FOODLINE- A SERVICE OF FOOD TO THE NEEDY

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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Reg. No: SJC20MCA-2039

To

the APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree

of

MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & APPLICATIONS

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, PALAI
CHOONDACHERRY P.O, KOTTAYAM
KERALA

JULY, 2022

DECLARATION

I undersigned hereby declare that the project report "**Foodline- a service of food to the needy**", submitted for partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of Master of Computer Applications of the APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University, Kerala is a bonafide work done by me under supervision of **Assistant Prof. Dr. Rahul Shajan**. This submission represents my ideas in my own words and where ideas or words of others have been included, I have adequately and accurately cited and referenced the original sources. I also declare that I have adhered to ethics of academic honesty and integrity and have not misrepresented or fabricated any data or idea or fact or source in my submission. I understand that any violation of the above will be a cause for disciplinary action by the institute and/or the University and can also evoke penal action from the sources which have thus not been properly cited or from whom proper permission has not been obtained. This report has not been previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma or similar title of any other University.

Place : Choondacherry NAVYA XAVIER

Date : July 2022 SJC20MCA-2039

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, PALAI

Department of Computer Science & Applications

CERTIFICATE

*This is to certify that the report entitled "**Foodline- a service of food to the needy**" submitted by "**NAVYA XAVIER, Reg. No: SJC20MCA-2039**" to the APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master in Computer Applications is a bonafide record of the project work carried out by her under our guidance and supervision. This report in any form has not been submitted to any other University or Institute for any purpose.*

Dr. Rahul Shajan	**Mr. Alex Jose**	**Mr. Anish Augustine K**
(Project Guide)	**(Project Coordinator)**	**(HOD-MCA)**

Viva-voce held on: ……

External Examiner 1 **External Examiner 2**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The success of any project depends largely on the encouragement and guidelines of many others. I would like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to those people who have been instrumental in the successful completion of this project.

First and foremost, I give all glory, honor and praise to **God Almighty** who gave me wisdom and enabled me to complete the project successfully. I also express sincere thanks, from the bottom of my heart, to my parents for their encouragement and support in all my endeavors and especially in this project.

I express my sincere gratitude to **Dr. V.P Devassia, Principal, SJCET, Palai** for giving me the provision to do the project in the required way. I extend my sincere gratitude to **Mr. Anish Augustine K, Head of the Department-Incharge of Computer Science and Applications, SJCET, Palai** who has been a constant source of inspiration and without his tremendous help and support this project would not have been materialized.

I owe a particular debt of gratitude to our internal project guide **Dr. Rahul Shajan Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Applications, SJCET, Palai** for all the necessary help and support that he has extend to me. His valuable suggestions, corrections and the sincere efforts to accomplish my project even under a tight time schedule were crucial in the successful completion this project.

I express my sincere thanks to all the faculties of the department of MCA for their help and encouragement. I thank all my friends, for their inspiration and cooperation. Once again, I convey our gratitude to all those persons who had direct or indirect influence on my work.

Navya Xavier

ABSTRACT

The main project titled '**Foodline- a service of food to the needy'** is a project which aims at providing food to the people in orphanages and old age homes. People having interest to share food or donate food can use this site. Thus we can reduce food wastage and also it is part of charity work. Wasting food is a common problem in our society. Food waste management is crucial since it can improve our environmental and economic sustainability. Users who are willing to share their foods and leftovers with people who are in need can make use of this site. The site consists of three modules: admin, user and organization.

Admin will be able to manage users and organization by approving or rejecting them after their profile verification, can send notifications to the organization about users who are willing to donate food, can notify users about the response of the organization, view approved users and organization, view all the food available in the site.

Users can donate the foods and leftovers by registering to this site. After registration and admin approval users can enter the details of food including location and quantity of food available. They can update their profile, change password, view food take away, view food requests from the organization side.

Organizations can register to the site by providing the details of the organization. After registration and admin approval they can collect the food items from the admin side. After a new food item is added to the site the receivers will get notification and if they are interested they can send a response to the admin as well as users. Admin will notify the users about the response and receiver can collect food item from the admin side or the admin will take and distribute the food items to the receiver after collecting the location and details. They can also update their profile, change password, view available food in the site.

Frontend: PHP

Backend: MYSQL

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION

One of the Major contribution of the 21th century is computer is being used in almost every field of life one cannot think about a world without computer. There has been a rapid and widespread growth in every sphere of the life due to the arrival of the computers. They are very much reliable and that is why they are favorites of men in almost every department or section of work. They are indispensable to engineers, scientists, managers, business executives, administrators, accountants, teachers, students they have strengthened man's power in numerical computations and information processing and here by increasing the effectiveness of the organization.

"Food line- a service of food to the needy" is an online food donation or food sharing application which is used to donate food to the people who are in need of food**.** This application is developed in programming platform of PHP and MySQL for managing databases.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Our proposed system is Food line- a service of food to the needy which is a food donation system that provides users to donate food or share the food leftovers in their hand to the people who are in need of the food. The main aim of this system is to reduce food wastage by sharing the extra food to people who are not able to buy food or donating them to various orphanages or old age homes. Mainly during the functions and other programs the food that are left over are usually been considered as waste and being disposed or being thrown away. Our proposed system is actually a medium to reduce this food waste. This system consists of mainly 3 modules: admin, organization and users. Admin will manage all the activities in the system such as approving or rejecting users and organizations being registered into the system, views all the donations, view all the messages in the site. Users can login to the system after successful registration and approval by the admin. They can

also donate the food in their hands by filling up a donation form and also manage their profile and can view the food request by the organization and food take away. Organization can view the available food in the system and can request for the food and can give notification to the users that they have received the food. They can also manage their profile. They can also specify their various food requirements.

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The main objective of this project is to donate food or share food to the people who are in need of food thus by reducing the food leftovers or food waste in other's hands.
The main advantages of this food sharing is:

- Help us to reduce food waste.
- Food sharing can help us using our natural resources in a more efficient manner.
- People get more aware of the waste problem.
- You can get a clear conscience through food sharing.
- Food sharing gives you the opportunity to meet many like-minded people.
- Help to overcome poverty.
- It helps to feed the homeless.
- Food sharing is crucial to make our lifestyles more sustainable.
- Technology makes food sharing quite simple.
- Wasting food is not justifiable from an ethical perspective.

1.4 SOFTWARE INTRODUCTION

1.4.1 FRONT-END: PHP

The system is intended to work in an intranet environment. PHP is a freeware. It is also a weakly typed, free form language .PHP has since evolved into a powerful server-side markup language with syntax that resembles a mix between Perl and C. PHP (Hypertext Preprocessor) is a server-side scripting language designed specifically for the Web. Within an HTML page, we can embedded PHP code that will be executed each time the page is visited.HTML generates the web page with the static text and images. However the need evolved for dynamic web based application, mostly involving database usage. These dynamic usage is facilated by PHP. Other tasks that PHP is especially good at are database access, disk access, networking and text manipulation. PHP is an excellent alternative to such similar programming solutions as Microsoft's proprietary scripting engine ASP.PHP is a cross-platform and easy. Plus PHP adds features to solve common problems that programmers often encounter when programming for the web.

1.4.2 BACK-END: MySQL

Backend is the most important part in the working of the system. It is the back end that manages all the data. So it should be capable of managing, manipulating, protected data and provides sufficient security for an authorized access of database. Considering the above said requirements we have wide range of products available in the market such as Oracle, Oracle8i, Microsoft access, Microsoft SQL server, MS Visual FoxPro, paradox, MySQL etc. and many server scripting languages like Perl, Python, PHP.

MySQL is free and open-source software under the terms of the GNU General Public License, and is also available under a variety of proprietary licenses. MySQL was owned and sponsored by the Swedish company MySQL AB, which was bought by Sun Microsystems (now Oracle Corporation). In 2010, when Oracle acquired Sun, Widenius

forked the open-source MySQL project to create Maria DB. High Availability: Ensure business continuity with the highest levels of system availability through technologies that protect data against costly human errors and minimize disaster recovery downtime.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 INITIAL INVESTIGATION

There are two main kinds of wasted food: food loss and food waste. Food loss is the bigger category, and incorporates any edible food that goes uneaten at any stage. In addition to food that's uneaten in homes and stores, this includes crops left in the field, food that spoils in transportation, and all other food that doesn't make it to a store. Some amount of food is lost at nearly every stage of food production. Food waste is a specific piece of food loss, which the US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Economic Research Service (ERS), defines as "food discarded by retailers due to color or appearance and plate waste by consumers. Food waste includes the half-eaten meal left on the plate at a restaurant, food scraps from preparing a meal at home and the sour milk a family pours down the drain. Edible food is discarded at every point along the food chain: on farms and fishing boats, during processing and distribution, in retail stores, in restaurants and at home.

There are several macro-level drivers of the food waste problem in the US and globally. One is the difficulty of turning new consumer awareness into action. Public awareness about food waste in the US has improved significantly over the last few years. This is largely due to the efforts of organizations like the Ad Council and their Save the Food campaign, and coverage of the topic from Last Week Tonight with John Oliver, National Geographic, BBC, Consumer Reports and the more than 3,300 articles written about the issue by major news and business outlets between 2011 and 2016 — a 205 percent increase over that period. Additionally, in 2015, the USDA and the US Environmental Protection Agency adopted federal targets to cut food waste by 50 percent by 2030. 59 In 2016 a survey by the Ad Council of 6700 adults, 75 percent of respondents said that food waste was important or very important to them. However, limited data makes it difficult to assess whether this awareness has turned into action and whether or not people are actually wasting less food now than they were before. Homes remain a large source of food waste and more needs to be done to help educate the public and provide people with resources to help them implement food saving practices at home.

Another reason why food waste has become such a large problem is that it has not been effectively measured or studied. A comprehensive report on food losses in the US is needed to characterize and quantify the problem, identify opportunities and establish benchmarks against which progress can be measured. A study of this type by the European Commission in 2010 proved to be an important tool for establishing reduction goals in Europe and can serve as a model for US policymakers.

In order to overcome the food wastage or reduce the food wastage, I am proposing a new system food line- a service of food to the needy is actually a charity website that helps people who are in need of food by providing an opportunity for users who are interested to donate food to others and also people who have the food leftovers with them can share the food to others by using this site. Users can register to this site and donate the food by providing the details of food. Organizations those who are interested to receive the food can send or request for food to the donors and can collect food from the admin side.

3. ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION

3.1 OVERVIEW

The establishment of St. Joseph's College of Engineering, was the fulfillment of a long cherished dream of providing facilities for higher education to the people of the diocese and surrounding regions. The main objective is to develop a college with a distinct identity and character, where education and training are imparted in a truly Christian environment conducive to fostering Christian values such as faith in God, love for their fellow men and devotion to the motherland. Every facility is provided in the campus to create an environment fully conducive to realizing this objective.

Discipline, hard work, positive thinking, commitment to excellence and abiding faith in the Almighty are the guiding principles that propel the college to its vision of emerging as a Centre of Excellence in technical education in the country. Value systems such as eco-friendliness, quality consciousness and work ethics are also being instilled through the special work culture and campus life existing in the college.

The college aims to provide an education that WORKS! – An education that helps the students in ensuring a challenging and satisfying career after the course.

3.2 VISION

Developing into a world-class, pace-setting Institute of Engineering and Technology with distinct identity and character, meeting the goals and aspirations of the society.

3.3 MISSION

- To maintain a conducive infrastructure and learning environment for world class education.
- To nurture a team of dedicated, competent and research oriented faculty.
- To develop students with moral & ethical values, for their successful career by offering variety of programmes and services.

3.4 OBJECTIVES

St. Joseph's College of Engineering and Technology, Palai was instituted with the objective of developing a center of professional learning with a distinct identity and character, for imparting education and training in a truly Christian environment, fostering Christian values of faith and love to God and fellowmen. The college aims to provide the kind of education that helps to achieve academic excellence and thereby ensures a challenging and satisfying career for the students on the successful completion of the programme. With this perspective, training is organized on a regular basis for the development of personality, learning and communication skills as well as employability skills.

4. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

System analysis is a structured method for identifying and solving problems. Analysis implies breaking something into its parts so that the whole may be understood. The definition of systemanalysis not only process analysis but also that of synthesis, which implies the process of puttingparts together to form a new whole. All the activities relating to the life cycle phase must be performed managed and document. To design a system, we need requirements of the system and the specification document are prepared in this phase. The purpose of this documentis to specify the functional requirement of the software that is to build. The specifications are intended to guide the activities, relationships and all other objectives.

The main thing is to find what is to be done to solve the problems with the current system. In thephase the problems or drawbacks of the current system is identified and the necessary actions tosolve these problems are recommended.

4.1 EXISTING SYSTEM

In the traditional system, people have to collect the food leftovers or have to donate the food manually by visiting a nearby orphanages or old age homes and give the food items that are left with them. But it is not possible for everybody because there may not be orphanages or old age homes nearby for everyone. Some people may be interested to donate food but they don't have the situation to do that. Some people have the food leftovers or extra food in their hands as part of some functions like birthday parties, wedding events etc. Due to the lack of orphanages or organizations nearby or long distance to travel to an organizations, people will be disposing it in the ground considering as waste. So people who are in need for food will not get the opportunity to receive food and the donors can't donate food.

DISADVANTAGES OF EXISTING SYSTEM:

- Manual work and consumes large volumes of data
- Lack of data security
- Maintenance of the system is very difficult.
- There is a possibility for getting inaccurate results.
- User friendliness is very less.
- It consumes more time for processing the task

Based on the drawbacks and inadequacies of the existing system, the new system is designed which could rectify all the existing system. For that discussions were carried out to choose the best package for developing new systems.

4.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system food line is an online system that enables users who wish to share the food in their hand or can donate the food leftovers with them. This system enables users the opportunity to share the food to others who are in need of food. The system mainly consists of 3 modules: Admin, Users and Organizations.

Admin manages all the activities in the system such as approving and rejecting users and organization after their registration to the system, view donation in the system, view the messages in the system and can also view all the approved users and organizations.

Users can login to the system after successful registration and after admin approval. They can donate the food available in their hand by filling all the details of the food item and add this to the site. Also they can view the various food request by organization and also can view the food take away. Users can also manage their profile.

