

FINAL REPORT
ON
DISASTER AID



Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of
“MASTER OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS”

(Five years Integrated Course)

Session 2019-2020

Submitted To :

Dr. Kuljit Kaur

Submitted By :

Name:-Vritesh Malhotra

Roll No:-2015CSC1117



Computer Science Department

Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Vritesh Malhotra , a bonafide student of MCA(FYIC) -11TH Sem., has completed the project titled ‘Disaster Aid’ under my supervision and submitted it to Guru Nanak Dev University , Amritsar . He is fully responsible for the authentication of his work .

Project Guide

Dr. Kuljit Kaur

Professor

Comp. Sci. Dept

GNDU, Amritsar

LETTER



ISO 9001 : 2008 CERTIFIED

To Whomsoever It May Concern

This is to certify that Vritesh Malhotra S/o Mr. Padam Malhotra studying at Guru Nanak Dev University in MCA(FYIC) 11th semester having Roll No 2015CSC1111 has successfully completed his Six Months Industrial Training at CACMS Institute Amritsar from 1st Aug 2020 to 15th Dec 2020 in Machine Learning with Python. He has successfully completed the Project titled " Disaster Aid".

Yours Sincerely

Centre for Advanced Computers
8 Management Studies 15/12/2020
Rahul Khanna

Centre Head

CACMS Institute

Amritsar

(M) 82880-40281, (M) 89682-68200 www.cacms.in
Burj Punjab, SCO-9, District Shopping Complex, B-Block, Ranjit Avenue, Amritsar

DECLARATION

I, Vritesh Malhotra, do hereby that this project ‘Disaster Aid ’ is an authentic work carried out by me and is submitted by me in Guru Nanak Dev University , as my six months training project .

No part of this project is submitted to any other institution or university for any other award or degree.

Vritesh Malhotra

MCA(FYIC) 11thSemester

(2015CSC1117)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Words are not just enough to express my gratitude but I take this opportunity to express my profound sense of gratitude and respect to all those who helped me throughout the duration of this project. I acknowledge the effort of those who have contributed significantly to my project.

A project is a major milestone during the study period of a student. As such this project was a challenge to me was an opportunity to prove my caliber. So it is a great pleasure to have the opportunity to extend my heart-felt thanks to everybody who helped me through the successful completion of this project.

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my guide Dr Kuljit Kaur as well as our Head of Department (HOD) Dr.Hardeep Singh who gave me the golden opportunity to do this wonderful project on the topic Disaster Aid, which also helped me in doing a lot of Research and I came to know about so many new things I am really thankful to them.

Name : Vritesh Malhotra

(2015CSC1117)

COMPANY PROFILE



CENTRE FOR ADVANCED COMPUTERS AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES

Centre for Advanced Computers and Management Studies (CACMS) is a leading IT education institute situated at Amritsar, which aims at providing advanced career-oriented computer Education to the students. CACMS is an ISO9001:2015 certified institute, Microsoft IT Partner, Hewlett Packard Enterprise delivery partner and Tally Authorized centre. Excellence is our habit and we strive for the best. Our accolades include the National Education Excellence Award, 2016. We believe "Future is Digital and with CACMS you can master it today".

Cacms offers variety of courses in the field of computers science and Accounting. Some of the courses offered are

1. Machine Learning
2. Python
3. R language
4. Hadoop
5. Java
6. Asp.net
7. Php
8. Web application development
9. Android app development
10. Computerized accounting using tally , busy ,quick books and many more

OUR DEPARTMENT



**COMPUTER SCIENCE DEPARTMENT
GNDU, AMRITSAR**

Our Computer Science department provides a well designed course curriculum that helps students to assimilate the subject theoretically and practically. The Computer Labs of the department are well equipped with latest PCs supported with leased line based internet connectivity of 10Mbps.

Moreover, the Department is graced with distinguished and highly qualified faculty. For the practical exposure of the technology, students are encouraged by the department to take up projects in diverse areas related to computer science. The students of the Department are also encouraged to participate in various co-scholastic activities to sharpen Soft-Skills and enrich their personalities. The Department has excellent campus recruitment for placements in prestigious companies.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SR.NO	TOPIC	PAGE NO.
1.	Product Description Project Name Introduction Features	10-11 9 9 9-11
2.	Hardware & Software Requirements Software Requirements Hardware requirements	11 11 11
3.	Developments Tools Front End Back End	12-18 12-13 14-18
4.	Detailed Analysis Problem Definition Inputs	18-20 18 18-20
5.	Design Database Design Process Design Entity Relationship Module Design	20-29 20-21 22-26 26-28 28-29
6.	Design Encoding Interface Testing	29-66 29-60 61-67
7.	Implementation	68
8.	Epilogue	69
9.	My Gains	70
10.	Bibliography	71

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Name:-

Disaster Aid

1.2 Introduction :-

“Disaster Aid” software is designed to predict the future disasters by analyzing the past disasters, through graphical representation. This website will allow user to register and see different types of disasters, their past analysis and amount of loss caused that will help user to predict future disasters. The user can analyze the data by applying different techniques of retrieving it from graphical form and also can log in to see various NGO's that help people suffering from these disasters. This website will also provide an email notifications to all its registered users if any new data has been uploaded.

1.3 Features

Disaster Aid will tend to provide those tools that are useful in analyzing various graphs as well as different sorts of past data that will help in prediction of future disasters so that necessary steps would be taken to prevent the amount of loss happened in past. Not only analyzation of disasters is possible but also user can register and can see various organizations and NGO's that are working hard for survival of these people. The user will get these facilities in a single website. The aim of this project is to provide emerging knowledge to the user. The user can perform various operations in few clicks.

- **Death rate due to natural Disasters:** Globally, over the past decade, natural disasters accounted for an average of 0.1% of total deaths. This was, however, highly variable to high- impact events and ranged from 0.01% to 0.4% of total deaths. What we observe is that for most countries the share of deaths from natural disasters are very low in most years. Often it can be zero – with no loss of life to disasters – or well below 0.01%. But we also see clearly the effects of low-frequency but high- impact events: in 2010, more than 70% of deaths in Haiti were the result of the Port-au-Prince earthquake. The annual number of deaths from natural disasters is also available by country since 1990. This can be explored in the interactive map.
- **Number of deaths by type of natural disaster:** In the visualization we see the number of deaths globally by type of disaster – earthquakes, volcanic activity, or

extreme. This data is shown from 1900 onwards. If we explore these categories we see that historically earthquakes, floods and droughts could result in a large number of deaths. Over the last few decades, most years with a high death toll tend result from large earthquake events. Once again, the devastating impacts of drought, flood and earthquake events of the past become clear. But what we also observe is the significant decline in deaths from almost all types of disaster with the exception of earthquakes and extreme weather. When we consider that the world population has also grown rapidly over this period, this reduction in deaths is even more impressive.

- **Injuries and displacement from disasters:** Human impacts from natural disasters are not fully captured in mortality rates. Injury, homelessness, and displacement can all have a significant impact on populations. The visualization shows the number of people displaced internally (i.e. within a given country) from natural disasters. Note that these figures report on the basis of new cases of displaced persons: if someone is forced to flee their home from natural disasters more than once in any given year, they will be recorded only once within these statistics.
- **Natural disasters by type:** This website will show various different kinds of disasters along with the deadliest types and no of deaths caused by these disasters in particular year. Various disasters include: Earthquakes, Volcanoes, Landslides, Famines and Droughts, Hurricanes, Tornadoes and Cyclones etc.
- **Extreme precipitation and flooding:** In the visualization we see the global precipitation anomaly each year; This precipitation anomaly is measured relative to the century average from 1901 to 2000. Positive values indicate a wetter year than normal; negative values indicate a drier year. however, flooding events are often caused by intense rainfall over much shorter periods. Flooding events tend to occur when there is extremely high rainfall over the course of hours or days.
- **Extreme temperature(Hot & cold):** Extreme temperature risks to human health and mortality can result from both exposure to extreme heat and cold. When we look at the trajectory of unusually high summer temperatures over time (defined as ‘unusually high’ in the context of historical records) we see an upward trend in recent decades. Whilst we often focus on heatwave and warm temperatures in relation to weather extremes, extremely low temperatures can often have a high toll on human health and mortality.
- **Disasters costs by country:** Since economic losses from disasters in relation to GDP is the indicator adopted by all countries within the UN Sustainable Development Goals, this data is also now reported for each country.

- **The type of disaster matters:** The type of disaster matters to how newsworthy networks find it to be. The visualizations show the extent of this observed “news effect”. On the other hand, the gradual disasters that tend to affect more lives build up slowly, allowing more time for preventative measures to be taken.
- **Email notifications to user:** Every time when a new disaster comes or any new information is added notification will be sent to the registered users through email.
- **Organization welfares:** Information about many different organizations and NGOs who are working hard for people will also be provided in this website, so that user can get the every possible help to understand and analyze.

2. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

2.1. Software Requirements(Recommended):-

The technical specifications of requirements for the software are as follows:

- Any Operating System (Windows, Linux, MAC)
- Web browser
- WampServer 2.5
- VS Code
- Spyder IDE

2.2. Hardware Requirements(Recommended):-

The technical specifications of requirements for the software are as follows:

- Any PC rocessor
- 512 MB RAM
- Keyboard mouse
- Internet connection

3. DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

3.1- FRONT END

HTML 5:

Introduction: HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using markup language. HTML is the combination of Hypertext and Markup language. Hypertext defines the link between the web pages. Markup language is used to define the text document within tag which defines the structure of web pages. HTML 5 is the fifth and current version of HTML. It has improved the markup available for documents and has introduced application programming interfaces (API) and Document Object Model (DOM).

Features:

- It has introduced new multimedia features which supports audio and video controls by using `<audio>` and `<video>` tags.
- There are new graphics elements including vector graphics and tags.
- Enrich semantic content by including `<header>` `<footer>`, `<article>`, `<section>` and `<figure>` are added.
- Drag and Drop- The user can grab an object and drag it further dropping it on a new location.
- Geo-location services- It helps to locate the geographical location of a client.
- Web storage facility which provides web application methods to store data on web browser.
- Uses SQL database to store data offline.
- Allows to draw various shapes like triangle, rectangle, circle, etc.
- Capable of handling incorrect syntax.
- Easy DOCTYPE declaration i.e. `<!doctype html>`

CSS 3:

Cascading style sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language. CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content from document presentation, including aspects such as the layout, colors, and fonts. It can also be used to display the web page differently which can change depending on your screen size. Changes to the design of a document can be applied quickly and easily.

Some of the most important CSS3 modules are:

- Selectors
- Box model
- Backgrounds and Borders
- Image values and replaced content
- Text effects
- 2D/3D transformations
- Animations
- Multiple column layout

Bootstrap:

Bootstrap is a free and open-source tool collection for creating responsive websites and web applications. It is the most popular HTML, CSS, and JavaScript framework for developing responsive, mobile-first web sites. It solves many problems which we had once, one of which is the cross-browser compatibility issue. Nowadays, the websites are perfect for all the browsers (IE, Firefox and Chrome) and for all sizes of screens (Desktop, Tablets and Phones). All thanks to Bootstrap developers -Mark Otto and Jacob Thornton of Twitter, though it was later declared to be an open-source project.

Bootstrap Features:

- Faster and Easier Web-Development.
- It creates Platform-independent web-pages.
- It creates Responsive Web-pages.
- It designed to be responsive to mobile devices too.

JQUERY:

JQuery is a lightweight, "write less, do more", JavaScript library. The purpose of jQuery is to make it much easier to use JavaScript on your website. JQuery takes a lot of common tasks that require many lines of JavaScript code to accomplish, and wraps them into methods that you can call with a single line of code. JQuery also simplifies a lot of the complicated things from JavaScript, like AJAX calls and DOM manipulation.

The jQuery library contains the following features:

- HTML/DOM manipulation
- CSS manipulation
- HTML event methods
- Effects and animations
- AJAX
- Utilitie

3.2- BACK END

PYTHON:

Python is a high-level, interpreted scripting language developed in the late 1980s by Guido van Rossum at the National Research Institute for Mathematics and Computer Science in the Netherlands. The initial version was published at the alt.sources newsgroup in 1991, and version 1.0 was released in 1994.

Python 2.0 was released in 2000, and the 2.x versions were the prevalent releases until December 2008. At that time, the development team made the decision to release version 3.0, which contained a few relatively small but significant changes that were not backward compatible with the 2.x versions. Python 2 and 3 are very similar, and some features of Python 3 have been backported to Python 2. But in general, they remain not quite compatible.

Both Python 2 and 3 have continued to be maintained and developed, with periodic release updates for both. As of this writing, the most recent versions available are 2.7.15 and 3.6.5. However, an official End of Life date of January 1, 2020 has been established for Python 2, after which time it will no longer be maintained. If you are a newcomer to Python, it is recommended that you focus on Python 3, as this tutorial will do.

