# PROJECT REPORT

# ON

# CARE EARLY CORONA VIRUS WEBSITE

***Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of bachelor of computer science/application from University of Kerala***


***Submitted by***

**P S KRISHNAN NAMPOOTHIRY**

**SANGEETH PADMAKUMAR**

**SREEJU M O**

***Guided by***

**SAFAD ISMAIL**

*(Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science)*

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE**

**COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE, PERISSERY**

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# COLLEGE OF APPLIED SCIENCE

# PERISSERY, CHENGANNUR

***(Affiliated to University of Kerala)***

***(Managed by Institute of Human Resource Development)***

# Certificate

This is to certify that the project report entitled "**Care Early Corona Virus Website"** is the bonafide record of the Project done by **Sri. P S KRISHNAN NAMPOOTHIRY (32019895021), Sri. SANGEETH PADMAKUMAR(32019895022), Sri. SREEJU M O (32019895024)** under our guidance and supervision, towards partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of the Computer Application of the University of kerala.

**Name & Signature of the Guide** **Name & Signature of the Principal**

**Name & Signature of the HOD** **Name & Signature of the External**

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, we would like to acknowledge the **Almighty God** for the completion of our project

We are thankful to our guide, **Safad Ismail**, for providing his invaluable guidance, comments and suggestions throughout this project work. We would specially thank our Head of Department, **Jaison D Joseph**, for constantly motivating us.

We would like to thank our Principal **Dr.Sreekumar G** and all the faculties of Department of Computer Science, who brought us to the present performance and shape us like this during the last three years

We wish to record sincere thanks to all our family members whose blessings made this task possible

P S Krishnan Nampoothiry
Sangeeth Padmakumar
Sreeju M O

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# ABSTRACT

In this project we describe about the matter of risk for the person who needs immediate remedies regarding their poor health. The purpose of application in healthcare system is to develop and automated tool for identifying and disseminating relevant COVID -19 information. In this system we have presented a web based application for testing, find the result of a patient. In this site a user can search with a particular place and view the details of quarantine peoples, no of positive cases, no of recovery, and waiting for the test results. In this project there are 4 modules they are admin, user/ patient, staff and doctors.

# INTRODUCTION

# 1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of application in healthcare system is to develop and automated tool for identifying and disseminating relevant COVID -19 information. In this system we have presented a web based application for testing, find the result of a patient. In this project we describe about the matter of risk for the person who needs immediate remedies regarding their poor health. A user can search with a particular place and view the details of quarantine peoples, no of positive cases, no of recovery, and waiting for the test results.

# SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS

## 2. SYSTEM STUDY AND ANALYSIS

A complete understanding of software requirement is essential to the success of software development effort. No matter how well design/well coded a poorly analyzed and specified program will disappoint the user and bring the grief to the user.

The requirement analysis task is a process of discovery, refinement, modeling and specification. The software initially established by the system engineer and refined during software project, planning is refined in detail. Models of the required information and control flow, operational and data content are created. Alternative solutions are analyzed and allocation to various software elements.

## 2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system uses manual method for the whole process such manual entry of details such as patients etc. This requires a lot of hard work and time consumption to complete the task. This may include human errors. In the existing system, it is difficult to retrieve some particular information. Also, all the records are stored manually and it is a tedious task. As a result the security of these records is always a challenging task. In spite of all the efforts undertaken, the destruction of data may happen often. Hence, the computerization of the system of record maintenance is the only solution to reduce the shortcomings of the existing system.

### 2.1.1 DISADVANTAGES

- Chance of loosing information.
- Need a large volume of storage area.
- Reports could not be prepared in time.
- Use and maintenance of paper files, registers and other written matter was very difficult.
- Security of the system depended on the person dealing with it.
- Searching of information was time consuming.
- More man power required.
- Data verification and validation was manual.
- Redundancy of records may occur.

## 2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is computerizing all the manual activities in the existing site. This project is aimed to developing an Blood Bank Management System. The entire project has been developed keeping in view of the distributed client server computing technology. . In this system we have presented a web based application for testing, find the result of a patient. In this project we describe about the matter of risk for the person who needs immediate remedies regarding their poor health.

### 2.2.1 ADVANTAGES

- Reduces time consumption.
- Avoids unauthorized access on data.
- Redundancy can be avoided.
- If any error occurs they can be rectified easily.
- Reduce human effort.
- Make the close relationship between the office and the members
- More efficient.
- Highly reliable.
- Easy data retrieval.

# DESIGN

## 3.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a traditional way to visualize the information flows within a system. A neat and clear DFD can depict a good amount of the system requirements graphically. It can be manual, automated, or a combination of both.
It shows how information enters and leaves the system, what changes the information and where information is stored. The purpose of a DFD is to show the scope and boundaries of a system as a whole. It may be used as a communications tool between a systems analyst and any person who plays a part in the system that acts as the starting point for redesigning a system.

It is usually beginning with a context diagram as level 0 of the DFD diagram, a simple representation of the whole system. To elaborate further from that, we drill down to a level 1 diagram with lower-level functions decomposed from the major functions of the system. This could continue to evolve to become a level 2 diagram when further analysis is required. Progression to levels 3, 4 and so on is possible but anything beyond level 3 is not very common. Please bear in mind that the level of detail for decomposing a particular function depending on the complexity that function.

**External Entity:**

An external entity can represent a human, system or subsystem. It is where certain data comes from or goes to. It is external to the system we study, in terms of the business process. For this reason, people used to draw external entities on the edge of a diagram.

**Data Process**

A process is a business activity or function where the manipulation and transformation of data take place. A process can be decomposed to a finer level of details, for representing how data is being processed within the process.

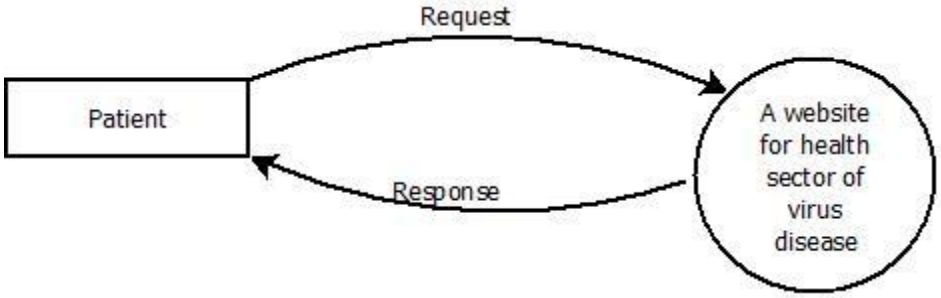
***Data* Store*:***

A data store represents the storage of persistent data required and/or produced by the process. Here are some examples of data stores: membership forms, database tables, etc.

