**REPORT**

**CARE AND SERVICE**

**ABSTRACT**

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In this web application we introduce a new system which integrated all the pain and palliative care units across Kerala. All the pain and palliative units can register for providing their services. These groups can enter all the services providing by them. The public who need support under this category can register and place a request. And this request is forwarded by sorting units by their location. If any of the units accepted the request then it will be removed from all other unit’s profile. Public can donate things or sponsor the individuals who need help.

Palliative care is an approach that improves the quality of life of patients (adults and children) and their families who are facing problems associated with life-threatening illness. It prevents and relieves suffering through the early identification, correct assessment and treatment of pain and other problems, whether physical, psychosocial or spiritual. Addressing suffering involves taking care of issues beyond physical symptoms. Palliative care uses a team approach to support patients and their caregivers. This includes addressing practical needs and providing bereavement counseling. It offers a support system to help patients live as actively as possible until death. Palliative care is explicitly recognized under the human right to health. It should be provided through person-centered and integrated health services that pay special attention to the specific needs and preferences of individuals. Pain and difficulty in breathing are two of the most frequent and serious symptoms experienced by patients in need of palliative care. For example, 80% of patients with AIDS or cancer, and 67% of patients with cardiovascular disease or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease will experience moderate to severe pain at the end of their lives. Opioids are essential for managing pain.

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**INTRODUCTION**

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**1.1 INTRODUCTION**

All the pain and palliative units can register for providing their services. These groups can enter all the services providing by them. The public who need support under this category can register and place a request. And this request is forwarded by sorting units by their location. If any of the units accepted the request then it will be removed from all other unit’s profile. Public can donate things or sponsor the individuals who need help.

Palliative care is a health care specialty that is both a philosophy of care and an organized, highly structured system for delivering care to persons with life-threatening or debilitating illness from diagnosis till death and then into bereavement care for the family. Palliative care improves health care quality in three domains: the relief of physical and emotional suffering; improvement and strengthening of the process of patient–physician communication and decision-making; and assurance of coordinated continuity of care across multiple healthcare settings hospital, home, hospice, and long-term care. The WHO defined palliative care as “an approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing the problems associated with life-threatening illness, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and impeccable assessment and treatment of pain and other problems, physical, psychosocial, and spiritual.” The goal of palliative care is, therefore, to improve the quality of life of both patients and families by responding to pain and other distressing physical symptoms, as well as to provide nursing care and psycho-social and spiritual support. This is why it is best administered by an interdisciplinary, multi-dimensional team, comprising doctors, nurses, counselors, social workers, and volunteers.

***2. SYSTEM STUDY***

**2.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The public who need support under this category can register and place a request. And this request is forwarded by sorting units by their location. . Public can donate things or sponsor the individuals who need help.

### 2.2 EXISTING SYSTEM

Palliative care has a lot of services but not many people know about it. There is no way for them to do service or apply services online today.

### 2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

Though the project people can inform their needs directly to the palliative care and they can also donate items directly

## 3. FEASIBLITY STUDY

A feasibility study is a preliminary study undertaken to determine and document a project’s viability. The results of this study are used to make a decision whether to proceed with the project. If it indeed leads to a project being approved, it will before the real work of proposed project starts be used to ascertain the likelihood of the project’s success. It is an analysis of possible alternative solutions to a problem and recommendation on the best alternative. It, for example, can decide.

Whether an order processing be carried out by a new system more efficiently than the previous one. The feasibility study proposes one or more conceptual solutions to the problem set for the project. The conceptual solution gives an idea of what the new system will look like. They define what will be done on the computer and what will remain manual. It also indicates what input will be needed by the system and what outputs will be produced. These solutions should be proven feasible and a preferred solution is accepted.

The feasibility study environment enables all alternatives to be discussed and evaluated. This phase starts with an identification of the main characteristics of the required system. During this stage it is important to collect information as much as possible about the software package that might meet the specification from as many sources as possible.

Normally, the central endeavor of a feasibility study is a cost benefit analysis of various alternatives. It can be defined as a systematic comparison between the cost of carrying out a service or activity and the value of that service or activity. The main benefits are qualitative than quantitative.

A feasibility study could be used to test a new working system, which could be used because:

* + The current system may no longer suit its purpose,
  + Technological advancement may have rendered the current system obsolete,
  + The business is expanding, allowing it to cope with extra workload,
  + Customers are complaining about the speed and quality of work the business provides.

