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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Profile

Currently, people donate stuff manually by visiting each organization number of times. In order to reduce the problems of food wastage, some websites like www.rescuingleftovercuisine.org and www.annakshetra.org have taken efforts to help people donate their surplus food to shelters through their official website, where in people can donate food, donate funds and also volunteer for various activities. Share my dabba is another initiative to get left over food in dabbas to hungry street children, using just a tiny sticker and the extensive dabbawala network. This project is used to manage wastage foods in a useful way.Every day the people are wasting lots of foods. So we have to reduce that food wastage problem through online.If a user wishes to donate something, he/she can send a message in the application. This message will be shown as notification in donations tab to other users and the messages will be stored in backend in the database. Once a notification is sent, the orphanages who wish to claim the donations can reply to the donor and contact him/her.The reciever can also perform operations like requesting for items, viewing requested items and claiming donations. An Agent module is there in this project.Here, different agencies can register in the system and they can act as a third party to donate things to poor people.The registered agency is approved by the admin. This project is food redistribution is an enormously successful social innovation that tackles food waste and food poverty. The users details are maintained confidential because it maintains a separate account for each user.

2 ABOUT THE DEVELOPING TOOLS

2.1 Introduction to ASP.Net

Microsoft released the .Net(pronounced dot net) framework in February 2002.It's biggest initiative since the launch of Windows in 1991.net is a revolutionary Multi language platform that knits various aspects of application development together with the internet.The framework covers all layers of software development above the operating system. ASP.NET is a web application framework developed and marketed by Microsoft to allow programmers to build dynamic web sites. It allows you to use a full featured programming language such as C hash or VB.NET to build web applications easily.ASP.NET is a web development platform, which provides a programming model, a comprehensive software infrastructure and various services required to build up robust web applications for PC, as well as mobile devices.ASP.NET works on top of the HTTP protocol, and uses the HTTP commands and policies to set a browser-to-server bilateral communication and cooperation. ASP.NET is a part of Microsoft .Net platform. ASP.NET applications are compiled codes, written using the extensible and reusable components or objects present in .Net framework. These codes can use the entire hierarchy of classes in .Net framework.The ASP.NET application codes can be written in any of the following languages:

1. C sharp
2. Visual Basic.Net
3. Jscript
4. J sharp

ASP.NET is used to produce interactive, data-driven web applications over the internet. It consists of a large number of controls such as text boxes, buttons, and labels for assembling, configuring, and manipulating code to create HTML pages.

2.2 Microsoft SQL Server 2008

MS SQL server is database management software,which is rich and powerful application.It is a language that enables us to create and operate on relational databases,which are sets of related information stored in tables.Because of its elegance and independence from machine specifies,as well as its support by the industry leaders in relational database technology,SQL become the standard language and will remain as it for the foreseeable future.The SQL standard is recognized by ANSI and is currently accepted by ISO.Even though most commercial database programs extend SQL beyond the ANSI definition,we will follow the ANSI standard with an eye towards the most common variations.SQL also makes it easy for the user's even beginners to work with the database.We can create tables,edit data and use queries to find the data we want with very little effort and time.

2.3 GIT

Git is a version control system for tracking changes in computer files and coordinating work on those files among multiple people. It is primarily used for source code management in software development,but it can be used to keep track of changes in any set of files. As a distributed revision control system it is aimed at speed, data integrity,and support for distributed, non-linear workflows.Git was created by Linus Torvalds in 2005 for development of the Linux kernel, with other kernel developers contributing to its initial development. Its current maintainer since 2005 is Junio Hamano.As with most other distributed version control systems, and unlike most clientserver systems, every Git directory on every computer is a full-fledged repository with complete history and full version tracking abilities, independent of network access or a central server.Git is free software distributed under the terms of the GNU General Public License version 2.

2.3.1 Characteristics

Git's design is a synthesis of Torvalds's experience with Linux in maintaining a large distributed development project, along with his intimate knowledge of file system performance gained from the same project and the urgent need to produce a working system in short order. These influences led to the following implementation choices;

1. Strong support for non-linear development
2. Distributed development
3. Compatibility with extant systems and protocols
4. Efficient handling of large projects
5. Cryptographic authentication of history
6. Garbage accumulates until collected
7. Periodic explicit object packing

Another property of Git is that it snapshots directory trees of files. The earliest systems for tracking versions of source code, Source Code Control System (SCCS) and Revision Control System (RCS), worked on individual files and emphasized the space savings to be gained from interleaved deltas (SCCS) or delta encoding (RCS) the (mostly similar) versions. Later revision control systems maintained this notion of a file having an identity

across multiple revisions of a project. However, Torvalds rejected this concept.Consequently, Git does not explicitly record file revision relationships at any level below the source code tree.Git implements several merging strategies; a non-default can be selected at merge time:

1. resolve: the traditional three-way merge algorithm.
2. recursive: This is the default when pulling or merging one branch, and is a variant of the three-way merge algorithm.
3. octopus: This is the default when merging more than two heads.

2.3.2 Implementations

Git is primarily developed on Linux, although it also supports most major operating systems including BSD, Solaris, macOS, and Windows.The first Microsoft Windows port of Git was primarily a Linux emulation framework that hosts the Linux version. Installing Git under Windows creates a similarly named Program Files directory containing the MinGW port of the GNU Compiler Collection, Perl 5, msys2.0 (itself a fork of Cygwin, a Unix-like emulation environment for Windows) and various other Windows ports or emulations of Linux utilities and libraries. Currently native Windows builds of Git are distributed as 32 and 64-bit installer.The JGit implementation of Git is a pure Java software library, designed to be embedded in any Java application. JGit is used in the Gerrit code review tool and in EGit, a Git client for the Eclipse IDE.The Dulwich implementation of Git is a pure Python software component for Python 2.7, 3.4 and 3.5.The libgit2 implementation of Git is an ANSI C software library with no other dependencies, which can be built on multiple platforms including Windows, Linux, macOS, and BSD.It has bindings for many programming languages, including Ruby, Python, and Haskell.JS-Git is a JavaScript implementation of a subset of Git.

2.3.3 GIT Server

As Git is a distributed version control system, it can be used as a server out of the box. Dedicated Git server software helps, amongst other features, to add access control, display the contents of a Git repository via the web, and help managing multiple repositories. Remote file store and shell access: A Git repository can be cloned to a shared file system, and accessed by other

persons. It can also be accessed via remote shell just by having the Git software installed and allowing a user to log in.

2.3.4 Security

Git does not provide access control mechanisms, but was designed for operation with other tools that specialize in access control.An attacker could perform arbitrary code execution on a target computer with Git installed by creating a malicious Git tree (directory) named .git (a directory in Git repositories that stores all the data of the repository) in a different case (such as .GIT or .Git, needed because Git doesn't allow the all-lowercase version of .git to be created manually) with malicious files in the .git/hooks subdirectory (a folder with executable files that Git runs) on a repository that the attacker made or on a repository that the attacker can modify. If a Windows or Mac user pulls (downloads) a version of the repository with the malicious directory, then switches to that directory, the .git directory will be overwritten (due to the case-insensitive trait of the Windows and Mac filesystems) and the malicious executable files in .git/hooks may be run, which results in the attacker's commands being executed. An attacker could also modify the .git/config configuration file, which allows the attacker to create malicious Git aliases (aliases for Git commands or external commands) or modify extant aliases to execute malicious commands when run. The vulnerability was patched in version 2.2.1 of Git, released on 17 December 2014, and announced on the next day.

3 SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 Introduction

System Analysis works with users to identify goals and build system to achieve them. System Analysis is an important phase of any system development process. System analysis is a step-by-step process used to identify and develop or acquire the software need to control the processing of specific application. System analysis is a continuing activity the stages of the systems development. The system is studied to the minutes details and analyzed. In analysis, a detailed study of these operation performed by a system and their relationships within and outside of the system is done. The aim of the proposed system is to develop a system with improved facilities. The proposed system can overcome all the limitation of the existing system, such as it will provide a platform for donors and seekers after they successfully register into the system. If a user wishes to donate something, he/she can send a message in application.Proposed system is cost effective.

3.2 Existing System

Currently, people donate stuff manually by visiting each organization number of times. In order to reduce the problems of food wastage, some websites like www.rescuingleftovercuisine.org and www.annakshetra.org have taken efforts to help people donate their surplus food to shelters through their official website, where in people can donate food, donate funds and also volunteer for various activities.

3.2.1 Limitations Of Existing System

The main limitation of the existing system is lack of time.Currently, people needs to visit the organizations for many times to donate things. It is a time consuming process.Sometimes,if anyone have extra food because of any function or in their home it will be become waste because instantly there is no way to share with anyone if they are having lots of food. Even if they want to give that extra food to any orphanage or poor people they dont have time or dont have an idea about that.

3.3 Feasibility Study

A feasibility study is needed to determine if a project or end result of a project is feasible and beneficial. The main objective of feasibility study is to test the technical, social and economic feasibility of developing a new computer system. Investigating the existing system in the areas under investigation and generating ideas about a new system does this. The key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis are the following:

1. 1. Economic feasibility
2. 2. Technical feasibility
3. 3. Operational feasibility.

3.3.1 Economic Feasibility

Economic feasibility is a method for evaluating the effectiveness of a candidate system. This study is mainly concerned with cost-benefit analysis that is how much money the user is investing in any system and how much he is getting as a benefit in output. Our project is Economical Feasible because anyone uses this software would need only to buy the machine. Our hardware requirement is not too expensive. The money and human effort needed for the existing system is high .In the new system benefits outweigh costs. So as compare to cost the project is economically feasible. We conduct an economic feasibility study for this exam seat mapping system and it also uses minimum hardware requirements that are already used in the existing system .In existing system manual records are used for storing details. The system is cost effective because of its compatibility and effort saving nature. The cost benefit ratio is very small and hence the proposed system is feasible.

3.3.2 Technical Feasibility

Technical feasibility includes whether the technology is available in the market for the development and its availability. The assessment of technical feasibility must be based on an outline design of the system requirements in terms of input, output, files, programs and procedures. This study checks the technical aspects of system. Minimum requirements of the proposed system are a computer and internet connectivity, which will not add any additional expense in implementing the system. This software is simple to use and manage.Online Freelancer system also uses the minimum technologies for the creation of the web based application. The existing system has also required minimum technical requirements. So the proposed system is said to be technically feasible

3.3.3 Operational Feasibility

The new system is very much easier and user friendly than the existing system. It satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development. It reduces the operational time considerably. Operational cost is very less. The maintenance and modification of the new system needs very less human effort. Using command buttons throughout the application programs enhances the operational feasibility. The new system is operationally feasible and makes the operations simpler and quite easier. The proposed system exam seat mapping system does not produce any problem to existing customers, organization etc. It reduces the drawback of existing system. All these reasons make the new system operationally feasible.

