

Online blood banking (srs)

[Finance](#), [Banks](#)



SRS FORMAT Index & Tables 1. Introduction Purpose of the Project: Online Blood Bank is aims serving for human welfare. We have all the information, you will ever need. Many people are here for you, to help you, willing to donate blood for you anytime. We have done all the job, rest is yours. search the blood group you need. You can help us by registering on Online Blood Bank if you are willing to donate your blood when needed. As a proud member of OnlineBloodBank and a responsible human being, you can help someone in need. So donate blood in online. Scope of the project: Online Blood Bank is aims serving for human welfare.

We have all the information, you will ever need. Many people are here for you, to help you, willing to donate blood for you anytime. We have done all the job, rest is yours. search the blood group you need. You can help us by registering on Online Blood Bank if you are willing to donate your blood when needed. As a proud member of OnlineBloodBank and a responsible human being, you can help someone in need. So donate blood in online. Modules: 1. Admin 2. Donar 1. Admin: This module focuses on the both donars & acceptors. Each member in a donar & acceptor is given a user id and password, which identifies him uniquely.

The member is given a login form. he enters the login details user id and password. .. The options given to • Change Password • Maintain donar details • Maintain referral once • Update donar details • View Experiences • Logout Whenever a user wants to change his / her password he can select the change password option. The system displays the form, which asks him for his old password and new password. The system then compares the old

password with the existing password in the database and if they match then the password is set to the new password in the database.

The id for retrieving the details from the database is brought through the session, which is maintained using cookies in the form. This removes the burden on user in typing user id again and also maintains security by not allowing one user to change password of other accidentally. 2. Donar: Each member in a Donar is given a user id and password, which identifies him uniquely. The member is given a login form. he enters the login details user id and password. .. The options given to a each member in a staff are • Change password • Find a Blood group. • Why donate blood • Who needs blood • Find A Donar. • Refer A Friend. • Logout

Whenever a user wants to change his / her password he can select the change password option. The system displays the form, which asks him for his old password and new password. The system then compares the old password with the existing password in the database and if they match then the password is set to the new password in the database. The employee id for retrieving the details from the database is brought through the session, which is maintained using cookies in the form. This removes the burden on user in typing user id again and also maintains security by not allowing one user to change password of other accidentally.

At the end the user is able to log out from the system using the logout option. References: 1. “ Windows Programming Using MFC” - Jeff Proscice 2. “ MFC Internals” - Geroge Shepherd 3. “ Programming in Microsoft VC++” - Kruglinnki. 4. “ Software Engineering Concepts” - Pressman 5. “ Object Oriented Analysis and Design” - Rambaugh Technologies: you can use the . <https://assignbuster.com/online-blood-banking-srs/>

NET Framework to develop the following types of applications and services:

- Console applications.
- Scripted or hosted applications.
- Windows GUI applications (Windows Forms).
- ASP. NET applications.
- XML Web services.
- Windows services.

2. Overall Description: Software Interface:

OPERATING PLATFORM : WINDOWS 2000/NT/XP RDBMS: SQLSERVER 2000
 SOFTWARE : VS. NET 2008 FRONT END TOOL : ASP. NET Hardware Interface:
 RAM : 128MB HARD DISK : MINIMUM 20 GB

1. Data Flow Diagrams: Data flows are data structures in motion, while data stores are data structures. Data flows are paths or 'pipe lines', along which data structures travel, whereas the data stores are place where data structures are kept until needed. Data flows are data structures in motion, while data stores are data structures at rest. Hence it is possible that the data flow and the data store would be made up of the same data structure.

The following are some DFD symbols used in the project External entities
 DATAFLOWS FIRST LEVEL DATAFLOW DIAGRAM donar Information Employee
 Status DFD For Admin DFD For User Account

2. Unified Modeling Language Diagrams (UML):

- The unified modeling language allows the software engineer to express an analysis model using the modeling notation that is governed by a set of syntactic semantic and pragmatic rules.
- A UML system is represented using five different views that describe the system from distinctly different perspective. Each view is defined by a set of diagram, which is as follows. User Model View i.

