration examines the correctness of the behaviour in an open environment through the use of white-box testing for any interactions of interfaces that are known to the programmer.

3) Regression testing : White-box testing during regression testing is the use of recycled white-box test cases at the unit and integration testing levels.

Procedures

White-box testing's basic procedures involves the tester having a deep level of understanding of the source code being tested. The programmer must have a deep understanding of the application to know what kinds of test cases to create so that every visible path is exercised for testing. Once the source code is understood then the source code can be analyzed for test cases to be created. These are the three basic steps that white-box testing takes in order to create test cases:

- Input involves different types of requirements, functional specifications, detailed designing of documents, proper source code, security specifications. This is the preparation stage of white-box testing to layout all of the basic information.
- Processing involves performing risk analysis to guide whole testing process, proper test plan, execute test cases and communicate results. This is the phase of building test cases to make sure they thoroughly test the application the given results are recorded accordingly.
- Output involves preparing final report that encompasses all of the above preparations and results.

5.5.3 Advantages

White-box testing is one of the two biggest testing methodologies used today. It has several major advantages:

- Side effects of having the knowledge of the source code is beneficial to thorough testing.
- Optimization of code by revealing hidden errors and being able to remove these possible defects.
- Gives the programmer introspection because developers carefully describe any new implementation.
- Provides traceability of tests from the source, allowing future changes to the software to be easily captured in changes to the tests.
- White box testing give clear, engineering-based, rules for when to stop testing.

5.5.5 Disadvantages

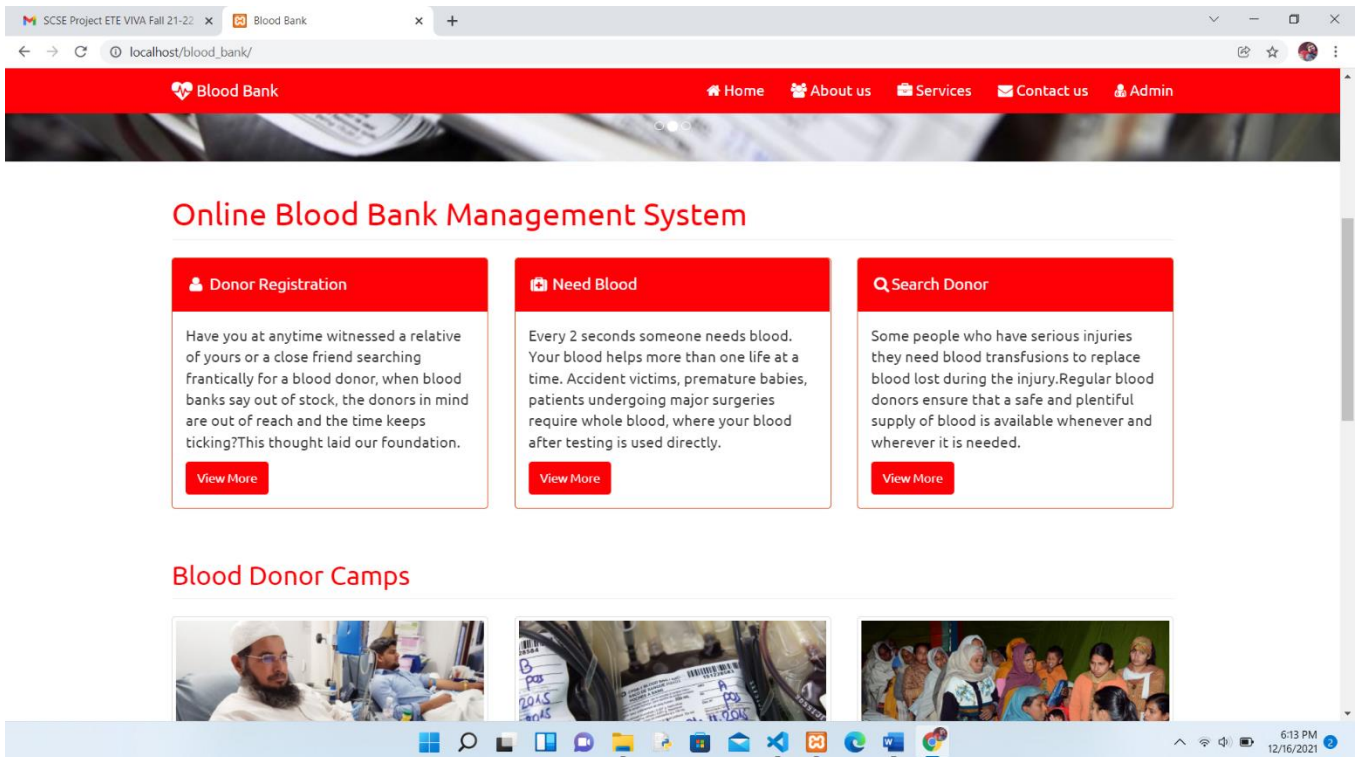
Although white-box testing has great advantages, it is not perfect and contains some disadvantages:

- White-box testing brings complexity to testing because the tester must have knowledge of the program, including being a programmer. White-box testing requires a programmer with a high level of knowledge due to the complexity of the level of testing that needs to be done.
- On some occasions, it is not realistic to be able to test every single existing condition of the application and some conditions will be untested.
- The tests focus on the software as it exists, and missing functionality may not be discovered.