3.4 Proposed system

In proposed system we are reduce that food wastage using that application.Proposed system will provide a platform for donors and seekers after they successfully register into the system. If a user wishes to donate something, he/she can send a message in application. This message will be shown as notification in donations tab to other users. This message will be stored in backend in the database. Once a notification is sent, the orphanages who wish to claim the donations can reply to the donor and contact him/her. The user interface of this system will be simple and user-friendly.An Agent module is there in this project.Here, different agencies can register in the system and they can act as a third party to donate things to poor people.The registered agency is approved by the admin. Admin has the full control over the system.

We all know the importance of computerization. The world is moving ahead at lightning speed and everyone is running short of time. One always wants to get the information and perform a task he/she/they desire(s) within a short period of time and too with amount of efficiency and accuracy. The application areas for the computerization have been selected on the basis of following factors:

3.4.1 Advantages Of Proposed system

In proposed system we are reduce that food wastage using that application.The user interface of this system will be simple and user-friendly.At present, we are aiming to avoid the major wastage that usually happens in India and that is foodstuffs.If a user wishes to donate something, he/she just needs to send a message in application.The needed organization will contact him/her later.

4 FACT FINDING TECHNIQUES

The success of any project depends upon the accuracy of available data. Accurate information can be collected with the help of certain methods / techniques. These specific methods for finding information of the system are termed as fact finding techniques. Interview, Questionnaire, Record View and Observations are the different fact finding techniques used in this project.

4.1 Interview:

This method is used to collect the information from groups or individuals. We select the people who are related with the system for the interview. In this method, we sit face to face with people and record their responses.

4.2 Record View:

The information related to the system is available in the source like companys documents, websites and other records. This record review helped me to get valuable information about the system.

4.3 Onsite observation:

Unlike the other fact finding techniques, in this method we visit the organization and observe and understand the working of the existing system, flow of the system, the users of the system etc.

5 SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

5.1 Hardware Specification:-

The selection of hardware configuration is very important task related to software development. The processor should be powerful to handle all the operations. The hard disk should have the sufficient capacity to solve the database and the application. The hardware requirements for developing and implementing the proposed system are given below:

Processor - Intel(R) Pentium(R)
Speed - 1.80 Ghz
RAM - 2.00 GB
Hard Disk - 20 GB
Floppy Drive - 1.44 MB
Key Board - Standard Windows Keyboard
Mouse - Two or Three Button Mouse

5.2 Software Specification:-

Windows 7 stands in the top of its popularity. It provides improved reliability and scalability, lowers yours cost of computing with powerful, flexible management services, and provides the best foundation for running business applications. It provides network data security by protecting data on the wire or at the network interface. It also provides stored data on the security by using data encryption. Data encryption is provided transparently within windows XP by feature known as Encrypting File System (EFS). It has the ability to run on a single PC chip with a user up to a multi-user, multi-processor network installation. The software requirements for developing and implementing the proposed system are given below:

Operating System - Windows 7 Ultimate.
Front End - ASP.Net
Scripts - HTML
Back-end - MYSQL SERVER
Web Server - IIS 8.0
Browser - Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome

6 SYSTEM DESIGN

6.1 Introduction of System Design

In this project design technique used is top-down, object- oriented dynamic modeling technique. A top-down design approach starts by identifying the major components and iterating until the desired level of details is achieved. In object oriented design technique, the modules in the design represent data abstraction. A dynamic model aim to specify new the state of various objects changes as events occur

6.2 Input Design

Input design is a part of overall system design, which requires very careful attention. Input design features can ensure the reliability of the system and produce result from accurate data, or they can result in the production or erroneous information. The input design also determines whether the user can interact efficiently with the system. Admin who was a person which they can add student to the system. placement Office who was manage the student details and can conduct the workshops for the students. Company can register in this sytem and they can give their company details and company can conduct online exam,display the mark and select the students according to the mark... also the students can register with their profile and they can attend online exams.view whether they are passed or not

6.3 Output Design

One of the important features of an information system for users is the output produces. Output is the information delivered to users through the information system. Output design is very important phase because the output will be interactive manner. In order to create the most useful output possible. To make a user friendly output and for better communication the programmer can use the features of a window. admin can view the student details,comapny can view the student registerd for the vacancies and their informations.student can view the online exam results and vaccanices and related informations

6.4 Database Design

Database design is the process of producing a detailed data model of database. This data model contains all the needed logical and physical design choices and physical storage The process of doing database design generally consists of a number of steps which will be carried out by the database designer. Usually, the designer must:

1. Determine the data to be stored in the database.
2. Determine the relationships between the different data elements.
3. Superimpose a logical structure upon the data on the basis of these relationships.

In this project database design generally the data is to be stored in the database whether it can more relation for each modules. And it provides the logical relation between them.

6.5 Architectural Design

Architectural design is of crucial importance in software engineering during which the essential requirements like reliability, cost, and performance are dealt with. Architectural design is the responsibility of developers, some other people like user representatives, systems engineers, hardware engineers, and operations personnel are also involved. All these stakeholders must also be consulted while reviewing the architectural design in order to minimize the risks and errors.

In Consumerfed is whole managed by the admin and regional office who was consulted the project on the requirements of the each user whether it will minimize the errors and risks.

6.6 System Modules

1. Admin module

   Admin has the full control over the system. First, admin login into the system.State and District entry is done. Then approve the new agencies registered .Admin will manage the donor registration, receiver registration and providing informations to them.

   Admin can view the donation notifications send by the donors and the Request notifications send by the receivers. The admin will approve the agencies,Only after that they can login into the system.

2. Donor module

   The Donor performs operations like Registration and Login into the System. He can also put up items for donation and view all donation requests (items required by organizations).

3. Receiver module

   The Receiver can also perform operations like requesting for items, viewing requested items and claiming donations.They can book the donor order and collect the food.

4. Agency module

   Agency has a login into the system.Admin will approve the agency.Approved agency can login into the system and they can view the requests and accept it .

6.7 Form Design

A form designing means deciding the contents and layout of forms for the purpose of collecting and processing the required information economically and efficiently. The importance of forms designing can be understood because of the following points:

1. Forms are used to collect record and communicate the required information according to the expectations of the needy persons. Therefore, forms are treated as tools of office work. If the forms are badly designed, it reduces the speed of operation of office work.

2. The forms create psychological impact on the people who use it. The people may be frustrated and get tired if the forms are not designed properly.

3. The badly designed forms results in more number of mistakes in clerical work. Hence, there is a need of well-designed forms to avoid mistakes in clerical work.

4. Sometimes, the designed form may project a poor image in the minds of the customers. This may adversely affect the good will of the company.

5. System is the basis for form design. Hence, forms are designed according to the needs of the system. If forms are badly designed, they can ruin a whole system.

6. The well-designed forms contribute much to the efficiency of employees of an organization and efficiency of the system.

7. The cost of forms is less than the cost of completing office forms, transporting and filling of office forms. The ratio will be greater if the forms are badly designed.

6.8 Table Design

Table Number: 1

Table Name: tbl donor reg

Primary Key: donorid

Field Name	Data Type	Description
donorid	int	primary key
donorname	varchar(50)	Donor Name
addresse	varchar(50)	Address
districtr	varchar(50)	UDistrict
state	varchar(50)	State
location	int(50)	Location
emailid	varchar(50)	User Date of Birth
Contact	varchar(50)	Contact
username	varchar(50)	Username
password	varchar(50)	Password
usertype	varchar(50)	user Type

Table Number: 2

Table Name: tbl Receiver reg

Primary Key: receiverid

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
receiverid	int(11)	primary key
receivername	varchar(50)	Reciever Name
usertype	varchar(50)	User Type
address	varchar(50)	Address
emailid	varchar(50)	Email ID
contact	varchar(50)	Contact
state	varchar(50)	State
district	varchar(50)	District
Username	varchar(50)	username
password	varchar(50)	Password
typeid	varchar(50)	Foreign Key

Table Number: 3

Table Name: tbl agent

Primary Key: agentid

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
agentid	int(11)	primary key
agencyname	varchar(50)	Agency Name
address	varchar(50)	Address
emailid	varchar(50)	Email ID
contact	varchar(50)	Contact
state	varchar(50)	State
district	varchar(50)	District
Username	varchar(50)	username
password	varchar(50)	Password
usertype	varchar(50)	User Type
typeid	varchar(50)	Type ID
namerep	varchar(50)	Name Of Representative

Table Number: 4

Table Name: tbl request

Primary Key: requestid

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
requestid	int(11)	primary key
request	varchar(50)	Request
address	varchar(50)	Address
emailid	varchar(50)	Email ID
contact	varchar(50)	Contact
location	varchar(50)	location
receivername	varchar(50)	Receiver Name

Table Number: 5

Table Name: tbl notification

Primary Key: notificationid

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
notificationid	int(11)	primary key
notification	varchar(50)	Notification
address	varchar(50)	Address
emailid	varchar(50)	Email ID
contact	varchar(50)	Contact
donorname	varchar(50)	Donor Name

Table Number: 6

Table Name: tbl admin

Primary Key: adminid

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
adminid	int(11)	primary key
username	varchar(50)	Username
password	varchar(50)	Password
usertype	varchar(50)	UserType

Table Number: 7

Table Name: tbl donor item

Primary Key: donorid

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
donorid	int(11)	primary key
donorname	varchar(50)	Donor name
address	varchar(50)	Address
location	varchar(50)	Location
emailid	varchar(50)	Email ID
dateofreceive	varchar(50)(11)	Date of Receive
contact	varchar(50)	Contact
producttype	varchar(50)	Product Type
itemname	varchar(50)	Item Name
quantity	varchar(50)	Quantity

Table Number: 8

Table Name: tbl accept agent

Primary Key: id

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
id	int(11)	primary key
name	varchar(50)	Name
address	varchar(50)	Address
location	varchar(50)	Location
emailid	varchar(50)	Email ID
namerep	varchar(50)(11)	Name of Representative
contact	varchar(50)	Contact
state	varchar(50)	State
district	varchar(50)	District
usertype	varchar(50)	User Type
notification	varchar(50)	Notification
viewedt	varchar(50)	Viewed Status
type	varchar(50)	Type

Table Number: 9

Table Name: tbl district

Primary Key: districtid

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
districtid	int(11)	primary key
district	varchar(50)	District

Table Number: 10

Table Name: tbl state

Primary Key: stateid

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
stateid	int(11)	primary key
state	varchar(50)	State

Table Number: 11

Table Name: tbl role

Primary Key: roleid

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
roleid	int(11)	primary key
usertype	varchar(50)	User Type

Table Number: 12

Table Name: tbl usertype

Primary Key: typeid

Field Name	Data Type	Constraints
typeid	int(11)	primary key
type	varchar(50)	Type

