

LIFELINK

PROJECT THESIS

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TO

AWH ENGINEERING COLLEGE

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IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT

OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE

DEGREE

OF

Master Of Computer Applications

BY

SANIGA M K

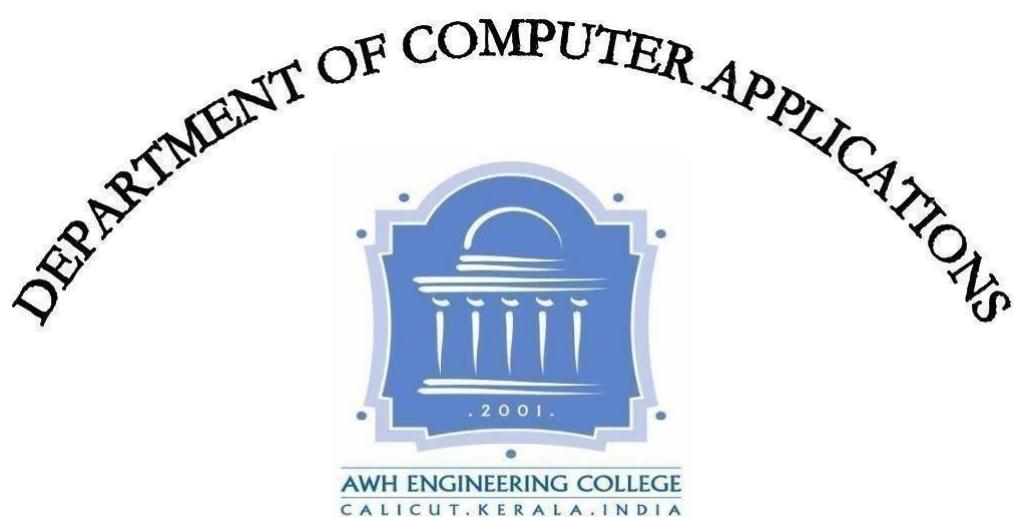


DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

AWH ENGINEERING COLLEGE KUTTIKKATTOOR,

KOZIKODE

MAY2024



AWH ENGINEERING COLLEGE KOZHIKODE

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this thesis entitled “LifeLink” submitted herewith is an authentic record of the thesis work done by SANIGA MK (AWH22MCA-2034) under our guidance in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Computer Applications from APJ Abdul Kalam Technological University during the academic year 2024.

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SANIGA M K

ABSTRACT

This “LifeLink” is a robust platform designed to enhance the efficiency of blood and organ donation processes by establishing seamless collaboration among hospitals, colleges, and blood and organ donors, users. Lifelink is a complete solution that helps make donation processes smoother and improves healthcare results. By facilitating transparent and efficient communication channels, Lifelink empowers hospitals to manage blood and organ donation requests effortlessly, thereby optimizing the supply chain and ensuring timely access to critical resources. Blood donors use Lifelink's easy-to-understand website to handle donation requests they receive. This makes it easier to communicate and speed up the donation process. Likewise, organ donors can quickly sign up, check, and agree to donation requests from hospitals, making organ transplants happen faster. Lifelink helps colleges and hospitals talk easily, so colleges can quickly ask for blood donations. The web application aims to overcome challenges, encourage community involvement, and promote a culture of giving within the healthcare ecosystem. This collaborative network create a more accessible and responsive donation framework, ultimately contributing to improved healthcare services and community well-being.

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INTRODUCTION

1.INTRODUCTION

Introducing "LifeLink" a smart system that makes donating blood and organs easier and faster. It helps hospitals, colleges, and blood and organ donors work together smoothly and ensuring seamless collaboration in meeting the critical need for blood and organ donations. The lack of availability of blood and organs at the time of need is one of the major health problems faced by the people in the society, so this web application to overcome these limitation. The LifeLink web application envision a process of giving and receiving blood and organs. The web system is all about solving donation challenges, getting communities involved, and spreading a culture of giving in healthcare. With LifeLink, blood donors and organ donors can quickly register and donate blood and organ, ensuring no delay in life-saving contributions. Users experience a user-friendly interface, allowing them to request blood promptly without any hassle or time lag, ensuring efficient and timely responses to critical medical needs.

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 Existing system

The existing system may lack the seamless collaboration and bidirectional communication proposed by LifeLink. Current processes for blood and organ donation may be less efficient, with potential challenges in information management and accessibility. The user interfaces for hospitals, colleges, and blood and organ donors might not be as user-friendly, and there may be gaps in ensuring the transparent protection of sensitive information. The collaborative network introduced by LifeLink aims to address these limitations, creating a more accessible and responsive donation framework to contribute to improved healthcare services and community well-being.

The existing system has several disadvantages:

- Lack of seamless collaboration and bidirectional communication.
- Non-user-friendly interfaces for hospitals, colleges, and donors.

2.2 Proposed system

The "LifeLink" platform proposes a robust system to enhance blood and organ donation processes by facilitating seamless collaboration among hospitals, colleges, and donors. Key features include bidirectional communication between hospitals and colleges for blood donation, user-friendly interfaces for all stakeholders, and a transparent system to protect sensitive information. The project aims to overcome challenges, encourage community involvement, and foster a culture of giving within the healthcare ecosystem.

The proposed system has several advantages:

- Enables bidirectional communication between hospitals to hospital and colleges, blood donors for blood donation.
- Provides user-friendly interfaces for all stakeholders involved
- Overcomes challenges in the organ and blood donation process.

2.3 Module Description

This project has 6 modules:

Admin

- Login
- View & manage hospital
- View & manage users
- View & manage blood donors
- View & manage organ donors
- Add categories
- View donations
- View & manage college

Hospital:

- Register
- Login
- View & manage blood donors request
- View organ donors registered under hospital and send request
- View organ request from hospital & send request to organ donors
- Send organ request to hospital
- Manage blood request from hospital
- Send blood request
- Manage blood request from user
- Manage college request
- Send blood request to college
- View blood donation history
- View organ donation history
- Profile edit

College:

- Register
- Login
- Profile edit
- View and manage hospital request

- Send request to hospital
- View history

Blood donors:

- Register
- Login
- Profile edit
- View & manage user request
- Send request to hospital for blood donation
- View history

Organ donors:

- Register
- Login using nominee credentials and organ donor credentials
- View & accept hospital organ donation request
- Update donor details

User:

- Register
- Login
- Send blood request
- View history
- Profile edit

2.4 Sprint

Sprint 1

Module	Task	Hours for completion	Expected date of completion	Actual date of completion	Reason for Deviation
Admin/Hospital/Organ donor/User/college/blood donor	Login	8 hours	29/01/2024	29/01/2024	-
Admin	Manage hospital	7 hours	30/01/2024	30/01/2024	-
	Manage blood donor	7 hours	31/01/2024	31/01/2024	-
	Manage organ donor	8 hours	01/02/2024	01/02/2024	-
	Manage user	7 hours	02/02/2024	02/02/2024	-
	Manage college	7 hours	03/02/2024	03/02/2024	-
	View hospital blood donation	7 hours	05/02/2024	05/02/2024	-
	View hospital organ donation	8 hours	06/02/2024	06/02/2024	
	View blood donor donation	7 hours	07/02/2024	07/02/2024	-
	View college donation	7 hours	08/02/2024	08/02/2024	-

	Add categories	7 hours	09/02/2024	09/02/2024	-
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Sprint 2

Module	Task	Hours for completion	Expected date of completion	Actual date of completion	Reason for Deviation
Blood donor	Send request for donation	5 hours	12/02/2024	12/02/2024	
	View hospitals	5 hours	13/02/2024	13/02/2024	
	View send request	5 hours	14/02/2024	14/02/2024	
	View user request	6 hours	15/02/2024	15/02/2024	
	View accepted request	6 hours	16/02/2024	16/02/2024	
	Registration	5 hours	17/02/2024	17/02/2024	
	Manage profile	6 hours	19/02/2024	19/02/2024	
	Validation	5 hours	20/02/2024	20/02/2024	
	Session	6 hours	21/02/2024	21/02/2024	
Organ donor	View hospital request	5 hours	22/02/2024	22/02/2024	
	Manage profile	6 hours	23/02/2024	23/02/2024	
	Nominee can update profile	5 hours	26/02/2024	26/02/2024	
	Registration	5 hours	27/02/2024	27/02/2024	
	Nominie login	5 hours	28/02/2024	28/02/2024	
	Validation	5 hours	1/03/2024	1/03/2024	

Sprint 3

Module	Task	Hours for completion	Expected date of completion	Actual date of completion	Reason for Deviation
Hospital	Registration	5 hours	02/03/2024	02/03/2024	-
	View and accept blood donors request	5 hours	06/03/2024	06/03/2024	-
	View organ donors and send request	5 hours	11/03/2024	11/03/2024	-
	View hospital blood request	5 hours	13/03/2024	13/03/2024	-
	View hospital organ request	5 hours	15/03/2024	15/03/2024	-
	Send blood request	5 hours	16/03/2024	16/03/2024	-
	Send organ request	5 hours	18/03/2024	18/03/2024	-
	Send blood request to college	3 hours	20/03/2024	20/03/2024	-
	View user request	3 hours	22/03/2024	22/03/2024	-
	View college request	5 hours	23/03/2024	23/03/2024	-
	View donor history	5 hours	25/03/2024	25/03/2024	-
	View Hospital blood history	5 hours	26/03/2024	26/03/2024	-
	View college donation history	5 hours	27/3/2024	27/3/2024	
	View send hospital organ request	5 hours	28/3/2024	28/3/2024	

	View send request to organ donors	5 hours	29/3/2024	29/3/2024	
	Update profile	5 hours	30/3/2024	30/3/2024	
	Validation	4 hours	01/4/2024	01/3/2024	

Sprint 4

Module	Task	Hours for completion	Expected date of completion	Actual date of completion	Reason for Deviation
College	View hospital request	7 hours	02/04/2024	02/04/2024	
	Send request to hospital	7 hours	03/04/2024	03/04/2024	
	View hospitals	6 hours	05/04/2024	05/04/2024	
	Manage profile	6 hours	06/04/2024	06/04/2024	
	View history	6 hours	08/04/2024	08/04/2024	
	Registration	6 hours	09/04/2024	09/04/2024	
	Validation	6 hours	11/04/2024	11/04/2024	
	Session	6 hours	12/04/2024	12/04/2024	
User	Send request for blood	6 hours	15/04/2024	15/04/2024	
	View history	6 hours	17/04/2024	17/04/2024	
	Update the profile	6 hours	18/04/2024	18/04/2024	
	Registration	6 hours	19/04/2024	19/04/2024	
	Validation	6 hours	20/04/2024	20/04/2024	

2.5 User Stories

LifeLink is a web application which consist of 6 modules as Admin, Blood donor, Organ donor, Hospital, College and User. Admin will be responsible for managing the Blood donor , Organ donor, Hospital, College and User. Admin will be able to view the all blood and organ donations of college , blood donors and hospital, Add the category of organ after death and before death

Blood donors should be able to register and login to send blood donation request to hospital, Blood donors will be able to view and manage the users request for blood, view the blood donation history. Blood donors will also able to view the profile and update it.

Organ donors should be able to register and login to view and accept the hospital request and organ donor can update the profile also the nominie can login and update the profile.

Hospital should be able to register and login, can view and manage the blood donors request for blood donation with blood donor preference. Hospital will be able to add organ donors and update the organ donors, manage request for blood and organ donation of other hospitals, assign organ donor to the organ request, They will be able to send request for organ and blood to hospital, request for blood to college. They manage request from college for blood donation and also manage request from the user for blood. They can view the blood donation history of blood donors, view the send and received blood donation history of hospitals and colleges and view the send and received organ donation history. Hospital will also able to view the profile and update it.

Colleges should be able to register and login to send a request to hospital for blood donation, they can manage the request from the hospitals for blood, view the history of requests. College will also able to view the profile and update it.

User should be able to register and login to send a request for blood ,they view the donation history. User will be able to view the profile and update it.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

3.FEASIBILITY STUDY

An analysis of the ability to complete a project successfully, taking into account legal, economic, technological, scheduling, and other factors is considered a feasibility study. Rather than just diving into a project and hoping for the best, feasibility study allows project managers to investigate the possible negative and positive outcomes of a project before investing too much money and time.

3.1 Economical Feasibility

The economic analysis is done to determine the benefits and savings that are expected from the candidate system and compare them with costs. Thus, coming to a conclusion on whether the system is economically feasible or not. This system is cost effective as well as time effective, thereby making it economically feasible. This study presents tangible and intangible benefits from the project by comparing the developments and operational costs. The technique of cost benefit analysis is often used as a basis for assessing economic feasibility.

3.2 Technical Feasibility

The technical requirements for the system is economic and it does not use any other additional hardware. This application is developed using MERN stack, whose development kit are easily available and free of cost, thud making our system technically feasible.

3.3 Operational Feasibility

Operational feasibility is determined by how well the system meets requirements. Since the system is user-friendly and minimizes manual work, it is considered operationally feasible. The user-friendly nature of the system reduces the workload for all entities involved. The streamlined user experience enhances adoption rates among stakeholders, fostering widespread acceptance and utilization of the system. By automating tasks and simplifying processes, the system optimizes efficiency and productivity, further bolstering its operational feasibility.

3.4 Behavioural Feasibility

This analysis involves how it will work when it is installed and the assessment of the political and managerial environment in which it is implemented. People are inherently resistant to change and computer have been known to facilitate change. The new proposed system is very much useful to the users and therefore it will accept a broad audience

3.5 Software Feasibility

Even though this application is developed in a very high software environment, it is also supported by many other environments with minimal changes. The system is fully feasible to be executed on any kind of operating systems and browsers.

3.6 Hardware Feasibility

Software can be developed with the existing resources. But the existing resources may or may not be used to produce hardware. If no hardware is newly bought for a project, then software is said to achieve hardware feasibility. The system is hardware-wise feasible because it needs absolutely no new hardware.

SOFTWARE ENGINEERING PARADIGM

4.SOFTWARE ENGINEERING PARADIGM

The software engineering paradigm which is also referred to as a software process model or Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) model is the development strategy that encompasses the process, methods and tools. SDLC describes the period of time that starts with the software system being conceptualized.

4.1 Agile model

Agile SDLC model is a combination of iterative and incremental process models with focus on process adaptability and customer satisfaction by rapid delivery of working software product. Agile Methods break the product into small incremental builds. These builds are provided in iterations. Each iteration typically lasts from about one to three weeks. At the end of the iteration, a working product is displayed to the customer and important stakeholders. Agile Methods break the product into small incremental builds. These builds are provided in iterations. Each iteration typically lasts from about one to three weeks.