When a new project is proposed, it normally goes through feasibility assessment. Feasibility study is carried out to determine whether the proposed system is possible to develop with available resources and what should be the cost consideration. Facts considered in the feasibility analysis were:

* Technical Feasibility
* Operational Feasibility
* Economic Feasibility
* Behavioral Feasibility

The requirements of the system are specified with a set of constraints such as system objectives and the description of the out puts. Three key factors are to be considered during the feasibility study.

### Operational Feasibility

The proposed project is operationally feasible. Because the proposed php website is easily operated by the users. The proposed system is operated by the admin and can use by the users. The user who have basic internet knowledge, he can use the web site for registration and then use the website for their intended applications. For operating the web content, the users need only the basic internet knowledge and an internet connection.

Care and service can be easily accessible and operated by the user who has a device and internet connection. Now a day almost persons have smartphones. Hence we can be says that the proposed system is operationally feasible.

### Technical Feasibility

The proposed system meets all the requirement of the Technical feasibility. Because the implementation of the project needs no technological difficult.

The website is developed in the most popular interpreted, high-level and general-purpose programming language PHP. So the development of the project does not meet any type of the technical difficult. Hence we can say that the proposed system is technically feasible.

### Economic Feasibility

The proposed project is economically feasible. Because once the system is put into its use in the current market the system provides economical advantage to the firm. Also the firm can afford the cost to implement the project.

The proposed project care and service provides tangible and intangible benefits comparing to the existing projects. This system does not need any initial investments and it can improve the quality of service.

### Behavioral Feasibility

The proposed system has a high operational feasibility. Because, the website is accessible at anywhere and anytime. For operating the app, we only need an internet connection and a smartphone. The change in hardware or software environment does not affect the system.

The people are inherently change the computer or mobile phone. But the change in the environment does not affect the system. Website supports all the existing versions of website. So the change in the environment does not affect the behavior of the proposed system. Care And Service can be operated in the proposed environment with web browser.

## SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

Hardware and software requirements for the installation and smooth functioning of this product could be configured based on the requirements needed by the component of the operating environment that works as front-end system here we suggest minimum configuration for the both hardware and software components. Working off with this software is requirements concrete on system environments. It includes two phases.

* Hardware Requirements
* Software Requirements

**software requirements**

Front end     :  html5, css3, javascript

Back end      :  php

Database      :  mysqli

**Hardware requirements**

Android phone or laptops with internet connection

## SYSTEM DESIGN

System design is the process of developing specifications for a candidate system that meet the criteria established in the system analysis. Major step in system design is the preparation of the input forms and the output reports in a form applicable to the user.

The main objective of the system design is to use the package easily by any computer operator. System Design is the creative act of invention, developing new inputs, a database, offline files, method, procedures and output for processing business to meet an organization objective. System design builds information gathered during the system analysis.

The system design is the most creative and challenging phase. The first step is to determine how the output is produced and in what format. Samples of input and output are presented. Next the input data and the master data are to be designed to meet the requirements of the proposed output. The operational phases are handled through program construction testing, including a list of programs needed to meet the system objective and complete documentation.

### 5.1 INITIAL DESIGN

Initial design of Artistic world web design is all about designing user interface for operating and satisfying user requirements. For that purpose, we have investigated in well- known technologies and identified html, java, css technologies etc.

We gathered requirements for this design in different way and found that java for coding and css for attractive styles.

### 5.2 INPUT DESIGN

Input design is the process of converting the user originated inputs to a computer format. The input design involves determining what the inputs are, how the data should be performed, how to validate data, how to minimize data entry and how to provide a multiuser facility. The design for handling input specifies how data are accepted for computer processing. Input design is a part of overall system design that needs careful attention and if includes specifying the means by which actions are taken.

A system user interacting through a system must be able to tell the system whether to accept input produce a report or end processing. The collection of input data is considered to be the most expensive part of the system design. Since the inputs have to be planned in such a manner so as to get the relevant information extreme care is taken to obtain the information. If the data going into the system is incorrect then processing and outputs will magnify this error. All input data are validated in the order and if any data violates any conditions, the user is warned by a message. If the data satisfies all the conditions, then it is transferred to the appropriate tables in the database.

