

INTRODUCTION

Wildlife management is the process of keeping some wildlife species at a desirable levels as determined by the wildlife managers and includes game keeping, wildlife conservation and pest control.

Wildlife management has become an integrated science using disciplines such as mathematics, chemistry, biology, ecology, climatology and geography to gain the best results.

Many animals are in trouble due to habitat loss, and some are threatened with the invasive species. Improving animal habitat is the key to success and this can be achieved with several different techniques such as reforestation, pest control, nitrification and denitrification, irrigation, hedge laying, etc.

Wildlife management is multidimensional task that needs to view things from many different perspectives before choosing the perfect technique for given wildlife habitat. This makes wildlife management very complex science, which makes things very difficult for wildlife managers.

So to keep track of each and every animal on the planet is not humanly possible. Thus this software helps in maintaining an upto date database of all the animals and reduces the workload of wildlife managers.

Storing the database on a computer, the advantages are plenty. We can easily overcome all the shortcomings we encountered doing the manual entries. With the help of automated error checking routines and constraints on input we can enforce that the data entered is at least syntactically correct. To deal with the problem of data maintenance, data can be stored in multiple locations so that the data is never lost. As far as searching the records are concerned, the best algorithms which are applied can speed up the data searching ability incredibly.

Our application's main aim is to overcome these difficulties and make record keeping very easy.

DESIGN

Design involves separating the fundamental constituents concerning wildlife into separate entities. This is also done so as to achieve efficiency in storing data and reducing the complexity by avoiding data redundancy.

Consequently, the details of the members who use this application are stored in one relation. This involves their login information as well. All the animals in the wildlife system are stored in the animal table. The data to this table is inserted by the admin. The different habitats in which the animals live are stored separately in habitat table. Even this table data is filled by the admin. Every member has the option of entering his animal sightings into the database. These sightings are stored in the sighting table. The link to the photos of the sightings, photos of the animals and the photos of the members are stored commonly in the photo table.

The Day-to-day sightings of the animals are stored centrally in the sightings table. These sightings are uniquely identified by the ID of the sighting. The member who uploads the sighting is identified by the mid, the animal sighted is identified by the aid and the photo of the sighting is identified by the pid.

Schema:

MEMBER

<u>MID</u>	NAME	DOB	AGE	CITY	INTEREST	<u>AID</u>	<u>PID</u>
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Primary key: MID

ANIMAL

<u>AID</u>	CNAME	SNAME	DESCRIPTION	<u>PID</u>	T COUNT	STATUS
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Primary key: AID

HABITAT

<u>HID</u>	DESCRIPTION	NAME	<u>AID</u>
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Primary key: HID

SIGHTING

<u>NUM</u>	NAME	PLACE	DESCRIPTION	DATE/TIME	<u>AID</u>	<u>MID</u>	<u>HID</u>	<u>PID</u>
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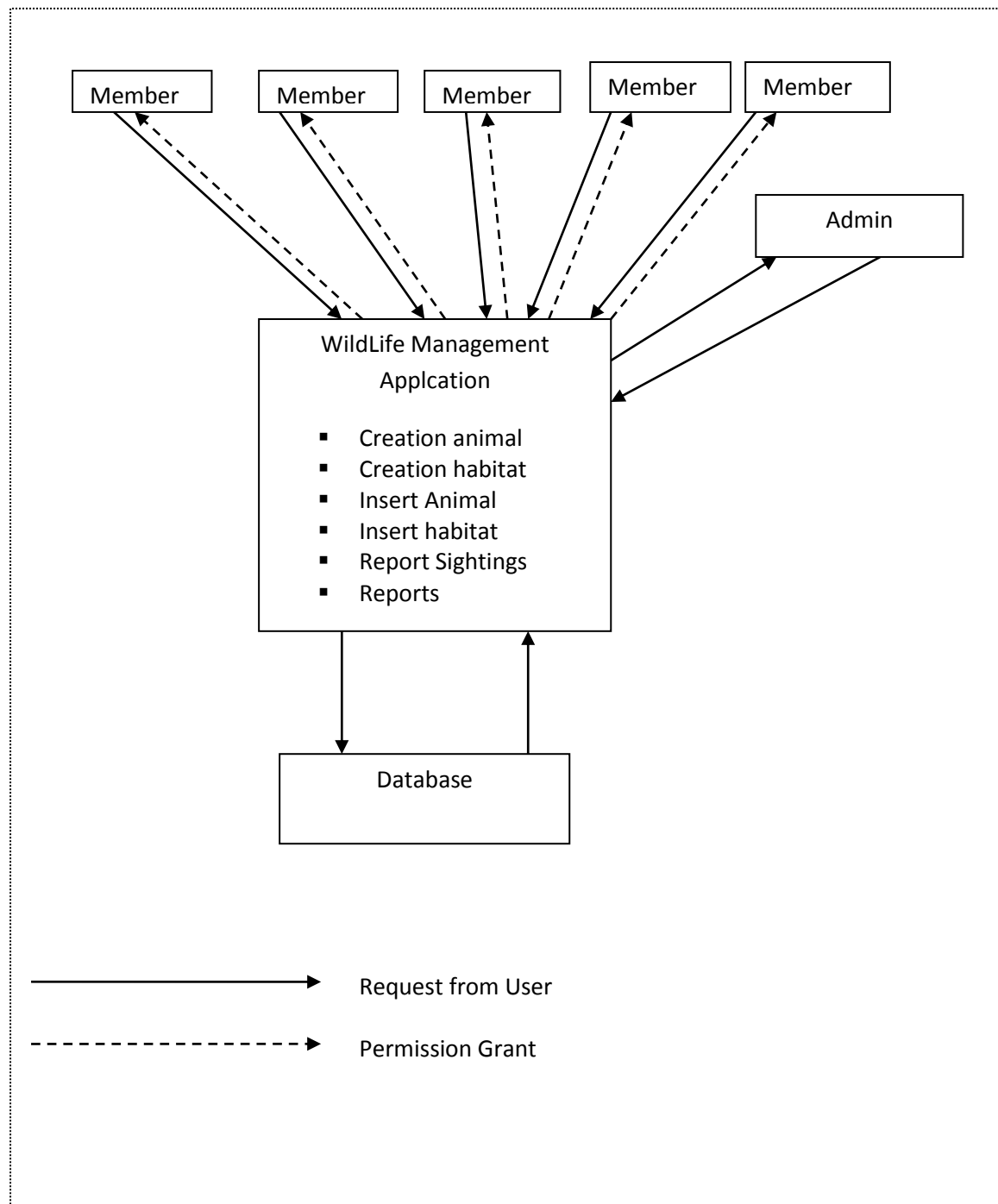
Primary key: NUM

PHOTO

<u>PID</u>	LINK
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Primary key: PID

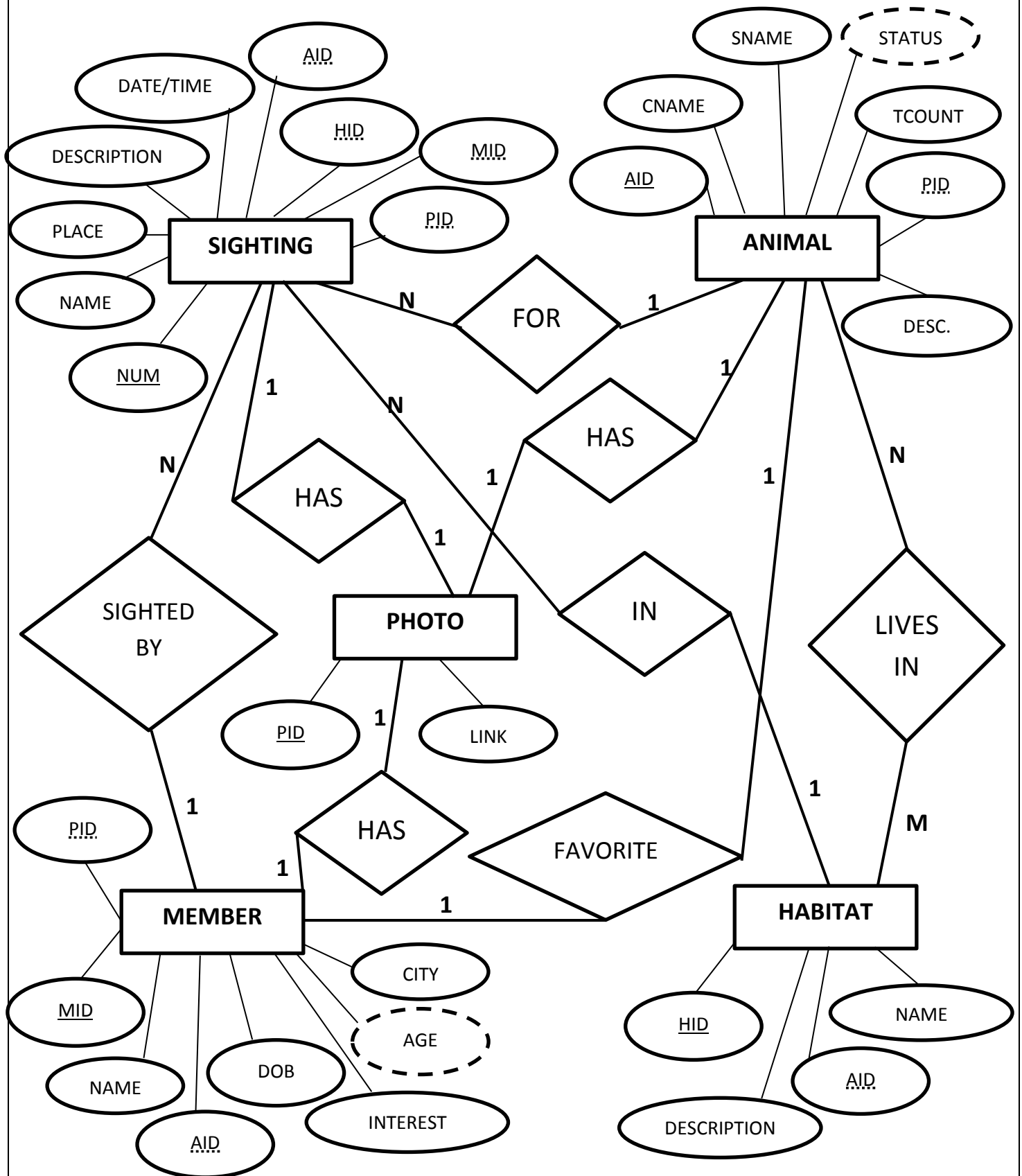
Data Flow Diagram:



- Admin approves the membership requests. This adds the members into the database. Thus admin gives the members permission to report sightings of animals and extract animal information from the database. Member details are stored in the member table in database.
- Creating of a member also adds a tuple into the login table thus giving the member an username and password to login.
- Admin has the rights to delete and modify the member details as well as animal and habitats details in the database.
- Members are granted entry into member homepage only after confirming their login credentials. This is done by comparing the login username and password given by the user with the already stored credentials from the database.
- Members can view, add, and modify their sightings. When a member sees an animal, he can capture its pic and add all the details of that sighting into the database.
- Members can also search for the animals in the database and extract the information. They can also search for their own and other member's sightings of animals.

N

E-R MODEL



RELATIONAL SCHEMA DIAGRAM

MEMBER

<u>MID</u>	NAME	DOB	AGE	CITY	INTEREST	<u>AID</u>	<u>PID</u>
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ANIMAL

<u>AID</u>	CNAME	SNAME	DESCRIPTION	<u>PID</u>	T COUNT	STATUS
------------	-------	-------	-------------	------------	---------	--------