Organizations can login to the system after successful register and admin approval. They can view all the available food in the site and can request for food and also give

notification to users after the food has been received by them. They can also manage their profile. They can also specify their various food requirements.
This system is developed in PHP language clustered with My SQL as backend. The website is accessible only by a password, thereby providing data security. The overall rights are reserved to administrator.

Advantages or benefits of the proposed system:

- Access to the system and database as per user identification.
- The maximum security ensured.
- Integrity reliability and integrity of data.
- User-friendly and flexible.
- Effective table manipulation.
- Good validation checking
- Easy maintenance.

4.3 FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS

System feasibility is a test or evaluation of the complete system plan. Such an evaluation is necessary to define the application area along with the extend and capability to provide the scope of computerization together with suggested output and input format and potential benefits. Feasibility study is a proposal according to the workability, impact on the organization, ability to meet user's needs and efficient use of resources. The feasibility study is conducted to determine if the proposed system is feasible or not. Feasibility analysis evaluates the candidate systems and determines the best system that needs performance requirements. The purpose of feasibility study is to investigate the present system, evaluate the possible application of computer-based methods, select a tentative system, evaluate the cost and effectiveness of the proposed system, evaluate impact of the proposed system on existing personnel and ascertain the need for new personnel.

All projects are feasible when given unlimited resources and infinite time. It is both necessary and prudent to evaluate the feasibility of a project at the earliest possible time. A feasibility study is not warranted for systems in which economic justification is obvious, technical risk is low, few legal problems are expected and no reasonable alternative exists. An estimate is made of whether the identified user needs may be satisfied using current software and hardware technologies.

The study will decide if the proposed system will be cost effective from the business point of view and if it can be developed in the given existing budgetary constraints. The feasibility study should be relatively cheap and quick. The result should inform the decision of whether to go ahead with a more detailed analysis.

Feasibility study may be documented as a separated report to higher officials of the top-level management and can be included as an appendix to the system specification. Feasibility and risk analysis are related in many ways. If there is more project risk then the feasibility of producing the quality software is reduced.

The key combinations are involved in the feasibility study:

- Economic Feasibility
- Technical Feasibility
- Behavioral Feasibility
- Operational Feasibility.

4.3.1 ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

Economic analysis is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of a candidate system which is known as cost benefit analysis. In cost benefit analysis, the benefits and savings that are expected from candidate systems compared with costs. If benefits outweigh cost then the decision is made to design and implement a system.

Otherwise further justifications or alterations in the proposed system will have to be made if it has to be approved.

This project aims at reducing time, effort and cost for web masters. The system is developed under optimal expenses with the hardware and software. The developed system is available free of cost. Anybody can get the benefit of the system by simply using it as a service. There is no additional cost for using or implementing the system. It can be used in windows-based system, and need not alter the current system configurations. This makes the system feasible economically. Besides it is good economic to insist in such a kind of software from the project manager's point of view as the benefits over weighs the cost. The resources needed to run the above project should be less in cost, easily available and highly reliable. This is a cost-effective project because of its accuracy, fastness and user-friendly nature. It is only required to host the site in the intranet inside the corresponding software firm or organization. So, there will be no additional expenses to host the site.

4.3.2 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

- Does the necessary technology exist to do what is been suggested?
- Does the proposed equipment have the technical capacity for using the new system?
- Are there technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability and data security?

A study of function, performance and constraints may improve the ability to create an acceptable system. Technical feasibility is frequently the most difficult area to achieve at the stage of product engineering process. Considering that are normally associated with the technical feasibility include Development risk,

Resource availability, Technology. Technical feasibility study deals with the hardware as well as software requirements. Project requirement system must be functional and multi user one should be based on specific technology the system under study must be practical and platform independent. It should be compactable with all kind of existing system in industry and should not provide any overhead to user. Implementation of existing system does not require changing of the existing configure of the system.

4.3.3 BEHAVIOURAL FEASIBILITY

An estimate should be made of how strong a reaction the user staff is likely to have toward the development of a computerized system. It is common knowledge the computer installations have something to do understandable that the introduction of a candidate system requires special effort to educate, sell and train the staff on new ways of considering business. The behavior of the site plays an important role in the number of users accessing the Website. This is due to the fact that is a simple site is very easy and convenient to use as compared to complex ones. Anyone with the basic internet knowledge can easily use the system and get its benefits. Additional training is not required to work with it. This means that the system is feasible.

4.3.4 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

Question that going to be asked are:

- Will the system be used if it developed and implemented?
- If there was sufficient support for the project from the management and from the users.
- Have the users been involved in planning and development of the project.
- Will the system produce poorer result in any respect or area?

This application can be implemented in an organization because there is adequate support from management and users. And application will be used by them since it doesn't generate poorer results or problems in any area. Therefore, the implementation of this application is operationally feasible. Operational feasibility is concerned with human, organizational and political aspects. The issues considered are the job changes that will be brought about, the organizational structures that will be distributed and the new skills that will be required.

4.4 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION (SRS)

The primary goal of the system analyst is to improve the efficiency of the existing system. For that study of specification of the requirement is very essential. For the development of the new system, a preliminary survey of the existing system will be conducted. An investigation is done whether the up gradation of the system into an application program could solve the problems and eradicate the inefficiency of the existing system.

The System Requirements Specification is based on the System Definition. The requirement specifications are primarily concerned with functional and performance aspect of a software product and emphasis are placed on specifying product characteristics implying how the product will provide those characteristics. One of the most difficult tasks is selecting software, once the system requirement is found out then we have to determine whether a particular software package fits for those system requirements.

4.4.1 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS (HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE)

HARDWARE SPECIFICATIONS

Main Processor	Intel Core i3 8th Gen
RAM	4 GB
Clock Speed	1.66 GHz
Hard Disk Drive	1TB

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATIONS

Operating System	Windows 10
Web Browser	Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox
Front-End	HTML, CSS, PHP
Back-end	MySQL
IDE	Sublime
Tool	XAMPP

4.5 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM (DFD)

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the flow of data through an information system, modeling its process aspects. Larry Constantine first developed the DFD as a way of expressing system requirements in a graphical form lead to module design. Often they are preliminary step used to create an overview of the system which can later be elaborated. DFDs can also be used for the visualization of data processing (structured design). So it is the starting point of design phase that functionally decomposes the requirements specifications down to the lowest level of detail. A DFD consists of a series of bubbles joined by lines and its also known as a “bubble chart”.

DFD Symbols:

- A system defined source or destination of data.
- An array identifies data flow, data in motion.
- A circle represents the process that transforms incoming data flow to outgoing data flow.

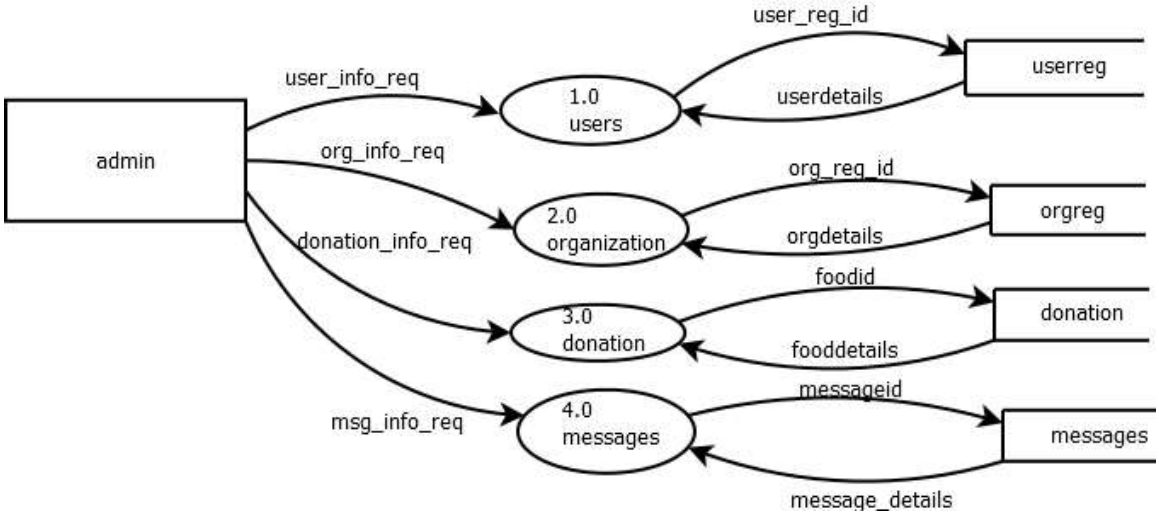
- An open rectangular is data store-data at rest or temporary repository of data.

The DFD is used to represent increasing information flow and functional details. A Level 0 DFD is called a fundamental system model represents the entire software elements as single bubble with input and output indicated by incoming and outgoing arrows respectively. Additional process and information flow parts are represented in the next level, i.e. Level 1 DFD. Each of the processes represented at Level 1 are sub functions of overall system depicted in the context model.

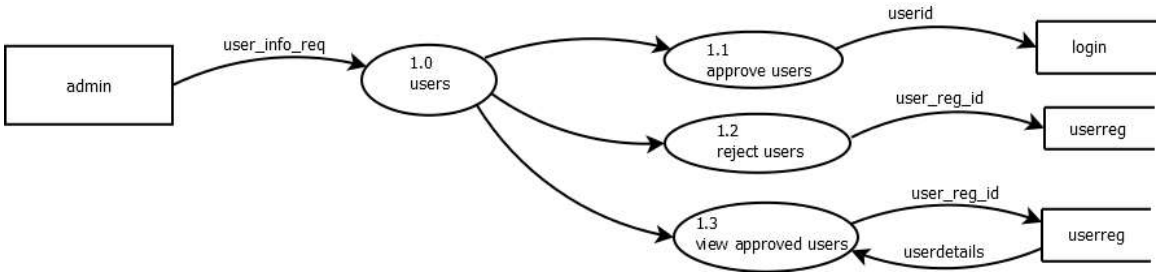
Any processes which are complex in Level 1 will be further represented into sub functions in the next level, in Level 2. Data Flow diagram is a means of representing a system at any level of detail with a graphic network of symbols showing data flows, data stores, data processes and data sources. The purpose of data flow diagram is to provide a semantic bridge between users and system developers. The diagram are graphical, eliminating thousands of words, logical representation, modelling what system does; hierarchical, showing systems at any level of details; and jargon less, allowing user understanding and reviewing. The goal of data flow diagram is to have a commonly understood model of a system. Data flow diagram area supported by other techniques of structured system analysis such as data structured diagrams, data dictionaries and procedure representing techniques such as decision tables, decision trees.

CONTEXT LEVEL- LEVEL 0 DFD OF FOODLINE

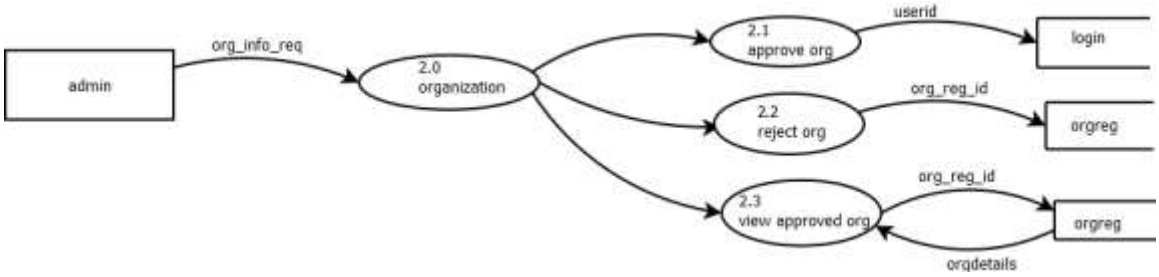
LEVEL 1 DFD FOR ADMIN



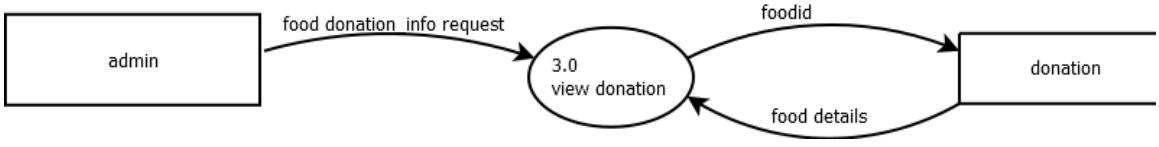
LEVEL 2 DFD FOR ADMIN (USERS)



LEVEL 2 DFD FOR ADMIN (ORGANIZATION)

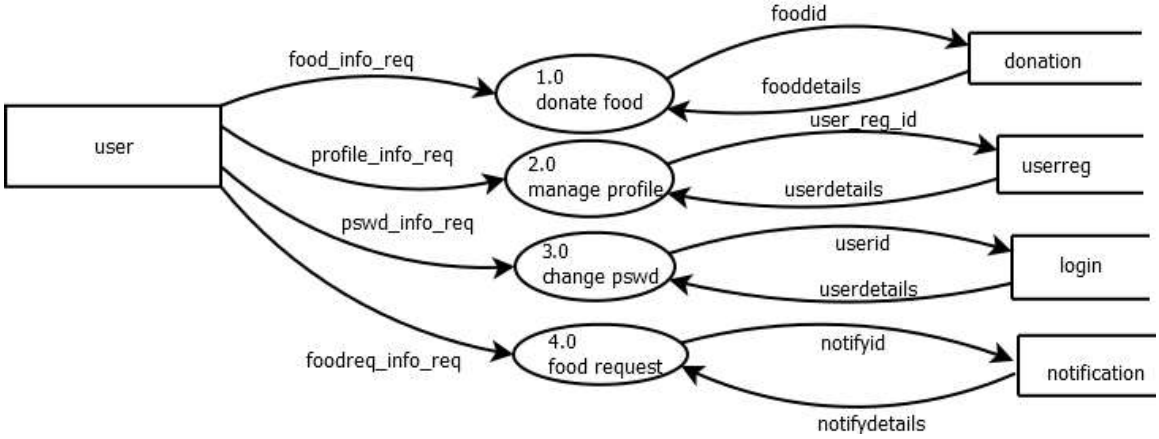


LEVEL 2 DFD FOR ADMIN (DONATION)