We have to keep in mind the following things to design the system

* + - What data to input?
    - What medium to use?
    - The dialogue to guide users in providing input.
    - Methods for performing input validation and steps to follow when errors occur Input requirement gathering was one of the major trivial process in web or android

Application development. The project involves text inputs. The inputs can be entered through keyboard and mouse. The text input is gathered by forms with text boxes.

### 5.3 OUTPUT DESIGN

Effective output design will improve the clarity and performance of output. Output design phase of the system is concerned with the convergence of information’s to the end user friendly manner. The output design should be efficient, intelligible so that system relationship with the end user is improved and thereby enhancing the process of decision making.

The Outputs from care and provides search details in text format. The most attractive feature of this application is it shows the results of search contents after efficient filtering and pruning techniques. Efficient and eligible output design should improve the system’s relationship with the user and help in decision making.

Outputs are the most important and direct source of information to the user and to the management. Output design generally deals with the results generated by the system. The output data is in the format of text.

**Database design**

Database design manages large bodies of information. Database is the collection of related data. It provides safety of information. A database is a collection of inter-related data stored with minimum redundancy to save many users quickly and effectively. Database runs parallel without application design.

### Data Normalization

The normalization simplifies the entries, removing redundancies from the system data and finally builds a data structure, which is both flexible and adaptable the system. Normalization usually involves dividing a database into two or more tables and defining relationships between the tables. The objective is to isolate data so that additions, deletions, and modifications of a field can be made in just one table and then propagated through the rest of the database via the defined relationships.

The different normal forms applied during the design of the data base are:

### First Normal Form:

A relationship is said to be in first normal form if and only if it satisfies the constraints that it contains atomic values. It states that the domain of an attribute must include only atomic (simple, indivisible) values and that the value of any attribute in a tuple must be a single value from the domain of that attribute. It was defined to disallow multivalued attributes, composite attributes, and their combinations.

First normalization used in all tables in the database.

### Second Normal Form:

A relationship is said to be in second normal form if it satisfies the 1NF condition for the primary key and every non primary key attributes of the relation should not depend on the primary key alone. Second normal form (2NF) is based on the concept of full functional dependency. A functional dependency X - Y is a fully functional dependency if removal of any attribute A from X means that the dependency does not hold any more.

This normalization can be used in all the tables in the database because all the table contain a primary key.

**hird normal form**

A relationship is said to be in third normal form if and only if satisfies all the 2NF conditions and non-key attributes of the relation should not depend on other non-key attributes. Third normal form (3NF) is based on the concept of transitive dependency. A functional dependency X ~ Y in a relation schema R is a transitive dependency if there is a

set of attributes Z that is neither a candidate key nor a subset of any key of R, and both X -Z and Z –Y hold.

This normalization can be used in tables

**TABLE DESIGN**

1. **Login\_tbl**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Colomn name | datatype | constrains |
| Login\_id | Int(11) | Primary key |
| Username | Varchar(40) |  |
| Password | Varchar(40) |  |
| type | Varchar(20) |  |

1. **Registration\_tbl**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Colomn name | datatype | constrains |
| Reg\_id | Int(11) | Primary key |
| Login\_id | Int(11) | Foreign key |
| Name | Varchar(40) |  |
| Email | Varchar(40) |  |
| Mobile | Varchar(40) |  |
| address | Varchar(40) |  |

1. Donation\_tbl

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Colomn name | datatype | constrains |
| Don\_id | Int(11) | Primary key |
| Don\_name | Varchar(40) |  |
| Name\_of\_item | Varchar(40) |  |
| Quandity | Varchar(100) |  |
| Status | Varchar(100) |  |

1. Palliative-tbl

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Colomn name | datatype | constrains |
| Pal\_id | Int(11) | Primary key |
| Org\_name | Int(11) |  |
| Org\_phn\_no | Int(20) |  |
| Status | Int(11) |  |

1. Request\_tbl

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Colomn name | datatype | constrains |
| Req\_id | Int(11) | Primary\_key |
| Name | Varchar(40) |  |
| Phn\_no | Varchar(40) |  |
| Request | Varchar(40) |  |
| Status | Varchar(40) |  |

1. Service\_tbl

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Colomn name | datatype | constrains |
| Ser\_id | Int(11) | Primary\_key |
| Service | Varchar(40) |  |
| Description | Varchar(40) |  |
| Image | Varchar(40) |  |

**DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS**

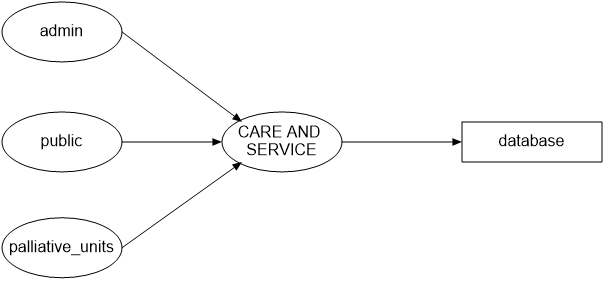
A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of ―flow‖ of data through an information system, modeling its process aspects. Often they are preliminary step used to create the over view of a system which can later be elaborated. DFD also be used for visualization of data processing (Structured design).

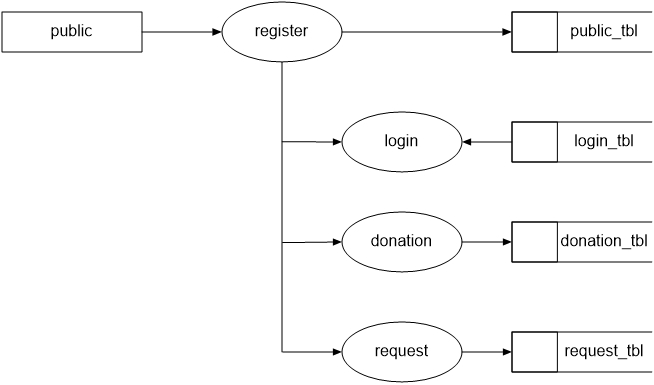
A DFD shows what kind of information will be input to and output from the system, where the data will come from and go to and where the data will be stored. It does not show information about the timing of process, or information about whether process will operate in sequence or in parallel.

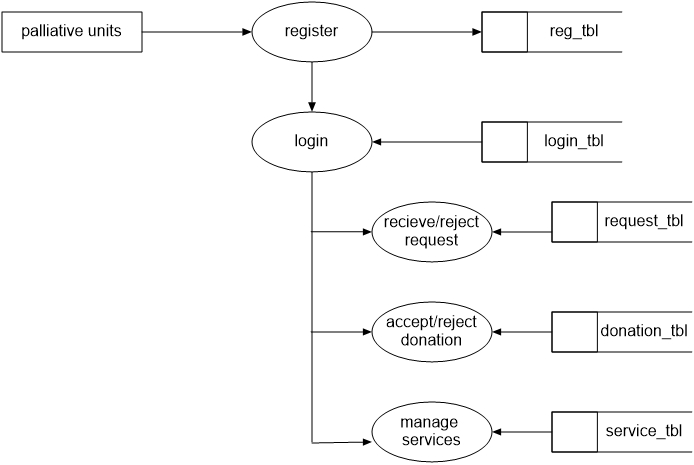
|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Symbol** | **Name** | **Function** |
|  | Process | Performs some transformation of input data to yield output data. |
|  | Data Flow | Used to connect processes to each other, to sources or sinks; the arrow head indicates direction of dataflow. |
|  | Source or sink(External Entity) | A source of system inputs or sinks of system outputs. |
|  | Data store | A repository of data |

**Fig:** Above depicted are the major shapes used in DFD.

The DFD at the simplest level is referred to as the context analysis diagram. These are referred to as the explaining its process in detail. Processes are numbered for easy identification and the data stores, source and destination of data are normally labeled in block letters. Each data flow is labelled for easy understanding.

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***SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT***

**9. SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT**

The goal of the development stage is to translate the design of the system produced during the design phase into code in a given programming language which can be executed by a computer and which performs the computations specified by the design.

**FRONT END: PHP**

PHP is the Web development language written by and for Web developers. PHP stands for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor. The product was originally named Personal Home Page Tools, and many people still think that’s what the acronym stands for. PHP is a server-side scripting language, which can be embedded in HTML or used as a standalone binary (although the former use is much more common). Proprietary products in this niche are Microsoft’s Active Server Pages, Macromedia ColdFusion, and Sun’s Java Server Pages.