HABITAT

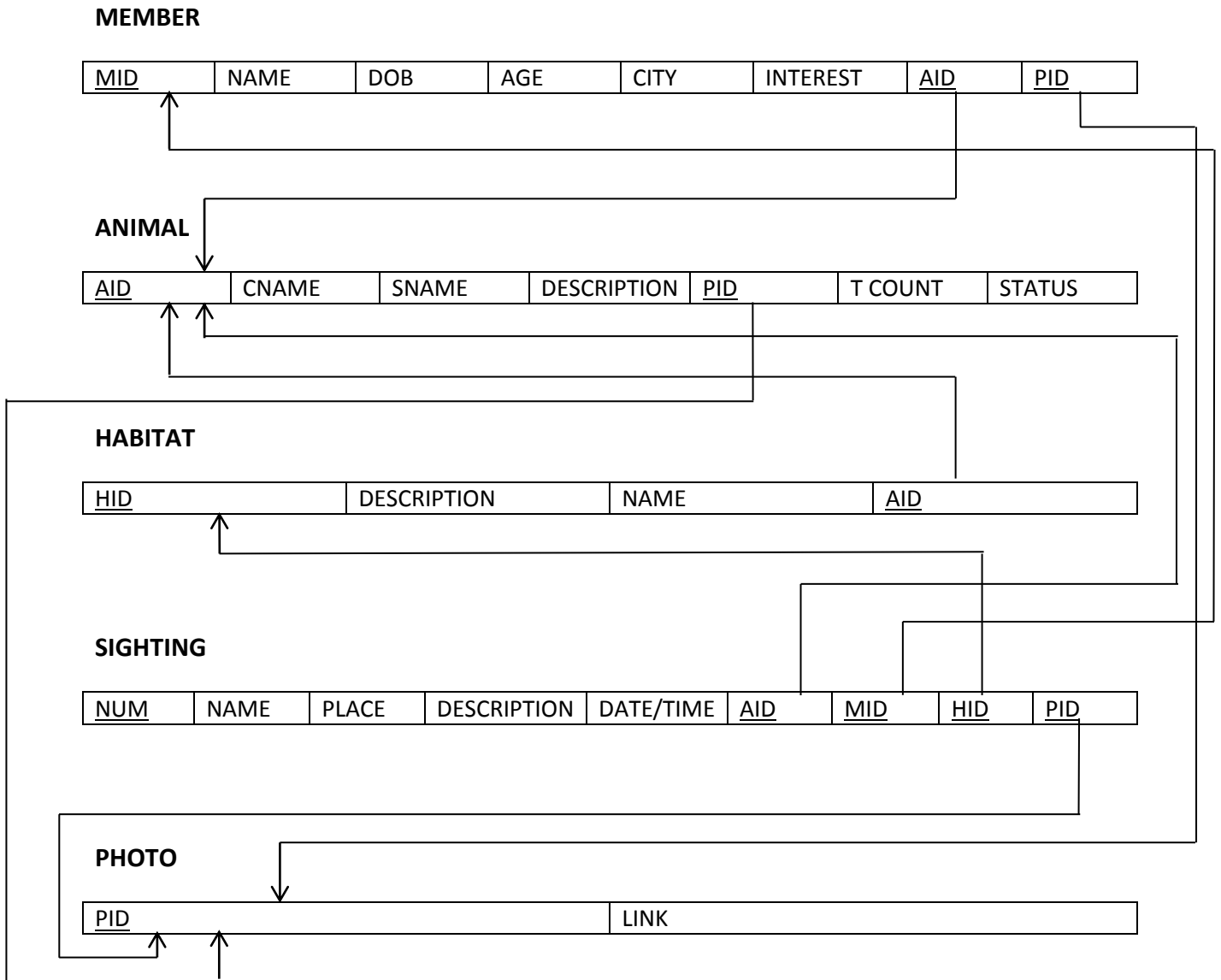
<u>HID</u>	DESCRIPTION	NAME	<u>AID</u>
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SIGHTING

<u>NUM</u>	NAME	PLACE	DESCRIPTION	DATE/TIME	<u>AID</u>	<u>MID</u>	<u>HID</u>	<u>PID</u>
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PHOTO

<u>PID</u>	LINK
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ALGORITHMS

1. For login Window :

First check if username and password textboxes are entered

Retrieve the member record from the database

If exactly one record exists and type="member" then

goto to member homepage window

Else If exactly one record exists and type="admin" then

goto to admin homepage window

Else

display "login failed"

End if

2. For Displaying forms :

Retrieve the corresponding table from the database

Load it in the datagrid viewer

3. Insert forms :

Code for insertion:

First check whether the textboxes are entered properly

Write the corresponding sql statements and execute

4. Search forms :

Frist check whether the keyword textbox is entered

Write the corresponding sql statement an execute it

Retrieve the information and display in the correct labels

5. Delete forms :

Check whether the textbox is entered

Check whether the entry is present in the database or not

If it is present then

Delete it from the database

Else

Display "Entry not found"

6. Update forms:

Check whether textbox is entered

Check whether the key entered is existing or not

If it exists then

Update the entered values to the database

Else

Display “Entry not found”

7. Account Info form:

Retrieve the corresponding member’s information from database

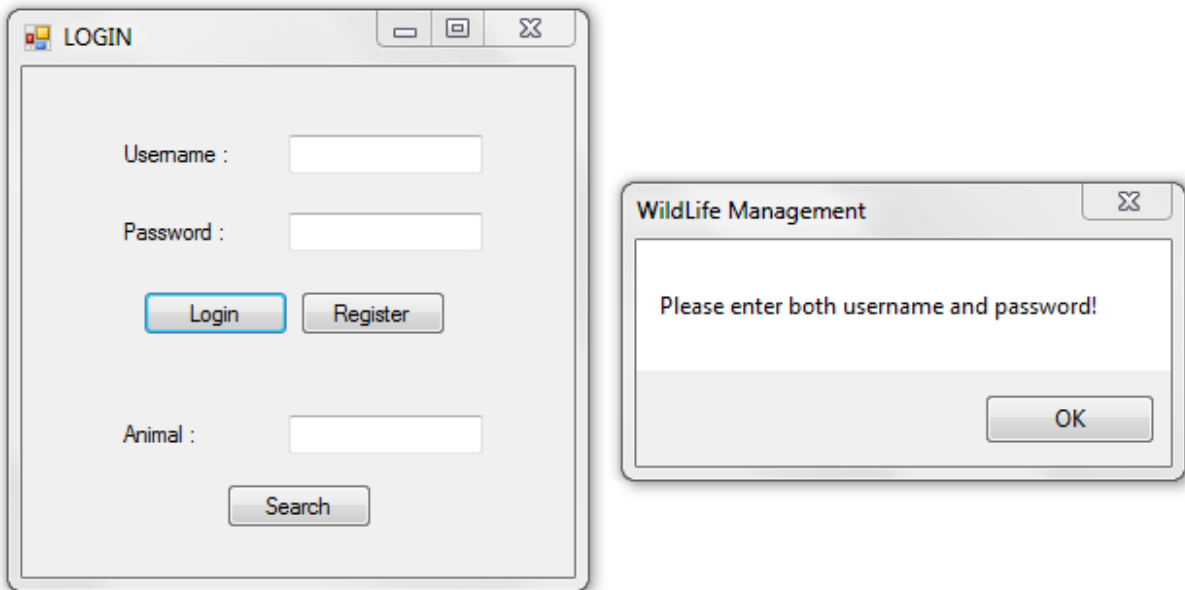
Display it in the corresponding textboxes

If click on “Save”

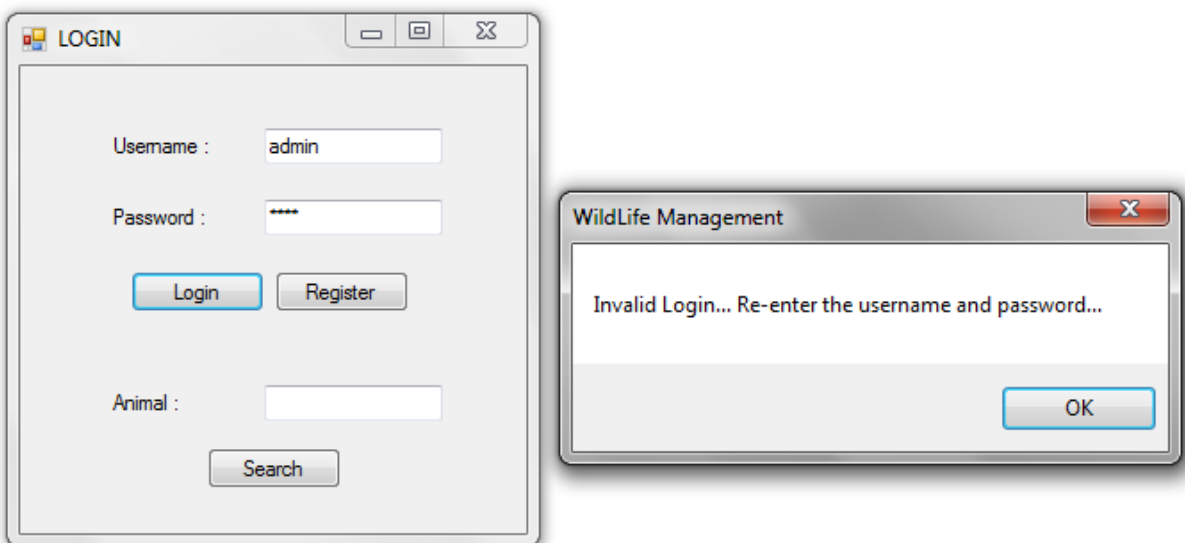
Save the changes made into the database

TEST CASES

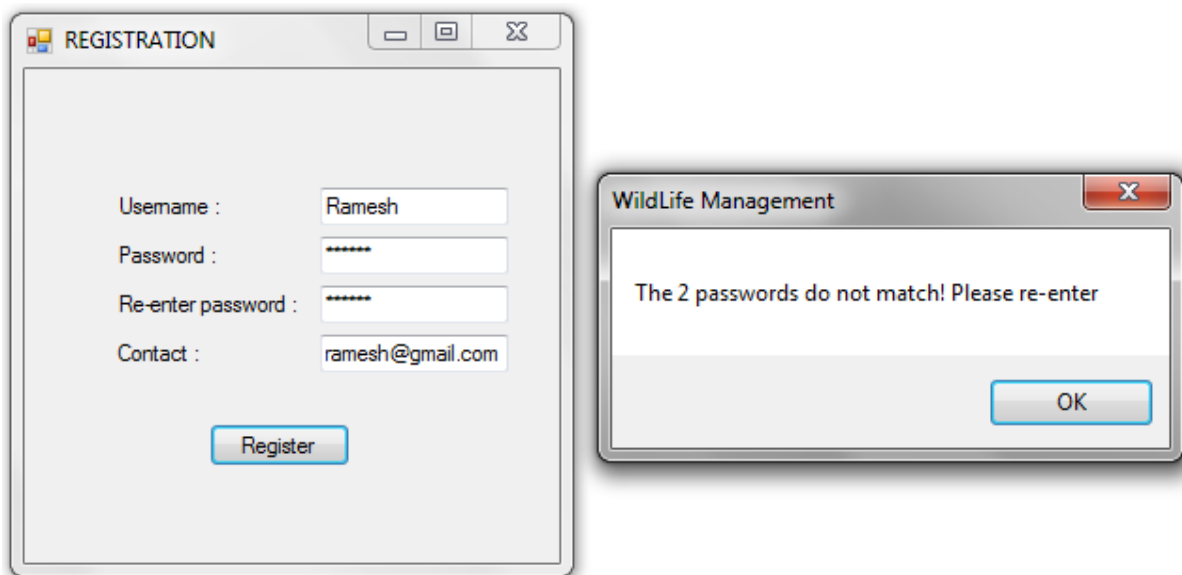
Login form will display error messages for unentered textboxes, invalid login id or passwords:



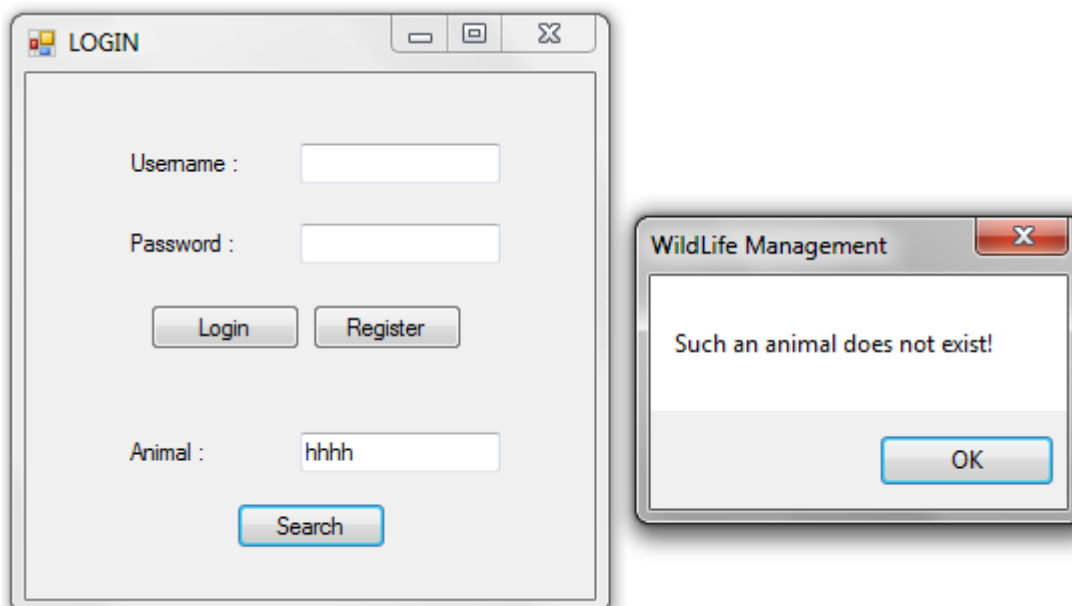
Login form will display error for invalid login credentials :