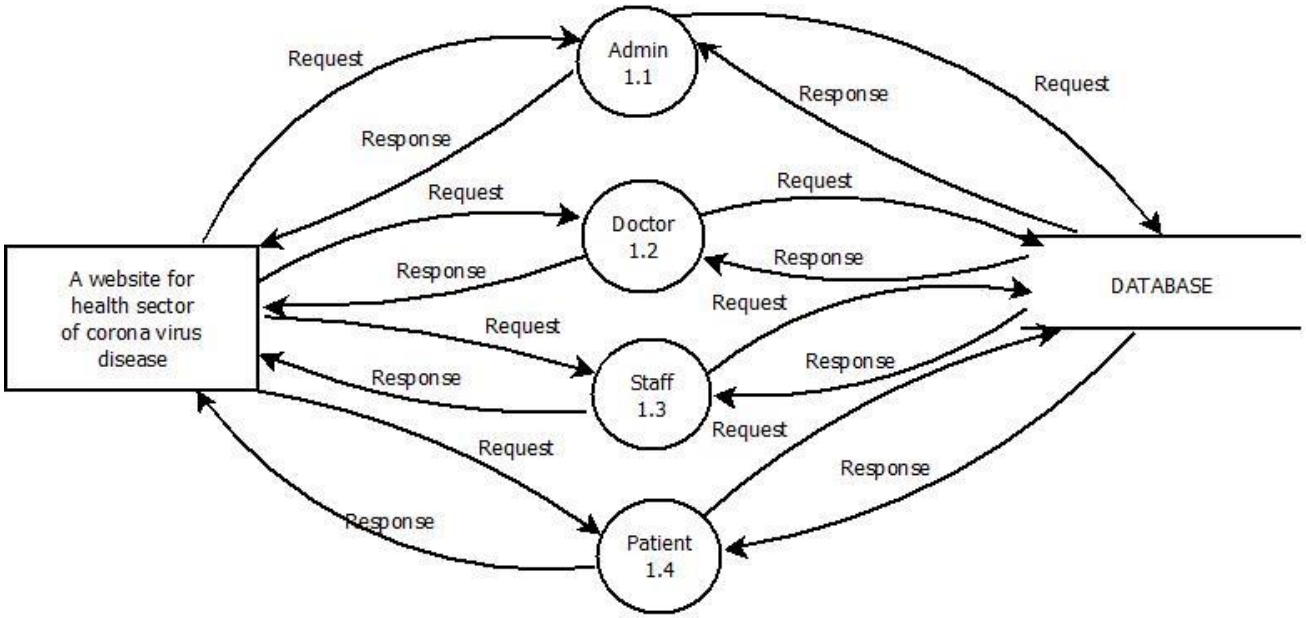
A data flow represents the flow of information, with its direction represented by an arrow head that shows at the end(s) of flow connector.