At the end of the iteration, a working product is displayed to the customer and important stakeholders. Agile model believes that every project needs to be handled differently and the existing methods need to be tailored to best suit the project requirements. In Agile, the tasks are divided to time boxes (small time frames) to deliver specific features for a release.

Agile software development is an umbrella term for a set of frameworks and practices based on the values and principles expressed in the Manifesto for Agile Software Development and the 12 Principles behind it. When user approach software development in a particular manner, it's generally good to live by these values and principles and use them to help figure out the right things to do given users particular context. One thing that separates Agile from other approaches to software development is the focus on the people doing the work and how they work together. Solutions evolve through collaboration between self-organizing cross-functional teams utilizing the appropriate practices for their context.

In Agile software development, fostering a culture of continuous improvement is paramount. Teams embrace change and adaptability, valuing feedback loops and frequent iterations to deliver high-quality software that meets evolving customer needs. Transparency and open communication are encouraged, allowing for early identification and resolution of issues. By prioritizing individuals and interactions over processes and tools, Agile teams harness the collective expertise and creativity of team members to drive innovation and deliver value effectively. Embracing Agile principles empowers teams to navigate complexity with agility, delivering software that not only meets expectations but also exceeds them, driving success in today's dynamic and competitive landscape.

4.2 Scrum

Scrum is an agile framework for managing knowledge work, with an emphasis on software development. It is designed for teams of three to nine members, who break their work into actions that can be completed within time boxed iterations, called "sprints", no longer than one month and most commonly two weeks, then track progress and re-plan in 15-minute stand-up meetings, called daily scrums.

Scrum is an iterative and incremental framework for managing product development. It defines "a flexible, holistic product development strategy where a development team works as a unit to reach a common goal", challenges assumptions of the "traditional, sequential approach to enables teams to product development, and enables teams to selforganize by encouraging physical co-location or close online collaboration of all team members, as well as daily face-to-face communication among all team members and disciplines involved.

Scrum is a framework that helps teams work together. Much like a rugby team (where it gets its name) training for the big game, scrum encourages teams to learn through experiences, self-organize while working on a problem, and reflect on their wins and losses to continuously improve.

While the scrum is talking about is most frequently used by software development teams, its principles and lessons can be applied to all kinds of teamwork. This is one of the reasons scrum is so popular. Often thought of as an agile project management framework, scrum describe a set of meetings, tools, and roles that work

in concert to help teams structure and manage their work. Scrum is the most common agile framework, and the one most people start with. Agile practices on the other hand, are techniques applied during phases of the software development lifecycle. Planning poker for example, is a collaborative estimation practice designed to encourage team members to share their understanding of what done means. The process is quite fun, and has proven to help foster teamwork and better estimates. Continuous integration (also known as ci) is a common agile engineering practice where code changes are integrated into the main branch frequently. An automated build verifies changes, leading to a reduction in integration debt and a continually shippable main branch. These practices, like all agile practices, carry the agile label, because they are consistent with the principles in the agile manifesto.

In the project management, scrum, sometimes written scrum or scrum, is a framework for developing, delivering, and sustaining products in a complex environment, with an initial emphasis on software development, although it has been used in other fields including research, sales, marketing and advanced technologies. It is designed for teams of ten or fewer members, who break their work into goals that can be completed within time-boxed iterations, called sprints, no longer than one month and most commonly two weeks. The scrum team assess progress in time-boxed daily meetings of 15 minutes or less, called daily scrums (a form of stand-up meeting). At the end of the sprint, the team holds two further meetings: the sprint review which demonstrates the work done to stakeholders to elicit feedback, and sprint retrospective which enables the team to reflect and improve.

A key principle of scrum is the dual recognition that customers will change their minds about what they want or need and that there will be unpredictable challenges-for which a predictive or planned approach is not suited. As such, scrum adopts an evidence based empirical approach accepting that the problem cannot be fully understood or defined up front, and instead focusing on how to maximize the team's ability to deliver quickly, to respond to emerging requirements, and to adapt to evolving technologies and changes in market conditions. Many of the terms used in scrum (e.g., scrum master) are typically written with leading capitals (e.g., scrum master) or as conjoint words written in camel case (e.g., scrum master). To maintain an encyclopaedic tone, however, this article uses normal sentence case for these terms-unless they are recognized marks.

This is occasionally seen written in all -capitals, as scrum. The word is not an acronym, so this is not correct; however, it likely arose due to an early paper by ken schwaber which capitalized scrum in its title. While the trademark on the term scrum itself has been allowed to lapse, so that it is deemed as owned by the wider community rather than an individual, the leading capital is retained-except when used with other words. Although the trademark for "scrum" has lapsed, signifying communal ownership rather than individual ownership, the convention of initial capitalization is maintained, except when it is combined with other words. This convention serves to uphold consistency and clarity within the discourse surrounding agile methodologies, ensuring that "Scrum" retains its distinct identity while adhering to grammatical conventions. Despite the absence of formal trademark protection, the capitalization practice endures as a nod to the methodology's origins and continued relevance in project management discourse. This nuanced approach balances recognition of the term's communal ownership with respect for its historical significance and ongoing usage.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

5.SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

5.1 Software Requirements

One of the most difficult tasks is selecting software, once the system requirement is find out then we have to determine whether a particular software package fits for those system requirements. This section summarizes the application requirement.

- Operating system :Windows 8 or above
- Frontend :HTML,CSS,React JS
- Backend :Node JS,Express JS
- IDE :Visual Studio
- Database :Mongo DB

5.2 Hardware Requirements

The selection of hardware is very important in the existence and proper working of any of the software. When selecting hardware, the size and capacity requirements are also important. The hardware must suit all application developments.

- Processor :Intel core i3 or above
- RAM :4GB or Above
- HDD :500GB or Above

SYSTEM DESIGN

6.SYSTEM DESIGN

System design is the first in the development phase for many engineered product or system. It may define the process of applying various techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process or system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization.

6.1. MongoDB

Database design is the process of producing a detailed data model of a database. This logical data model contains all the needed logical and physical design choices and physical storage parameters needed to generate a design in a data definition language, which can then be used to create a database. The term database design can be used to describe many different parts of the design of an overall database system.

Non-relational model databases, also known as NoSQL databases, are a type of database management system that diverge from the traditional relational model. Instead of relying on tables with predefined schemas and fixed relationships, NoSQL databases use flexible and dynamic data models, such as document-based, key-value, graph, or column-family.

6.2. Collection

In MongoDB, a collection is a grouping of MongoDB documents. It is the equivalent of a table in relational databases. Collections exist within databases and can store multiple documents in a structured format. Each document within a collection can have a unique structure, meaning they don't have to follow a rigid schema like in traditional relational databases. This flexibility allows for dynamic and scalable data storage, ideal for applications with evolving data requirements. Collections in MongoDB can be queried using the powerful MongoDB query language, making it a versatile choice for various data models and application needs.

Project Collection

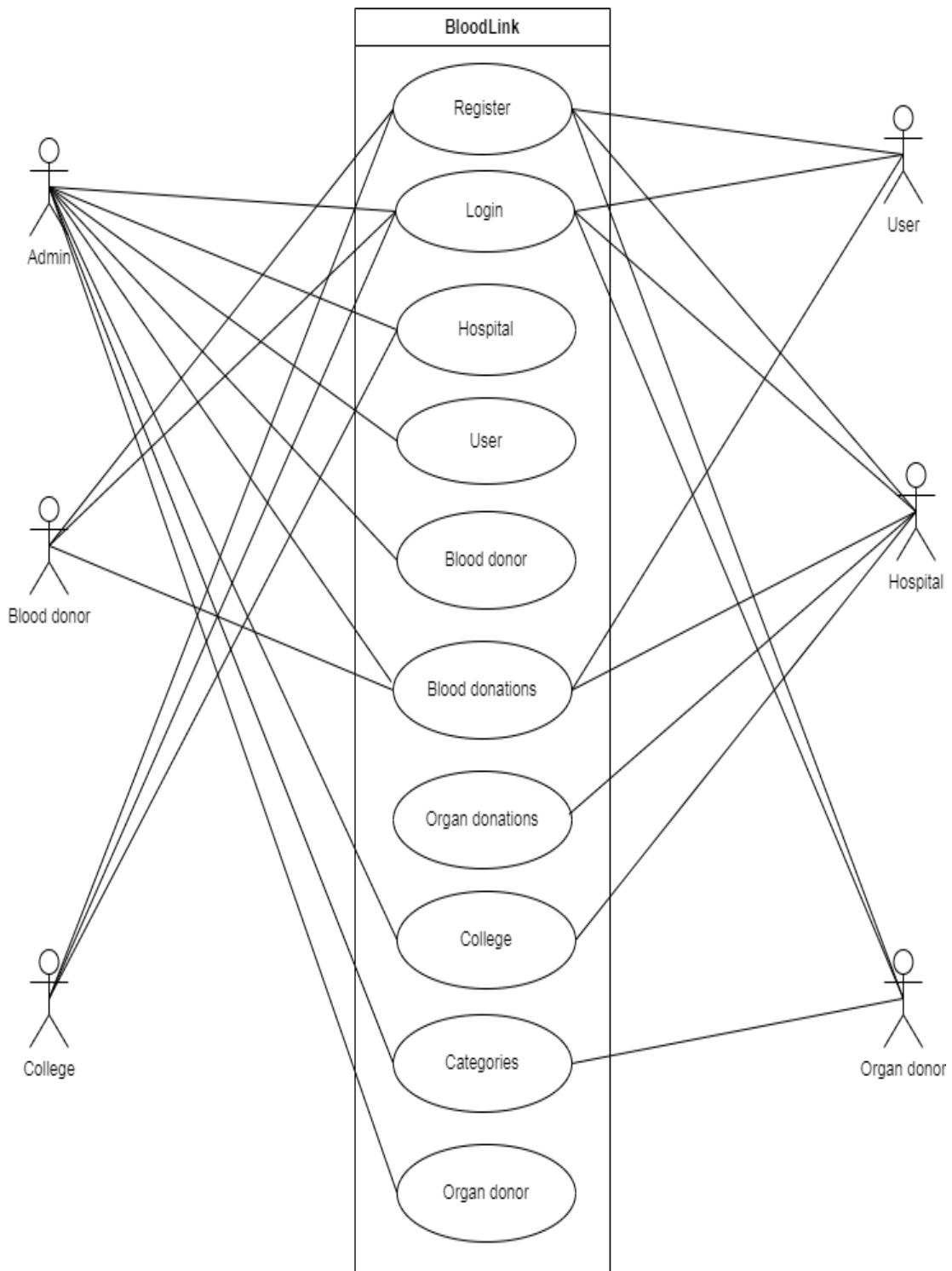
- Add Categories
- College send request
- Blood donor send request
- Hospital send request to organ donors
- User send request
- Hospital Organ request
- Hospital blood request to hospital
- Hospital blood request to college
- Organ donors
- Users

6.3UML Designs

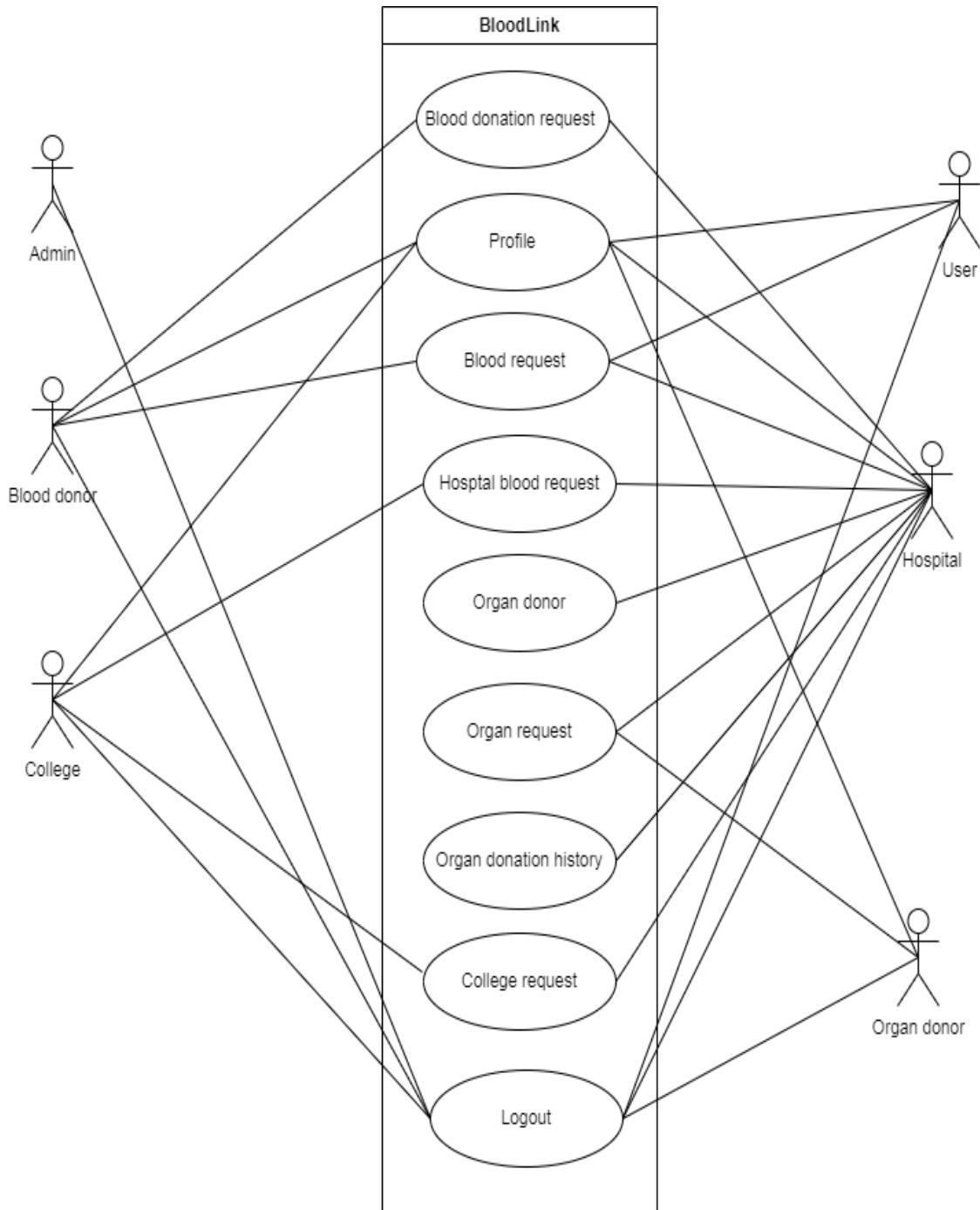
The Unified Modelling Language (UML) is indeed a standardized language used for specifying, visualizing, constructing, and documenting software systems, as well as for business modelling and other non-software systems. It encompasses a collection of best engineering practices that have been proven successful in modelling large and complex systems. UML provides a set of graphical notations that allow software developers and other stakeholders to express and communicate the design of software projects effectively. By using UML, project teams can visualize and explore potential designs, communicate design decisions, and validate the architectural design of the software system. UML diagrams serve as a means to represent various aspects of the system being developed. These diagrams can be used to depict the structure of the system, its behaviour , interactions between components, and the overall flow of activities. UML diagrams serve as a means to represent various aspects of the system being developed. These diagrams can be used to depict the structure of the system, its behaviour , interactions between components, and the overall flow of activities. The graphical nature of UML diagrams makes them intuitive and easier to understand for both technical and non-technical stakeholders involved in the software development process. UML provides a standardized and widely accepted notation, which promotes consistency and clarity in design documentation. This allows for better collaboration among team members and facilitates the understanding and maintenance of software systems over time. The use of UML in software development can enhance communication, facilitate design exploration, and provide a solid foundation for developing and documenting complex software systems.