6.9 UML Diagram

6.9.1 Use Case Diagram

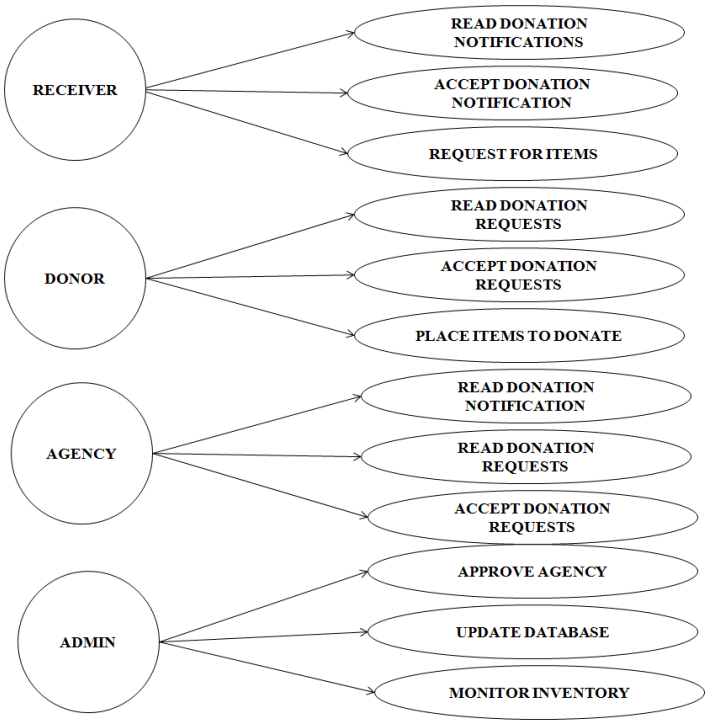


Figure 1: Use case diagram

6.9.2 Activity Diagram

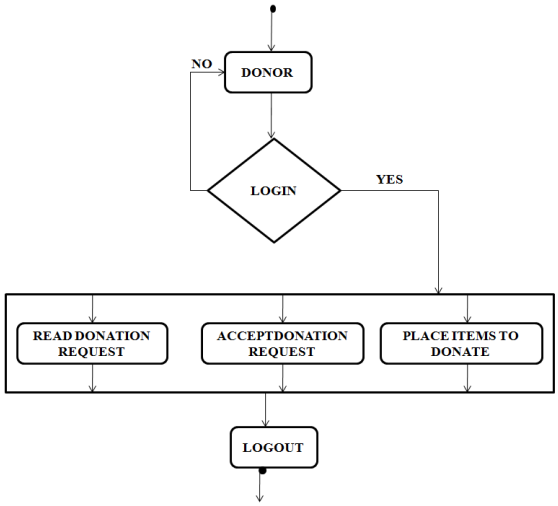


Figure 2: Activity-Donor

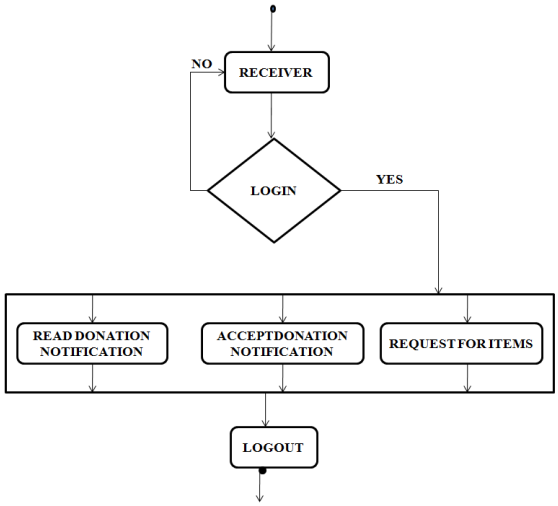


Figure 3: Activity-Receiver

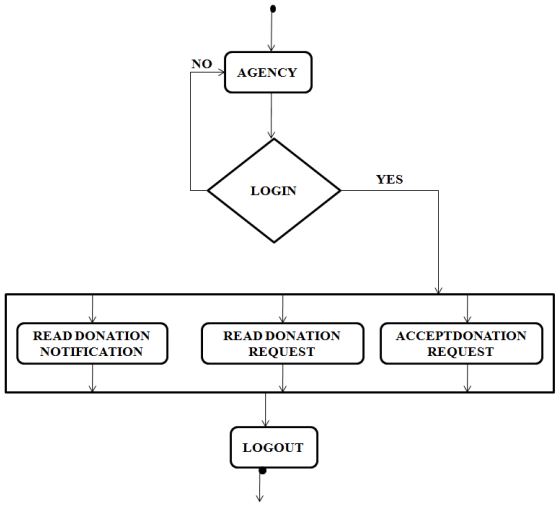


Figure 4: Activity-Agency

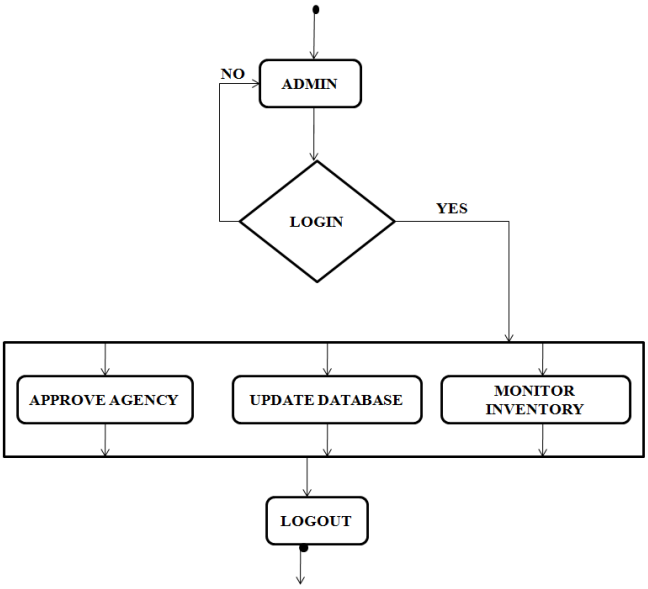


Figure 5: Activity-Admin

6.9.3 Sequence Diagram

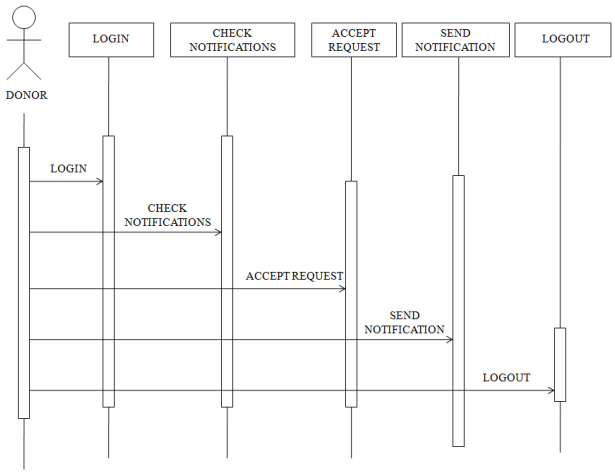


Figure 6: Sequence diagram

7 SYSTEM TESTING

7.1 Introduction to System Testing

Testing is the process of examining the software to compare the actual behavior with that of the excepted behavior. The major goal of software testing is to demonstrate that faults are not present. In order to achieve this goal the tester executes the program with the intent of finding errors. Though testing cannot show absence of errors but by not showing their presence it is considered that these are not present.

System testing is defined as the process by which one detects the defects in the software. Any software development organization or team has to perform several processes. Software testing is one among them. It is the final opportunity of any programmer to detect and rectify any defects that may have appeared during the software development stage. Testing is a process of testing a program with the explicit intention of finding errors that makes the program fail. In short system testing and quality assurance is a review in software products and related documentation for completion, correctness, reliability and maintainability.

System testing is the first stage of implementation, which is aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before live operation commences. Testing is vital to the success of the system. System testing makes a logical assumption that if all the parts of the system are correct and the goal will be successfully achieved. A series of testing are performed for the proposed system before the proposed system is ready for user acceptance testing.

7.2 Unit Testing

This method of testing test the smallest unit of software called modules. It will test all the important path to find errors within the boundary of module. This has enabled the detection of errors in coding and logic. Various test cases are prepared. For each module these test cases are implemented and it is checked whether the module is executed as per the requirements and outputs the desired result. In this test each service input and output parameters are checked. In unit testing, All independent paths through the control structures are executed to ensure that all statements in the modules have been executed at least once. Error handling paths are also tested.

7.3 Integration Testing

Integration testing is a systematic technique for constructing the program structure while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with interfacing. In this testing, all individual modules were combined and module wise shifting was verified to be alright The integration testing is performed in the Helping Hands by combining the four modules.ie, by combining the admin, receiver, donor,agency and found all modules are running without any error.

7.4 Validation Testing

Validation testing can be defined in many ways, but a simple definition is that validation succeeds when the software functions in manner that is reasonably accepted by user. Software validation is achieved through a series of tests that demonstrate conformity with requirement. Deviation or error discovered at this step in this project is corrected prior to completion of the project with the help of the user. In Helping Hands verifications are done correctly. So there is no chance for users to enter incorrect values. It will give error messages by using different validations. The validation testing is done very clearly and found it is error free.

7.5 Alpha Testing

Alpha testing is one of the most common software testing strategies used in software development. Its specially used by product development organizations.

1. This test takes place at the developers site. Developers observe the users and note problems.

2. Alpha testing is testing of an application when development is about to complete. Minor design changes can still be made as a result of alpha testing.

3. Alpha testing is typically performed by a group that is independent of the design team, but still within the company, e.g. in-house software test engineers, or software QA engineers. Alpha testing is final testing before the software is released to the general public. It has two phases:

   (a) In the first phase of alpha testing, the software is tested by in-house developers. They use either debugger software, or hardware-assisted debuggers. The goal is to catch bugs quickly.

   (b) In the second phase of alpha testing, the software is handed over to the software QA staff, for additional testing in an environment that is similar to the intended use.

4. Alpha testing is simulated or actual operational testing by potential users/customers or an independent test team at the developers site. Alpha testing is often employed for off-the-shelf software as a form of internal acceptance testing, before the software goes to beta testing.

7.6 Beta Testing

Beta Testing is also known as field testing. It takes place at customers site. It sends the system/software to users who install it and use it under real-world working conditions.

1. A beta test is the second phase of software testing in which a sampling of the intended audience tries the product out. (Beta is the second letter of the Greek alphabet.) Originally, the term alpha testing meant the first phase of testing in a software development process. The first phase includes unit testing, component testing, and system testing. Beta testing can be considered pre-release testing.

2. The goal of beta testing is to place your application in the hands of real users outside of your own engineering team to discover any flaws or issues from the users perspective that you would not want to have in your final, released version of the application. Example: Microsoft and many other organizations release beta versions of their products to be tested by users.

7.7 Test Cases

A Test Case is a script, program, or other mechanism that exercises a software component to ascertain that a specific correctness assertion is true. In general, it creates a specified initial state, invokes the tested component in a specified way, observes its behaviour, and checks to ensure that the behaviour was correct. They are mainly of two types.