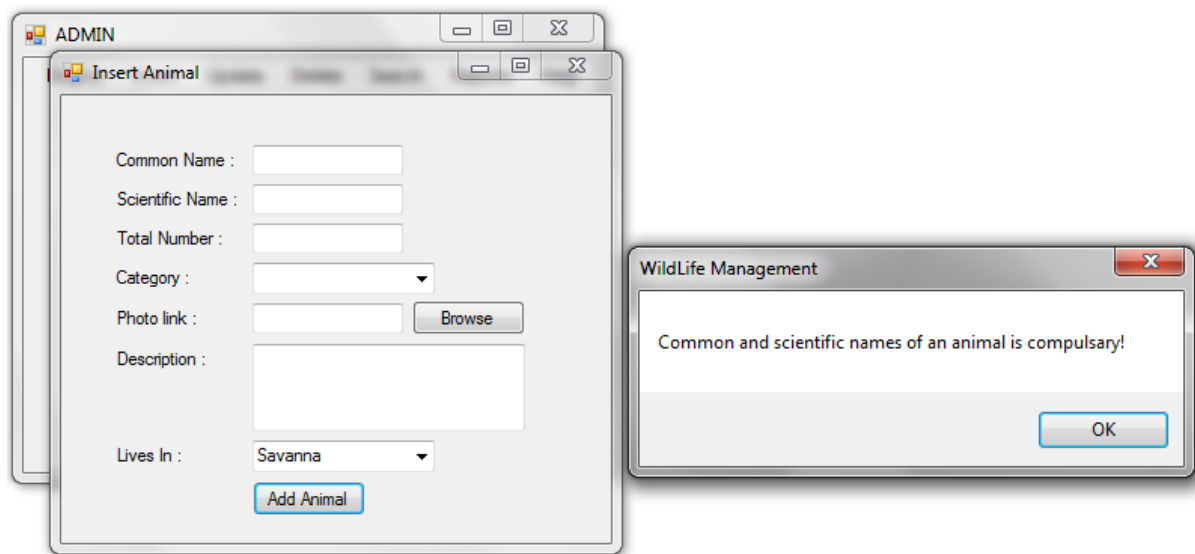
Registration form will display error if the passwords do not match :



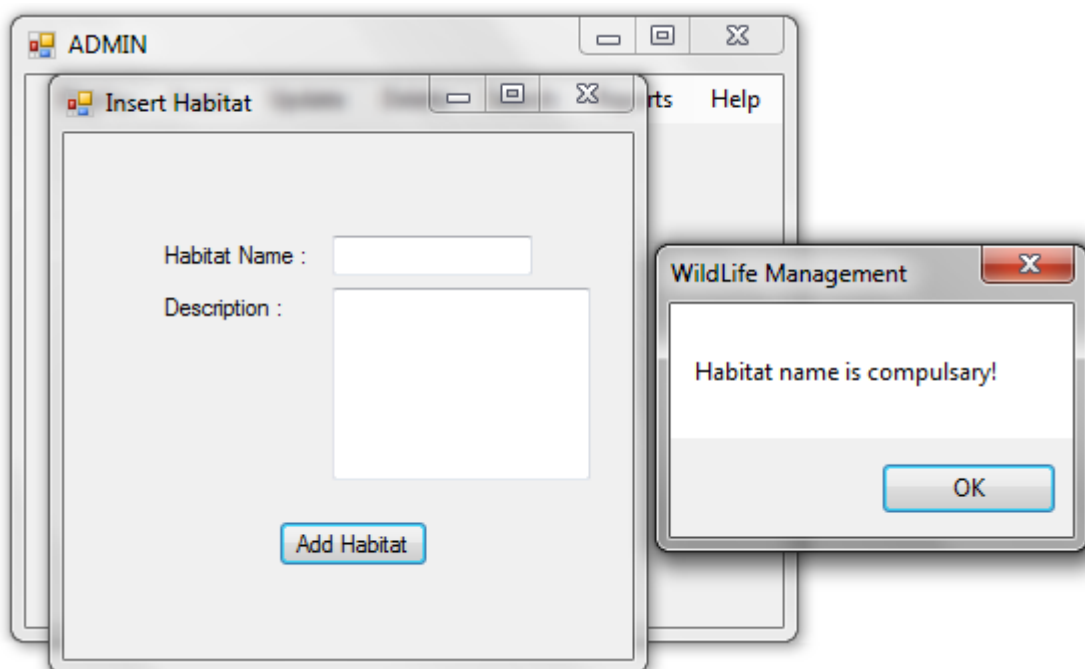
Login form will display error if the animal is not found :



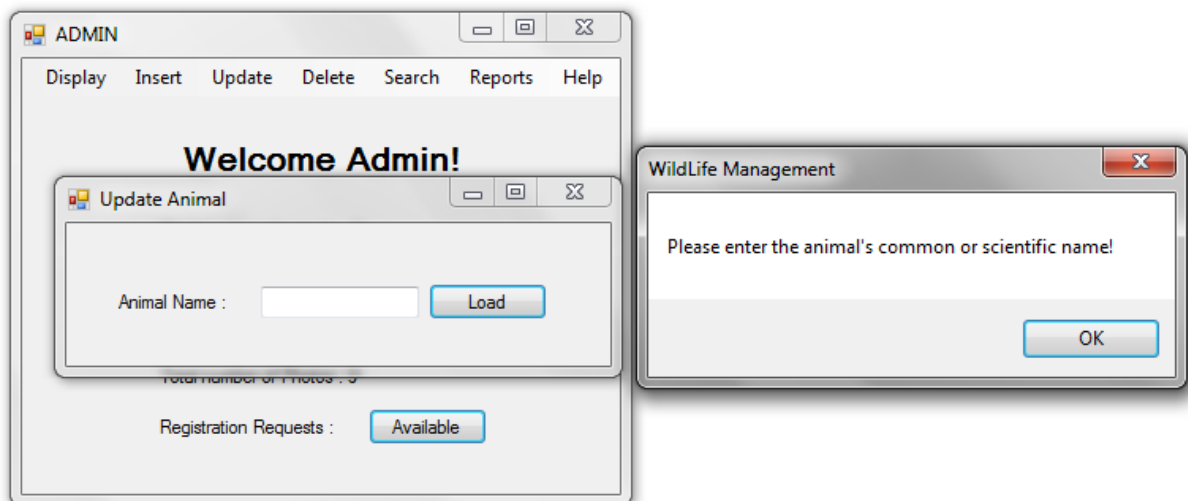
Insert Animal form will display error messages for blank entries :



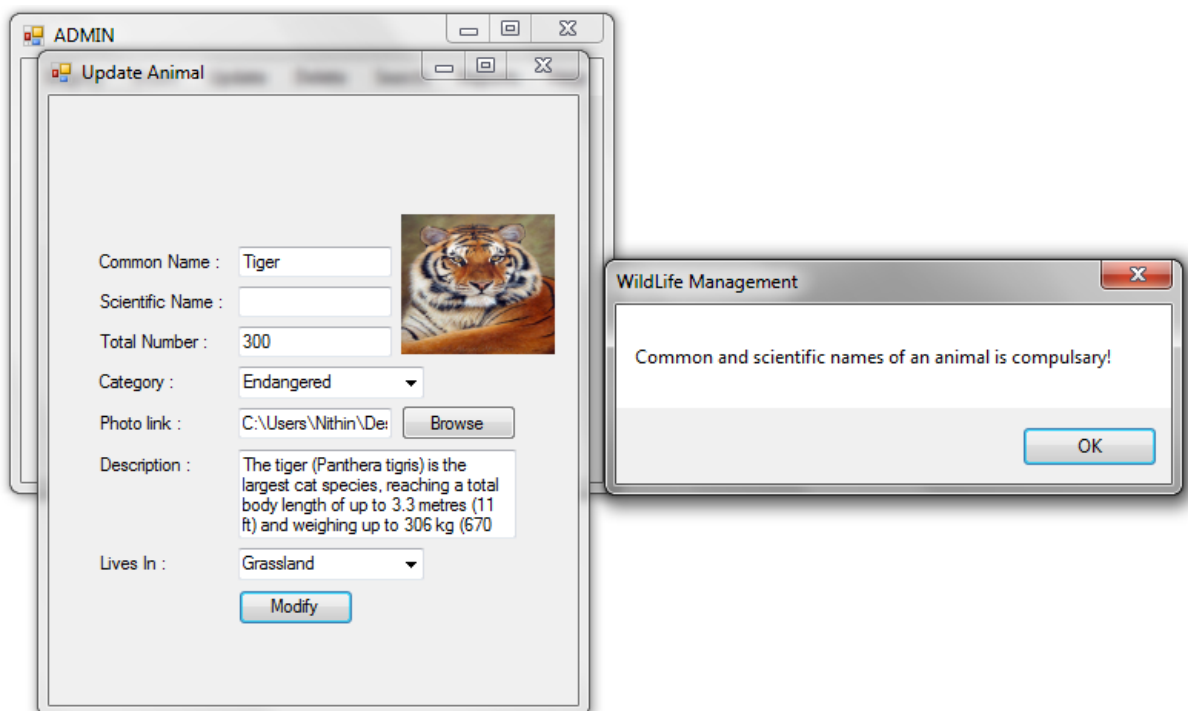
Insert habitat form will display error messages for blank entries :



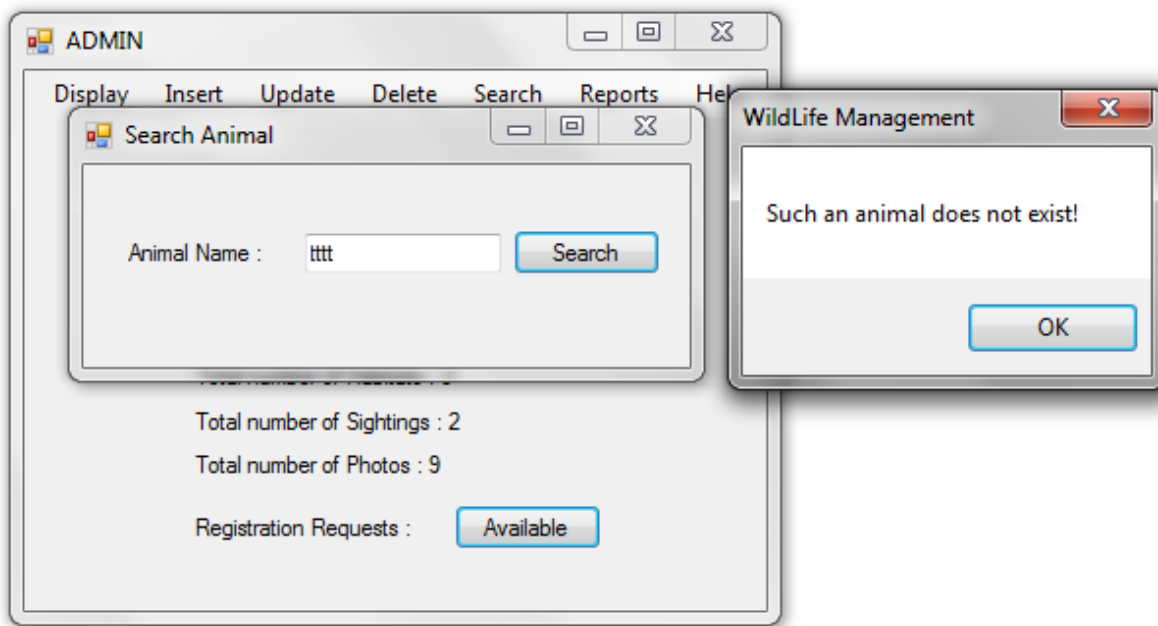
Update animal form will display error for blank entries :



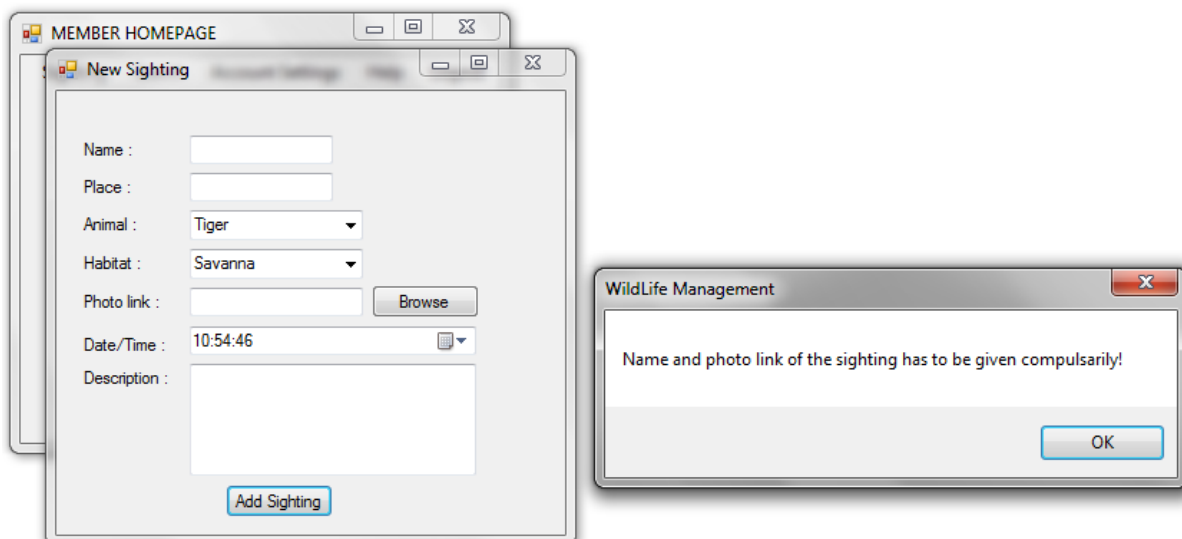
Update animal will display error messages :



