

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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I would like to express my gratitude to my classmates who have been a constant source of motivation and support throughout the project. Their valuable inputs and suggestions have helped me to refine my ideas and to improve the quality of my work.

I would like to thank my friends and colleagues for their encouragement and support during the project. Their unwavering belief in my abilities and their willingness to lend a helping hand whenever needed have been crucial in keeping me motivated and focused.

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Finally, I would like to thank the almighty for blessing me with the strength, perseverance, and determination to complete this project successfully. Without His grace and guidance, this accomplishment would not have been possible.

Salman Sayyed

DECLARATION

I, Mr.Salman Sayyed hereby confirm that the project titled "Design and Implementation of ChemBreak" is the result of my independent work and that I have not used any unauthorized assistance or material in the completion of this project. The project has been undertaken as part of my course curriculum for the Bachelor's Degree in Computer Science at Mumbai University.

Throughout the project, I have personally designed the system architecture, developed the programming logic, and performed the required testing and validation. I have made sure to incorporate all the necessary features and functionalities required to meet the project objectives and to ensure a seamless user experience.

Moreover, I acknowledge that the project may require modifications in the future as per the user's requirements or due to changes in the technological landscape. In this regard, I have incorporated flexibility in the system design to enable any necessary modifications or updates. I am confident that I can make the required changes by modifying the file design or the program code, if necessary, to ensure the system's continued smooth operation.

I would also like to state that I have taken all necessary precautions to ensure that the system design and implementation are secure and comply with industry standards. I have followed best practices in data protection, authentication to ensure that user data remains secure and confidential

I have developed a deep understanding of the system's underlying technology and functionality throughout the project's development, and I am confident that I can handle any modifications or updates that may be required in the future. I have created the system with a modular and scalable design, enabling me to incorporate changes or enhancements without disrupting the system's overall functioning.

Finally, I affirm that this project report represents my own work, and all sources used have been duly cited and referenced. Any resemblance to other works is purely coincidental.



INDEX

Sr no	Topic	Page no
1.	Introduction	
2.	Proposed System and Advantages	
3.	System Requirements	
4.	Phase Title	
5.	Gantt Chart	
6.	Class Diagram	
7.	Event Table	
8.	Use Case Diagram	
9.	Sequence Diagram	
10.	System Coding	
11.	Snapshots	
12.	Future Enhancements	
13.	Reference and Bibliography	



Introduction

Chembreak is a modern and innovative app designed to streamline the process of recording and managing damages that occur in chemistry laboratories. The primary objective of Chembreak is to provide a comprehensive and efficient solution to manage breakage reports, record incidents of broken apparatus and charge the respective students in an automated way. The app is an essential tool that eliminates the need for manual documentation of incidents, reduces the workload on lab staff, and ensures a smooth and efficient workflow in the lab.

The need for Chembreak arises from the increasing frequency of damages that occur in chemistry labs and the cumbersome process of managing the records. Chembreak simplifies the task of documentation by providing a user-friendly interface that enables users to create, manage, and share breakage reports in real-time. With Chembreak, lab staff can easily track and monitor breakages, identify the culprits responsible for the damages and charge them accordingly. Moreover, the app generates comprehensive reports that help in analyzing trends and identifying areas of improvement. In summary, Chembreak is an essential tool for any chemistry lab that seeks to enhance its efficiency and productivity by automating the process of managing breakages.

Proposed System and Advantages.

Chembreak is a digital solution that simplifies the process of recording and managing damages that occur in chemistry labs. The app is designed to replace the traditional pen-and-paper method of documenting breakages and incidents. Chembreak allows users to record incidents of broken apparatus and generate breakage reports with just a few clicks. The app also automates the process of charging students for damages, eliminating the need for manual calculations and record-keeping. With Chembreak, lab staff can easily monitor and manage breakages in real-time, ensuring a smooth workflow and efficient operation of the lab.

Advantages of Chembreak:

- 1) Improved Efficiency: Chembreak streamlines the process of recording and managing breakages, reducing the workload on lab staff and enhancing the overall efficiency of the lab.
- 2) Real-time Monitoring: With Chembreak, lab staff can monitor breakages in real-time, ensuring that damages are quickly identified and addressed.
- 3) Automated Charging: Chembreak automates the process of charging students for damages, eliminating the need for manual calculations and record-keeping.
- 4) Comprehensive Reporting: The app generates comprehensive reports that help in analyzing trends and identifying areas of improvement.
- 5) User-friendly Interface: Chembreak has a user-friendly interface that enables users to create, manage, and share breakage reports with ease.
- 6) Cost-effective: Chembreak is a cost-effective solution that eliminates the need for manual documentation and record-keeping, reducing the overall operational costs of the lab.