SYSTEM TESTING

System testing of software or hardware is testing conducted on a complete, integrated system to evaluate the system's compliance with its specified requirements. System testing falls within the scope of black-box testing, and as such, should require no knowledge of the inner design of the code or logic. As a rule, system testing takes, as its input, all of the "integrated" software components that have passed integration testing and also the software system itself integrated with any applicable hardware system(s). The purpose of integration testing is to detect any inconsistencies between the software units that are integrated together (called assemblages) or between any of the assemblages and the hardware. System testing is a more limited type of testing; it seeks to detect defects both within the "inter-assemblages" and also within the system as a whole.

System testing is performed on the entire system in the context of a Functional Requirement Specification(s) (FRS) and/or a System Requirement Specification (SRS). System testing tests not only the design, but also the behavior and even the believed expectations of the customer. It is also intended to test up to and beyond the bounds defined in the software/hardware requirements specification(s).




SCSE Project ETE VIVA Fall 21-22 x Blood Bank x +

localhost/blood_bank/

Blood Bank Home About us Services Contact us Admin

Why we need you to give blood ?

- Giving blood saves lives. The blood you give is a lifeline in an emergency and for people who need long-term treatments.
- Many people would not be alive today if donors had not generously given their blood.
- We need over 6,000 blood donations every day to treat patients in need across india. Which is why there's always a need for people to give blood.
- Each year we need approximately 200,000 new donors, as some donors can no longer give blood.
- Most people between the ages of 17-65 are able to give blood.
- Around half our current donors are over 45. That's why we need more young people (over the age of 17) to start giving blood, so we can make sure we have enough blood in the future.



We expect your loyal feedback to improve our standard. For more details and any subject related queries..

[Call to Action](#)