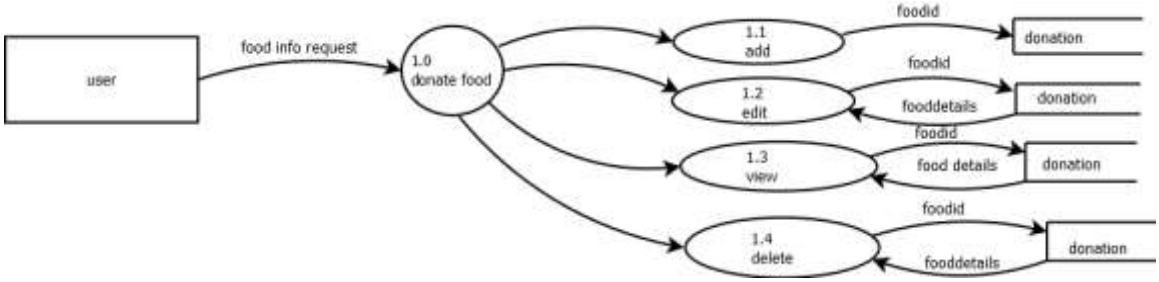


LEVEL 2 DFD FOR ADMIN (MESSAGES)

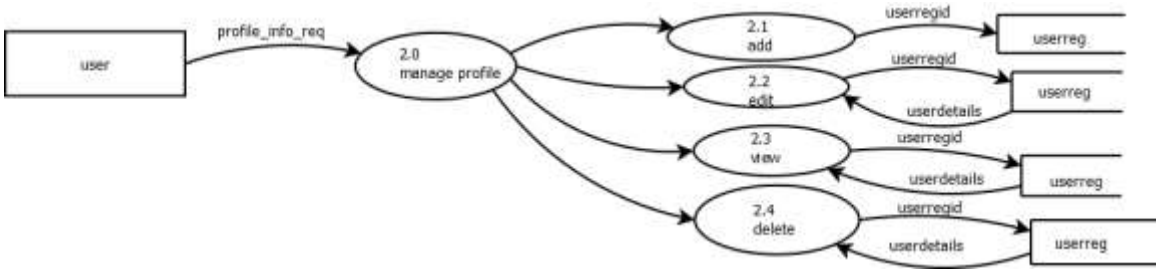
LEVEL 1 DFD FOR USERS



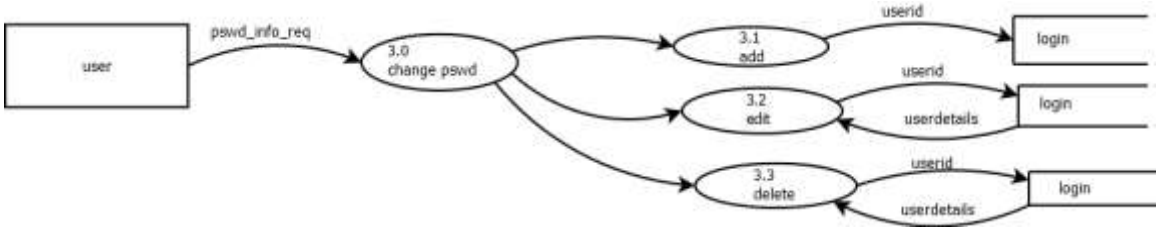
LEVEL 2 DFD FOR USERS (DONATE FOOD)



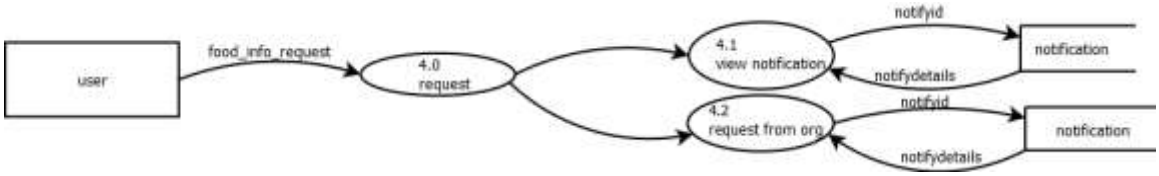
LEVEL 2 DFD FOR USERS (MANAGE PROFILE)



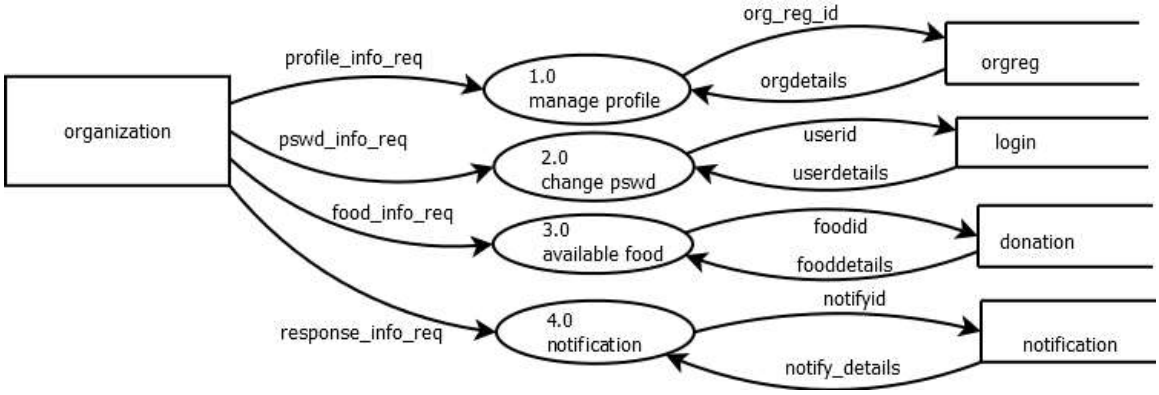
LEVEL 2 DFD FOR USERS (CHANGE PASSWORD)



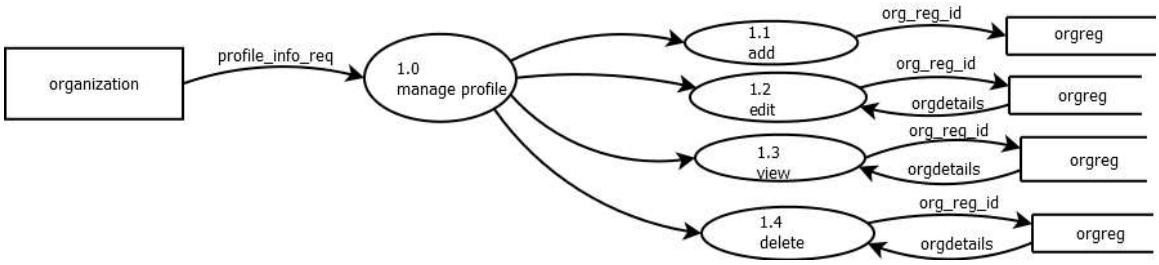
LEVEL 2 DFD FOR USERS (FOOD REQUEST)



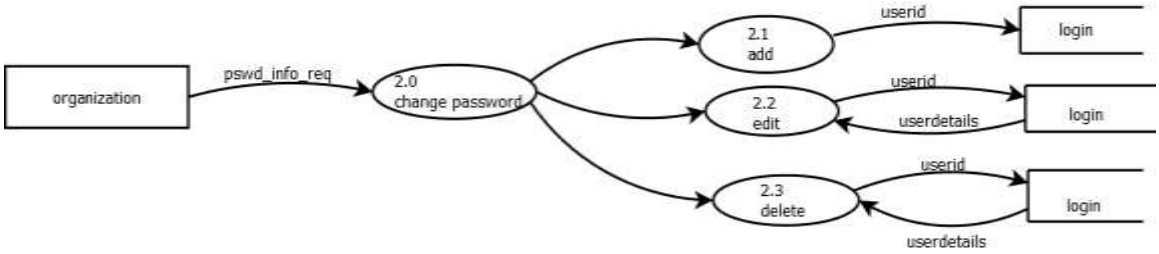
LEVEL 1 DFD FOR ORGANIZATION



LEVEL 2 DFD FOR ORGANIZATION (MANAGE PROFILE)

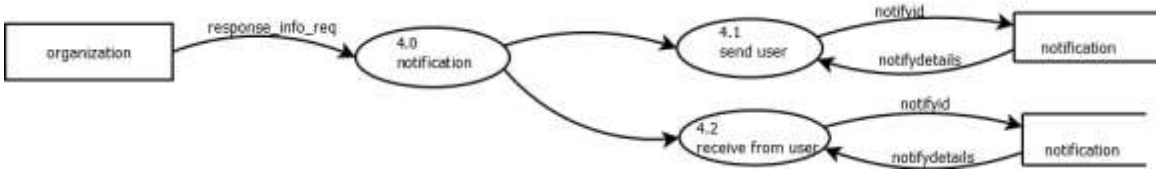


LEVEL 2 DFD FOR ORGANIZATION (CHANGE PASSWORD)



LEVEL 2 DFD FOR ORGANIZATION (AVAILABLE FOOD)

LEVEL 2 DFD FOR ORGANIZATION (NOTIFICATION)



4.6 UNIFIED MODELING LANGUAGE [UML]

UML is a way of visualizing a software program using a collection of diagrams. The notation has evolved from the work of Grady Booch, James Rumbaugh, Ivar Jacobson and the Rational Software Corporation to be used for object-oriented design, but it has since been extended to cover a wider variety of software engineering projects. Today, UML is

accepted by the Object Management Group (OMG) as the standard for modelling software development.

UML stands for Unified Modeling Language. UML 2.0 helps extend the original UML specification to cover a wider portion of software development efforts including agile practices. Improved integration between structural models like class diagrams and behavior models like activity diagrams.

The original UML specified nine diagrams; UML 2.x brings that number up to 13. The four new diagrams are called: communication diagram, composite diagram, inter- action overview diagram and timing diagram. It also renamed state chart diagrams to state machine diagrams, also known as state diagrams.

The current UML standards call for 13 different types of diagrams: class, activity, object, use case, sequence, package, state, component, communication, composite structure, interaction overview, timing and deployment. These diagrams are organized into two distinct groups: structural diagrams and behavioral or interaction diagrams.

Structural UML diagrams:

- Class diagram
- Package diagram
- Object diagram
- Component diagram
- Composite structure diagram
- Deployment diagram

Behavioral UML diagrams:

- Activity Diagram
- Sequence diagram
- Use case diagram
- State diagram
- Communication diagram
- Interaction overview diagram

- Timing diagram

4.6.1 USECASE DIAGRAM

To model a system the most important aspect is capture the dynamic behavior. To modify a bit in details, dynamic behavior of the system when it is running or operating. So only behavior is not sufficient to model a system rather dynamic behavior is more important than static behavior. In UML there are five diagrams available to model dynamic nature and use case diagram is one of them. Now as we have to discuss that the use case diagram is dynamic in nature there should be some internal or external factors for making the interaction. These internal and external agents are known as actors. So, use case diagram consists of actors, use case and their relationships. The diagram is used to model the system of an application. A single use case diagram captures a particular functionality of a system. Use case Diagram objects:

- Actor
- Use case
- System
- Package

ACTOR

Figure: Actor

Actor is a use case diagram in an entity that performs a role in one given system. This could be a person, organization or an external system usually drawn like skeleton.

USE CASE

Figure: Use Case

A use case represents a function or an action within the system. Its drawn as an oval and named with the function.

SYSTEM

System is used to define the scope of the use case and drawn as a rectangle. This is an optional element but useful when your visualizing large systems. For example, you can create all the use cases and then use the system object to define the scope covered by your project.

PACKAGE

Package is another optional element that is extremely useful in complex diagrams. Similar to use class diagrams, packages are used to group together use cases.

5. TOOLS AND PLATFORMS

5.1 FRONT-END TOOL

PHP 5.6.25

PHP is a scripting language designed to fill the gap between SSI(Server Side Includes)and Perl ,intended for the Web environment .Its principal application is the implementation of Web pages having dynamic content. PHP has gained quite a following in recent times, and it is one of the frontrunners in the Open Source software movement. Its popularity derives from its C-like syntax, and its simplicity. The newest version of PHP is 7.0 and it is heavily recommended to always use the newest version for better security, performance and of course features. Basically, PHP allows a static webpage to become dynamic. ”**PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor**”. The word **“Preprocessor”** means that PHP makes changes before the HTML page is created. This enables developers to create powerful applications that can publish a blog, remotely control hardware, or run a powerful websites such as Wikipedia or Wiki books. Of course, to accomplish something such as this, you need a database application such as MySQL.

HTML

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheet (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript. Web browser receives HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and renders the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document. HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C).former maintainer of the HTML and current

maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997. Hypertext Markup Language (HTML).

5.2 BACK END TOOL

MySQL 5.7.14

MySQL is free and open-source software under the terms of the GNU General Public License, and is also available under a variety of proprietary licenses. MySQL was owned and sponsored by the Swedish company MySQL AB, which was bought by Sun Microsystems (now Oracle Corporation). In 2010, when Oracle acquired Sun, Widenius forked the open-source MySQL project to create Maria DB. High Availability: Ensure business continuity with the highest levels of system availability through technologies that protect data against costly human errors and minimize disaster recovery downtime. Support can be obtained from the official manual. Free support additionally is available in different IRC channels and forums. Oracle offers paid support via its MySQL Enterprise products. They differ in the scope of services and in price. Additionally, a number of third party organizations exist to provide support and services, including MariaDB and Percona. MySQL has received positive reviews, and reviewers noticed it "performs extremely well in the average case" and that the "developer interfaces are there, and the documentation (not to mention feedback in the real world via Web sites and the like) is very, very good". It has also been tested to be a "fast, stable and true multi-user, multi-threaded sql database server".

5.3 IDE

SUBLIME V3

Sublime Text Editor is a full featured Text editor for editing local files or a code base. It includes various features for editing code base which helps developers to keep track of changes. Various features that are supported by Sublime are as follows −

- Syntax Highlight
- Auto Indentation
- File Type Recognition
- Sidebar with files of mentioned directory
- Macros
- Plug-in and Packages

Sublime Text editor is used as an Integrated Development Editor (IDE) like Visual Studio code and NetBeans. The current version of Sublime Text editor is 3.0 and is compatible with various operating systems like Windows, Linux and MacOS.

Why Sublime Text?

When you use a suitable Text editor, you can enjoy its rich beneficial features. Sublime Text offers its users the following benefits −

- Ability to solve linker errors.
- Keeping track of all files and folders to work with.
- Connectivity with version control systems like Git, Mercurial.
- Problem solving capabilities.
- Keeping color combination for syntax combination.