Python is still maintained by a core development team at the Institute, and Guido is still in charge, having been given the title of BDFL (Benevolent Dictator For Life) by the Python community. The name Python, by the way, derives not from the snake, but from the British comedy troupe Monty Python's Flying Circus, of which Guido was, and presumably still is, a fan. It is common to find references to Monty Python sketches and movies scattered throughout the Python documentation.

Features of Python:

Readable: Python is a very readable language.

Easy to Learn: Learning python is easy as this is an expressive and high level programming language, which means it is easy to understand the language and thus easy to learn.

Cross platform: Python is available and can run on various operating systems such as Mac, Windows, Linux, UNIX etc. This makes it a cross platform and portable language.

Open Source: Python is an open source programming language.

Large standard library: Python comes with a large standard library that has some handy codes and functions which we can use while writing code in Python.

Free: Python is free to download and use. This means you can download it for free and use it in your application. Python is an example of FLOSS (Free/Libre Open Source Software), which means you can freely distribute copies of this software, read its source code and modify it.

Supports exception handling: If you are new, you may wonder what is an exception? An exception is an event that can occur during program execution and can disrupt the normal flow of program. Python supports exception handling which means we can write less error prone code and can test various scenarios that can cause an exception later on.

Advanced features: Supports generators and list comprehensions. We will cover these features later.

Automatic memory management: Python supports automatic memory management which means the memory is cleared and freed automatically. You do not have to bother clearing the memory.

MACHINE LEARNING:

Machine learning is a subfield of artificial intelligence (AI). The goal of machine learning generally is to understand the structure of data and fit that data into models that can be understood and utilized by people.

Although machine learning is a field within computer science, it differs from traditional computational approaches. In traditional computing, algorithms are sets of explicitly programmed instructions used by computers to calculate or problem solve. Machine learning algorithms instead allow for computers to train on data inputs and use statistical analysis in order to output values that fall within a specific range. Because of this, machine learning facilitates computers in building models from sample data in order to automate decision-making processes based on data inputs.

Any technology user today has benefitted from machine learning. Facial recognition technology allows social media platforms to help users tag and share photos of friends. Optical character recognition (OCR) technology converts images of text into movable type. Recommendation engines, powered by machine learning, suggest what movies or television shows to watch next based on user preferences. Self-driving cars that rely on machine learning to navigate may soon be available to consumers.

Machine learning is a continuously developing field. Because of this, there are some considerations to keep in mind as you work with machine learning methodologies, or analyze the impact of machine learning processes.

List of Common Machine Learning Algorithms

- Linear Regression.
- Logistic Regression.
- Decision Tree.
- SVM.
- SVR
- Naive Bayes.
- kNN.
- Random Forest.

Applications of Machine Learning Algorithms:

The developed machine learning algorithms are used in various applications such as –

- Vision processing
- Language processing
- Forecasting things like stock market trends, weather
- Pattern recognition
- Games
- Data mining
- Expert systems
- Robotics

DJANGO:

Django was initially developed between 2003 and 2005 by a web team who were responsible for creating and maintaining newspaper websites. After creating a number of sites, the team began to factor out and reuse lots of common code and design patterns. This common code evolved into a generic web development framework, which was open-sourced as the "Django" project in July 2005.

Django has continued to grow and improve, from its first milestone release (1.0) in September 2008 through to the recently-released version 2.0 (2017). Each release has added new functionality and bug fixes, ranging from support for new types of databases, template engines, and caching, through to the addition of "generic" view functions and classes (which reduce the amount of code that developers have to write for a number of programming tasks).

Django is a high-level Python web framework that enables rapid development of secure and maintainable websites. Built by experienced developers, Django takes care of much of the hassle of web development, so you can focus on writing your app without needing to reinvent the wheel. It is free and open source, has a thriving and active community, great documentation

Django helps you write software that is:

- **Complete:** Django follows the "Batteries included" philosophy and provides almost everything developers might want to do "out of the box". Because everything you need is part of the one "product", it all works seamlessly together, follows consistent design principles, and has extensive and up-to-date documentation.
- **Versatile:** Django can be (and has been) used to build almost any type of website — from content management systems and wikis, through to social networks and news sites. It can work with any client-side framework, and can deliver content in almost any format (including HTML, RSS feeds, JSON, XML, etc.). The site you are currently reading is built with Django! Internally, while it provides choices for almost any functionality you might want (e.g. several popular databases, templating engines, etc.); it can also be extended to use other components if needed.
- **Secure:** Django helps developers avoid many common security mistakes by providing a framework that has been engineered to "do the right things" to protect the website automatically. For example, Django provides a secure way to manage user accounts and passwords, avoiding common mistakes like putting session information in cookies where it is vulnerable (instead cookies just contain a key, and the actual data is stored in the database) or directly storing passwords rather than a password hash. A password hash is a fixed-length value created by sending the password through a cryptographic hash function. Django can check if an entered password is correct by running it through the hash function and comparing the output to the stored hash value. However due to the "one-way" nature of the function, even if a stored Hash value is compromised it is hard for an attacker to work out the original password. Django enables protection against much vulnerability by default, including SQL injection, cross-site scripting, cross-site request forgery and click jacking (see Website security for more details of such attacks).
- **Scalable:** Django uses a component-based "shared-nothing" architecture (each part of the architecture is independent of the others, and can hence be replaced or changed if needed). Having a clear separation between the different parts means that it can scale for increased traffic by adding hardware at any level: caching servers, database servers, or application servers. Some of the busiest sites have successfully scaled Django to meet their demands.
- **Maintainable:** Django code is written using design principles and patterns that encourage the creation of maintainable and reusable code. In particular, it makes use of the Don't Repeat Yourself (DRY) principle so there is no unnecessary duplication, reducing the amount of code. Django also promotes the grouping of related functionality into reusable "applications" and, at a lower level, groups related code into modules (along the lines of the Model View Controller (MVC) pattern).

- **Portable:** Django is written in Python, which runs on many platforms. That means that you are not tied to any particular server platform, and can run your applications on many flavors of Linux, Windows, and Mac OS X. Furthermore, Django is well-supported by many web hosting providers, who often provide specific infrastructure and documentation for hosting Django sites.

4. DETAILED ANALYSIS

4.1 Problem Definition

Natural disasters kill on average 60,000 people per year, globally. Globally, disasters were responsible for 0.1% of deaths over the past decade. This was highly variable, ranging from 0.01% to 0.4%. Deaths from natural disasters have seen a large decline over the past century – from, in some years, millions of deaths per year to an average of 60,000 over the past decade. Historically, droughts and floods were the most fatal disaster events. Deaths from these events are now very low – the most deadly events today tend to be earthquakes. Disasters affect those in poverty most heavily: high death tolls tend to be centered in low-to-middle income countries without the infrastructure to protect and respond to events. Disaster Aid will tend to provide those tools that are useful in analyzing various graphs as well as different sorts of past data that will help in prediction of future disasters so that necessary steps would be taken to prevent the amount of loss happened in past. Not only analysis of disasters is possible but also user can register and can see various organizations and NGO's that are working hard for survival of these people. The user will get these facilities in a single website. The aim of this project is to provide emerging knowledge to the user. The user can perform various operations in few clicks.

4.2 Inputs

Our system will receive inputs from admin interface as well as user interface. Thus we can categorize inputs into three sections:

4.2.1 Input by Admin :-

- Login

- Manage Articles, Admin will add/edit/delete Articles in which our Web app could be used.
- Change/Recover password
- Manage Organizations, Admin will add/edit/delete Organizations in which our Web app could be used.
- Manage Types, Admin will add/edit/delete Types in which our Web app could be used.
- Manage Contacts, Admin will add/edit/delete Contacts in which our Web app could be used.
- Manage Reviews, Admin will add/edit/delete Contacts in which our Web app could be used.

4.2.2 Input by User :-

- Sign up/login
- Users can register themselves by providing basic details like username, email, password.
- Change/Recover password
- Registered users can view the already provided statistics about various disasters and their effects.
- Users can make the visualizations according to their own needs.
- Users can view their profile and can change their basic information such as Email, Password, phone number and profile photo.

4.2.3 Constraints/Conditions :-

To keep the system hustle free, it will operate under few conditions like:

- No user is allowed to get access in web app unless he/she has registered himself/herself.
- Only registered users can make visualizations according to them.

4.2.4 Outputs :-

- User will be able to make all the available visualizations listed in our web app.

- Admin will see all the added articles, organizations, and types and will be able to add more.

5. DESIGN

5.1 DATABASE DESIGN

5.1.1 USERS:

Sr. No.	Attributes	Data Type	Constraints
1.	Id	VARCHAR(20)	PRIMARY KEY
2.	First Name	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
3.	Last Name	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
4.	E-mail	VARCHAR(50)	NOT NULL
5.	Password	VARCHAR(10)	NOT NULL

5.1.2 DISASTERS:

Sr. No.	Attributes	Data Type	Constraints
1.	Id	VARCHAR(20)	PRIMARY KEY
2.	Name	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
3.	Image	VARCHAR(MAX)	NOT NULL
4.	Description	VARCHAR(MAX)	NOT NULL
5.	Risk	VARCHAR(MAX)	NOT NULL
6.	Getting Help	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL

5.1.3 COMMUNITIES:

Sr. No.	Attributes	Data Type	Constraints
1.	Id	VARCHAR(20)	PRIMARY KEY
2.	Image	VARCHAR(MAX)	NOT NULL
3.	Name	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
4.	Description	VARCHAR(MAX)	NOT NULL
5.	Contact Info	INT	UNIQUE

5.1.4 NEWS:

Sr. No.	Attributes	Data Type	Constraints
1.	Id	VARCHAR(20)	PRIMARY KEY
2.	Title	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
3.	Image	VARCHAR(Max)	NOT NULL
4.	Description	VARCHAR(Max)	NOT NULL
5.	Date	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL

5.1.5 POST:

Sr. No.	Attributes	Data Type	Constraints
1.	Id	VARCHAR(20)	PRIMARY KEY
2.	Title	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL
3.	Content	VARCHAR(20)	NOT NULL

5.2 PROCESS DESIGN

5.2.1- DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS

Data Flow Diagrams show information transfers and process steps of a system. The general concept is an approach of depicting how input occur in a system, further process and what runs out.

5.2.1.1 Data flow diagrams (DFD) notations:

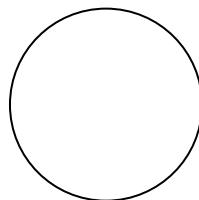
- a) **External entities:** Also known as actors, sources or sinks, and terminators, external entities produce and consume data that flows between the entity and the system being diagrammed.

Symbol



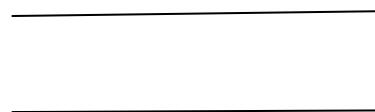
- b) **Process:** An activity that changes or transforms data flows. Since they transform incoming data to outgoing data, all processes must have inputs and outputs on a DFD.

Symbol



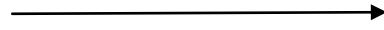
- c) **Data Store:** A data store does not generate any operations but simply holds data for later access. Data stores could consist of files held long term or a batch of documents stored briefly while they wait to be processed.

Symbol



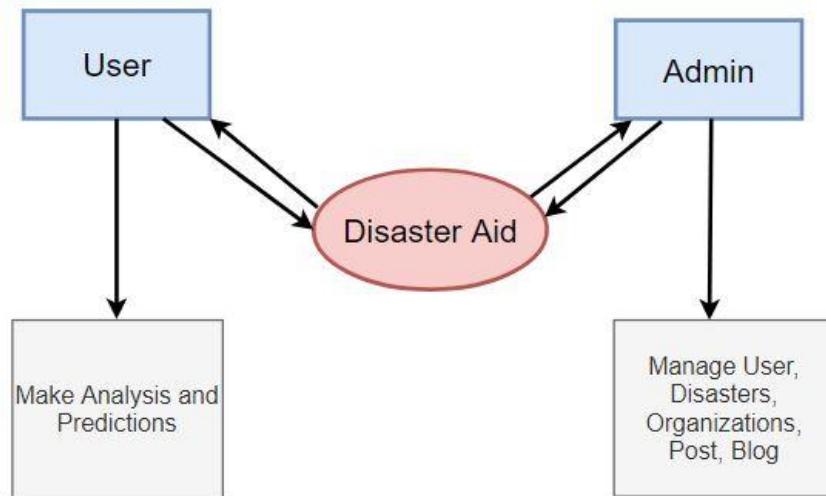
d) Data Flow: Movement of data between external entities, processes and data stores is represented with an arrow symbol, which indicates the direction of flow.