6:14 PM 12/16/2021

SCSE Project ETE VIVA Fall 21-22 x Blood Bank x +

localhost/blood_bank/Donor_reg.php

Blood Bank Home About us Services Contact us Admin

New Donor Registration

Donor Registration / Need Blood / Search Blood

JOIN AS BLOOD DONOR

Name

Father Name

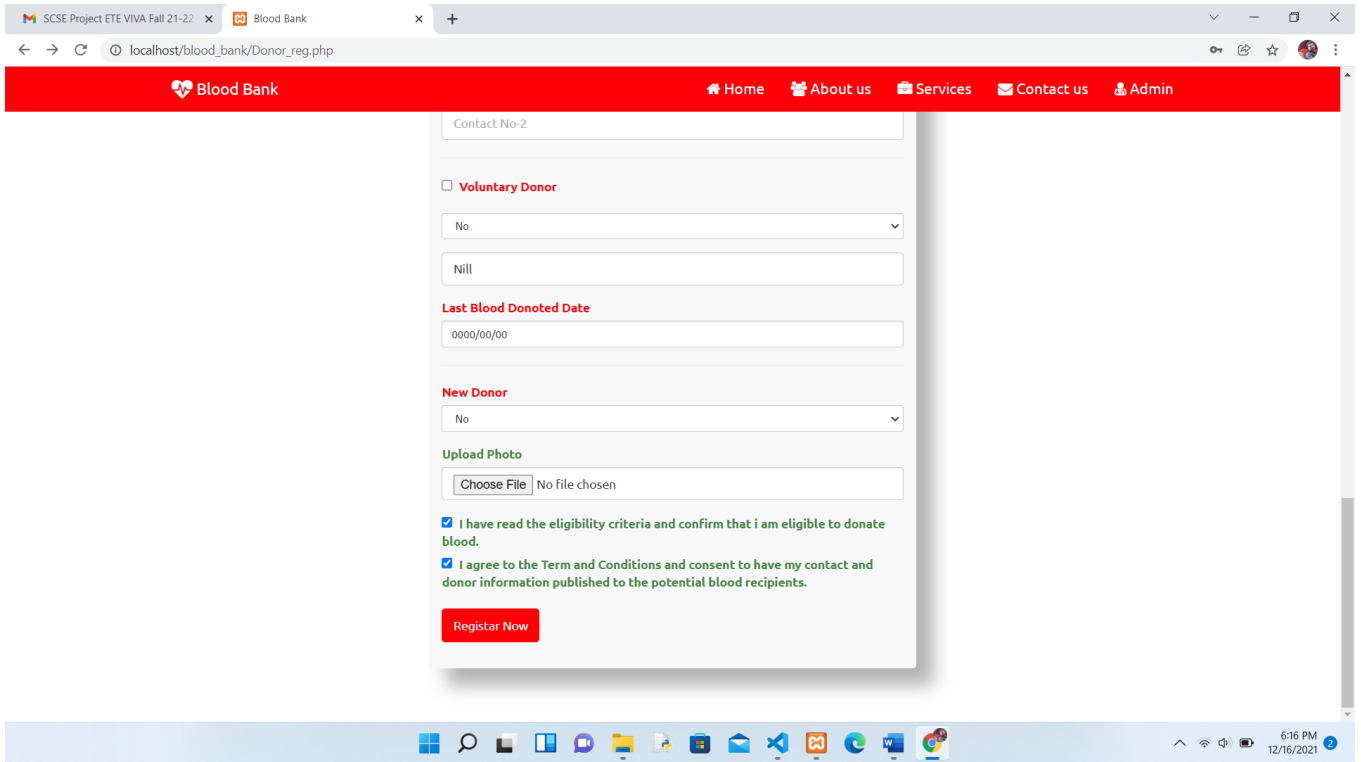
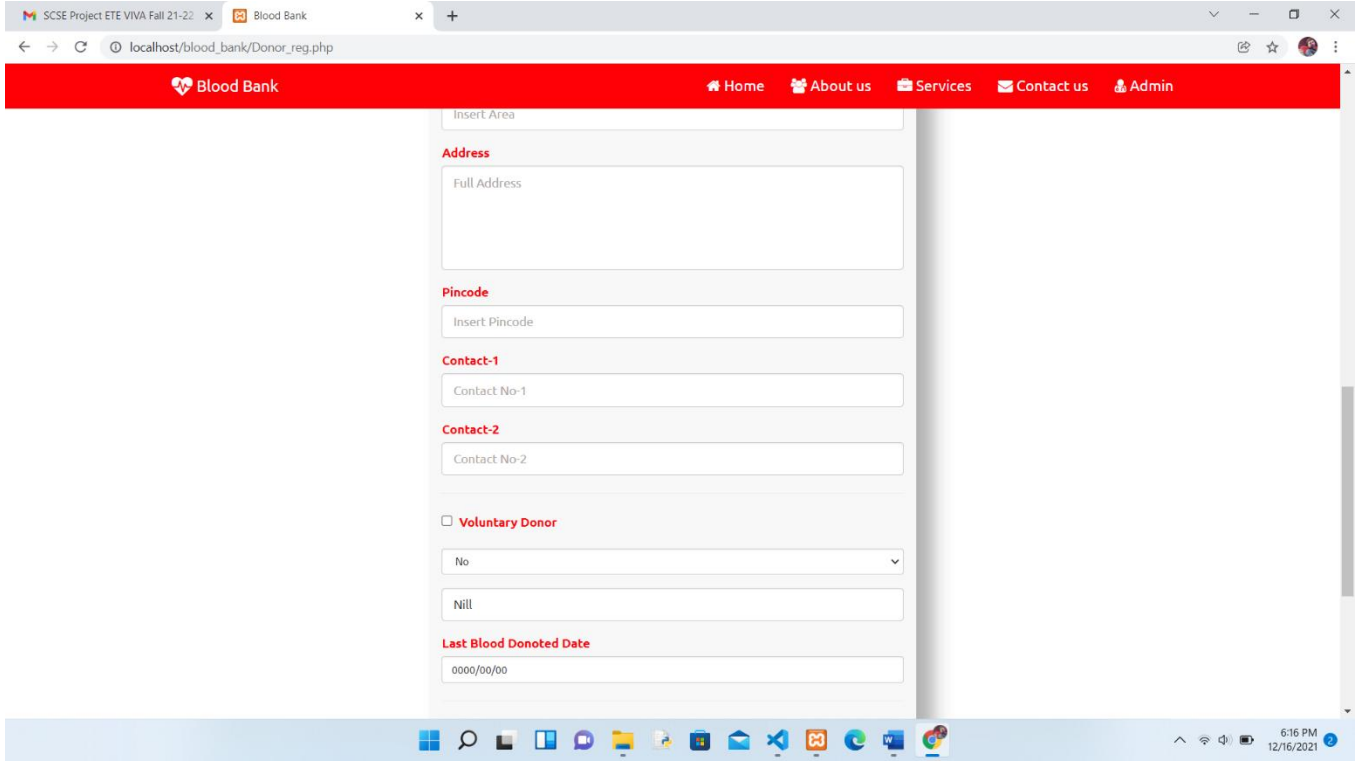
Gender