6.2 Use case diagram

1)



2)



6.3 Scenario

Admin:

- Can Login
- Can manage hospital
- Can manage user
- Can manage blood donor
- Can view all donation
- Can manage college
- Can manage organ donor
- Can add categories

Manager:

- Can register
- Can login
- Can manage blood donors request
- Can view organ donors and send request for organs
- Can manage organ request from hospital
- Can assign organ donor
- Can send organ request to hospital
- Can manage blood request from hospital
- Can send blood request to hospital
- Can manage blood request from user
- Can manage college request
- Can send blood request to college
- Can view blood donation history
- Can view organ donation history
- Can edit profile

College:

- Can register
 - Can login
-

- Can send request to hospital
- Can view & manage hospital request
- Can edit profile
- Can view history

Blood donor:

- Can register
- Can login
- Can send request to hospital for blood donation
- Can view & manage user request
- Can view history
- Can edit profile

User:

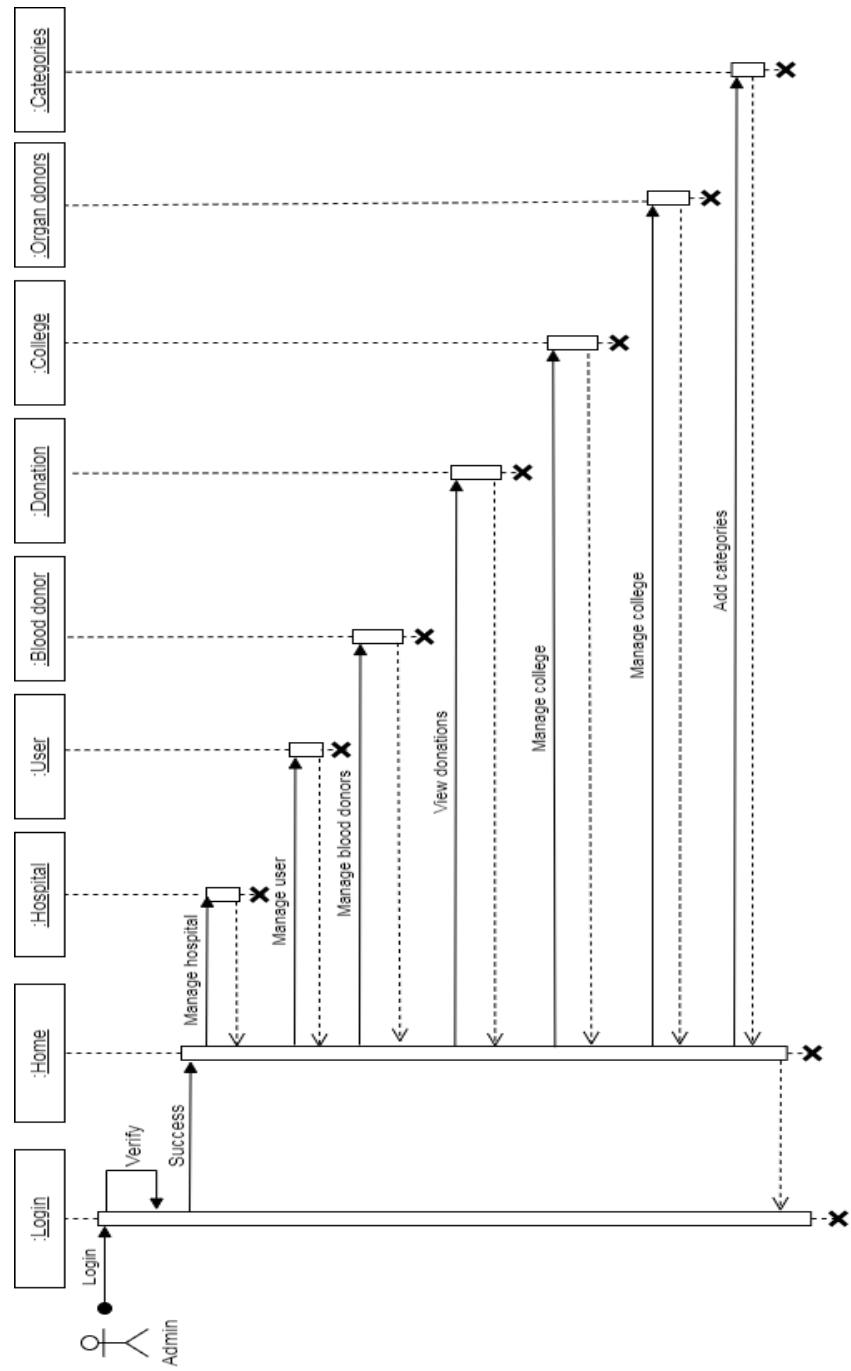
- Can register
- Can login
- Can send request for blood
- View history
- Can edit profile

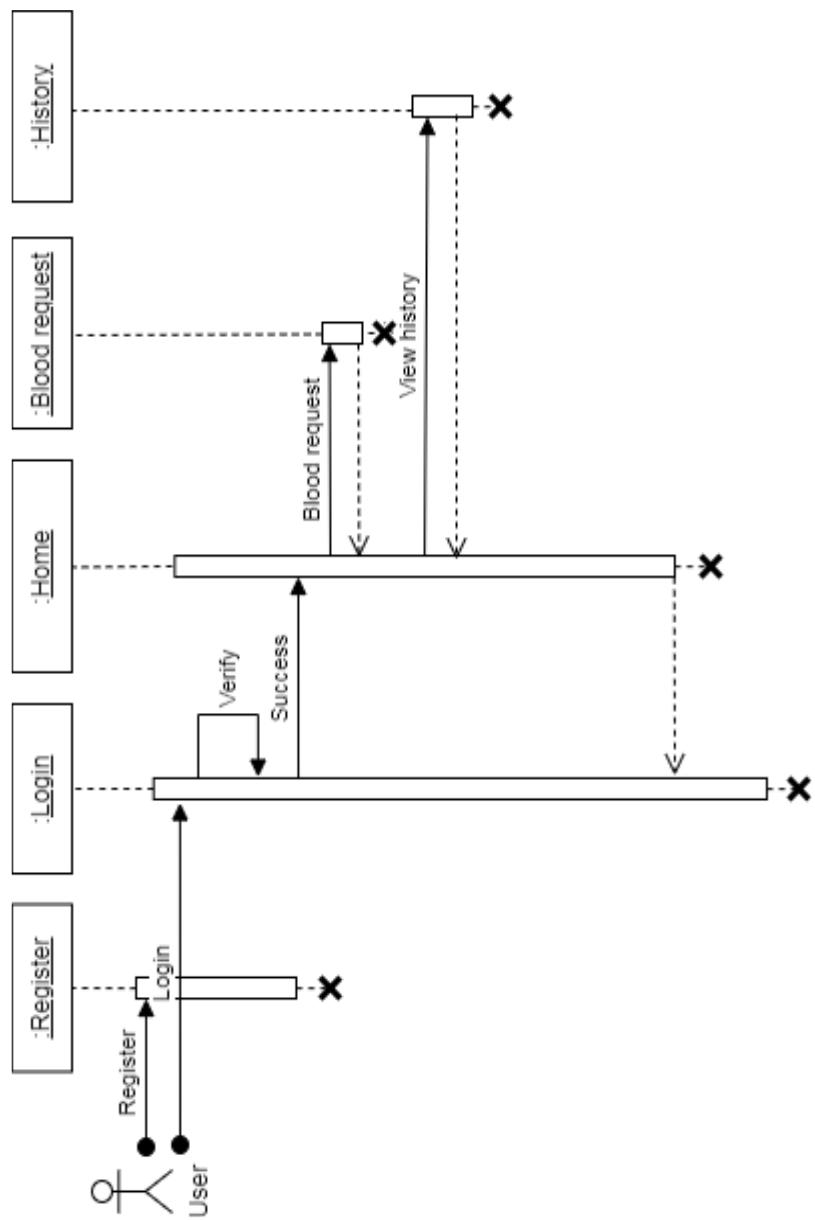
Organ donor:

- Can register
- Can login
- Can view & manage hospital request

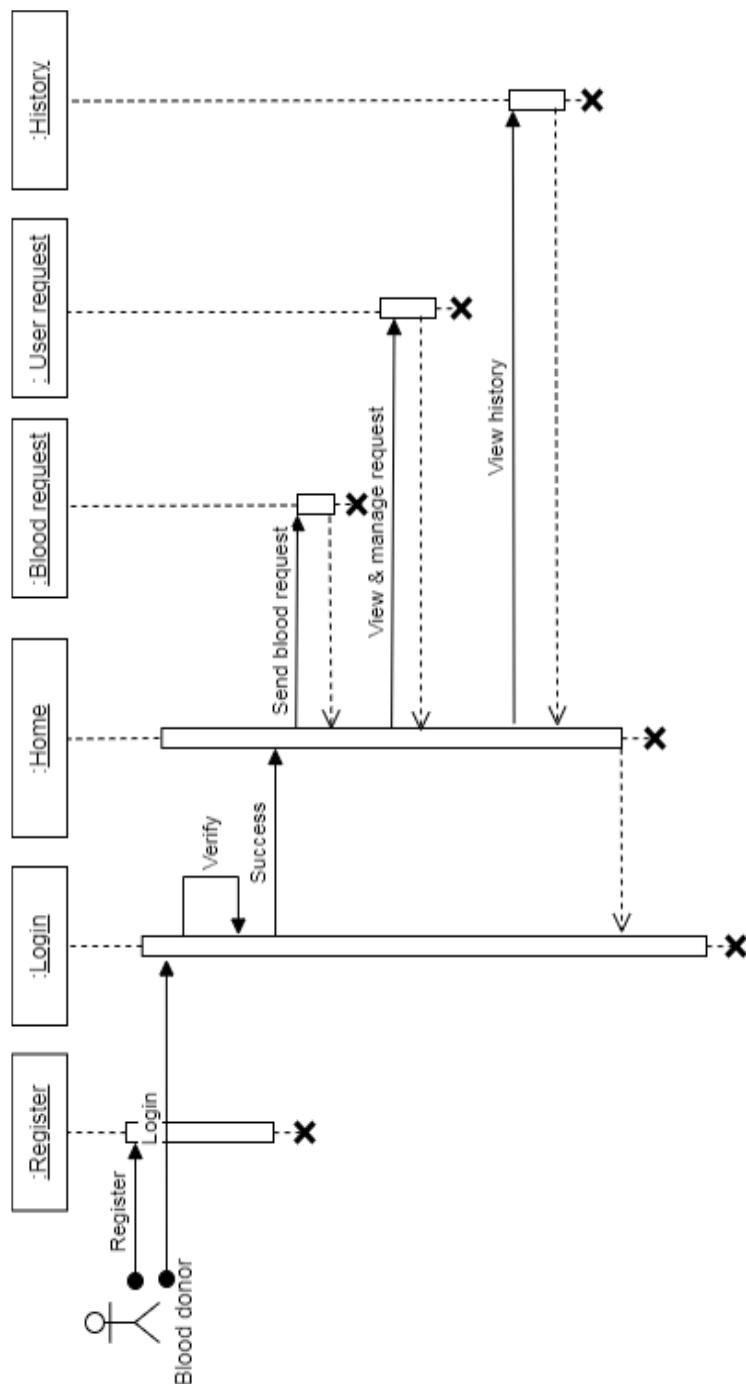
6.4 Sequence Diagram

Admin

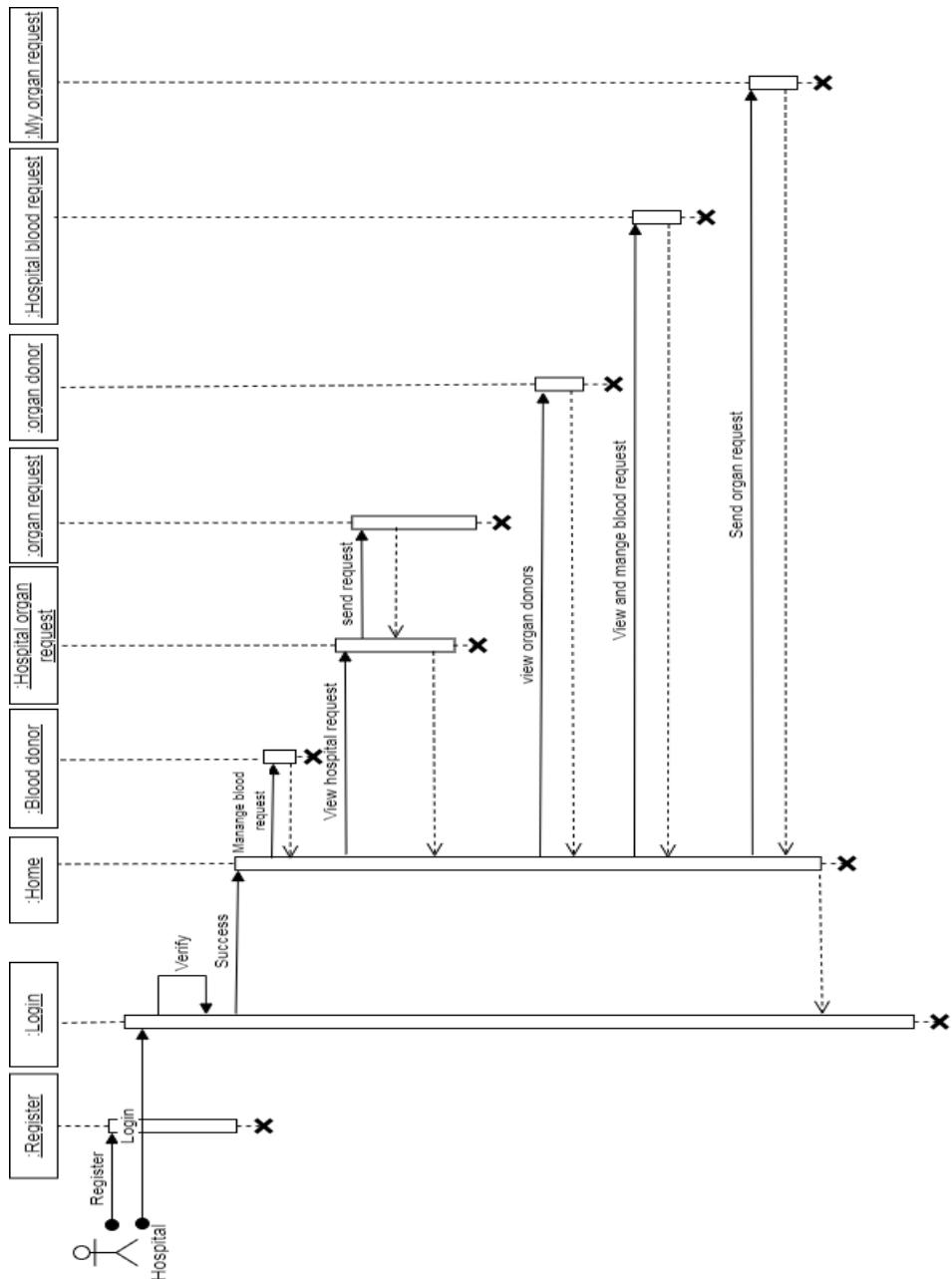


User

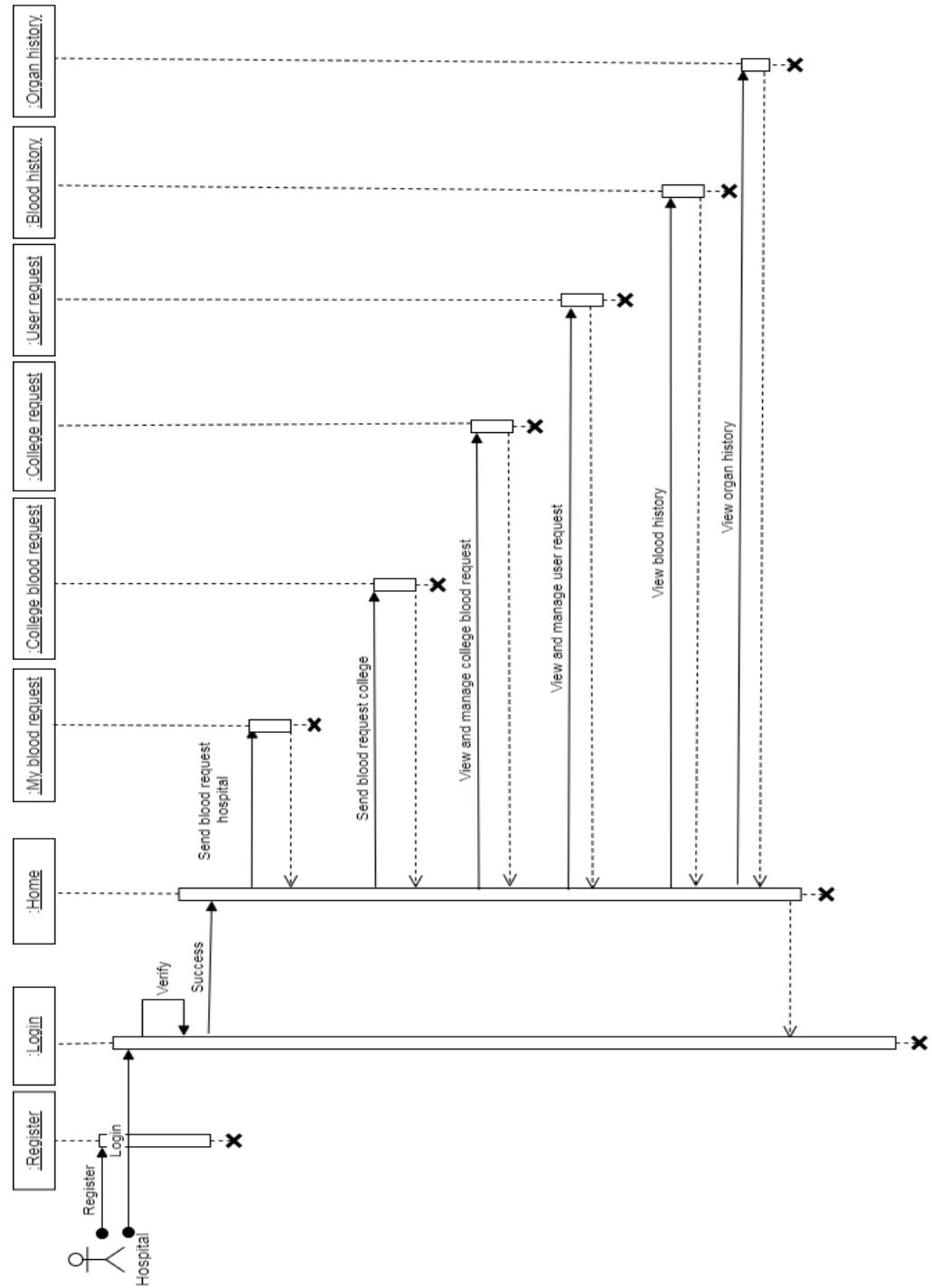
Blood donor

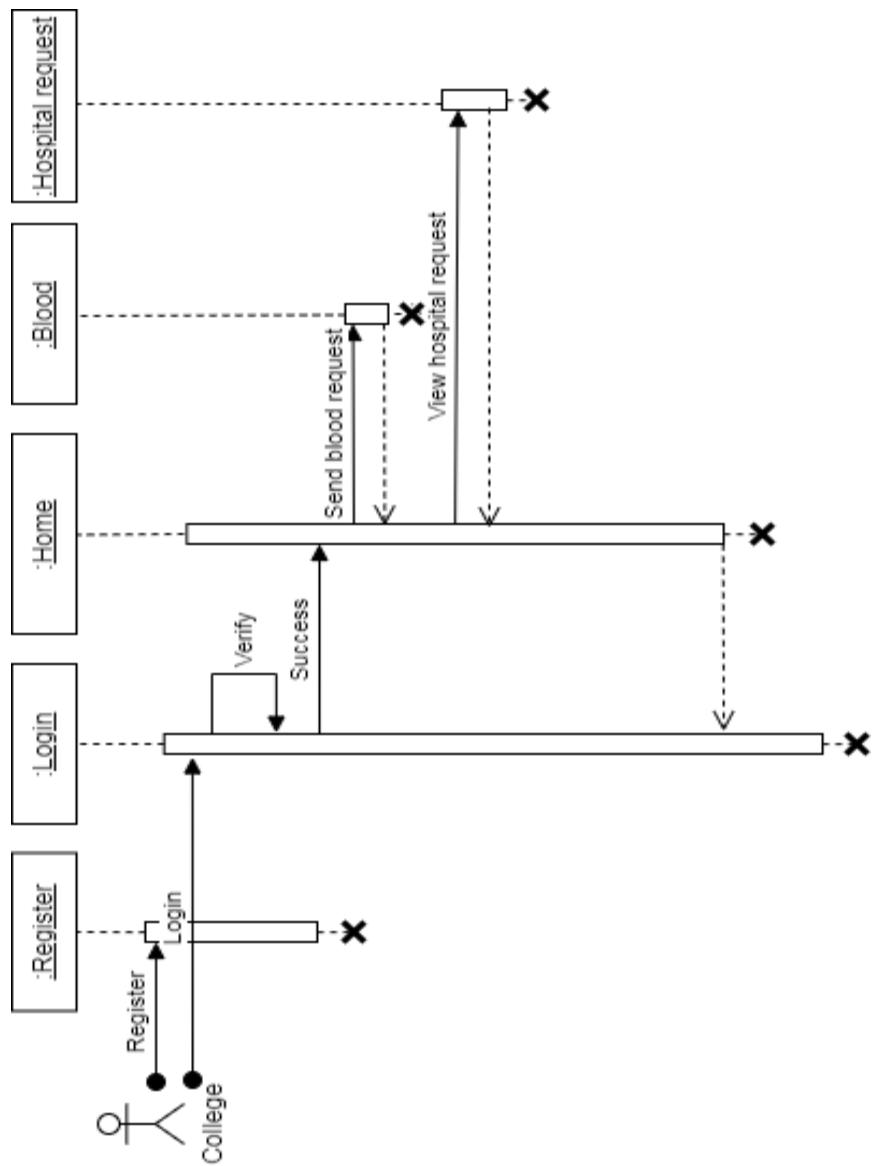


Hospital

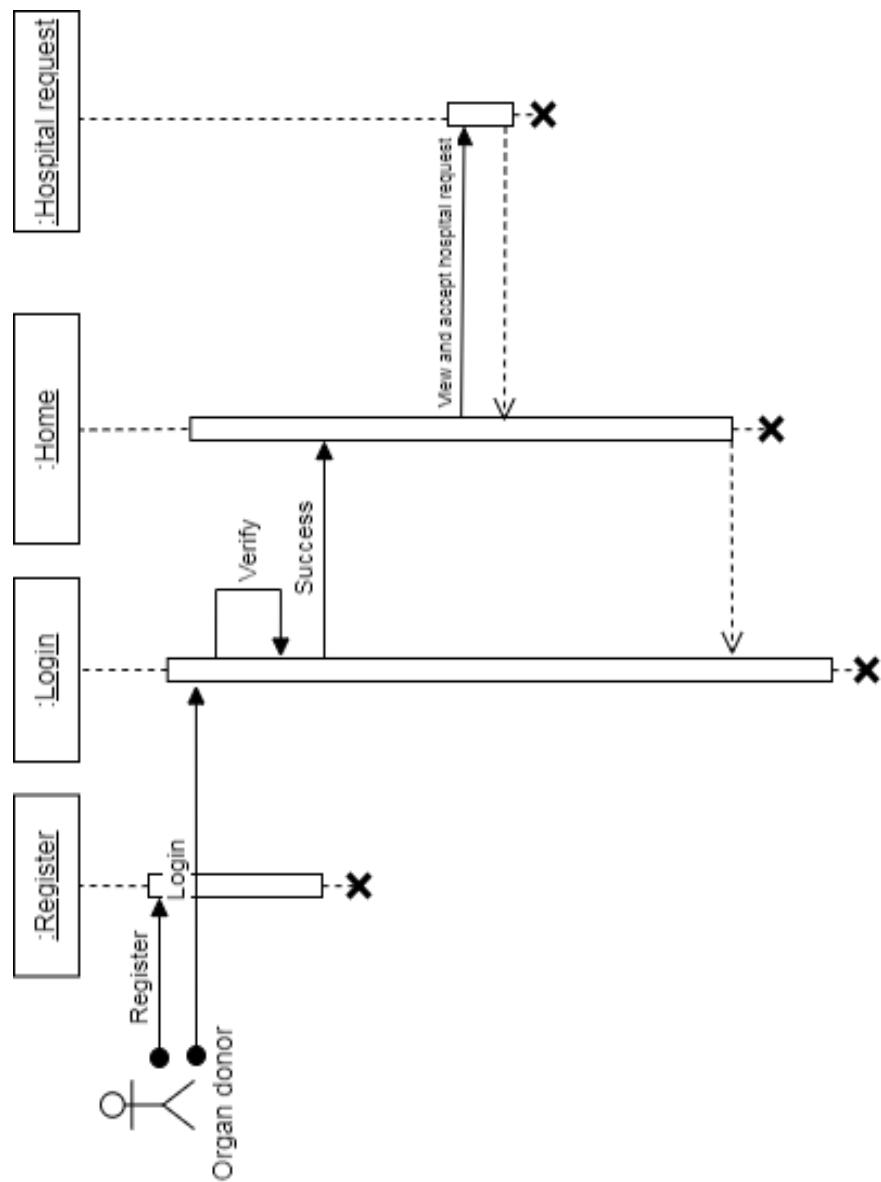


Hospital



College

Organ donor



SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

7.SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

System development is series of operations to manipulate data to produce output from computer system. The principle activities performed during the development phase can be divided into two major related sequences.

- External system development
- Internal system development

The major external system activities are:

- Implementation
- Planning
- Equipment acquisition
- Installation

7.1 Coding

The purpose of code is to facilitate the identification and retrieval of items of information. A code is an ordered collection of symbols designed to provide unique identification of an entity or an attribute. Code also shows interrelationship among different items. Codes are used to identify, access, sort, matching records. The code ensures that only one value of code with a single meaning is applied to give an entity or attribute as described in various ways.

Node JS

Node js is an open-source, cross-platform JavaScript runtime environment that enables developers to build scalable and high-performance applications. It is built on top of the V8 JavaScript engine used by Google Chrome and provides an event-driven, non-blocking I/O model that makes it well-suited for real-time web applications. Node.js enables developers to write server-side applications using JavaScript, which is a popular and widely-used programming language on the web. It has a vast ecosystem of third-party packages and libraries that can be easily installed using the Node Package Manager (NPM). Node js applications can be run on various platforms such as Windows, Mac, and Linux.

Express JS

Express.js is a minimal and flexible Node.js web application framework that provides a set of robust features for building web and mobile applications. It is one of the most popular and widely-used frameworks for Node.js, and is known for its simplicity and ease of use. Express.js provides a set of features for developing serverside web applications, including routing, middleware support, template engines, and much more. It also provides an easy-to-use API for interacting with databases such as MongoDB and MySQL, and supports a variety of templating engines, such as Pug, Handlebars, and EJS..

Mongo DB

MongoDB is a popular document-oriented NoSQL database system that allows developers to store and manage large amounts of data in a flexible and scalable way. It is an open-source database that uses JSON-like documents with optional schemas, which makes it easy to work with and suitable for a variety of use cases. One of the key benefits of MongoDB is its ability to scale horizontally. This means that developers can add new servers to their database cluster as the amount of data or traffic increases, which allows the database to handle more requests and ensures that it can continue to perform well even as the application grows.

SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

8.SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

Testing is vital to the success of the system. It makes a logical assumption that if all the parts of the system are correct, the goal will be successfully achieved in this project. It is the stage of implementation, which ensures that the system works accurately and effectively before the live operation commences. It is a confirmation that all are correct and an opportunity to show users that the system must be tested and show that the system will operate successfully and produce expected results under expected conditions. Software testing is a crucial element of software quality assurance and represents the unlimited review of specification, design and coding. Testing represents an interesting anomaly for the software. During the earlier definition and development phase, it was attempted to build the software from an abstract concept to implement.

Testing is a set of activities that can be planned in advance and conducted. Systematically, this is aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before live operations commences

8.1 Types of Testing

Different types of testing are:

- Unit testing
- Black box testing
- Integration testing
- System testing
- White box testing

Unit testing

Unit testing is usually conducted as part of a combined code and unit test phase of the software lifecycle, although it is not uncommon for coding and unit testing to be conducted as two distinct phases. All modules were tested individually as soon as they were completed and were checked for their correct functionality. Unit testing deals with testing a unit as a whole. This would test the interaction of many functions but confine the test within one unit. This testing is carried out during the

programming stage itself. In this testing step each Module is found to be working satisfactorily as regard to the expected output from the module.

Black box testing

In black-box testing the structure of the program is not considered. Test cases are decided solely on the basis of the requirements or specifications of the program or module, and the internals of the module or the program are not considered for selection of test cases. In black-box testing, the tester only knows the inputs that can be given to the system and what output the system should give. This form of testing is also called functional or behavioural testing. The most obvious functional testing procedure is exhaustive testing. One criterion for generating test cases is to generate them randomly. There are no formal rules for designing test cases for functional testing.

Integration testing

Integration testing plays a critical role in software development by verifying the interactions and interfaces between different modules or components. This testing phase ensures that the integrated components work together seamlessly as intended, detecting any inconsistencies or communication issues early in the development process. By executing integration tests, software teams can validate the flow of data, control, and interfaces between modules, contributing to the overall stability and functionality of the system.

System testing

System testing is a comprehensive evaluation of the entire software system to confirm that it meets the specified requirements and functions correctly in its intended environment. This testing phase involves testing the system as a whole, including all integrated components, subsystems, and external interfaces. By simulating real-world scenarios and user interactions, system testing verifies the system's behavior, performance, and reliability, ensuring that it delivers the expected outcomes to end-users and stakeholders.

White box testing

White-box testing is a software testing approach that delves deep into the internal structure, logic, and code of a software application. Unlike black-box testing,

which focuses solely on evaluating the functionality from an external perspective, white-box testing involves examining the inner workings of the software, including the source code and system architecture. Testers or developers performing white-box testing have access to the codebase and utilize various techniques such as statement coverage, branch coverage, and path coverage to ensure thorough test coverage. By analyzing the code's control flow, data flow, and execution paths, white-box testing aims to uncover defects, vulnerabilities, and inconsistencies within the software early in the development process. This type of testing not only validates the correctness and integrity of the code but also promotes code quality, maintainability, and efficiency. White-box testing is essential for ensuring robustness, reliability, and security in software applications, as it provides insights into the inner workings of the software and facilitates effective debugging and optimization efforts. Overall, white-box testing plays a vital role in the software development lifecycle by complementing other testing approaches and ensuring the overall quality and reliability of the software product.

SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

9.SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Maintenance is making adaptation of the software for external changes (requirements changes or enhancements) and internal changes (fixing bugs). When changes are made during the maintenance phase all preceding steps of the model must be revisited.

There are 3 types of maintenance:

- Corrective (Fixing bugs/errors)
- Adaptive (Updates due to environment changes)
- Perfective (Enhancements, requirements changes)

Maintenance is enigma of the system development. The definition of the software maintenance can be given describing four activities that are undertaken after the program is released for use. The maintenance activity occurs since it is unreasonable to assume that software testing will uncover all in a large system. The second activity that contributes the definition of maintenance occurs since rapid changes are encountered in every aspects of computing. The third activity involves recommendation for new capabilities, modification to the existing functions and general enhancements when the software is used. The fourth maintenance activity occurs when software is changed to improve future maintainability or reliability.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

10.FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In the future, LifeLink plans to introduce features such as mobile apps for easier access and notification systems to alert donors about urgent needs. Additionally, there will be efforts to expand the network to include more hospitals, colleges, and potential donors, thus increasing the availability of blood and organs. By leveraging emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and blockchain, LifeLink seeks to ensure the highest standards of security, efficiency, and ethical practices throughout its operations. Through ongoing partnerships with medical institutions, educational organizations, and community groups, LifeLink remains committed to its mission of saving lives and enhancing the quality of healthcare worldwide.

Furthermore, the platform aims to incorporate advanced data analytics to predict and manage donation trends more effectively, ensuring a steady supply of blood and organs when needed. These enhancements will further streamline the donation process and ultimately improve healthcare services and community well-being.

CONCLUSION

11.CONCLUSION

The LifeLink web application is designed to streamline the blood and organ donation processes by fostering seamless collaboration between hospitals, colleges, and donors. Through its user-friendly interfaces and transparent systems, LifeLink ensures efficient communication and protects sensitive information. By encouraging active participation from communities, the project aims to instill a culture of giving within the healthcare ecosystem. LifeLink's web app makes it easier for hospitals, colleges, and donors to work together. By getting communities involved, it wants to make helping others a normal part of healthcare. This collaborative network not only enhances accessibility to donations but also ensures a timely response to medical needs, ultimately leading to improved healthcare services and overall community well-being.

APPENDIX

12.APPENDIX

Landing page

The landing page features a large image of two hands holding a bright red heart. Overlaid text reads "BE A HERO BE A DONOR" and "No matter your age,no matter your health status, you can register to become an donor". A "LOGIN" button is visible. The top navigation bar includes links for LIFE LINK, HOME, ABOUT, REGISTER, Donor, College, Hospital, Organ Donor, and User.

A SINGLE DROP OF BLOOD IS A GIFT TO SOMEONE'S LIFE

The gift you've given through your blood donation is immeasurable.your kindness has made a profound impact on someone's life

BLOODLINK

Join with us
Empowering humanity through the gift of life.
Join "BLOODLINK", where every drop counts

Contact information:
✉ bloodlink@gmail.com
📞 +91 6487478378
📍 Kerala, india

hospital registration

Hospital name : Baby memorial hospital

Post office : puthya stand

Place : puthya stand

Pin : 776666

Email : baby@gmail.com

District : kannur

Contact : 7662563525

Password : *****

Licence number : 7545765467475646

Conform Password : *****

Proof : Choose File [4AFFBE36-B018-...1B482].Proof.png

SUBMIT

User registration

Name : Varna

Post office : Medical college

Place : pavangad

Pin : 765554

Age : 45

District : Kannur

Email : varn@gmail.com

Password : *****

Contact : 7662563525

Conform Password : *****

House name : puthanveed

SUBMIT

College registration

College name : Awh engineering college

Post office : Medical college

Place : kuttikattoor

Pin : 634465

Email : awh@gmail.com

District : Kozhikode

Contact : 7467654656

Password : *****

Certificate : Choose File [16ADC113-9186...lth certificate.png]

Conform Password : *****

SUBMIT

Blood donor registration

Name : Vanaja

Blood group: a-ve

Age : 45

Height : 178cm

Place : Neeleshwaram

Weight : 79

Email : vanaja@gmail.com

Health certificate : Choose File [16ADC113-9186...lth certificate.png]

Contact : 7544332223

Password : *****

House name : taravaad

Conform Password: *****

Post office : kuttikattoor

Pin : *****

SUBMIT

Organ donor registration

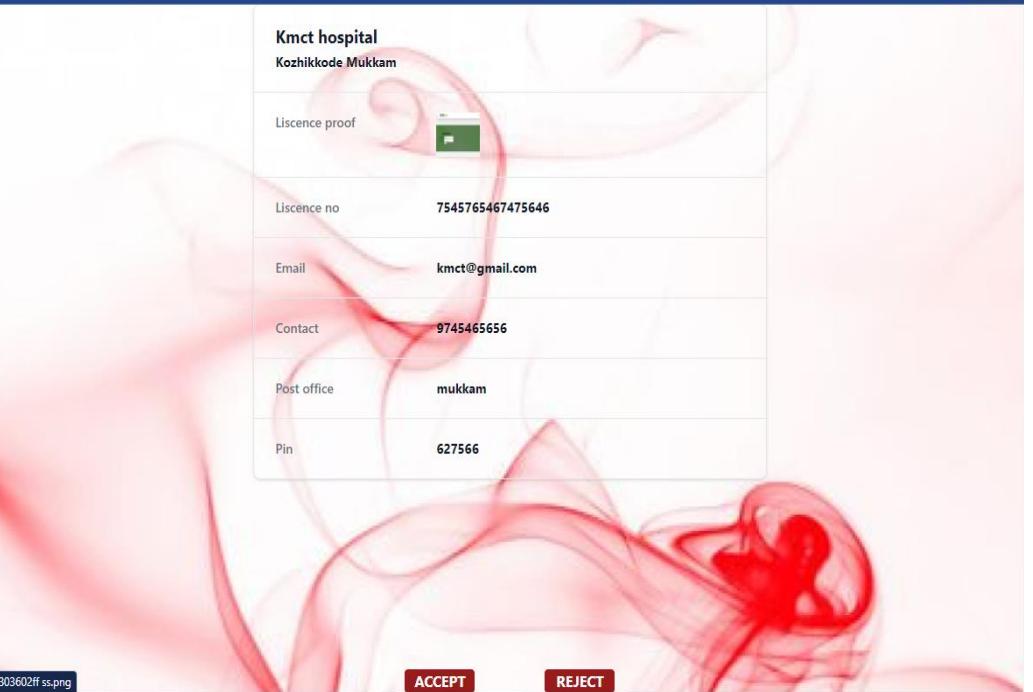
Login page - hospital

Admin manage hospitals



MANAGE HOSPITAL

HOSPITAL NAME	PLACE	EMAIL	CONTACT	STATUS	
Kmct Hospital	Mukkam	kmct@gmail.com	834543535	Accepted	View
Baby Memorial Hospital	Puthiya stand	baby@gmail.com	7662563525	Accepted	View



Kmct hospital
Kozhikode Mukkam

Liscence proof	
Liscence no	7545765467475646
Email	kmct@gmail.com
Contact	9745465656
Post office	mukkam
Pin	627566

localhost5000/uploads/1713611303602ff_ss.png

ACCEPT **REJECT**

Admin manage college

Kmct engineering college
Kozhikode Mukkam

Email	kmctlg@gmail.com
Contact	7544332223
Certificate	
Post office	Mukkam
Pin	626224

ACCEPT REJECT

Admin manage blood donors

BLOOD DONOR

NAME	PLACE	AGE	EMAIL	CONTACT	STATUS
Vanaja	Neeleshwaram	45	vanaja@gmail.com	7544332223	Accepted

Admin manage user

localhost:3000/admin/viewuser/662f7a99450dc76ce1ff1773e

ADD CATEGORY	Varna Kannur pavangad
HOSPITAL	Age 45
USER	Email varm@gmail.com
BLOOD DONOR	Contact 7662563525
COLLEGE	House name puthanveed
ORGAN DONORS	Post office Medical college
	Pin 765554

ACCEPT **REJECT**

Admin all view donations

localhost:3000/admin/donations

ADMIN		LIFELINK				HOME	
		Donor	Hospital	College			
ADD CATEGORY		NAME	AGE	PLACE	HOSPITAL NAME	BLOOD GROUP	DATE
HOSPITAL		Vanaja	45	Neeleshwaram	Kmct hospital	a-ve	2024-05-02
USER		Vanaja	45	Neeleshwaram	Kmct hospital	a-ve	2024-05-02
BLOOD DONOR							
COLLEGE							
ORGAN DONORS							

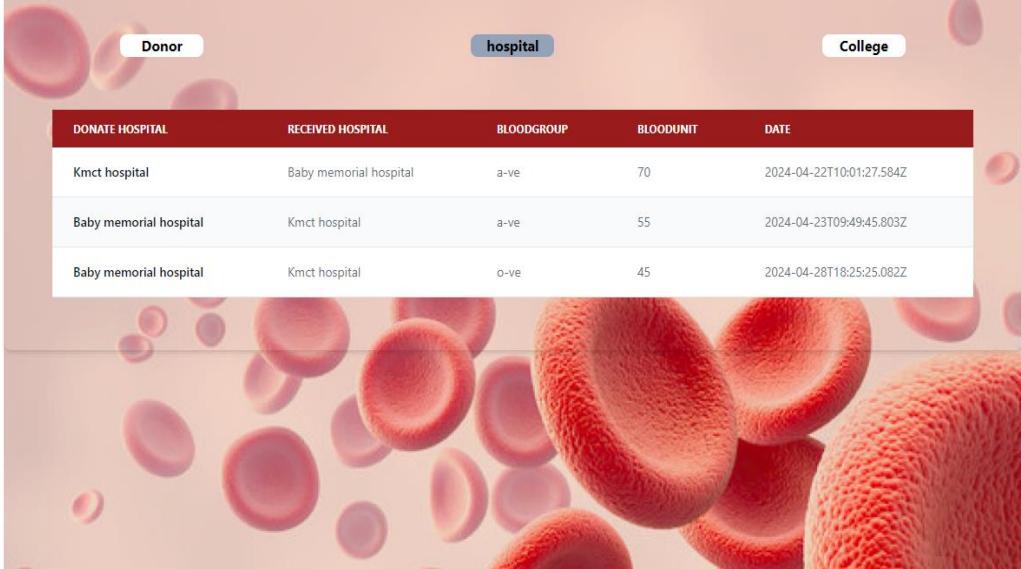
ADMIN **LIFELINK** **HOME**

ADD CATEGORY

- HOSPITAL**
- USER**
- BLOOD DONOR**
- DONATION**
- COLLEGE**
- ORGAN DONORS**

Donor **hospital** **College**

DONATE HOSPITAL	RECEIVED HOSPITAL	BLOODGROUP	BLOODUNIT	DATE
Kmct hospital	Baby memorial hospital	a-ve	70	2024-04-22T10:01:27.584Z
Baby memorial hospital	Kmct hospital	a-ve	55	2024-04-23T09:49:45.803Z
Baby memorial hospital	Kmct hospital	o-ve	45	2024-04-28T18:25:25.082Z