Symbol



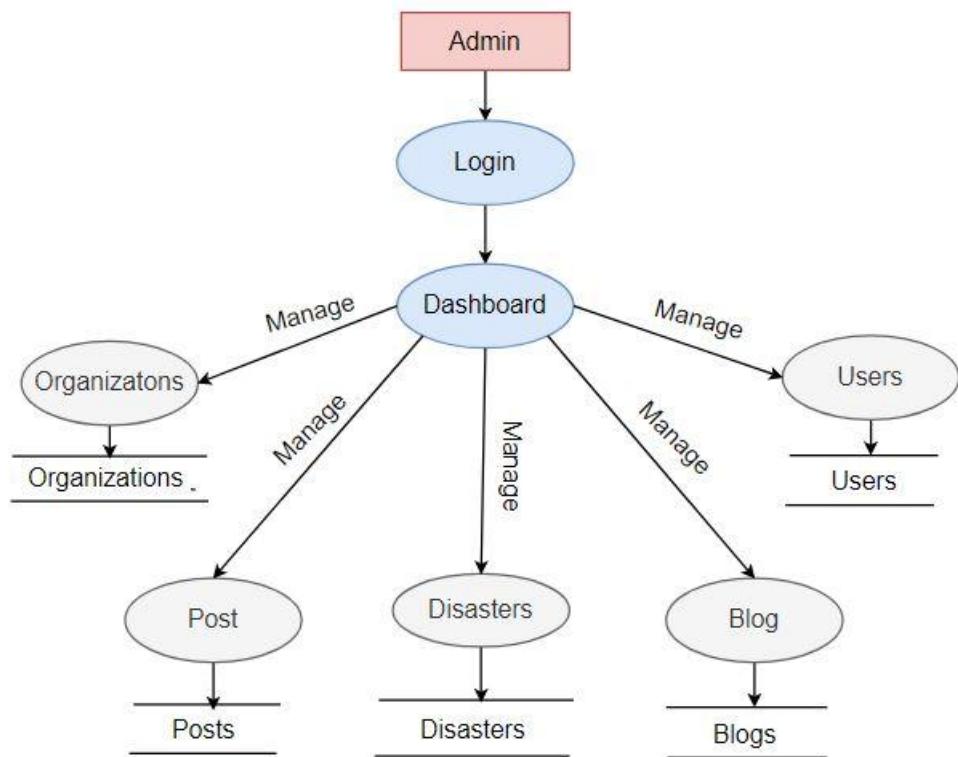
5.2.1.2 DFD LEVELS:

a) Level 0 DFD's-The zero level DFD shows the main processes within the system. Each of these processes can be further broken into processes.

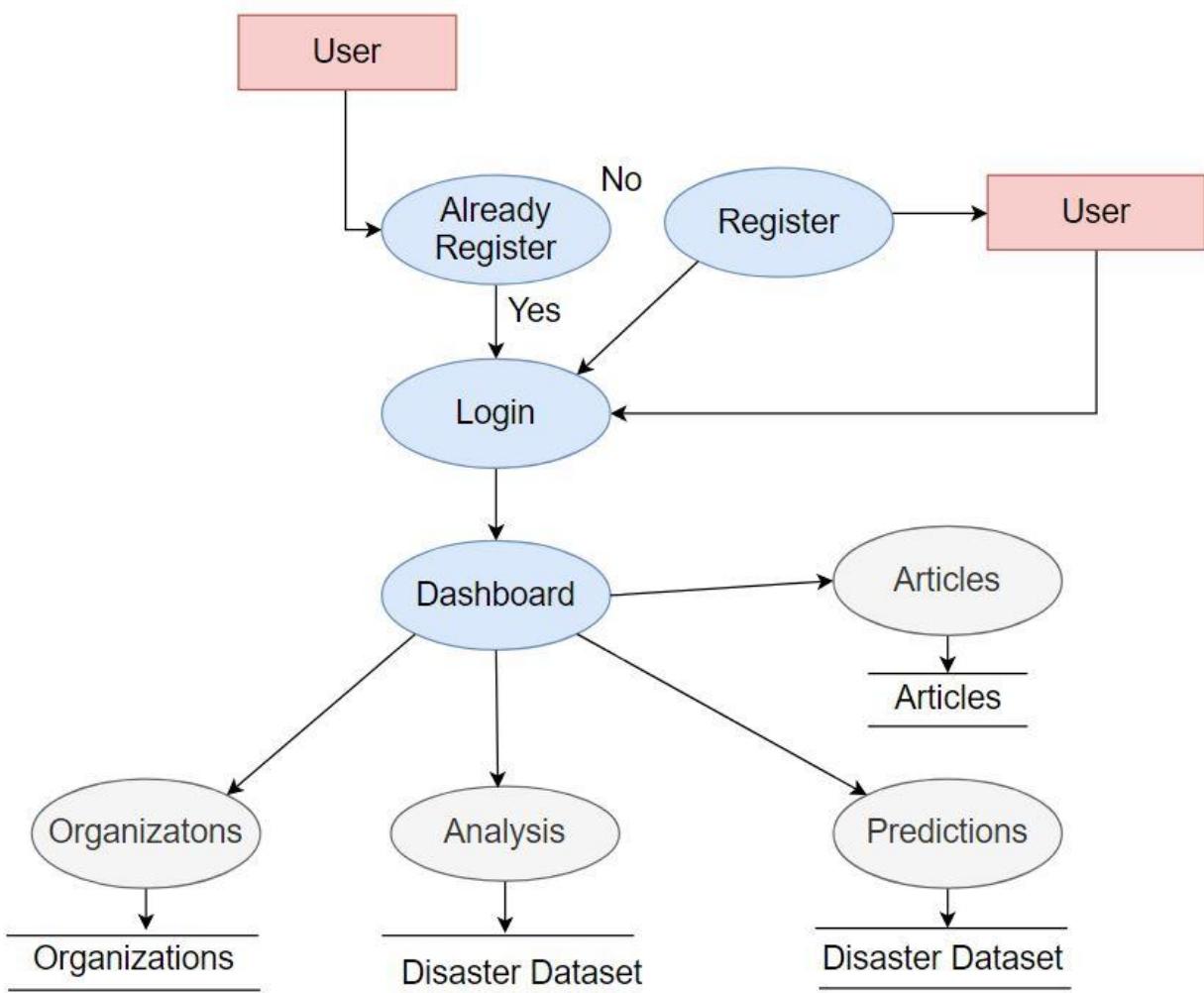


b) LEVEL 1 DFD's

1st Level Admin Side DFD

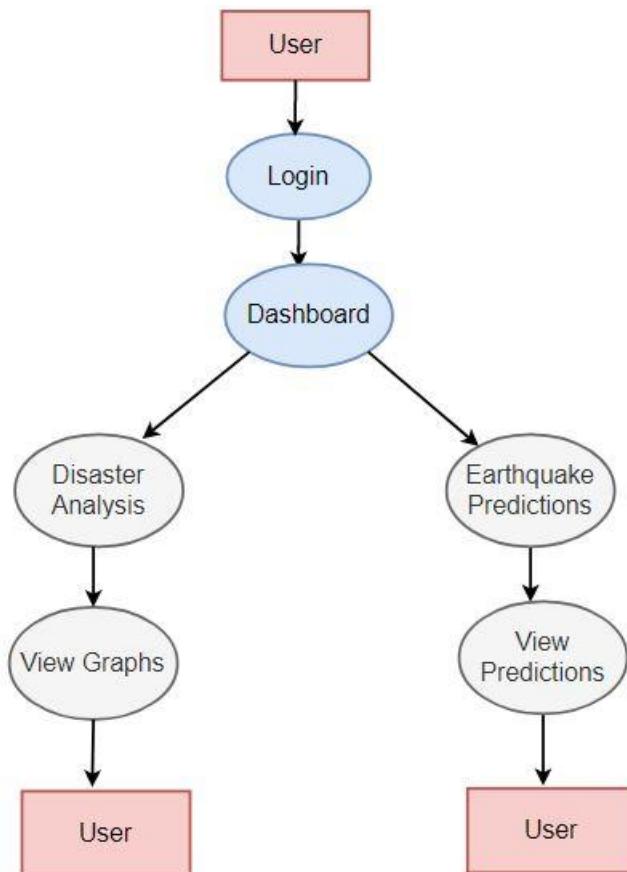


1st Level User Side DFD



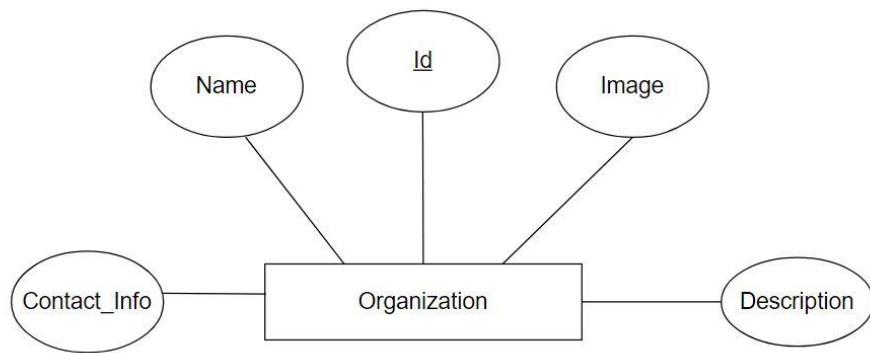
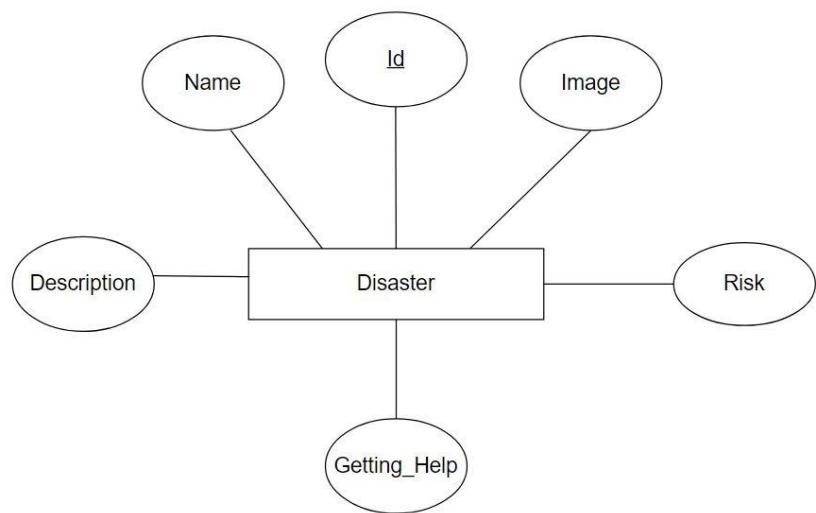
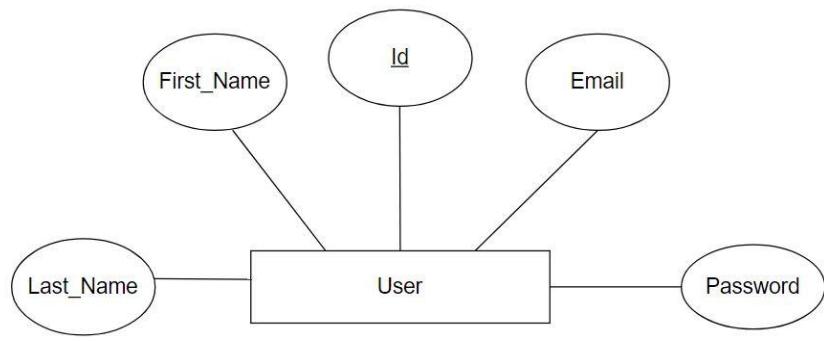
c) 2nd Level DFD's

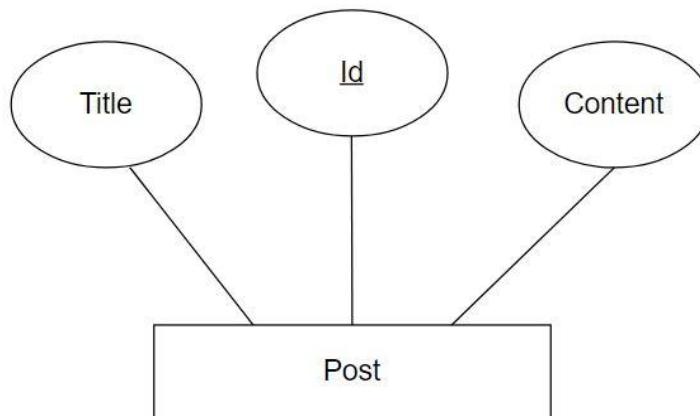
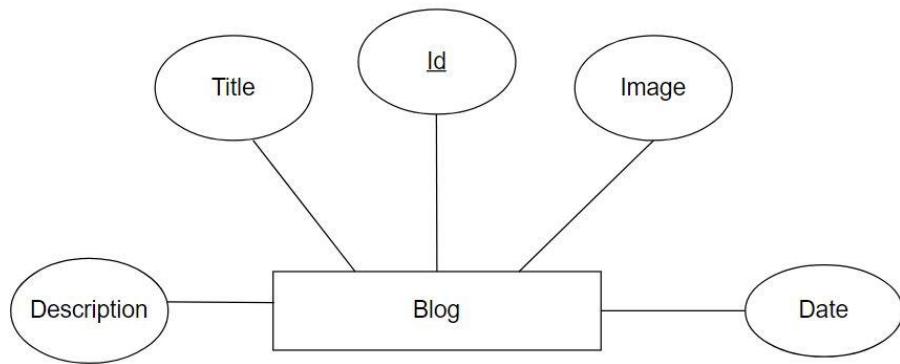
2nd Level User n side DFD



5.3 ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

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





5.4 MODULE DESIGN

5.4.1 SignUp Module :-

User will have to register by selecting register or sign up link and will provide his/her credentials for the first time. Registered users are granted privileges beyond those granted to unregistered users.