This view represents the system from the users perspective. ii. The analysis representation describes a usage scenario from the end-users perspective. Structural model view (In this model the data and functionality are arrived

from inside the system. (This model view models the static structures. Behavioral Model View (It represents the dynamic of behavioral as parts of the system, depicting the interactions of collection between various structural elements described in the user model and structural model view. Implementation Model View ? In this the structural and behavioral as parts of the system are represented as they are to be built.

Environmental Model View In this the structural and behavioral aspects of the environment in which the system is to be implemented are represented. UML is specifically constructed through two different domains they are ? UML Analysis modeling, which focuses on the user model and structural model views of the system? ? UML design modeling, which focuses on the behavioral modeling, implementation modeling and environmental model view Use-Case Model Survey: 1) Use Case Diagrams Admin: The Administrator is the user of the system. He is the responsible person to require the new Donars and status, Matins the Add new Tasks Details.

Donar: This module focuses on the basic Donar. Each Donar is given a user id and password, which identifies him uniquely. The Donar is given a login form where in he enters the login details user id and password. As he is a registered into the system shows his form with his/her select options 1) Sequence Diagrams Administrator Login Sequence 2) Sequence Diagrams Employee Login Sequence . ELABORATION PHASE [pic] Flow chart: 3. ENTITY-RELATIONSHIP Diagrams E-R (Entity-Relationship) Diagram is used to represents the relationship between entities in the table. The symbols used in E-R diagrams are: SYMBOL PURPOSE

Represents Entity sets. Represent attributes. Represent Relationship Sets. Line represents flow Structured analysis is a set of tools and techniques that the analyst. To develop a new kind of a system: The traditional approach focuses on the cost benefit and feasibility analysis, Project management, and hardware and software selection and personal considerations. Admin Donar:

11. CONCLUSION This project has helped us in implementing the Visual C++ using AppWizard and MFC. We automated the work of allocating shifts to the Employee according to their Designation and Gender . All Tasks are done by different Groups.

Each group formed as same department Employees or different department Employees. Generation of shifts allocation for Employee helped us in learning Object oriented features and implementing them in MFC. We came to know about the scheduling the tasks updating by time and have a plan of completing task with in time proper designing of Rotating the schedules.

----- Process: A transaction of information that resides within the bounds of the system to be module. DATASTORE: A repository of data that is to be stored for use by one or more processes, may be as simple as buffer of queue or as a relational database.

Donar Module Admin information Module Donar Donar New Registrations [pic] Matian Client Details donars Details Donar blood information Login Admin New Donar Registrations Donar Information Referral once Details Experiences Logout Validate Log name () Validate Password () Check for required privileges () Authenticate The id Admin Master Donar Registrations and Add New Task Details . Enter log name Login Get the Information about why donate blood Find a donar Change Password Refer a friend (Donar

Administrator login master Administrator login master Login screen Admin Master Authenticate The id Check for required privileges ()

Validate Password () Validate Log name () Enter log name Administrator login master Administrator login master Login screen Leave Applications and Information of Task and Shifts (Admin Store re login Query Analyzer Authenticate the given parameter (Check for any specific schedules allocated upon him Donate blood Store ery Analyzer Donar Supply the customer ID Experiences Authenticate the customer ID Store Sto Store re Query Analyzer Enter the required policy parameters Change Password Insert Admin Verify Data 3. 1 Verify Data 3. 1 Check for Donar Admin Master Admin Master Verify Data 3. 1 Admin Master Check for Schemes Insert

Admin Master Check for User Account User Master Insert Donar Verify Data 2. 1 Verify Data 2. 2 Verify Data 2. 3 Donar Master Page Check for the Donar Profile Insert Donar Master Check for the Donar Account Details Donar Registrations Who needs blood Donar information Phno Location yob BloodType Username Gender Password Full Name Admin Name Donar Details Donar blood details How to donate bloods Experiences details Comments donar Details Who needs blood Blood details Donate blood Phno Location yob BloodType Username Gender password Full Name Donar profile Donar Name Donar Details Experience details comments Refer a friends