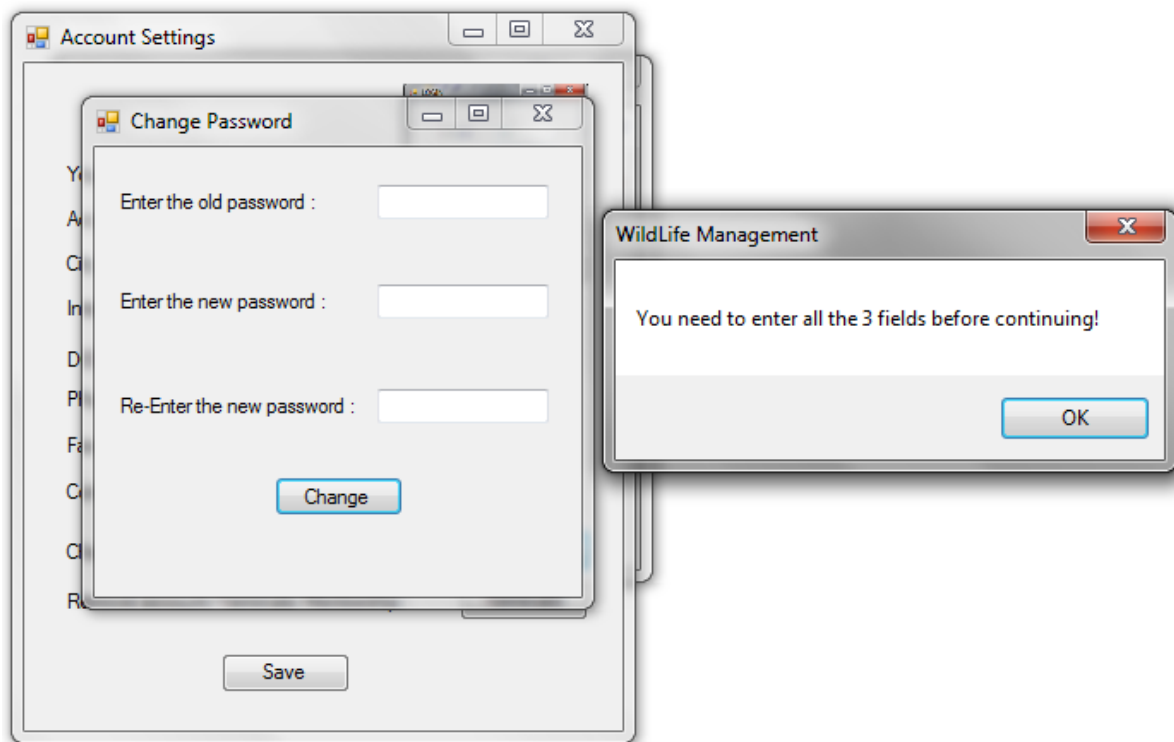
Search animal form will display errors if search not found :



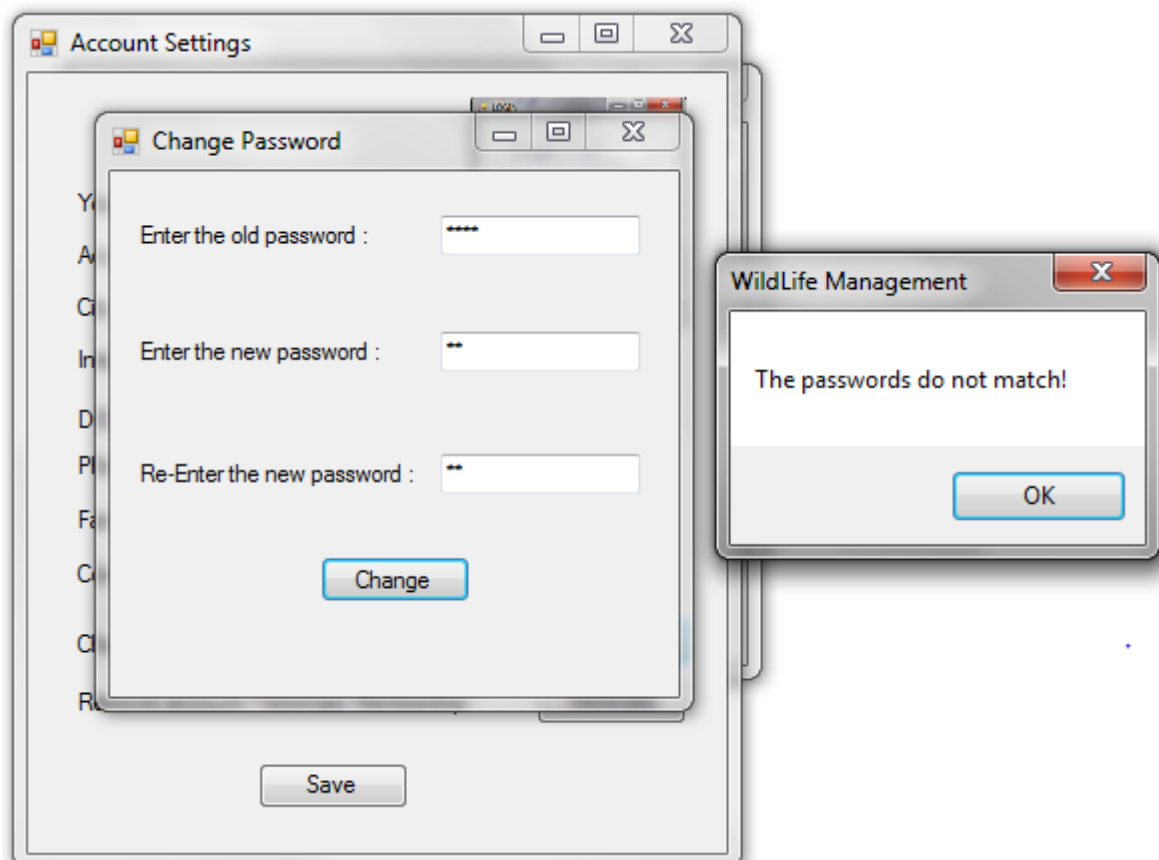
New sightings form will display errors like :



Change password form will display errors like :

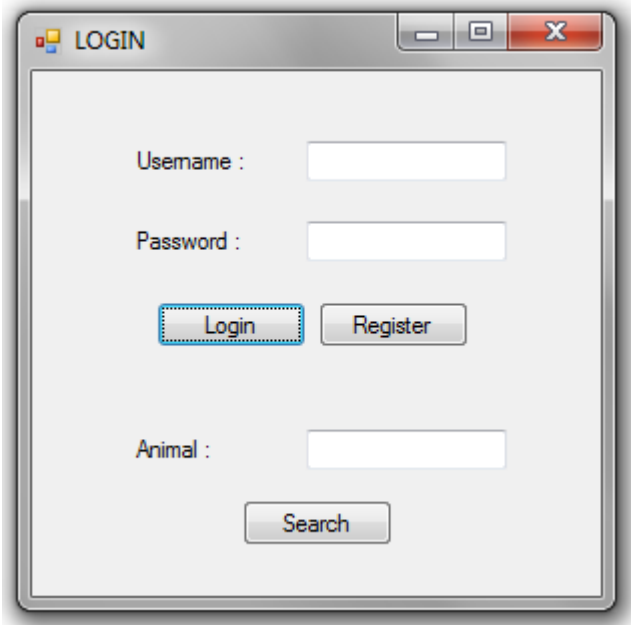


Change password form will display errors like :



OUTPUT

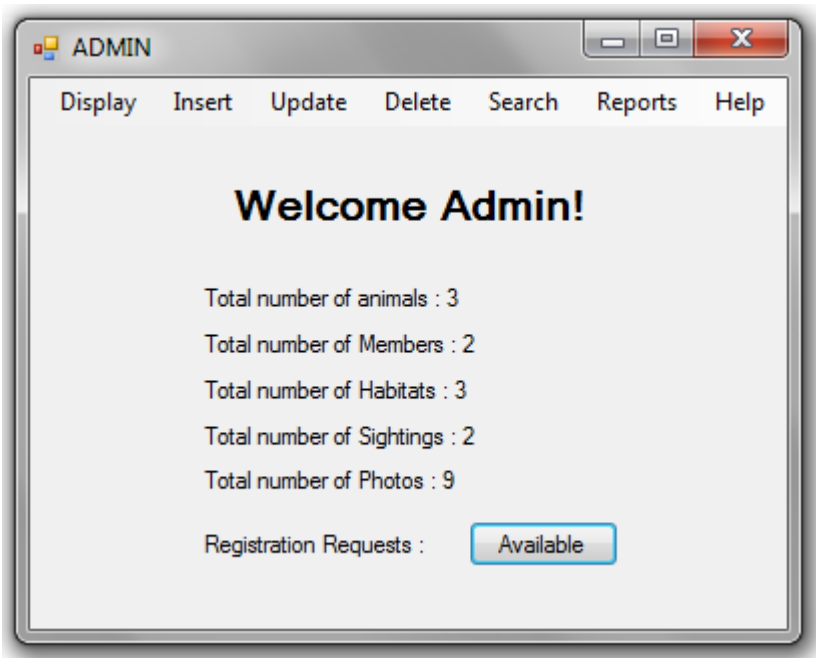
The login window :



A screenshot of a Windows-style application window titled "LOGIN". The window has a standard title bar with minimize, maximize, and close buttons. The main content area contains the following elements:

- A label "Username :" followed by a text input field.
- A label "Password :" followed by a text input field.
- Two buttons: "Login" and "Register". The "Login" button is highlighted with a blue dashed border.
- A label "Animal :" followed by a text input field.
- A "Search" button located below the "Animal" input field.

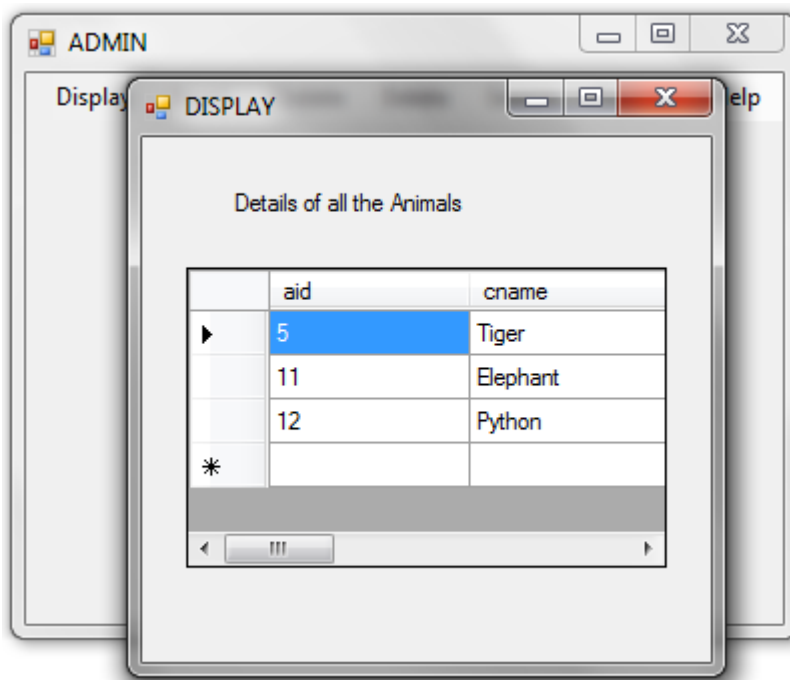
Admin homepage window :



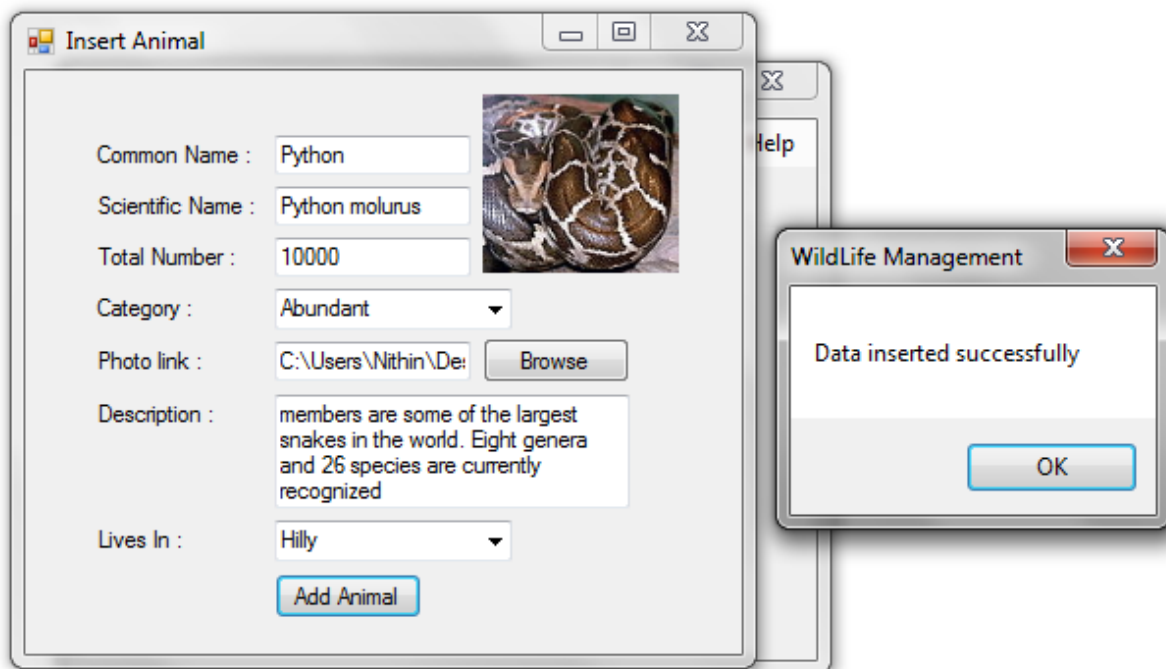
A screenshot of a Windows-style application window titled "ADMIN". The window has a standard title bar with minimize, maximize, and close buttons. Below the title bar is a menu bar with the following items: "Display", "Insert", "Update", "Delete", "Search", "Reports", and "Help". The main content area displays the following information:

- A large heading: **Welcome Admin!**
- A list of statistics:
 - Total number of animals : 3
 - Total number of Members : 2
 - Total number of Habitats : 3
 - Total number of Sightings : 2
 - Total number of Photos : 9
- A label "Registration Requests :" followed by an "Available" button.

