HAPPINESS FOUNDATION: A donation site

A Project Report

Submitted by

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Under the Guidance of

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

BTECH

Computer Engineering



Mukesh Patel School of Technology Management & Engineering, Mumbai

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This is to certify that the project entitled "HAPPIN carried out by Ayush Mundra, Jagrit Acharya of B the IV semester of the academic year, in partial fur Database Management System.	Tech, MPSTME (NMIMS), Mumbai, during
Buttouse Munagement System.	
	Prof. Kamal Mistry
	Internal Mentor
Examiner 1	Examiner 2

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We express our gratitude to our professor Kamal Mistry for his constant guidance and support throughout the semester. We consider ourselves to be extremely privileged to have been his students. We benefited enormously from his excellence as a mentor. We are grateful to him for being patient and for all the time he spent in discussing the various concepts of Database Management Systems.

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Chapter 1: Introduction to the system

1.1 Introduction:

- This is a website where donator can donate their things to other users and NGOs which are not useful for him/her anymore.
- We are allowing users to donate their belonging easily as they see the list of all the NGOs and other users who has posted request for help.
- We have also solved the problem for the NGO as they can also see the products (object which are there for to donate) posted by the other Donors so they can specifically contact the donors and get that product which they need.

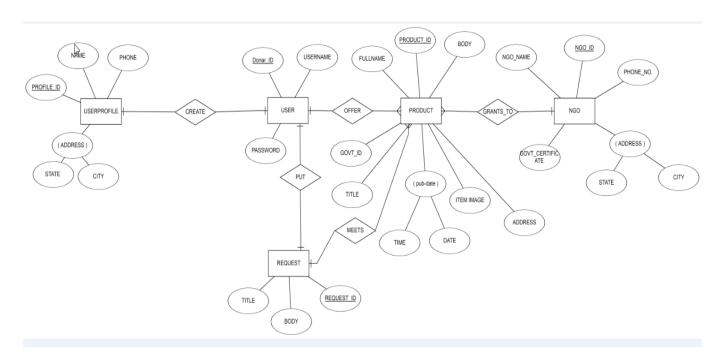
1.2 Problem Statement:

- We see in our daily life that we have goods that can be reused by other people for example (previous classes or semester books, old clothes of our family members etc.), as we don't have any correct place where we can share it with some needy people who could get benefits of those things Instead of just throwing the stuff in the garbage or selling them to other shopkeepers, it is the underutilization of the product which can be used in a better way, like sharing with others.
- NGO is not reachable, and we don't have any idea what they need.

1.3 Users of the system:

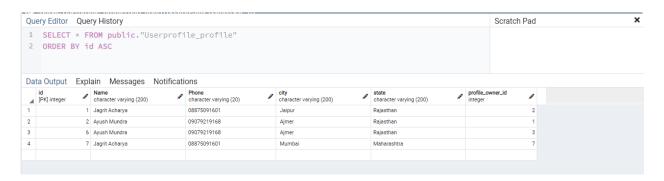
Chapter 2: System Design and constraints

2.1 ER Model

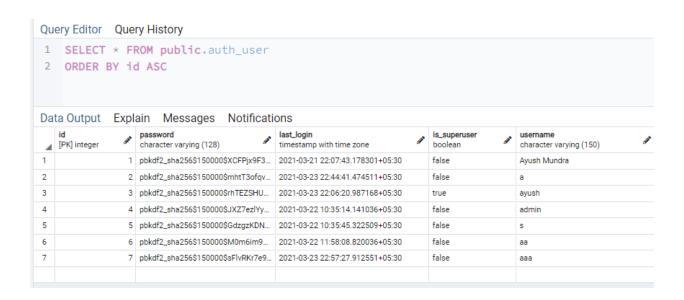


2.2 Reduction of ER model to Relational Model

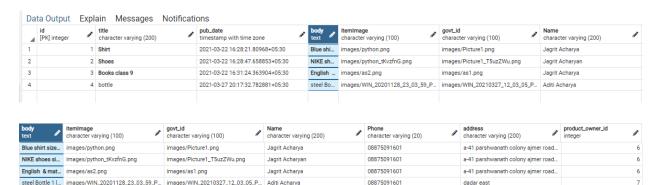
Userprofile model:



User model:



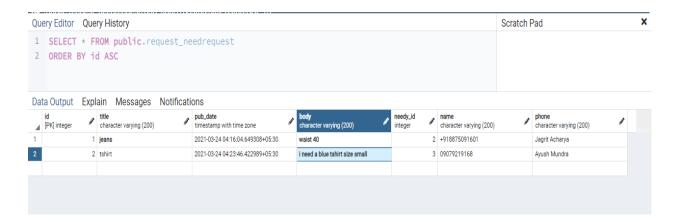
Products model:



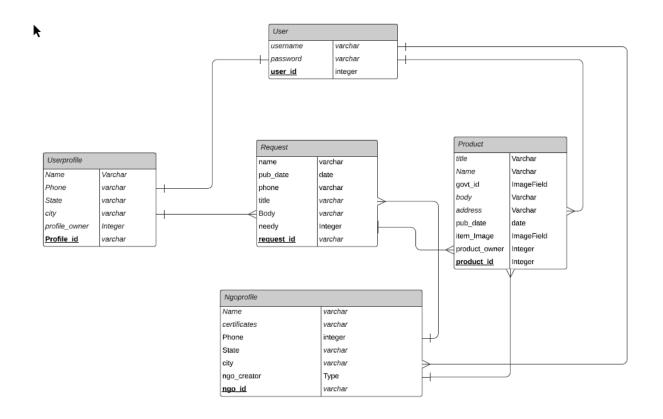
Ngoprofile model:



Request model:



2.3 Schema Diagram



2.4 Constraints

Userprofile model:

profile_id : primary key not null,

Profile_owner: foreign key, default =1, on delete cascade on update cascade

Product model:

Product id: primary key not null,

Product_owner: foreign key, default =0, on delete cascade on update cascade

Ngoprofile model:

ngo_id: primary key not null,

Ngo_creator : foreign key, default =1, on delete cascade on update cascade

Request model:

request_id: primary key not null,

needy: foreign key, default =1, on delete cascade on update cascade

2.5 Normalization techniques applied on relational model:

Userprofile model:

- There is no insertion, update or deletion anomaly present in the table as every entity has a separate model.
- Functional dependencies=(profile_id->Name, profile_id->Username, profile_id->Phone, profile_id->state, profile_id->city, profile_id->profile_owner.
- Prime attributes: { profile_id}
- Non-prime attributes : {Name, Username, Phone, state, city, profile_owner }
- It is 1-NF (No multivalued attribute present so no need to think about 1-NF) It is 2-NF (Since profile_id is the only candidate key so no partial dependency exist as there is no composite primary key)
- It is 3-NF (Since on every functional dependency either there is candidate key on LHS or Prime attribute on RHS).

• It is BCNF (Since on every functional dependency there is candidate key on the LHS)

For Product model:

- There is no insertion, update or deletion anomaly present in the table as every entity has a separate model(table).
- Functional dependencies=(product_id ->Name, product_id->Phone, product_id->address, product_id-> pub_date, product_id-> body, product_id-> itemImage, product_id->govt_id, product_id->product_owner)
- Prime attributes: { product_id}
- Non-prime attributes : {Name, Phone, product_owner, address, pub_date, body, itemImage, govt_id}
- It is 1-NF (No multivalued attribute present so no need to think about 1-NF)
- It is 2-NF (Since product_id is the only candidate key, so no partial dependency exist as there is no composite primary key)
- It is 3-NF (Since on every functional dependency either there is candidate key on LHS or Prime attribute on RHS)
- It is BCNF (Since on every functional dependency there is candidate key on the LHS)

For Ngoprofile model:

• There is no insertion, update or deletion anomaly present in the table as every entity has a separate model(table).