6. SYSTEM DESIGN

System design is the second phase of the software life cycle. The system goes through logical and physical state of development. The user-oriented performance specification is extended intoa design specification, while designing the needed system. The design phase begins when the requirement specification document for the software to be developed is available. When the Requirement Specification activity is entirely in the problem domain, design is the first step to move from the problem domain to the solution domain. Design is essentially the bridge betweenthe requirements specification and the final solution for satisfying these requirements.

Systems design is the process of defining the architecture, components, modules, interfaces, and data for a system to satisfy specified requirements. System design could be seen as the application of systems theory to product development. Computer software design changes continually as new methods, better analysis and broad understanding evolves. The design phase focuses on the detailed implementation of the system recommended in the feasibility study. Emphasis is on translating performance specification into design specification. The design phase is a transition from a user- oriented document to a document oriented to the programmers or data base administrator.

Software design methodology lacks the depth, flexibility, and quantitative nature that is normally associated with more classical engineering design disciplines. However, techniques for software design do exist, criteria for design quality are available design notation can be applied. Design is the only way that we can accurately translate computer's requirements into a finished software product or system. Without design, we take risk in building an unusable system, one that will fail when small changes are made and one that will be difficult to test.

6.1 INPUT DESIGN

Input design is the process of converting a user-oriented description of the inputs to a computer- based business system into a programmer-oriented specification. The design decision for handling input specify how data are accepted for computer processing. Input design is a part of overall design that needs careful attention. The collection of input data is considered to be the most expensive part of the system design. Since the inputs have to be planned in such a way so as to get the relevant information, extreme care is taken to obtain the pertinent information. If the data going into the system is incorrect then the processing and outputs will magnify these errors.The goal of designing input data is to make data entry as easy, logical and free from errors as possible. The following are the objectives of input design:

- To produce a cost-effective method of input.
- To ensure validation.

Effort has been made to ensure that input data remains accurate from the stage at which it is recorded and documented to the stage at which it is accepted by the computer. Validation procedures are also present to detect errors in data input, which is beyond control procedures. Validation procedures are designed to check each record, data item or field against certain criteria.

In my proposed system of Food line- a service of food to the needy, data has to be accurate and complete. If not, error messages are displayed to the user and he is unable to proceed to the next stage of action unless he corrects his data. Duplicate entries are not allowed. The data validation, a procedure of the proposed system, provides program checks for the completeness, consistency, reasonableness and sequence of the system.

Maximum care has been taken to ensure that user types in only minimum data into the system, as all he/she will have to do is to move and click the mouse or strike a key to select the desired data at the desired position.

The screens are designed in such a way that the user can find the needed like options, actions etc.with ease of use. The needed columns, where interaction is needed, like labels, buttons are also simple. The related data columns are clubbed together as groups, so that the user can understands the related data easily.

The input design is the link between the information system and the user. It comprises developing specifications and procedures for data preparation and those steps that are necessary to put input data into a usable form for processing data entry. The design of inputs focuses on controlling thenumber of inputs required, controlling errors, avoiding delay, avoiding extra steps and keeping the process simple.

6.2 OUTPUT DESIGN

The output design phase of the system design is concerned with the conveyance of information to the end users in user-friendly manner. The output design should be efficient, intelligible so that the system relationship with the end user is improved and thereby enhancing the process of decision making. The output design is an ongoing activity almost from the beginning of the project, efficient and well-defined output design improves the relation of the system and the user. The primary considerations in the design of the output are the requirement of the information and the objective of the end user. There are various types of outputs required by most of the systems, but outputs of Foodline Website are purely interactive outputs-which involve the user in communicating with the computer.

The system output may be of any of the following:

- A report
- A document
- A notification

The output design specification is made in such a way that it is unambiguous and comprehensive. The approach to output design is very dependent on the type of output and

nature of data. Special attention has to be made to data editing. The choice of appropriate output medium is also an important task. The output designed must be specified and documented, data items have to be accurately defined and arranged for clarity. The layout of the output will be normally specified on a layout chart. The final design layout must be approved by the user, communicated in detailed to the programmer. The user's requirements are quite different from that of the programmer.

Before preparing a specification for the programmer, it is prudent to ensure that the design is acceptable to the user.

6.3 TABLE DESIGN

A database is a collection of interrelated data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. The general way is to make information as easy, quick, inexpensive and flexible for the user. In the database design several specific objectives are considered. Controlling the redundancy, ease of learning and use, data dependent, more information at low cost, accuracy and integrity are some of them.

TABLE 1: LOGIN

Name	Type	Size	Constraints	Description
userid	Int	11	Primary key	User id
username	Varchar	50	Not null	username
password	Varchar	50	Not null	password
usertype	Varchar	50	Not null	usertype
status	Varchar	50	Not null	status

TABLE 2: USERREG

Name	Type	Size	Constraints	Description
User_reg_id	Int	11	Primary key	Userreg id
Name	Varchar	50	Not null	Name of user
Phone no	Bigint	20	Not null	phoneno
Email id	Varchar	50	Not null	Email id
district	Varchar	50	Not null	district
city	Varchar	50	Not null	city
User_name	Varchar	50	Not null	username

TABLE 3: ORGREG

Name	Type	Size	constraints	description
Org_reg_id	Int	11	Primary key	Org reg id
Name_org	Varchar	50	Not null	Name of organization
Phone_no	bigint	20	Not null	Phone number
Est_year	year	4	Not null	Established year
Name_md_manager	varchar	50	Not null	Name of manager or md
District_org	Varchar	50	Not null	district
City_org	varchar	50	Not null	city
pincode	bigint	20	Not null	pincode
strength	Bigint	20	Not null	strength
Username_org	Varchar	50	Not null	username

TABLE 4: DONATION

Name	Type	Size	constraint	description
foodid	Int	11	Primary key	Food id
foodtype	varchar	50	Not null	Food type
foodcategory	varchar	50	Not null	Food category
Foodname	varchar	50	Not null	Food name
Fooddescription	varchar	50	Not null	Food description
Approxfood	varchar	50	Not null	Approx. food
foodexpiry	varchar	50	Not null	Food expiry
pickupdate	date		Not null	Date of pickup
image	text		Not null	Food image
contactperson	varchar	50	Not null	contactperson
mobileno	bigint	20	Not null	Mobile number
Landmark	varchar	50	Not null	landmark
Food_dist	varchar	50	Not null	district
Food_city	varchar	50	Not null	city
Food_pincode	bigint	20	Not null	pincode
note	varchar	50	Not null	Special note

TABLE 5: MESSAGES

Name	type	size	constraint	description
messageid	int	11	Primary key	Message id
Name_user	varchar	50	Not null	Name of user
Name_email	varchar	50	Not null	User email
subject	varchar	50	Not null	subject
message	varchar	150	Not null	message

TABLE 6: NOTIFICATION

Name	Type	Size	Constraints	Description
Notifyid	int	11	Primary key	Notification id
from	varchar	50	Not null	from
to	varchar	50	Not null	to
Name_user	Varchar	50	Not null	Name of user
message	varchar	50	Not null	message
date	date		Not null	date
active	tinyint	1	Not null	Active status

6.4 PROCESS DESIGN

A successful process design has to take into account the appropriateness of the process to overall organization objective. Process design requires a broad view of the whole organization and should not have a myopic outlook. And the process should deliver customer value with constant involvement of the management at various stages.

In order to achieve a good process design, effective process strategy is required, which deals with a singular line items required to manufacture the end product. Effective process strategy deals with raw material procurement, customer participation, technology investment, etc.

Over a period of time process design has undergone change and new concepts like flexible manufacturing systems have been developed, which delivers efficient and effective production design and analysis.

6.4.1 MODULE DESCRIPTION

ADMIN

- Sign In
- View Donations

- Approve or Reject users
- Approve or Reject organizations
- View Approved users
- View Approved Organizations
- View messages

USERS

- Sign Up
- Sign In
- View Food Request by organization
- View food take away
- Manage profile
- Change password
- Donate food

ORGANIZATION

- Sign up
- Sign In
- View Available food
- Make request for food to users
- Specify food requirements
- Manage profile
- Change password

7. SYSTEM TESTING

7.1 TESTING METHODOLOGIES AND STRATEGIES

Software testing is an integral part of to ensure software quality, some software organizations are reluctant to include testing in their software cycle, because they are afraid of the high cost associated with the software testing. There are several factors that attribute the cost of software testing. Creating and maintaining large number of test cases is a time-consuming process. Furthermore, it requires skilled and experienced testers to develop great quality test cases.

Even with the wide availability of automation tools for testing, the degree of automation mostly remains at the automated test script level and generally significant amount of human intervention is required in testing. In addition, data collected, as testing is conducted provides a good indication of software quality as a while. The debugging process is the most unpredictable part of testing process. Testing begins at the module level and work towards the integration of entire computer-based system. No testing is completed without verification and validation part.

The goal of verification and validation activities are to access and improve the quality of work products generated during the development and modification of the software. Testing plays a vital role in determining the reliability and efficiency of the software and hence is very important stage in software development. Tests are to be conducted on the software to evaluate its performance under a number of conditions. Ideally, it should do so at the level of each module and also when all of them are integrated to form the completed system.

In the project **"Food line- a service of food to the needy"** the testing has been successfully handled with the modules. The test data was given to each and every module in all respect and got the desired output. Each module that has been tested is found working properly.

7.2 UNIT TESTING

Here we test each module individually and integrated the overall system. Unit testing focuses verification efforts even in the smallest unit of software design in each module. This is known as" module testing". The modules of the **"Food line"** are tested separately. This testing is carried out in the programming style itself. In this testing each module is focused to work satisfactorily as regard to expected output from the module. There are some validation checks for the fields. Unit testing gives stress on the modules of **"Food line "** independently of one another, to find errors. Different modules are tested against the specifications produced during the design of the modules. Unit testing is done to test the working of individual modules with test servers. Program unit is usually small enough that the programmer who developed it can test it in a great detail. Unit testing focuses first on that the modules to locate errors. These errors are verified and corrected and so that the unit perfectly fits to the project.

7.3 INTEGRATION TESTING

Data can be lost across an interface, one module can have an adverse effect on the other sub-functions, when combined they may not perform the desired functions. Integrated testing is the systematic testing to uncover the errors within the interface. This testing is done with simple data and the developed system has run successfully with this simple data. The need for integrated system is to find the overall system performance.

After splitting the programs into units, the units were tested together to see the defects between each module and function. It is testing to one or more modules or functions together with the intent of finding interface defects between the modules or functions. Testing completed at as part of unit or functional testing, integration testing can involve

putting together of groups of modules and functions with the goal of completing and verifying meets the system requirements.

7.4 SYSTEM TESTING

System testing focuses on testing the system as a whole. System Testing is a crucial step in Quality Management Process. In the Software Development Life Cycle, System Testing is the first level where the System is tested as a whole. The System is tested to verify whether it meets the functional and technical requirements. The application/System is tested in an environment that closely resembles the production environment where the application will be finally deployed.

The perquisites for System Testing are: -

- All the components should have been successfully Unit Tested.
- All the components should have been successfully integrated.
- Testing should be completed in an environment closely resembling the production environment. When necessary iterations of System Testing are done in multiple environments.

7.4.1 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

The system was tested by a small client community to see if the program met the requirements defined the analysis stage. It was fond to be satisfactory. In this phase, the system is fully tested by the client community against the requirements defined in analysis and design stages, corrections are made as required, and the production system is built. User acceptance of the system is key factor for success of the system.

7.4.2 DATA VALIDATION TESTING

Data validation is the process of testing the accuracy of data. A set of rule we can apply to a control to specify the type and range of data that can enter. It can be used to display error alert when users enter incorrect values in to a form. Now performing validation testing in system Centralized Social Welfare by undergoing validation for each tools and the validation succeeded when the software function in a manner that can be reasonably accepted, by the user.

7.4.3 OUTPUT TESTING

After performing validation testing the next step is to perform the output testing of the proposed system. Since no system could be useful if it does not produce required output in the specified format. The output generated are displayed by the user under consideration are tested by the company with the format required by the user. Here the output format is considered in two ways. One is onscreen and the other is printed format. The output format on the screen is found to be correct as the system design phase accounting to the user hence: the output testing does not result in any correction in the system.

7.4.4 BLACK BOX TESTING

Knowing the specified function that the product has been designed to perform, test can be conducted that each function is fully operational. Black box test is carried out to test that input toa function is properly accepted and output is correctly produced. A black box test examines someaspects of a system little regard for the internal structure of the software. Errors in the followingcategories were found through Black box testing:

- Incorrect or missing function.
- Interface errors.
- Errors in database structure or external database access.
- Performance errors

- Initialization and termination errors

7.4.5 WHITE BOX TESTING

White box testing of software is predicated on a close examination of procedural detail. The status of the project may be tested at various points to determine whether the exposed or asserted status is corresponding to the actual status.

Using these following test cases can be derived:

- Exercise all logical functions on their true and false side.
- Execute all loops within their boundaries and their operation bounds.
- Exercise internal data structure to ensure their validity.

7.5 TESTING STRATEGIES

7.5.1 TOP-DOWN TESTING

Top-Down Testing tests the higher levels of a system before testing its detailed components. The program is represented as a single abstract component with sub components represented by stubs. Stubs have the same interface as the components but very limits functionally. After the top- level component has been tested, its sub-components are implemented and tested in the same way. This process continues recursively until the bottom-level components are implemented. The whole system may then be completely tested.

7.5.2 BOTTOM-UP TESTING

Bottom-Up Testing is the converse of Top-Down Testing. It involves testing the modules at the lower levels of the hierarchy and then working up the hierarchy of the modules until the final module is tested. The advantage of bottom-up testing is the disadvantage of top-down testing and vice-versa. When using bottom-up testing test drivers must be written to exercise the lower level components. These test drivers simulate the components

environment and are valuable components; the test drivers and test data should be distributed with the component. Potential re- users can then run these tests to satisfy themselves that the component behaves as expected in their environment.

7.6 SAMPLE TEST CASES

SL NO.	TEST CASE	MODULE	EXPECTED RESULT
1	Verify whether an admin can log in to the system using his/her username and password.	Admin	Admin should be able to login the Admin module successfully.
2	Verify whether admin can approve or reject users.	Admin	As an admin user he/she should be able to approve or reject users.
3	Check whether an admin can approve or reject organizations.	Admin	Admin should be able to approve or reject organizations.
4	Check whether admin can view all the donations, approved users and organizations in the system	Admin	Admin should be able to view all the donations, approved users & organization in the system.
5	Check whether a admin can view messages in the system	Admin	Admin can view messages in the system.
6	Verify whether users can sign up to the system using his/her credentials.	users	users should be able to sign up successfully.

