“BLOODBANK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM”

PROJECT REPORT

Submitted for CAL in B.Tech Software Engineering (CSE3001)

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This is to certify that the Project work entitled **"BLOOD BANK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"** that is being submitted by "***Yash and Tanisha***" for CAL in B.Tech Software Engineering (CSE3001) is a record of bonafide work done under my supervision. The contents of this Project work, in full or in parts, have neither been taken from any other source nor have been submitted for any other CAL course.

Place: Chennai

Date: 4/5/17

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We would like to express our gratitude towards the management of VIT and The School of Computing Sciences and Engineering (SCSE) for giving us an opportunity to work on a project of this importance. Our thanks and appreciations also go to our colleagues in developing the project and people who have willingly helped us out with their abilities.

Introduction of the Project Blood Bank Management System:

Transfusion of blood and blood components is an established standard way of treating patients who are deficient in one or more blood constituents and is therefore an essential part of health care. A blood transfusion service is a complex organization requiring careful design and management. Essential functions of a blood transfusion service are donor recruitment, blood collection, testing of donor blood, component preparation and supply of these components to the patients.

The organization of a blood transfusion service should receive utmost attention and care for smooth functioning of various components of the service. The goal of blood transfusion service is to provide effective blood and blood components which are as safe as possible and adequate to meet the patients' needs.

Functions of a Blood Transfusion Service

1. The basic functions of a blood transfusion centre may be listed as follows.
2. Recruitment and retention of voluntary and replacement blood donors.
3. Collection, processing, storage and transportation of blood and its components.
4. Laboratory procedures
5. Participation in the clinical use of blood and blood components.
6. Teaching and training of personnel
7. Research and development
8. Need for Blood Bank

As a blood transfusion service deals with different functions related to donors and patients, it is imperative to keep in mind the safety of both donors and recipients. The blood transfusion service has to be planned and organized in such a way that it fulfils its ideal aims and objectives i.e.

1. Recruitment of blood donors - voluntary & replacement
2. Care of donor, donated unit and the recipient
3. Maintain adequate blood stock
4. Provide clinically effective blood components
5. Optimal use of available blood

In India, blood transfusion services are mostly hospital-based. In a hospital-based blood transfusion service, each hospital runs its own blood collection programme with or without central regulation. This system utilizes existing institutions and does not require creation of separate blood transfusion centres. As the organization of voluntary blood donation in hospital-based system is usually unsatisfactory, replacement donors form the main source of blood supply in the hospital. Replacement donors are usually friends and family members of the patient and are under pressure to donate blood. A voluntary donor system is far more satisfactory as there is no compulsion and the donor is motivated to donate blood.

Objective of the Project:-

- Improve operational & Streamlining operations
- Maintain all the project, employee, project database
- Maintain global standards of the project development
- Reduce Manpower and manual paper works for maintaining the records offline
- Main the accuracy, integrity and consistency of the data
- Providing such a mechanism to make the man power fast to maintain all the information about the project
- Improved management and control of the inventory, sales, stock

Different aspects of a blood transfusion service that need organization are

1. Utilization of space assigned or planning of premises of a blood transfusion centre / service
2. Requirement of staff
3. Procurement, standardization and maintenance of equipment, reagents and other consummables
4. Donor recruitment and motivation programme
5. Autologous donor programme
6. Donor blood collection
7. Laboratory procedures
8. serological techniques
9. screening for transfusion - transmitted diseases
10. Documentation and record maintenance
11. Implementation of quality assurance scheme
12. Inventory control, storage and transportation
13. Biosafety guidelines
14. Medicolegal aspects - Licensing from Drug Controller of India
15. Continuing education, training and teaching for medical, technical, nursing and other paramedical staff
16. Research and development in Transfusion Medicine
17. Formulation of Hospital transfusion committee and conducting medical audits.
18. Guidelines for clinical use of blood and blood components

In planning the design of a blood transfusion service, the activities and flow of operation should be considered for adequate utilization of space.

The functional plan of a blood transfusion service is thus based on the paths taken by the donors, the blood unit, blood samples and material. This is also required for submission to the DCI and any subsequent modifications need to be approved again.

- **Donor Complex:** The donor complex consists of a donor waiting area, donor registration, and medical examination room with preliminary testing, blood collection area, apheresis area, donor rest room and kitchen/pantry. The flow of donors should be uniform and clearly defined to avoid unnecessary traffic in the corridors

  The donor complex should be pleasant and comfortable. Donor educational material can be made available to prospective donors in the reception or waiting room. The donor organizers should be associated with donor complex for donor motivation, recruitment and retention.

- **Blood storage:** Initial storage of blood should be in the vicinity of the place where donor blood is collected, this is called as the quarantine storage. After all the tests are performed, blood should be stored in vicinity of the issue area.

- **Component preparation:** The area for blood component should be close to quarantine storage. The component laboratory should be clean, dust-free and well lit. The service of blood component preparation needs a special licence from the DCI.

- **Serology laboratory:** This laboratory is basically meant for red cell serology testing and donor and patient samples. A separate laboratory may be designated for antenatal and specialized serology.

- **Laboratory for transfusion transmitted disease;** A separate laboratory should be designated for screening of all donor units for transfusion-transmitted diseases.

- **Issue counter;** Outside the serology laboratory a small counter should be designed for accepting blood samples and issue of blood, to avoid unnecessary and unauthorized entry of personnel in the laboratory. Besides the essential donor and laboratory complexes, the premises should have

Main modules of the project :

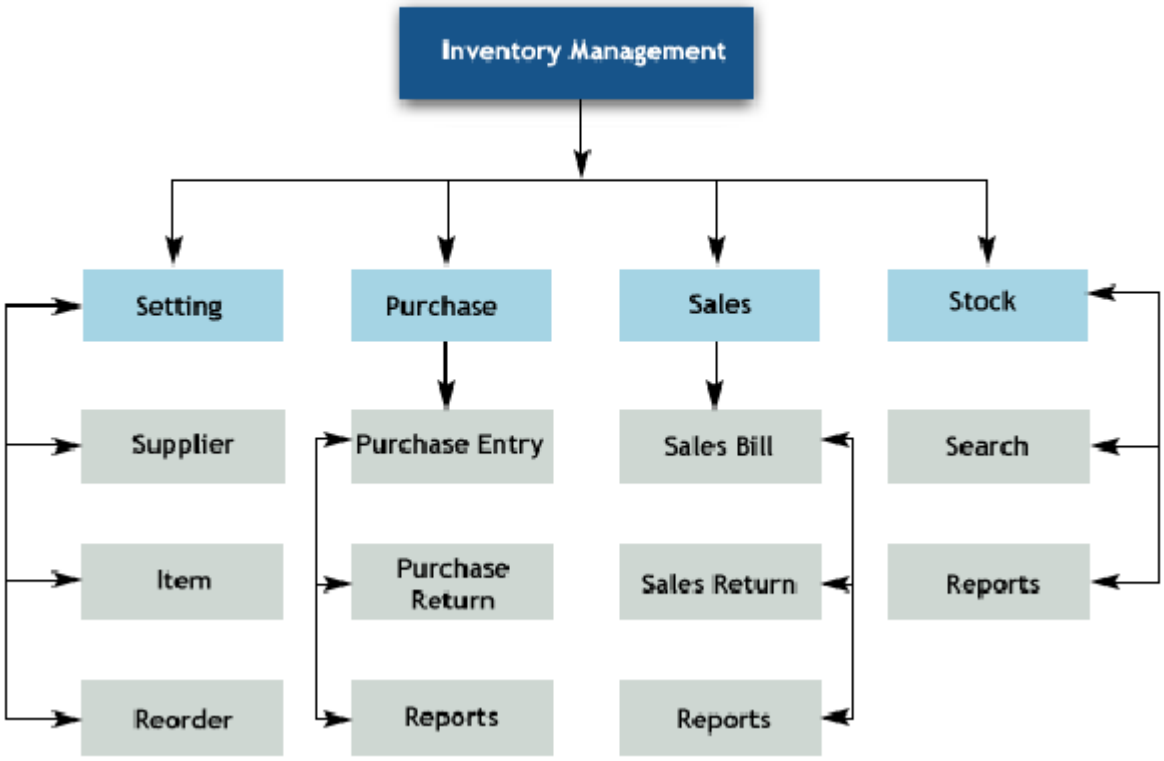
This project have the following modules, to manage all the requirements of the blood bank.