In summary, Chembreak is a modern and innovative solution that enhances the efficiency and productivity of chemistry labs by automating the process of managing breakages. With its real-time monitoring, automated charging, and comprehensive reporting, Chembreak is a valuable tool that simplifies the task of documentation and enhances the overall performance of the lab.

System Requirements.

Hardware:

• Processor: 1.5 GHz or higher

• RAM: 2 GB or higher

• Storage: 50 MB or more free disk space

Software:

 Operating System: Any platform that supports Python3, such as Windows, Linux, or macOS

• Python: Version 3.6 or higher

• Flask: Version 2.0.2 or higher

• SQLAlchemy: Version 1.4.0 or higher

• SQLite: Version 3.36.0 or higher

Other Required Libraries:

• Jinja2: Version 3.0.1 or higher

• WTForms: Version 3.0.0 or higher

• Flask-WTF: Version 1.0.0 or higher

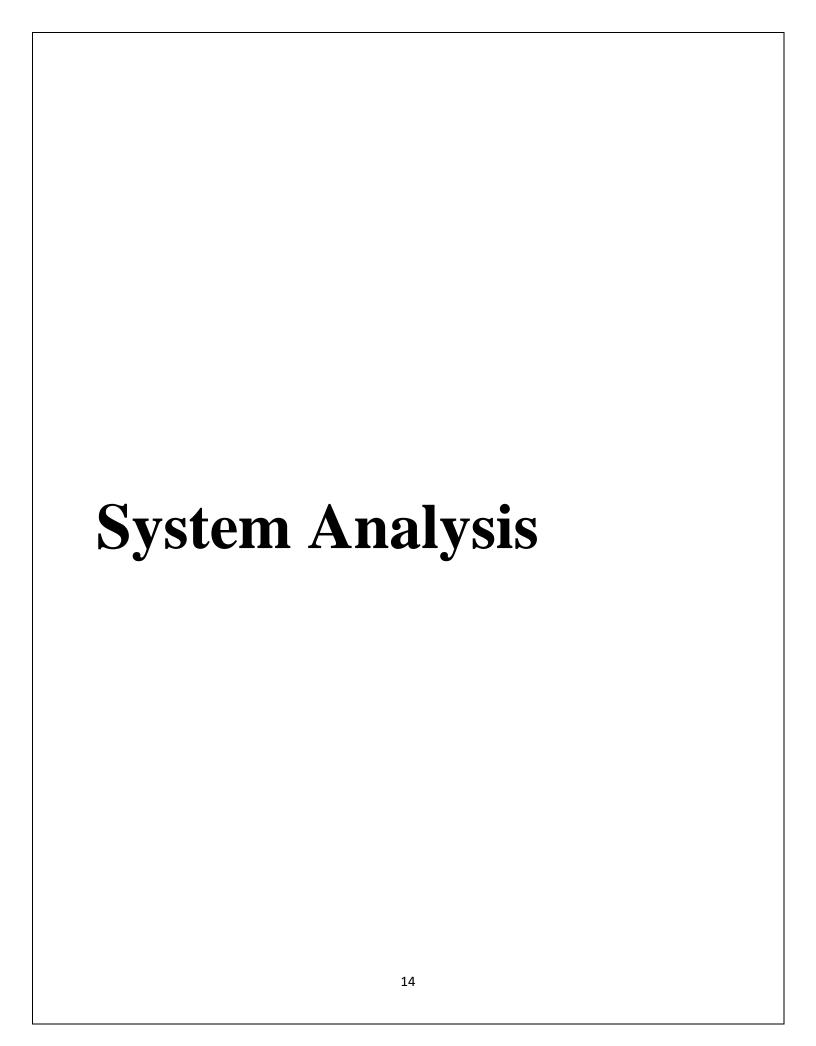
• Werkzeug: Version 2.0.2 or higher

Cloud Hosting:

Any cloud hosting platform that supports Python applications and SQLite databases, such as Amazon Web Services, Google Cloud Platform, or Microsoft Azure.