7	Verify whether users can log in to the system using his/her username and password.	users	Users should be able to login the users module successfully.
8	Check whether users can view food request by organization	users	Users should be able to view food request by organization.
9	Check whether users can view, edit profile, change password.	users	Users should be able to view, edit profile, change password.
10	Check whether users can view food take away	users	Users should be able to view food take away.
11	Check whether users can donate food.	users	Users should be able to add or donate food.
12	Verify whether organization can sign up to the system using his/her credentials.	organization	Organization should be able to sign up successfully.
13	Check whether organization can log in to the system using his/her username and password.	organization	Organization should be able to login the organization module successfully.
14	Check whether organization can view available food	organization	Organization should be able to view available food.
15	Check whether organization can request for food to users	organization	Organization should be able to request for food to users.
16	Check whether organization can send response back after receiving food.	Organization	Organization should be able to give back response after collecting food.

17	Check whether organization can view, edit profile, change password.	Organization	Organization should be able to view, edit profile, change password.

8. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation includes placing the system into operation and providing the users and operationpersonnel with the necessary documentation to use and maintain the new system. Implementation includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to the new. The new system may be totally new, replacing an existing system. Proper implementation is essential to provide a reliable system to meet the organizational requirements. Successful implementation may not guarantee improvement in the organization using the new system, as well as, improper installation will prevent. There are four methods for handling a system conversion.

The Implementation Plan describes how the information system will be deployed, installed and transitioned into an operational system. The plan contains an overview of the system, a brief description of the major tasks involved in the implementation, the overall resources needed to support the implementation effort, and any site-specific implementation requirements. The plan is developed during the Design Phase and is updated during the Development Phase the final version is provided in the Integration and Test Phase and is used for guidance during the Implementation Phase.

The implementation phase ends with an evaluation of the system after placing it into operation of time. The validity and proper functionality of all the modules of the developed application is assured during the process of implementation. Implementation is the process of assuring that the information system is operational and then allowing user to take over its operation for use and evaluation. Implementation is the stage in the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. The implementation phase constructs, installs and operated the new system. The most crucial stage in achieving a new successful system is that it works effectively and efficiently.

There are three types of implementation:

- Conversion

- User training
- Documenting the system

8.1 IMPLEMENTATION PROCEDURE

Implementation is the process of personnel check out, install the required equipment and application and train user accordingly. Depending on the size of the organization and its requirements, the implementation is divided into three parts.

8.1.1 STAGE IMPLEMENTATION

Here system is implemented in stages. The whole system is not implemented at once. Once the user starts working with the system and is familiar with it, then a stage is introduced and implemented. Also, the system is usually updated, regularly until a final system is sealed.

8.1.2 DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION

The proposed new system is implemented directly and the user starts working on the new system. The shortcoming, if any, faced are then rectified later.

8.1.3 PARALLEL IMPLEMENTATION

The old and new systems are not used simultaneously. This helps in comparison of the results from two systems. Once the user is satisfied and his intended objectives are achieved by the new system, he stops using the old one.

9. MAINTENANCE

Once the system has been implemented, it cannot be considered as the end of the system life cycle. After the implementation it is necessary that the system be constantly monitored so that it may be decided as how the system is working. If any problem is encountered it is necessary that the in-charge person rectifies the problem so that the clients may not be affected by the problem. This phase of the system development life cycle is known as the maintenance period.

There are three types of maintenances:

- Correctives (fixing bugs/errors)
- Adaptive (updates due to environment changes)
- Perfective (enhancements, requirements change)

10. CONCLUSION

"Food line- a service of food to the needy" is a flexible platform for food donation. A flexible web-based platform that will help people who are in need of food by donation of food by interested people or helping hands. Such a system will be time efficient. With the help of this system we can reduce or find a way to problem of food wastage. This system allows users who are interested to donate food to poor people. As well as people who have food leftovers in their hands as part of any functions can also donate it using this system. This system will provide a medium for food donation or food sharing. The system can also be considered as a charity service. Sharing of food to the needy can considered as a great charity service.

10.1 SCOPE FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The project will be very helpful in future. It saves time, effort and makes a better user friendly environment to all the people who use this project. Making enhancement is all about perfective maintenance. It means adding, modifying or redeveloping the code to support changes in the specification. It is necessary to keep up with changing user needs and the operational environment.

The following are the future scope for the project.

- Can be developed as a mobile application with more features.
- Can be added money donation, cloth donation etc.
- And many features can be added to this project to make it more robust.

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

11.1 REFERENCES

1. Raghu Ramakrishnan and Johannes Gehrke, “Database Management System”, third edition, McGraw-Hill Professional Publication
2. Dave W Mercer, Allan Kent, Steven D Nowicki, David Mercer , Dan Squier,Wankyu Choi, “Beginning PHP”, Wiley Publishing,Inc
3. “Programming PHP”,Rasmus LerDorf and Kevin Tatore,Shroff Publishers & Distributors Pvt.Ltd

11.2 WEBSITES

- www.wikipedia.com
- www.mysql.com
- http://php.net/
- http://www.w3schools.com
- https://www.tutorialspoint.com

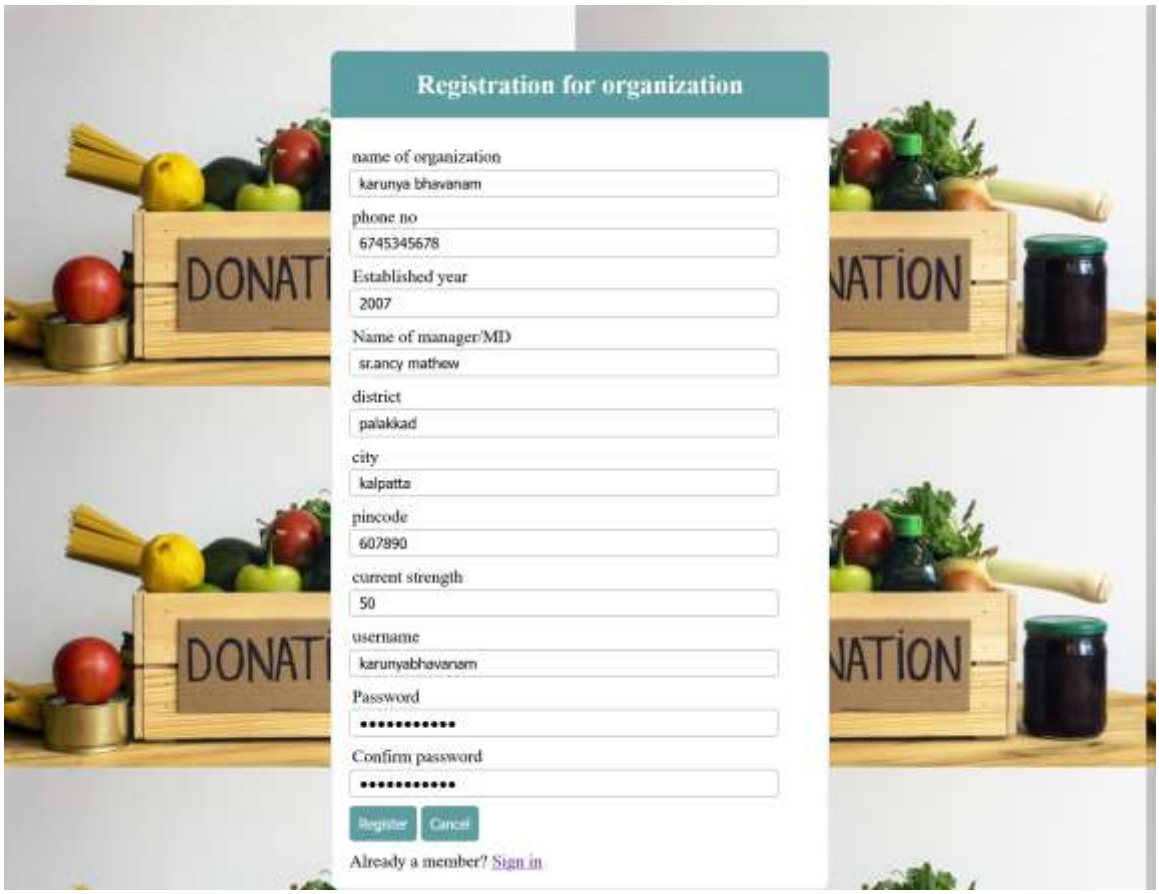
12. APPENDIX

12.1 APPENDIX-A: SCREEN SHOTS

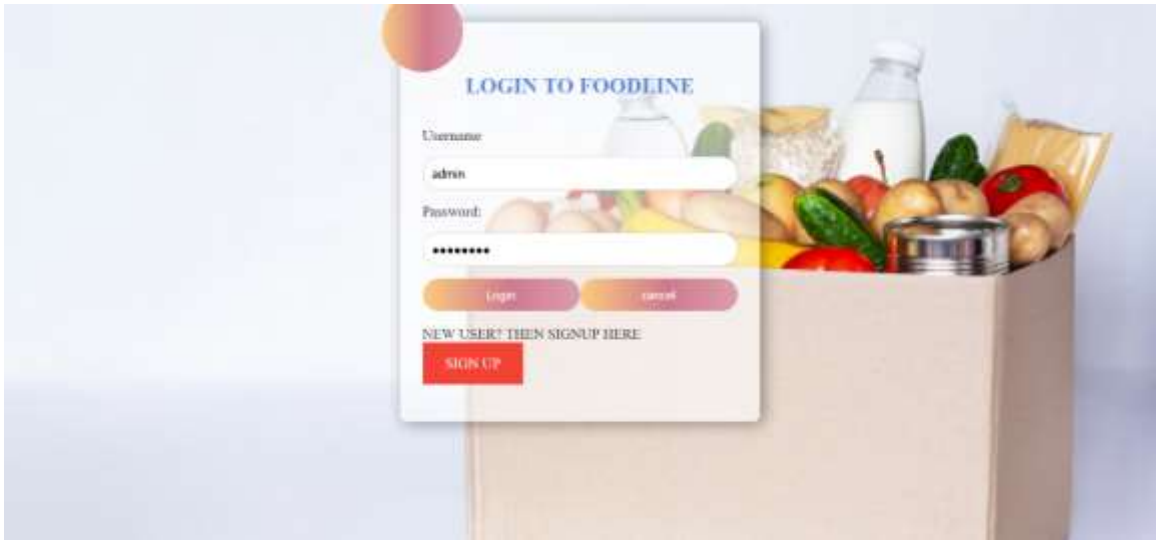
HOME PAGE

SIGN UP FORM FOR DONOR

SIGN UP FORM FOR ORGANIZATION

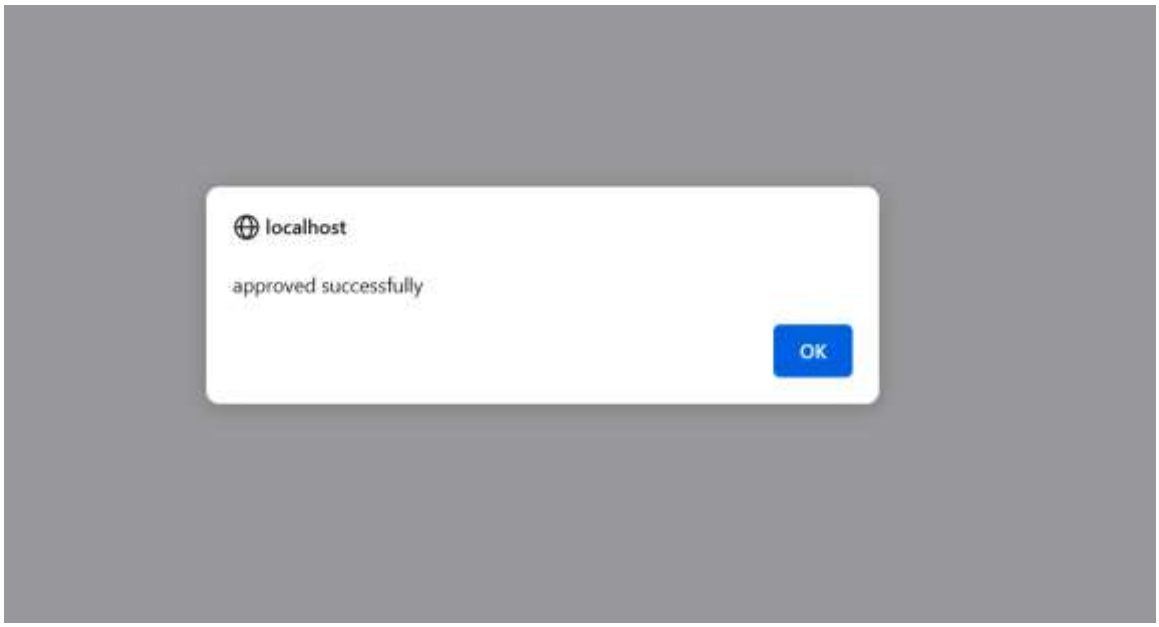

Registration for organization
name of organization
karunya bhavanam
phone no
6745345678
Established year
2007
Name of manager/MD
sr.ancy mathew
district
palakkad
city
kalpatta
pincode
607890
current strength
50
username
karunyabhavanam
Password
Confirm password
Register
Cancel
Already a member? Sign in