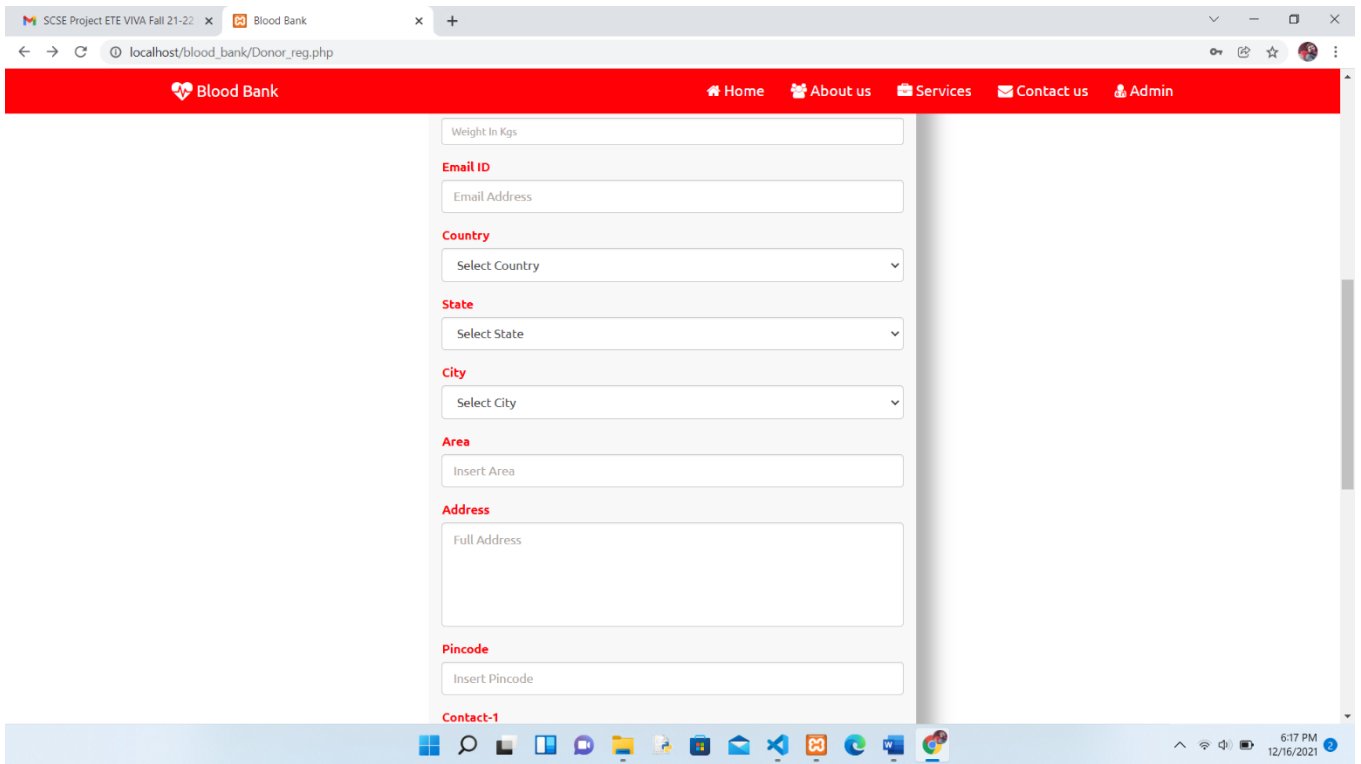
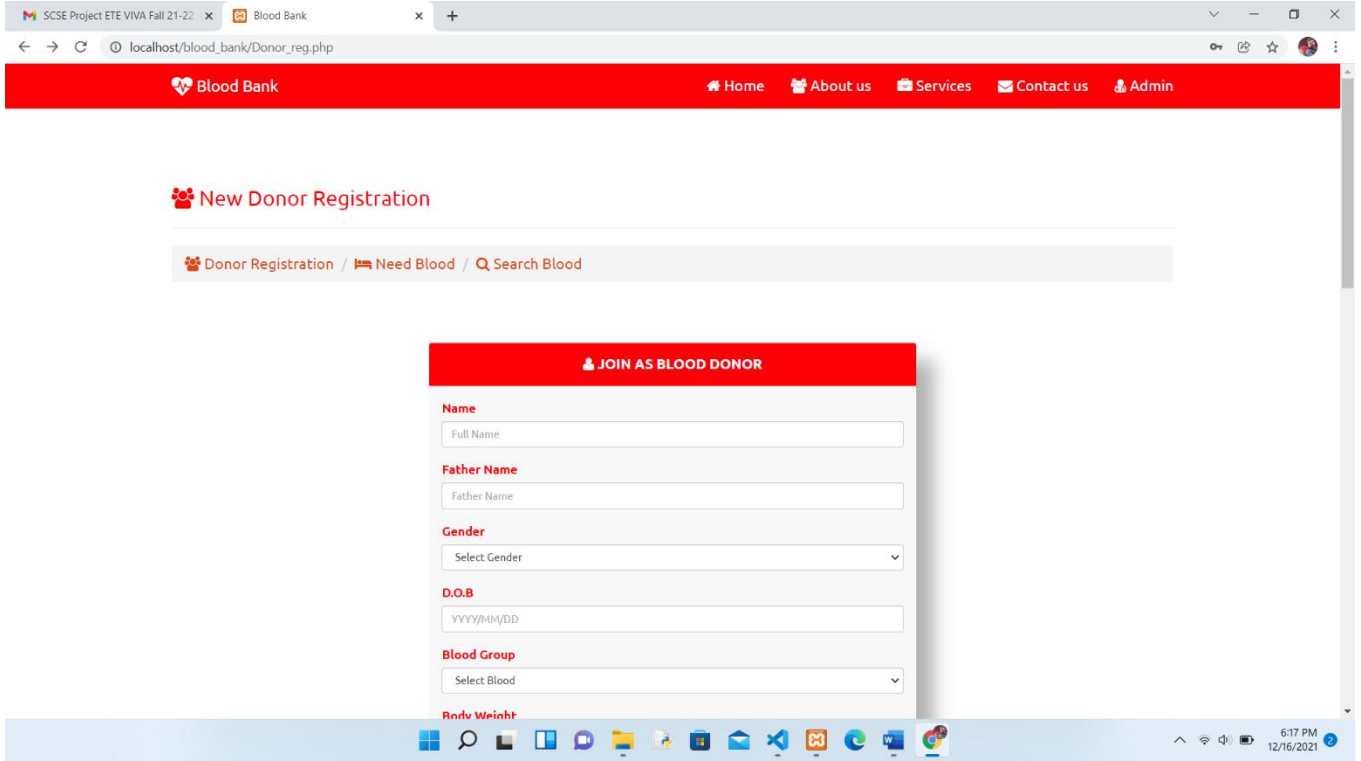
D.O.B