1. Formal test cases

2. Informal test cases

Test Case No:	Test Data	DB Table Name Influences	Forms/Reports Involved	Expected Results	Actual Result	Remarks
1	User	Login	UserLogin.aspx	Successful Login	Successful Login	Good
2	Receiver	Send Request	Request.aspx	Successful Request	Successful Request	Good
3	Agency	Register	AgentReg.aspx	Successful Register	Successful Register	Good
4	Admin	Approve	ApprovedAgency.aspx	Successful Approval	Successful Approval	Good
5	Donor	Send Notification	Notification.aspx	Successful Notification	Successful Notification	Good

Figure 7: Test Case

7.8 Bugzilla/Manual Testing

Bugzilla is an open-source tool used for issues and bugs tracking system.It helps the developers and other stakeholders to keep track of outstanding problems with the product. It was written by Terry Weissman in TCL programming language in 1998. Later, Bugzilla was written in PERL and it uses the MYSQL database. Bugzilla can be used as a Test Management tool since it can be easily linked with other test case management tools like Quality Centre, ALM, Testlink, etc.Bugzilla provides a powerful, easy to use solution to configuration management and replication problems. It can dramatically increase the productivity and accountability of an individual by providing a documented workflow and positive feedback for good performance. Most commercial and defect-tracking software vendors charged enormous licensing fees in the starting days of Bugzilla. As a result, Bugzilla quickly became a favorite among the open-source users, due to its genesis in the open-source browser project with Mozilla. It is now the most precious defect-tracking system against which all the others are measured. Bugzilla puts the power in an individuals hand to improve the value of business while providing a usable framework for natural attention to detail and knowledge store to flourish.tem. It is widely used as a bug-reporting tool for all types of testing functions.

7.8.1 Bugzilla Key Features

Bugzilla has many keys as well as advanced features, which makes it unique. Following is a list of some of Bugzillas most significant features:

1. Bugzilla is powerful and it has advanced searching capabilities.
2. Bugzilla supports user configurable email notifications whenever the bug status changes.
3. Bugzilla displays the complete bug change history.
4. Bugzilla provides inter bug dependency track and graphic representation.
5. Bugzilla allows users to attach Bug supportive files and manage it.
6. Bugzilla has integrated, product-based, granular security schema that makes it more secure.
7. It has complete security audit and runs under the Perls taint mode.
8. Bugzilla supports a robust, stable RDBMS (Rational Data Base Management System) back end. 1. Bugzilla Overview

9. It supports Web, XML, E-Mail and console interfaces.
10. Bugzilla has a wide range of customized, user preferences features.
11. It supports localized web user interface.
12. Extensive configurability as it allows to be configured with other test management tools for a better user experience.
13. Bugzilla has a smooth upgrade pathway among different versions.

8 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage in the project where the theoretical design is turned into working system and is giving confidence on the new system for the users that it will work efficiently and effectively. It involves careful planning, investigation of the current system and its constraints on implementations, design of the methods to achieve the changeover methods .Apart from planning major tasks of preparing the implementation are education and training of users. The more complex system is being implemented, the more involved will be the system analysis and design effort required just for implementation.

An implementation co-ordination committee based on politics of individual organization has been appointed. The implementation process begins with preparing a plan for the implementation of the system. According to this plan, the activities are to be carried out, discussions made regarding the equipment and resources and the additional equipment has to be acquired to implement the new system. Implementation is the final and important phase. The system can be implemented only after through testing is done and it is found to working according to the specification. This method also offers the greatest security since the old system can take over if the errors are found or inability to handle certain type of transactions while using the new system. The implementation plan includes a description of all activities that must occur to implement the system and to put it into operation .It indicates the personal responsible for the activities and prepares a time chart for implementing the system. The implementation plan consists of the following steps:

1. List all files required for implementation.
2. Identify all data required to build new files during the implementation.
3. List all new documents and procedures that go into the new system.

The implemented system has the following features:

1. Reduce data redundancy.
2. Ease of use
3. Controlled flow
4. Simplifies the management activities.

A critical phase in the system life cycle the successful implementation of the new system design. Implementation include all those activities that take place to convert the old system to new one. It is primarily concerned with user training, site preparation and fail conversion. The new system may be completely new, replacing and existing manual or automated system or it may be major modification to existing. In either case, proper implementation becomes necessary so that a reliable system based on the requirements of the organization can be provided. Successful implementation may not guarantee improvements in the organization using the new system, but improper installation can be prevented. It has been observed that even the best system cannot show good result if the analysts managing the implementation do not attended to every important detail. The only training required to operate this system is to develop a familiarity with the various features of the system and how to use it. The user where trained to enter the correct data in the correct places. No special training, other than this is required to operate the system. A person with little computer knowledge can operate the system. This is an area where the system analysts need to work with almost care.

8.1 Training

An analysis of user training focuses on two factors:

1. User capabilities
2. Nature of the system to be installed.

Users range from the native to the highly sophisticated. They approach it as concrete learners, learning how to use the system without trying to understand which abstract principles determine which function. The distinction between concrete and formal (student type) learning says about what one can expect from trainees in general. These project also sophisticated the user capabilities and the corresponding nature of the system to be installed.

8.2 Conversion

Conversion refers to changing from one design to another system. The main objective of conversion is to put tested system into operation while holding costs, risks, and personal irritation to minimum. The various tasks involved in conversion are: Creating computer compatible files.

1. Training the operating staffs.

2. Installing terminals and hardware.

The project entitled HELPING HANDS agreed the conversion phases that begins with a review of the project plan, the system test documentation and the implementation plan and also conversion.

8.3 Post Implementation Review

Every system requires periodic evaluation after implementation. A post implementation review measures the systems performance against predefined requirements. Unlike system testing, which determines where the system fails so that the necessary adjustments can be made, a post-implementation review determines how well the system continues to meet performances specifications. It is done after design and conversion are complete. It also provides information to determine whether major redesign is necessary.

8.4 System Maintenance

Once the software is delivered and deployed, the maintenance phase starts. Software requires maintenance because there are some residual errors remaining in the system that must be removed as they discovered. Maintenance involves understanding the existing software(code and related documents) , understanding the effect of change, making the changes, testing the new changes and retesting the old parts that were not changed. The complexity of the maintenance part makes maintenance the most costly activity in the life of software product. It is believed that almost all software that is developed has residual errors, or bugs in them. These errors need to be removed when discovered that leads to the software change. This is called corrective maintenance.Corrective maintenance measure pairing, processing of performance failures or making alterations because of previously ill-defined problems. Software undergoes change frequently even without bugs because the software must be upgraded and enhanced to include more features and provide more services. This also requires modification of the software. The changed software changes the environment, which in turn requires further change. This phenomenon is called Low of Software Evaluation.The keys to reduce the needs for maintenance are:

1. More accurately defining the users requirement during system development.

2. Preparation of system documentation in a better way.

3. Using more effective ways for designing processing logic and communicating it to project team members.

4. Making better use of existing tools and techniques.

5. Managing the system engineering process effectively.

During the use of any large program, errors will occur and be reported to the developer. The process that includes the diagnosis and correction of one or more errors is called corrective maintenance.As the software is used recommendations for new capabilities, modifications to existing functions,and general enhancements are received from users.

8.4.1 Types of Software Maintenance

1. Corrective :

   Corrective maintenence of a software products become necessery to rectify the bugs while the system in use.

2. Adaptive:

   A software product might need maintenance when the customers need the product to run on new platforms,on new operating systeme,or when they need the product to be interfaced with new hardware or software.

3. Perfective:

   A software product needs maintenance to support the new features that users want it to support, to change different functionalities of the system according to the customers need ,or to enhance the performance of the system.

9 SYSTEM EVALUATION

Although system evaluation is an ongoing process throughout the performance testing effort, it offers greater value when conducted early in the test project. The intent of system evaluation is to collect information about the project as a whole, the functions of the system, the expected user activities, the system architecture, and any other details that are helpful in guiding performance testing to achieve the specific needs of the project.

1. Your need to evaluate and select software that meets your business requirements.

2. Your need to evaluate and select a partner that is capable of delivering the most benefit to your business from your software investment, as well as managing the risks inherent in system implementation projects.

3. Your time and ours is valuable; at each step along the way we will each decide whether or not it is beneficial to proceed. To help you with your selection, this evaluation process is designed to give us both a clear understanding of the systems to be implemented and the corresponding benefits of the partnership.This information provides a foundation for collecting the performance goals and requirements, characterizing the workload, creating performance-testing strategies and plans, and assessing project and system risks. A thorough understanding of the system under test is critical to a successful performance-testing effort. The measurements gathered during later stages are only as accurate as the models that are developed and validated in this stage. The evaluation provides a foundation for determining acceptable performance; specifying performance requirements of the software, system, or component(s); and identifying any risks to the effort before testing even begins. System evaluation providing in these project is needed to evaluate and select the requirements and managing the risk in system implementation on project. Also it is valuable in time so that way it is beneficial in each step.

10 CONCLUSION

The project was successfully completed within the time span allotted .The drawbacks of the existing system as listed before are fully evacuated. All the existing inconsistencies are fully solved as this system is implemented. This reduced the burden of the administration of the system. The module is tested and put together to form the main system. Finally the system is tested with real data and it worked successfully. Thus the system has fulfilled the entire objective defined. The system has been developed in an interactive manner; the reports generated by the system are clear. The system is flexible, user friendly and has its own full data security and all data recovery facility. The developed system only one module,that is admin. And the admin has full control over the system.

10.1 FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The proposed application shall reduce food wastage and also fulfil other requirements like clothes, books, utensils, etc. of needy organizations.In future ,we can add a module to adopt child from orphanages.And also we can make this system to help the poor people without any shelter.This system will be a helping hand in future.

This system entitled HELPING HANDS has been developed in an attractive manner and is simple and user friendly. Though there is bulk quantity of data is handled by the system.

11 APPENDIX

11.1 Appendix A

11.1.1 Coding

- DONOR SHARE PAGE

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Web;
using System.Web.UI;
using System.Web.UI.WebControls;
using System.Data;
using System.Data.SqlClient;
using System.Configuration;
public partial class GUEST_Donor_registration : System.Web.UI.Page
{
protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
}
protected void btn_submit_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
SqlConnection con = new SqlConnection(ConfigurationManager.Connecti
onStrings["constr"].ConnectionString);
con.Open();
SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand("insert into tbl_donor values('" +D
ropDownList1.SelectedItem.Text+ "',
'" +DropDownList2.SelectedItem.Text+ "','" + txt_loc.Text + "','" +
 txt_email.Text + "',
'" + Calendar1.SelectedDate.ToShortDateString() + "','" + txt_conta
ct.Text + "','" + txt_pro_type.Text + "',
'" + txt_item.Text + "','" + txt_quantity.Text + "')", con);
cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
con.Close();
Response.Write("<script>alert('Inserted successfully')</script>");
String not = "I Have About "+txt_quantity.Text+" "+txt_item.Text+"
To Donate.Please contact Interested People.";
SqlConnection con1 = new SqlConnection(ConfigurationManager.Connect
```