5.4.2 Login Module :-

The login module is for the user who had already signed up. The login module is mainly added for an authentication purpose, if the user enters the wrong details he/she

would not be allowed to enter the website. The login is broadly classified into two types User Login and Admin Login

5.4.3 User Module:-

Once if the user enters the User email and password in the login module, if the authentication is successful user will be redirected to the user module where user can browse through properties and view their details.

5.4.4 Admin Module:-

Once if the Admin entered the correct user name and the password then admin will be directed to the admin page where admin can perform various tasks such as adding and editing of articles, organizations, types and reviews.

6. DESIGN ENCODING

6.1- INTERFACE

Admin Login

Admin will login on this page.

The screenshot shows the Django administration login interface. It features a dark blue header bar with the text "Django administration". Below this is a light gray form area. The form has two text input fields: one labeled "Username" with a placeholder "Username" and another labeled "Password" with a placeholder "Password". At the bottom of the form is a blue "Log in" button.

Admin Interface

After login, this page will open where admin will be able to perform various tasks.

The screenshot shows the Django administration interface. At the top, there's a header bar with the text "Django administration" on the left and "WELCOME, VRITESH VIEW SITE / CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT" on the right. Below the header is a sidebar titled "Site administration" which lists "AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION" and "FIRST_APP" sections. Under "FIRST_APP", there are links for "Blogs", "Contact uss", "Help supports", "Notifys", "Organizations", "Persons", "Registers", "Reviews", "Subscribes", and "Types of disasters", each with "Add" and "Change" buttons. To the right of the sidebar is a "Recent actions" panel and a "My actions" panel, both listing various administrative tasks such as "baljit Contact us", "Typhoons destroying livelihoods in Philippines Blog", and multiple entries for "Register object" and "Register".

Change Password

After clicking on **change password**, a modal will open where admin will be able to change his password.

The screenshot shows the "Password change" form within the Django administration interface. The top navigation bar includes "Home", "Password change", "WELCOME, VRITESH CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT", and a "CHANGE MY PASSWORD" button. The left sidebar is identical to the one in the previous screenshot. The main content area contains a "Password change" heading and instructions: "Please enter your old password, for security's sake, and then enter your new password twice so we can verify you typed it in correctly." It features four input fields: "Old password", "New password", "New password confirmation", and a large "CHANGE MY PASSWORD" button. Below the "New password" field, there are validation messages: "Your password can't be too similar to your other personal information.", "Your password must contain at least 8 characters.", "Your password can't be a commonly used password.", and "Your password can't be entirely numeric."

Manage Articles

Here admin will be able to add, edit and delete articles.

The screenshot shows the Django administration interface for managing a blog post. The left sidebar lists various models: AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION (Groups, Users), FIRST_APP (Blogs, Contact uss, Help supports, Notifys, Organizations, Persons, Registers, Reviews, Subscribes, Types of disasters). The 'Blogs' model is selected. The main content area is titled 'Change blog' and shows the details for a blog post titled 'Typhoons destroying livelihoods in Philippines'. The 'Image' field shows a preview of 'typhons.jpg'. The 'Desc:' field contains a detailed description of Typhoon Koppu (Lando) in the Philippines. The 'Date:' field is set to '2020-05-05' (Today). At the bottom are buttons for 'Delete', 'Save and add another', 'Save and continue editing', and a large blue 'SAVE' button.

Manage Organizations

Here admin will be able to add, edit and delete organizations.

The screenshot shows the Django administration interface for managing an organization. The left sidebar lists various models: AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION (Groups, Users), FIRST_APP (Blogs, Contact uss, Help supports, Notifys, Organizations, Persons, Registers, Reviews, Subscribes, Types of disasters). The 'Organizations' model is selected. The main content area is titled 'Change organization' and shows the details for an organization named 'National Disaster Response Force'. The 'Contact Info' field shows 'NDRF HQ, Antyodaya Bhawan, New Delhi, Dell'. The 'Image' field shows a preview of 'org5.jpg'. The 'Desc:' field contains a detailed description of the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF). At the bottom are buttons for 'Delete', 'Save and add another', 'Save and continue editing', and a large blue 'SAVE' button.

Manage Types Of Disasters

Here admin will be able to add, edit and delete types of disasters.

Django administration

Home · First_App · Types of disasters · Tornadoes

AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION

Groups + Add

Users + Add

FIRST_APP

Blogs + Add

Contact uss + Add

Help supports + Add

Notify's + Add

Organizations + Add

Persons + Add

Registers + Add

Reviews + Add

Subscribes + Add

Types of disasters + Add

Change types of disaster

Name: Tornadoes

Desc: A tornado is a violent and dangerous rotating column of air that is in contact with both the surface of the Earth and a cumulonimbus cloud, or the base of a cumulus cloud in rare cases. It is also referred to as a twister or a cyclone, although the word cyclone is used in meteorology in a wider sense, to refer to any closed low pressure circulation. Tornadoes come in many shapes and sizes, but are typically in the form of a visible condensation funnel, whose narrow end touches the Earth and is often circled by a cloud of debris and dust. Most tornadoes have a diameter of approximately 250 feet (80 m) across, and travel a few miles (several kilometers) before dissipating. The most extreme tornadoes can attain wind speeds of more than 300 mph (480 km/h), stretch more than two miles (3 km) across, and stay on the ground for dozens of miles (perhaps more than 100 km).

Image: Currently: Tornado.jpg Change: Choose File No file chosen

GettingHelp: Once warnings for tornadoes or severe storm

Risk: Once warnings for tornadoes or severe storm

Delete Save and add another Save and continue editing SAVE

Activate Windows

Manage Reviews

Here admin will be able to manage reviews given by users.

Django administration

Home · First_App · Reviews · Review object (3)

AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION

Groups + Add

Users + Add

FIRST_APP

Blogs + Add

Contact uss + Add

Help supports + Add

Notify's + Add

Organizations + Add

Persons + Add

Registers + Add

Reviews + Add

Subscribes + Add

Types of disasters + Add

Change review

Subject: Subject of analysing

Message: its very easy to analyse every disaster. Thanku for making it so simple.

Delete Save and add another Save and continue editing SAVE

Manage Users

Here admin will be able to manage all the registered users.

The screenshot shows the Django admin interface for managing user objects. The left sidebar lists various models under 'FIRST_APP': Blogs, Contact uss, Help supports, Notifys, Organizations, Persons, Registers, Reviews, Subscribes, and Types of disasters. The 'Registers' model is currently selected and highlighted in yellow. The main content area is titled 'Change register' and contains fields for 'Name' (Vritesh), 'Email' (kaku@gmail.com), and 'Pass' (kaku). At the bottom right are buttons for 'Delete', 'Save and add another', 'Save and continue editing', and a prominent blue 'SAVE' button.

Manage Queries

Here admin will be able to manage all the queries by people.

The screenshot shows the Django admin interface for managing contact us objects. The left sidebar lists various models under 'FIRST_APP': Blogs, Contact us, Help supports, Notifys, Organizations, Persons, Registers, Reviews, Subscribes, and Types of disasters. The 'Contact us' model is currently selected and highlighted in yellow. The main content area is titled 'Change contact us' and contains fields for 'Name' (Shubhima), 'Email' (rshubhima@gmail.com), 'Message' (hcjksk.cm), and 'PhoneNo.' (8907654321). At the bottom right are buttons for 'Delete', 'Save and add another', 'Save and continue editing', and a prominent blue 'SAVE' button.

Activate Windows

The screenshot shows the Django admin interface for managing help support objects. The left sidebar lists various models under 'FIRST_APP': Blogs, Contact uss, Help supports, Notifys, Organizations, Persons, Registers, Reviews, Subscribes, and Types of disasters. The 'Help supports' model is currently selected and highlighted in yellow. The main content area is titled 'Change help support' and contains fields for 'Subject' (Verify) and 'Message' (how can we download dataset without saw it?). At the bottom right are buttons for 'Delete', 'Save and add another', 'Save and continue editing', and a prominent blue 'SAVE' button.

Home Page

Ranjit-Avenue, Amritsar

Contact Us (+91) 62802 56747

Sign In Sign Up



Disaster Aid

Home AboutUs Articles Organization Types ContactUs



Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows

Articles

COVID-19 Topic Page and latest improvements to usa

When the World Health Organization pronounced COVID-19 a pandemic on March 11 2020, there were more than 118,000 cases in 114 countries, and 4,291 people had lost their lives. At time of writing, those numbers had topped 1,350,000 cases in 184 countries, with almost 75,000

Help to shed light on

Communities

National Disaster Management Authority (India)

National Disaster Management Authority, abbreviated as NDMA, is an apex Body of Government of India, with a mandate to lay down policies for disaster management. The phrase disaster management is to be understood to mean 'a continuous and integrated process of planning, organising

Disasters

Floods

Floods are one of the most common hazards in the United States. They occur when land that is normally dry experiences an overflow of water.

Wildfires

Wildfires are usually triggered by lightning or accidents and often go unnoticed at first. They can spread quickly and are especially destructive if

For help contact us here us at:- 62802-56747, 75080-51603

Disaster Aid

Disaster Aid's teams work around the clock to provide reliable and timely information, enabling humanitarian workers to make informed decisions and to plan effective response.

Quick Links

- > Home
- > Articles / News
- > Our Work
- > About Us
- > Contact Us

License

All of Disaster Aid is completely open access and all work is licensed under the Creative Commons BY license. You have the permission to use, distribute, and reproduce in any medium, provided the source and authors are credited.

Please consult our full [Legal disclaimer](#)

Disaster Aid is a project of the Global Change Data Lab, a registered charity in India (Charity Number 1186433)

Disaster Aid is free and accessible for everyone.

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Copyright © 2020 DisasterAid. All Right Reserved

About Us

Ranjit-Avenue, Amritsar

Contact Us (+91) 62802 56747

Sign In Sign Up



Disaster Aid

Home AboutUs Articles Organization Types ContactUs

Homepage > About Us

All About Us



What We Do ?

Poverty, disease, hunger, climate change, war, existential risks, and inequality: The world faces many great and terrifying problems. It is these large problems that our work at Disaster Relief focuses on.

Thanks to the work of thousands of researchers around the world who dedicate their lives to it, we often have a good understanding of how it is possible to make progress against the large problems we are facing. The world has the resources to do much better and reduce the suffering in the world.

The goal of our work is to make the knowledge on the big problems accessible and understandable. This website is about **Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.**

Activate Windows

If you want to contribute to a better future you need to know the problems the world faces. To understand these problems the daily news is not enough. The news media focuses on events and therefore largely fails to report the two aspects that We focuses on: the large problems that continue to confront us for centuries or much longer and the long-lasting, forceful changes that gradually reshape our world.

If you want to contribute to a better future you need to know the problems the world faces. To understand these problems the daily news is not enough. The news media focuses on events and therefore largely fails to report the two aspects that We focuses on: the large problems that continue to confront us for centuries or much longer and the long-lasting, forceful changes that gradually reshape our world.

To understand issues that are affecting billions, we need data. We need to carefully measure what we care about and make the results accessible in an understandable and public platform. This allows everyone to see the state of the world today and track where we are making progress, and where we are falling behind. The publication we are building has this goal. Through interactive data visualizations we can see how the world has changed; by summarizing the scientific literature we can understand why.

Newton said, "If I have seen further than others, it is because I've stood on the shoulders of giants." This is how science should work. Those who want to understand the world should be able to stand on the shoulders of those who came before them. A key part of our mission is therefore to build an infrastructure that makes research and data openly available and useful for all.

We design our work with the aim of generating an impact beyond what our team can achieve directly. By producing charts and data that can be freely downloaded and embedded in others' work, we support and empower colleagues in policy, media and civil society also working on the problems we focus on.

If you want to use data or visualizations from the site, you don't need to contact us: please just go ahead and do so! The terms of our license only require attribution.

For help contact us here us at:- 62802-56747, 75080-51603

Disaster Aid

Disaster Aid's teams work around the clock to provide reliable and timely information, enabling humanitarian workers to make informed decisions and to plan effective response.

Quick Links

- > Home
- > Articles / News
- > Our Work
- > About Us
- > Contact Us

License

All of Disaster Aid is completely open access and all work is licensed under the Creative Commons BY license. You have the permission to use, distribute, and reproduce in any medium, provided the source and authors are credited.

Please consult our full [Legal disclaimer](#)

Disaster Aid is a project of the Global Change Data Lab, a registered charity in India (Charity Number 1186433)

Disaster Aid is free and accessible for everyone.