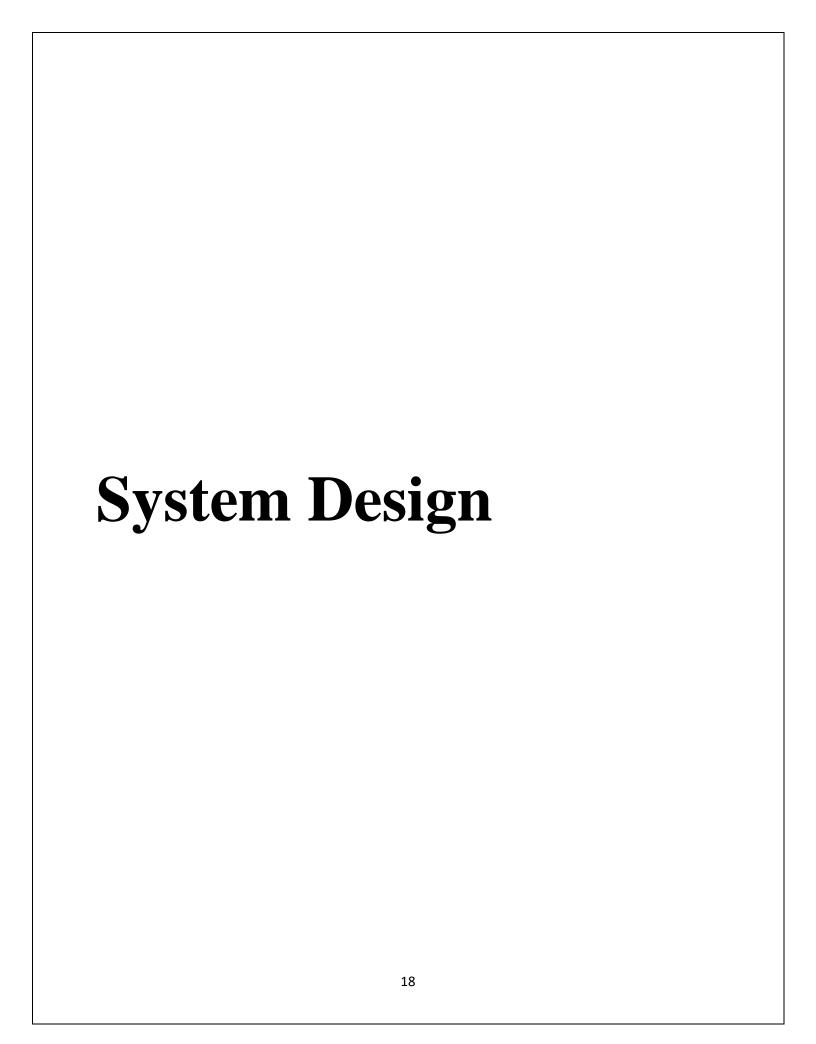
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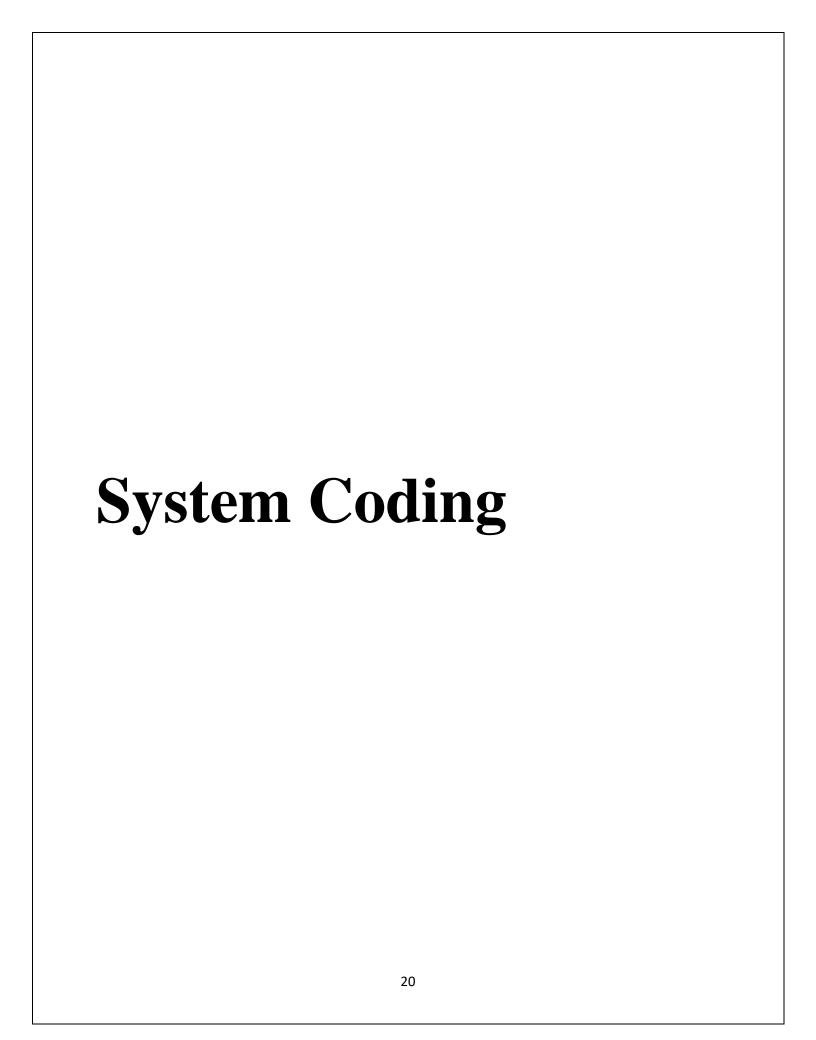
Phase Title	Expected Date of Completion	Actual Time of Completion with Guide's Signature	Remarks
I. Preliminary)		
Investigation			
(i) Organizational			
Overview	<u> </u>		
(ii) Present System and its	10/12/2022		
advantages			
(iii) System Requirements	J		
(iv) Feasibility Study)		
(v) Fact Finding Methods			
(vi) Phase Title	20/12/2022		
(vii) Gantt Chart			
II. System Analysis)		
(i) Event Table			
(ii) Use Case Diagram	09/01/2023		
(iii) ERD			
(iv) Class Diagram			
III. System Design)		
(i) Sequence Diagram			
IV. System Coding			
(i) System Coding	66/02/2023		
(ii) Form Layouts			
(iii) Report Layouts			
V. Future Enhancements	<u> </u>		
VI. Reference and	20/03/2023		
Bibliography	J		