1. Blood bank details
2. Donor Details
3. Recipient Details
4. Equipment Details
5. Blood collection details
6. Blood Issued Details
7. Stock Details
8. Camp Details
9. Reports

To manage the Employees in BloodBank :

1. Employee Details
2. Employee Attendance Details
3. Employee salary Generation
4. Employee Salary Payment
5. Reports

Blood Inventory Management



What is "Inventory Management"

Inventory management is the active control program which allows the management of sales, purchases and payments.

Inventory management software helps create invoices, purchase orders, receiving lists, payment receipts and can print bar coded labels. An inventory management software system configured to your warehouse, retail or product line will help to create revenue for your company. The Inventory Management will control operating costs and provide better understanding. We are your source for inventory management information, inventory management software and tools.

A complete Inventory Management Control system contains the following components:

- Inventory Management Definition
- Inventory Management Terms
- Inventory Management Purposes
- Definition and Objectives for Inventory Management
- Organizational Hierarchy of Inventory Management
- Inventory Management Planning
- Inventory Management Controls for Inventory
- Determining Inventory Management Stock Levels

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION TO SYSTEM ANALYSIS

System analysis is a process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problems and the information to recommend improvements on the system. It is a problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and system developers. System analysis or study is an important phase of any system development process. The system is studied to the minutest detail and analyzed. The system analyst plays the role of the interrogator and dwells deep into the working of the present system. The system is viewed as a whole and the input to the system are identified. The outputs from the organizations are traced to the various processes. System analysis is concerned with becoming aware of the problem, identifying the relevant and decisional variables, analyzing and synthesizing the various factors and determining an optimal or at least a satisfactory solution or program of action. A detailed study of the process must be made by various techniques like interviews, questionnaires etc. The data collected by these sources must be scrutinized to arrive to a conclusion. The conclusion is an understanding of how the system functions. This system is called the existing system. Now the existing system is subjected to close study and problem areas are system. Now the existing system is subjected to close study and problem areas are identified. The designer now functigns as a problem solver and tries to sort out the difficulties that the enterprise faces. The solutions are given as proposals. The proposal is then weighed with the existing system analytically and the best one is selected. The proposal is presented to the user for an endorsement by the user. The proposal is reviewed on user request and suitable changes are made. This is loop that ends as soon as the user is satisfied with proposal. Preliminary study is the process of gathering and interpreting facts, using the information for further studies on the system. Preliminary study is problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between the system users and system developers. It does

various feasibility studies. In these studies a rough figure of the system activities can be obtained, from which the decision about the strategies to be followed for effective system study and analysis can be taken.

Existing System

In the existing system the exams are done only manually but in proposed system we have to computerize the exams using this application.

- Lack of security of data.
- More man power.
- Time consuming.
- Consumes large volume of pare work.
- Needs manual calculations.
- No direct role for the higher officials

Proposed System

The aim of proposed system is to develop a system of improved facilities. The proposed system can overcome all the limitations of the existing system. The system provides proper security and reduces the manual work.

- Security of data.
- Ensure data accuracy.
- Proper control of the higher officials.
- Minimize manual data entry.
- Minimum time needed for the various processing.
- Greater efficiency.
- Better service.
- User friendliness and interactive.
- Minimum time required.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility study is made to see if the project on completion will serve the purpose of the organization for the amount of work, effort and the time that spend on it. Feasibility study lets the developer foresee the future of the project and the usefulness. A feasibility study of a system proposal is according to its workability, which is the impact on the organization, ability to meet their user needs and effective use of resources. Thus when a new application is proposed it normally goes through a feasibility study. The document provide the feasibility of the project that is being designed and lists various areas that were considered very carefully during the feasibility study of this project such as Technical, Economic and Operational feasibilities. The following are its features:

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

The system must be evaluated from the technical point of view first. The assessment of this feasibility must be based on an outline design of the system requirement in the terms of input, output, programs and procedures. Having identified an outline system, the investigation must go on to suggest the type of equipment, required method developing the system, of running the system once it has been designed.

Technical issues raised during the investigation are:

- Does the existing technology sufficient for the suggested one?
- Can the system expand if developed?

The project should be developed such that the necessary functions and performance are achieved within the constraints. The project is developed within latest technology. Through the technology may become obsolete after

some period of time, due to the fact that never version of same software supports older versions, the system may still be used. So there are minimal constraints involved with this project. The system has been developed using Java the project is technically feasible for development.

ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

The developing system must be justified by cost and benefit. Criteria to ensure that effort is concentrated on project, which will give best, return at the earliest. One of the factors, which affect the development of a new system, is the cost it would require.

The following are some of the important financial questions asked during preliminary investigation:

- The costs conduct a full system investigation.
- The cost of the hardware and software.
- The benefits in the form of reduced costs or fewer costly errors.

Since the system is developed as part of project work, there is no manual cost to spend for the proposed system. Also all the resources are already available, it give an indication of the system is economically possible for development.

USER CHARACTERISTIC

- User module: This is a normal level of user who will be very few number of functionality for website
- Administration module: This user is an admin type who has full rights on the system.

GENERAL CONSTRAINTS

The amount of traffic seen by a web site is a measure of its popularity. By analysing the statistics of visitors it is possible to see shortcomings of the site and look to improve those areas. It is also possible to increase (or, in some cases decrease) the popularity of a site and the number of people that visit it.

ASSUMPTIONS AND DEPENDENCIES

All the data entered will be correct and up to date. This software package is developed using JSP as front end which is supported by Apache Server system. MySQL as the back end which is supported by Window 7.

User Interface

- HTML has been used for developing the User Layout for the system
- JavaScript has been used for creating all the validations and client side scripting functionality
- CSS has been used for designing the web pages of the system

HARDWARE INTERFACE

• Processor	Intel Pentium IV or more
• Ram	512 MB or more
• Cache	1 MB
• Hard Disk	10 GB recommended

SOFTWARE INTERFACE

- Client on Internet: Web Browser, Operating System (any)
- Web Server: Operating System (any), Apache 2
- Database: MySQL
- Scripting Language: JSP, JavaScript, JQuery

Communication Protocol

Following protocols are required to be permitted on the server side

- HTTP incoming request

Functional Requirements

- The system runs of apache server so it is needed that server must have apache server version 2.0 available
- We have used JSP for server side scripting so the current version of JSP must be available on the server

- MySQL database has been used for storing the data of the website
- HTML has been used for creating the layout of the web application
- CSS has been used for creating the designing of the webpages
- JavaScript scripting language has been implemented on the system for performing all of the Client Side Server Validation.

Classes and Objects of the Project

- Login Class: Used for performing all the operations of the login functionality.
- Page Class: Class for managing all the operations of the page.
- Traf4c Class: Class for managing the traffic of the website
- IP Class: It has been used for storing all the IPs which hits the website
- Users Class: Class for managing all the user operations
- Permission Class: This class has been used for managing all the permissions level opeations.

Non-Functional Requirements

- **Performance**: System should be able handle multiple users at a time using any of the web browsers.

- **Reliability**: Database updating should follow transaction processing to avoid data inconsistency.

- **Availability**: The project will be deployed on a public shared server so it will be available all the time and will be accessible any where of the world using internet.

- **Security**: We have implemented a lot of security mechanism to avoid to

hack the system by outer world.

- **Maintainability**: It is very easy to maintain the system. The system has been developed on JSP so anyone who has the knowledge of JSP, can easily maintain the system.

- **Portability**: Yes this system is portable and we can switch the servers Very easily.

- **Browser Compatibility**: The project being web based required compatibility with at least the popular web browsers. Microsoft Windows XP and above, Linux and Macintosh being the current popular operating system and Microsoft Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Opera, Safari and Google Chrome being the currently popular web browser.

Security Testing of the Project

Testing is vital for the success of any software. No system design is ever perfect. Testing is also carried in two phases. First phase is during the software engineering that is during the module creation. Second phase is after the completion of software. This is system testing which verifies that the whole set of programs hanged together.

