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CLASS NO:

PROJECT NAME: PREGNANT WOMEN INFORMATION SYSTEM

1. PLANNING

Pregnant women information system is a system formed with the purpose of helping women that are pregnant to well behave in their pregnancies journey, nowadays people don't know how to take care of themselves especially women with babies.

So, our system will just help those women by directing them about what food to take as a pregnant women or what things to do and not do during that period. One of the problems that the system will solve is the unawareness of different things about how to behave during the pregnancy.

2. DESIGN

The system will have two external entities, user, admin/doctor. The mother should firstly create an account with the following information (username, password, email), after the registration she will be directed to the home page so as to access the information compose of pregnancy from a week to 40 weeks.

The mother will have the chance of contacting directly a doctor as we will provide contacts listed in footer and the doctor will respond directly which is not the case when it is manual, something you go to the hospital and you just delay or you go at home without treatment.

The administration of business (admin) will have to have an account and should control every action that is being done on the software, access on update, delete and give answers to questions that will be asked.

3. DEVELOPMENT

Front end technology is what we see and interact with as the visitors of a website or as the end-user of a system. It is composed of images, graphs, tables, buttons and navigation menu.

In development of front end, we used:

JAVA SCRIPT: is used to create dynamic and interactive web content like applications and browsers, it is also the most used programming language in the world, we used it for both front end and back end.

HTML:(Hypertext Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the web, it defines the structure and the meaning of web content. We used it to design the front end of webpages.

CSS:(Cascading Style Sheets) is used to style and layout web pages, we used it to alter the front color, size and spacing our content . we also designed to put styles to web page.

We used cam. mysql. sdbc.5.1.5 as library handling my sql connection with the system. Back end is a server that stores and arranges data and make sure that the task is well accomplished and the software works well. In activities like writing apls , creating libraries/resand we used jsp and servlet technologies.

DATABASE AND STORAGE

We used MYSQL database management system to store data from back-end operations. we also used XZAMP as server and Eclipse as IDE.

4. **TESTING**

Testing in software means the process in which a quality assurance (QA) team evaluates how the various components of an application interact together. In the full, integrated system or application through the use of these Six key phases of the software testing lifecycle.

1. Requirement Analysis

During this phase, testers map (a diagrammatic representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads and environments). Once this phase is over, the actual planning starts.

2. Test planning

Here the QA professionals think about what's needed to complete the test and meet objectives. We tried to consider the following:

- Whether it's necessary to test how the application will scale.
- How many users can access the application before it scales and
- How many resources such as CPU and memory, the application has before scaled out.

3. Testing Case development

After planning our tests and what we will test, we determined the technical details for each test case. For example; it's necessary to deploy an application. With the use of pregnancy manifest and some automation scripts to get the application up and running.

4.Test environment setup

We identified where the tests will run. For example; The population is needed to perform testing. We implemented one of the options to deploy one which is Huye district population.

5.Test execution

As AQ engineers, we should share access to the testing environment and associated code. The testers should store the code in GitHub and execute the automation code via a CI/CD pipeline.

6.Test reporting

In this stage, management will review how the software performs and from there, decide how to move forward. Without reports, tests aren't entirely helpful. We used test report to understand if an application works as expected.

5.Deployment
This means the action of bringing resources into effective action in other words, it is the mechanism through which applications, modules, updates and patches are delivered from developers to users.

➢ **We used an automated software development process.**
➢ **We created a checklist for deployment.**
➢ **We made a Backup plan.**
➢ **We selected the most appropriate deployment method by implementing software that is simple to integrate with other tools and existing local applications.**