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Copyright © 2020 DisasterAid. All Right Reserved

Articles

Ranjit-Avenue, Amritsar

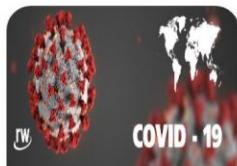
Contact Us (+91) 62802 56747

Sign In Sign Up



Disaster Aid

Home AboutUs Articles Organization Types ContactUs



COVID-19 Topic Page and latest improvements to usa

[Read more](#)



Help to shed light on complex humanitarian issues

[Read more](#)



Information-sharing during protracted emergencies

[Read more](#)



Crises in southern and eastern Africa

[Read more](#)



Nepal Earthquake, Cyclone Pam and Yemen Crisis

[Read more](#)



Get NDMA information straight from the source

[Read more](#)



Typhoons destroying livelihoods in Philippines

[Read more](#)



Activate Windows

For help contact us here us at:- 62802-56747, 75080-51603

Disaster Aid

Disaster Aid's teams work around the clock to provide reliable and timely information, enabling humanitarian workers to make informed decisions and to plan effective response.

Quick Links

- > Home
- > Articles / News
- > Our Work
- > About Us
- > Contact Us

License

All of Disaster Aid is completely open access and all work is licensed under the Creative Commons BY license. You have the permission to use, distribute, and reproduce in any medium, provided the source and authors are credited.

Please consult our full [Legal disclaimer](#)

Disaster Aid is a project of the Global Change Data Lab, a registered charity in India (Charity Number 1186433)

Disaster Aid is free and accessible for everyone.

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Copyright © 2020 DisasterAid. All Right Reserved

Article's Description

Ranjit-Avenue, Amritsar

Contact Us (+91) 62802 56747

Sign In Sign Up



Disaster Aid

Home AboutUs Articles Organization Types ContactUs

Articles > Details

Article's Description



COVID-19 Topic Page and latest improvements to usa

Activate Windows

When the World Health Organization pronounced COVID-19 a pandemic on March 11 2020, there were more than 118,000 cases in 114 countries, and 4,291 people had lost their lives. At time of writing, those numbers had topped 1,350,000 cases in 184 countries, with almost 75,000 deaths. The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which manages ReliefWeb, launched the Global Humanitarian Response Plan on 23 March 2020, together with humanitarian partners. Recognising that timely and reliable information is key in the battle to overcome the pandemic, and to help our humanitarian audience at this crucial time, ReliefWeb has created a Topic page dedicated solely to all the relevant UN, INGO, NGO and government appeals, reports, maps, infographics, and news surrounding the coronavirus. We are also adding useful links dedicated to COVID-19 information by our partners as they come on-line, and hope to make navigating an array of important information as easy as possible in coming days.

April 29, 2020

For help contact us here us at:- 62802-56747, 75080-51603

Disaster Aid

Disaster Aid's teams work around the clock to provide reliable and timely information, enabling humanitarian workers to make informed decisions and to plan effective response.

Quick Links

- > Home
- > Articles / News
- > Our Work
- > About Us
- > Contact Us

License

All of Disaster Aid is completely open access and all work is licensed under the Creative Commons BY license. You have the permission to use, distribute, and reproduce in any medium, provided the source and authors are credited.

Please consult our full [Legal disclaimer](#)

Disaster Aid is a project of the Global Change Data Lab, a registered charity in India (Charity Number 1186433)

Disaster Aid is free and accessible for everyone.

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Copyright © 2020 DisasterAid. All Right Reserved

Organizations

Ranjit-Avenue, Amritsar

Contact Us (+91) 62802 56747

Sign In Sign Up



Disaster Aid

Home AboutUs Articles Organization Types ContactUs

National Disaster Management Authority (India)

[Read more](#)

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

[Read more](#)

Federal Emergency Management Agency

[Read more](#)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT
(Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India)
New Delhi
[www.nidm.gov.in](#)

National Institute of Disaster Management

[Read more](#)

National Disaster Response Force

[Read more](#)

For help contact us here us at:- 62802-56747, 75080-51603

Disaster Aid

Disaster Aid's teams work around the clock to provide reliable and timely information, enabling humanitarian workers to make informed decisions and to plan effective response.

Quick Links

- > Home
- > Articles / News
- > Our Work
- > About Us
- > Contact Us

License

All of Disaster Aid is completely open access and all work is licensed under the Creative Commons BY license. You have the permission to use, distribute, and reproduce in any medium, provided the source and authors are credited.

Please consult our full [Legal disclaimer](#)

Disaster Aid is a project of the Global Change Data Lab, a registered charity in India (Charity Number 1188433)

Disaster Aid is free and accessible for everyone.

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Copyright © 2020 DisasterAid. All Right Reserved

[Type text]

Page 38

Organization's Description

Ranjit-Avenue, Amritsar | Contact Us (+91) 62802 56747

Sign In | Sign Up



Disaster Aid

Home AboutUs Articles Organization Types ContactUs

Organization > Details

Organization's Description



UNDRR

UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

U.N. Headquarters, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland. (Telephone: 22-310211.)

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) was created in December 1999 to ensure the implementation of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (General Assembly (GA) resolution 54/219). UNDRR (formerly UNISDR) is part of the United Nations Secretariat and it supports the implementation & review of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction adopted by the Third UN World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction on 18 March 2015 in Sendai, Japan. The Sendai Framework is a 15-year voluntary people-centred approach to disaster risk reduction, succeeding the 2005-2015 framework. UNDRR's vision is anchored on the four priorities for action set out in the Sendai Framework. UNDRR is led by a United Nations Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG) and has over 100 staff located in its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, 5 regional offices (Africa: Nairobi, the Americas: Panama City, Arab States: Cairo, Asia-Pacific: Bangkok and Europe: Brussels) and other field presences in Addis Ababa, Almaty, Bonn, Incheon, Kobe, New York-UN Headquarters, Rio de Janeiro and Suva. UNDRR coordinates international efforts in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and it reports on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. It convenes the biennial Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction. On 1 May 2019, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction officially changed its acronym to UNDRR (from UNISDR) to better reflect its name. The former acronym had not been changed since the office was called the International Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction.

For help contact us here us at:- **62802-56747, 75080-51603**

Disaster Aid

Disaster Aid's teams work around the clock to provide reliable and timely information, enabling humanitarian workers to make informed decisions and to plan effective response.

Quick Links

- > Home
- > Articles / News
- > Our Work
- > About Us
- > Contact Us

License

All of Disaster Aid is completely open access and all work is licensed under the Creative Commons BY license. You have the permission to use, distribute, and reproduce in any medium, provided the source and authors are credited.

Please consult our full [Legal disclaimer](#)

Disaster Aid is a project of the Global Change Data Lab, a registered charity in India (Charity Number 1186433)

Disaster Aid is free and accessible for everyone.

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Copyright © 2020 DisasterAid. All Right Reserved

Types Of Disasters

Ranjit-Avenue, Amritsar

Contact Us (+91) 62802 56747

Sign In Sign Up



Disaster Aid

Home AboutUs Articles Organization Types ContactUs



Floods

[Read more](#)



Wildfires

[Read more](#)



Earthquake

[Read more](#)



Drought

[Read more](#)



Hurricanes & Storms

[Read more](#)



Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Volcanic eruptions

[Read more](#)



Tornadoes

[Read more](#)

For help contact us here us at:- 62802-56747, 75080-51603

Disaster Aid

Disaster Aid's teams work around the clock to provide reliable and timely information, enabling humanitarian workers to make informed decisions and to plan effective response.

Quick Links

- > Home
- > Articles / News
- > Our Work
- > About Us
- > Contact Us

License

All of Disaster Aid is completely open access and all work is licensed under the Creative Commons BY license. You have the permission to use, distribute, and reproduce in any medium, provided the source and authors are credited.

Please consult our full [Legal disclaimer](#)

Disaster Aid is a project of the Global Change Data Lab, a registered charity in India (Charity Number 1186433)

Disaster Aid is free and accessible for everyone.

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Copyright © 2020 DisasterAid. All Right Reserved

Disaster's Description

Ranjit-Avenue, Amritsar

Contact Us (+91) 62802 56747

Sign In Sign Up



Disaster Aid

Home AboutUs Articles Organization Types ContactUs

Disasters > Details

Disaster's Description



Volcanic eruptions

Volcanoes can cause widespread destruction and consequent disaster in several ways. The effects include the volcanic eruption itself that may cause harm following the explosion of the volcano or falling rocks. Secondly, lava may be produced during the eruption of a volcano, and so as it leaves the volcano the lava destroys many buildings, plants and animals due to its extreme heat. Thirdly, volcanic ash, generally meaning the cooled ash, may form a cloud, and settle thickly in nearby locations. When mixed with water this forms a concrete-like material. In sufficient quantities, ash may cause roofs to collapse under its weight but even small quantities will harm humans if inhaled. Since the ash has the consistency of ground glass, it causes abrasion damage to moving parts such as engines. The main killer of humans in the immediate surroundings of a volcanic eruption is the pyroclastic flows, which consist of a cloud of hot volcanic ash which builds up in the air above the volcano and rushes down the slopes when the eruption no longer supports the lifting of the gases. It is believed that Pompeii was destroyed by a pyroclastic flow. A lahar is a volcanic mudflow or landslide. The 1953 Tangiwai disaster was caused by a lahar, as was the 1985 Armero tragedy in which the town of Armero was buried and an estimated 23,000 people were killed.

An erupting volcano can blast ash, lava, solid rocks and gases into the air, creating hazards that can kill people, disrupt air travel and destroy property many miles away. If you live near a known volcano, active or dormant, following these tips will help you keep your loved ones safe.

The quantitative value of the volcanic risk is roughly a product of the time spent in a given area and the combined likelihood of hazards during that time in that particular area, and is reduced by possible factors such as degree of experience, preparedness, and availability of suitable protection.

For help contact us here us at:- 62802-56747, 75080-51603

Disaster Aid

Disaster Aid's teams work around the clock to provide reliable and timely information, enabling humanitarian workers to make informed decisions and to plan effective response.

Quick Links

- > Home
- > Articles / News
- > Our Work
- > About Us
- > Contact Us

License

All of Disaster Aid is completely open access and all work is licensed under the Creative Commons BY license. You have the permission to use, distribute, and reproduce in any medium, provided the source and authors are credited.

Please consult our full [Legal disclaimer](#)

Disaster Aid is a project of the Global Change Data Lab, a registered charity in India (Charity Number 1186433)

Disaster Aid is free and accessible for everyone.

Activate Windows
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Copyright © 2020 DisasterAid. All Right Reserved

Contact Us

Ranjit-Avenue, Amritsar Contact Us (+91) 62802 56747 Sign In Sign Up

 **Disaster Aid** Home AboutUs Articles Organization Types ContactUs Homepage > Contact Us

Contact Us

We Are Fighting For Your Rights
Get In Touch
"We can do no great things,only small things with great love."



Address: Sco-169, Ranjit Avenue, Amritsar, Punjab
Phone No: (+91) 75080 51603, (+91) 62802 56747
Email Address: relief.disasterhelp@gmail.com, info@disaster.com

YourName YourEmailId YourPhoneNo

Type Your Message Here

Send Us Now

Subscribe NewsLetter Get Latest News & Updates Email Address Get Subscribed

For help contact us here us at: 62802-56747, 75080-51603

Disaster Aid

Disaster Aid's teams work around the clock to provide reliable and timely information, enabling humanitarian workers to make informed decisions and to plan effective response.

Quick Links

- > Home
- > Articles / News
- > Our Work
- > About Us
- > Contact Us

License

All of Disaster Aid is completely open access and all work is licensed under the Creative Commons BY license. You have the permission to use, distribute, and reproduce in any medium, provided the source and authors are credited.

Please consult our full [Legal disclaimer](#)

Disaster Aid is a project of the Global Change Data Lab, a registered charity in India (Charity Number 1186433)

Disaster Aid is free and accessible for everyone.

Activate Windows Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Copyright © 2020 DisasterAid. All Right Reserved

[Type text]

Page 42

Login/Register

User will Login or Register on this page.



Home AboutUs Articles Organization Types ContactUs

Homepage > Log in/Register

Login/Register

Log In

Username or e-mail address

You may login with either your assigned username or your e-mail address.

Password

The password field is case sensitive.

[Login ↗](#)

[Forgot Password?](#)

New here? Sign Up

Full Name

E-mail address

Set Password

Confirm Password

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

[Sign Up ↗](#)

For help contact us here us at:- 62802-56747, 75080-51603

Disaster Aid

Disaster Aid's teams work around the clock to provide reliable and timely information, enabling humanitarian workers to make informed decisions and to plan effective response.

Quick Links

- > Home
- > Articles / News
- > Our Work
- > About Us
- > Contact Us

License

All of Disaster Aid is completely open access and all work is licensed under the Creative Commons BY license. You have the permission to use, distribute, and reproduce in any medium, provided the source and authors are credited.

Please consult our full [Legal disclaimer](#).