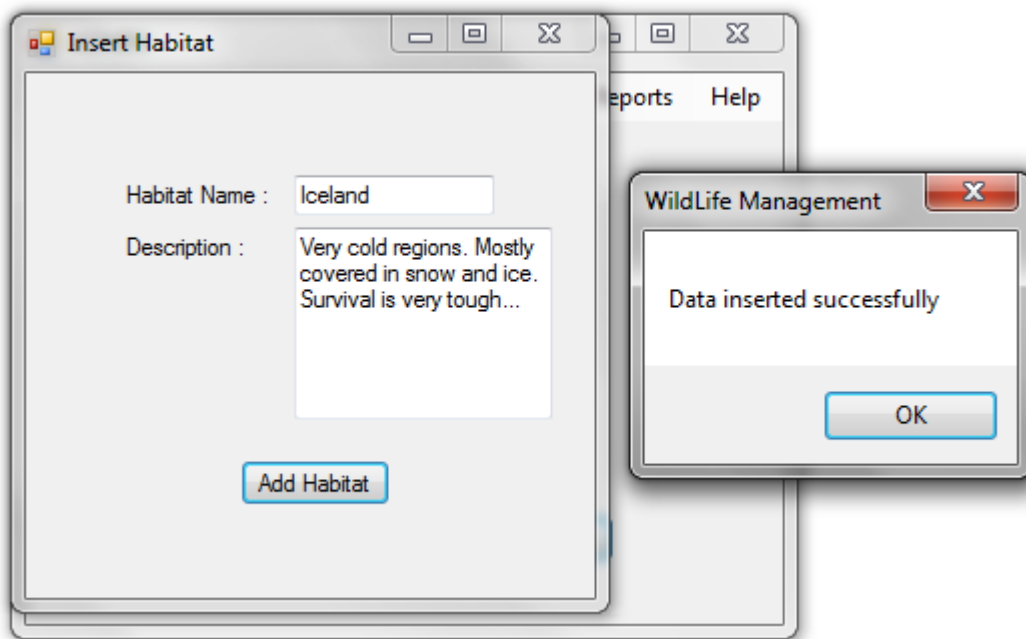
Display window :



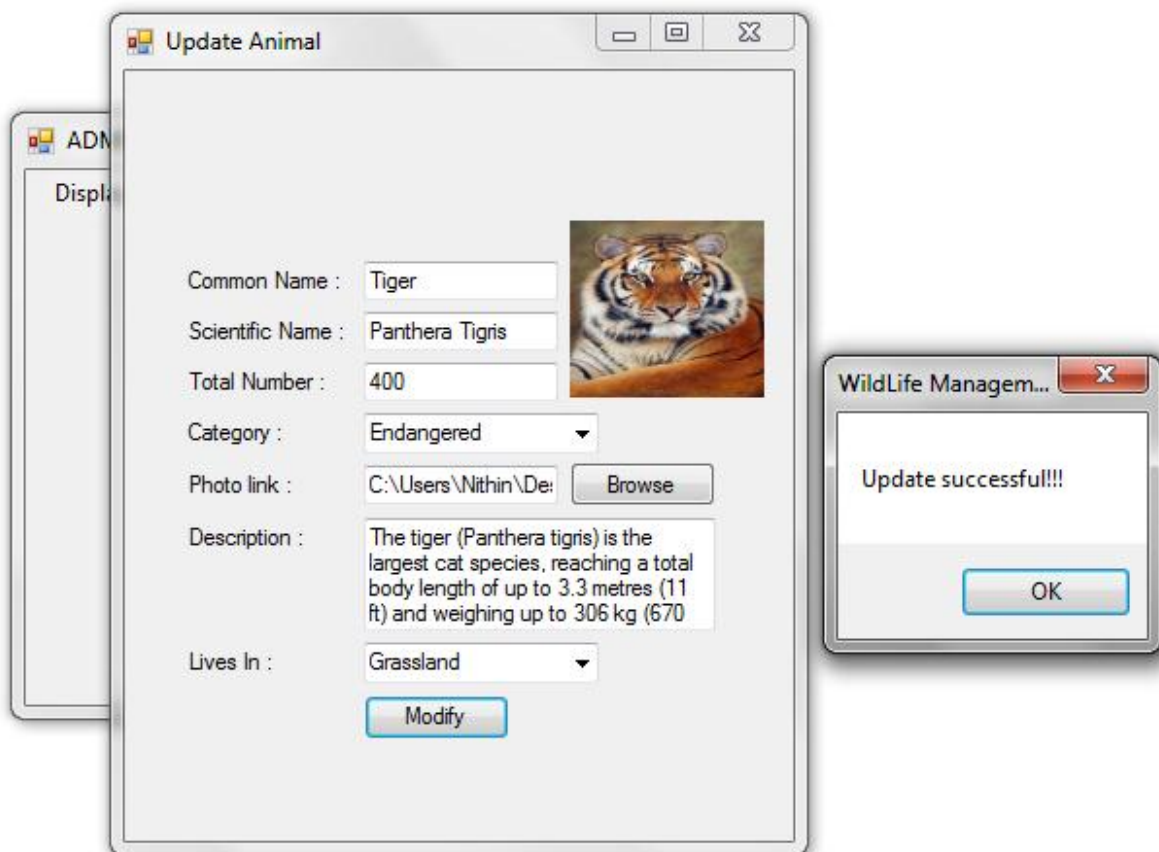
Insert animal window :



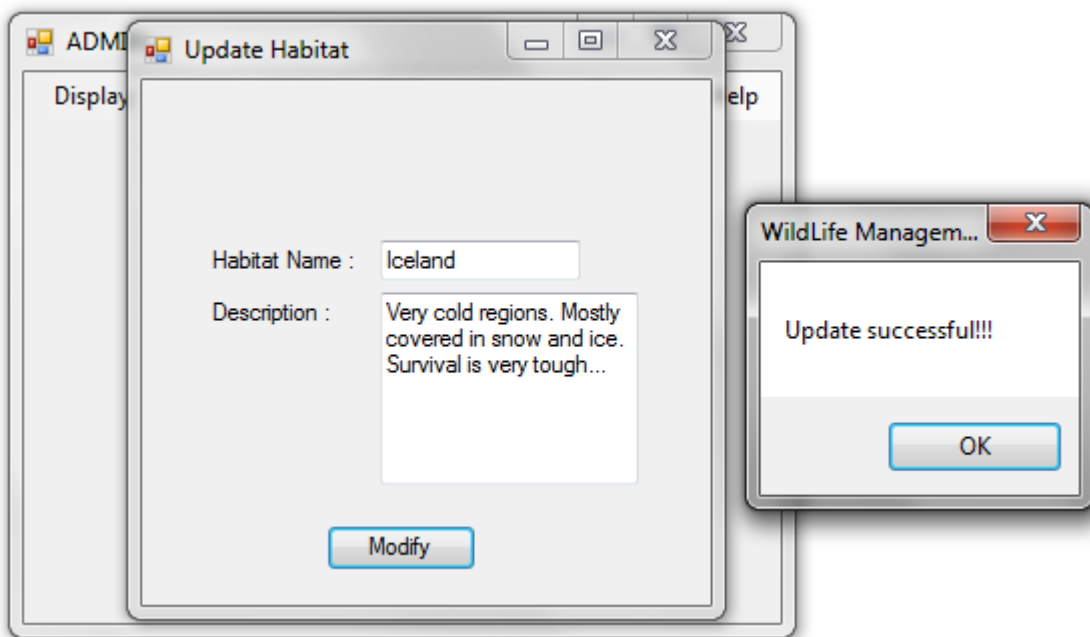
Insert habitat window :



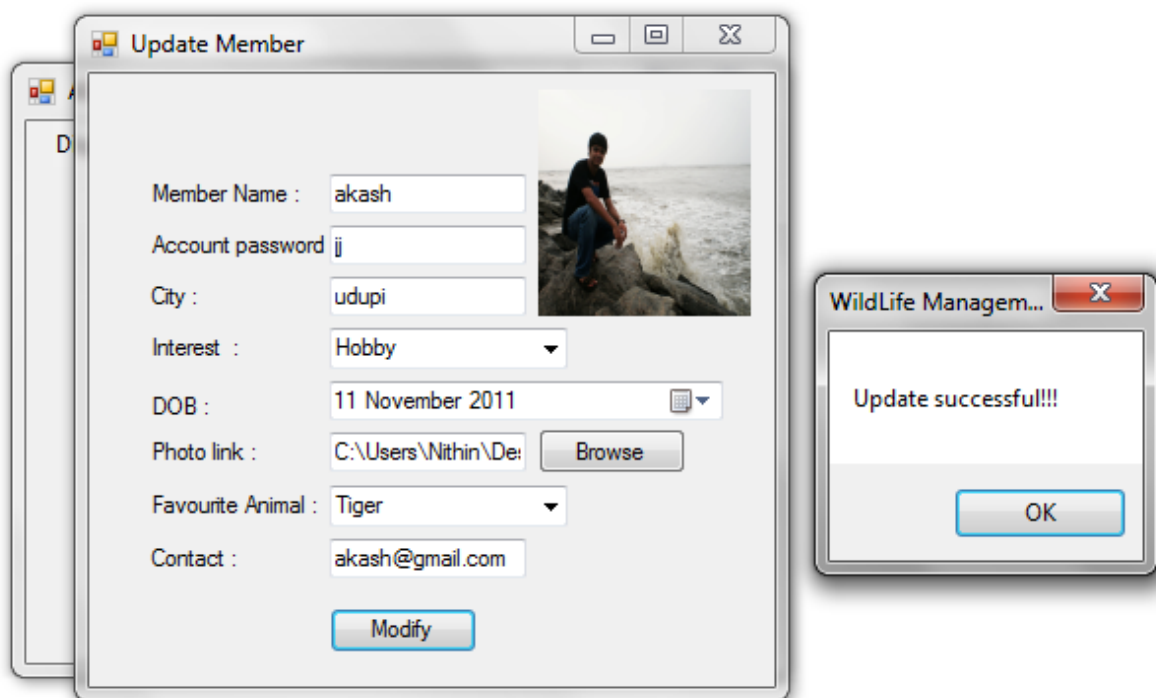
Update animal window :



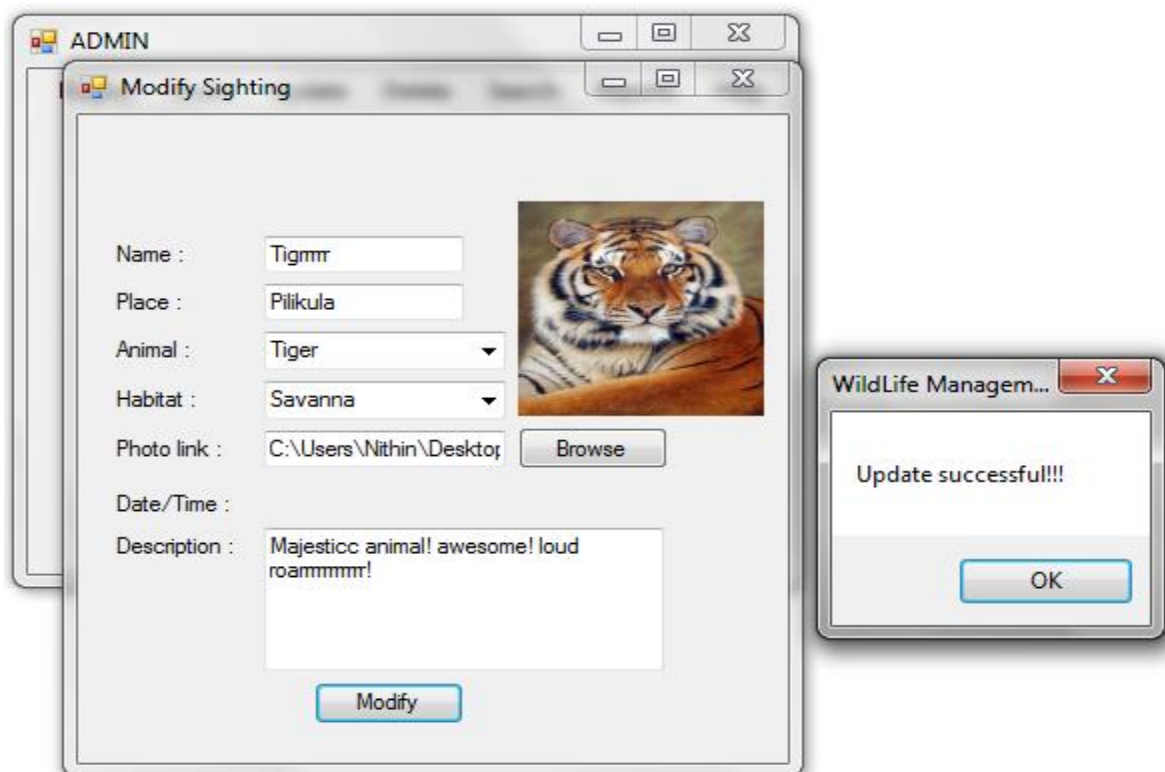
Update habitat window :