White Box Testing:

In this technique, the close examination of the logical parts through the software are tested by cases that exercise species sets of conditions or loops. all logical parts of the software checked once. Errors that can be corrected using this technique are typographical errors, logical expressions which should be executed once may be getting executed more than once and error resulting by using wrong controls and loops. When the box testing tests all the independent part within a module a logical decisions on their true and the false side are exercised, all loops and bounds within their operational bounds were exercised and internal data structure to ensure their validity were exercised once.

Black Box Testing

This method enables the software engineer to device sets of input techniques that fully exercise all functional requirements for a program. Black box testing tests the input, the output and the external data. It checks whether the input data is correct and whether we are getting the desired output.

Alpha Testing:

Acceptance testing is also sometimes called alpha testing. Be spoke systems are developed for a single customer. The alpha testing proceeds until the system developer and the customer agree that the provided system is an acceptable implementation of the system requirements.

Beta Testing:

On the other hand, when a system is to be marked as a software product, another process called beta testing is often conducted. During beta testing, a system is delivered among a number of potential users who agree to use it. The customers then report problems to the developers. This provides the product for real use and detects errors which may not have been anticipated by the system developers.

Unit Testing;

Each module is considered independently. it focuses on each unit of software as implemented in the source code. it is white box testing.

Integration Testing:

Integration testing aims at constructing the program structure while at the same constructing tests to uncover errors associated with interfacing the modules. modules are integrated by using the top down approach.

Validation Testing:

Validation testing was performed to ensure that all the functional and performance requirements are met.

System Testing:

It is executing programs to check logical changes made in it with intention of finding errors. a system is tested for online response, volume of transaction, recovery from failure etc. System testing is done to ensure that the system satisfies all the user requirements.

Implementation and software Specification Testings

Detailed Design of Implementation

This phase of the systems development life cycle refines hardware and software specifications, establishes programming plans, trains users and implements extensive testing procedures, to evaluate design and operating specifications and/or provide the basis for further modification.

Technical Design

This activity builds upon specifications produced during new system design, adding detailed technical specifications and documentation.

Test Specifications and Planning

This activity prepares detailed test specifications for individual modules and programs, job streams, subsystems, and for the system as a whole.

Programming and Testing

This activity encompasses actual development, writing, and testing of program units or modules.

User Training

This activity encompasses writing user procedure manuals, preparation of user training materials, conducting training programs, and testing procedures.

Acceptance Test

A final procedural review to demonstrate a system and secure user approval before a system becomes operational.

Installation Phase

In this phase the new Computerized system is installed, the conversion to new procedures is fully implemented, and the potential of the new system is explored.

System installation

The process of starting the actual use of a system and training user personnel in its operation.

Review Phase

This phase evaluates the successes and failures during a systems development project, and to measure the results of a new Computerized Tran system in terms of benefits and savings projected at the start of the project.

Development Recap

A review of a project immediately after completion to find successes and potential problems in future work.

Post-Implementation Review

A review, conducted after a new system has been in operation for some time, to evaluate actual system performance against original expectations and projections for cost-benefit improvements. Also identifies maintenance projects to enhance or improve the system.

THE STEPS IN THE SOFTWARE TESTING

The steps involved during Unit testing are as follows:

a. Preparation of the test cases.

b. Preparation of the possible test data with all the validation checks.

c. Complete code review of the module.

d. Actual testing done manually.

e. Modifications done for the errors found during testing.

f. Prepared the test result scripts.

The unit testing done included the testing of the following items:

1. Functionality of the entire module/forms.

2. Validations for user input.

3. Checking of the Coding standards to be maintained during coding.

4. Testing the module with all the possible test data.

5. Testing of the functionality involving all type of calculations etc.

6. Commenting standard in the source files.

After completing the Unit testing of all the modules, the whole system is integrated with all its dependencies in that module. While System Integration, We integrated the modules one by one and tested the system at each step. This helped in reduction of errors at the time of the system testing.

The steps involved during System testing are as follows:

- Integration of all the modules/forms in the system.
- Preparation of the test cases.
- Preparation of the possible test data with all the validation checks.
- Actual testing done manually.
- Modifications done for the errors found during testing.
- Prepared the test result scripts after rectification of the errors.

The System Testing done included the testing of the following items:

1. Functionality of the entire system as a whole.
2. User Interface of the system.
3. Testing the dependent modules together with all the possible test data scripts.
4. Verification and Validation testing.
5. Testing the reports with all its functionality.

After the completion of system testing, the next following phase was the Acceptance Testing. Clients at their end did this and accepted the system with appreciation. Thus, we reached the final phase of the project delivery.

There are other six tests, which fall under special category. They are described below;

- Peak Load Test: It determines whether the system will handle the volume of activities that occur when the system is at the peak of its processing demand.

  For example, test the system by activating all terminals at the same time.

- Storage Testing: It determines the capacity of the system to store transaction data on a disk or in other files.
  Performance Time Testing: it determines the length of time system used by the system to process transaction data. This test is conducted prior to implementation to determine how long it takes to get a response to an inquiry, make a backup copy of a file, or send a transmission and get a response.

- Recovery Testing: This testing determines the ability of user to recover data or re-start system after failure. For example, load backup copy of data and resume processing without data or integrity loss.

- Procedure Testing: It determines the clarity of documentation on operation and uses of system by having users do exactly what manuals request. For example, powering down system at the end of week or responding to paper-out light on printer.

- Human Factors Testing: It determines how users will use the system when processing data or preparing reports.

Project Category

Relational Database Management System (RDBMS). This is an RDBMS based

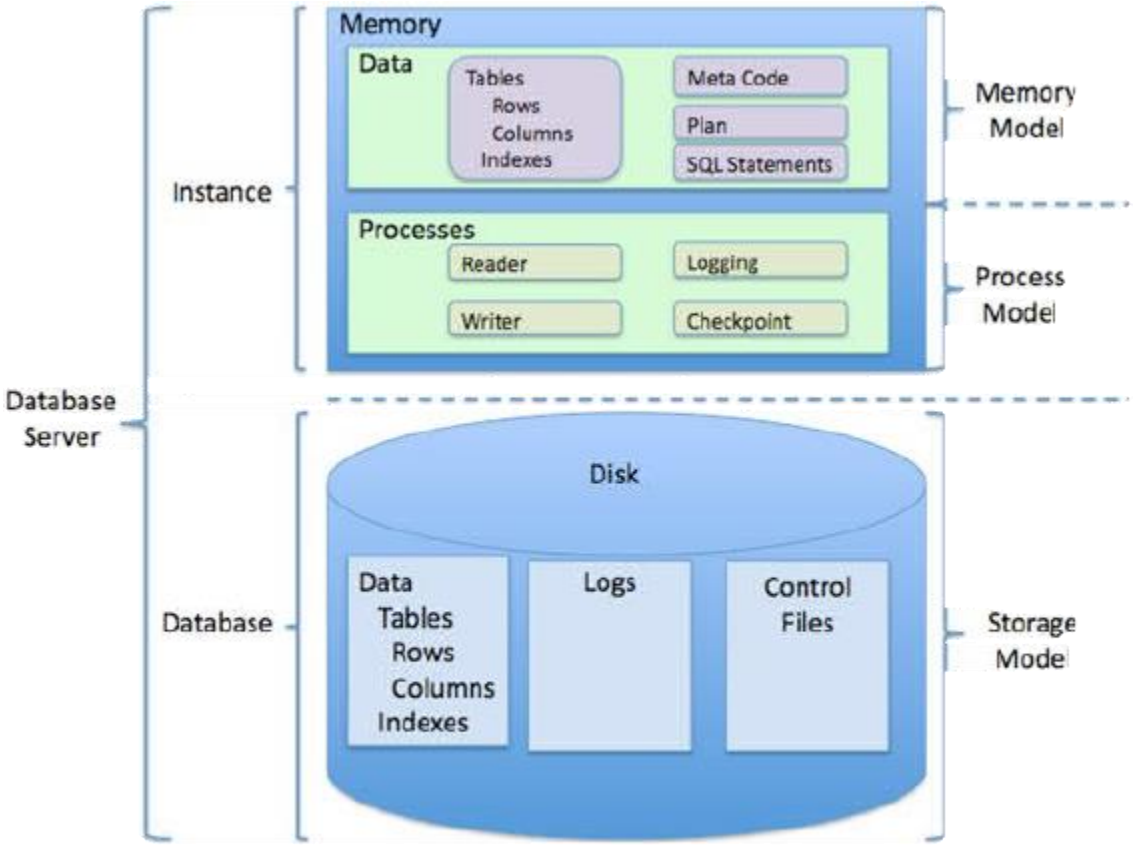
project which is currently using MySQL for all the statements.