```
ionStrings["constr"].ConnectionString);
con1.Open();
String accepted = "No";
SqlCommand cmd1 = new SqlCommand("insert into tbl_notification valu
es('" + not + "','" + DropDownList1.SelectedItem.Text + "',
'" + DropDownList2.SelectedItem.Text + "','" + txt_contact.Text + "'
,'" + txt_email.Text + "','" + accepted + "',
'" + txt_loc.Text + "','" + Calendar1.SelectedDate.ToShortDateString(
) + "' )", con1);
Response.Write(cmd1);
cmd1.ExecuteNonQuery();
con1.Close();
Response.Write("<script>alert('Notification Send.You will get the conf
irmation call or message soon..Thank you for your kind heart.')</script>");
txt_quantity.Text = "";
txt_pro_type.Text = "";
DropDownList1.SelectedIndex=0;
txt_loc.Text = "";
txt_item.Text = "";
txt_email.Text = "";
txt_contact.Text = "";
DropDownList2.SelectedIndex = 0;
Calendar1.SelectedDate = DateTime.Now;
}
protected void DropDownList2_SelectedIndexChanged(object sender, EventArgse)
{
SqlConnection con1 = new SqlConnection(ConfigurationManager.ConnectionStrings
["constr"].ConnectionString);
con1.Open();
SqlCommand cmd1 = new SqlCommand("select * from tbl_donor_reg where donor_name=
'" + DropDownList1.SelectedItem.Text + "' and address='" + DropDownList2.Select
edItem.Text + "'", con1);
// cmd1.ExecuteNonQuery();
// Response.Write(cmd1);
SqlDataAdapter sda = new SqlDataAdapter(cmd1);
DataTable dt = new DataTable();
sda.Fill(dt);
con1.Close();
if (dt.Rows.Count > 0)
{
txt_loc.Text= dt.Rows[0][4].ToString();
```

```
txt_email.Text= dt.Rows[0][5].ToString();
txt_contact.Text = dt.Rows[0][3].ToString();
}
else
{
Response.Write("<script>alert('Select Currect Address')</script>");
txt_loc.Text = "";
txt_email.Text = "";
txt_contact.Text = "";
DropDownList1.SelectedIndex = 0;
DropDownList2.SelectedIndex = 0;
txt_quantity.Text = "";
}
}
}
```

```
\begin{itemize}
\item  DONATIONS VIEW PAGE
\end{itemize}
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Web;
using System.Web.UI;
using System.Web.UI.WebControls;

public partial class AGENT_donations : System.Web.UI.Page
{
protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{

}
protected void GridView1_SelectedIndexChanged(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
Session["notification_id"] = GridView1.SelectedRow.Cells[0].Text;
Session["notification"] = GridView1.SelectedRow.Cells[1].Text;
Session["donor_name"] = GridView1.SelectedRow.Cells[2].Text;
Session["address"] = GridView1.SelectedRow.Cells[3].Text;
Session["contact"] = GridView1.SelectedRow.Cells[4].Text;
Session["email_id"] = GridView1.SelectedRow.Cells[5].Text;
```

```
Session["accepted"] = GridView1.SelectedRow.Cells[6].Text;
Session["location"] = GridView1.SelectedRow.Cells[7].Text;
Session["date_of_recieve"] = GridView1.SelectedRow.Cells[8].Text;
Response.Redirect("Donation_expandt.aspx");
}
protected void Button2_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{

}
}
```

- DONATIONS ACCEPT PAGE

```
using System;
using System.Collections.Generic;
using System.Linq;
using System.Web;
using System.Web.UI;
using System.Web.UI.WebControls;
using System.Data;
using System.Data.SqlClient;
using System.Configuration;

public partial class AGENT_Donation_expandt : System.Web.UI.Page
{
protected void Page_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
TextBox1.Text = Session["donor_name"].ToString();
TextBox2.Text = Session["address"].ToString();
TextBox3.Text = Session["contact"].ToString();
TextBox4.Text = Session["location"].ToString();
TextBox5.Text = Session["email_id"].ToString();
TextBox6.Text = Session["notification"].ToString();
TextBox7.Text = Session["date_of_recieve"].ToString();
}
protected void Button1_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)
{
String status = Session["accepted"].ToString();

if (status == "No")
```

```
{
String accepted = "Yes";
String not_id = Session["notification_id"].ToString();
SqlConnection con31 = new SqlConnection(ConfigurationManager
.ConnectionStrings["constr"].ConnectionString);
con31.Open();
SqlCommand cmd31 = new SqlCommand("update tbl_notification set
 accepted='" + accepted + "' where notification_id='" + not_id
  + "'", con31);
SqlDataAdapter sdas11 = new SqlDataAdapter(cmd31);
DataTable dt = new DataTable();
sdas11.Fill(dt);
con31.Close();

SqlConnection con3 = new SqlConnection(ConfigurationManager.Conn
ectionStrings["constr"].ConnectionString);
con3.Open();
SqlCommand cmd3 = new SqlCommand("select * from tbl_reciever_reg
where reciever_id='" + Session["reciever_id"] + "'", con3);
SqlDataAdapter sdas1 = new SqlDataAdapter(cmd3);
DataTable dt1 = new DataTable();
sdas1.Fill(dt1);
con3.Close();
Session["reciever_name"] = dt1.Rows[0]["reciever_name"];
Session["address"] = dt1.Rows[0]["address"];
Session["contact"] = dt1.Rows[0]["contact"];
Session["location"] = dt1.Rows[0]["location"];
Session["email_id"] = dt1.Rows[0]["email_id"];

Session["state"] = dt1.Rows[0]["state"];
Session["district"] = dt1.Rows[0]["district"];
Session["user_type"] = dt1.Rows[0]["user_type"];
String viewed = "No";
String name_rep = Session["reciever_name"].ToString();
SqlConnection con = new SqlConnection(ConfigurationManager.Conne
ctionStrings["constr"].ConnectionString);
con.Open();

SqlCommand cmd = new SqlCommand("insert into tbl_accept_agent values
('" + Session["reciever_name"] + "','" + Session["address"] + "','"
+ Session["location"] + "','" + Session["email_id"] + "','" + Session
```

```
["contact"] + "','" +name_rep+ "','" + Session["state"] + "','" + Se
ssion["district"] + "','" + Session["user_type"] + "','"+Session["no
tification"]+"','"+viewed+"')", con);
cmd.ExecuteNonQuery();
con.Close();


Response.Write("<script>alert('Welcome.')</script>");
TextBox1.Text = "";
TextBox2.Text = "";
TextBox3.Text = "";
TextBox4.Text = "";
TextBox5.Text = "";
TextBox6.Text = "";
TextBox7.Text = "";
}
}
}
```

- DESIGN OF DONOR SHARE PAGE

```
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en"
 lang="en">
<head>

<meta name="Description" content="Information architecture,
 Web Design, Web Standards." />
<meta name="Keywords" content="your, keywords" />
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<meta name="Distribution" content="Global" />
<meta name="Author" content="Erwin Aligam - ealigam@gmail.com" />
<meta name="Robots" content="index,follow" />

<link rel="stylesheet" href="images/Outdoor.css" type="text/css" />

<title>Outdoor</title>

</head>
<body>

<!-- wrap starts here -->
```

```
<div id="wrap" align="right">

<!--header -->
<div id="header" align="center">

<h1 id="logo-text"><a href="index.html" title="" style="font-family:
 'Brush Script MT'">HelpingHands</a></h1>

<p id="slogan">What We Choose To Share Defines,Who We Are...</p>

<div id="header-links">
<p>
<a href="index.html" >Home</a> |
<a href="contact.html" >Contact</a> |
<a href="about.html""><span>About</span></a>
</p>
</div>

<!--header ends-->
</div>

<div id="header-photo"><img src="images/header-photo.jpg" width="870
" height="206" alt="header-photo" /></div>

<!-- navigation starts-->
<div  id="nav">
<ul>
<li id="current"><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>

<li><a href="Donor_share.aspx">Share Things</a></li>
<li><a href="Accepted_donations.aspx">Accepted Donations</a></li>

<li><a href="notification_view_donor.aspx">Request Notifications</a></li>
</ul>
<!-- navigation ends-->
</div>

<!-- content-wrap starts -->
<div id="content-wrap">

<div id="main">
```

```
<form id="form2" runat="server">
<div>


<table align="left" style="width:59%; height: 958px;">
<tr>
<td class="style2">
</td>
<td class="style4">
          
<asp:Label ID="Label1" runat="server" Font-Names="Brush Script MT"
Font-Size="XX-Large" Text="Share Things" ForeColor="#669900"></asp:Label>
 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td class="style2">
 
<asp:Label ID="Label2" runat="server" Font-Names="Brush Script MT"
Font-Size="X-Large" Text="Name" ForeColor="Black"></asp:Label>
 </td>
<td class="style13">
           &nbs
p;           
<asp:DropDownList ID="DropDownList1" runat="server" AppendDataBoundItems="True"
AutoPostBack="True" DataSourceID="SqlDataSource1" DataTextField="donor_name"
DataValueField="donor_name" Height="35px" Width="189px"
Font-Names="Aparajita" Font-Size="Medium" ForeColor="Black"
BackColor="#CCCCFF">
<asp:ListItem>--Select--</asp:ListItem>
</asp:DropDownList>
<asp:SqlDataSource ID="SqlDataSource1" runat="server"
ConnectionString="<%$ ConnectionStrings:constr %>"
SelectCommand="SELECT * FROM [tbl_donor_reg]"></asp:SqlDataSource>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td class="style3">
 
<asp:Label ID="Label3" runat="server" Font-Names="Brush Script MT"
Font-Size="X-Large" Text="Address" ForeColor="Black"></asp:Label>
 </td>
```

```
<td class="style7">
           &
nbsp;          
 <asp:DropDownList ID="DropDownList2" runat="server" AppendDat
aBoundItems="True"
AutoPostBack="True" DataSourceID="SqlDataSource2" DataTextField="address"
DataValueField="address" Height="35px"
onselectedindexchanged="DropDownList2_SelectedIndexChanged" Width="189px"
Font-Names="Aparajita" Font-Size="Medium" ForeColor="Black"
BackColor="#CCCCFF">
<asp:ListItem>--Select--</asp:ListItem>
</asp:DropDownList>
<asp:SqlDataSource ID="SqlDataSource2" runat="server"
ConnectionString="<%$ ConnectionStrings:constr %>"
SelectCommand="SELECT * FROM [tbl_donor_reg]"></asp:SqlDataSource>
 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td class="style9">
 <asp:Label ID="Label4" runat="server" Font-Names="Brush Script MT"
Font-Size="X-Large" Text="Location" ForeColor="Black"></asp:Label>
</td>
<td class="style10">
           &
nbsp;          
 <asp:TextBox ID="txt_loc" runat="server" BackColor="#CCCCFF"
BorderColor="White" BorderStyle="None" Font-Names="Aparajita" Height="29px"
Width="189px" Font-Size="Medium" ForeColor="Black"></asp:TextBox>
<br />
<asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator8" runat="server"
ControlToValidate="txt_loc" ErrorMessage="Enter Location..!!!"
Font-Italic="True" Font-Names="Times New Roman" Font-Size="XX-Small"
ForeColor="#FF3300"></asp:RequiredFieldValidator>
 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td class="style11">
 <asp:Label ID="Label5" runat="server" Font-Names="Brush Script MT"
Font-Size="X-Large" Text="Email ID" ForeColor="Black"></asp:Label>
 </td>
<td class="style12">
```