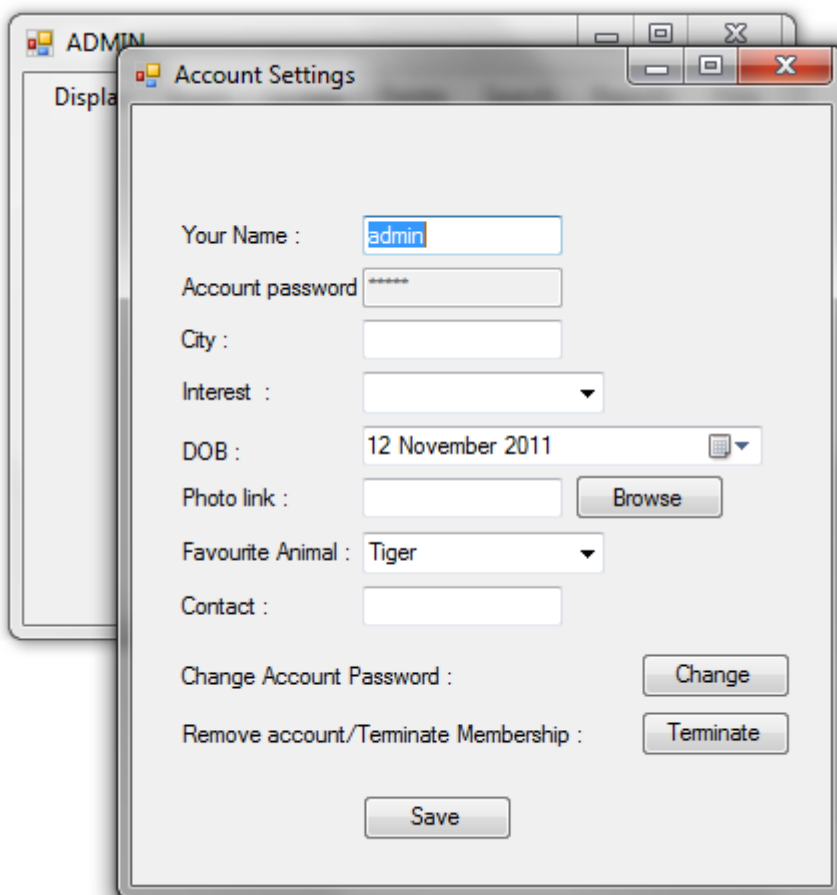
Update Member window :



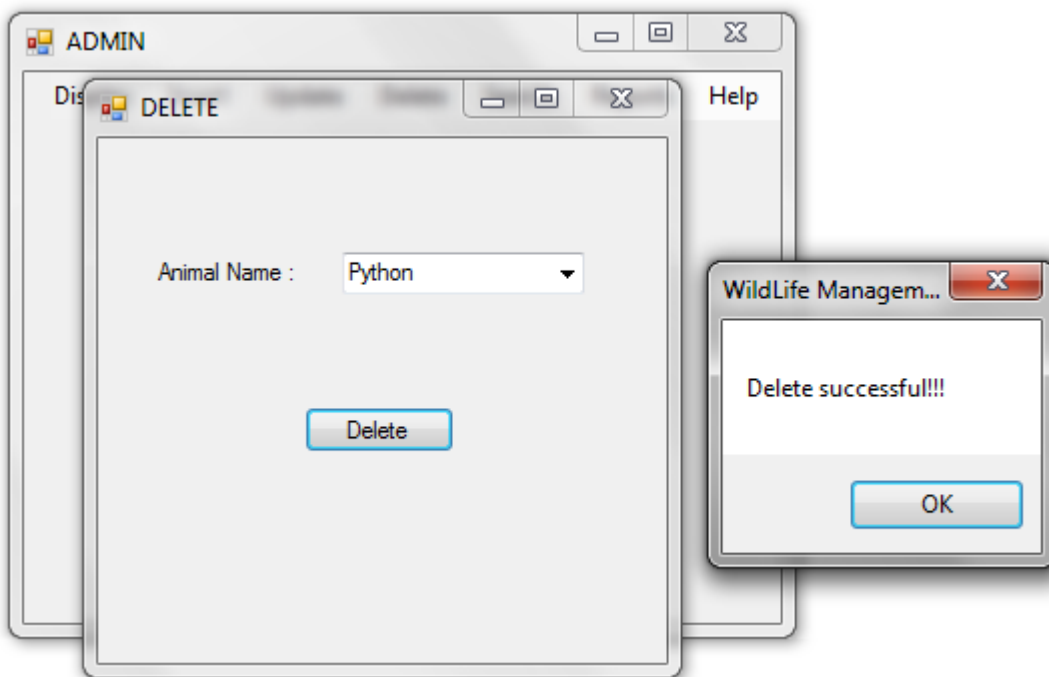
Modify sighting window :



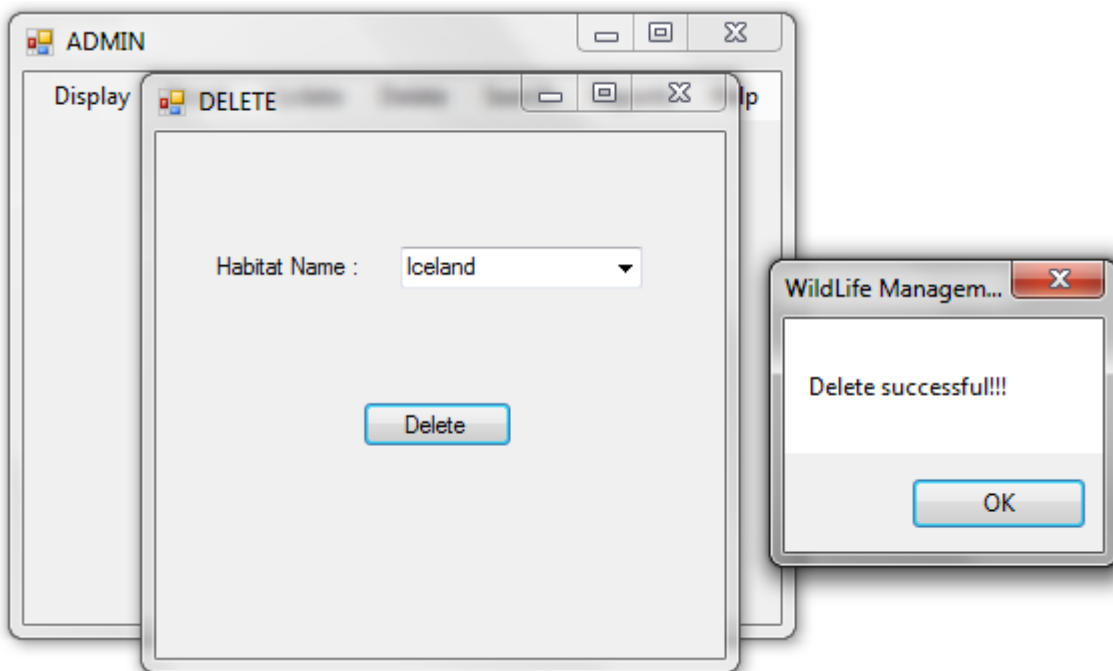
Account Settings window :



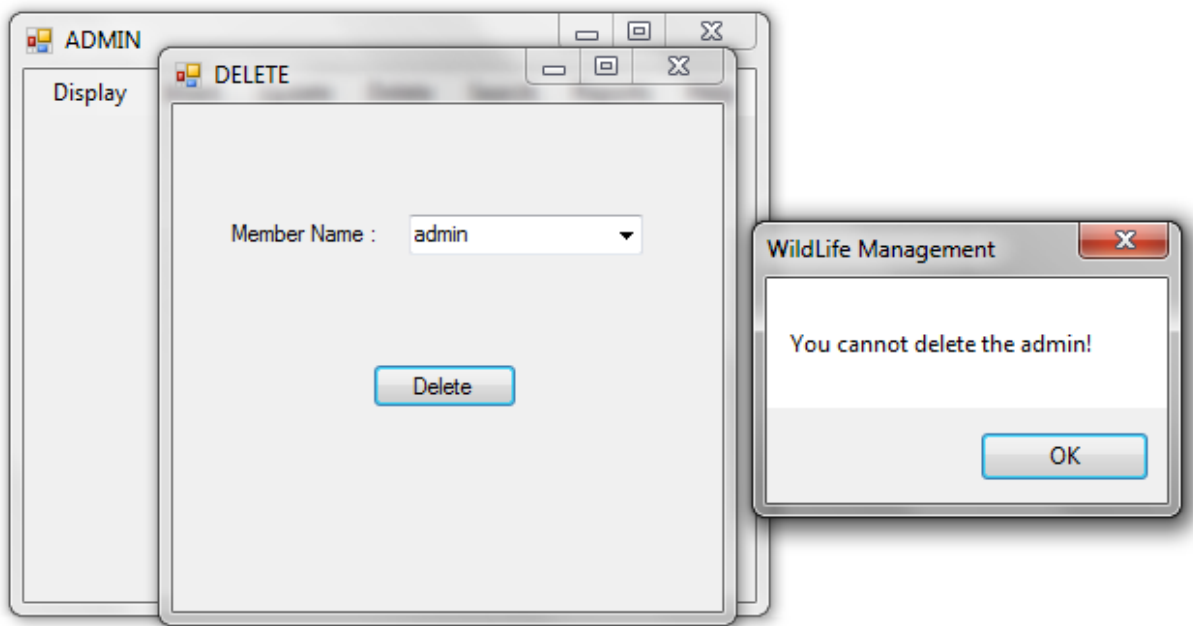
Delete animal window :



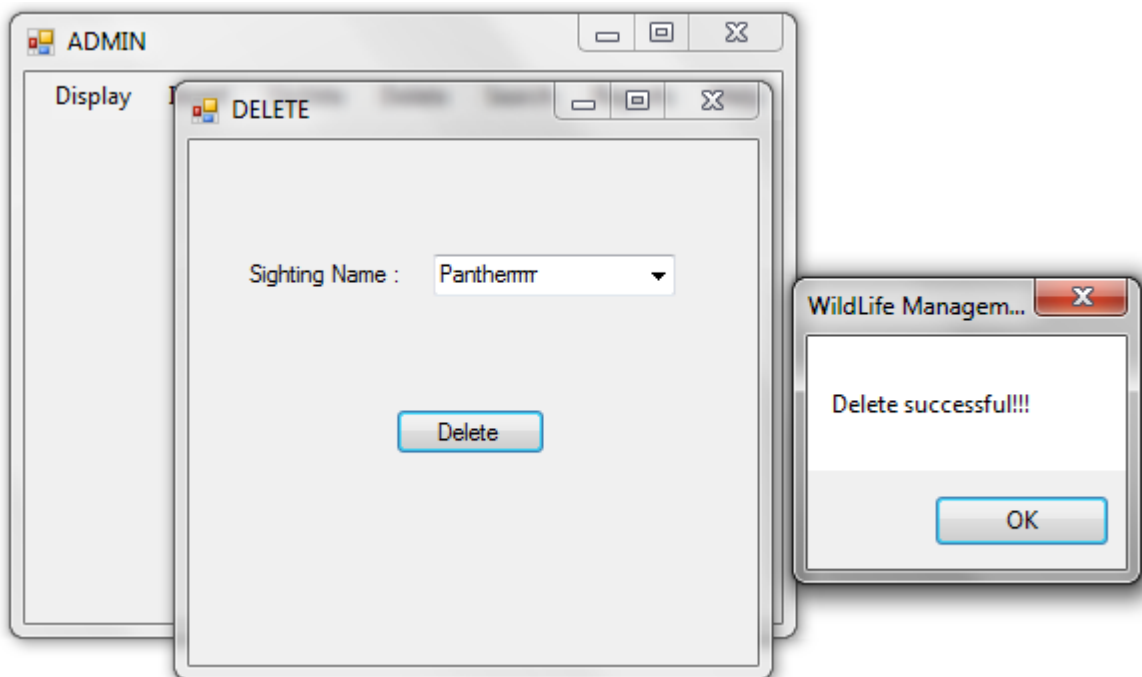
Delete Habitat window :