Disaster Aid is a project of the Global Change Data Lab, a registered charity in India (Charity Number 1186433)

Disaster Aid is free and accessible for everyone.

Activate Windows

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Copyright © 2020 DisasterAid. All Right Reserved

User Interface

After login, this page will open where User will be able to perform various tasks.

The screenshot shows the DisasterAid homepage after a user has logged in. The top navigation bar includes 'My Account' and 'Logout'. On the left, a red sidebar displays the user's profile picture and name ('Vritesh Malhotra'). Below this are several menu items with dropdown arrows: 'All Natural Disasters', 'Deaths from Natural Disasters', 'Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP', 'Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP', 'Global precipitation', 'Internally displaced Person', 'Google Maps', 'Prediction', 'Review', 'Help & Support', and 'Logout'. The main content area features a 'Welcome!' message and a call-to-action button labeled 'Know More'. A secondary 'Contact Us' button is also present. A small note at the bottom says 'Choose what you want to know about.'

This screenshot shows the same DisasterAid interface as above, but with a dropdown menu open over the 'My Account' link in the top right. The dropdown menu contains three options: 'My profile', 'Edit profile', and 'Change Password'. The rest of the interface remains identical to the first screenshot, including the red sidebar with user info and menu items, the 'Welcome!' message, and the 'Know More' button.

My Profile

DisasterAid

My Account Logout

Edit Profile

DisasterAid

My Account Logout

Change Password

DisasterAid

My Account Logout

[Type text]

Page 45

All Natural Disasters

Analysis

DisasterAid

Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters
 - ▶ Analysis
 - ▶ Make Your Visualizations
- Deaths from Natural Disasters
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global precipitation
- Internally displaced Person
- Google Maps
- Prediction
- ▶ Review
- ▶ Help & Support
- Logout

All Natural Disasters

All disasters

All natural disasters reported

Year	Approximate Value
2000	400
2001	400
2002	400
2003	400
2004	400
2005	400
2006	400
2007	400
2008	400
2009	400
2010	400
2011	400
2012	400
2013	400
2014	400
2015	400
2016	400
2017	400
2018	400
2019	400

The number of natural disasters can be highly variable from year-to-year; some years pass with very few deaths before a large disaster event claims many lives. In the visualization shown we see all the disasters of year 2000 to 2019. This precipitation anomaly is measured relative to the century average from 1900 to 2019 based on all types of natural disasters worldwide.

Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Make Your Visualizations

DisasterAid

Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters
- Deaths from Natural Disasters
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global precipitation
- Internally displaced Person
- Google Maps
- Prediction
- ▶ Review
- ▶ Help & Support
- Logout

All Natural Disasters

- Enter disaster to find percentage
- Enter year and disaster to find percentage
- Comparison of two disasters in particular year
- Maximum disasters in particular year
- Minimum disasters in particular year
- Top 5 disasters in particular year

Enter Disaster To Find Percentage

DisasterAid

 My Account 



Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters ▾
- Deaths from Natural Disasters ▾
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global precipitation ▾
- Internally displaced Person ▾
- Google Maps ▾
- Prediction ▾
-  Review
-  Help & Support
-  Logout

Enter Disaster To Find Percentage

Select Disaster:

All natural disasters ▾

Enter

Description:

A natural disaster is a major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth; examples are floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, storms, and other geologic processes. A natural disaster can cause loss of life or damage property, and typically leaves some economic damage in its wake, the severity of which depends on the affected population's resilience (ability to recover) and also on the infrastructure available.

An adverse event will not rise to the level of a disaster if it occurs in an area without vulnerable population. In a vulnerable area, however, such as Nepal during the 2015 earthquake, an earthquake can have disastrous consequences and leave lasting damage, which can require years to repair.

You can download dataset from here: [Dataset](#) 

Results

DisasterAid

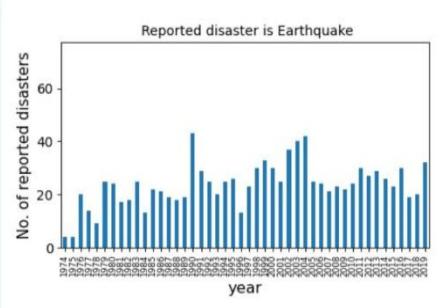
 My Account 



Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters ▾
- Deaths from Natural Disasters ▾
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global precipitation ▾
- Internally displaced Person ▾
- Google Maps ▾
- Prediction ▾
-  Review
-  Help & Support
-  Logout

Results:-



Deaths From Natural Disasters

Analysis

DisasterAid

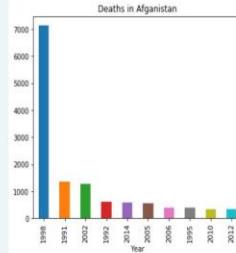
 My Account  Logout

Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters ▾
- Deaths from Natural Disasters ▾
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global precipitation ▾
- Internally displaced Person ▾
- Google Maps ▾
- Prediction ▾
-  Review
-  Help & Support
-  Logout

Deaths from Natural Disasters

Deaths in Afghanistan



As we see, over the course of the 20th century there was a significant decline in global deaths from natural disasters. In the early 1900s, the annual average was often in the range of 400,000 to 500,000 deaths. In the second half of the century and into the early 2000s, we have seen a significant decline to less than 100,000 – at least five times lower than these peaks.

Make Your Visualizations

DisasterAid

 My Account  Logout

Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters ▾
- Deaths from Natural Disasters ▾
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global precipitation ▾
- Internally displaced Person ▾
- Google Maps ▾
- Prediction ▾
-  Review
-  Help & Support
-  Logout

Deaths From Natural Disasters

Enter country to find number of deaths

Enter year and country to find number of deaths

Comparison of two countries deaths in particular year

Maximum deaths in particular year

Minimum deaths in particular year

Top 5 deaths in particular year

Comparison Of Deaths

DisasterAid

 My Account 



Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters ▾
- Deaths from Natural Disasters ▾
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global precipitation ▾
- Internally displaced Person ▾
- Google Maps ▾
- Prediction
-  Review
-  Help & Support
-  Logout

Comparison Of Deaths From Natural Disasters

Enter year:

Enter Country 1:

Enter Country 2:



Description:

The number of deaths from natural disasters can be highly variable from year-to-year; some years pass with very few deaths before a large disaster event claims many lives. If we look at the average over the past decade, approximately 60,000 people globally died from natural disasters each year. This represents 0.1% of global deaths.

In the visualizations shown here we see the annual variability in the number and share of deaths from natural disasters in recent decades.

What we see is that in many years, the number of deaths can be very low – often less than 10,000, and accounting for as low as 0.01% of total deaths. But we also see the devastating impact of shock events: the 1983-85 famine and drought in Ethiopia; the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami; Cyclone Nargis which struck Myanmar in 2008; and the 2010 Port-au-Prince earthquake in Haiti. All of these events pushed global disasters deaths over 200,000 – more than 0.4% of deaths in these years.

Results

DisasterAid

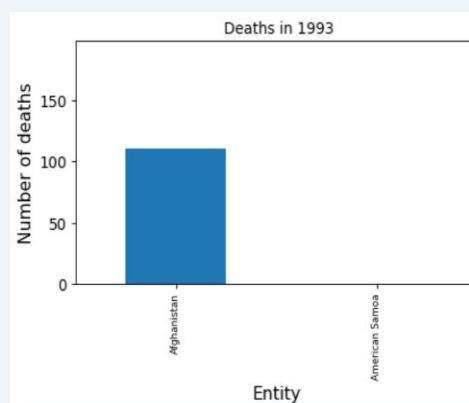
 My Account 



Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters ▾
- Deaths from Natural Disasters ▾
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global precipitation ▾
- Internally displaced Person ▾
- Google Maps ▾
- Prediction
-  Review
-  Help & Support
-  Logout

Results:-



Direct Disaster Loss As A Share Of GDP

Analysis

DisasterAid

Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters
- Deaths from Natural Disasters
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global precipitation
- Internally displaced Person
- Google Maps
- Prediction
- Review
- Help & Support
- Logout

Direct Disaster Loss As A Share Of GDP

Loss of Gdp in Afghanistan

Year	Loss of Gdp in Afghanistan
2017	0.0025

As we see, over the course of the 20th century there was a significant decline in global deaths from natural disasters. In the early 1900s, the annual average was often in the range of 400,000 to 500,000 deaths. In the second half of the century and into the early 2000s, we have seen a significant decline to less than 100,000 – at least five times lower than these peaks.

In the visualization shown we see the deaths in Afghanistan. This precipitation anomaly is measured relative to the century average from 1900 to 2017 based on all natural disasters worldwide.

Make Your Visualizations

DisasterAid

Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters
- Deaths from Natural Disasters
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global precipitation
- Internally displaced Person
- Google Maps
- Prediction
- Review
- Help & Support
- Logout

Direct disaster loss as a share of gdp

- Enter country to find loss of GDP percentage
- Enter year and country to find loss of GDP percentage
- Comparison of two countries loss of GDP in particular year
- Maximum loss of GDP in particular year
- Minimum loss of GDP in particular year
- Top 5 loss of GDP in particular year

Maximum Disaster Loss

DisasterAid

 My Account  Logout



Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters ▾
- Deaths from Natural Disasters ▾
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global precipitation ▾
- Internally displaced Person ▾
- Google Maps ▾
- Prediction ▾
-  Review
-  Help & Support
-  Logout

Maximum Disaster Loss As A Share Of GDP

Enter year:

 Enter

Description:

In 1998-2017 disaster-hit countries also reported direct economic losses valued at US\$ 2,908 billion¹, of which climate-related disasters caused US\$ 2,245 billion or 77% of the total. This is up from 68% (US\$ 895 billion) of losses (US\$ 1,313 billion) reported between 1978 and 1997.

Overall, reported losses from extreme weather events rose by 251% between these two 20-year periods.

Overall, reported losses from extreme weather events rose by 251% between these two 20-year periods.

You can download dataset from here: [Dataset](#) 

Results

DisasterAid

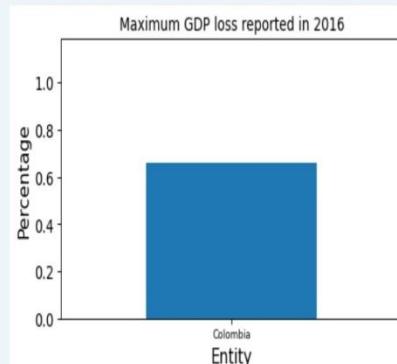
 My Account  Logout



Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters ▾
- Deaths from Natural Disasters ▾
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾
- Global precipitation ▾
- Internally displaced Person ▾
- Google Maps ▾
- Prediction ▾
-  Review
-  Help & Support
-  Logout

Results:-



Global Disaster Loss As A Share Of GDP

Analysis

DisasterAid

Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters
- Deaths from Natural Disasters
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global precipitation
- Internally displaced Person
- Google Maps
- Prediction
- Review
- Help & Support
- Logout

Global Disaster Loss As A Share Of GDP

Maximum global Disaster Loss in year 2005

Natural disasters not only have devastating impacts in terms of the loss of human life, but can also cause severe destruction with economic costs. When we look at global economic costs over time in absolute terms we tend to see rising costs. But, importantly, the world – and most countries – have also gotten richer. Global gross domestic product has increased more than four-fold since 1970. We might therefore expect that for any given disaster, the absolute economic costs could be higher than in the past. In the visualization shown we see the maximum global precipitation anomaly of year 2005. This precipitation anomaly is measured relative to the century average from 1990 to 2017, worldwide.

Make Your Visualizations

DisasterAid

Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters
- Deaths from Natural Disasters
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global precipitation
- Internally displaced Person
- Google Maps
- Prediction
- Review
- Help & Support
- Logout

Global Disaster Loss As A Share Of GDP

Maximum global loss of GDP in particular year

Minimum global loss of GDP in particular year

Top 5 global loss of GDP in particular year

Minimum Disaster Loss

DisasterAid

 My Account  Logout



Vritesh Malhotra

All Natural Disasters ▾

Deaths from Natural Disasters ▾

Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾

Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾

Global precipitation ▾

Internally displaced Person ▾

Google Maps ▾

Prediction ▾

 Review

 Help & Support

 Logout

Minimum Global Loss As A Share Of GDP

Enter year:

 Enter

Description:

Natural disasters not only have devastating impacts in terms of the loss of human life, but can also cause severe destruction with economic costs. When we look at global economic costs over time in absolute terms we tend to see rising costs. But, importantly, the world – and most countries – have also gotten richer. Global gross domestic product has increased more than four-fold since 1970. We might therefore expect that for any given disaster, the absolute economic costs could be higher than in the past.

In the visualization shown here we see global direct disaster losses given as a share of GDP. There is notable year-to-year variability in costs – ranging from 0.15% to 0.5% of global GDP. In recent decades there has been no clear trending increase in damages when we take account of economic growth over this period.