Blood Group

Rndu Weinht

6:15 PM 12/16/2021





SCSE Project ETE Viva Fall 21-22 x Blood Bank x +

localhost/blood_bank/contact.php

Blood Bank Home About us Services Contact us Admin

Send us a Message

Full Name:

Phone Number:

Email Address:

Message:

[Send Message](#)

Contact Details

Blood Bank & Management System
Sector-17/A, Greater Noida,
Gautam Budh Nagar-201310.
Samiullah Razi & Vishal Kumar Rai.
Phone: 9087722123
Email: Samiullah07012001@gmail.com
Availability: 24*7
Website: www.bloodbank.org

[f](#) [in](#) [t](#) [G+](#)



SCSE Project ETE Viva Fall 21-22 x Blood Bank x +

localhost/blood_bank/admin.php

Blood Bank Home About us Services Contact us Admin

Admin Login

User Name

Password

[Login Here](#)



This screenshot shows the 'Blood Bank' admin interface at the 'admin_inbox.php' page. The browser address bar shows 'localhost/blood_bank/admin_inbox.php'. The page has a red header with 'Blood Bank' on the left and 'Dashboard' and 'Logout' on the right. A left sidebar contains navigation links: 'Dashboard', 'Inbox', 'Search Donors', 'Active Donors', 'Not Active Donors', 'Need Blood', and 'Settings'. The main content area is titled 'Inbox' and contains a single message box with the text 'No More Messages'. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 6:20 PM on 12/16/2021.

This screenshot shows the 'Blood Bank' admin interface at the 'admin_donor.php' page. The browser address bar shows 'localhost/blood_bank/admin_donor.php'. The page has a red header with 'Blood Bank' on the left and 'Dashboard' and 'Logout' on the right. A left sidebar contains navigation links: 'Dashboard', 'Inbox', 'Search Donors', 'Active Donors', 'Not Active Donors', 'Need Blood', and 'Settings'. The main content area is titled 'Search Donor Details' and features a search input field labeled 'Search Text'. Below the search field is a table with the following data:

S.No.	Name	Gender	Blood	City	State	Contact-1	Contact-2	View	Delete
1	Samiullah Razi	Male	O-	3	Bihar	76316253821	782354781461	View	Delete

The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 6:21 PM on 12/16/2021.

SCSE Project ETE VIVA Fall 21-22 x Blood Bank x +

localhost/blood_bank/admin_ndonor.php

Blood Bank Dashboard Logout

Dashboard

- Inbox
- Search Donors
- Active Donors
- Not Active Donors
- Need Blood
- Settings

Not Active Donor Details

S.No.	Name	Gender	Blood	City	State	Contact-1	Contact-2	View	Delete
-------	------	--------	-------	------	-------	-----------	-----------	------	--------

Windows taskbar: 6:21 PM 12/16/2021

SCSE Project ETE VIVA Fall 21-22 x Blood Bank x +

localhost/blood_bank/admin_need_blood.php

Blood Bank Dashboard Logout

Dashboard

- Inbox
- Search Donors
- Active Donors
- Not Active Donors
- Need Blood
- Settings

Need Blood

Search Text

S.No.	Name	Gender	Blood	Unit	Hospital	Reason	R-Date	Status	Update
1	anmol chhetri	Male	O+	1	Sabdarjung Hospital	no blood inside me	0000-00-00	Completed	View

Windows taskbar: 6:22 PM 12/16/2021

XAMPP Control Panel v3.3.0 [Compiled: Apr 6th 2021]

XAMPP Control Panel v3.3.0

Config

Modules

Service	Module	PID(s)	Port(s)	Actions
<input type="checkbox"/>	Apache	728 8164	50758, 50759	Stop Admin Config Logs
<input type="checkbox"/>	MySQL	6552	3306	Stop Admin Config Logs
<input type="checkbox"/>	FileZilla			Start Admin Config Logs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mercury			Start Admin Config Logs
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tomcat			Start Admin Config Logs