Event Table

Event Id	Event Name	Description
1	User Login	A user has logged into the application.
2	Apparatus Created	A new apparatus has been added to the system
3	Apparatus Edited	An existing apparatus has been edited in the system
4	Apparatus Deleted	An existing apparatus has been deleted from the system
5	Breakage Added	A new breakage has been recorded for a specific apparatus.
6	Report Printed	A specific report has been printed by a user of the system





```
Wsgi.py
from app import create_app
from config import Config
app = create app(config=Config)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run()
app/__init__.py
from flask import Flask
from flask_sqlalchemy import SQLAlchemy
from flask_login import LoginManager
db = SQLAlchemy()
def create_app(config=None):
    app = Flask(__name__)
    if config:
        app.config.from object(config)
    db.init_app(app)
    login_manager = LoginManager()
    login_manager.login_view = 'auth.login'
```

login_manager.init_app(app)

```
with app.app_context():
        from app.models import User, Breakage, Student, Apparatus,
Record, Bank
        db.create_all()
    from app.models import User
    @login_manager.user_loader
    def load_user(user_id):
        return User.query.get(int(user id))
    # register blueprints
    from .auth import auth as auth_blueprint
    app.register_blueprint(auth_blueprint)
    from .routes import main as main_blueprint
    app.register_blueprint(main_blueprint)
    return app
app/models.py
from app import db
from flask_login import UserMixin
```