You can download dataset from here: [Dataset](#) 

Results

DisasterAid

 My Account  Logout



Vritesh Malhotra

All Natural Disasters ▾

Deaths from Natural Disasters ▾

Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾

Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾

Global precipitation ▾

Internally displaced Person ▾

Google Maps ▾

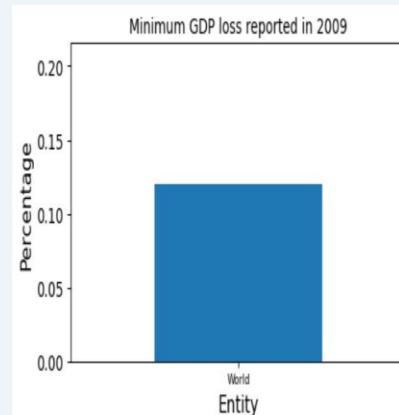
Prediction ▾

 Review

 Help & Support

 Logout

Results:-



Global Precipitation

Analysis

DisasterAid

Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters
- Deaths from Natural Disasters
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global precipitation
- Internally displaced Person
- Google Maps
- Prediction
- Review
- Help & Support
- Logout

Global Precipitation Anomaly

Maximum global precipitation in year 2014

Max Global precipitation in 2014

The chart shows a single blue bar representing the maximum global precipitation in 2014 for the world entity. The y-axis ranges from 0.000 to 0.007. The bar reaches approximately 0.007.

In the visualization shown we see the maximum global precipitation anomaly of year 2014. This precipitation anomaly is measured relative to the century average from 1901 to 2015 based on rainfall and snowfall measurements from land-based weather stations worldwide.

Make Your Visualizations

DisasterAid

Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters
- Deaths from Natural Disasters
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global precipitation
- Internally displaced Person
- Google Maps
- Prediction
- Review
- Help & Support
- Logout

Global Disaster Loss As A Share Of GDP

- Maximum global loss of GDP in particular year
- Minimum global loss of GDP in particular year
- Top 5 global loss of GDP in particular year

Top 5 Global Losses

DisasterAid

 My Account  Logout



Vritesh Malhotra

All Natural Disasters ▾

Deaths from Natural Disasters ▾

Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾

Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾

Global precipitation ▾

Internally displaced Person ▾

Google Maps ▾

Prediction ▾

 Review

 Help & Support

 Logout

Top 5 Global Losses As A Share Of GDP

Enter year: (1990-2017)



Description:

Natural disasters not only have devastating impacts in terms of the loss of human life, but can also cause severe destruction with economic costs. When we look at global economic costs over time in absolute terms we tend to see rising costs. But, importantly, the world – and most countries – have also gotten richer. Global gross domestic product has increased more than four-fold since 1970. We might therefore expect that for any given disaster, the absolute economic costs could be higher than in the past.

In the visualization shown here we see global direct disaster losses given as a share of GDP. There is notable year-to-year variability in costs – ranging from 0.15% to 0.5% of global GDP. In recent decades there has been no clear trending increase in damages when we take account of economic growth over this period.

You can download dataset from here: [Dataset](#) 

Results

DisasterAid

 My Account  Logout



Vritesh Malhotra

All Natural Disasters ▾

Deaths from Natural Disasters ▾

Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾

Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP ▾

Global precipitation ▾

Internally displaced Person ▾

Google Maps ▾

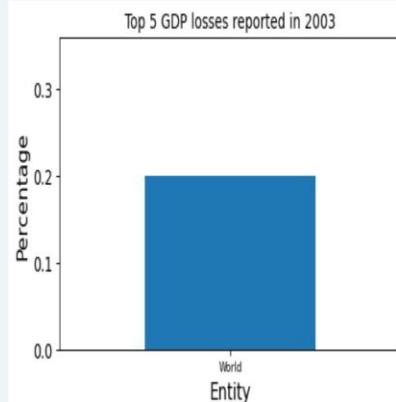
Prediction ▾

 Review

 Help & Support

 Logout

Results:-



Internally Displaced People

Analysis

DisasterAid

Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters
- Deaths from Natural Disasters
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global precipitation
- Internally displaced Person
- Google Maps
- Prediction
- Review
- Help & Support
- Logout

Internally Displaced Persons From Disasters

Internally displaced persons in Albania

The chart displays the number of internally displaced persons in Albania for each year from 2015 to 2014. The y-axis represents the count of displaced persons, ranging from 0 to 4000. The x-axis represents the years. The data shows a significant decrease over time.

Year	Internally displaced persons
2015	~4000
2017	~3500
2016	~3200
2013	~500
2019	~100
2014	~50

Human impacts from natural disasters are not fully captured in mortality rates. Injury, homelessness, and displacement can all have a significant impact on populations.

The visualisation shows the number of people displaced internally (i.e. within a given country) from natural disasters from 2008 to. Note that these figures report on the basis of new cases of displaced persons: if someone is forced to flee their home from natural disasters more than once in any

Make Your Visualizations

DisasterAid

Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters
- Deaths from Natural Disasters
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global precipitation
- Internally displaced Person
- Google Maps
- Prediction
- Review
- Help & Support
- Logout

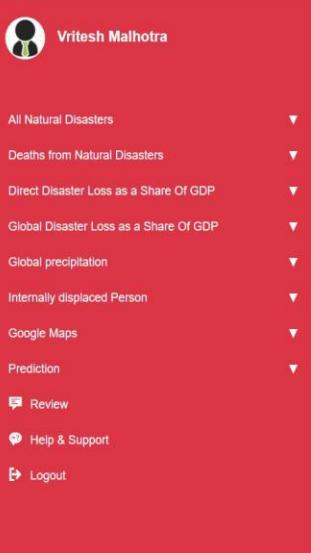
Internally displaced persons

- Enter country to find percentage
- Enter year and country to find percentage
- Comparison of two countries displaced persons in particular year
- Maximum displaced persons in particular year
- Minimum displaced persons in particular year

Enter Year And Country To Find Percentage

DisasterAid

 My Account 



Enter Year And Country To Find Percentage

Enter year: 

Enter Country: 



Description:

An internally displaced person (IDP) is someone who is forced to flee his or her home but who remains within his or her country's borders. They are often referred to as refugees, although they do not fall within the legal definitions of a refugee.

At the end of 2014, it was estimated there were 38.2 million IDPs worldwide, the highest level since 1989, the first year for which global statistics on IDPs are available. The countries with the largest IDP populations were Syria (7.6 million), Colombia (6 million), Iraq (3.6 million), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2.8 million), Sudan (2.2 million), South Sudan (1.9 million), Pakistan (1.4 million), Nigeria (1.2 million) and Somalia (1.1 million).

You can download dataset from here: [Dataset](#) 

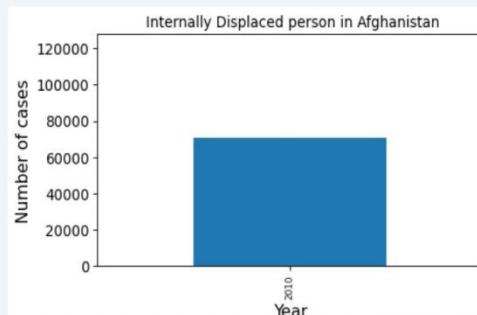
Results

DisasterAid

 My Account 



Results:-



Maps

Earthquake

DisasterAid

Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters
- Deaths from Natural Disasters
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global precipitation
- Internally displaced Person
- Google Maps
- Prediction
- Review
- Help & Support
- Logout

Earthquake

Enter Magnitude: (6-8)

Description:

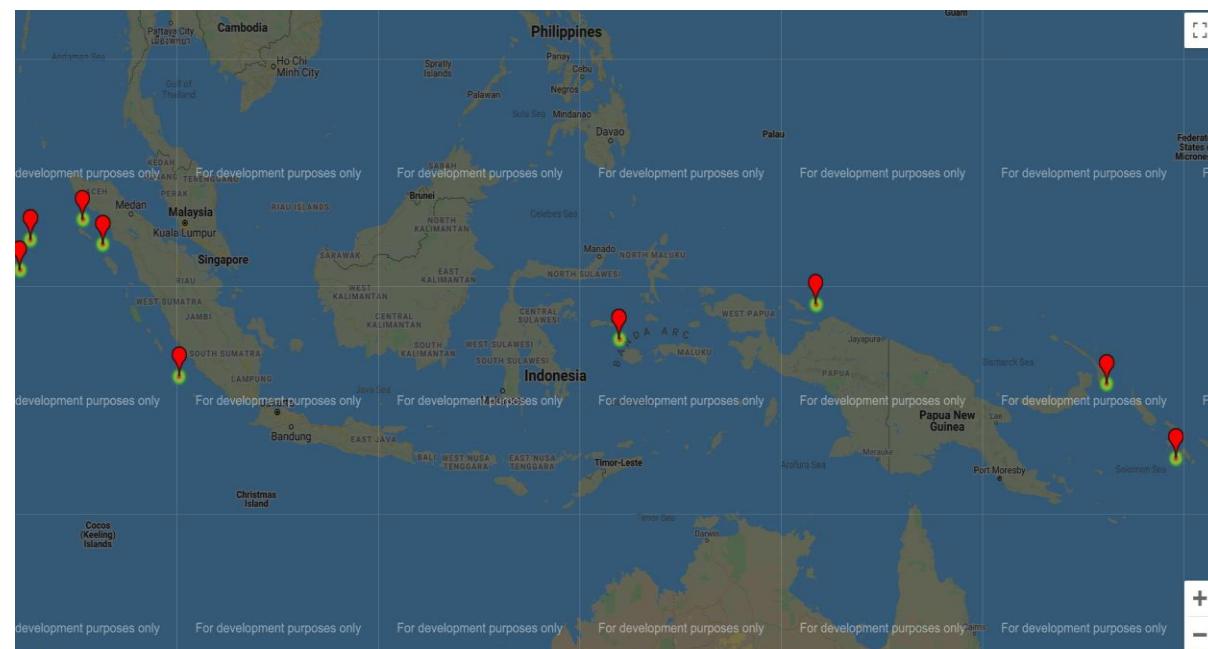
Earthquake prediction is a branch of the science of seismology concerned with the specification of the time, location, and magnitude of future earthquakes within stated limits, and particularly "the determination of parameters for the next strong earthquake to occur in a region.

Earthquake prediction is sometimes distinguished from earthquake forecasting, which can be defined as the probabilistic assessment of general earthquake hazard, including the frequency and magnitude of damaging earthquakes in a given area over years or decades.

Prediction can be further distinguished from earthquake warning systems, which upon detection of an earthquake, provide a real-time warning of seconds to neighboring regions that might be affected.

You can download dataset from here: [Dataset](#)

Locations



[Type text]

Page 58

Volcanoes

DisasterAid

 My Account  Logout

Vritesh Malhotra

- All Natural Disasters
- Deaths from Natural Disasters
- Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP
- Global precipitation
- Internally displaced Person
- Google Maps
- Prediction
-  Review
-  Help & Support
-  Logout

Volcanoes

Enter Magnitude: (6-8)

Enter

Description:

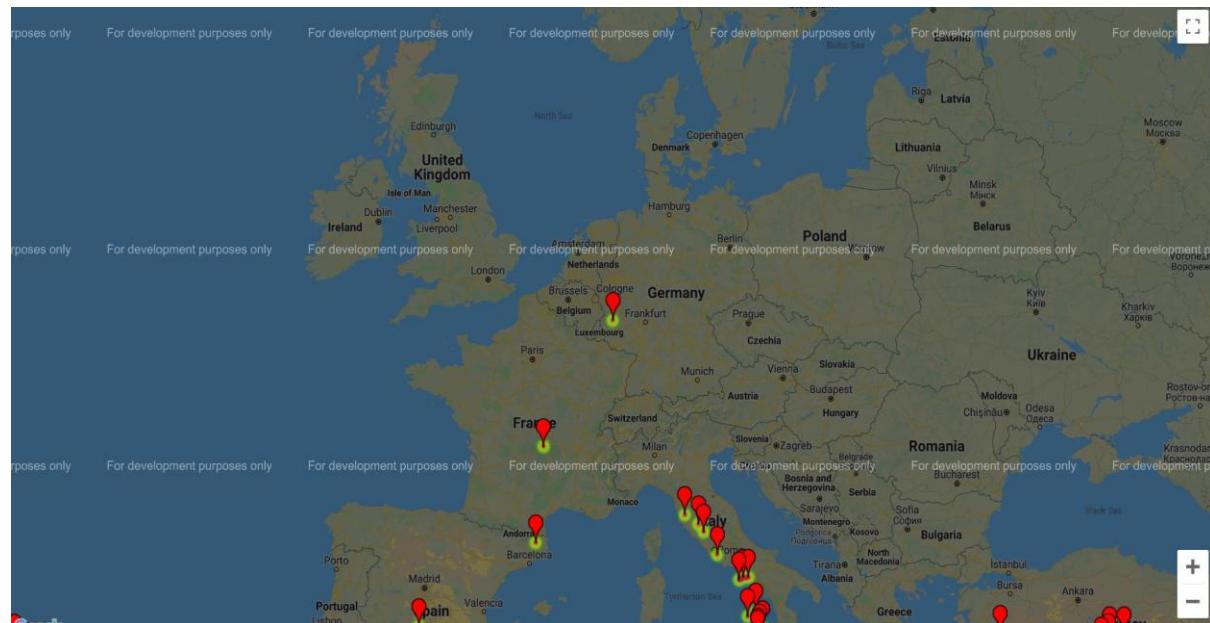
Prediction of volcanic eruption, or volcanic eruption forecasting, is an interdisciplinary monitoring and research effort to predict the time and severity of a volcano's eruption. Of particular importance is the prediction of hazardous eruptions that could lead to catastrophic loss of life, property, and disruption of human activities.