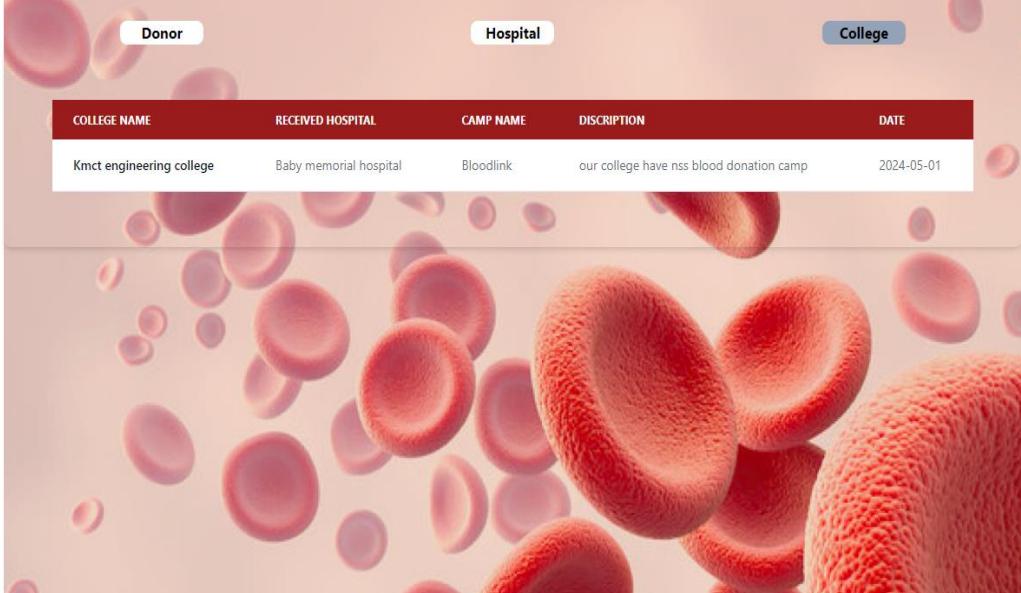
ADMIN **LIFELINK** **HOME**

ADD CATEGORY

- HOSPITAL**
- USER**
- BLOOD DONOR**
- DONATION**
- COLLEGE**
- ORGAN DONORS**

Donor **Hospital** **College**

COLLEGE NAME	RECEIVED HOSPITAL	CAMP NAME	DISCRIPTION	DATE
Kmct engineering college	Baby memorial hospital	Bloodlink	our college have nss blood donation camp	2024-05-01



Admin manage organ donor

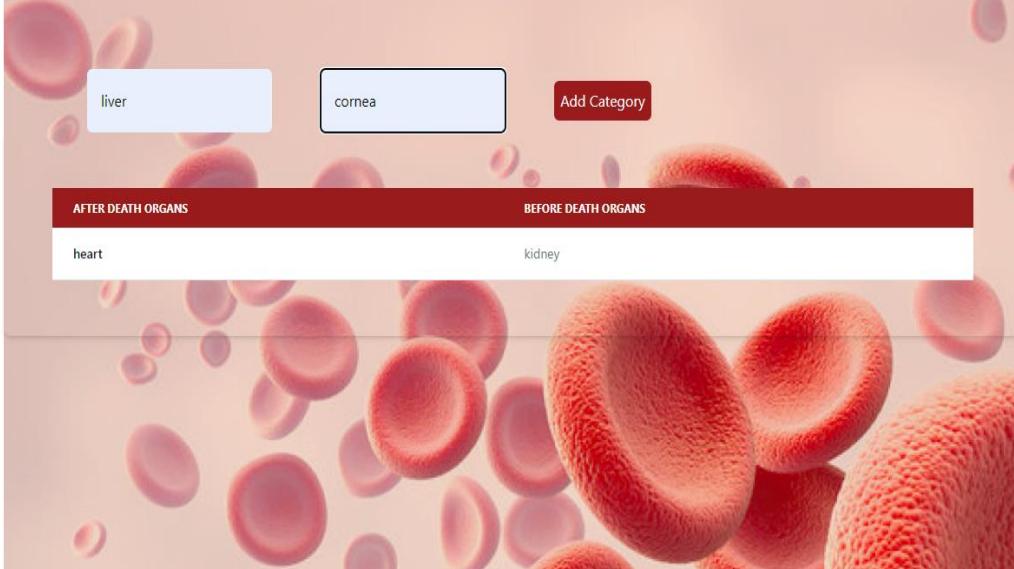


ADMIN **LIFELINK** **HOME**

MANAGE ORGANDONOR

NAME	AGE	EMAIL	ADDRESS	BLOODGROUP	CONTACT	STATUS
Dhevan	39	dhevan@gmail.com	puthiyottil house	b-ve	95885745654565	Accepted View
Kiran	34	kir@gmail.com	puthanveetil	o-ve	67523263553	Accepted View
vandhu	55	vandhu@gmail.com	puthiyottil house	o+ve	7544332223	Accepted View
Varna	45	var@gmail.com	paalakott	ab-ve	78855543433	Accepted View

Admin add categories



ADMIN **LIFELINK** **HOME**

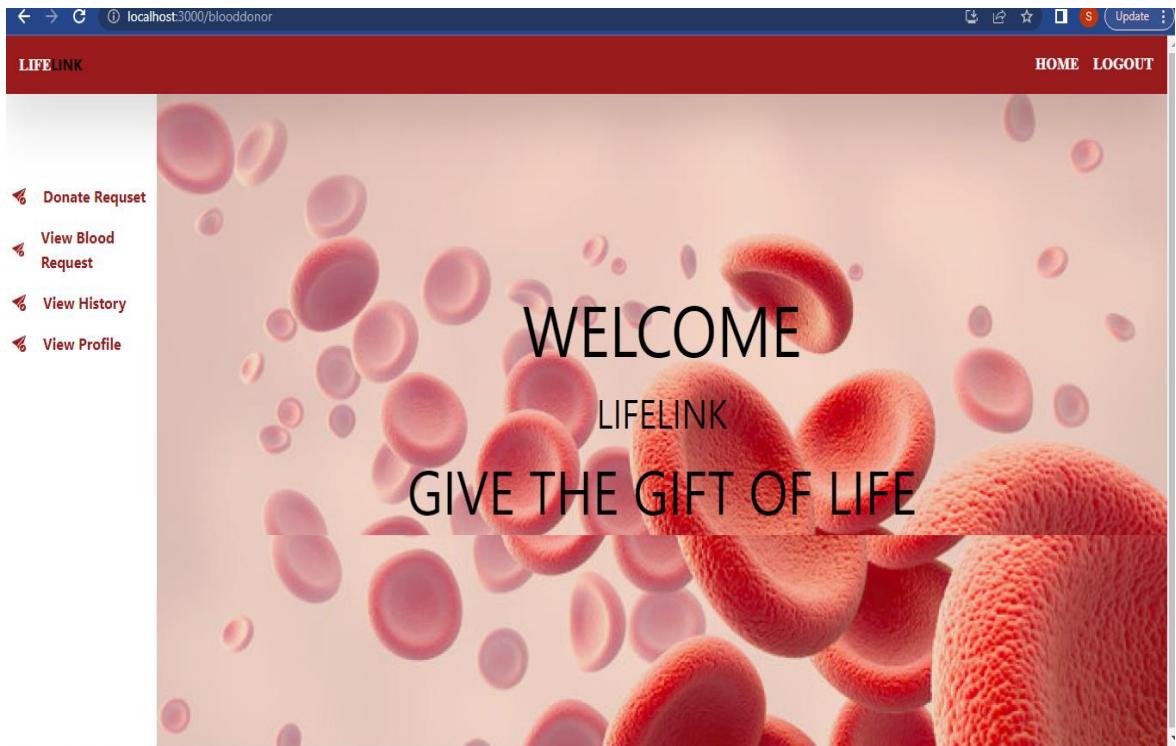
ADD CATEGORY

HOSPITAL **USER** **BLOOD DONOR** **DONATION** **COLLEGE** **ORGAN DONORS**

liver **cornea** **Add Category**

AFTER DEATH ORGANS	BEFORE DEATH ORGANS
heart	kidney

Blood donors home page



Blood donor send request

The screenshot shows a web browser window for 'localhost:3000/blooddonor'. The title bar says 'LIFELINK' and 'HOME'. The left sidebar menu is identical to the home page. The main area contains a form with dropdown menus for 'District' (Kozhikode), 'Hospital' (Kmct hospital), 'Blood group' (o-ve), and a date input field ('dd-mm-yyyy'). A 'SUBMIT' button is at the bottom.

District :	Kozhikode
Hospital :	Kmct hospital
Blood group :	o-ve
Date :	dd-mm-yyyy

Blood donor view user request

The screenshot shows a 'BLOOD REQUEST' section with a table. The table has columns: NAME, HOSPITAL NAME, PLACE, DISTRICT, BLOOD GROUP, CONTACT, STATUS, and ACTION. One row is visible:

NAME	HOSPITAL NAME	PLACE	DISTRICT	BLOOD GROUP	CONTACT	STATUS	ACTION
Varna	Kmct hospital	Mukkam	9877666533	o-ve	9834663439	pending	<button>Accept</button> <button>Reject</button>

Blood donor view history

The screenshot shows a 'ACCEPTED REQUESTS' section with a table. The table has columns: DISTRICT, HOSPITAL NAME, BLOOD GROUP, DATE, and STATUS. One row is visible:

DISTRICT	HOSPITAL NAME	BLOOD GROUP	DATE	STATUS
Kmct hospital	Kozhikod	a-ve	2024-05-02	Accepted

Blood donor update profile

Name : vanaja

Post office: kuttikattoor

Age : 44

Pin : 776666

Email : vanaja@gmail.com

District : trivandrum

Contact : 7662563525

Blood group: a+ve

Place : neelleshwaram

Weight : 70kg

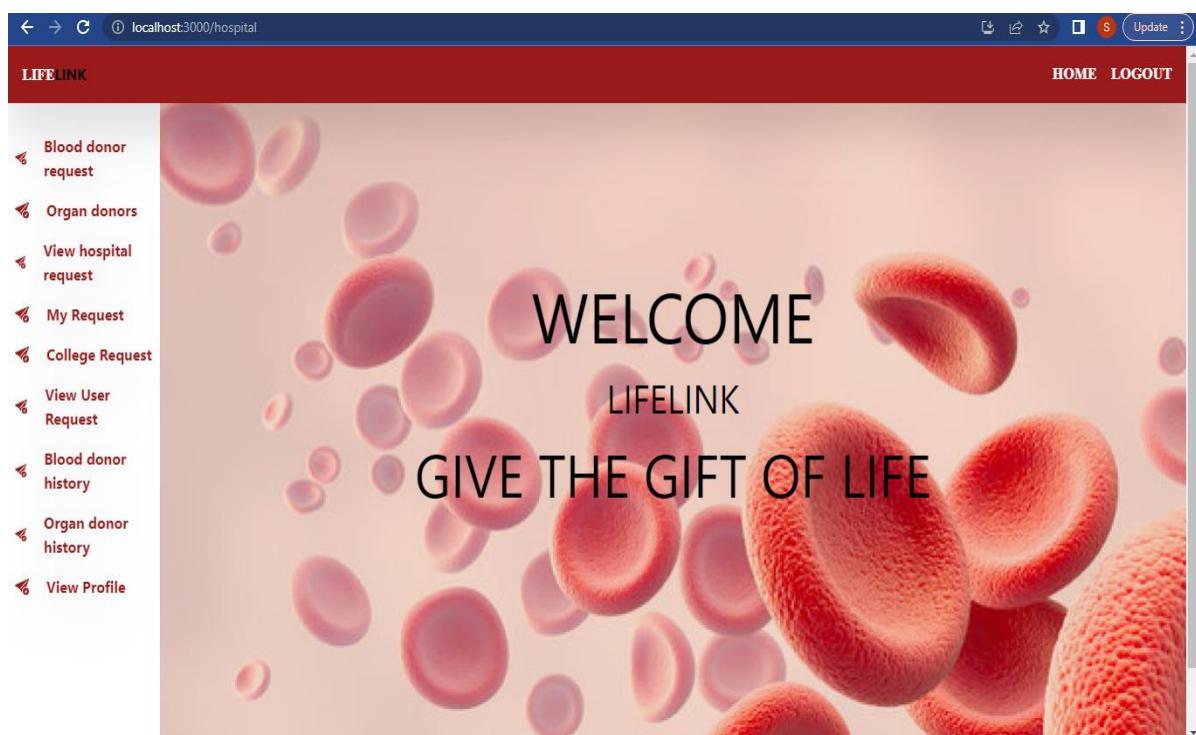
House name : tharavaad

Height : 178cm

Health certificate:

Update Delete

Hospital home page



Hospital Manage blood donor request

Vanaja
Trivandrum Neeleshwaram

Email	vanaja@gmail.com
Contact	7544332223
Certificate	
Blood group	a-ve
Weight	79
height	178cm
Date	2024-05-02

Hospital view organ donors

ORGAN DONORS

NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	EMAIL	CONTACT	BLOODGROUP	DATE OF DEATH
Dhevan	39	puthiyottil house	dhevan@gmail.com	95885745654565	b-ve	View
Kiran	34	puthanveetil	kir@gmail.com	67523263553	o-ve	View
vandhu	55	puthiyottil house	vandhu@gmail.com	7544332223	o+ve	View
Varna	45	paalakkott	var@gmail.com	78855543433	ab-ve	View

Send request to organ donor

Blood donor request

Organ donors

View hospital request

My Request

My organ Request

College Request

View User Request

Blood donor history

Organ donor history

View Profile

Patient name : Manu

Contact : 8726266522

Age : 77

Health certificate : Choose File [16ADC113-9...certificate.png]

House name : puthanveettil

Organ : Liver

Post office : Thiroor

Bloodgroup : b-ve

Pin : 643332

Doctor name: kavya

Place : Paalakkad

Prescription: Choose File [AD56F762-B...escription.png]

Email : manus@gmail.com

Patient id proof : Choose File [AD56F762-B...escription.png]