•	Functional dependencies=(ngo_id ->Name, ngo_id ->Username, ngo_id->Phone, ngo_id->state, ngo_id->city, ngo_id->ngo_creator)
•	Prime attributes: {ngo_id}
•	Non-prime attributes : {Name, Phone, Username, city, state, owner2}
•	It is 1-NF (No multivalued attribute present so no need to think about 1-NF)
•	It is 2-NF (Since product_id is the only candidate key so no partial dependency exist as there is no composite primary key)
•	It is 3-NF (Since on every functional dependency either there is candidate key on LHS or Prime attribute on RHS)
•	It is BCNF (Since on every functional dependency there is candidate key on the LHS)
For 1	Request model:
•	There is no insertion, update or deletion anomaly present in the table as every entity has a separate model(table).
•	Functional dependencies=(request_id ->name, request_id->Phone, request_id->title, request_id->pub_date, request_id->needy)
•	Prime attributes: {request_id}
•	Non-prime attributes : {name, title, phone, pub_date, body, needy}

- It is 1-NF (No multivalued attribute present so no need to think about 1-NF)
- It is 2-NF (Since product_id is the only candidate key so no partial dependency exist as there is no composite primary key)
- It is 3-NF (Since on every functional dependency either there is candidate key on LHS or Prime attribute on RHS)
- It is BCNF (Since on every functional dependency there is candidate key on the LHS)

Chapter 3: Implementation

3.1 Hardware and Software details (Front end and Back end details)

Software details:

Text Editor: VS code

Front end languages:

- i. HTML
- ii. CSS
- iii. Bootstrap
- iv. Javascript
- v. SCSS

Backend:

- 1. Django Framework
- 2. Python programming language
- 3. PostgreSQLDatabase

Hardware details:

Windows 10, processor i7 4th generation, 8 GB RAM, 256 GB SSD

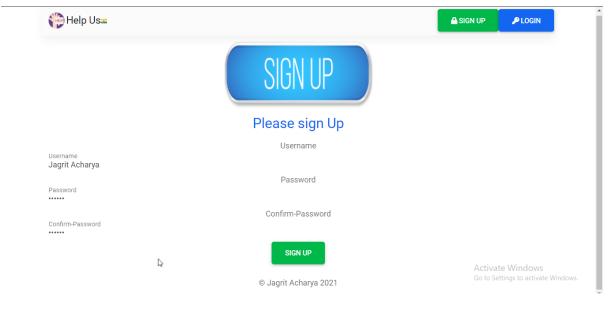
3.2 Tools or library used

- from django.contrib import admin
- from django.urls import path, include
- from django.contrib.auth.decorators import login_required
- from django.contrib.auth.models import User
- from django.utils import timezone
- from django.shortcuts import render, redirect, get_object_or_404
- from django.db import models
- from django.contrib import auth