**CONTEX LEVEL**

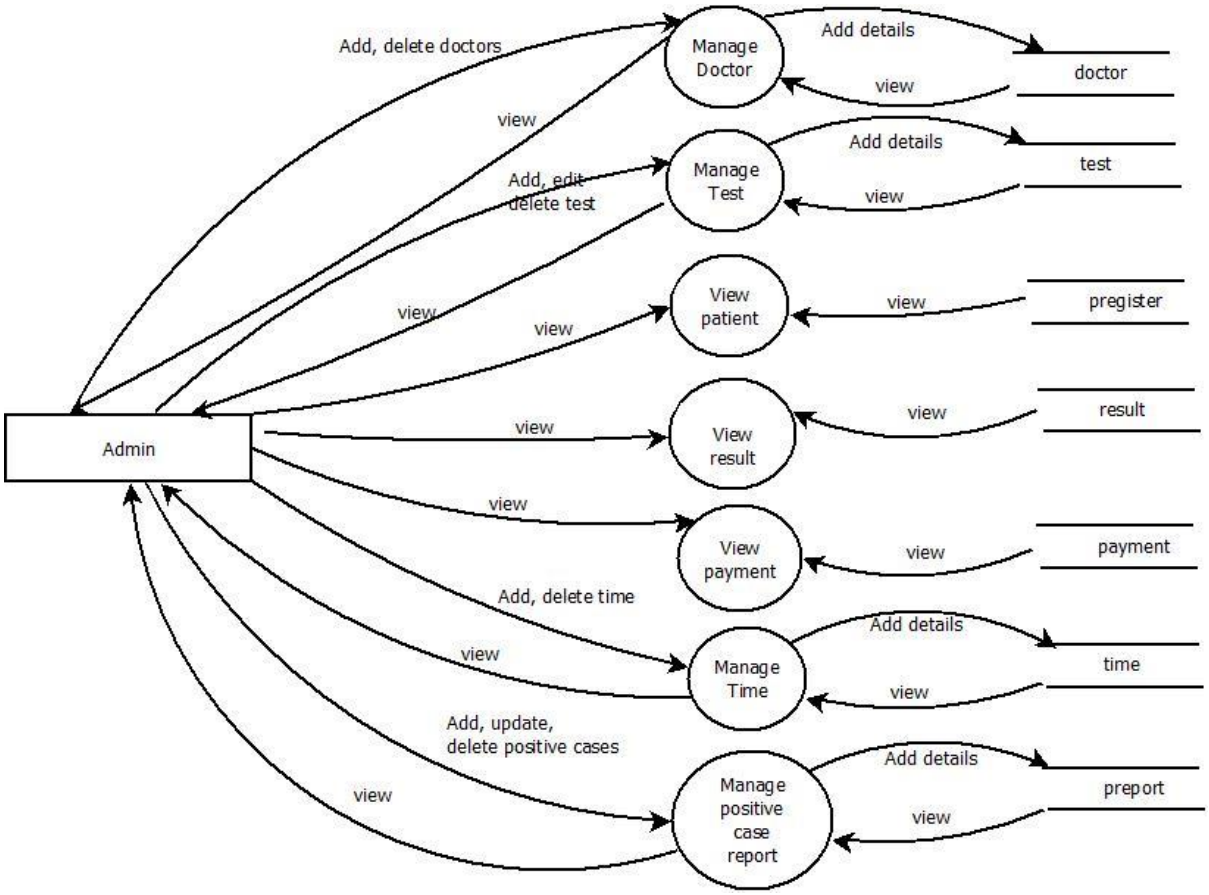
**LEVEL 0 DFD**



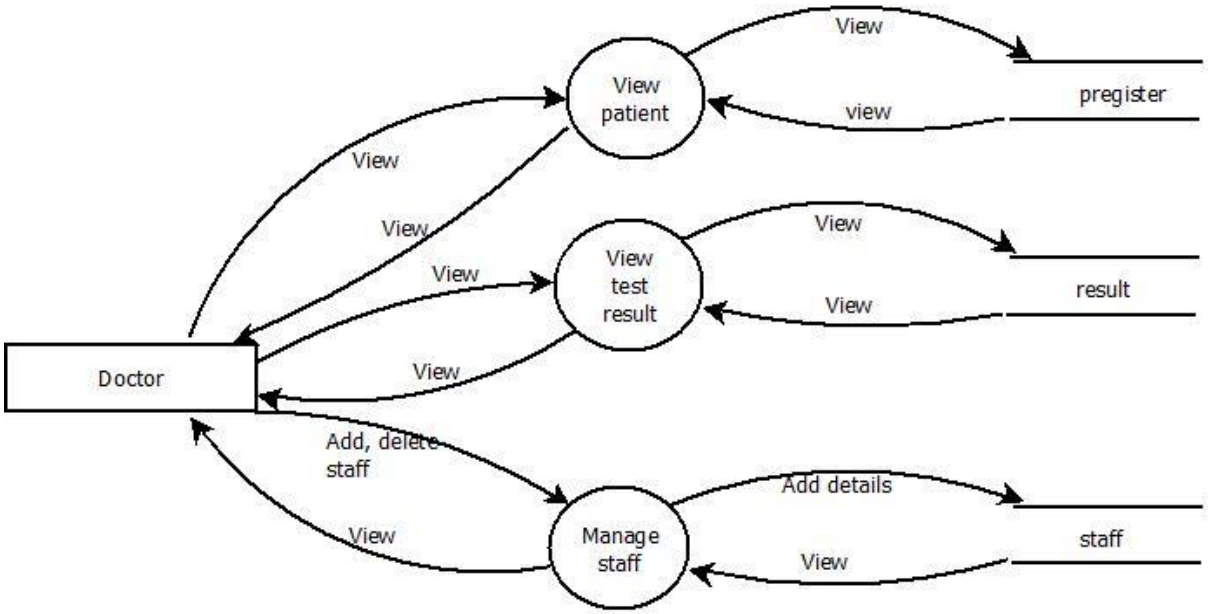

**LEVEL 1 DFD**



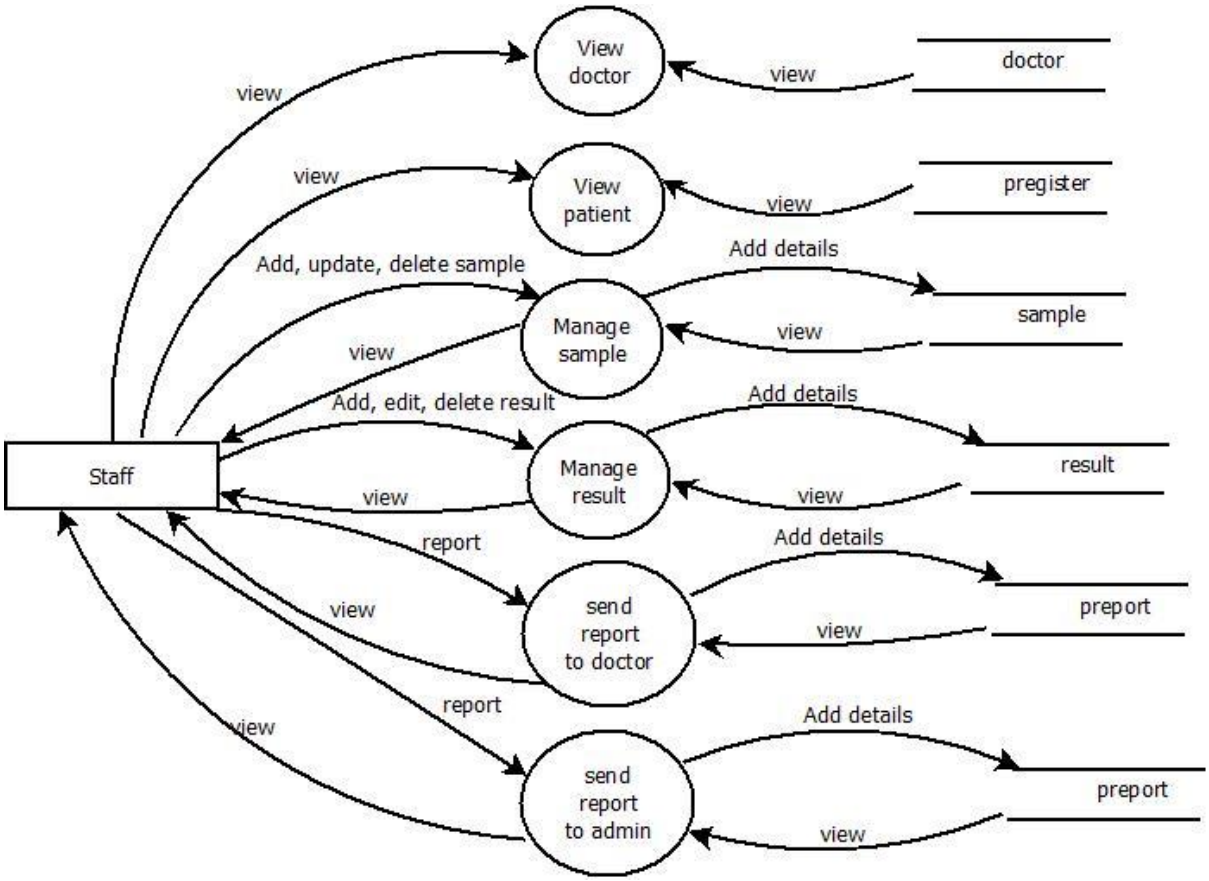
**LEVEL 1.1 DFD ( Admin)**



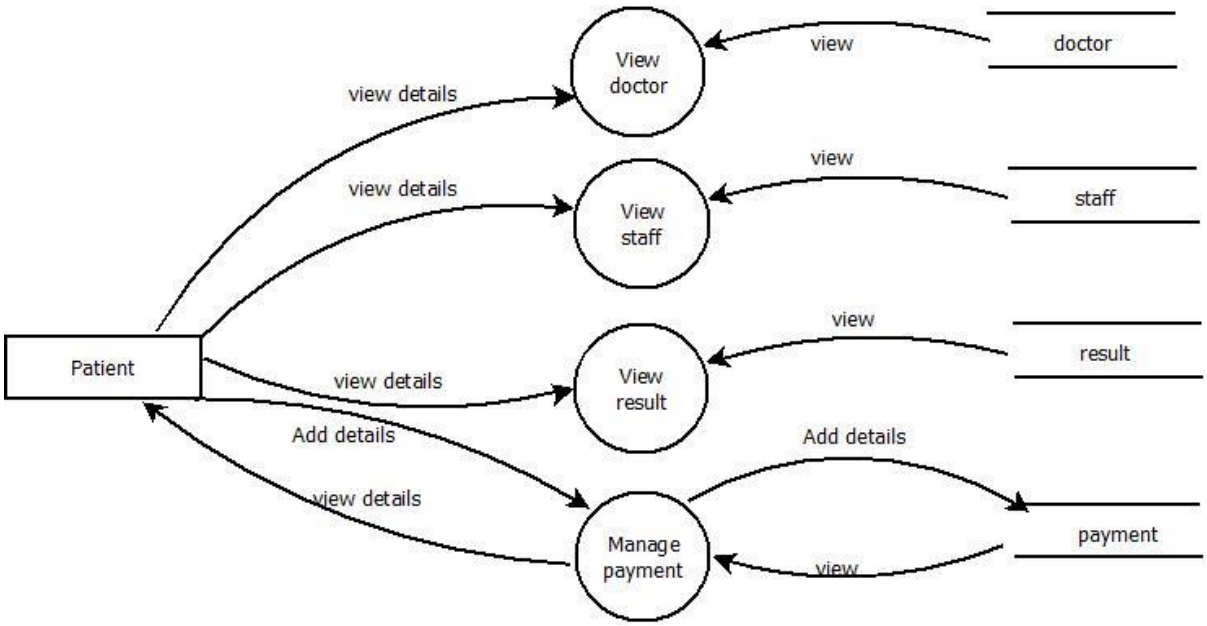
**LEVEL 1.2 DFD ( Doctor )**



**LEVEL 1.3 DFD ( Staff )**



**LEVEL 1.4 DFD (Patient)**



### 3.2 ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

The ER(Entity Relation Model) is a high-level conceptual data model diagram. Entity-Relation model is based on the notion of real-world entities and the relationship between them. ER modeling helps you to analyze data requirements systematically to produce a well-designed database.