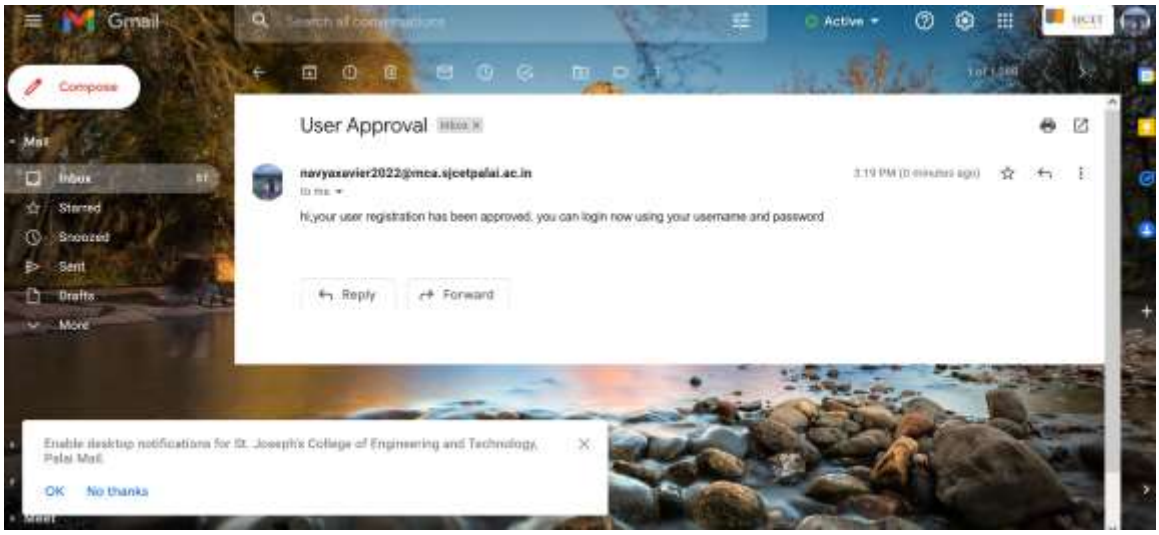
SIGN IN PAGE


LOGIN TO FOODLINE
Username
admin
Password
Login
cancel
NEW USER? THEN SIGNUP HERE
SIGN UP

ADMIN HOME PAGE

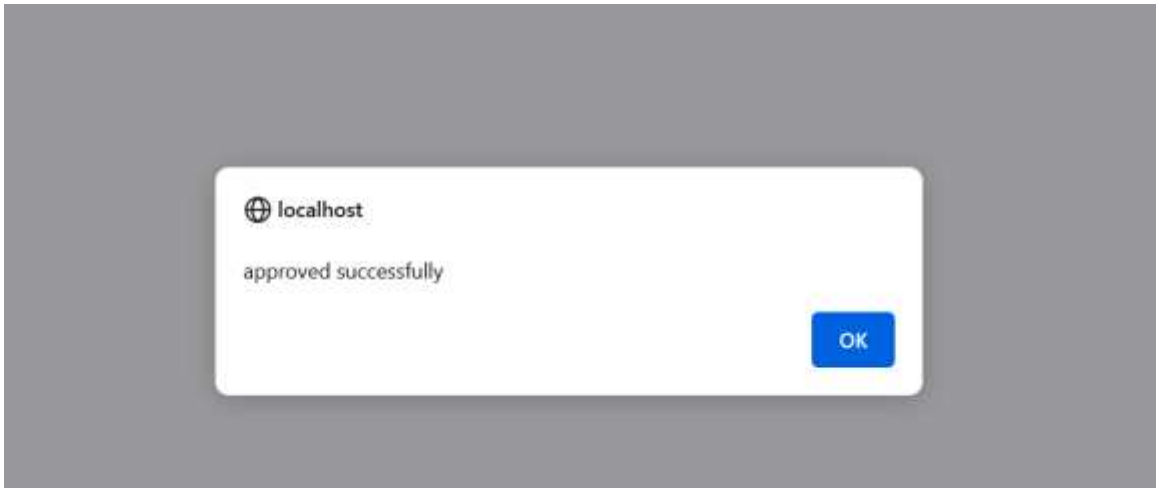
APPROVE PENDING USERS

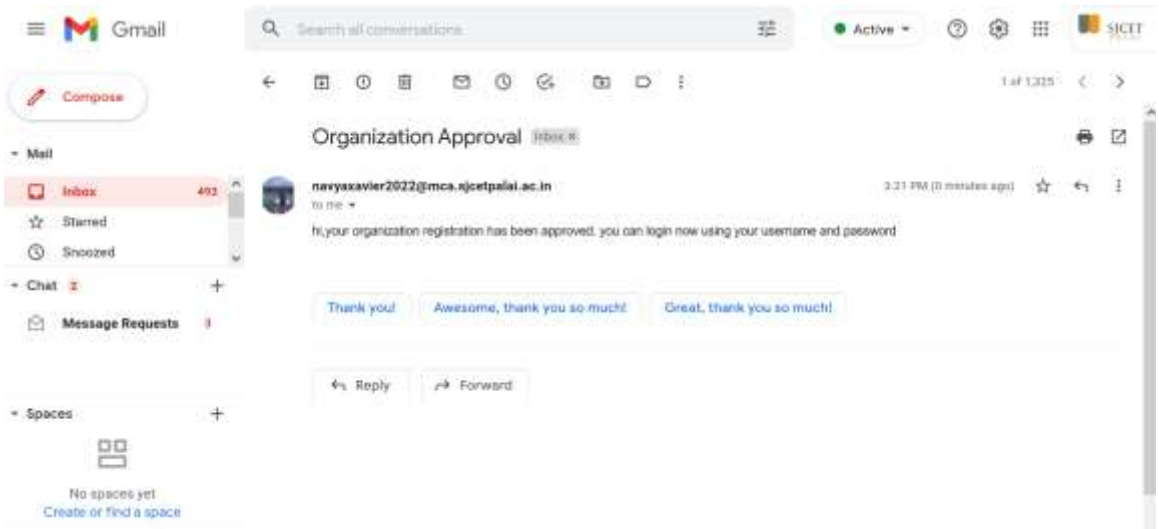




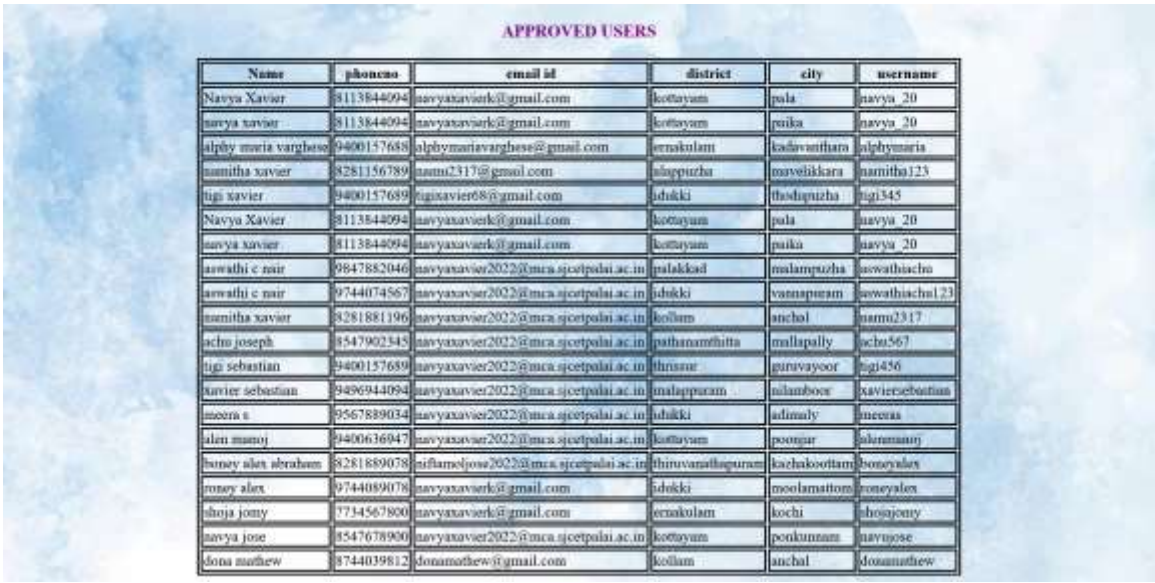
APPROVE PENDING ORGANIZATIONS


APPROVE ORGANIZATIONS
Name of organization
phoneno
established year
name of MD
district
city
pincode
strength
username
Action
karunya bhavanam
6745345678
2007
sr.ancy mathew
palekkad
kalpotta
607890
50
karunyabhavanam
APPROVE
REJECT


localhost
approved successfully
OK


Gmail
Compose
Mail
Inbox 403
Starred
Snoozed
Chat
Message Requests
Spaces
No spaces yet
Create or find a space
Organization Approval
navyaxavier2022@mca.sjcetpalai.ac.in
hi,your organization registration has been approved. you can login now using your username and password
Thank you!
Awesome, thank you so much!
Great, thank you so much!
Reply
Forward

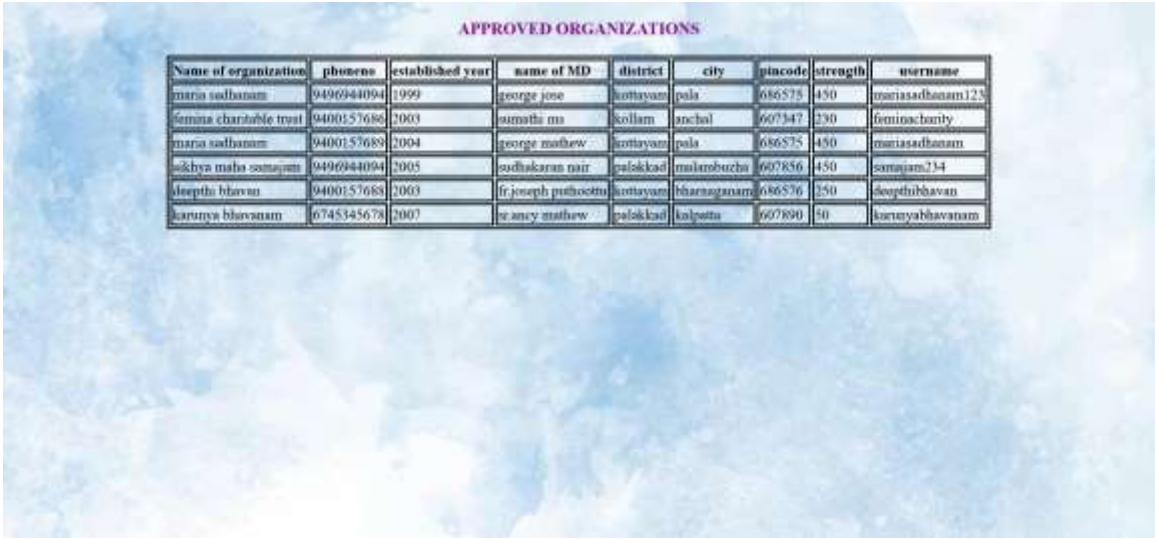
VIEW APPROVED USERS



APPROVED USERS

Name	phoneno	email id	district	city	username
Navya Xavier	8113844094	navyaxavierk@gmail.com	kottayam	pala	navya_20
navya xavier	8113844094	navyaxavierk@gmail.com	kottayam	paika	navya_20
alphy maria varghese	9400157688	alphymariavarghese@gmail.com	ernakulam	kadavanthara	alphymaria
namitha xavier	8281156789	nammi2317@gmail.com	alappuzha	mavelikkara	namitha123
tigi xavier	9400157689	tigixavier68@gmail.com	idukki	thodupuzha	tigi345
Navya Xavier	8113844094	navyaxavierk@gmail.com	kottayam	pala	navya_20
navya xavier	8113844094	navyaxavierk@gmail.com	kottayam	paika	navya_20
aswathi c nair	9847882046	navyaxavier2022@mca.sjcetpalai.ac.in	palakkad	mulampuzha	aswathiachu
aswathi c nair	9744074567	navyaxavier2022@mca.sjcetpalai.ac.in	idukki	vannapuram	aswathiachu123
namitha xavier	8281881196	navyaxavier2022@mca.sjcetpalai.ac.in	kollam	anchal	nammi2317
achu joseph	8547902345	navyaxavier2022@mca.sjcetpalai.ac.in	pathanamthitta	mallapally	achu567
tigi sebastian	9400157689	navyaxavier2022@mca.sjcetpalai.ac.in	thrissur	guruvayoor	tigi456
xavier sebastian	9496944094	navyaxavier2022@mca.sjcetpalai.ac.in	malappuram	nilamboor	xaviersebastian
meera s	9567889034	navyaxavier2022@mca.sjcetpalai.ac.in	idukki	adimaly	meeras
alen manoj	9400636947	navyaxavier2022@mca.sjcetpalai.ac.in	kottayam	poonjar	alenmanoj
honey alex abraham	8281889078	nidhamoljose2022@mca.sjcetpalai.ac.in	thiruvananthapuram	kazhakoottam	honeyalex
roney alex	9744089078	navyaxavierk@gmail.com	idukki	moolamattom	roneyalex
shoja jomy	7734567800	navyaxavierk@gmail.com	ernakulam	kochi	shojajomy
navya jose	8547678900	navyaxavier2022@mca.sjcetpalai.ac.in	kottayam	ponkunnam	navyajose
dona mathew	8744039812	donamathew@gmail.com	kollam	anchal	donamathew

VIEW APPROVED ORGANIZATIONS



APPROVED ORGANIZATIONS

Name of organization	phoneno	established year	name of MD	district	city	pincode	strength	username
maria sadhanam	9496944094	1999	george jose	kottayam	pala	686575	450	mariasadhanam123
femina charitable trust	9400157686	2003	sumathi ms	kollam	anchal	607347	230	feminacharity
maria sadhanam	9400157689	2004	george mathew	kottayam	pala	686575	450	mariasadhanam
sikhya maha samajam	9496944094	2005	sudhakaran nair	palakkad	mulambuzha	607856	450	samajam234
deepthi bhavan	9400157688	2003	fr.joseph puthiottu	kottayam	bharnaganam	686576	250	deepthibhavan
karunya bhavanam	6745345678	2007	sr.ancy mathew	palakkad	kalpatta	607890	50	karunyabhavanam