Patterns of seismicity are complex and often difficult to interpret; however, increasing seismic activity is a good indicator of increasing eruption risk, especially if long-period events become dominant and episodes of harmonic tremor appear.

Using a similar method, researchers can detect volcanic eruptions by monitoring infra-sound—sub-audible sound below 20 Hz. The IMS Global Infrasound Network, originally set up to verify compliance with nuclear test ban treaties, has 60 stations around the world that work to detect and locate erupting volcanoes.

You can download dataset from here: [Dataset](#) 

Locations



Review

The screenshot shows the DisasterAid website's review section. On the left, there is a sidebar with a user profile picture of Vritesh Malhotra and a list of navigation items: All Natural Disasters, Deaths from Natural Disasters, Direct Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP, Global Disaster Loss as a Share Of GDP, Global precipitation, Internally displaced Person, Google Maps, Prediction, a Review link, Help & Support, and Logout. The main content area has a large red header "Review". Below it is a form titled "Your Review" with a text input field labeled "Enter Your Subject". A larger text input field is labeled "Message". At the bottom right of the form is a red "Send" button.

Help And Support

The screenshot shows the DisasterAid website's help and support section. The sidebar and navigation items are identical to the review section. The main content area has a large red header "Help & Support". Below it is a form titled "Your Subject" with a text input field labeled "Enter Your Subject". A larger text input field is labeled "Message". At the bottom right of the form is a red "Send" button.

6.2 TESTING

Testing is the process of running a system with the intention of finding errors. Testing enhances the integrity of a system by detecting deviations in design and errors in the system. Testing aims at detecting error-prone areas. This helps in the prevention of errors in a system. Testing also adds value to the product by conforming to the user requirements. The main purpose of testing is to detect errors and error-prone areas in a system. Testing must be thorough and well-planned. A partially tested system is as bad as an untested system. And the price of an untested and under-tested system is high. The implementation is the final and important phase. It involves user-training, system testing in order to ensure successful running of the proposed system. The user tests the system and changes are made according to their needs. The testing involves the testing of the developed system using various kinds of data. While testing, errors are noted and correctness is the mode.

A Successful test case is one that uncovers an as- yet-undiscovered error. System testing is a stage of implementation, which is aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently as per the user need, before the live operation commences. As stated before, testing is vital to the success of a system. System testing makes a logical assumption that if all parts of the system are correct, the goal will be successfully achieved. A series of tests are performed before the system is ready for the user acceptance test.

TESTING METHODS

System testing is the stage of implementation. This is to check whether the system works accurately and efficiently before live operation commences. Testing is vital to the success of the system. The candidate system is subject to a variety of tests: on line response, volume, stress, recovery, security and usability tests. A series of tests are performed for the proposed system is ready for user acceptance testing.

The Testing Steps are:

Unit Testing

Unit testing focuses efforts on the smallest unit of software design. This is known as module testing. The modules are tested separately. The test is carried out during programming stage itself. In this step, each module is found to be working satisfactory as regards to the expected output from the module.

Data can be lost across an interface. One module can have an adverse effect on another, sub functions, when combined, may not be linked in desired manner in major functions.

Integration testing is a systematic approach for constructing the program structure, while at the same time conducting test to uncover errors associated within the interface. The objective is to take unit tested modules and build program structure. All the modules are combined and tested as a whole.

Validation

At the culmination of the integration testing, Software is completely assembled as a package. Interfacing errors have been uncovered and corrected and a final series of software test begin invalidation testing. Validation testing can be defined in many ways, but a simple definition is that the validation succeeds when the software functions in a manner that is expected by the customer. After validation test has been conducted, one of the three possible conditions exists.

Admin Interface:

Admin Login

If admin will add username or password incorrectly then he will not be able to login and a message will be shown as given in the screenshot below.

The screenshot shows the Django administration login interface. At the top, a blue header bar displays the text "Django administration". Below this, a red error message box contains the text: "Please enter the correct username and password for a staff account. Note that both fields may be case-sensitive." Below the message box, there are two input fields: "Username:" followed by a text input containing "vritesh", and "Password:" followed by an empty text input. At the bottom center of the form is a blue "Log in" button.

Change Password

If the length of new password will be lesser than 8 characters then it will show an alert that “length of password must be greater than 8 characters”

Password change

Please correct the error below.

Please enter your old password, for security's sake, and then enter your new password twice so we can verify you typed it in correctly.

Old password:

New password:

Your password can't be too similar to your other personal information.

Your password must contain at least 8 characters.

Your password can't be a commonly used password.

Your password can't be entirely numeric.

This password is too short. It must contain at least 8 characters.

This password is too common.

New password confirmation:

CHANGE MY PASSWORD

If new password and confirm password will not match then it will show an alert “The two password does not match”.

Password change

Please correct the error below.

Please enter your old password, for security's sake, and then enter your new password twice so we can verify you typed it in correctly.

Old password:

New password:

Your password can't be too similar to your other personal information.

Your password must contain at least 8 characters.

Your password can't be a commonly used password.

Your password can't be entirely numeric.

The two password fields didn't match.

New password confirmation:

CHANGE MY PASSWORD

If admin will add all the fields correctly then the password will be changed with a message “password changed successfully”

The screenshot shows the Django administration interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Django administration', 'Home', 'Password change', 'WELCOME, WRITESH CHANGE PASSWORD / LOG OUT', and a user menu. The main content area displays a success message: 'Password change successful' and 'Your password was changed.' On the left, there's a sidebar with 'AUTHENTICATION AND AUTHORIZATION' and 'FIRST_APP' sections, each containing a list of models with 'Add' buttons.

User Interface:

User Sign Up

Here are some validations which user has to pass while registering to the website.

Full name can only have alphabets in it.

The screenshot shows a 'Login/Register' page. At the top right, it says 'Homepage > Log in/Register'. Below that is a red header bar with 'Login/Register'. The page is divided into two main sections: 'Log In' on the left and 'New here? Sign Up' on the right.

Log In

- Username or e-mail address: An empty input field with the placeholder 'You may login with either your assigned username or your e-mail address.'
- Password: An empty input field with the placeholder 'The password field is case sensitive.'
- Buttons: 'Login ➔' and 'Forgot Password?'

New here? Sign Up

- Full Name: An input field containing '1234'.
- E-mail address: An input field containing 'malhotra@gail.com' with a validation error message: 'Please match the requested format.' indicated by a yellow exclamation mark icon.
- Set Password: An input field containing '*****'.
- Confirm Password: An input field containing '*****'.
- Buttons: 'Sign Up ➔'

Email Field should have a particular format.

Homepage > Log in/Register

Login/Register

Log In

Username or e-mail address

You may login with either your assigned username or your e-mail address.

Password

The password field is case sensitive.

[Forgot Password?](#)

New here? Sign Up

Full Name

E-mail address

Set Password
 ! Please include an '@' in the email address. 'malhotra' is missing an '@'.

Confirm Password

Password Field should have at least 8 digits.

Homepage > Log in/Register

Login/Register

Log In

Username or e-mail address

You may login with either your assigned username or your e-mail address.

Password

The password field is case sensitive.

[Forgot Password?](#)

New here? Sign Up

Full Name

E-mail address

Set Password
 ! Please lengthen this text to 8 characters or more (you are currently using 4 characters).

Confirm Password

Confirm Password field should match Set Password field

Homepage > Log in/Register

Login/Register

Log In

Username or e-mail address

You may login with either your assigned username or your e-mail address.

Password

The password field is case sensitive.

[Forgot Password?](#)

New here? Sign Up

Full Name

E-mail address

Set Password

Confirm Password

The password confirmation does not match.

User Login

If user will add username or password incorrectly then he will not be able to login and a message will be shown as given in the screenshot below.

The screenshot shows a red header bar with the text "Login/Register". Above the main content area, there is a dark grey navigation bar with "Homepage > Log in/Register". The main content area is divided into two sections: "Log In" on the left and "New here? Sign Up" on the right. The "Log In" section contains fields for "Username or e-mail address" and "Password". A red error message "The email or password field is incorrect." is displayed below the password field. Below these fields are "Login" and "Forgot Password?" buttons. The "Sign Up" section contains fields for "Full Name", "E-mail address", "Set Password", and "Confirm Password", followed by a "Sign Up" button.

Contact Us

Name should have only alphabets.

The screenshot shows a contact form with three fields: "Address", "Phone No", and "Email Address". Each field has a corresponding icon (house, phone, envelope) and a text input field. Below the "Address" field, an error message "Please match the requested format." is displayed over the input field. At the bottom of the form is a "Send Us Now" button.

Address Sco-169, Ranjit Avenue Amritsar, Punjab	Phone No (+91) 75080 51603 (+91) 62802 56747	Email Address relief.disasterhelp@gmail.com info@disaster.com
---	--	---

Email Field should have a particular format.

This screenshot shows a contact form with three input fields: Address, Phone No, and Email Address. Below the form is a message input field and a 'Send Us Now' button.

Address:
Sco-169, Ranjit Avenue
Amritsar, Punjab

Phone No:
(+91) 75080 51603
(+91) 62802 56747

Email Address:
relief.disasterhelp@gmail.com
info@disaster.com

Message Input:
Vritesh 7508051603

Validation Message: Please include an '@' in the email address. 'vritesmail.com' is missing an '@'.

Buttons:
Send Us Now

Phone Number Field should have a particular format.

This screenshot shows a contact form with three input fields: Address, Phone No, and Email Address. Below the form is a message input field and a 'Send Us Now' button.

Address:
Sco-169, Ranjit Avenue
Amritsar, Punjab

Phone No:
(+91) 75080 51603
(+91) 62802 56747

Email Address:
relief.disasterhelp@gmail.com
info@disaster.com

Message Input:
Vritesh vritesh

Validation Message: Please match the requested format.

Buttons:
Send Us Now

7. IMPLEMENTATION

A crucial phase in SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE is the successful implementation of a new system design. Implementation simply means converting a new system design into operation.

- 1.) Implementation is the stage in the project where the theoretical design is turned into the working system and is giving confidence to the new system for the users i.e. will work efficiently and effectively. It involves careful planning, investigation of the current system and its constraints on implementation, design of method to achieve the change over, an evaluation, of change over methods.
- 2.) A part from planning major task of preparing the implementation is education of users. The more complex system is implemented, the more involved will be the system analysis and design effort required just for implementation. An implementation coordinating committee based on policies of individual organization has been appointed.
- 3.) The implementation process begins with preparing a plan for the implementation for the system. According to this plan, the activities are to be carried out, discussions may regarding the equipment has to be acquired to implement the new system.
- 4.) Implementation is the final and important phase. The most critical stage is in achieving a successful new system and in giving the users confidence that the new system will work and be effective. The system can be implemented only after thorough testing is done and if it found to working according to the specification. This method also offers the greatest security since the old system can take over if the errors are found or inability to handle certain types of transaction while using the new system.
- 5.) The major elements of implementation plan are test plan, training plan, equipment installation plan, and a conversion plan..

8. EPILOGUE

As no system design is ever perfect as communication problem, programmer's lack of knowledge or time constraints creates error . A perfect project is that in which there is a minimum key punching. The number of errors in future in a new design depends upon several factors.

Some of responsible factors are :

- ❖ Communication between user and designer .
- ❖ The programmer's ability to generate a code that reflects easily the system specification.
- ❖ The timer frame for the design.

In our project entitled “ Disaster Aid” we have tried our best to cover each aspect carefully and accurately . On further analysis , the drawbacks of the system will show themselves which will further need modifications.

9. MY GAINS

I have a great experience in six months training and learnt a lot of new design and technologies.

some key points are given below :-

- ❖ This project was a learning experience. I have tried my best to build an website as per requirements .
- ❖ These technologies are very helpful for making my career in IT sector.
- ❖ A part from technology I also learnt how to work on combine project in team.
- ❖ How to efficiently manage the time while making the project .

I learnt that conceptualizing and designing the project is very important . Guidance and suggestions of my guide were quite helpful in steering my mind in the right direction whenever I got reckless.

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

To bring the system to verge of completion the following books have been referred .

NAME OF THE BOOK	AUTHOR'S NAME
PYTHON FOR EVERYBODY	CHARLES SERVERANCE
LET US PYTHON	YASHAVANT KANETKAR

Some websites referred are :-

- ❖ www.google.com
- ❖ www.stackoverflow.com
- ❖ www.tutorialspoints.com