An entity–relationship model (or ER model) describes interrelated things of interest in a specific domain of knowledge. A basic ER model is composed of entity types (which classify the things of interest) and specifies relationships that can exist between entities (instances of those entity types).

In software engineering, an ER model is commonly formed to represent things a business needs to remember in order to perform business processes. Consequently, the ER model becomes an abstract data model, that defines a data or information structure which can be implemented in

a database, typically a relational database.

Entity–relationship modeling was developed for database and design by Peter Chen and published in a 1976 paper. [1] However, variants of the idea existed previously. [2] Some ER models

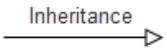
show super and subtype entities connected by generalization-specialization relationships, [3] and an ER model can be used also in the specification of domain-specific ontologies.

**The main ER diagram symbols are:**


**Attribute is a piece of information which determines the properties of a field or tag in a database or a string of characters in a display.**


**Strong entity is one that exists on its own, independent of other entities.**

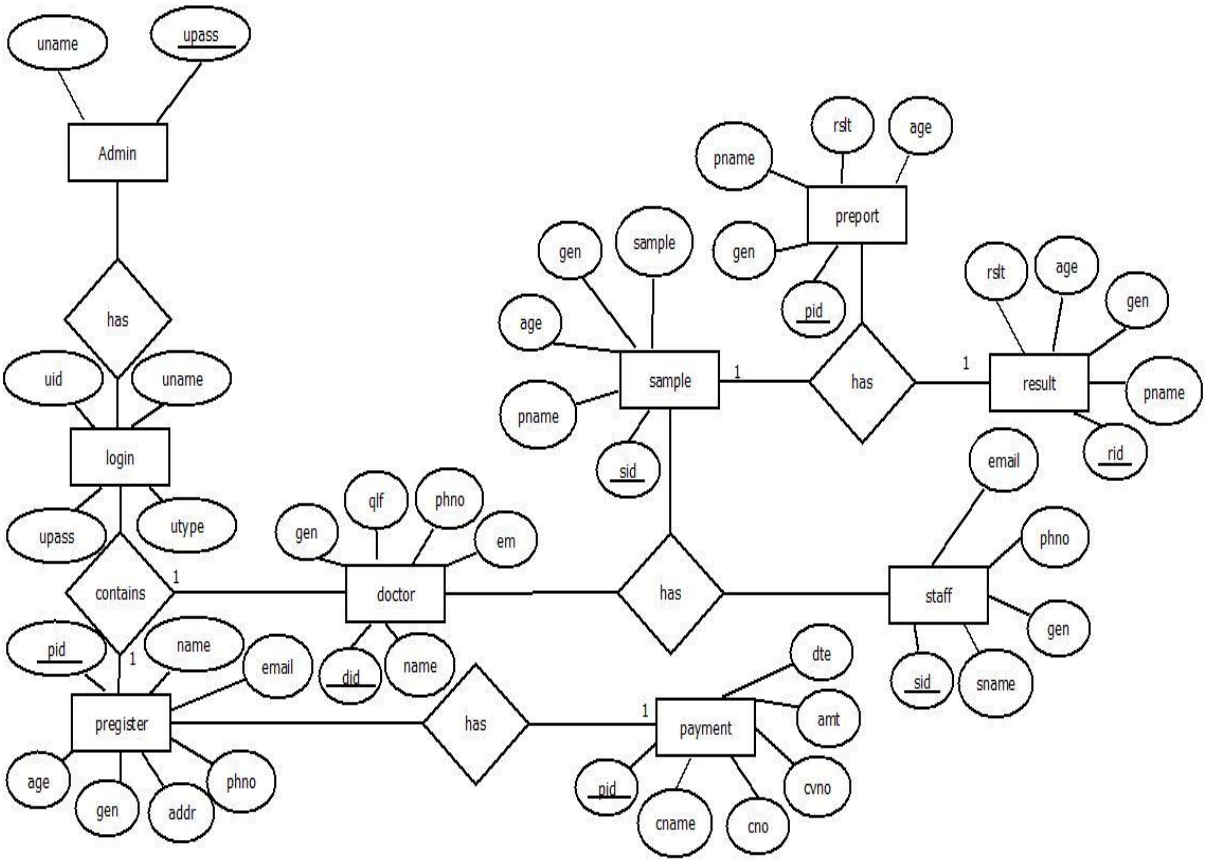

**Strong relationships are connections that exist between a strong entity type and its owner.**




**Inheritance relationship helps to communicate structure and inheritance of an object model.**

**Association is a relationship between two classifiers, such as classes or use cases, that describes the reasons for the relationship and the rules that govern the relationship.**

Website For Health Sector Related to Corona Virus Disease



## 3.3 DATA BASE DESIGN

**Database Design** is a collection of processes that facilitate the designing, development, implementation and maintenance of enterprise data management systems. Properly designed database are easy to maintain, improves data consistency and are cost effective in terms of disk storage space. The database designer decides how the data elements correlate and what data must be stored.

The main objectives of database designing are to produce logical and physical designs models of the proposed database system.

The logical model concentrates on the data requirements and the data to be stored independentof physical considerations. It does not concern itself with how the data will be stored or where it will be stored physically.

The physical data design model involves translating the logical design of the database onto physical media using hardware resources and software systems such as database management systems (DBMS).

### TABLE DESIGN

### 3.3.1 LOGIN

| Column | Type | Null |
|---|---|---|
| Uid | Int(10) | No |
| Uname | Varchar(30) | No |
| Upass | Varchar(30) | No |
| Utype | Varchar(30) | No |

### 3.3.2 Pregister

| Column | Type | Null |
|---|---|---|
| Pid | Int(10) | No |
| Name | Varchar(30) | No |
| Addr | Varchar(50) | No |
| Age | Varchar(10) | No |
| Gen | Varchar(10) | No |
| Phno | Varchar(13) | No |
| Email | Varchar(40) | no |

### 3.3.3 Staff

| Column | Type | Null |
|---|---|---|
| Sid | Int(10) | No |
| Name | Varchar(30) | No |
| Gen | Varchar(10) | No |
| Phno | Varchar(13) | No |
| Email | Varchar(40) | no |

### 3.3.4 Doctor

| Column | Type | null |
|---|---|---|
| Did | Int(10) | No |
| Name | Varchar(30) | No |
| Gen | Varchar(10) | No |
| Qlf | Varchar(30) | No |
| Phno | Varchar(13) | No |
| Em | Varchar(40) | No |

### 3.3.5 Sample

| Column | Type | null |
|---|---|---|
| Sid | Int(10) | No |
| Pname | Varchar(30) | No |
| Gen | Varchar(10) | No |
| Age | Varchar(30) | No |
| Smpl | Varchar(13) | No |

### 3.3.6 Testd

| Column | Type | null |
|---|---|---|
| Tid | Int(10) | No |
| Tcode | Varchar(30) | No |
| Tname | Varchar(10) | No |
| Dtls | Varchar(30) | No |
| Amt | Varchar(13) | No |
| Rduration | Varchar(10) | No |

### 3.3.7 Time

| Column | Type | null |
|---|---|---|
| Tid | Int(10) | No |
| Day | Varchar(30) | No |
| Time | Varchar(10) | No |