PHP is an official module of Apache HTTP Server, the market-leading free Web server that runs about 67 percent of the World Wide Web .This means that the PHP scripting engine can be built into the Web server itself, leading to faster processing, more efficient memory allocation, and greatly simplified maintenance. Like Apache Server, PHP is fully cross-platform, meaning it runs native on several flavors of Unix, as well as on Windows and now on Mac OS X. All projects under the aegis of the Apache Software Foundation—including PHP—are open source software.

PHP originally stood for personal home page. It began in 1994 as a set of common Gateway Interface (CGI) binaries written in the C programming language by the Danish/Greenlandic programmer Rasmus Lerdorf. Lerdorf initially created these Personal Home pages. The tools were used to perform tasks such as displaying his resume and recording how much traffic his page was receiving. He combined these binaries with his Form Interpreter to create PHP/FI, which had more functionality. PHP/fi included a larger implementation for the C programming language and could communicate with databases, enabling the building of simple, dynamic web applications. Lerdorf released PHP publicly on june 8, 1995 to accelerate bug location and improve the code. This release was named PHP version 2 and already had the basic functionality that PHP has today. This included Perl-like variables, form handling, and the ability to embed HTML. The syntax was similar to Perl but was more limited, simpler, and less consistent.

Many high –profile open-source projects ceased to support PHP 4 in new code as of February 5, 2008, because of the GoPHP5 initiative, provided by a consortium of PHP developers promoting the transition from PHP 4 to PHP 5. PHP currently does not have native support for Unicode or multibyte strings; Unicode support will be included in PHP6 and will allow strings as well as class, method and function names to contain non- ASCII characters. It runs in both 32-bit and 64-bit environments, but on Windows the only official distribution is 32-bit, requiring Windows 32-bit compatibility mode to be enabled while using IIS in 64-bit Windows environment. As of PHP 5.3.0, experimental x64 bit versions are available.

**JAVASCRIPT**

JavaScript is an object-oriented scripting language used to enable programmatic access to objects with both the client application and other applications .It is primarily used in the form of client-side JavaScript, implemented as an integrated component of the web browser, allowing the development of enhanced user interface and dynamic website. JavaScript is a dialect of the ECMAScript that was influenced by many languages and was designed to look like Java, but to be easier for non-programmers to work with.

JavaScript, despite the name, is essentially unrelated to the Java programming language even though the two do have superficial similarities. Both languages use syntaxes influenced by that of C syntax, and JavaScript copies many Java names and naming conventions. The language’s name is the result of a co-marketing deal between Netscape and Sun, in exchange for Netscape bundling Sun's Java runtime with their then-dominant browser. The key design principles within JavaScript are inherited from the self and Scheme programming languages.

JavaScript is a trademark of Sun Microsystems. It was used under license for technology invented and implemented by Netscape communications and current entities such as the Mozilla Foundation.

**CASCADING STYLE SHEETS**

**Cascading Style Sheets** (**CSS**) is a [style sheet language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Style_sheet_language) used for describing the [presentation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Presentation_semantics) of a document written in a [markup language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Markup_language) like [HTML.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML) CSS is a cornerstone technology of the [World Wide Web,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web) alongside HTML and [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript).CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including [layout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Page_layout), [colors,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color) and [fonts.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typeface) This separation can improve content [accessibility,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Accessibility) provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple [web pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page) to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content. Separation of formatting and content also makes it possible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or [screen reader](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Screen_reader)), and on [Braille-based](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Braille_display) tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a [mobile device.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_device)

The name *cascading* comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable. The CSS specifications are maintained by the [World Wide Web Consortium](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium) (W3C). Internet media type ([MIME type](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MIME_media_type)) text/css is registered for use with CSS by [RFC 2318](https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2318) (March 1998). The W3C operates a free [CSS validation service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W3C_Markup_Validation_Service#CSS_validation) for CSS documents. In addition to HTML, other markup languages support the use of CSS, including [XHTML,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XHTML) [plain XML,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plain_Old_XML) [SVG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scalable_Vector_Graphics), and [XUL.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XUL)

**BOOTSTRAP**

**Bootstrap** is a [free and open-source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software) front-end [framework](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Application_framework) for designing [websites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website) and [web applications.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_application) It contains [HTML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML)- and [CSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS)-based design templates for [typography,](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Typography) forms, buttons, navigation and other interface components, as well as optional [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript) extensions. Unlike many earlier web frameworks, it concerns itself with [front-end](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Front-end_web_development) [development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Front-end_web_development) only. Bootstrap, originally named Twitter Blueprint, was developed by Mark Otto and Jacob Thornton at [Twitter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twitter) as a framework to encourage consistency across internal tools. Before Bootstrap, various libraries were used for interface development, which led to inconsistencies and a high maintenance burden.After a few months of development by a small group, many developers at Twitter began to contribute to the project as a part of Hack Week, a [hackathon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hackathon)-style week for the Twitter development team. It was renamed from Twitter Blueprint to Bootstrap, and released as an open source project on August 19, 2011.

**STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION**

Bootstrap is modular and consists of a series of [Less](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Less_(stylesheet_language)) ([Sass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sass_(stylesheet_language)) version 4 and onward) style sheets that implement the various components of the toolkit. These style sheets are generally compiled into a bundle and included in web pages, but individual components can be included or removed. Bootstrap provides a number of configuration variables that control things such as color and padding of various components. Since Bootstrap 2, the Bootstrap documentation has included a customization wizard which generates a customized version of Bootstrap based on the requested components and various settings. As of Bootstrap 4, [Sass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sass_(stylesheet_language)) is used instead of [Less](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Less_(stylesheet_language)) for the style sheets. Each Bootstrap component consists of an HTML structure, CSS declarations, and in some cases accompanying JavaScript code. Grid system and responsive design comes standard with an 1170-pixel-wide [grid layout.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CSS_Grid_Layout) Alternatively, the developer can use a variable-width layout. For both cases, the toolkit has four variations to make use of different resolutions and types of devices: mobile phones, portrait and landscape, tablets and PCs with low and high resolution. Each variation adjusts the width of the columns.

**. BACK END: SQLite**

SQLite is an in-process library that implements a [self-contained](https://www.sqlite.org/selfcontained.html), [serverless](https://www.sqlite.org/serverless.html), [zero-configuration](https://www.sqlite.org/zeroconf.html), [transactional](https://www.sqlite.org/transactional.html) SQL database engine. The code for SQLite is in the [public domain](https://www.sqlite.org/copyright.html) and is thus free for use for any purpose, commercial or private. SQLite is the [most widely deployed](https://www.sqlite.org/mostdeployed.html) database in the world with more applications than we can count, including several [high-profile projects.](https://www.sqlite.org/famous.html)

SQLite is an embedded SQL database engine. Unlike most other SQL databases, SQLite does not have a separate server process. SQLite reads and writes directly to ordinary disk files. A complete SQL database with multiple tables, indices, triggers, and views, is contained in a single disk file. The database [file format](https://www.sqlite.org/fileformat2.html) is cross-platform - you can freely copy a database between 32-bit and 64-bit systems or between [big-endian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endianness) and [little-endian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endianness) architectures. These features make SQLite a popular choice as an [Application File Format](https://www.sqlite.org/appfileformat.html). SQLite database files are a [recommended storage format](https://www.sqlite.org/locrsf.html) by the US Library of Congress. Think of SQLite not as a replacement for [Oracle](http://www.oracle.com/database/index.html) but as a replacement for [open()](http://man.he.net/man3/fopen)

SQLite is a compact library with all features enabled, the [library size](https://www.sqlite.org/footprint.html) can be less than 600KiB, depending on the target platform and compiler optimization settings. (64-bit code is larger. And some compiler optimizations such as aggressive function inline and loop unrolling can cause the object code to be much larger.) There is a tradeoff between memory usage and speed. SQLite generally runs faster the more memory you give it. Nevertheless, performance is usually quite good even in low-memory environments. Depending on how it is used, SQLite can be [faster than direct filesystem I/O](https://www.sqlite.org/fasterthanfs.html).

SQLite is [very carefully tested](https://www.sqlite.org/testing.html) prior to every release and has a reputation for being very reliable. Most of the SQLite source code is devoted purely to testing and verification. An automated test suite runs millions and millions of test cases involving hundreds of millions of individual SQL statements and achieves [100% branch test coverage](https://www.sqlite.org/testing.html#coverage). SQLite responds gracefully to memory allocation failures and disk I/O errors. Transactions are [ACID](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ACID) even if interrupted by system crashes or power failures. All of this is verified by the automated tests using special test harnesses which simulate system failures. Of course, even with all this testing, there are still bugs. But unlike some similar projects (especially commercial competitors) SQLite is open and honest about all bugs and provides [bugs lists](http://www.sqlite.org/src/rptview?rn=1) and minute-by-minute [chronologies](http://www.sqlite.org/src/timeline) of code changes.