from datetime import datetime

```
class User(db.Model, UserMixin):
    User Model for authentication
    parms:
        id: user id
        username: user name
        password: user password
    .....
    id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary key=True)
    username = db.Column(db.String(15), unique=True, nullable=False)
    password = db.Column(db.String(80), nullable=False)
    def __repr__(self):
        return f"User('{self.username}')"
    def check_password(self, password):
        return self.password == password
class Breakage(db.Model):
    .....
    Breakage Model
    parms:
        id: breakage id
        date: date of breakage
        item id: item that broke (apparatus id)
        quantity: quantity of item that broke
```

```
student_unique_id: student unique id
    .. .. ..
    tablename = "breakage"
    id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary key=True)
    date = db.Column(db.DateTime, nullable=False,
default=datetime.utcnow)
    item_id = db.Column(db.Integer, db.ForeignKey(
        "apparatus.id"), nullable=False)
    quantity = db.Column(db.Integer, nullable=False)
    student unique id = db.Column(db.Integer, db.ForeignKey(
        "student.unique id"), nullable=False)
    total_ammount = db.Column(db.Integer, nullable=False, default=0)
    student = db.relationship(
        'Student', backref='breakage', lazy=True)
    apparatus = db.relationship(
        'Apparatus', backref='breakage', lazy=True)
    def repr (self) -> str:
        return f"Breakage('{self.date}', '{self.item id}',
'{self.quantity}', '{self.student unique id}',
'{self.total_ammount}')"
    def init (self, item id, quantity, student unique id,
total_ammount, date):
        self.item id = item id
        self.quantity = quantity
        self.student unique id = student unique id
```

```
self.total_ammount = total_ammount
        self.date = date
    def get_dd_mm_yyyy(self):
        utc_datetime = datetime.datetime.strptime(
            self.date, "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S.%f")
        date str = utc datetime.strftime("%d-%m-%Y")
        return date str
class Student(db.Model):
    Student Model
    parms:
        id: student id
        unique_id: student unique id
        roll no: student roll number
        class: student class (fy, sy, ty)
        section: department section (Chemistry)
    .. .. ..
    __tablename__ = "student"
    id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)
    unique id = db.Column(db.String(100), unique=True, nullable=False)
    roll_no = db.Column(db.String(10), nullable=False)
    class = db.Column(db.String(10), nullable=False)
```

```
section = db.Column(db.String(10), nullable=False,
default="Chemistry")
    total amount = db.relationship('Bank', backref='student',
lazy=True)
    def __repr__(self) -> str:
        return f"Student('{self.unique_id}', '{self.roll_no}',
'{self.class }', '{self.section}')"
    def __init__(self, unique_id, roll_no, class_, section):
        self.unique id = unique id
        self.roll_no = roll_no
        self.class_ = class_
        self.section = section
class Apparatus(db.Model):
    .....
    Apparatus Model
    parms:
        id: apparatus id
        name: apparatus name
        size: apparatus size
        price: apparatus price
    11 11 11
    __tablename__ = "apparatus"
    id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)
```

```
name = db.Column(db.String(100), nullable=False)
    size = db.Column(db.String(100), nullable=False)
    price = db.Column(db.Integer, nullable=False)
    apparatus = db.relationship(
        'Breakage', backref='breakage', lazy=True, cascade='all,
delete-orphan')
    def __repr__(self) -> str:
        return f"Apparatus('{self.name}', '{self.size}',
'{self.price}')"
    def __init__(self, name, size, price):
        self.name = name
        self.size = size
        self.price = price
class Record(db.Model):
    .....
    Record Model
    parms:
        id: record id
        date: date of record
        message: message of record
        student_unique_id: student unique id
    .. .. ..
    __tablename__ = "record"
```

```
id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary_key=True)
    date = db.Column(db.DateTime, default=datetime.utcnow)
    message = db.Column(db.String(100), nullable=False)
    student_unique_id = db.Column(db.String(100), db.ForeignKey(
        "student.unique id"), nullable=False)
    def __repr__(self) -> str:
        return f"Record('{self.date}', '{self.message}',
'{self.student_unique_id}')"
    def init (self, message, student unique id):
        self.message = message
        self.student unique id = student unique id
class Bank(db.Model):
    Bank Model
    parms:
        id: bank id
        amount: amount of money
        student_unique_id: student id
    11 11 11
    __tablename__ = "bank"
    id = db.Column(db.Integer, primary key=True)
    amount = db.Column(db.Integer, nullable=False, default=0)
```

```
unique student id = db.Column(db.String(100), db.ForeignKey(
        "student.unique id"), nullable=False)
    def repr (self) -> str:
        return f"Bank('{self.amount}', '{self.unique_student_id})"
    def init (self, amount, unique student id):
        self.amount = amount
        self.unique student id = unique student id
app/routes.py
from flask import Blueprint, send file, send from directory
from flask import render_template, redirect, url_for, request, flash,
abort
from flask_login import login_required
from app.models import Apparatus, Breakage, Bank, Student, Record,
User
from app.view classes import ViewRecord, CollectMoney
from app import db
import datetime
import pytz
from sqlalchemy import and_
main = Blueprint('main', __name__)
@main.route('/')
def index():
    return redirect(url for('auth.login'))
```

```
@main.route('/admin/create', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def create_admin():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        username = request.form['username']
        password = request.form['password']
        user = User(username=username, password=password)
        db.session.add(user)
        db.session.commit()
        return redirect(url_for('auth.login'))
    return render_template('create_account.html')
@main.route('/home')
@login_required
def home():
    List all modules.
    .....
    return render_template('home.html')
@main.route('/home/breakage')
@login_required
def breakage():
    Add records
```

```
apparatus_list = Apparatus.query.all()
    display_name_list = [apparatus.name + " " + apparatus.size
                         for apparatus in apparatus_list]
    return render_template('breakage.html',
id dname=zip(apparatus list, display name list))
@main.route('/home/breakage', methods=['POST'])
@login_required
def post breakage():
    .. .. ..
    Add Breakage records
    .....
    if request.method == 'POST':
        item = request.form['apparatus id']
        quantity = request.form['quantity']
        roll no = request.form['roll no']
        s_class = request.form['class']
        section = request.form['section']
        date = request.form['date']
        total_ammount = int(quantity) *
int(Apparatus.query.get(item).price)
        print(date_)
        # convert date to datetime
        date obj = datetime.datetime.strptime(
            date_, "%Y-%m-%d").astimezone(pytz.utc)
        print(date obj)
```