MySQL is an opensource RDBMS System.

Brief Introduction about RDBSM :

A relational database management system (RDBMS) is a database management system (DBMS) that is based on the relational model as invented by E.F. Codd, of IBM's San Jose Research Laboratory. Many popular databases currently in use are based on the relational database model.

RDBMSs have become a predominant choice for the storage of information in new databases used for financial records, manufacturing and logistical information, personnel data, and much more since the 1980s. Relational databases have often replaced legacy hierarchical databases and network databases because they are easier to understand and use. However, relational databases have been challenged by object databases, which were introduced in an attempt to address the object-relational impedance mismatch in relational database, and XML databases.



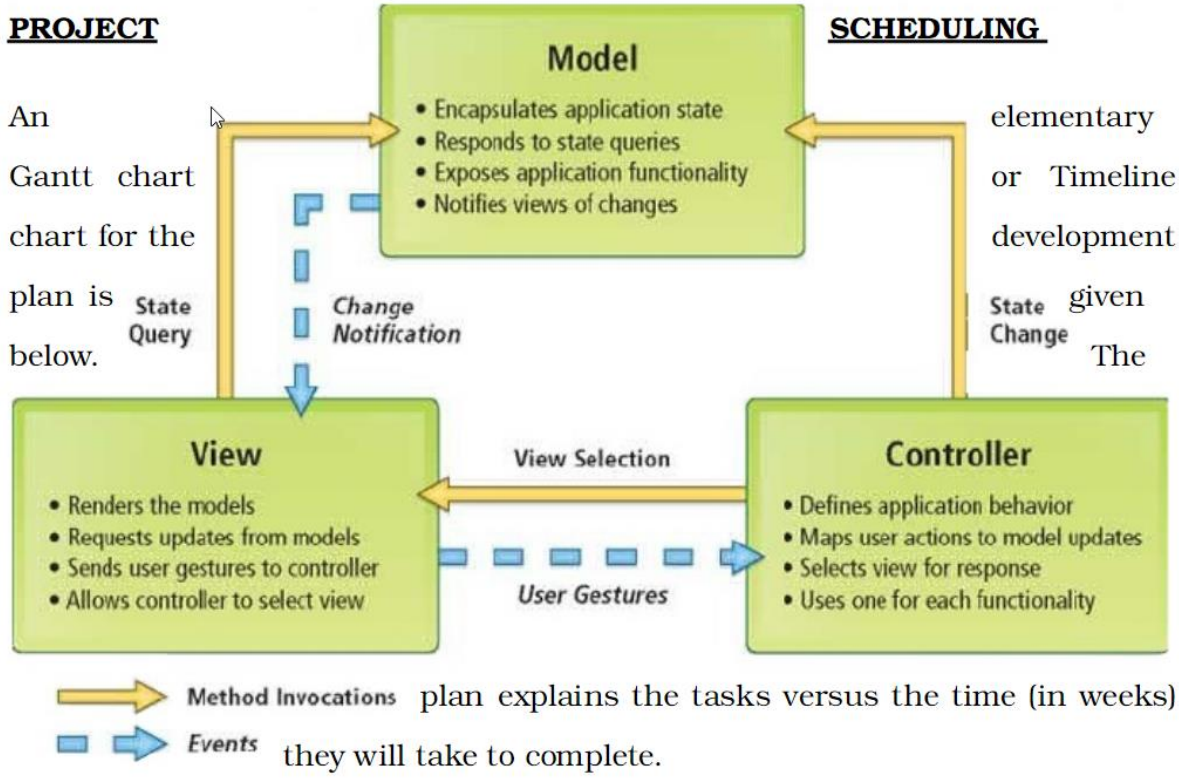
Implementation Methodology:

Model View Controller or MVC as it is popularly called, is a software design pattern for developing web applications. A Model View Controller pattern is made up of the following three parts:

- **Model -** The lowest level of the pattern which is responsible for maintaining data.
- **View -** This is responsible for displaying all or a portion of the data to the user.
- **Controller -** Software Code that controls the interactions between the Model and View.

MVC is popular as it isolates the application logic from the user interface layer and supports separation of concerns. Here the Controller receives all requests for the application and then works with the Model to prepare any data needed by the View. The View then uses the data prepared by the Controller to generate a final presentable response. The MVC abstraction can be graphically represented as follows.