```
           &nbs
p;          
 <asp:TextBox ID="txt_email" runat="server" BackColor="#CCCCFF"
 BorderColor="White"
BorderStyle="None" Font-Names="Aparajita" Height="26px" Width="188px"
Font-Size="Medium" ForeColor="Black"></asp:TextBox>
 <br />
<asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator9" runat="server"
ControlToValidate="txt_email" ErrorMessage="Enter Email ID..!!!"
Font-Italic="True" Font-Names="Times New Roman" Font-Size="XX-Small"
ForeColor="#FF3300"></asp:RequiredFieldValidator>
<asp:RegularExpressionValidator ID="RegularExpressionValidator1" runat="server"
ControlToValidate="txt_email" ErrorMessage="Enter Valid Email id..!!!"
Font-Italic="True" Font-Names="Times New Roman" Font-Size="XX-Small"
ForeColor="#FF3300"
ValidationExpression="\w+([-+.']\w+)*@\w+([-.]\w+)*\.\w+([-.]\w+)*"></asp:Reg
ularExpressionValidator>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td class="style14">
 <asp:Label ID="Label6" runat="server" Font-Names="Brush Script MT"
Font-Size="X-Large" Text="Contact" ForeColor="Black"></asp:Label>
 </td>
<td class="style15">
           
  
         
 <asp:TextBox ID="txt_contact" runat="server" BackColor="#CCCCFF"
BorderColor="White"
BorderStyle="None" Font-Names="Aparajita" Height="27px" Width="188px"
Font-Size="Medium" ForeColor="Black"
></asp:TextBox>
 <br />
<asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator10" runat="server"
ControlToValidate="txt_contact" ErrorMessage="Enter Contact..!!!"
Font-Italic="True" Font-Names="Times New Roman" Font-Size="XX-Small"
ForeColor="#FF3300"></asp:RequiredFieldValidator>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
```

```
 <td class="style16">
 <asp:Label ID="Label7" runat="server" Font-Names="Brush Script MT"
 Font-Size="X-Large" Text="What You Have?" ForeColor="Black"></asp:Label>
  </td>
 <td class="style17">
            
   
         
  <asp:TextBox ID="txt_pro_type" runat="server" BackColor="#CCCCFF"
 BorderColor="White" BorderStyle="None" Font-Names="Aparajita" Height="29px"
 Width="188px" Font-Size="Medium" ForeColor="Black"></asp:TextBox>
  <br />
 <asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator11" runat="server"
 ControlToValidate="txt_pro_type"
 ErrorMessage="Enter type Of Item You Want..!!!" Font-Italic="True"
 Font-Names="Times New Roman" Font-Size="XX-Small" ForeColor="#FF3300">
</asp:Requi
 redFieldValidator>
 </td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
 <td class="style18" align="left">
 <asp:Label ID="Label8" runat="server" Font-Names="Brush Script MT"
 Font-Size="X-Large" Text="Short Name For Item?" ForeColor="Black"></asp:Label>
  </td>
 <td class="style19">
             
  
 ;        
  <asp:TextBox ID="txt_item" runat="server" BackColor="#CCCCFF"
BorderColor="White"
 BorderStyle="None" Font-Names="Aparajita" Height="28px" Width="188px"
 Font-Size="Medium" ForeColor="Black"></asp:TextBox>
  <br />
 <asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator12" runat="server"
 ControlToValidate="txt_item" ErrorMessage="Enter Item..!!!" Font-Italic="True"
 Font-Names="Times New Roman" Font-Size="XX-Small" ForeColor="#FF3300">
</asp:Required
 FieldValidator>
 </td>
 </tr>
```

```
 <tr>
 <td class="style16" align="left">
 <asp:Label ID="Label9" runat="server" Font-Names="Brush Script MT"
 Font-Size="X-Large" Text="Quantity Available?" ForeColor="Black"></asp:Label>
  </td>
 <td class="style17">
            
  &nb
 sp;        
  <asp:TextBox ID="txt_quantity" runat="server" BackColor="#CCCCFF"
 BorderColor="White"
 BorderStyle="None" Font-Names="Aparajita" Height="28px" Width="187px"
 Font-Size="Medium" ForeColor="Black"></asp:TextBox>
  <br />
 <asp:RequiredFieldValidator ID="RequiredFieldValidator13" runat="server"
 ControlToValidate="txt_quantity" ErrorMessage="Enter Quantity..!!!"
 Font-Italic="True" Font-Names="Times New Roman" Font-Size="XX-Small"
 ForeColor="#FF3300"></asp:RequiredFieldValidator>
 </td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
 <td class="style3">
  <asp:Label ID="Label10" runat="server" Font-Names="Brush Script MT"
 Font-Size="X-Large" Text="Date Of Recieve" ForeColor="Black"></asp:Label>
  </td>
 <td class="style5">
            
  &n
 bsp;        
 <asp:Calendar ID="Calendar1" runat="server" BackColor="White"
 BorderColor="#3366CC" BorderWidth="1px" CellPadding="1"
 DayNameFormat="Shortest" Font-Names="Aparajita" Font-Size="Medium"
 ForeColor="Black" Height="92px" Width="59px">
 <DayHeaderStyle BackColor="#99CCCC" ForeColor="#336666" Height="1px" />
 <NextPrevStyle Font-Size="8pt" ForeColor="#CCCCFF" />
 <OtherMonthDayStyle ForeColor="#999999" />
 <SelectedDayStyle BackColor="#009999" Font-Bold="True" ForeColor="#CCFF99" />
 <SelectorStyle BackColor="#99CCCC" ForeColor="#336666" />
 <TitleStyle BackColor="#003399" BorderColor="#3366CC" BorderWidth="1px"
 Font-Bold="True" Font-Size="10pt" ForeColor="#CCCCFF" Height="25px" />
 <TodayDayStyle BackColor="#99CCCC" ForeColor="White" />
```

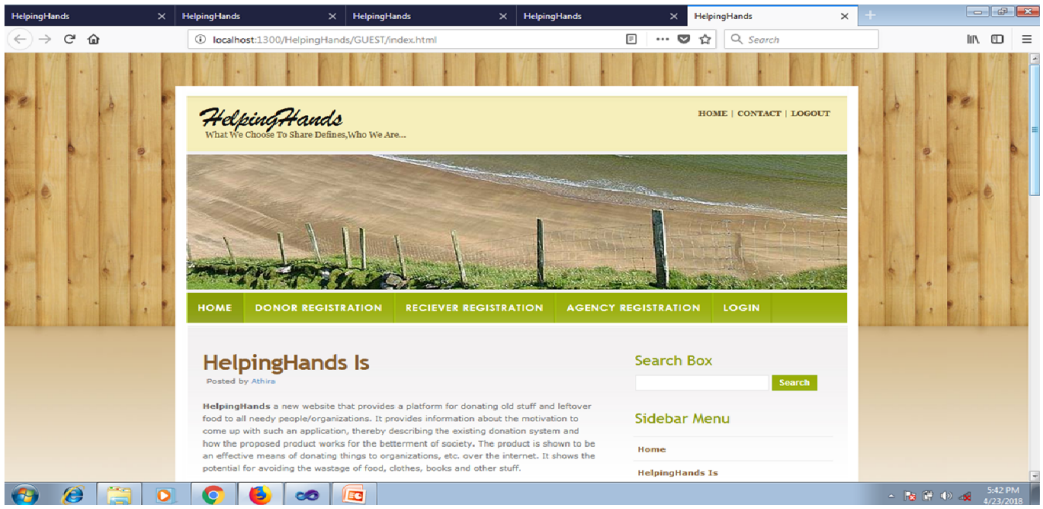
```
 <WeekendDayStyle BackColor="#CCCCFF" />
 </asp:Calendar>
 </td>
 </tr>
 <tr>
 <td class="style3">
            
  &
 nbsp;          
     
  </td>
 <td class="style5" align="center">
            
    
 <asp:Button ID="btn_submit" runat="server" Font-Bold="True"
 Font-Names="Brush Script MT" Font-Size="X-Large" onclick="btn_submit_Click"
 Text="Submit" BackColor="#669900" ForeColor="White" Height="44px"
 Width="114px" />
 </td>
 </tr>
 </table>

 </div>
 </form>
 <!-- main ends -->
 </div>
 <div id="sidebar">

 <h3>Search Box</h3>
 <form action="#" class="searchform">
 <p>
 <input name="search_query" class="textbox" type="text" />
 <input name="search" class="button" value="Search" type="submit" />
 </p>
 </form>
 <h3>Sidebar Menu</h3>
 <ul class="sidemenu">
 <li><a href="index.html">Home</a></li>
 <li><a href="#TemplateInfo">HelpingHands Is</a></li>
 <li><a href="#SampleTags">Sample Tags</a></li>
 </ul>
```

```
 <h3>Wise Words</h3>
 <p>&quot;Most people don't realize how much food they throw away
 every day&quot; </p>

 <p class="align-right">-Athira Sajeev</p>

 <h3>Support Styleshout</h3>
 <p>If you are interested in supporting my work and would like to
contribute, you are
 welcome , on my website - it will
 be a great help and will surely be appreciated.</p>
 <!-- sidebar ends -->
 </div>

 <!-- content-wrap ends-->
 </div>

 <!-- footer starts -->
 <div id="footer-wrap">

 <div id="footer-bottom">

 <p>
 &copy; 2010 <strong>HelpingHands</strong>

     