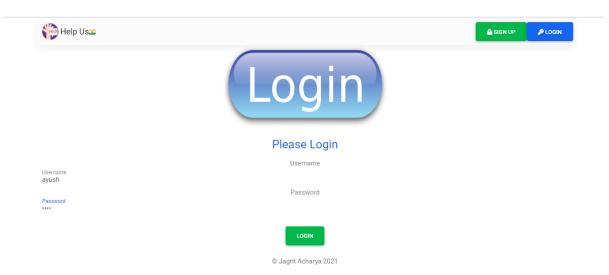
3.3 Screenshots and description



Home page



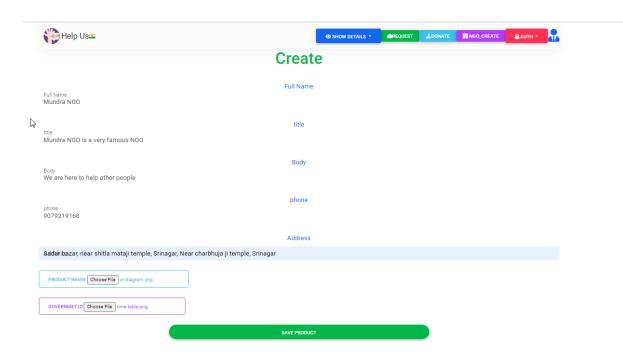
Sign Up



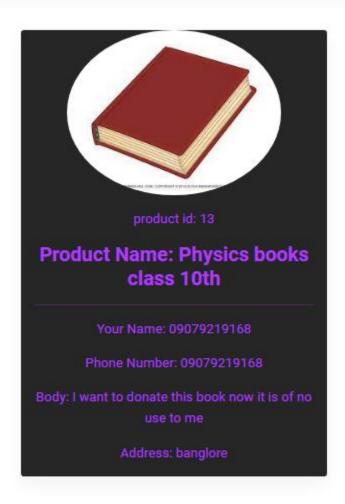
Login



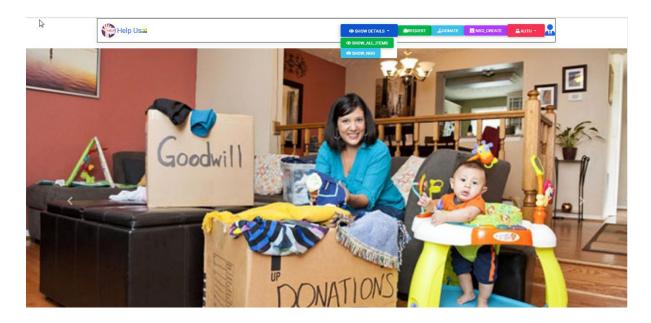
Navigation bar



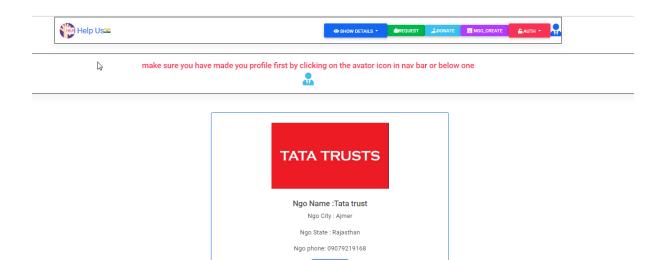
Donation form



Product after donation

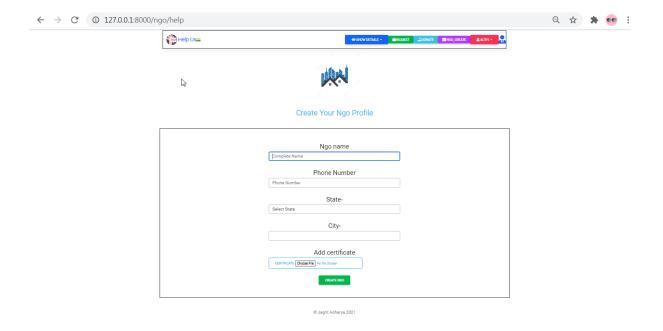


Press show NGO to check NGOs



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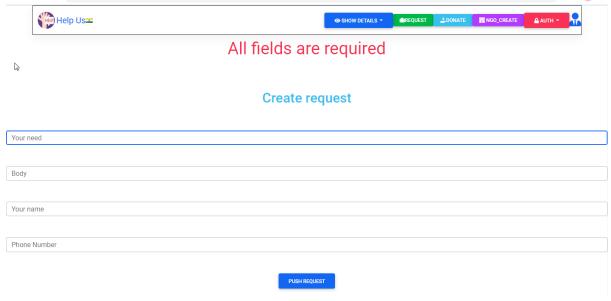
NGOs near you are shown