Netstat
Shell
Explorer
Services
Help
Quit

```
6:10:09 PM [main] Initializing Control Panel
6:10:09 PM [main] Windows Version: Home 64-bit
6:10:10 PM [main] XAMPP Version: 8.0.13
6:10:10 PM [main] Control Panel Version: 3.3.0 [ Compiled: Apr 6th 2021 ]
6:10:10 PM [main] You are not running with administrator rights! This will work for
6:10:10 PM [main] most application stuff but whenever you do something with services
6:10:10 PM [main] there will be a security dialogue or things will break! So think
6:10:10 PM [main] about running this application with administrator rights!
6:10:10 PM [main] XAMPP Installation Directory: "c:\xampp\"
6:10:10 PM [main] Checking for prerequisites
6:10:12 PM [main] All prerequisites found
6:10:12 PM [main] Initializing Modules
6:10:12 PM [main] Starting Check-Timer
6:10:12 PM [main] Control Panel Ready
6:10:14 PM [Apache] Attempting to start Apache app...
6:10:14 PM [Apache] Status change detected: running
6:10:15 PM [mysql] Attempting to start MySQL app...
6:10:15 PM [mysql] Status change detected: running
```

6:23 PM 12/16/2021

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a MySQL server. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- General settings:** Shows 'Server connection collation' set to 'utf8mb4_unicode_ci' with a 'More settings' link.
- Appearance settings:** Shows 'Language' set to 'English' and 'Theme' set to 'pmahomme'.
- Database server:** Lists server details:
 - Server: 127.0.0.1 via TCP/IP
 - Server type: MariaDB
 - Server connection: SSL is not being used
 - Server version: 10.4.22-MariaDB - mariadb.org binary distribution
 - Protocol version: 10
 - User: root@localhost
 - Server charset: UTF-8 Unicode (utf8mb4)
- Web server:** Lists software versions:
 - Apache/2.4.51 (Win64) OpenSSL/1.1.1i PHP/8.0.13
 - Database client version: libmysql - mysqlnd 8.0.13
 - PHP extension: mysqli, curl, mbstring
 - PHP version: 8.0.13
- phpMyAdmin:** Lists version information (5.1.1) and links to documentation, homepage, and support.

The left sidebar shows a tree view of databases, including 'blood_bank', 'information_schema', 'mysql', 'performance_schema', 'phpmyadmin', and 'test'. The top navigation bar includes options like 'Databases', 'SQL', 'Status', 'User accounts', 'Export', 'Import', 'Settings', 'Replication', 'Variables', 'Charsets', 'Engines', and 'Plugins'. The system tray at the bottom shows the time as 6:24 PM on 12/16/2021.

The screenshot shows the 'Structure' view of the 'blood_bank' database in phpMyAdmin. The interface includes a 'Filters' section at the top, a table listing database tables, and a 'Create table' form at the bottom.

Table Structure:

Table	Action	Rows	Type	Collation	Size	Overhead
area	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	357	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	48.0 K	18
blood_donor	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	1	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 K	18
city	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	71	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 K	18
country	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	11	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 K	18
messages	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	0	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 K	18
request_blood	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	1	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 K	18
state	Browse Structure Search Insert Empty Drop	47	InnoDB	latin1_swedish_ci	16.0 K	18
7 tables	Sum	488	InnoDB	utf8mb4_general_ci	144.0 K	0 B

Below the table, there is a 'Check all' checkbox and a 'With selected:' dropdown menu. At the bottom, the 'Create table' form is visible, with 'Name:' and 'Number of columns: 4' fields, and a 'Go' button. The left sidebar shows the database tree with 'blood_bank' selected. The top navigation bar includes 'Structure', 'SQL', 'Search', 'Query', 'Export', 'Import', 'Operations', 'Privileges', 'Routines', 'Events', 'Triggers', 'Tracking', and 'Designer'. The system tray at the bottom shows the time as 6:24 PM on 12/16/2021.

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / blood_bank

localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/sql&server=1&db=blood_bank&table=area&pos=0

Server: 127.0.0.1 > Database: blood_bank > Table: area

Options: Profiling, Edit inline, Explain SQL, Create PHP code, Refresh

Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table | Sort by key: None

AREA_ID	CITY_ID	STATE_ID	AREA_NAME
1	1	1	New Bus Stand
2	2	1	Annur
3	3	1	Adhanakurichi 621719
5	3	1	Adhikudikadu 621714
6	3	1	Alagapuram 608901
7	3	1	Adhikudikadu 621714
8	3	1	Alagiamanavalam 621715
9	3	1	Alathipallam 612903
10	3	1	Alathiyur 621719
11	3	1	Ambapur 621701
12	3	1	Ameenabadd 621713
13	3	1	Anaikudam 612902
14	3	1	Anandavadi 621718
15	3	1	Andimadam 621801
16	3	1	Anganur 621709
17	3	1	Angarayanallur 621802
18	3	1	Anikduichan 621809
19	3	1	Annanagar 621713
20	3	1	Aranmanaikurichi 621851