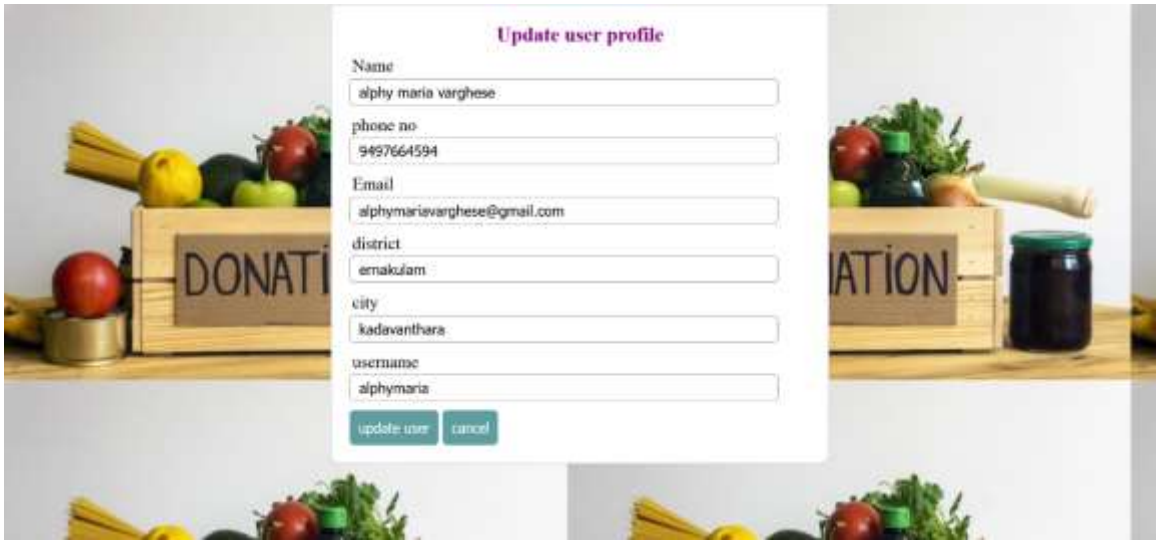
VIEW DONATIONS

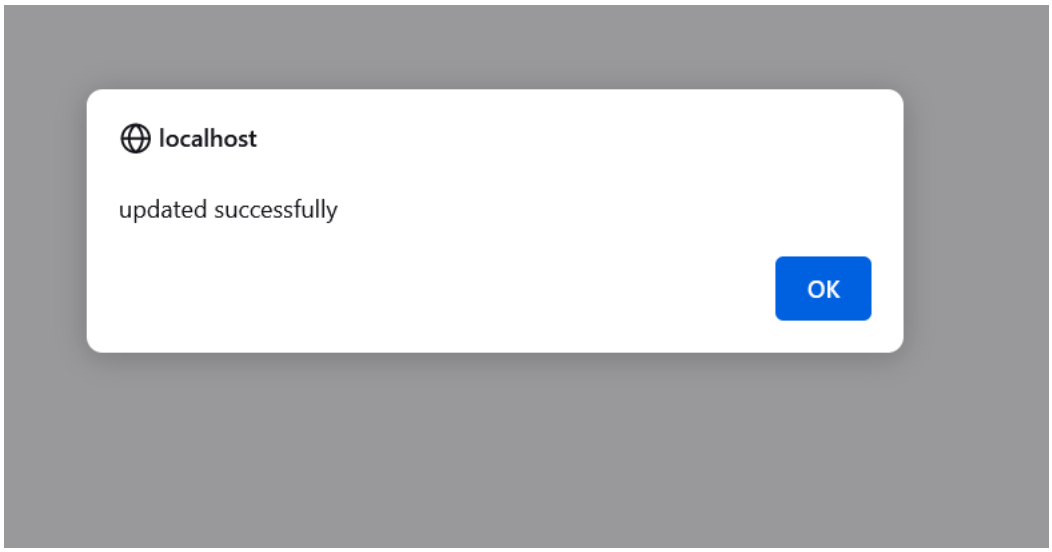
VIEW DONATIONS

Type of food	Food category	Name of food	food description	approx food	food expiry	pickup date	food image	contactperson	phoneno	landmark	district	city	pincode	note
nonveg	meals	chicken biriyani	good food	1kg	today	2022-06-14		xavier sebastian	9496944094	vilakkumadom	kottayam	paika	686577	collect 15 food
vegetarian	meals	sadhya	good food	2kg	today	2022-07-04		alphymaria	8594567800	paika	kottayam	pala	686577	i have 15 meals with me.
nonveg	breakfast	appam & chicken curry	good food with good quality	1kg	today	2022-07-16		alphy maria varghese	8547882046	near ganapathyplackal rubber mussy elamgulam	kottayam	paika	686578	food for 25 persons. please contact within 2 hours

USER HOME PAGE

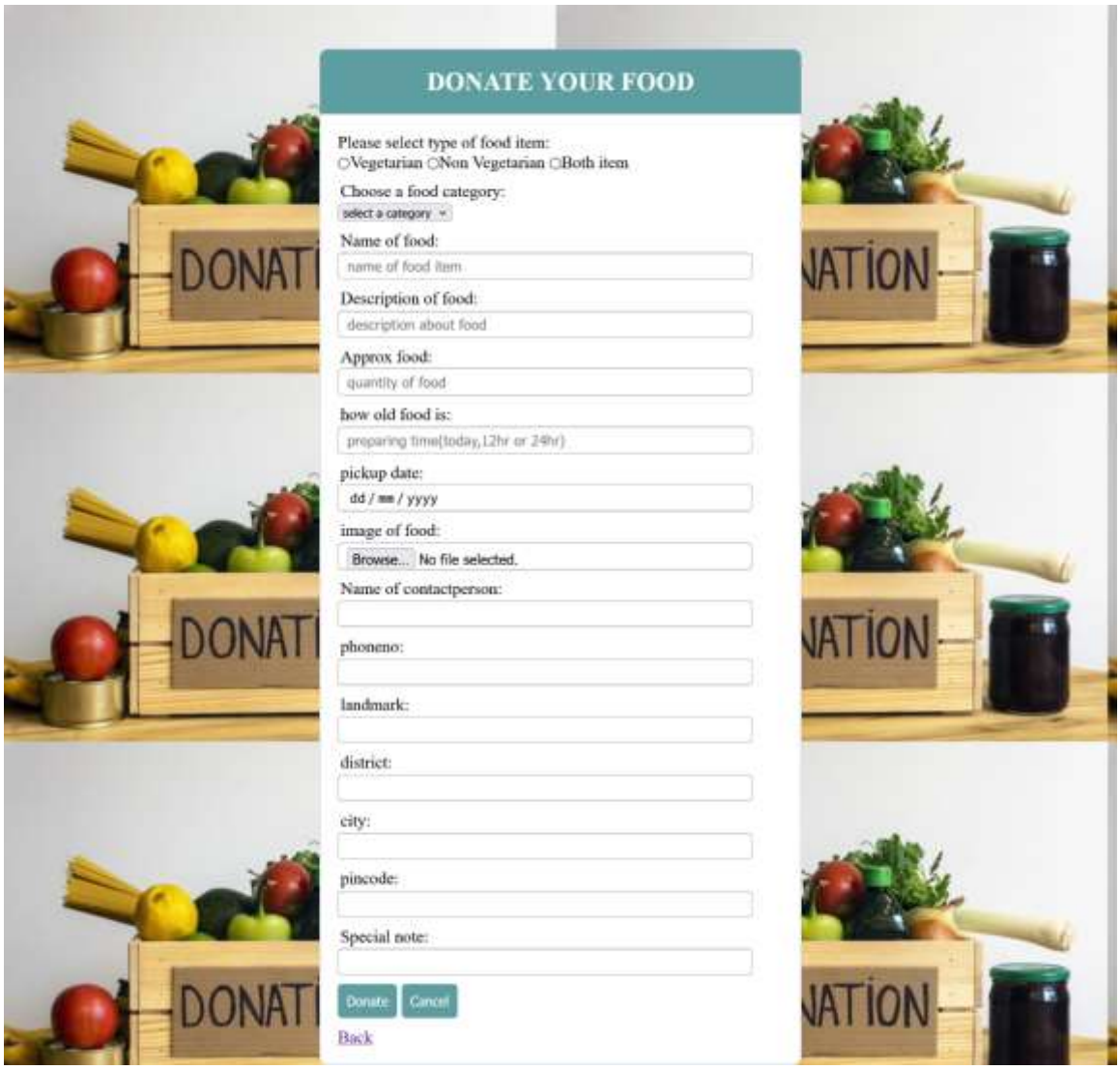
USER PROFILE UPDATE

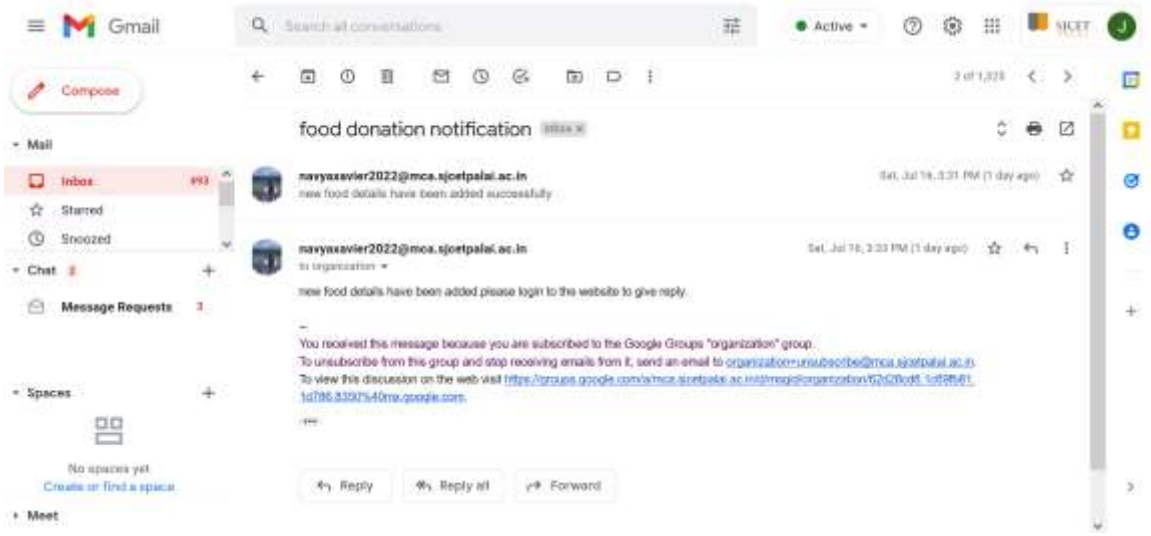




USER CHANGE PASSWORD

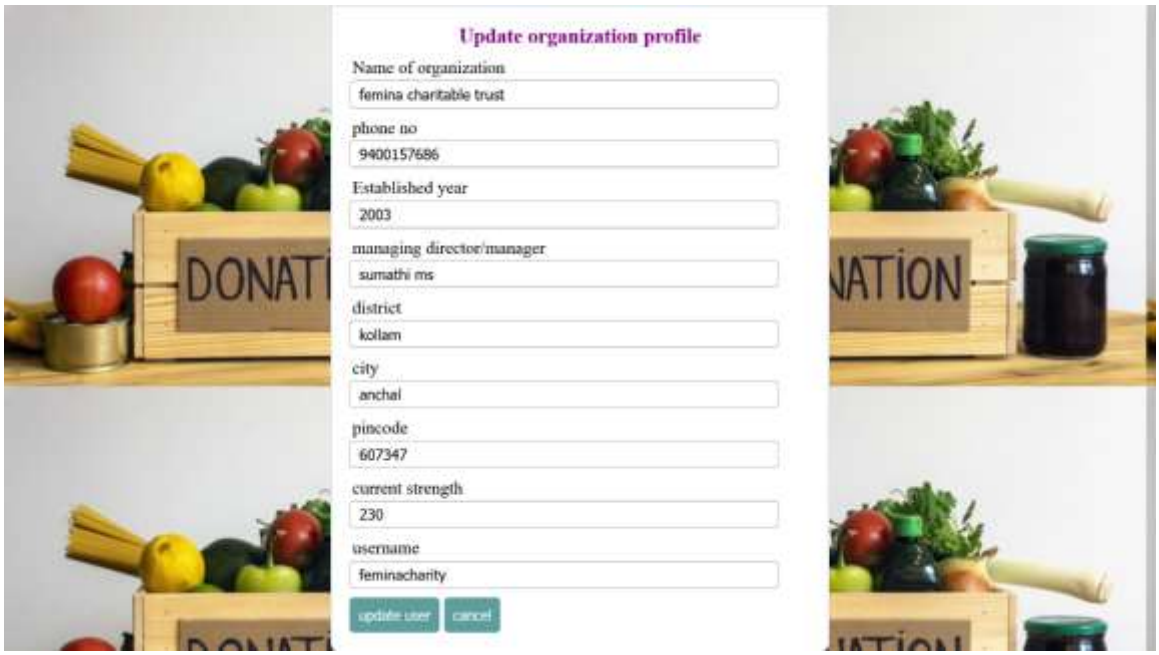
USER DONATE FOOD

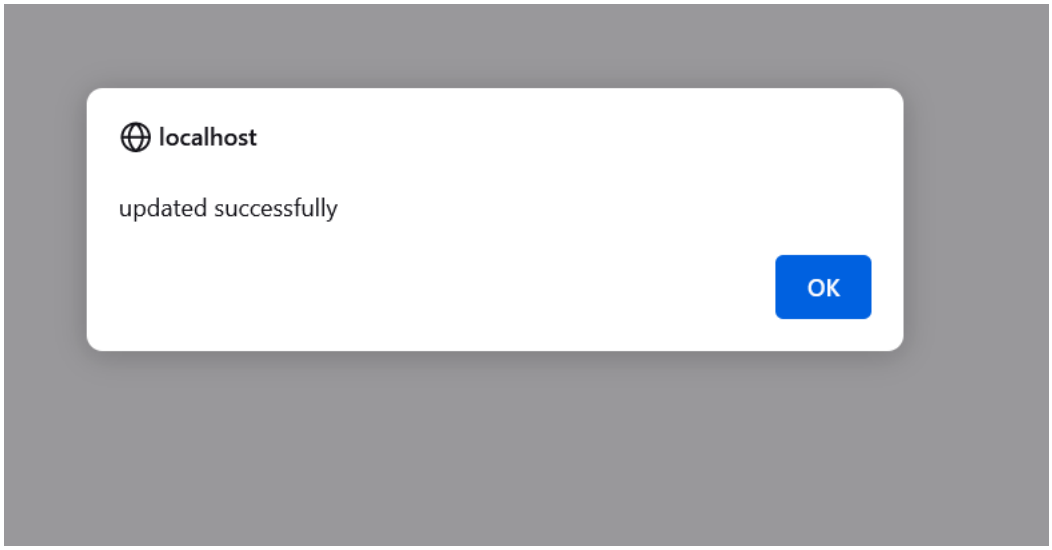

DONATE YOUR FOOD
Please select type of food item:
Vegetarian Non Vegetarian Both item
Choose a food category:
select a category
Name of food:
name of food item
Description of food:
description about food
Approx food:
quantity of food
how old food is:
preparing time(today,12hr or 24hr)
pickup date:
dd / mm / yyyy
image of food:
Browse... No file selected.
Name of contactperson:
phoneno:
landmark:
district:
city:
pincode:
Special note:
Donate
Cancel
Back