MVC (Model View Controller Flow) Diagram

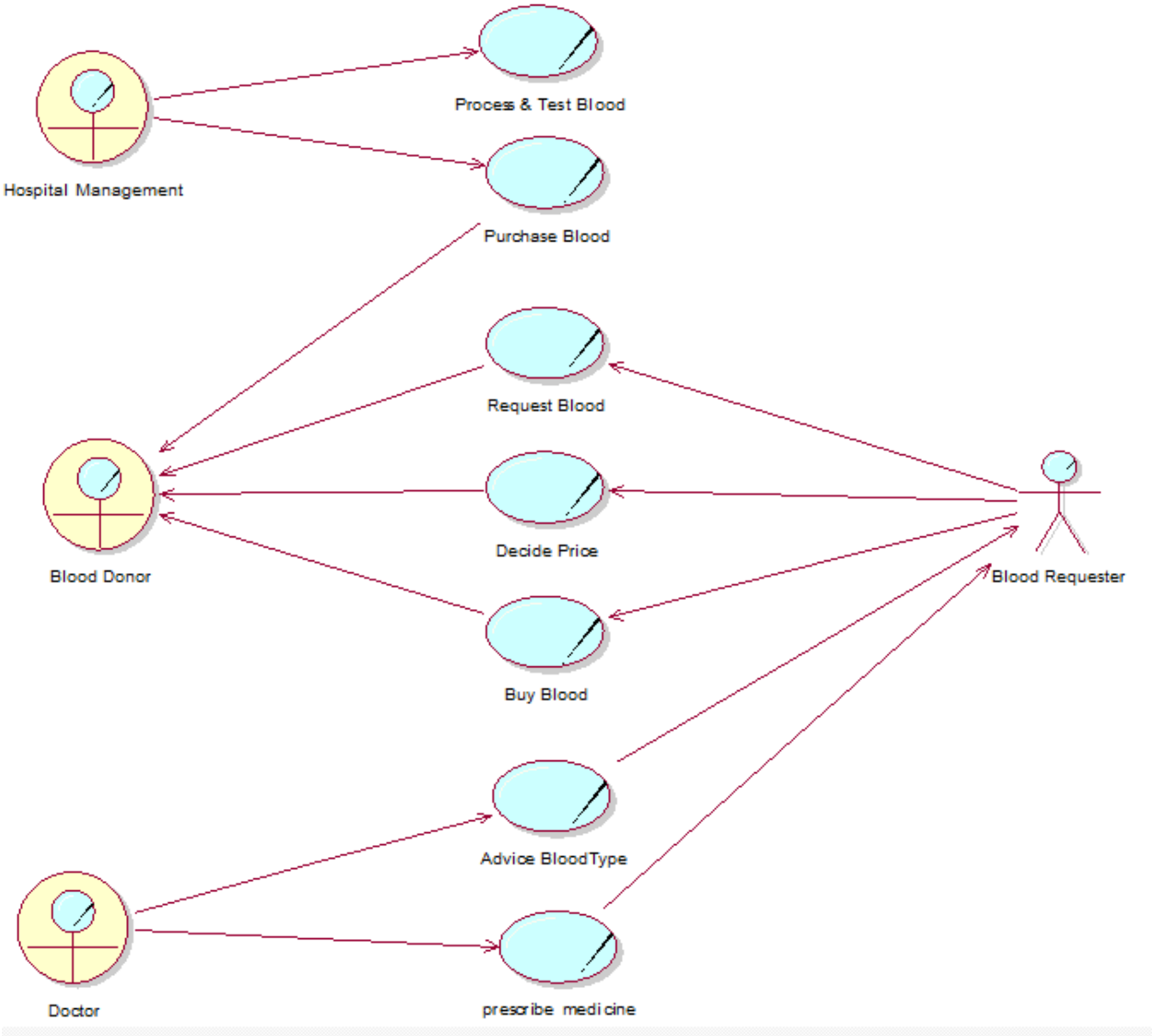


PROJECT SCHEDULING

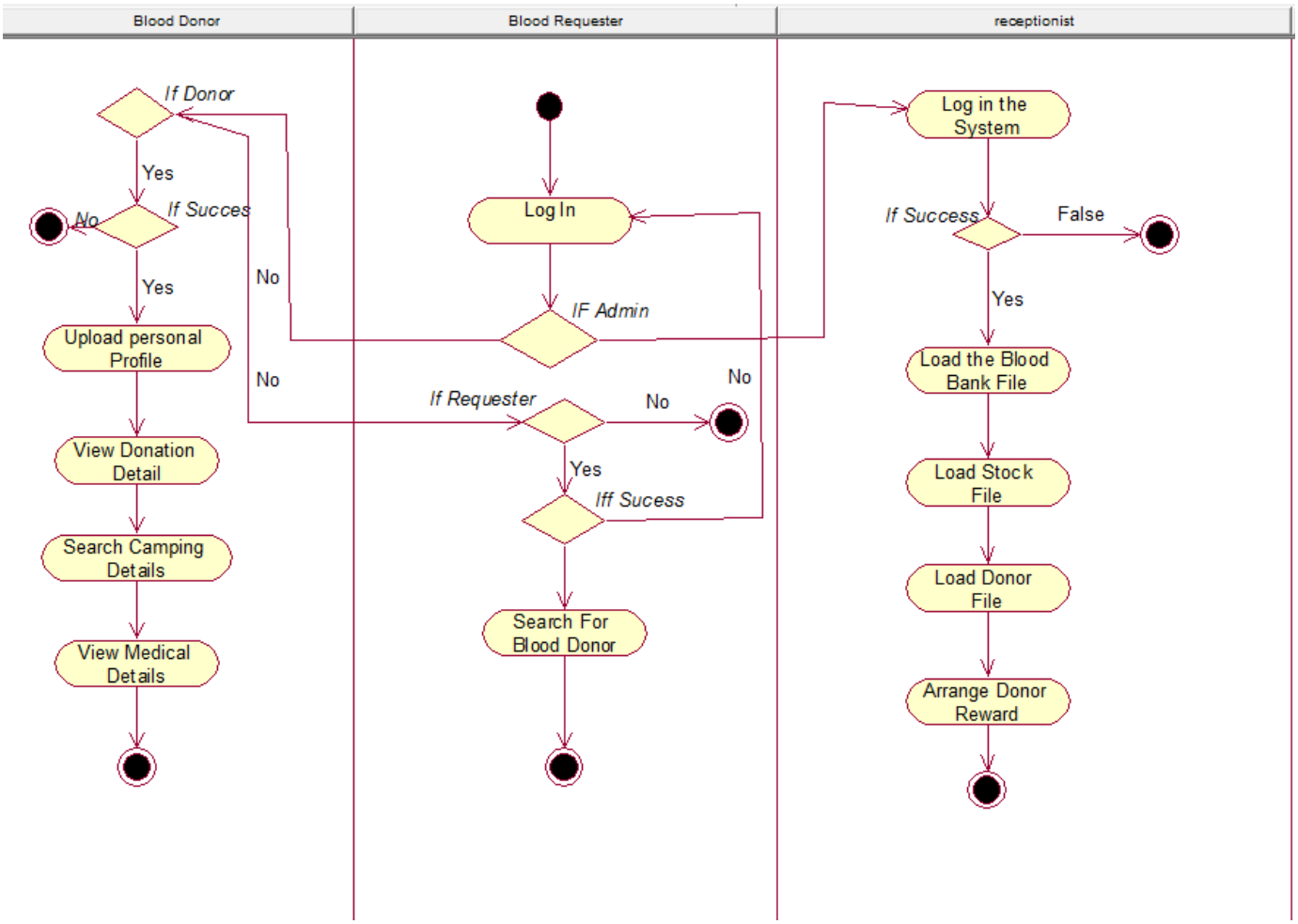
An elementary Gantt chart or Timeline chart for the development plan is given below. The plan explains the tasks versus the time (in weeks) they will take to complete.