The SQLite code base is supported by an [international team](https://www.sqlite.org/crew.html) of developers who work on SQLite full-time. The developers continue to expand the capabilities of SQLite and enhance its reliability and performance while maintaining backwards compatibility with the [published interface spec](https://www.sqlite.org/c3ref/intro.html), [SQL syntax](https://www.sqlite.org/lang.html), and database [file format](https://www.sqlite.org/fileformat2.html). The source code is absolutely free to anybody who wants it, but [professional support](https://www.sqlite.org/prosupport.html) is also available.

The SQLite project was started on [2000-05-09](https://www.sqlite.org/src/timeline?c=2000-05-29+14:26:00). The future is always hard to predict, but the intent of the developers is to support SQLite through the year 2050. Design decisions are made with that objective in mind.

We the developers hope that you find SQLite useful and we entreat you to use it well: to make good and beautiful products that are fast, reliable, and simple to use. Seek forgiveness for yourself as you forgive others.

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# *SYSTEM TESTING*

**8. SYSTEM TESTING**

Testing is very important in determining the reliability and efficiency of software, and hence it is very crucial stage in software development. Tests are conducted on the software to evaluate its performance at different levels.

Testing is vital to the success of the system. It is the penultimate step of software development. An elaborate testing of data is prepared and the system is using test data. While doing testing errors are noted and correction is made. The users are trained to operate the developed system. Both hardware and software are made to run the developed system successfully.

Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding whether the software achieves the desired result. Tests are conducted to locate an undiscovered error. Different types of data are fed into the system and the end result is verified with the expected results. System testing is the stage of implementation, which is aimed at ensuring that the system works accurately and efficiently before live operation commences. Testing is vital to the success of the system.

The various testing methods used for this application are:

* + - Unit testing
    - Integration testing
    - Validation testing
    - Output testing

**UNIT TESTING**

Unit testing focuses verification efforts on the smallest unit of software design module. To check whether each module in this software works properly so that it gives desired outputs to the given inputs. All validations and conditions are tested in the module level in the unit test control parts are tested to ensure the information correctly flows into, and out of the program unit under test. Boundary conditions are tested to ensure that modules operate at the boundaries. All independents parts through the control structure ensure that all statements in a module have been executed at least once. We test all the modules of the Cultivated products using artistic world.

**Integration Testing**

Data can be lost across an interface, one module have an adverse effect on the other sub-functions, when combined may not produce the desired functions. Integrated testing is the systematic to uncover the errors within the interface. This testing is done by inputting necessary values and data in the sequential order. As data of one unit is needed for working of other. The need for integrated system is to find the overall system performance.

### Validation Testing

Validation test is defined with a simple definition that validation succeeds when the system functions in a manner that can be reasonably accepted by the customer. Validation is done to see whether the corresponding entries made in the tables are correct. Proper validations are done in case of insertion and updating of tables. If any such arises, then proper error messages or warning, if any, has to be displayed.

In Artistic world app the validation testing is done to different fields especially in registration and signup field. Where the validation done through java program. Main validation used is NULL value in the text boxes. And also done Mobile number, E-mail validation.

### Output Testing

After performing validation testing, the next step is output testing of the proposed system. Since the system cannot be useful if it does not produce the required output. Asking the user about the format in which the system is required tests the output displayed or generated by the system under consideration. While testing, errors are again

uncovered and corrected by using the above steps and correction are also noted for future use. The system has been verified and validated by running test data and live data

### User Acceptance Testing

User acceptance testing of the system is the key factor for the success of any system. As we have created any easy interface it is easy to use. Only tough portion is the information to be perfect and has only one kind of user that the administrator.

The system under consideration is tested for user acceptance by constantly keeping in touch with prospective system at a time of the development and making change whenever required. This is done with regard to the input screen design and output screen design.

# *SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION*

***&***

***SYSTEM MAINTENANCE***

## SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

The implementation includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to new. The old system consists of no filtering the contents searched by the user, which is operated in a push model manner from the proposed new system. A proper implementation is essential to provide a reliable system to meet the requirements of the customers. An improper implementation may affect the success of the application.