 Design by <a href="index.html">AthiraSajeev</a> |

 </p>
 </div>
 <!-- footer ends-->
 </div>
  <!-- wrap ends here -->
 </div>
 </body>
 </html>
```

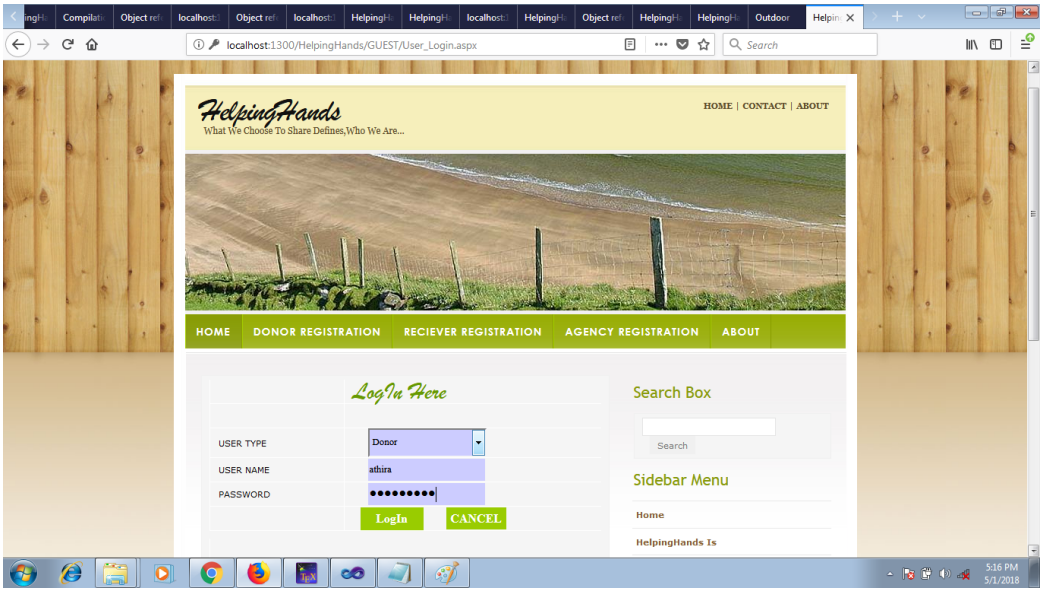
11.2 APPENDIX B

11.2.1 SCREEN SHOTS

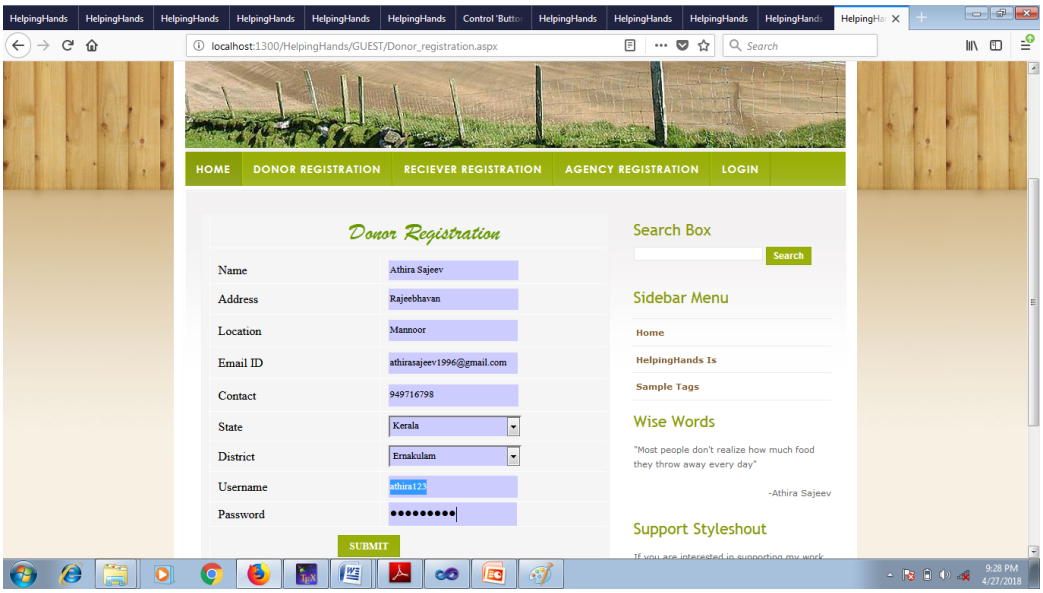
1. Guest Homepage



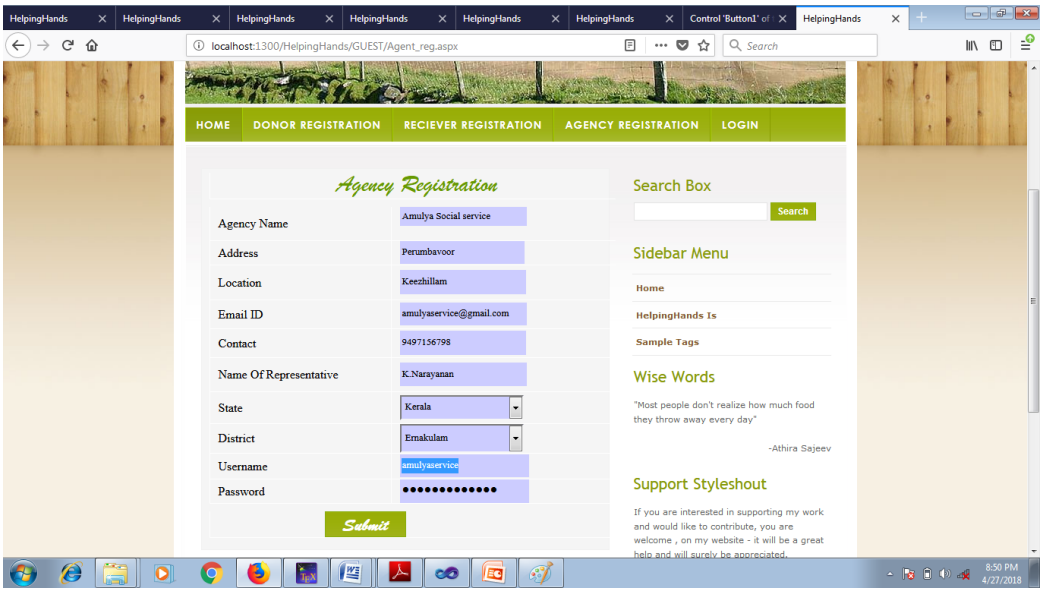
2. Login page



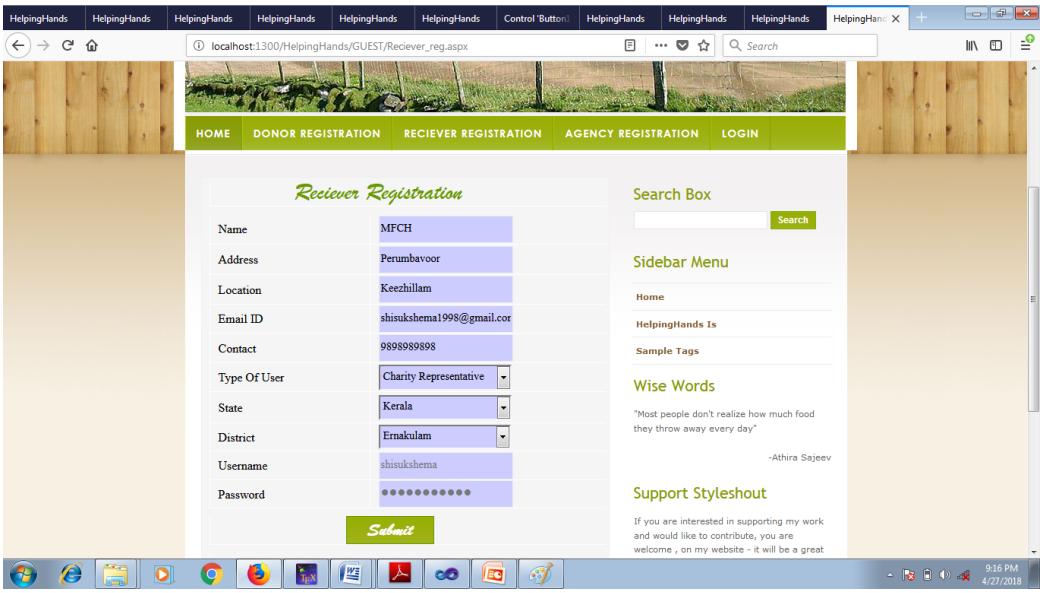
3. Donor Registration



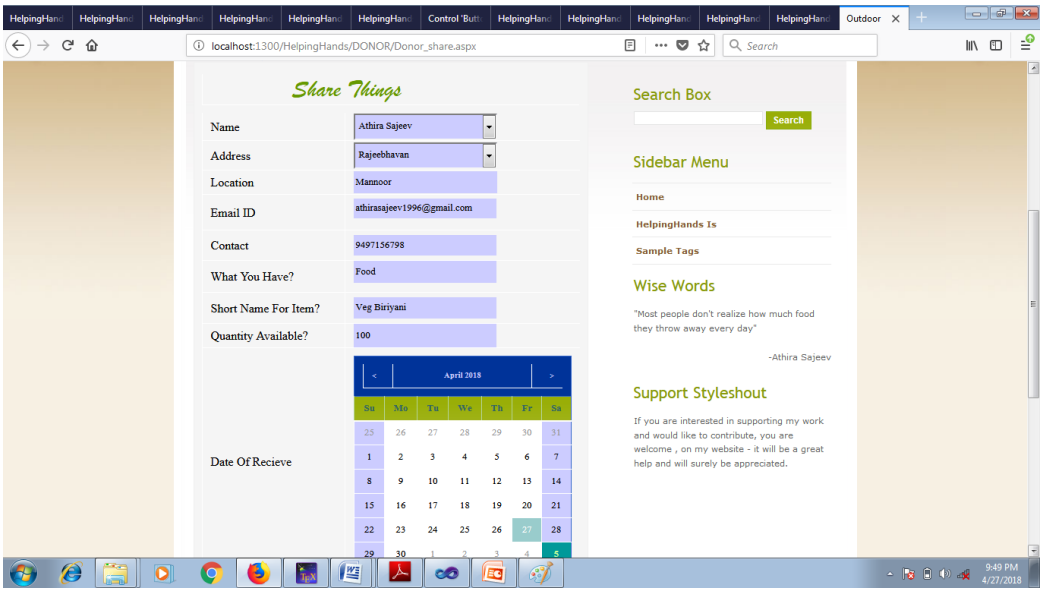
4. Agency Registration



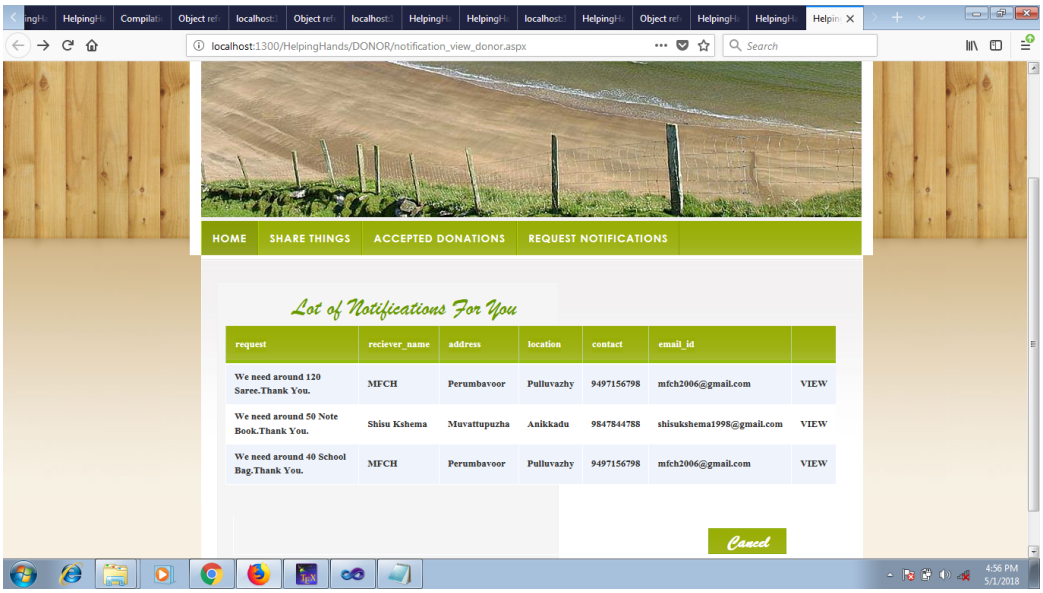
5. Receiver Registration



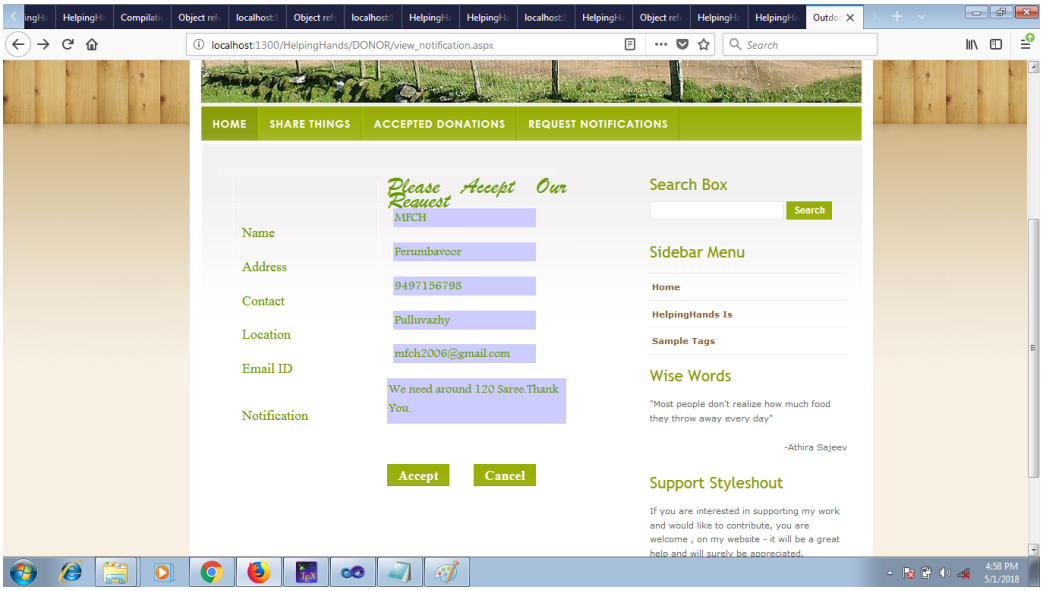
6. Donor Share Page



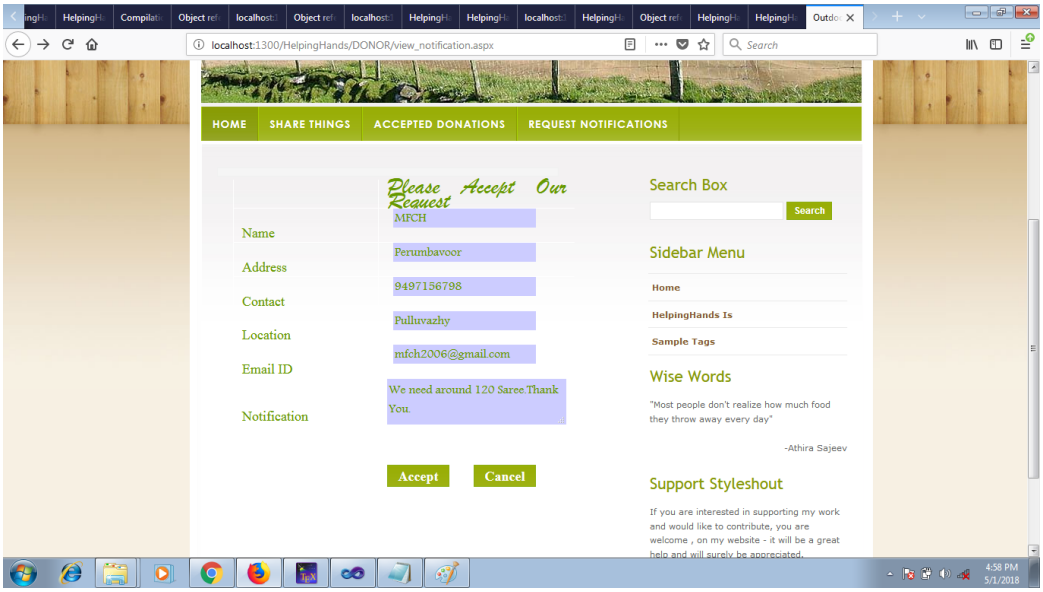
7. Request Notifications



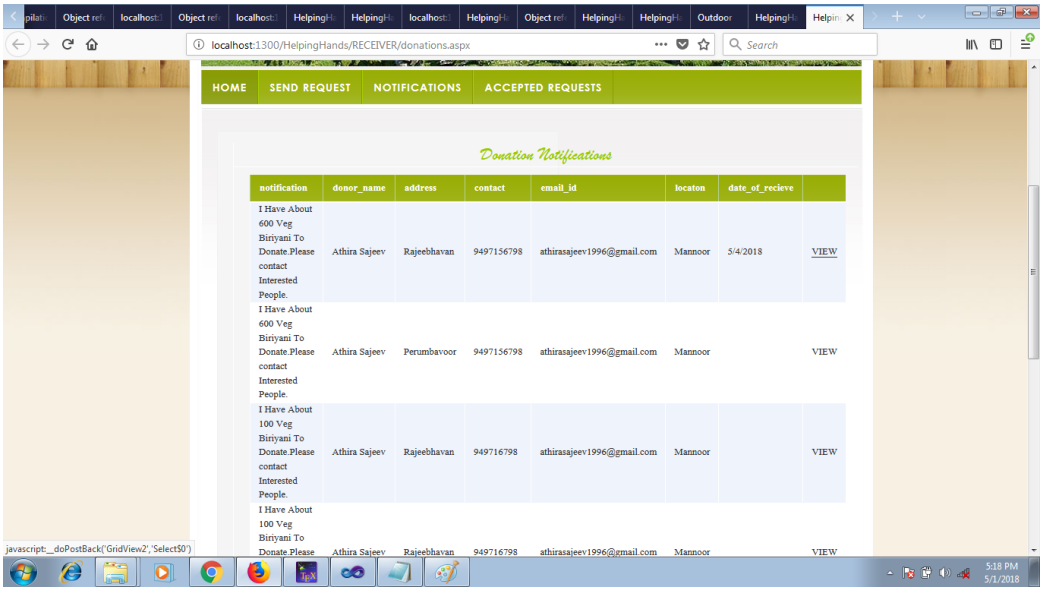
8. View Notifications