Charts And Diagrams

BUSINESS USE CASE DIAGRAM

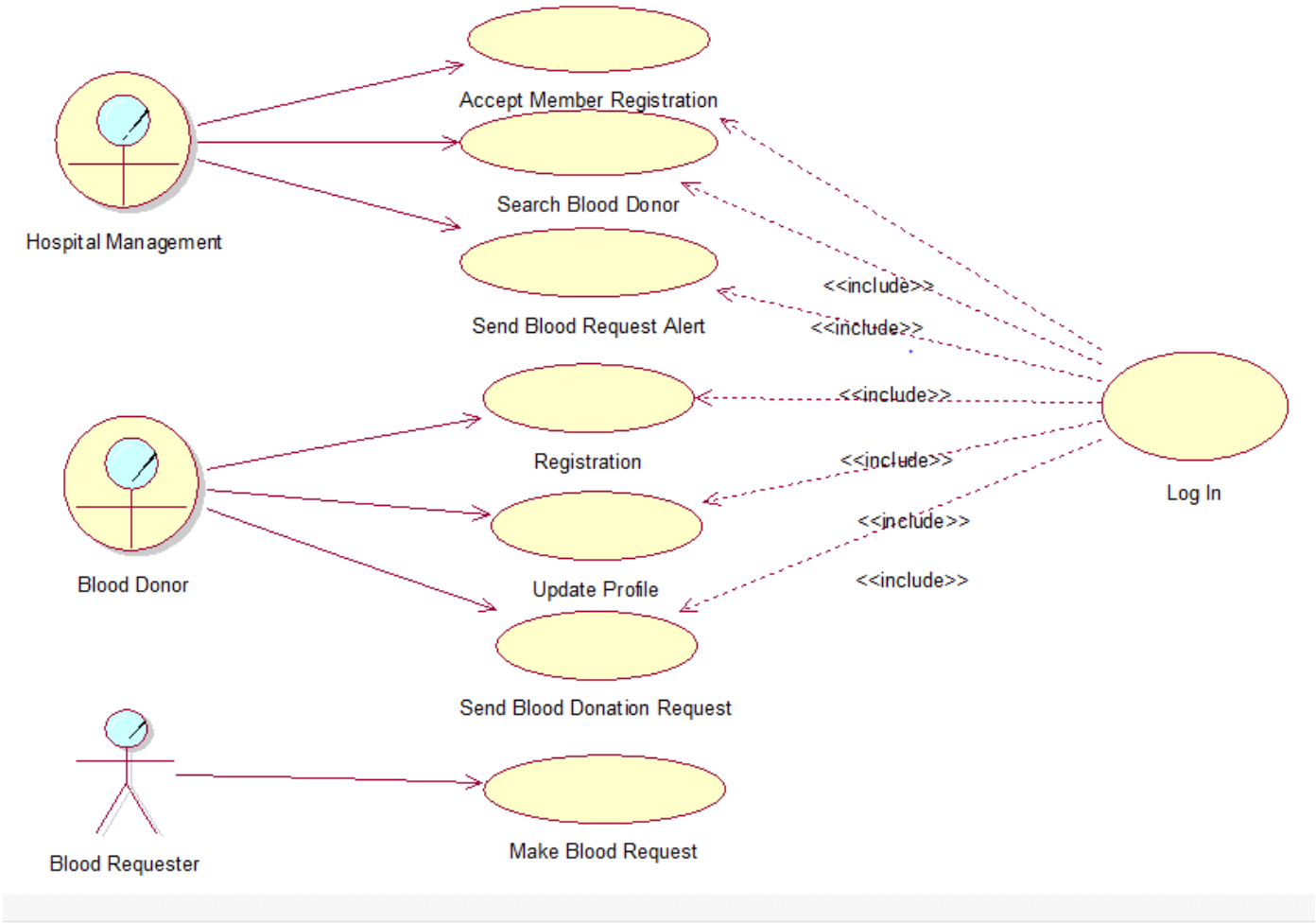


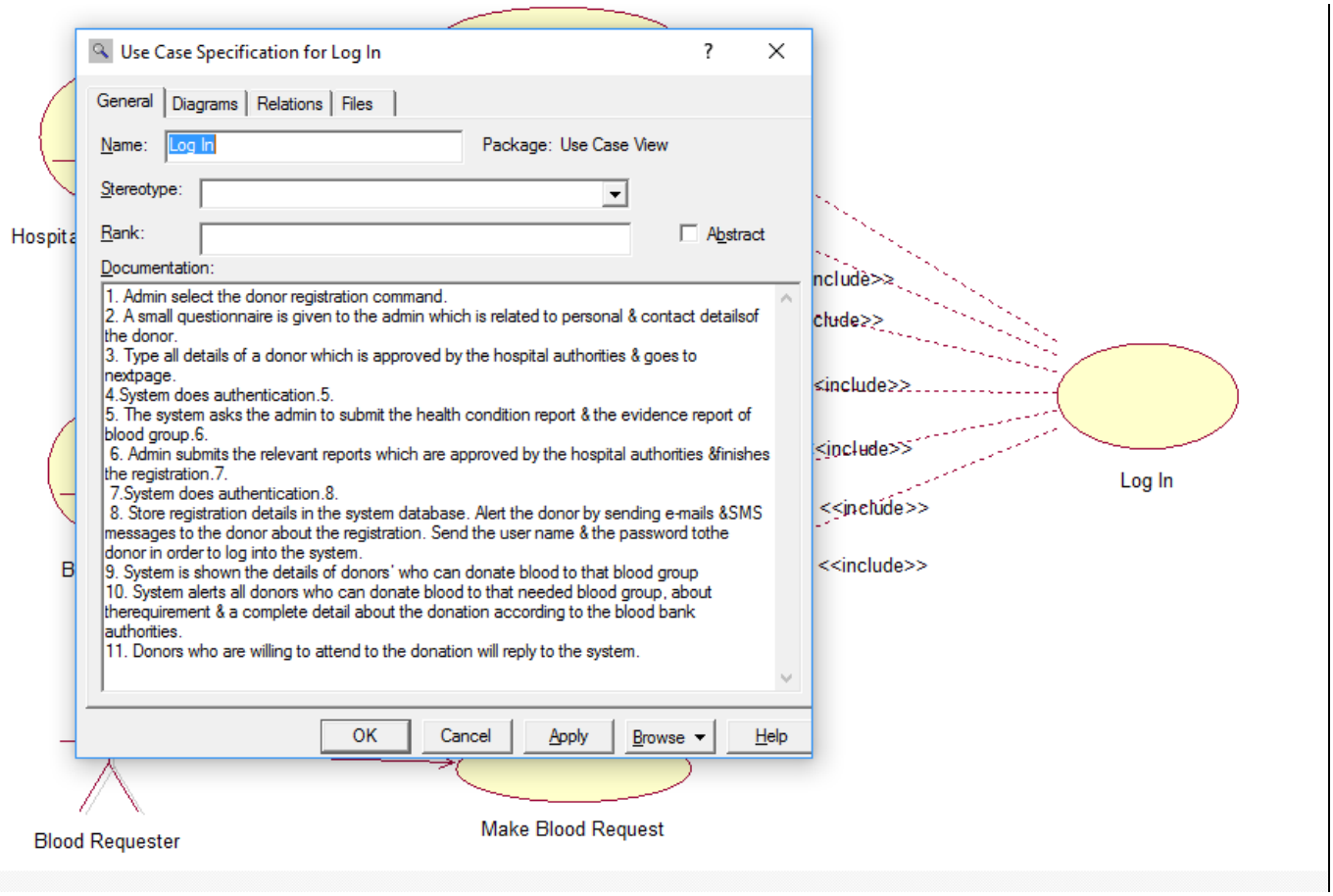
ACTIVITY DIAGRAM

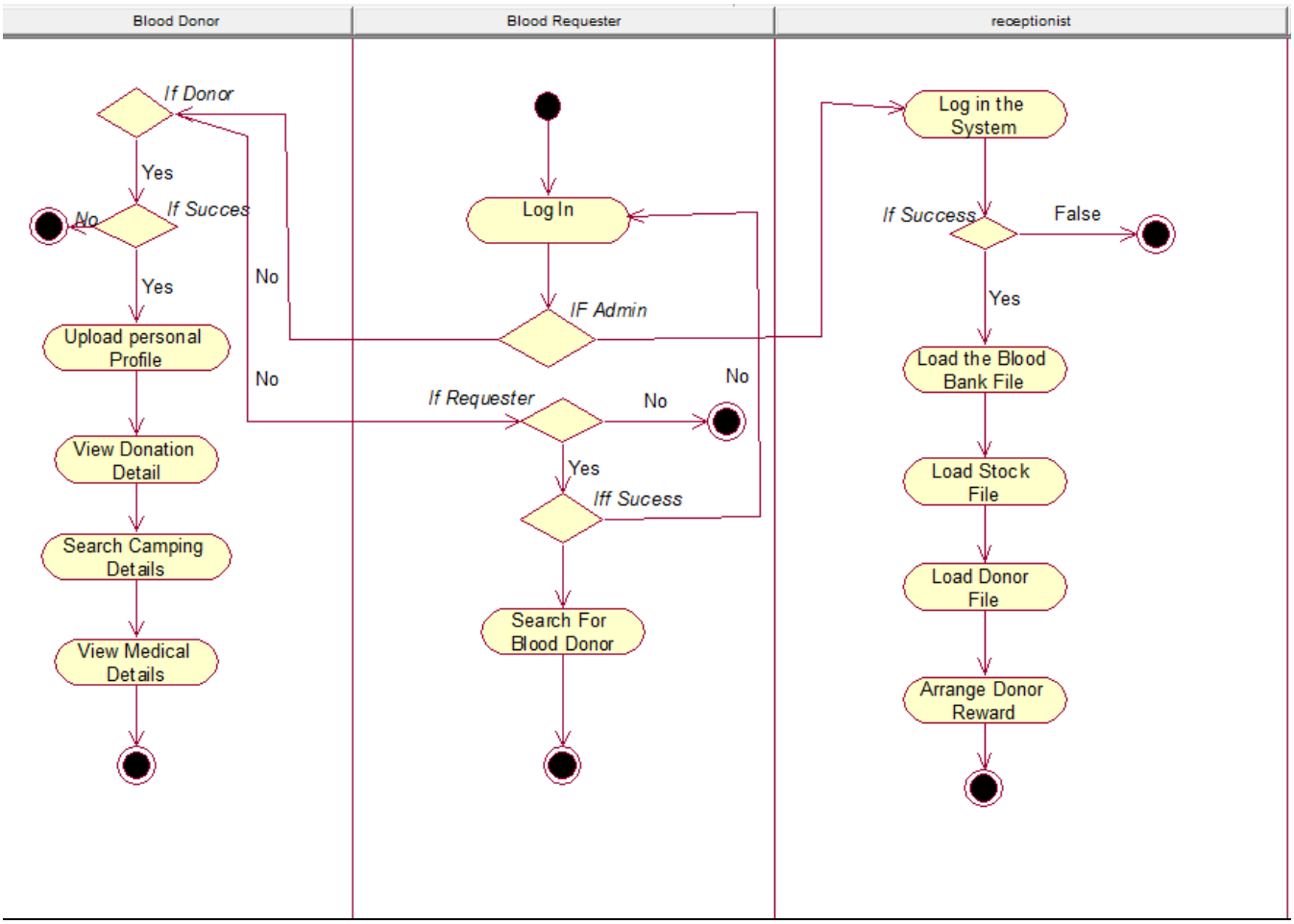


SYSTEM USE CASE WITH DESCRIPTION AND ACTIVITY FLOW:

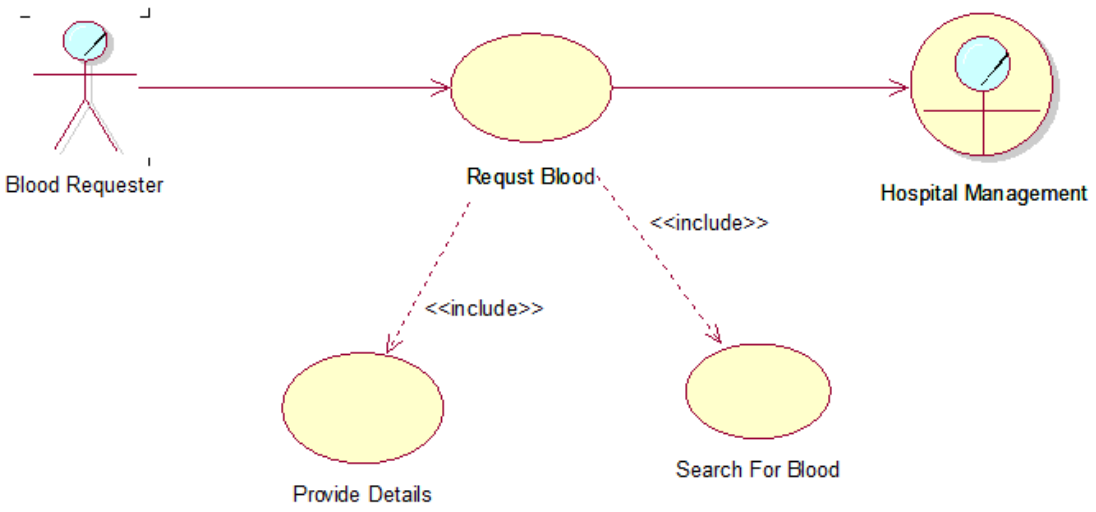
System use case 1:

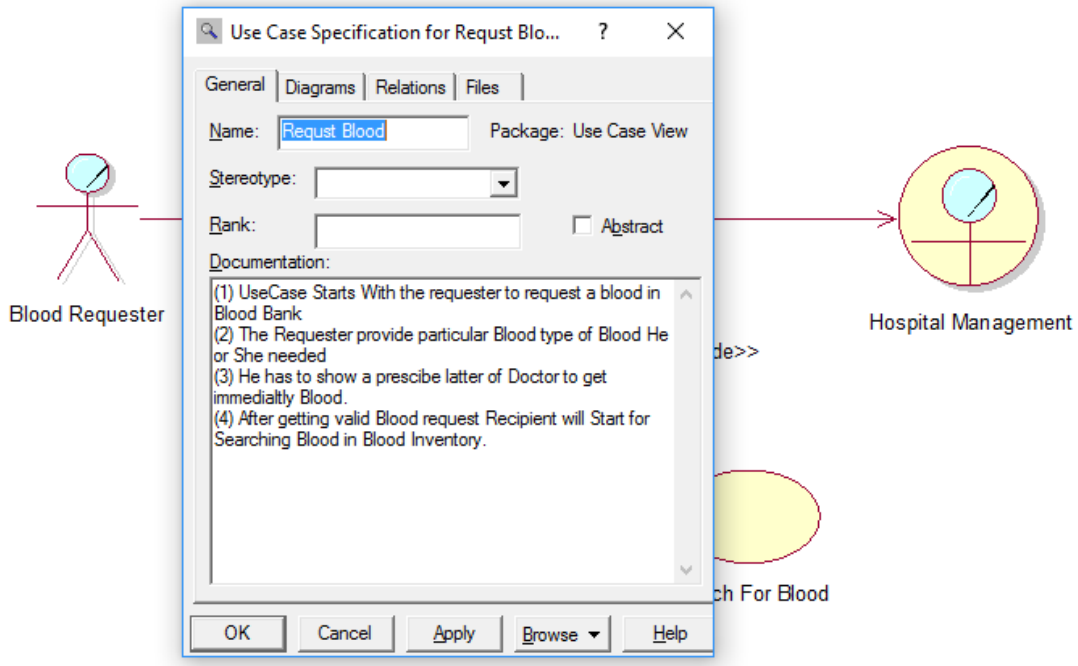


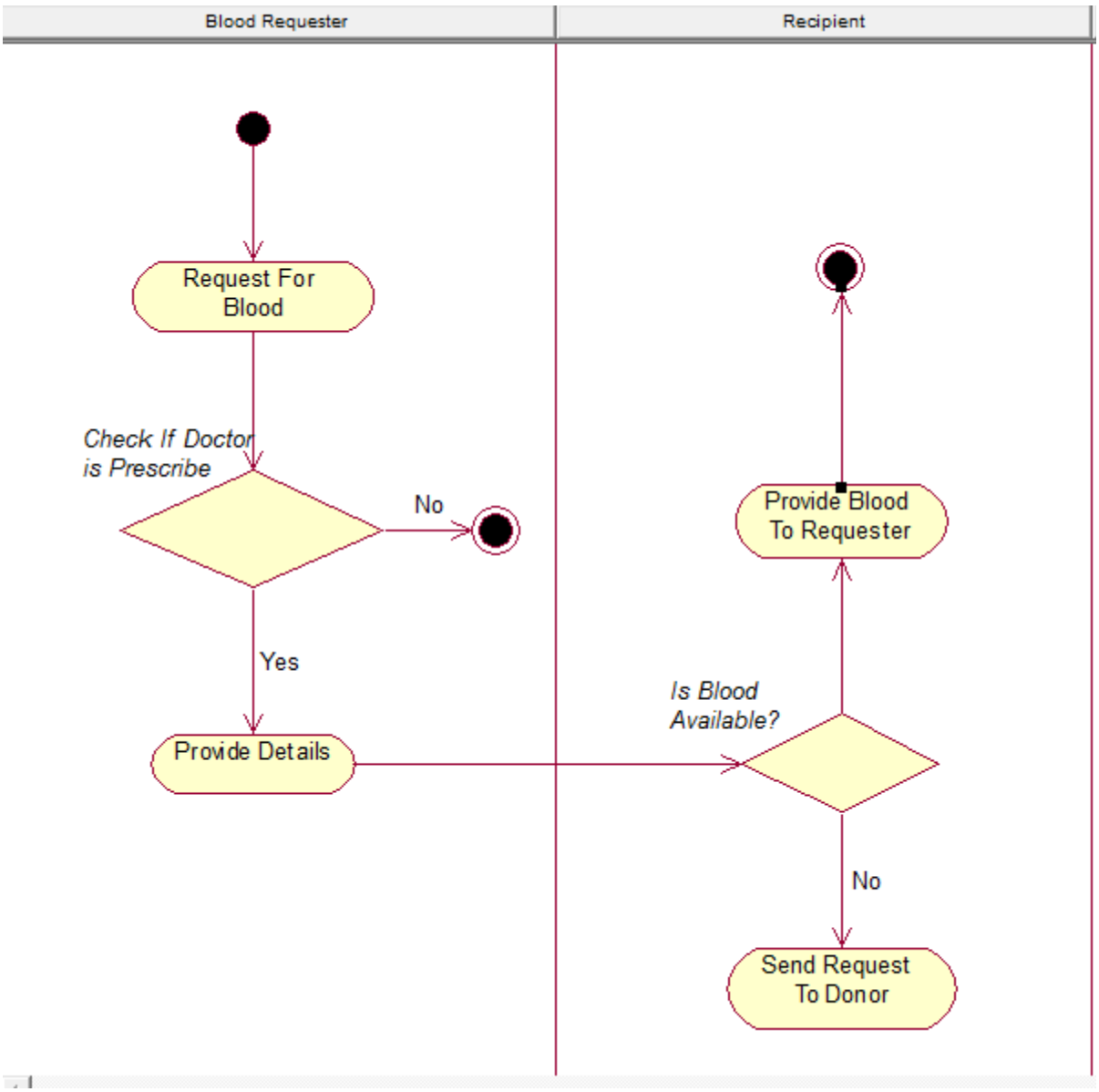

Use Case Specification for Log In
General
Diagrams
Relations
Files
Name: Log In
Package: Use Case View
Stereotype:
Rank:
Abstract
Documentation:
1. Admin select the donor registration command.
2. A small questionnaire is given to the admin which is related to personal & contact detailsof the donor.
3. Type all details of a donor which is approved by the hospital authorities & goes to nextpage.
4.System does authentication.5.
5. The system asks the admin to submit the health condition report & the evidence report of blood group.6.
6. Admin submits the relevant reports which are approved by the hospital authorities &finishes the registration.7.
7.System does authentication.8.
8. Store registration details in the system database. Alert the donor by sending e-mails &SMS messages to the donor about the registration. Send the user name & the password tothe donor in order to log into the system.
9. System is shown the details of donors' who can donate blood to that blood group
10. System alerts all donors who can donate blood to that needed blood group, about therequirement & a complete detail about the donation according to the blood bank authorities.
11. Donors who are willing to attend to the donation will reply to the system.
OK
Cancel
Apply
Browse
Help
Hospit
nclude>>
clude>>
<include>>
<include>>
<<include>>
<<include>>
Log In
Blood Requester
Make Blood Request