There are several methods for handling the implementation and the consequent conversion from the old applications to the new application developed in this project.

The most secure methods for compare the old system and the new system is to run the old and new system in parallel. In this approach, a person may operate the old existing application and the new application. This method offers high reliability and security.

A working version of the system can is implemented in the website application. The website is managed by the admin, Registered user and the Common user.

The implementation plan includes host the website and the application put it into its operation. The implementation plan consists of the following steps:

* + - List all files required for implementation.
    - Host the website and put it into its operation.

The implementation plan should anticipate possible problems and must be able to deal with them. The usual problems may be missing documents; mixed data formats between current files and errors in data translation, missing data etc.

### User Training

The implementation of the proposed system includes the training of system operators. Training the system operators includes not only instructions in how to use the equipment, but also in how to diagnose malfunctions and in what steps to take when they occur. So proper training should be provided to the system operators. No training is complete without familiarizing users with simple system maintenance activities. Since the proposed system is developed in a GUI, training will be comparatively easy than systems developed in a non-GUI. There are different types of training. We can select off-site to give depth knowledge to the system operators.

Success of the system depends on the way in which it is operated and used. Therefore, the quality of training given to the operating person affects the successful implementation of the system. The training must ensure that the person can handle all the possible operations.

Training must also include data entry personnel. They must also be given training for the installation of new hardware, terminals, how to power the system, how to power it down, how to detect the malfunctions, how to solve the problems etc. the operators must also be provided with the knowledge of trouble shooting which involves the determination of the cause of the problem.

The proposed system requires trained personnel for operating the system. This will reduce the data entry errors considerably. It is preferable to provide the person with some kind of operating manuals that will explain all the details of the system.

For the purpose of training we have improved our user interface for a guiding style of use and we are providing and intuitive interface for users. Along with all the simplicity we are providing a help section for users of the application with a detailed description of how each module are working and feature wise specialties and benefits.

### System Maintenance

Maintenance of the software is one of major step in the development of the computer system. Software, which is developed by the engineer, should undergo maintenance

### System Maintenance

Maintenance of the software is one of major step in the development of the computer system. Software, which is developed by the engineer, should undergo maintenance process in a regular interval of time as time on new problem arises and it must be corrected accordingly. Maintenance and enhancement are a long-term process.

Various types of maintenance that can be made are:

* **Corrective maintenance**: reactive modification (or repairs) of a software product performed after delivery to correct discovered problems. Included in this category is emergency maintenance, which is an unscheduled modification performed to temporarily keep a software product operational pending corrective maintenance.
* **Adaptive maintenance**: modification of a software product performed after delivery to keep a software product usable in a changed or changing environment. For example, the operating system might be upgraded and some changes to the software may be necessary.
* **Perfective maintenance**: modification of a software product after delivery to provide enhancements for users, improvement of program documentation, and recoding toimprove software performance, maintainability, or other software attributes.
* **Preventive Maintenance**: modification of a software product after delivery to detect and correct latent faults in the software product before them become operational faults.

The staff in the concern takes part in each and every level of the project. So they don’t need any training of the software. During the development process they sat and entered each and every entry to test the project. They themselves used this is an opportunity to take training is not needed for the users.

***SCOPE FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENT***

## SCOPE FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

 The process of translating palliative care plan into action requires strong leadership, competent management, and political support

 Community models for the provision of home-based palliative care need to be implemented all over the country

 Public education and information campaigns are therefore critical to changing public attitudes. Activities and education campaigns around 'World Hospice and Palliative Care day' (8th October) can increase awareness among the public

 Incorporating palliative care in existing heath systems requires the training of medical officers at the primary health centers and community health centers and the provision of the minimum required facilities for provision of care

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# *CONCLUSION*

**CONCLUSION**

The role of palliative care at the end of life is to relieve the suffering of patients and their families by the comprehensive assessment and treatment of physical, psychosocial, and spiritual symptoms patient’s experience. As death approaches, the symptom burden of a patient may worsen and require more aggressive palliation. As comfort measures intensify, so does the support provided to a dying patient's family. Once death has occurred, the role of palliative care focuses primarily on the support of the patient's family and bereavement. This project giving a new platform to people, the can directly interact with palliative units.