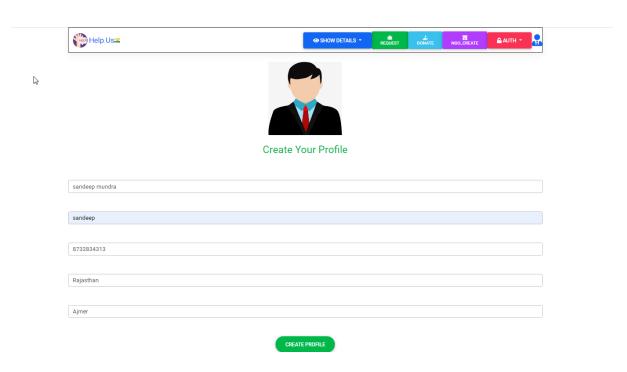
Form to create a new NGO account



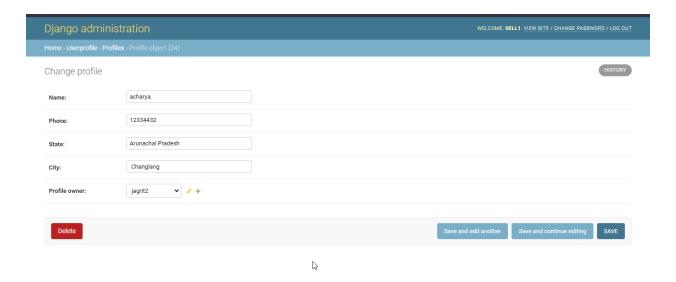
click on request to post request



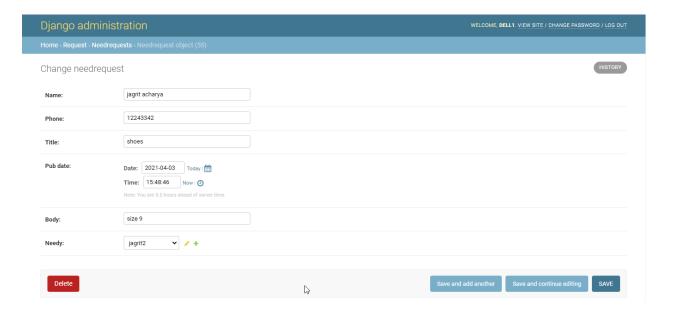
Request form



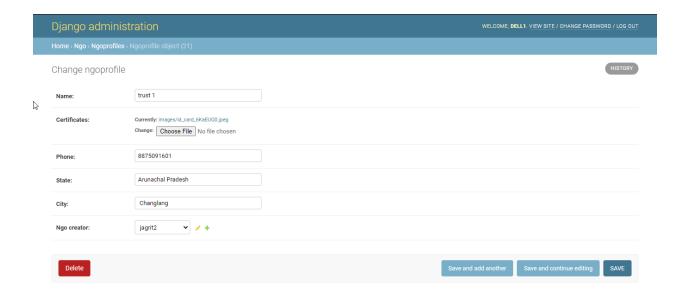
Form to create your profile



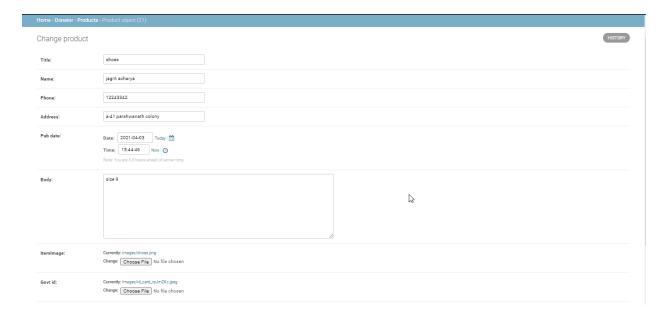
User profile model



Request model



Ngo profile model



Products Model



User model (login details)

Chapter 4: Conclusion and Future work

To conclude, Django and PostgreSQL work well in cohesion & they complement each other's functionalities perfectly as Django provides a concrete frontend & Backend of the website, PostgreSQL provides a reliable, secure and solid DBMS. The connectivity between these elements is fairly simple and can be established easily. DBMS provides a database service with a higher scope considering the scalability of the project since it can manage large data sets easily through its Relational Database Model(RDBMS) Structure.

Future work:

- We would be tracking location through the mobile device.
- Ngo or user login page will be different.
- Payment gateway integration will be also there.