11 11 11

```
print(datetime.datetime.utcnow())
        # check if student exists with roll_no and class
        student = Student.query.filter by(roll no=roll no,
                                          class_=s_class).first()
        # if student does not exist, create a new student
        if student is None:
            student = create student(roll no, s class, section)
        breakage = Breakage(item_id=item,
                            quantity=quantity,
student unique id=student.unique id, total ammount=total ammount,
date=date obj)
        record_message = student.unique_id + " " +
str(breakage.quantity) + " " + Apparatus.query.get(
            breakage.item_id).name + " " +
Apparatus.query.get(breakage.item id).size
        create_record(record_message, student.unique_id)
        create_bank(total_ammount, student.id, student.unique id)
        db.session.add(breakage)
        db.session.commit()
    return redirect(url for('main.breakage'))
```

```
def create_student(rollno, s_class, section):
    Create a new student.
    year = str(datetime.datetime.now().year)
    unique_id = str(s_class) + str(rollno) + "Y" + str(year[2:])
    student = Student(unique id=unique id, roll no=rollno,
                      class =s class, section=section)
    db.session.add(student)
    db.session.commit()
    return student
def create_record(message, student_id):
    .....
    Create a new record.
    .....
    record = Record(
        message=message, student_unique_id=student_id)
    db.session.add(record)
    db.session.commit()
    return record
def create bank(amount, student id, unique id):
    .. .. ..
```

```
Create a new bank record.
   # check if unique_id exists
    bank = Bank.query.filter_by(unique_student_id=unique_id).first()
    if bank is not None:
        bank.amount = int(bank.amount) + int(amount)
        db.session.commit()
        return bank
    bank = Bank(amount=amount,
                unique_student_id=unique_id)
    db.session.add(bank)
    db.session.commit()
    return bank
@main.route('/home/report')
@login required
def report():
    .....
    Print report from a selected range of dates from a calendar.
    Possilbe inputs :
        class (fy, sy, ty)
        date (by default generate a months data.)
    .....
    return render_template('print_report.html')
```

```
@main.route("/home/records")
@login_required
def records():
    .....
    List all records.
    Three subsections:
             1. Fy
             2. Sy
             3. Ty
    11 11 11
    return render_template('records.html')
@main.route('/home/help')
@login_required
def help():
    .....
    Help page.
    .....
    return render_template('help.html')
@main.route('/home/apparatus')
@login_required
def apparatus():
    .. .. ..
    Add / Update / Delete apparatus.
    11 11 11
```

```
return render_template('apparatus.html',
apparatuses=Apparatus.query.all())
@main.route("/home/apparatus", methods=['POST'])
@login_required
def new_apparatus():
    Add new apparatus.
    .....
    if request.method == 'POST':
        name = request.form['name']
        size = request.form['size']
        price = request.form['price']
        apparatus = Apparatus(name=name, size=size, price=price)
        db.session.add(apparatus)
        db.session.commit()
    return redirect(url_for('main.apparatus'))
@main.route("/home/apparatus/<int:id>", methods=['GET', 'POST'])
@login_required
def update_apparatus(id):
    Update apparatus.
    if request.method == 'GET':
```

```
return render_template('update_apparatus.html',
apparatus=Apparatus.query.get(id))
    if request.method == 'POST':
        name = request.form['name']
        size = request.form['size']
        price = request.form['price']
        apparatus = Apparatus.query.get(id)
        apparatus.name = name
        apparatus.size = size
        apparatus.price = price
        db.session.commit()
    return redirect(url for('main.apparatus'))
@main.route("/home/apparatus/<int:id>/delete", methods=['POST'])
@login_required
def delete apparatus(id):
    .. .. ..
    Delete apparatus.
    .....
    if request.method == 'POST':
        apparatus = Apparatus.query.get(id)
        db.session.delete(apparatus)
        db.session.commit()
    return redirect(url for('main.apparatus'))
```

```
@main.route("/home/records/<string:class_name>")
@login_required
def class_records(class_name):
    List all records from a specific class.
    Three subsections:
        1. Fy
        2. Sy
        3. Ty
    .....
    valid_classes = ['fy', 'sy', 'ty']
    if class_name.lower() not in valid_classes:
        abort(404)
    class students =
Student.query.filter_by(class_=class_name.lower()).all()
    class records = []
    for student in class students:
        utc_date_str = str(Breakage.query.filter_by(
            student unique id=student.unique id).first().date)
        utc datetime = datetime.datetime.strptime(
            utc_date_str, "%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S.%f")
        date_str = utc_datetime.strftime("%d-%m-%Y")
        # only getting a single student record
        item_id = Breakage.query.filter_by(
            student unique id=student.unique id).first().item id
```

```
new_record = ViewRecord(
            date=date_str,
            roll_no=student.roll_no,
            class_=student.class_,
            section=student.section,
            apparatus=Apparatus.query.get(item_id).name,
            quantity=Breakage.query.filter by(
                student_unique_id=student.unique_id).first().quantity,
            price=Apparatus.query.get(item id).price,
            total_ammount=Breakage.query.filter_by(
student unique id=student.unique id).first().total ammount,
        )
        class_records.append(new_record)
    sorted_records = sorted(class_records, key=lambda x: x.roll_no)
    return render template('class records.html',
records=sorted records, class name=class name.upper())
@main.route("/test/home/records/<string:class name>")
@login required
def test class records(class name):
    valid_classes = ['fy', 'sy', 'ty']
    if class_name.lower() not in valid_classes:
        abort(404)
```

```
class students =
Student.query.filter by(class =class name.lower()).all()
    view records = []
    for student in class_students:
        breakages = Breakage.query.join(Apparatus).filter(
            and (Breakage.student unique id ==
student.unique_id)).all()
        # loop through breakages and create view records
        for breakage in breakages:
            view_record = ViewRecord(
                date=breakage.date.strftime('%d/%m/%Y'),
                roll no=student.roll no,
                class =student.class ,
                section=student.section,
                apparatus=breakage.apparatus.name + " " +
breakage.apparatus.size,
                quantity=breakage.quantity,
                price=breakage.apparatus.price,
                total ammount=breakage.quantity *
breakage.apparatus.price
            )
            view_records.append(view_record)
    sorted records = sorted(view records, key=lambda x: x.roll no)
    return render template('class records.html',
records=sorted records, class name=class name.upper())
```

```
@main.route("/home/records/getMoney/<string:class_name>")
@login_required
def getMoney(class name):
    valid_classes = ['fy', 'sy', 'ty']
    if class name.lower() not in valid classes:
        abort(404)
    class students =
Student.query.filter_by(class_=class_name.lower()).all()
    class records = []
    for student in class students:
        bank = Bank.query.filter_by(
            unique_student_id=student.unique_id).first().amount
        collect_money = CollectMoney(
            rollno=student.roll no,
            total cash=bank,
        )
        class records.append(collect money)
    sorted_records = sorted(class_records, key=lambda x: x.rollno)
    return render_template('collect_money.html',
collect money list=sorted records, class name=class name.upper())
@main.route("/home/reset_and_bakup")
@login_required
def reset and bakup():
```

```
return render_template('reset_and_backup.html')
@main.route('/download backup', methods=['POST'])
@login_required
def download backup():
    return send_file('../app.db', as_attachment=True)
@main.route('/empty_user_table', methods=['POST'])
@login_required
def empty_user_table():
    db.session.query(User).delete()
    db.session.commit()
    return "User table has been emptied"
@main.route('/empty_breakage_table', methods=['POST'])
@login_required
def empty_breakage_table():
    db.session.query(Breakage).delete()
    db.session.commit()
    flash("Breakage table has been emptied", "success")
    return render_template('reset_and_backup.html')
@main.route('/empty student table', methods=['POST'])
```

```
@login_required
def empty_student_table():
    db.session.query(Student).delete()
    db.session.commit()
    flash("Student table has been emptied", "success")
    return render template('reset and backup.html')
@main.route('/empty apparatus table', methods=['POST'])
@login_required
def empty_apparatus_table():
    db.session.query(Apparatus).delete()
    db.session.commit()
    flash("Apparatus table has been emptied", "success")
    return render template('reset and backup.html')
@main.route('/empty records table', methods=['POST'])
@login_required
def empty_records_table():
    db.session.query(Record).delete()
    db.session.commit()
    flash("Records table has been emptied", "success")
    return render_template('reset_and_backup.html')
@main.route('/empty bank table', methods=['POST'])
@login required
```