### 3.3.8 Tpr

| Column | Type | null |
|---|---|---|
| Tprid | Int(10) | No |
| Tdte | Varchar(30) | No |
| Testcase | Varchar(10) | No |
| Tpositivecase | Varchar(30) | No |
| Tnegativecase | Varchar(13) | No |
| Ttpr | Varchar(10) | No |

### 3.3.9 Tregister

| Column | Type | null |
|---|---|---|
| Trid | Int(10) | No |
| Tid | Varchar(30) | No |
| Tname | Varchar(10) | No |
| Idproof | Varchar(30) | No |
| Idno | Varchar(13) | No |
| Name | Varchar(30) | No |
| Gen | Varchar(10) | no |
| Ybrth | Varchar(10) | No |
| Tcode | Varchar(10) | No |
| Dte | Varchar(10) | No |
| Vid | Varchar(10) | No |
| Vname | Varchar(40) | No |
| Addr | Varchar(50) | no |

### 3.3.10 Result

| Column | Type | null |
|---|---|---|
| Rstid | Int(10) | No |
| Dtereport | Varchar(30) | No |
| Treport | Varchar(10) | No |
| Scollectiondte | Varchar(30) | No |
| Scollectiontime | Varchar(13) | No |
| Dspecemen | Varchar(30) | No |
| Tspecemen | Varchar(10) | no |
| Sdte | Varchar(10) | No |
| Resultaprd | Varchar(10) | No |
| Sreceived | Varchar(10) | No |
| Pid | Varchar(10) | No |
| Pname | Varchar(40) | No |
| Addr | Varchar(50) | No |
| Age | Varchar(10) | No |
| Gen | Varchar(10) | No |
| Testtype | Varchar(30) | No |
| Tid | Varchar(10) | No |
| Sid | Varchar(10) | No |
| Sname | Varchar(30) | No |
| Covidresult | Varchar(30) | No |
| Place | Barchar(40) | No |

### 3.3. 11 Payment

| Column | Type | null |
|---|---|---|
| Pyid | Int(10) | No |
| Name | Varchar(30) | No |
| Pid | Varchar(10) | No |
| Pname | Varchar(30) | No |
| Cno | Varchar(13) | No |
| Cvno | Varchar(30) | No |
| Amt | Varchar(10) | no |

### 3.3.12 Quarentain

| Column | Type | null |
|---|---|---|
| Qid | Int(10) | No |
| Sdte | Varchar(30) | No |
| Rdte | Varchar(10) | No |
| Pid | Varchar(30) | No |
| Pname | Varchar(13) | No |
| Age | Varchar(30) | No |
| Gen | Varchar(10) | no |
| Addr | Varchar(10) | No |
| Ttype | Varchar(10) | No |
| Sname | Varchar(10) | No |
| Qtime | Varchar(10) | No |
| Place | Varchar(40) | No |

### 3.3.13Containmentzone

| Column | Type | null |
|---|---|---|
| cid | Int(10) | No |
| Day | Varchar(30) | No |
| Dte | Varchar(10) | No |
| Place | Varchar(30) | No |
| Npositive | Varchar(13) | No |
| Ndays | Varchar(30) | No |

### 3.3.14Negativecase

| Column | Type | null |
|---|---|---|
| Nid | Int(10) | No |
| Day | Varchar(30) | No |
| Dte | Varchar(10) | No |
| Nnegative | Varchar(30) | No |
| Tpatinet | Varchar(13) | No |
| Sid | Varchar(30) | No |

# MODULES

# 4 MODULES

## 4.1 ADMIN

The admin is the main authority of this project. The admin can add the details of doctors. And also add the details of test. The admin can view the details of patients, result and payments. Add the details of time. Admin can add the reports of no of positive cases.

## 4.2 STAFF

Staff can be login to this site. And staff can view the details of patients, doctors. And collect the sample details of patients. And add the result of each patients. Then send the report to doctor and administrator.

## 4.3 DOCTOR

Doctor can be login to this site. View the details of patients, test result details. And add the staff details.

## 4.4 PATIENT

The patient can first register to this site and login. The patient/ user can view the doctor, staff details. The patient / user can view his/her test result details. And add the payment details. He/ she can search with a particular place and view the details of quarantine peoples, no of positive cases, no of recovery, and waiting for the test results.

CODING

## 5.1 CODING

**DatabaseCon.php**

```
<?php
class DatabaseCon {
private $dbhost = 'localhost:3306';
private $dbuser = 'root';
private $dbpass = '';
private $conn;
  function __construct()
  {
// echo "inside constructor";
 $this->conn = mysql_connect($this->dbhost, $this->dbuser, $this->dbpass);
if(!$this->conn )
{
die('Could not connect: ' . mysql_error());
}
//echo 'Connected successfully';
mysql_select_db( 'healthsector' );
      }
  function insertQuery($qry) {
   echo $qry;
$retval = mysql_query( $qry, $this->conn );
```

```
if(!$retval )
{
  die('Could not enter data: ' . mysql_error());
}
//echo "Entered data successfully\n";
   }
    function selectQuery($str) {
//echo $str;
$f=0;
$retval=mysql_query($str,$this->conn);
$num_rows= mysql_num_rows(mysql_query($str));
//echo $num_rows;
//if(!$retval)
if($num_rows>0)
 {
 $f=1;
 return $f;
   }
   function selectData($str)
   {
   $retval=mysql_query($str,$this->conn);
   return $retval;
```

```
  }
  function updateQuery($str)
  {
  $retval=mysql_query($str,$this->conn);
  if(!$retval)
  {
    die('Could not update data!'.mysql_error());
  }
  }
  function closeDatabase()
  {                mysql_close($this->conn);
  }
}
?>
```

**Loginaction.php**

```
<?php
include"DatabaseCon.php";
$db=new DatabaseCon;

$u=$_GET['t1'];
$p=$_GET['t2'];
$query="select * from login where uname='$u' and upass='$p'";
```

```
echo "<script> alert('invalid password or username');window.location='index.html';</script>";
$ret=$db->selectQuery($query);
$rst=$db->selectData($query);
$row=mysql_fetch_array($rst);
if ($ret==1)
{
session_start();
if($row['utype']=="admin")
{
$_SESSION['uid']=$row['uid'];
header('location:adminhome.php')
}
else if($row['utype']=="user")
{
$_SESSION['uid']=$row['uid'];
header('location:userhome.php');
}
else if($row['utype']=="doctor")
{
$_SESSION['uid']=$row['uid'];
header('location:doctorhome.php');
}
```

```
else if($row['utype']=="staff")

{

$_SESSION['uid']=$row['uid'];

header('location:staffhome.php');

}

else

{

header('location:index.html');

}

$d->closeDatabase();

}

?>
```

## 5. 2 ADVANTAGES

1. **Easy to find corona –**

   Finding corona virus easly.

2. **Check the place is containment zone or not-**

   The user can search a place and to find the place is containment zone or not.

3. **Find result-**

   If we check the result for one click.