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / blood_bank

localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/sql&server=1&db=blood_bank&table=blood_donor&pos=0

Server: 127.0.0.1 > Database: blood_bank > Table: blood_donor

Options: Profiling, Edit inline, Explain SQL, Create PHP code, Refresh

Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table

```
SELECT * FROM `blood_donor`
```

DONOR_ID	NAME	FATHER_NAME	GENDER	DOB	BLOOD	BODY_WEIGHT	EMAIL	ADDRESS	AREA	CITY	PIN
1	Shafu	Shafu	Male	2001-01-07	O-	80	samiullah07012001@gmail.com	shafuwayfwhjwbfuyvs	Forbesganj	3	210

Query results operations: Print, Copy to clipboard, Export, Display chart, Create view

Bookmark this SQL query: Label: [] Let every user access this bookmark

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / blood_bank

localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/sql&server=1&db=blood_bank&table=country&pos=0

Server: 127.0.0.1 > Database: blood_bank > Table: country

Showing rows 0 - 10 (11 total, Query took 0.0012 seconds)

```
SELECT * FROM `country`
```

Options

	COUNTRY_ID	COUNTRY_NAME
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	India
<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Saudi Arabia
<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Kwait
<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Qatar
<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Singapore
<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Russia
<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Pakistan
<input type="checkbox"/>	10	Nepal
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Mali
<input type="checkbox"/>	12	Malaysia & Brunei
<input type="checkbox"/>	13	Canada

localhost / 127.0.0.1 / blood_bank

localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/sql&server=1&db=blood_bank&table=request_blood&pos=0

Server: 127.0.0.1 > Database: blood_bank > Table: request_blood

Showing rows 0 - 0 (1 total, Query took 0.0015 seconds)

```
SELECT * FROM `request_blood`
```

Options

	ID	NAME	GENDER	BLOOD	BUNIT	HOSP	CITY	PIN	DOC	RDATE	CNAME	ADDRESS	EMAIL	CON1	CON2	RI
<input type="checkbox"/>	1	anmol chhetri	Male	O+	1	Sabdarjung Hospital	Delhi	110045	Dr Gulati	0000-00-00	Anmol	dggawdfyqafgdfqdf	anmol1512@gmail.com	98269281	721587421	nc in