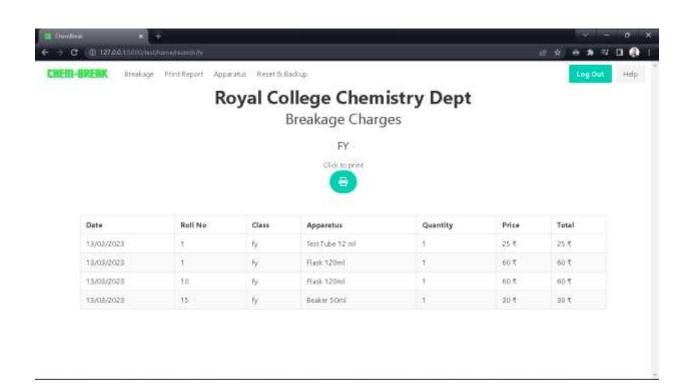
```
def empty_bank_table():
    db.session.query(Bank).delete()
    db.session.commit()
    flash("Bank table has been emptied", "success")
    return render_template('reset_and_backup.html')

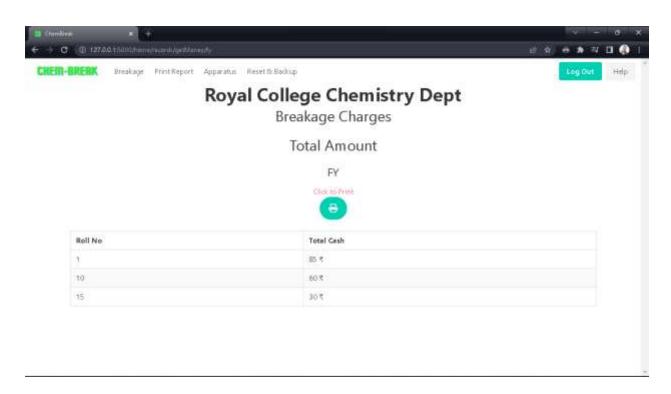
@main.route('/complete_reset', methods=['POST'])
@login_required

def complete_reset():
    db.session.query(Breakage).delete()
    db.session.query(Student).delete()
    db.session.query(Record).delete()
    db.session.query(Bank).delete()
    db.session.commit()
    flash("All tables have been emptied", "success")
    return render_template('reset_and_backup.html')
```