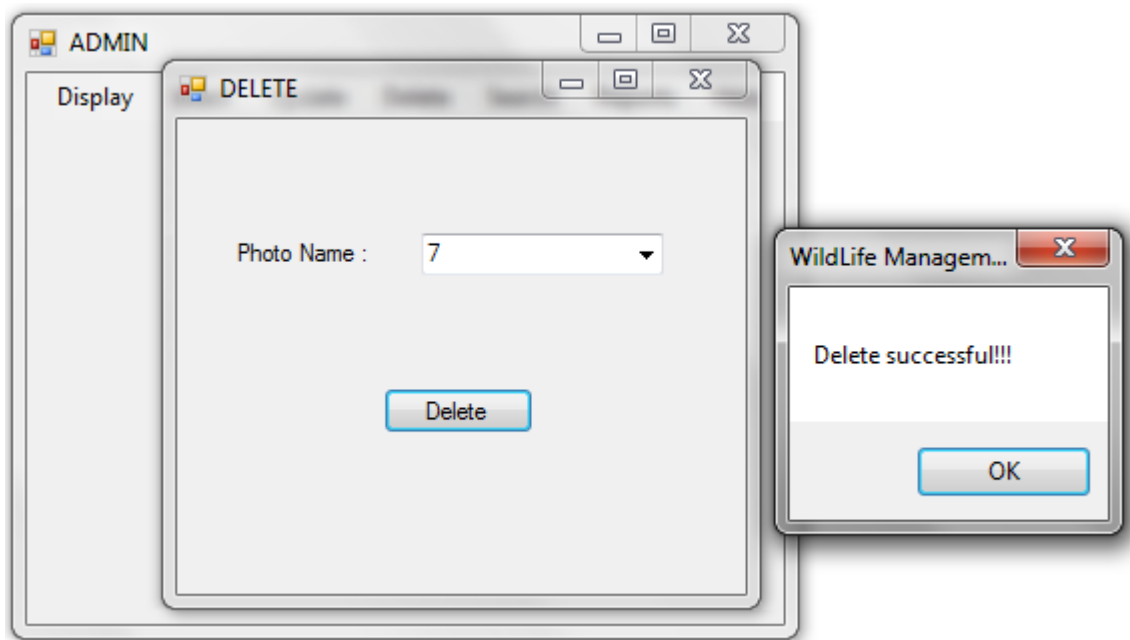
Delete member window :



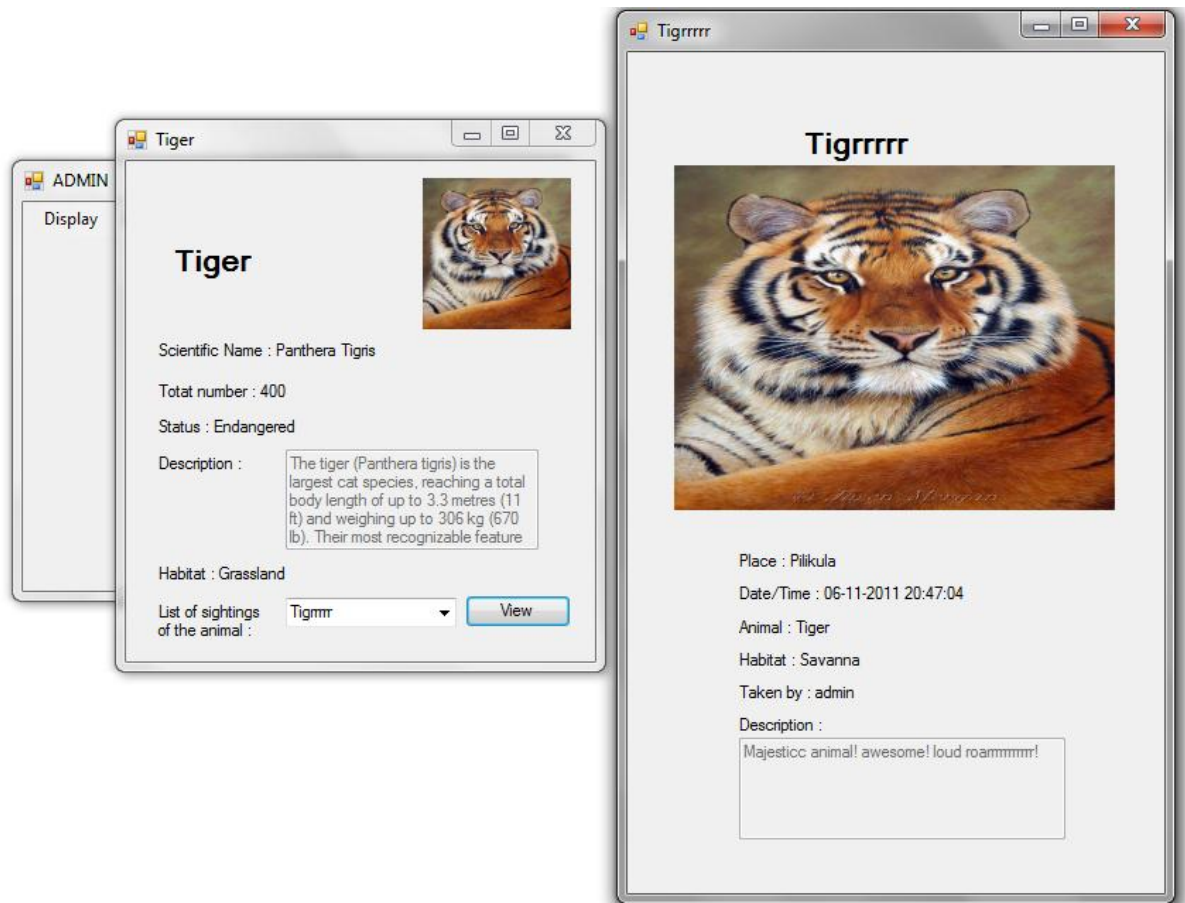
Delete sighting window :



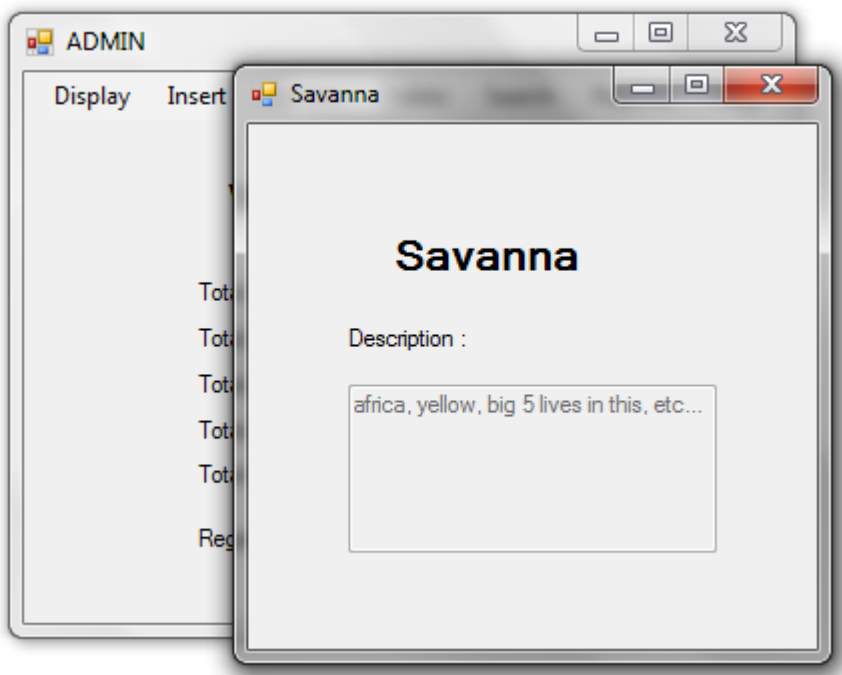
Delete photo window :



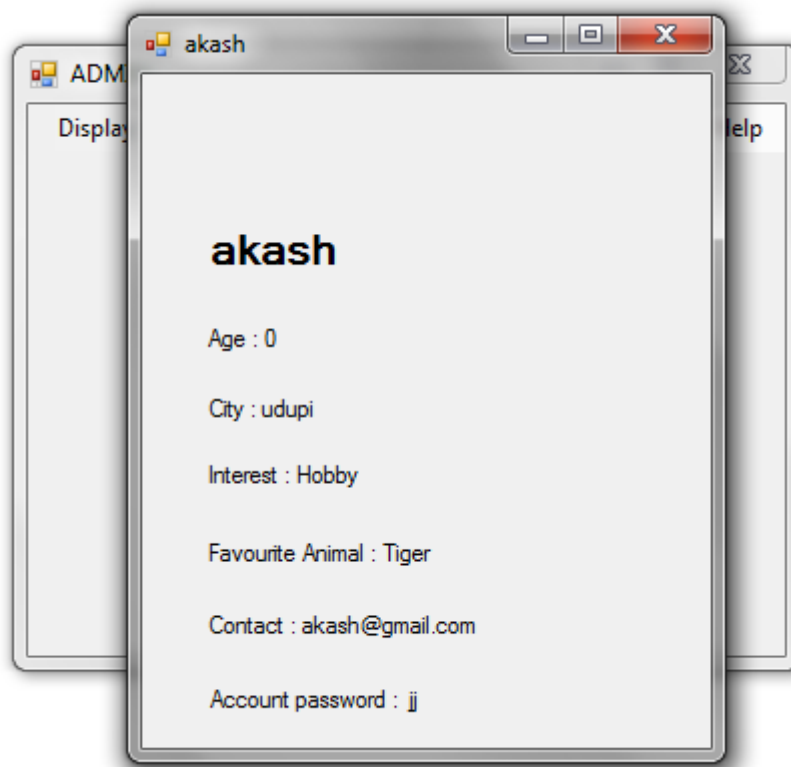
Search animal window :



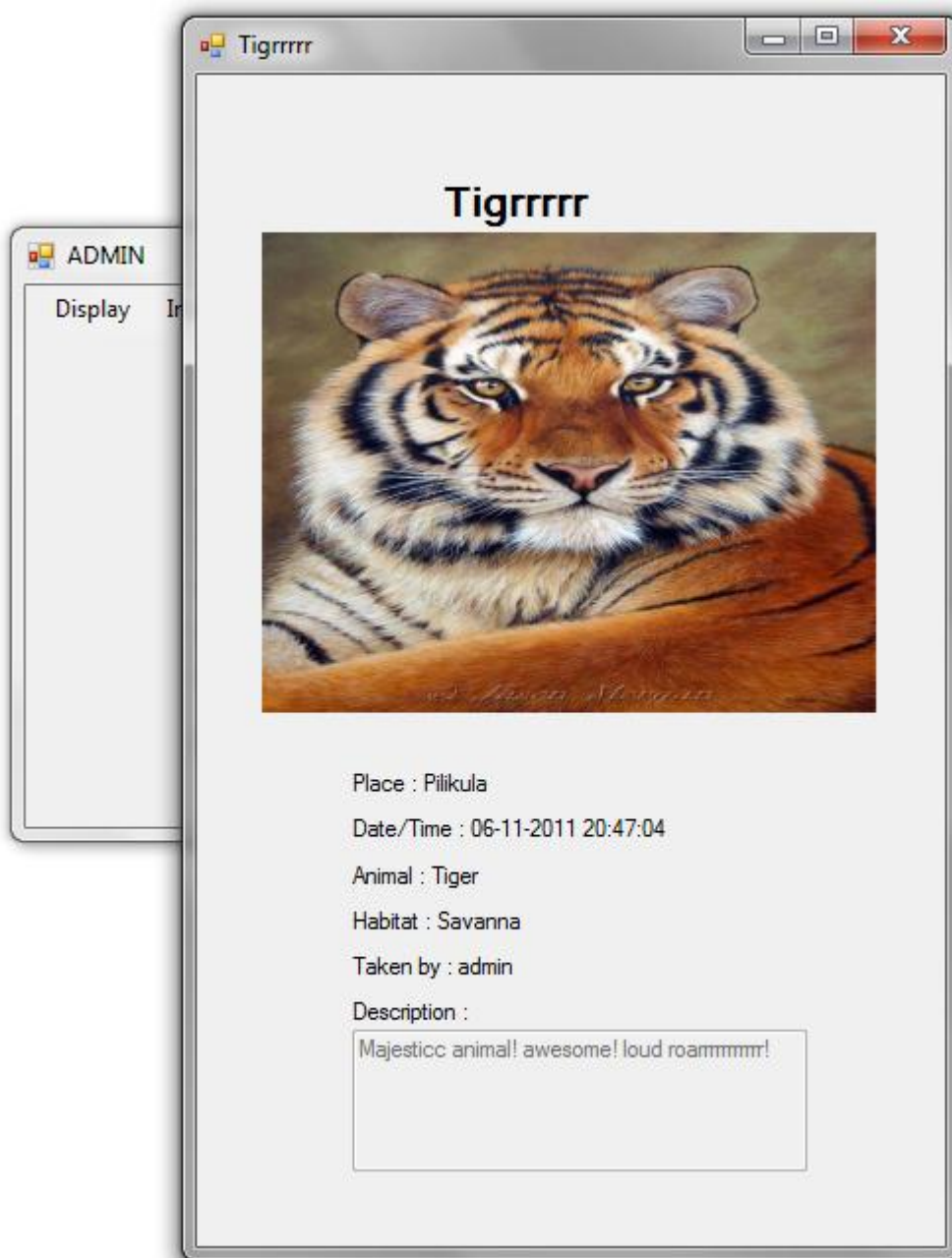
Search habitat window :