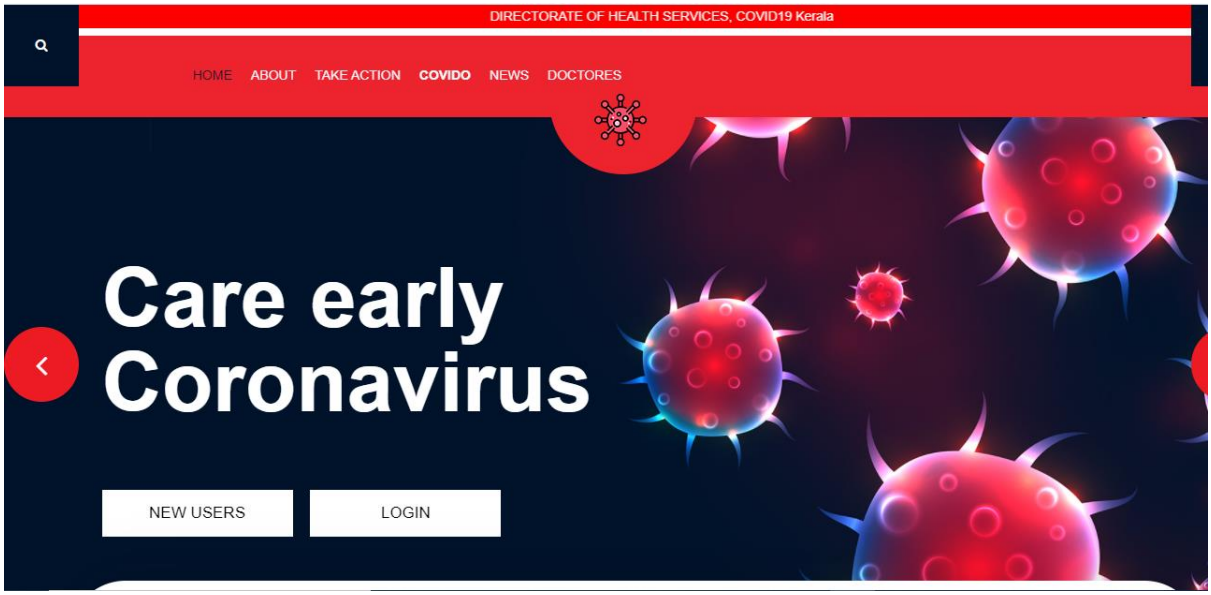
### 5.3 DISADVANTAGES

1. It does not take the doctor appointment
2. It not possible to doctor patient chats

# SCREENSHOTS

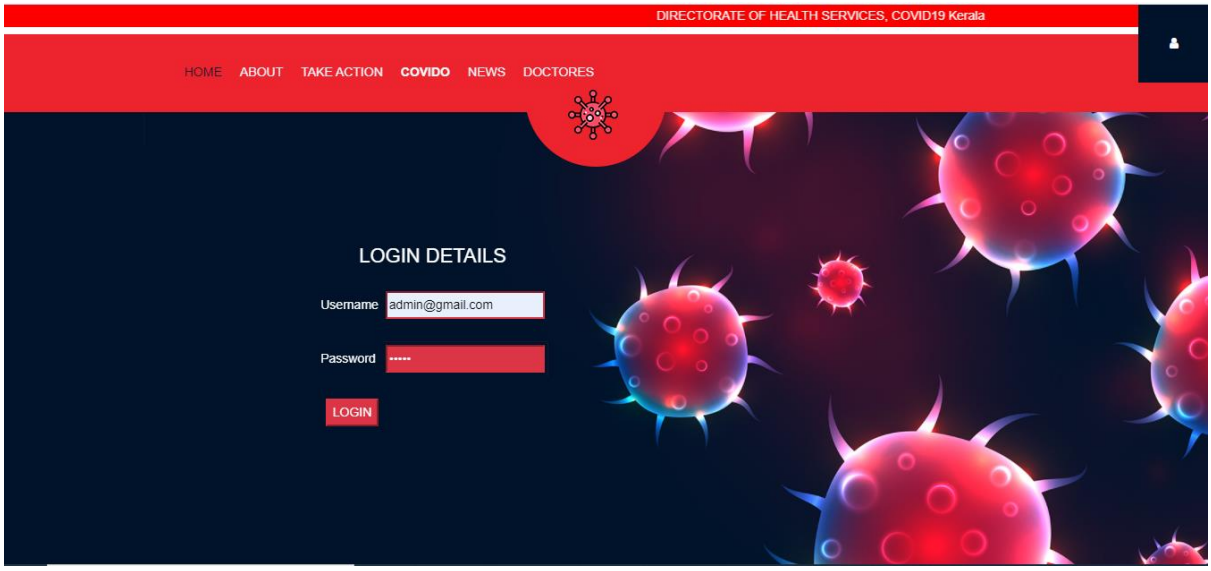
# 5. SCREENSHOTS

## 1. INDEX PAGE

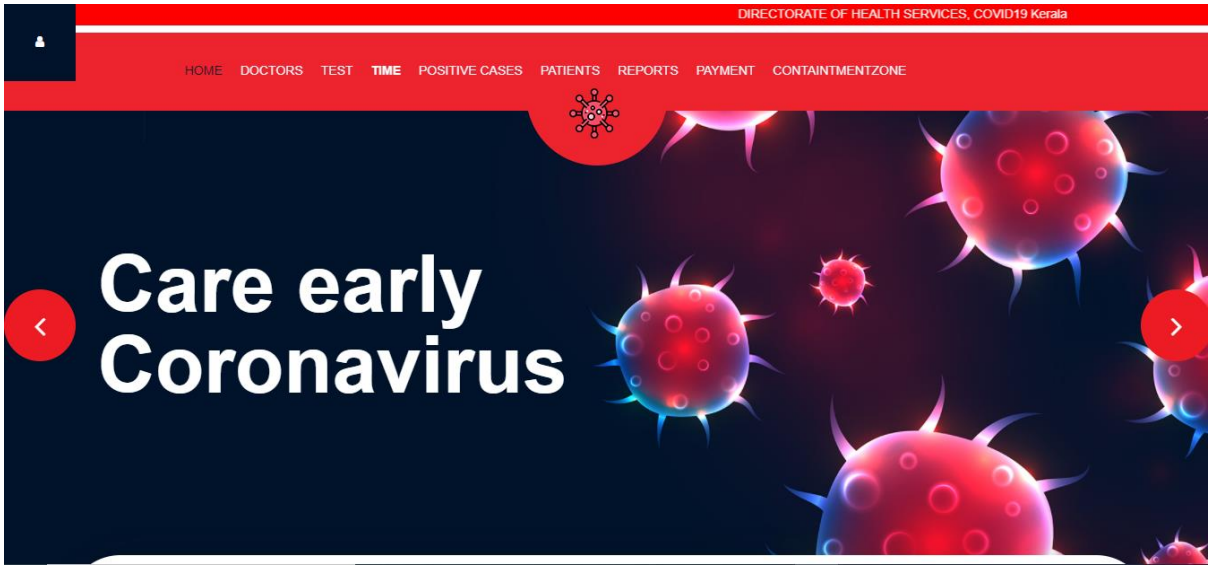



## 2. PATIENT REGISTRATION PAGE

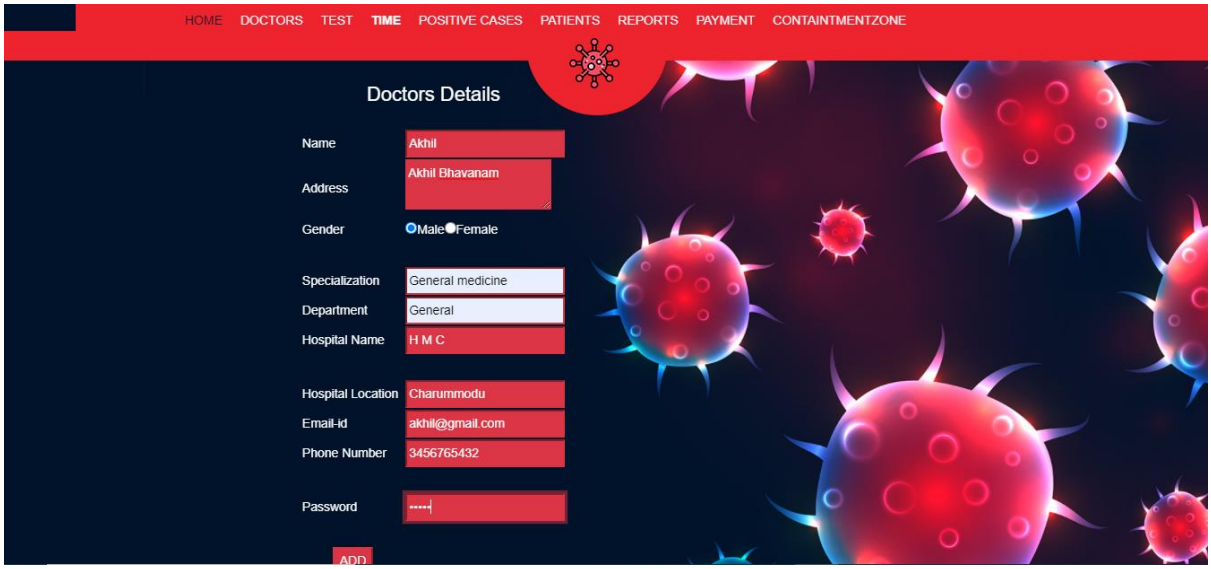
## 3. LOGIN PAGE




## 4. ADMIN HOME PAGE

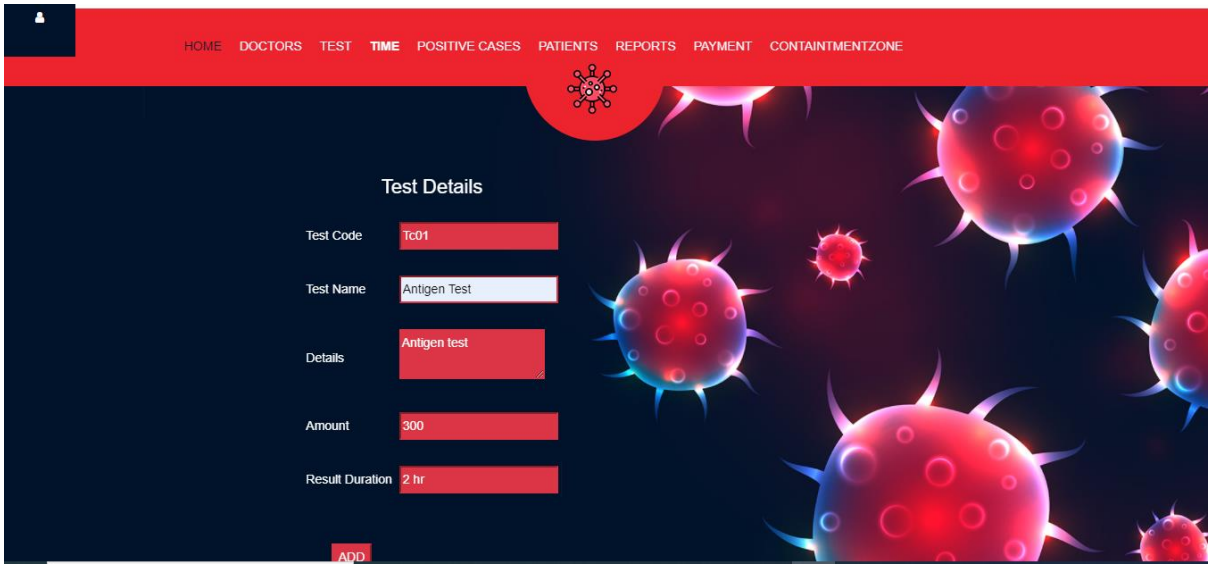


## 5. DOCTOR DETAILS PAGE



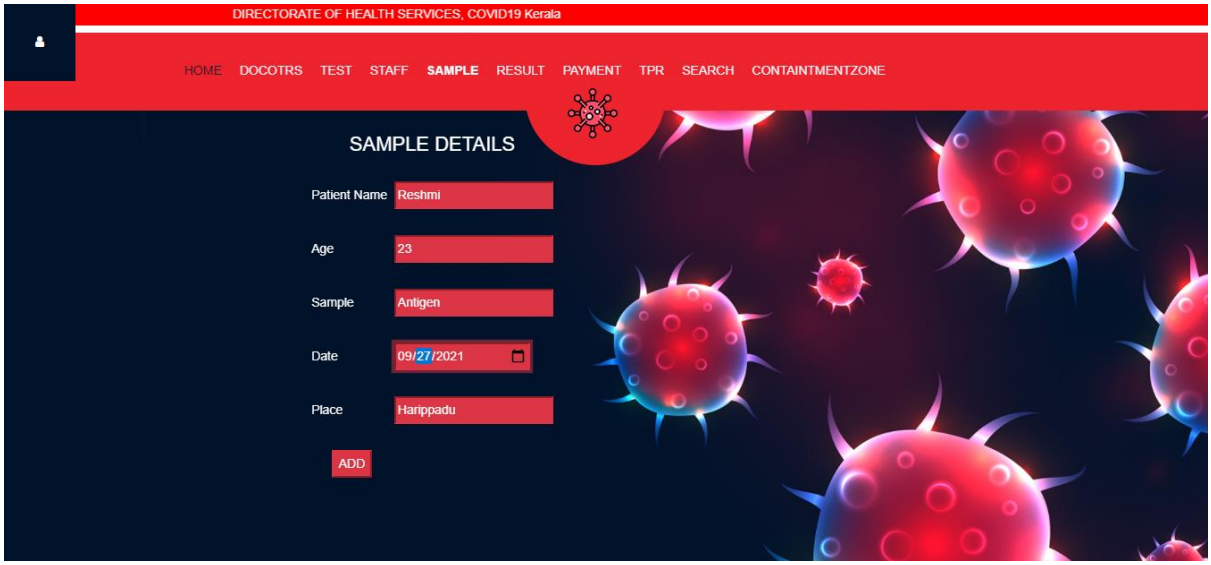

## 6. POSITIVE CASE REPORT PAGE

## 7. TEST DETAILS PAGE

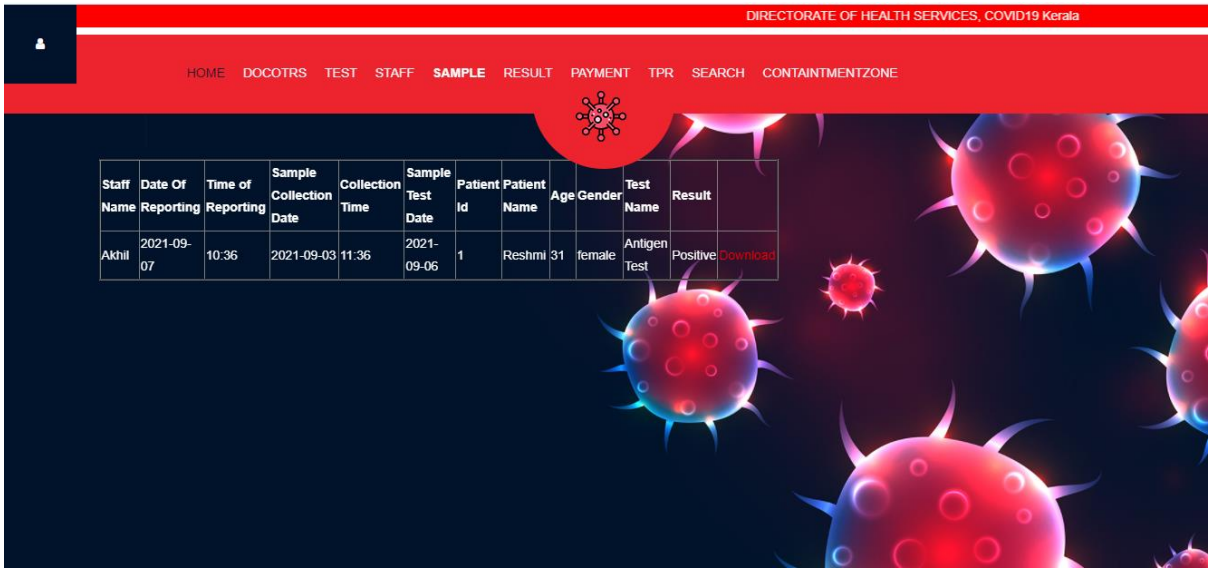