Test Cases

Test Case	Steps	Expected Result	Actual Result
User Login	 Enter valid username and password. Click on "Login" button 	User is successfully logged in and redirected to home page	User is successfully logged in and redirected to home page
Create Apparatus	1. Navigate to "Apparatus" page 2. Enter valid apparatus details 3. Click on "Submit" button	Apparatus is successfully created and added to the system	Apparatus is successfully created and added to the system
Edit Apparatus	 Navigate to "Edit Apparatus" page. Select an existing apparatus. Modify the apparatus details. Click on "Submit" button 	Apparatus details are successfully updated in the system	Apparatus details are successfully updated in the system
Delete Apparatus	 Navigate to "Apparatus" page Select an existing apparatus Confirm the deletion 	Apparatus is successfully removed from the system	Apparatus is successfully removed from the system
Add Breakage	1. Navigate to "Add Breakage" page 2. Select an existing apparatus 3. Enter valid breakage details 4. Click on "Submit" button	Breakage is successfully recorded for the selected apparatus	Breakage is successfully recorded for the selected apparatus
Generate Report	 Navigate to "Report" page. Select a date range for the report. Click on "Submit" button. 	Report is generated and displays all breakages recorded within the selected date range	Report is generated and displays all breakages recorded within the selected date range





Future Enhancement

- 1) Integration with Payment Gateway: In the current version, the application records the breakage details and calculates the corresponding damage charges for the selected apparatus. However, the application can be enhanced to integrate with a payment gateway so that the damage charges can be collected directly from the students.
- 2) Notification System: The application can be enhanced to include a notification system that alerts the lab in-charge or the faculty whenever a breakage occurs. This would help ensure that the breakage is attended to promptly, and also enable the lab staff to take preventive measures to reduce the incidence of breakages.
- 3) Barcode Scanning: To improve the accuracy of the inventory management system, the application can be enhanced to include barcode scanning functionality. Lab staff can simply scan the barcode on the apparatus to update its status (e.g. available, in-use, damaged), which would reduce the need for manual data entry and minimize errors.
- 4) Data Analytics and Visualization: The application can be enhanced to include data analytics and visualization features, which would allow lab staff and faculty to gain insights into the patterns and trends of breakages. For example, they can analyze the frequency of breakages for different apparatus and identify any apparatus that are more prone to breakage than others. This information can be used to optimize the lab setup and minimize breakages.
- 5) Mobile Application: A mobile application can be developed as an extension of the current web-based application, which would enable lab staff and faculty to access the application on-thego. They can use their mobile devices to scan barcodes, record breakages, and generate reports, which would enhance the overall efficiency and convenience of the application.

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