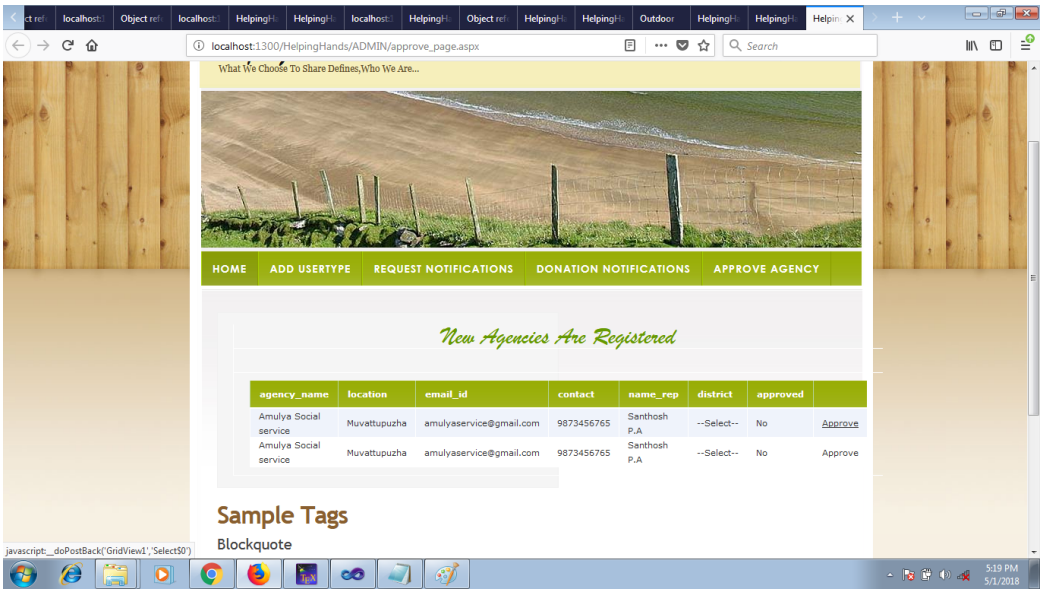
9. View Notifications



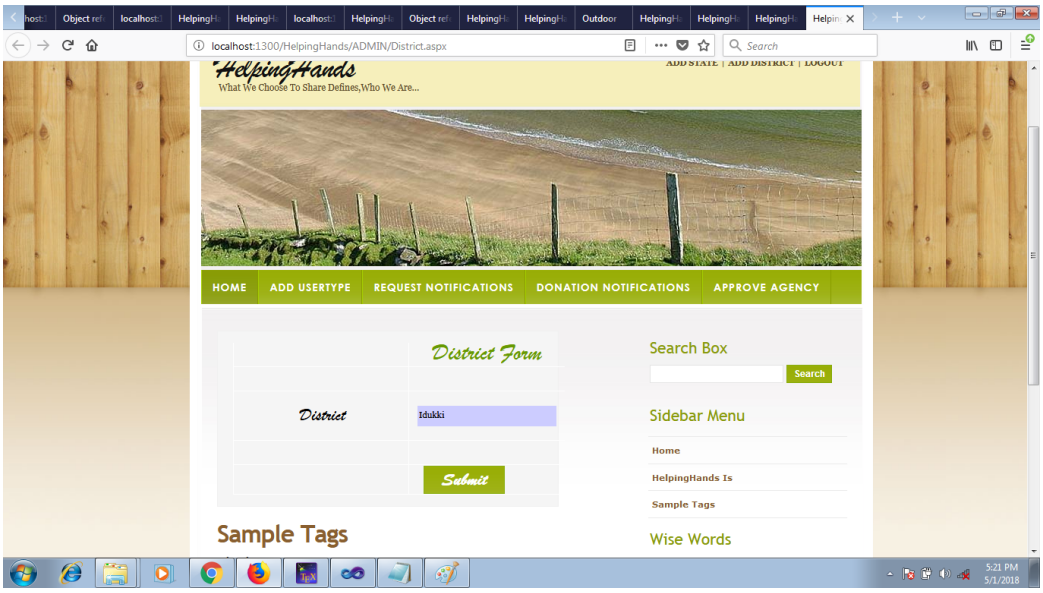
10. Donation Notifications



11. Approval Page



12. District Page



11.3 APPENDIX C

11.3.1 Acronyms

- HTTP-Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
- ANSI-American National Standards Institute
- CLI-Command Line Interface
- SQL-Structured Query Language
- JVM-Java Virtual Machine
- SDK-Software Development Kit
- CSS-Cascading Style Sheet
- QA-Quality Assurance

References

[1] Bagherzadeh, Morvarid, Mitsuhiro Inamura, and Hyunchul Jeong. "Food waste along the food chain." (2014).

[2] `http://www.google.co.in`.

[3] `http://www.wikipedia.org`.

[4] `http://www.seminarsonly.com`.

[5] `http://www.1000projects.org/`.