Search member window :



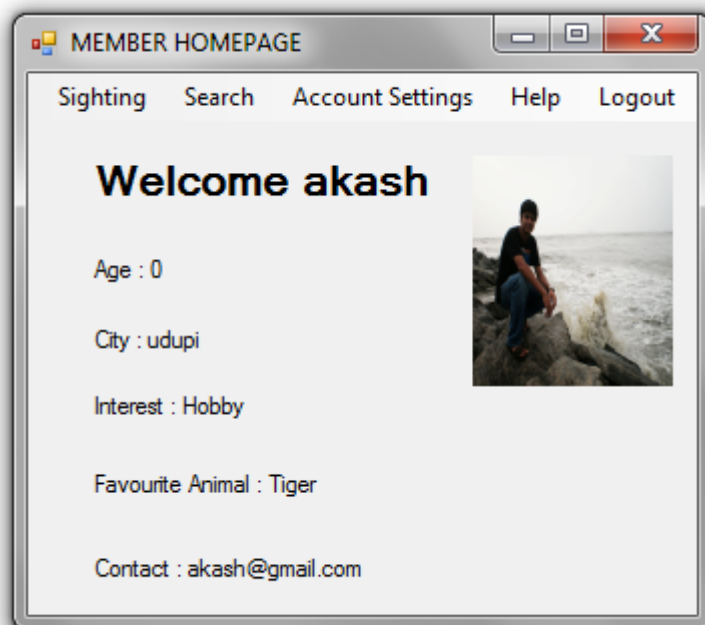
Search sighting window :



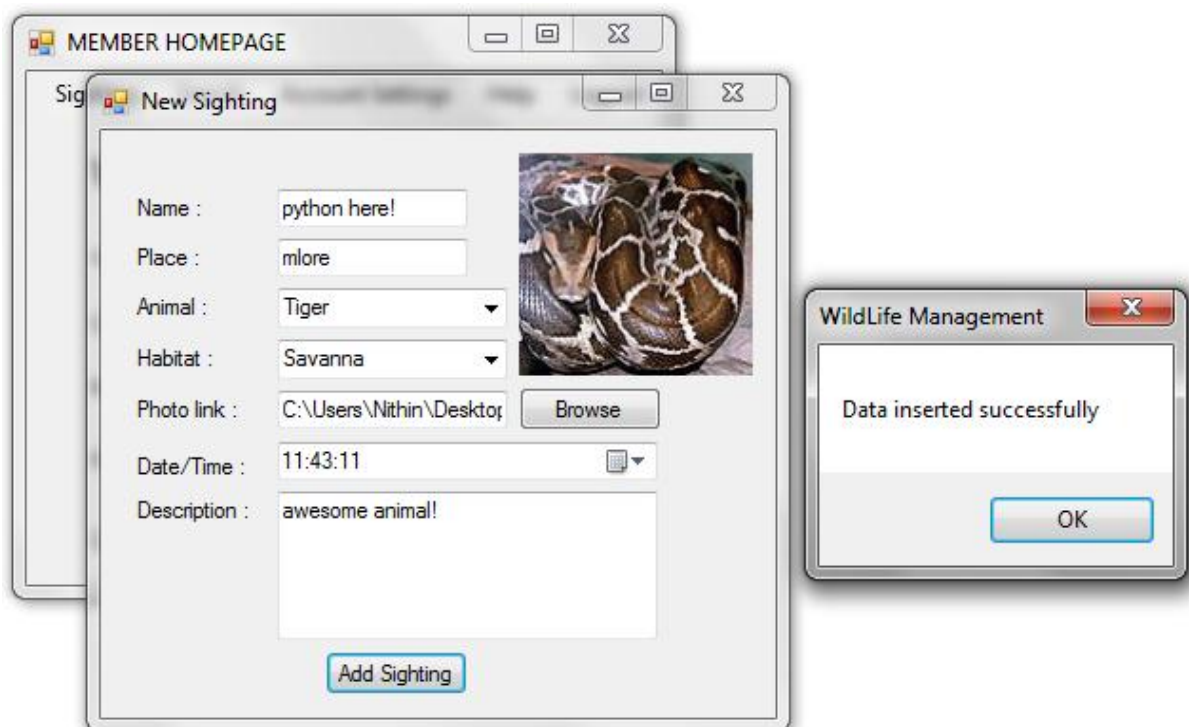
Search photo window :



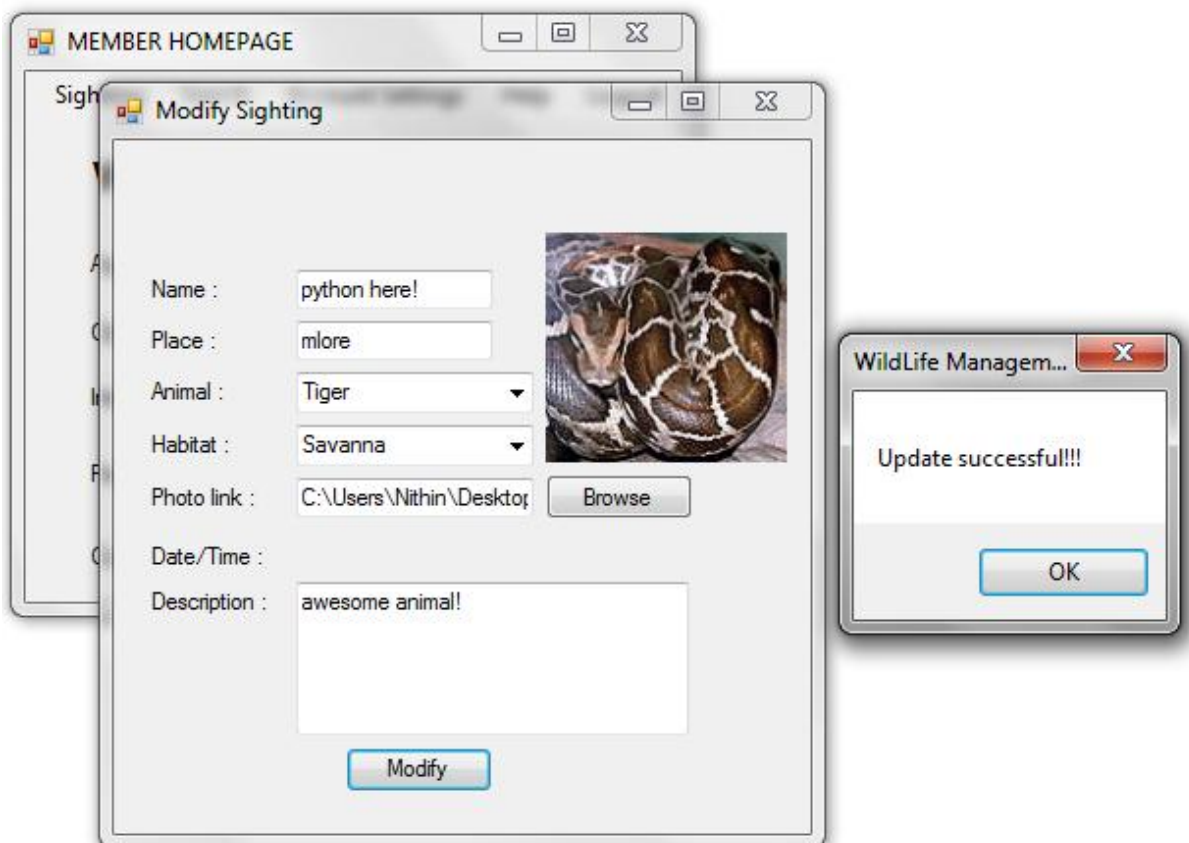
Member homepage window :



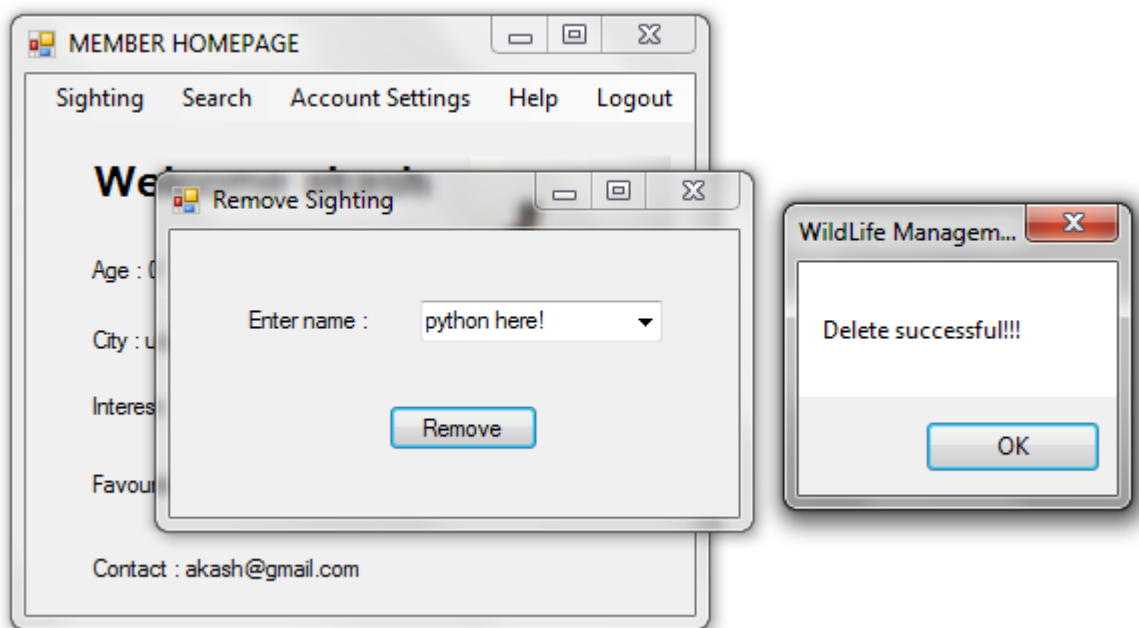
New sighting window :



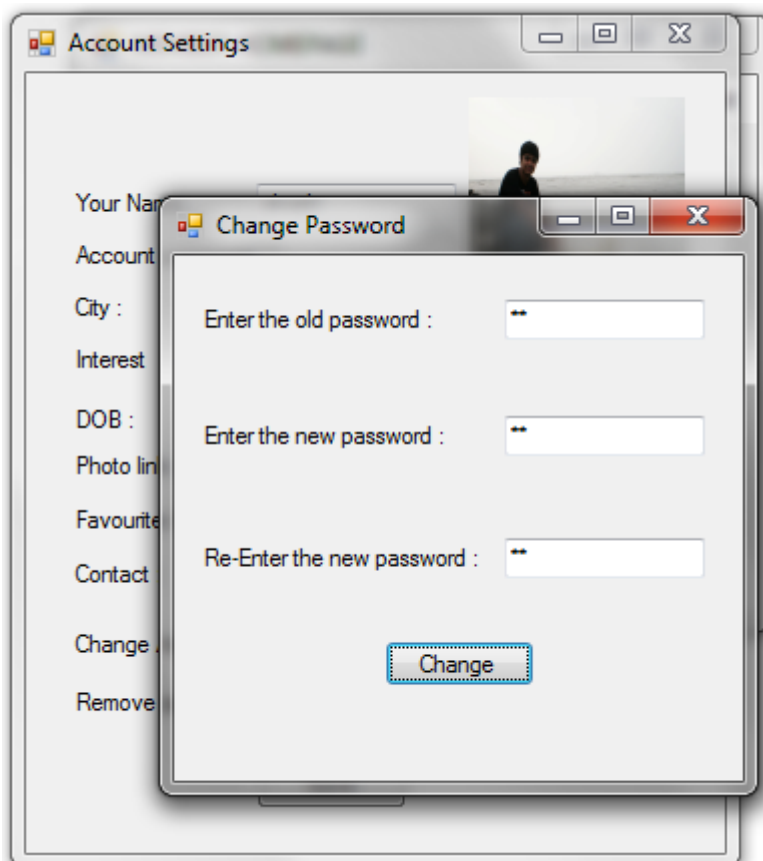
Modify sighting window :



Remove Sighting window :



Chage password window :



CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

As a whole, the application simplifies the process of data entry and helps in keeping track of the huge amount of wildlife. Also, since efficient care is taken to make the application user friendly, it can be used by a person who can be given few hours of training acquainting him/her with the set of features available in the application.

The application can be easily modified to add more entry to accommodate a larger set of data. This can be effective in scaling the application to be accessed by hundreds of machine in remote locations, if the application is made to run on a web server.

This application can be further extended to include a way to keep track of each and every animal and not just the animal species. That way the application will be more effective in keeping track of our precious wildlife.

REFERENCES

- Fundamentals of Database Systems 4th Edition – Ramez Elmasri and Shamkant Navathe
- Database Management Systems 2nd Edition –Raghu Ramakrishnan and Johannes Gehrke

THANKYOU