## 8. USER HOME PAGE

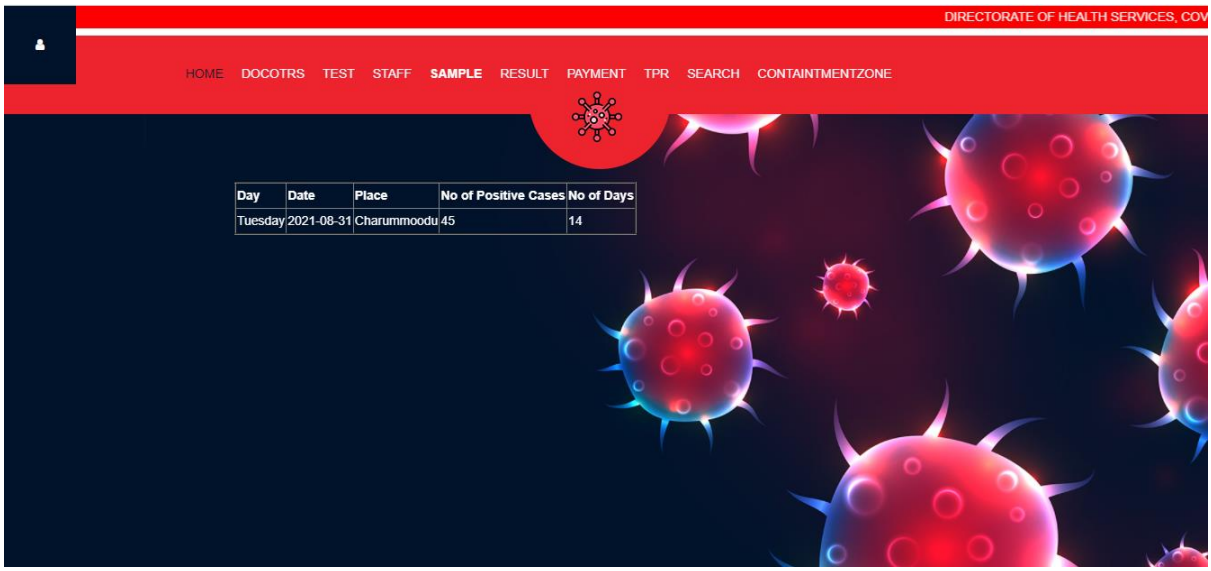
## 9. SAMPLE DETAILS PAGE



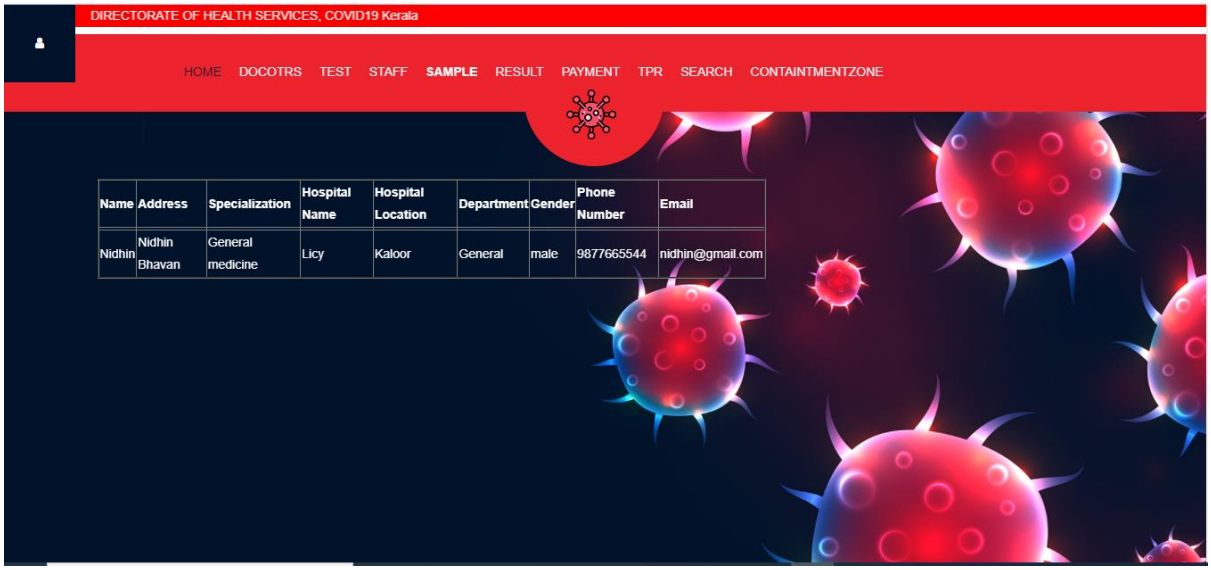

## 10. VIEW TEST RESULT PAGE



## 11. VIEW CONTAINMENTZONE PAGE




## 12. VIEW DOCTORS PAGE



# CONCLUSION

# 6 CONCLUSION

All the requirements and specifications was followed as for as possible and few additional features were added that can make the application more user friendly and less complicated. The project was successfully completed within the time span allotted. All the modules are tested separately 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.

# FUTURE WORK

## 7. FUTURE WORK

The application can be enhanced in the future with the needs of the management. All the functions have been done carefully and successfully in the software, and if any development is necessary, in future it can be done without affecting the design by adding additional modules to the system. Any system which has been in use for a number of years gradually decays and become less effective because of change in environment to which it has to be adapted. For the time being it is possible to overcome problems by amendments and minor modifications to acknowledge the need of fundamental changes.

# REFERANCE

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