Query results operations

Print Copy to clipboard Export Display chart Create view

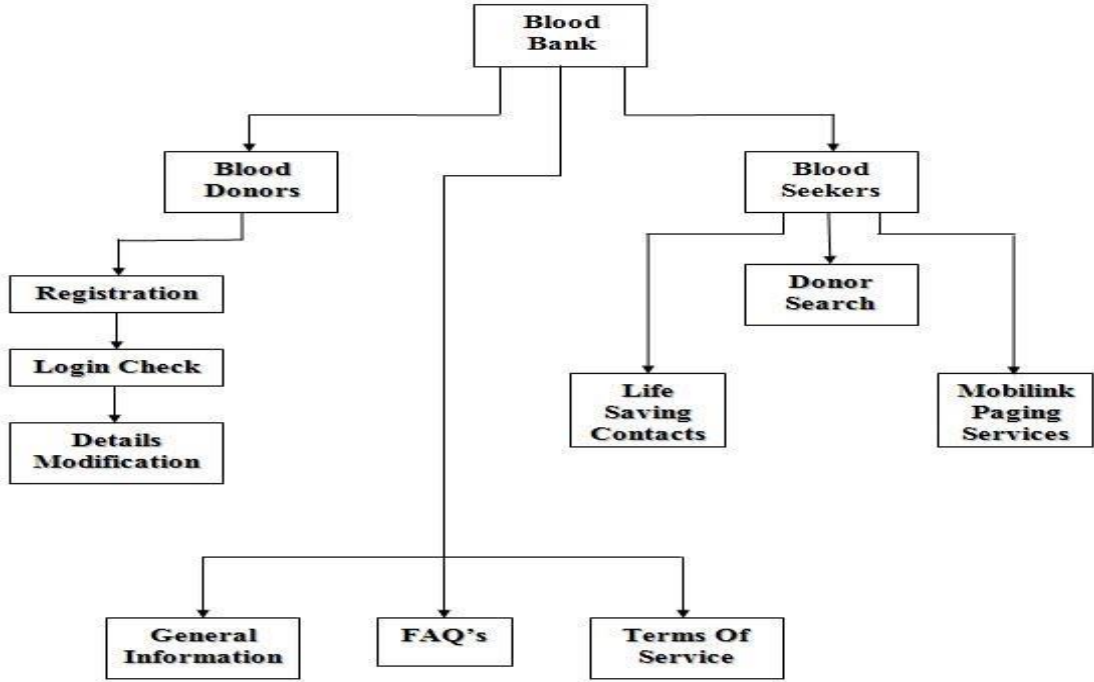
Bookmark this SQL query

Label: Let every user access this bookmark

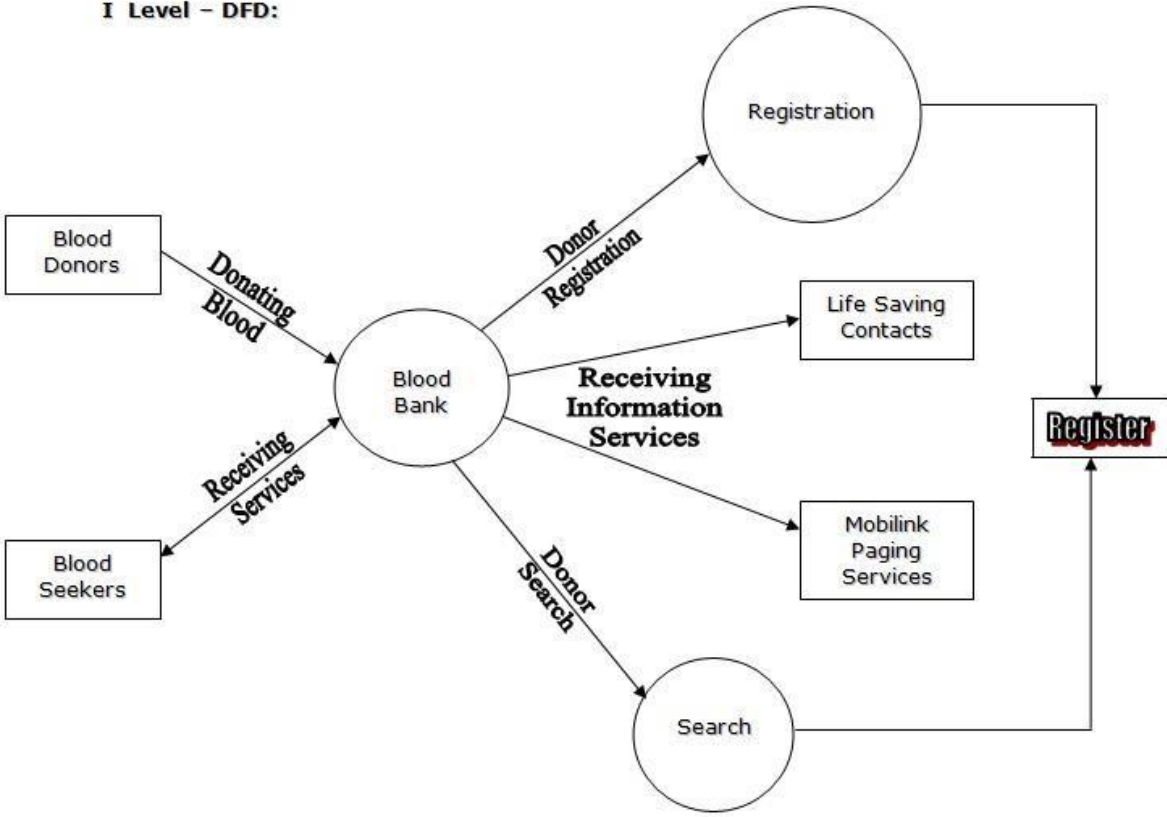
Bookmark this SQL query

The screenshot shows the phpMyAdmin interface for a database named 'blood_bank'. The selected table is 'state'. The table structure is as follows:

STATE_ID	STATE_NAME	COUNTRY_ID
1	Tamilnadu	1
2	Kerala	1
3	Andra Pradesh	1
4	Arunacha Pradesh	1
5	Assam	1
6	Bihar	1
7	Chhattisgarh	1
8	Goa	1
9	Gujarat	1
10	Haryana	1
11	Himachal Pradesh	1
12	Jammu And Kashmir	1
13	Jharkhand	1
14	Karnataka	1
15	Madya Pradesh	1
16	Maharashtra	1
17	Manipur	1
18	Meghalaya	1
19	Mizoram	1



I Level - DFD:



FUTURE ENHANCEMENT:

As there was a little number of contact person's information given, some people may face difficulty in getting blood fast. So i like to gather more information regarding the contact persons in other cities as well as villages and will provide much more services for the people and help everyone with humanity.

CONCLUSION

This project has given me an ample opportunity to design, code, test and implements The Web application. This has helped in putting into practice of various Software Engineering principles and Database Management concepts like maintaining integrity and consistency of data. Further, this has helped me to learn more about ORACLE 8, ASP 2.0, HTML, VB Script, Adobe Photoshop 7.0 and Personal Web Server.

I thank my guide for his invaluable contribution in guiding me through out the project. I also thank my friends who have supported and motivated me to complete this project successfully.

Extensibility:

The other features, which the Blood bank services provide, can also be incorporated into this Blood Bank. The Encryption standards can also be used to make the transactions more secure. The Socket Secure Layer protocol can also used in implementing the system, which gives highest security in the Internet.

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