ORGANIZATION HOME PAGE

ORGANIZATION UPDATE PROFILE





ORGANIZATION CHANGE PASSWORD

12.2 APPENDIX-B: SAMPLE CODE

LOGIN CODE

Login.php

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="stylelogin.css">
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
    <title>login page</title>
</head>
<body>
<form class="codehim-form" action="loginaction.php" method="POST">
  <div class="form-title">
     <div class="user-icon gr-bg">
        <i class="fa fa-user"></i>
     </div>
```

```
    <h2> LOGIN TO FOODLINE</h2>
  </div>
  <label for="email"><i class="fa fa-envelope"></i>Username</label>
  <input type="text" id="username" name="username" class="cm-input"
placeholder="Enter your username" required>
  <label for="pass"><i class="fa fa-lock"></i> Password:</label>
  <input id="pass" type="password" name="password" class="cm-input"
placeholder="Enter your password" required>
  <button type="submit" class="btn-login gr-bg">Login</button><button type="reset"
class="btn-cancel gr-bg">cancel</button>
  <p>NEW USER? THEN SIGNUP HERE<a href="register.php">SIGN UP</a></p>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Loginaction.php

```
<?php
session_start();
?>
<?php
$host="localhost";
$user="root";
$password="";
$db="mainproject";
$data=mysqli_connect($host,$user,$password,$db);
if($data==false)
{
die("connection error");
}
if($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"]=="POST")
```

```
{
$username=$_POST["username"];
$password=$_POST["password"];
$_SESSION["username"]=$username;
$sql="select * from login where username='".$username."' AND
password='".$password."'";
$result=mysqli_query($data,$sql);
$row=mysqli_fetch_array($result);
if($row["usertype"]=="admin" and $row["status"]=="approved")
{
header("location:adminhomepage.html");
}
else if($row["usertype"]=="user" and $row["status"]=="approved")
{
header("location:userhomepage.html");
}
else if($row["usertype"]=="org" and $row["status"]=="approved")
{
header("location:orghomepage.html");
}
else
{
echo "incorrect username or password";
}
}
?>
```

REGISTRATION CODE

Orgregister.html

```
<html>
<head>
```

```
<title>user registration form</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.1.3/css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<body>
<div class="container">
 <div class="login-box">
  <div class="row">
  <div class="col-md-6">
  <h2>NEW ORGANIZATION REGISTRATION</h2>
  <form action="orgregisteraction.php" method="post">
<div class="form-group">
<label>Name of organization</label>
<input type="text" name="org_name" class="form-control" required>
    </div>
   <div class="form-group">
   <label>phone no</label>
   <input type="text" name="phone_no" class="form-control" required>
    </div>
   <div class="form-group">
   <label>Established year</label>
   <input type="year" name="est_year" class="form-control" required>
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
   <label>managing director/manager</label>
   <input type="text" name="manager_md" class="form-control" required>
    </div>
   <div class="form-group">
   <label>district</label>
   <input type="text" name="district_org" class="form-control" required>
```

```
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
    <label>city</label>
    <input type="text" name="city_org" class="form-control" required>
    </div>
  <div class="form-group">
  <label>pincode</label>
 <input type="text" name="pincode_org" class="form-control" required>
 </div>
  <div class="form-group">
   <label>current strength</label>
    <input type="text" name="strength" class="form-control" required>
    </div>
  <div class="form-group">
 <label>username</label>
 <input type="text" name="username_org" class="form-control" required>
 </div>
  <div class="form-group">
  <label>password</label>
  <input type="password" name="password_org" class="form-control" required>
   </div>
  <div class="form-group">
 <label>confirm password</label>
 <input type="password" name="password" class="form-control" required>
  </div>
<button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Register</button>
<button type="cancel" class="btn btn-primary">Reset</button>
 </body>
</html>
```

Orgregisteraction.php

```
<html>
<head>
<title>organization register action page</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styleorg.css">
</head>
<body>
<?php
$con1 = mysqli_connect('localhost', 'root', '','mainproject');
$Name = $_POST['org_name'];
$Phone = $_POST['phone_no'];
$year = $_POST['est_year'];
$md = $_POST['manager_md'];
$district=$_POST['district_org'];
$city = $_POST['city_org'];
$pincode=$_POST['pincode_org'];
$streng=$_POST['strength'];
$uname = $_POST['username_org'];
$pass_org=$_POST['password_org'];
$sql="INSERT INTO `orgreg`( `name_org`, `phone_no`, `est_year`,
`name_md_manager`, `district_org`, `city_org`, `pincode`, `strength`, `username_org`)
VALUES ('$Name','$Phone','$year','$md','$district','$city','$pincode','$streng','$uname')";
$sql1="INSERT INTO `login`( `username`, `password`, `usertype`, `status`) VALUES
('$uname','$pass_org','org','pending')";
if(mysqli_query($con1, $sql))
{
echo '<script>alert("successfully registered to foodline")</script>';
}
else {
echo "error:hush! sorry $sql. " .mysqli_error($con1);
```

```
}
if(mysqli_query($con1, $sql1))
{
echo '<script>alert("successfully added to foodline")</script>';
}
else {
echo "error:hush! sorry $sql. " .mysqli_error($con1);
}
mysqli_close($con1);
?>
</body>
<br><br>
<a href="orgreg.php"> back </a>
</html>
```

Userregister.html

```
<html>
<head>
<title>user registration form</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
href="https://stackpath.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/4.1.3/css/bootstrap.min.css">
<script>
function validation()
{
var Name=document.forms["userregform"]["name"];
var phone=document.forms["userregform"]["phone no"];
var email=document.forms["userregform"]["email id"];
var dist=document.forms["userregform"]["district"];
var city=document.forms["userregform"]["city"];
var uname=document.forms["userregform"]["username"];
if(name.value=="")
```

```
{
window.alert("please enter your name");
Name.focus();
return false;
}
if(phone.value="")
{
window.alert("please enter your phone number");
phone.focus();
return false;
}
if(email.value="")
{
window.alert("please enter a valid email address");
 email.focus();
 return false;
 }
if (email.value.indexOf("@",0)<0)
{
window.alert("please enter a valid email address");
email.focus();
 return false;
}
if(email.value.indexOf(".",0)<0)
{
window.alert("please enter a valid email address");
 email.focus();
  return false;
  }
  if(dist.value="")
```

```
 {
 window.alert("please enter your district");
  dist.focus();
  return false;
  }
 if(city.value="")
 {
 window.alert("please enter your city");
 city.focus();
 return false;
 }
 if(uname.value="")
 {
 window.alert("please enter your username");
   uname.focus();
   return false;
   }
   return true;
   }
  </script>
 </head>
 <body>
<div class="container">
<div class="login-box">
<div class="row">
 <div class="col-md-6">
<h2>NEW USER REGISTRATION</h2>
<form action="userregisteraction.php" method="post" name="userregform">
<div class="form-group">
 <label>Name</label>
```

```
<input type="text" name="name" class="form-control" required>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<label>phone no</label>
<input type="text" name="phone no" class="form-control" required>
 </div>
 <div class="form-group">
  <label>Email id</label>
  <input type="Email" name="email id" class="form-control" required>
   </div>
   <div class="form-group">
    <label>District</label>
    <input type="text" name="district" class="form-control" required>
     </div>
    <div class="form-group">
      <label>city</label>
      <input type="text" name="city" class="form-control" required>
       </div>
    <div class="form-group">
      <label>username</label>
       <input type="text" name="username" class="form-control" required>
        </div>
    <div class="form-group">
     <label>password</label>
     <input type="password" name="password" class="form-control" required>
      </div>
     <button type="submit" class="btn btn-primary">Register</button>
     <button type="reset" class="btn btn-primary">Reset</button>
     </form>
     </div>
```

```
  </div>
 </body>
 </html>
```

Userregisteraction.php

```
<html>
<head>
<title>organization register action page</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styleorg.css">
</head>
<body>
<?php
$con1 = mysqli_connect('localhost', 'root', '','mainproject');
$txtName = $_POST["name"];
$txtPhone = $_POST["phoneno"];
$txtEmail = $_POST["email"];
$txtdist = $_POST["district"];
$txtcity = $_POST["city"];
$txtuname = $_POST["username"];
$pass=$_POST["password_user"];
$sql="INSERT INTO `userreg`( `Name`, `phoneno`, `email id`, `district`, `city`,
`user_name`) VALUES
('$txtName','$txtPhone','$txtEmail','$txtdist','$txtcity','$txtuname')";
$sql1="INSERT INTO `login`( `username`, `password`, `usertype`, `status`) VALUES
('$txtuname','$pass','user','pending')";
if(mysqli_query($con1, $sql))
{
echo '<script>alert("successfully registered to foodline")</script>';
}
else
 {
```

```
echo "error:hush! sorry $sql. " .mysqli_error($con1);
}
if(mysqli_query($con1, $sql1))
{
echo '<script>alert("successfully added to foodline")</script>';
}
else {
echo "error:hush! sorry $sql. " .mysqli_error($con1);
}
mysqli_close($con1);
?>
</body>
<br><br>
<br><br>
<a href="userreg.php"> back </a>
</html>
```

Fooddonation form

Addfood.php

```
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="stylereg.css">
<title>FOOD DONATION</title>
</head>
<body>
<div class="header">
<h2>DONATE YOUR FOOD</h2>
</div>
<form method="post" action="foodnotification.php">
<p>Please select type of food item:</p>
```

```
<input type="radio" id="vegetarian" name="fav_food" value="vegetarian"
required><label for="vegetarian">Vegetarian</label>
<input type="radio" id="nonveg" name="fav_food" value="nonveg" required><label
for="nonveg">Non Vegetarian</label>
<input type="radio" id="both" name="fav_food" value="both" required><label
for="both">Both item</label>
<div class="input-group">
<label for="food">Choose a food category:</label>
<select name="food" id="food"><option value="" required>select a category</option>
<option value="breakfast">Breakfast</option>
 <option value="meals">Meals</option>
  <option value="snacks">Snacks</option>
   <option value="Dinner">Dinner</option>
    </select>
 </div>
 <div class="input-group">
<label>Name of food:</label>
<input type="text" name="foodname"  placeholder="name of food item" value=""
required>
 </div>
<div class="input-group">
<label>Description of food:</label>
<input type="text" name="fooddescp"  placeholder="description about food" value=""
required>
</div>
<div class="input-group">
<label>Approx food:</label>
<input type="text" name="foodapprox" placeholder="quantity of food" value=""
required>
</div>
```

```
<div class="input-group">
<label>how old food is:</label>
<input type="text" name="foodold" placeholder="preparing time(today,12hr or
24hr)"value="" required>
</div>
<div class="input-group">
<label>pickup date:</label>
<input type="date" name="pickupdate" value="" required>
</div>
<div class="input-group">
<label>image of food:</label>
<input type="file" name="fileToUpload" id="fileToUpload" required>
</div>
<div class="input-group">
<label>Name of contactperson:</label>
<input type="text" name="name_person" value="" required>
</div>
<div class="input-group">
<label>phoneno:</label>
<input type="text" name="mobno" value="" required>
</div>
<div class="input-group">
<label>landmark:</label>
<input type="text" name="landmark" value="" required>
</div>
<div class="input-group">
<label>district:</label>
<input type="text" name="district_food" value="" required>
</div>
<div class="input-group">
```

```
<label>city:</label>
<input type="text" name="city_food" value="" required>
</div>
<div class="input-group">
<label>pincode:</label>
<input type="text" name="pincode_food" value="" required>
</div>
<div class="input-group">
<label>Special note:</label>
<input type="text" name="note" value="" required>
</div>
<div class="input-group">
<button type="submit" class="btn" name="donatenow">Donate</button>
<button type="reset" class="btn" name="cancel_btn">Cancel</button>
</div>
<p>
<a href="userhome.php">Back</a>
</p>
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

Addfoodaction.php

```
<html>
<head>
<title>food donation page</title>
</head>
<body>
<?php
$con1 = mysqli_connect('localhost', 'root', '','mainproject');
```

```
$radioVal = $_POST["fav_food"];
$selectOption = $_POST["food"];
$food_name=$_POST["foodname"];
$desp=$_POST["fooddescp"];
$food_approx=$_POST["foodapprox"];
$food_old=$_POST["foodold"];
$date=$_POST["pickupdate"];
$image=$_POST["fileToUpload"];
$person=$_POST["name_person"];
$mobile=$_POST["mobno"];
$land=$_POST["landmark"];
$dist=$_POST["district_food"];
$city_food=$_POST["city_food"];
$pin=$_POST["pincode_food"];
$note=$_POST["note"];
$sql="INSERT INTO `donation`( `foodtype`, `foodcategory`, `foodname`,
`fooddescription`, `approxfood`, `foodexpiry`, `pickupdate`, `image`, `contactperson`,
`mobileno`, `landmark`, `food_dist`, `food_city`, `food_pincode`, `note`) VALUES
('$radioVal','$selectOption','$food_name','$desp','$food_approx','$food_old','$date','$ima
ge','$person','$mobile','$land','$dist','$city_food','$pin','$note')";
if(mysqli_query($con1, $sql))
{
echo '<script>alert("successfully registered to foodline")</script>';
}
else {
echo "error:hush! sorry $sql. " .mysqli_error($con1);
}
mysqli_close($con1);
?>
</body>
```

```
<br><br>
<br><br>
</html>
```

Foodnotification.php

```
<?php
include ("addfoodaction.php");
$to_email = "organization@mca.sjcetpalai.ac.in";
$subject = "food donation notification";
$body = "new food details have been added.please login to the website to give reply.";
// $headers= 'MIME-Version:1.0' . "\r\n";
// $headers = 'Content-type: text/html; charset=iso-8859-1' . "\r\n";
$headers = "From: navyaxavier2022@mca.sjcetpalai.ac.in\r\nReply-To:
navyaxavier2022@mca.sjcetpalai.ac.in";
echo $mail_send = mail($to_email, $subject, $body, $headers);
if($mail_send){
echo "mail sent successfully to $to_email";
}
else
{
echo "mail sending failed...";
}
?>
```