Hospital view hospital blood request

Blood donor request

Organ donors

View hospital request

Organ Request

Blood Request

My Request

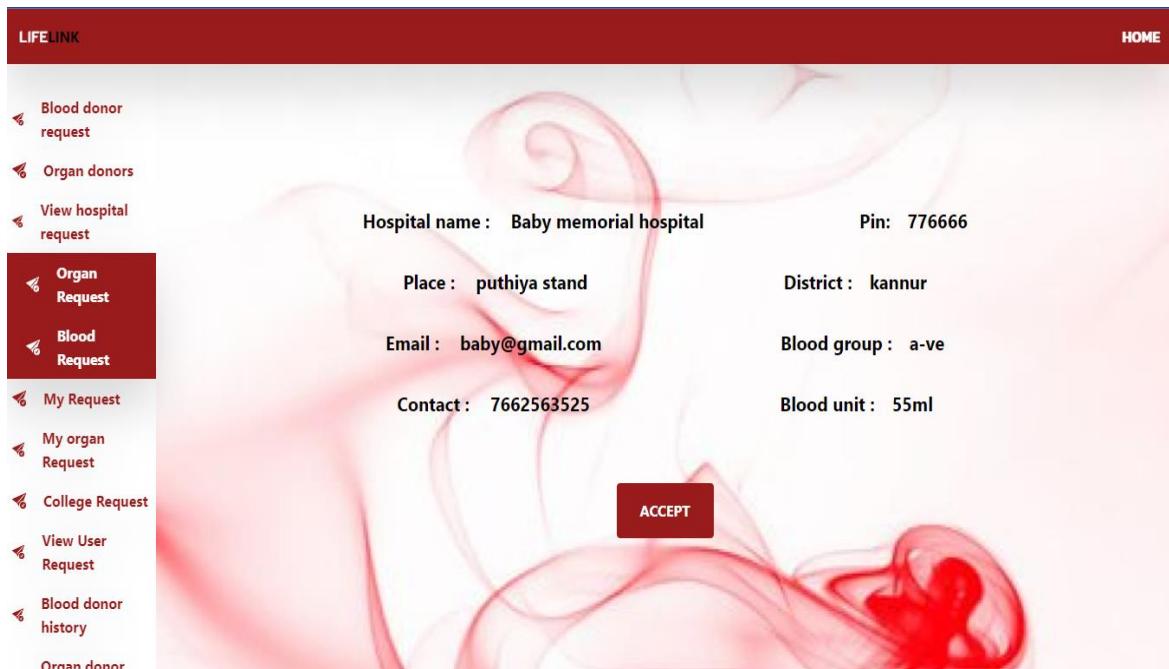
My organ Request

College Request

View User Request

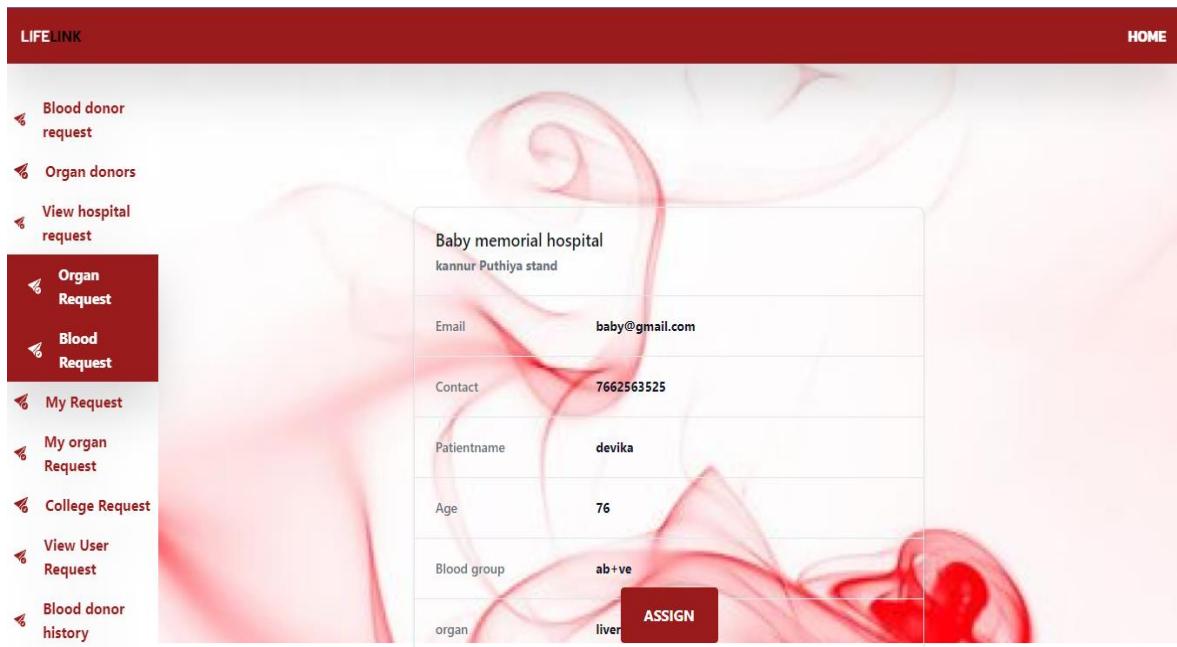
Blood donor history

HOSPITAL NAME	PLACE	EMAIL	CONTACT	STATUS	
Baby memorial hospital	puthiya stand	baby@gmail.com	7662563525	Accepted	View
Baby memorial hospital	puthiya stand	baby@gmail.com	7662563525	Accepted	View



Hospital view organ request

HOSPITAL NAME	PLACE	DISTRICT	EMAIL	CONTACT	POSTOFFICE	PIN	STATUS	
Baby memorial hospital	puthiya stand	kannur	baby@gmail.com	7662563525	puthiya stand	776666	Accepted	View
Baby memorial hospital	puthiya stand	kannur	baby@gmail.com	7662563525	puthiya stand	776666	Accepted	View
Baby memorial hospital	puthiya stand	kannur	baby@gmail.com	7662563525	puthiya stand	776666	Accepted	View
Baby memorial hospital	puthiya stand	kannur	baby@gmail.com	7662563525	puthiya stand	776666	Accepted	View



Hospital send request to organ donor

The screenshot shows the LifeLink application's search results page for a hospital request. The URL in the browser bar is localhost:3000/hospital/Searchorgan/662a3fcfb635d4b7936c3140. The sidebar menu is identical to the previous screenshot. The main content area shows a table of potential donors. The table has columns: NAME, AGE, ADDRESS, EMAIL, CONTACT, STATUS, and ACTION. The data is as follows:

NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	EMAIL	CONTACT	STATUS	ACTION
Dhevan	39	puthiyottil house	dhevan@gmail.com	95885745654565	Accepted	<button>ASSIGN</button> <button>View</button>
Kiran	34	puthanveetil	kir@gmail.com	67523263553	Accepted	<button>ASSIGN</button> <button>View</button>
vandhu	55	puthiyottil house	vandhu@gmail.com	7544332223	Accepted	<button>ASSIGN</button> <button>View</button>
Varna	45	paalakkott	var@gmail.com	78855543433	Accepted	<button>ASSIGN</button> <button>View</button>

Hospital add organ request

Patient name : Kanaka

Blood group : o-ve

Age : 62

Organ: kidney

Email : kana@gmail.com

Doctor name: sudheev

Contact : 9758735636

prescription : Choose File {AD56F762-B...escription.png}

Address: puthan veetil , Malappuram

Health certificate : Choose File {16ADC113-9...certificate.png}

Bystander : kalyani

Adhaar number: 887654324555

patientidproof : Choose File {B57B69CB-B...C}.idproof.png

Bystander contact: 8647463753

Hospital add blood request to hospital

Blood group: a-ve

Blood unit: 45

SUBMIT

Hospital send blood request to college

District : Kozhikode

college : Kmct engineering college

Blood group : O-ve

Number of students : 1

SUBMIT

Hospital manage college request

COLLEGE NAME	PLACE	DISTRICT	CAMPNAME	DESCRIPTION	DATE	STATUS	ACTION
Awk engineering college	kuttikattoor	kozhikode	bloodlink	our college have blood donation camp	2024-05-01	Accepted	Accept Reject

Hospital manage user request

The screenshot shows the 'BLOOD REQUEST' section of the LifeLink application. On the left, a sidebar menu lists various options: Blood donor request, Organ donors, View hospital request, My Request, My organ Request, College Request, View User Request, Blood donor history, Organ donor history, and View Profile. The main area displays a table with one row of data:

NAME	HOSPITAL NAME	PLACE	DISTRICT	BLOOD GROUP	CONTACT	STATUS	ACTION
Varna	Kmct hospital	kozhikode	9877666533	o-ve	2024-04-30	pending	<button>Accept</button> <button>Reject</button>

Hospital view blood donor history

The screenshot shows the 'DONORS BLOOD HISTORY' section of the LifeLink application. On the left, a sidebar menu lists: Blood donor request, Organ donors, View hospital request, My Request, My organ Request, College Request, View User Request, Blood donor history, Organ donor history, and View Profile. A central button labeled 'Donor' is visible. The main area displays a table with one row of data:

NAME	AGE	PLACE	CONTACT	BLOOD GROUP	DATE
Vanaja	66	Neeleshwaram	7544332223	a-ve	08/9/2023

Hospital view hospital send and received blood request

HOSPITAL SEND REQUEST

BLOOD GROUP	BLOOD UNIT	DATE	RECEIVED HOSPITAL NAME	DISTRICT	PROOF	STATUS	DETAILS
a-ve	70	2024-04-22T10:01:27.584Z	Baby memorial hospital	kannur	1713776487298blooddonor.png	Accepted	View more

HOSPITAL RECEIVED REQUEST

HOSPITAL NAME	PLACE	DISTRICT	BLOOD GROUP	BLOOD UNIT	DATE
Baby memorial hospital	Puthiya stand	kannur	a-ve	55	2024-04-23T09:49:45.803Z
Baby memorial hospital	Puthiya stand	kannur	o-ve	45	2024-04-28T18:25:25.082Z

Hospital view send request to organ donor

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the URL localhost:3000/hospital/sendorganrqst. The page has a red header bar with the text "LIFE LINK" and "HOME". On the left, there is a sidebar with a list of links: "Blood donor request", "Organ donors", "View hospital request", "My Request", "My organ Request", "College Request", "View User Request", "Blood donor history", "Organ donor history", and "Send organ request". The main content area features a background image of red blood cells. A table displays three patient records:

PATIENT NAME	AGE	ORGAN	BLOODGROUP	STATUS
Vasu	65	heart	ab+ve	Accepted
Divya	45	kidney	b-ve	Pending
Baskar	44	kidney	ab+ve	Accepted

The screenshot shows a web browser window for the URL localhost:3000/hospital/sendorganhistpage/662a3cb7f635d4b7936c2fc0. The page has a red header bar with the text "LIFE LINK" and "HOME". On the left, there is a sidebar with a list of links: "Blood donor request", "Organ donors", "View hospital request", "My Request", "My organ Request", "College Request", "View User Request", "Blood donor history", "Organ donor history", and "Send organ request". The main content area features a background image of a kidney. It displays a "HOSPITAL REQUEST" section with the following details:

HOSPITAL REQUEST

- Patient name :Baskar
- Age :44
- Organ : Kidney
- Blood group : b-ve

Below this, it shows "ORGAN DONOR DETAILS" for a donor named Vandhana:

Name :	Vandhana	Address :	Puthiyottil,Malappuram
Age :	45	Organ :	Kidney
Place :		Blood group :	b-ve
Email :	vandhu@gmail.com	Height :	156
Contact :	7544332223	Weight :	98

Hospital update profile

localhost:3000/hospital/editprofile

LIFE LINK

[Blood donor request](#)

[Organ donors](#)

[View hospital request](#)

[My Request](#)

[My organ Request](#)

[College Request](#)

[View User Request](#)

[Blood donor history](#)

[Organ donor history](#)

[View Profile](#)

[HOME](#)

Hospital name : Kmct hospital

Place : Mukkam

Email : km@gmail.com

Contact : 9732664642

Liscence no : 27644644442

Password:

Conform Password :

proof : Choose File (4AFFB8E36-B...482).Proof.png

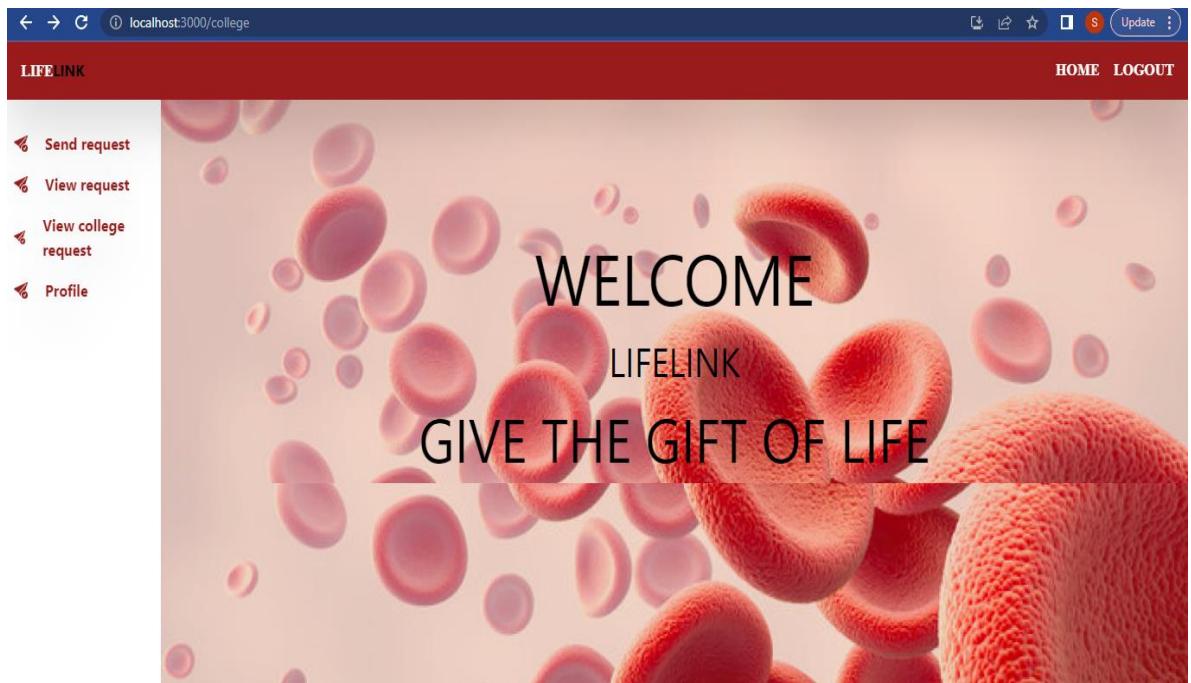
Post office: mukkam

Pin : 633442

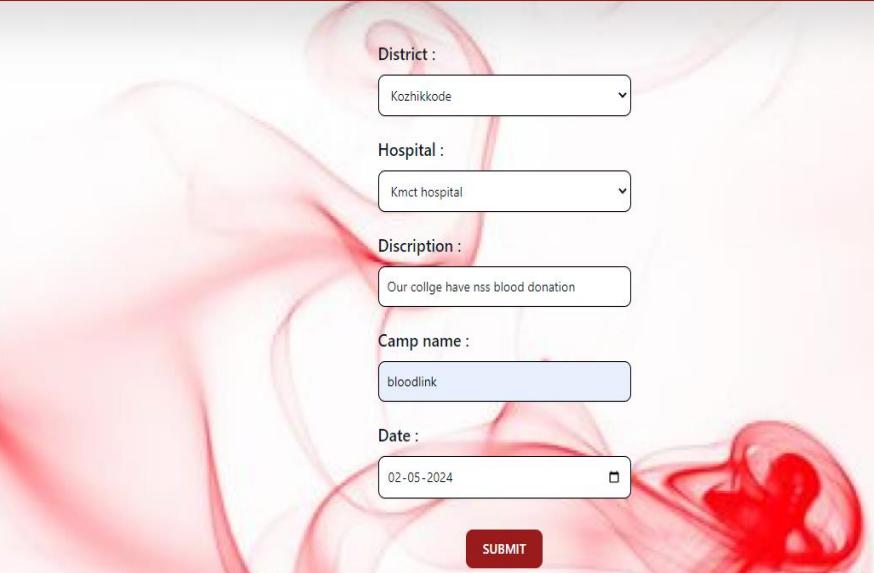
District : Kozhikode

[Update](#) [Delete](#)

College home page



College send request



localhost:3000/college/collegerqst

LIFELINK HOME

- [Send request](#)
- [View request](#)
- [View college request](#)
- [Profile](#)

District :

Hospital :

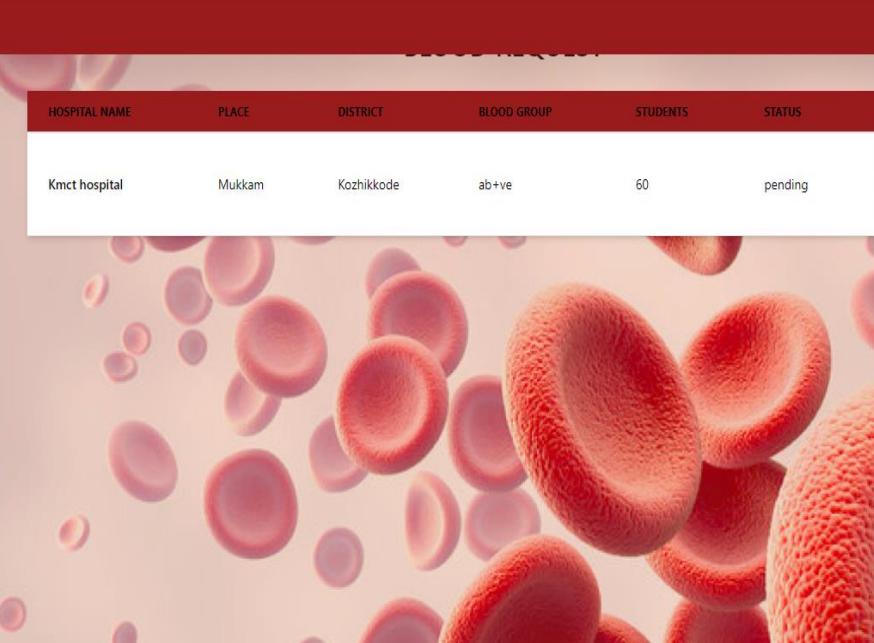
Description :

Camp name :

Date :

SUBMIT

College view hospital request



localhost:3000/college/viewhospitalrqst

LIFELINK HOME

- [Send request](#)
- [View request](#)
- [View college request](#)
- [Profile](#)

HOSPITAL NAME	PLACE	DISTRICT	BLOOD GROUP	STUDENTS	STATUS	ACTION
Kmct hospital	Mukkam	Kozhikkode	ab+ve	60	pending	Accept Reject

College update profile

Name : Kmct engineering college

Place : Mukkam

Email : kmctlg@gmail.com

Contact : 7544332223

Pin : 624546

District : Kozhikode

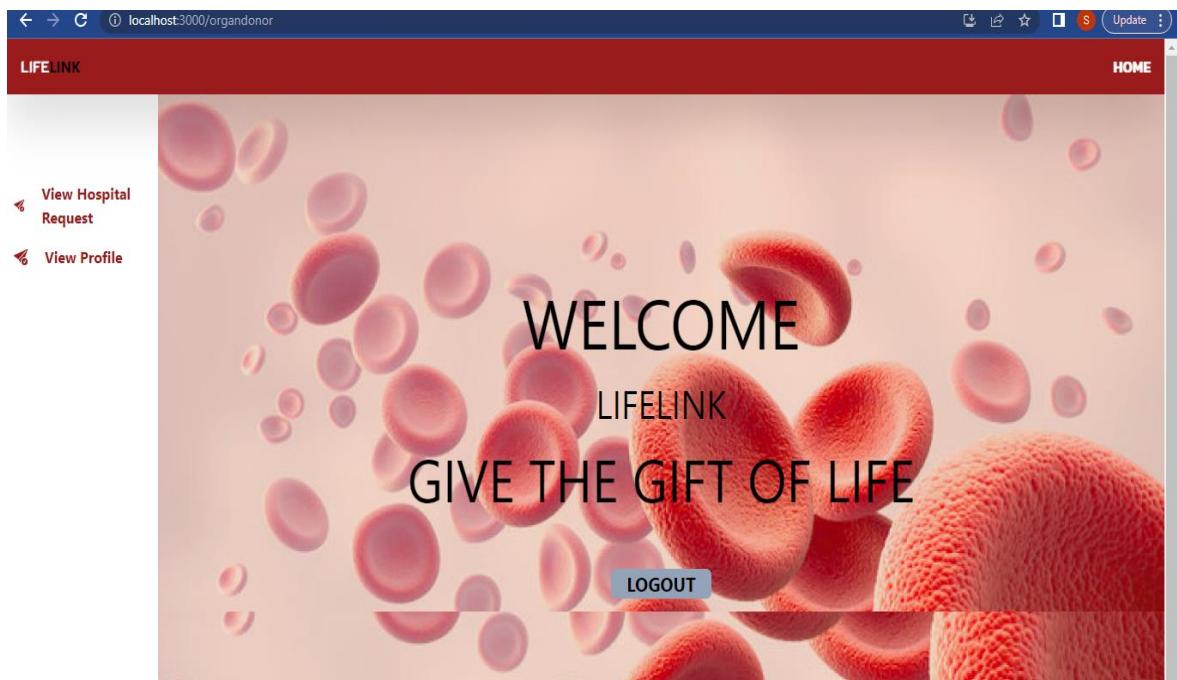
Certificate : Choose File college-svrepo-com (1).svg

Post office: Mukkam

Conform Password: *****

Update **Delete**

Organ donor home page



View and accept hospital request

HOSPITAL NAME	PLACE	DISTRICT	EMAIL	CONTACT	PROOF	STATUS
Kmct hospital	Mukkam	Kozhikode	kmct@gmail.com	9745465656	view	Accepted View

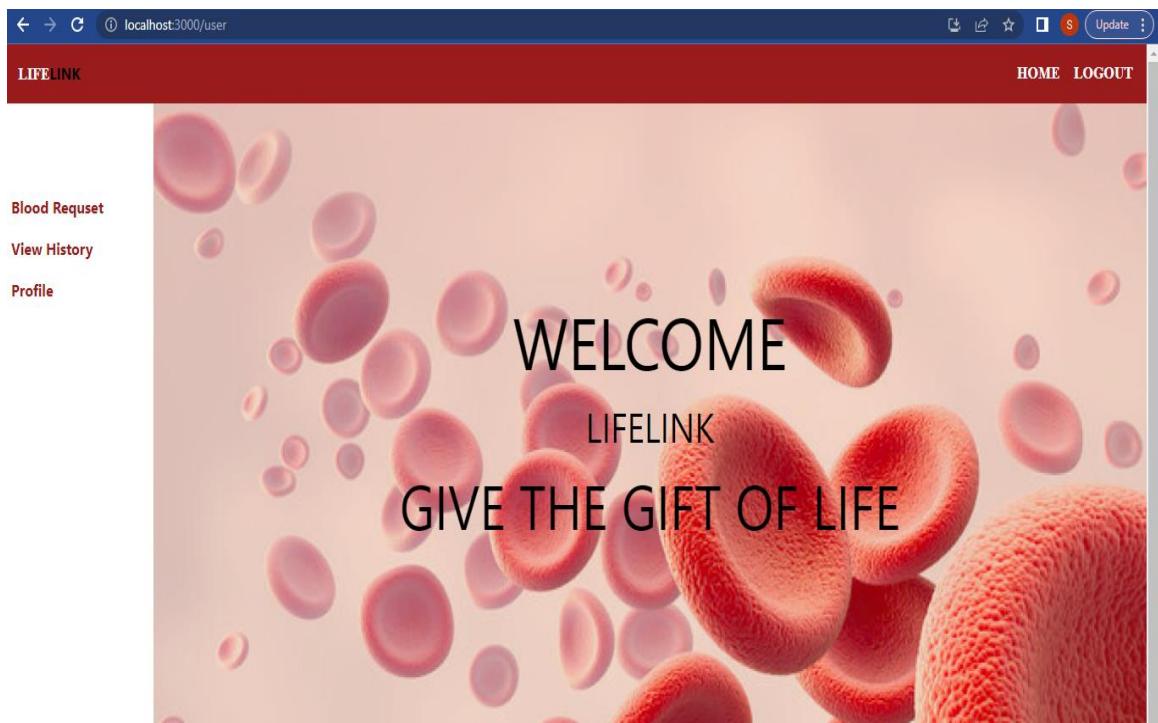
Kmct hospital	Mukkam
Email	kmct@gmail.com
Certificate	
Patient name	Vaasu
Age	65
Address	vadakkedath.thiroor,p.o madappally,malappuram
Blood group & Organ	ab+veheart
Date	2024-04-22T09:14:17.373Z
Doctor	sudheev

Organ donor update profile

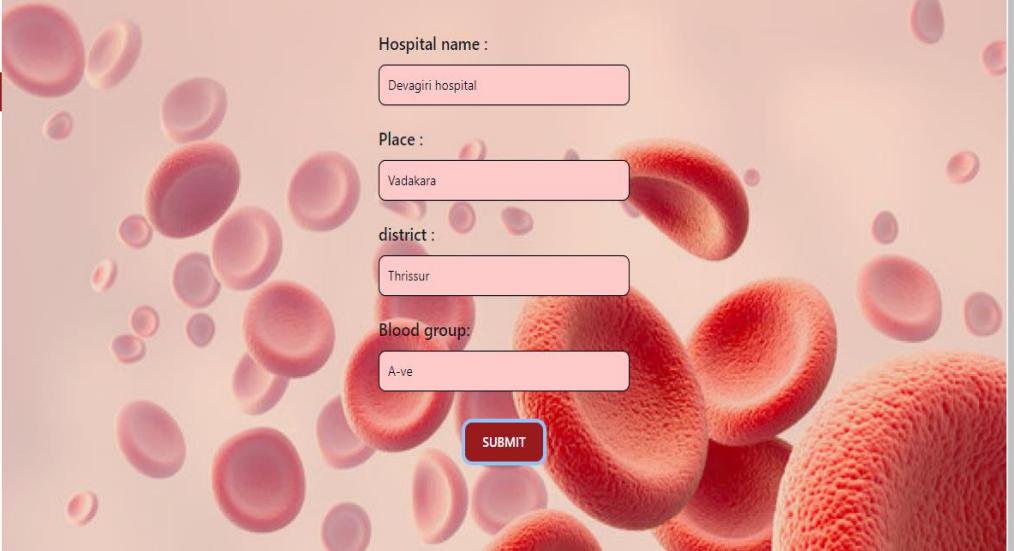
The screenshot shows a web application interface for updating an organ donor profile. The page has a red header bar with the 'LIFE LINK' logo and a 'HOME' link. On the left, there are navigation links: 'View Hospital Request' and 'View Profile'. The main content area contains a form with the following fields:

- Name: Kiran
- Height: 153
- Age: 33
- Weight: 74
- Email: kir@gmail.com
- Contact: 7662563525
- Address: puthiyottil house
- Date of birth: 1978-08-4
- Conformation certificate: (Choose File) [4AFFBE36-B...ngFeedbk.png]
- Nominee: Varun
- Nominee contact: 984746643
- Nominee relation: brother

User home page



User send request



localhost:3000/user/bloodreq

LIFE LINK HOME

Blood Request View History Profile

Hospital name : Devagiri hospital

Place : Vadakara

district : Thrissur

Blood group: A-ve

SUBMIT

This screenshot shows the 'Blood Request' form on the LifeLink platform. The background features a 3D rendering of red blood cells. The form fields include 'Hospital name' (Devagiri hospital), 'Place' (Vadakara), 'district' (Thrissur), and 'Blood group' (A-ve). A 'SUBMIT' button is at the bottom right.

User view history



localhost:3000/user/viewhistory

LIFE LINK HOME

Blood Request View History Profile

HOSPITAL NAME	PLACE	DISTRICT	BLOOD	STATUS	
Devagiri hospital	Vadakara	Thrissur	A-ve	pending	View

This screenshot shows the 'View History' page on the LifeLink platform. The background features a 3D rendering of red blood cells. A table displays a single row of user data: Hospital Name (Devagiri hospital), Place (Vadakara), District (Thrissur), Blood (A-ve), Status (pending), and a 'View' link.

User update profile

The screenshot shows a web application interface for updating a user profile. The top navigation bar includes links for 'Blood Request', 'View History', and 'Profile'. The main form contains the following fields:

Name :	Varna	House name :	Puthiya veetil
Age :	47	Post office :	Medical college
Place :	vadakara	Pin :	628821
Email :	varna@gmail.com	District :	Malappuram
Contact :	9746654352	Conform password :
Password :		

At the bottom of the form are two buttons: 'Update' and 'Delete'.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

7.BIBLIOGRAPHY

Websites

- [1] <https://www.programiz.com/javascript/spread-operator>
- [2] <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTML>
- [3] https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/express-js-req-param-function/?ref=ml_lbp
- [4] <https://nodejs.org/en/learn/getting-started/nodejs-with-typescript>
- [5] <https://mongodb.github.io/node-mongodb-native/3.6/api/Collection.html#find>

Books

- [1] *Thomas A Powell, Fritz Schneider, "JavaScript: The Complete Reference", 3rd Edition, Tata McGraw Hill*
- [2] *Pro MERN Stack: Full Stack Web App Development with Mongo, Express, React, and Node" by Vasan Subramanian*
- [3] *Code complete: a practical handbook of software construction by Steve McConnell, Microsoft Press,2nd Edition(2004).*
- [4] *Full Stack Development with JHipster: Build scalable and maintainable web applications using the MERN stack" by Deepu K Sasidharan and Sendil Kumar N*
- [5] *Full Stack JavaScript: Learn Backbone.js, Node.js, and MongoDB" by Azat Mardan*