Blood Donor
Blood Requester
receptionist
If Donor
Yes
No
If Succes
Yes
Upload personal Profile
View Donation Detail
Search Camping Details
View Medical Details
No
No
Log In
IF Admin
If Requester
No
Yes
Iff Sucess
Search For Blood Donor
Log in the System
If Success
False
Yes
Load the Blood Bank File
Load Stock File
Load Donor File
Arrange Donor Reward

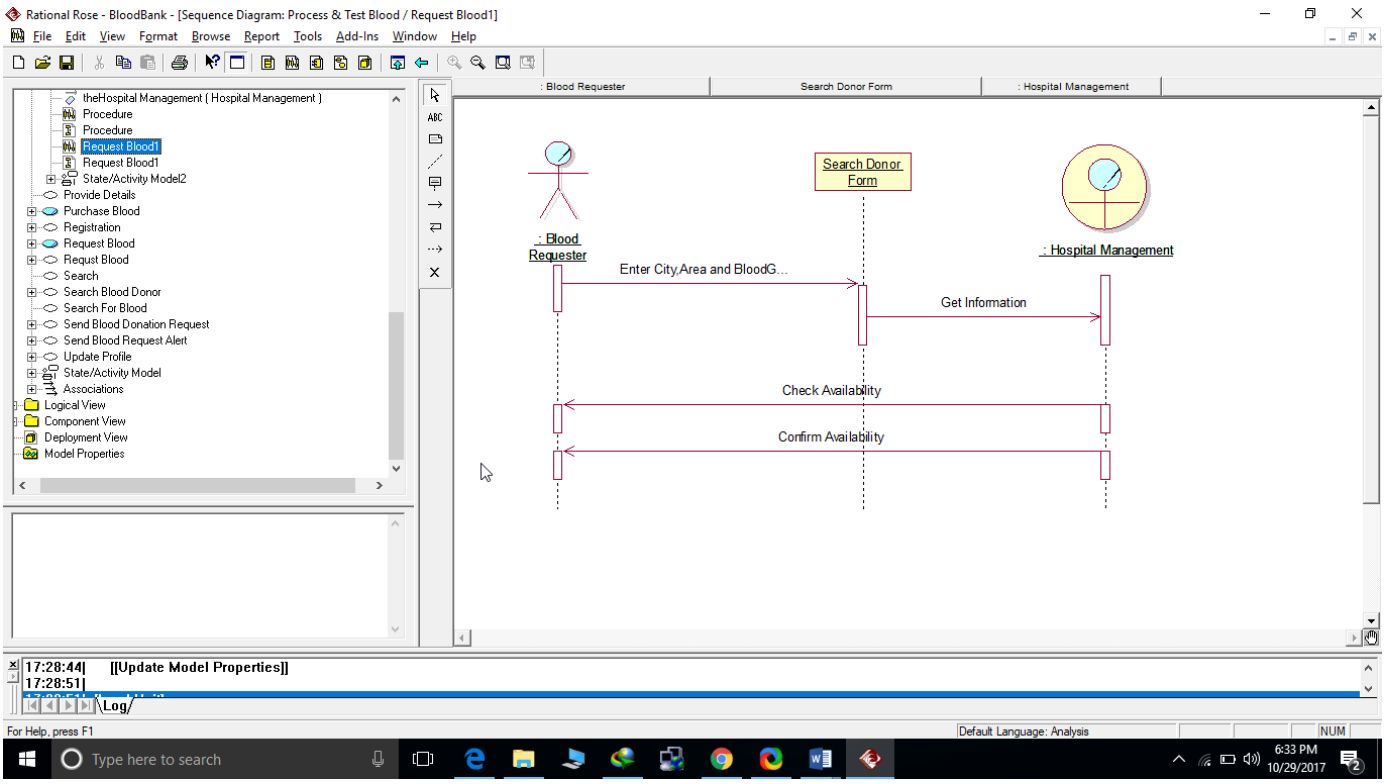
System use case 2:



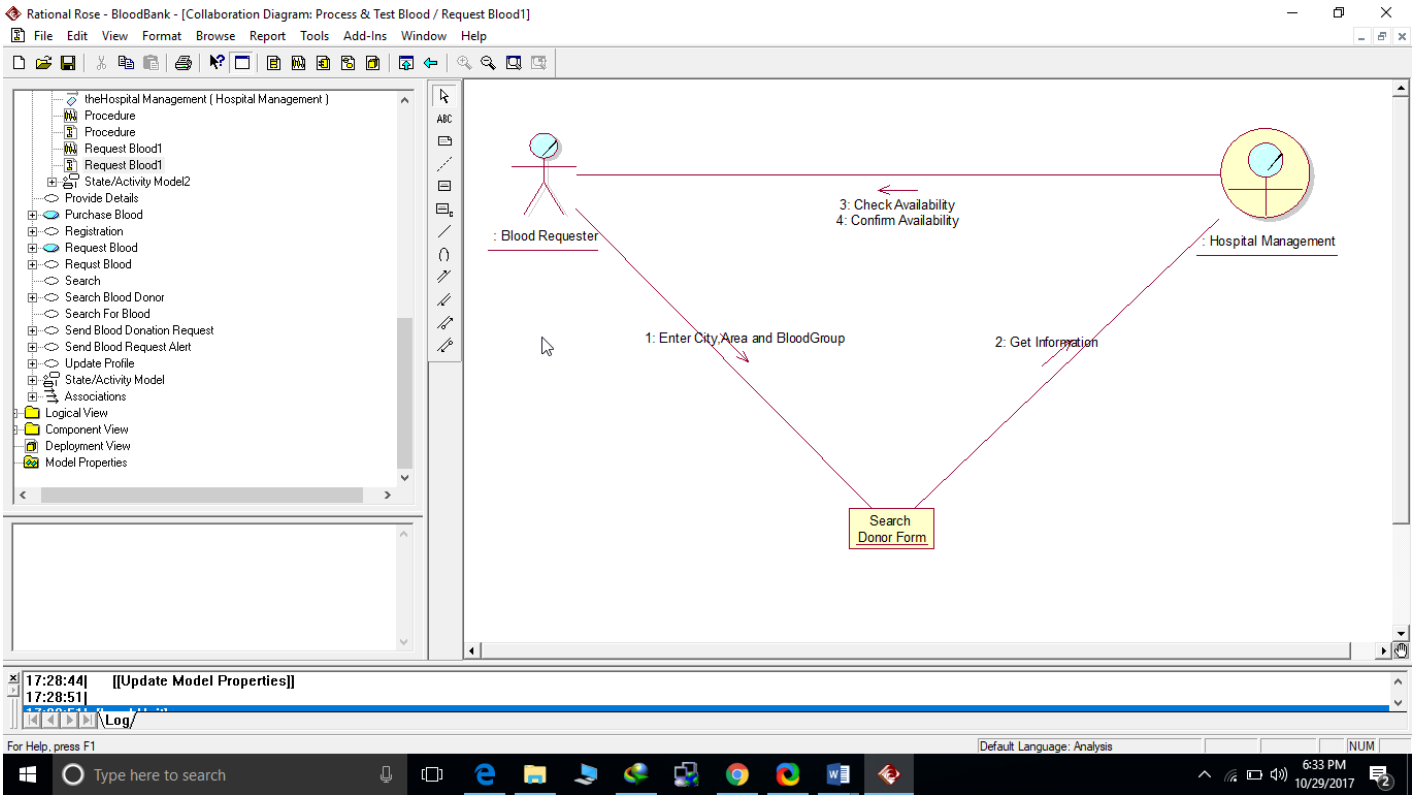



Blood Requester
Recipient
Request For Blood
Check If Doctor is Prescribe
No
Yes
Provide Details
Is Blood Available?
Provide Blood To Requester
No
Send Request To Donor

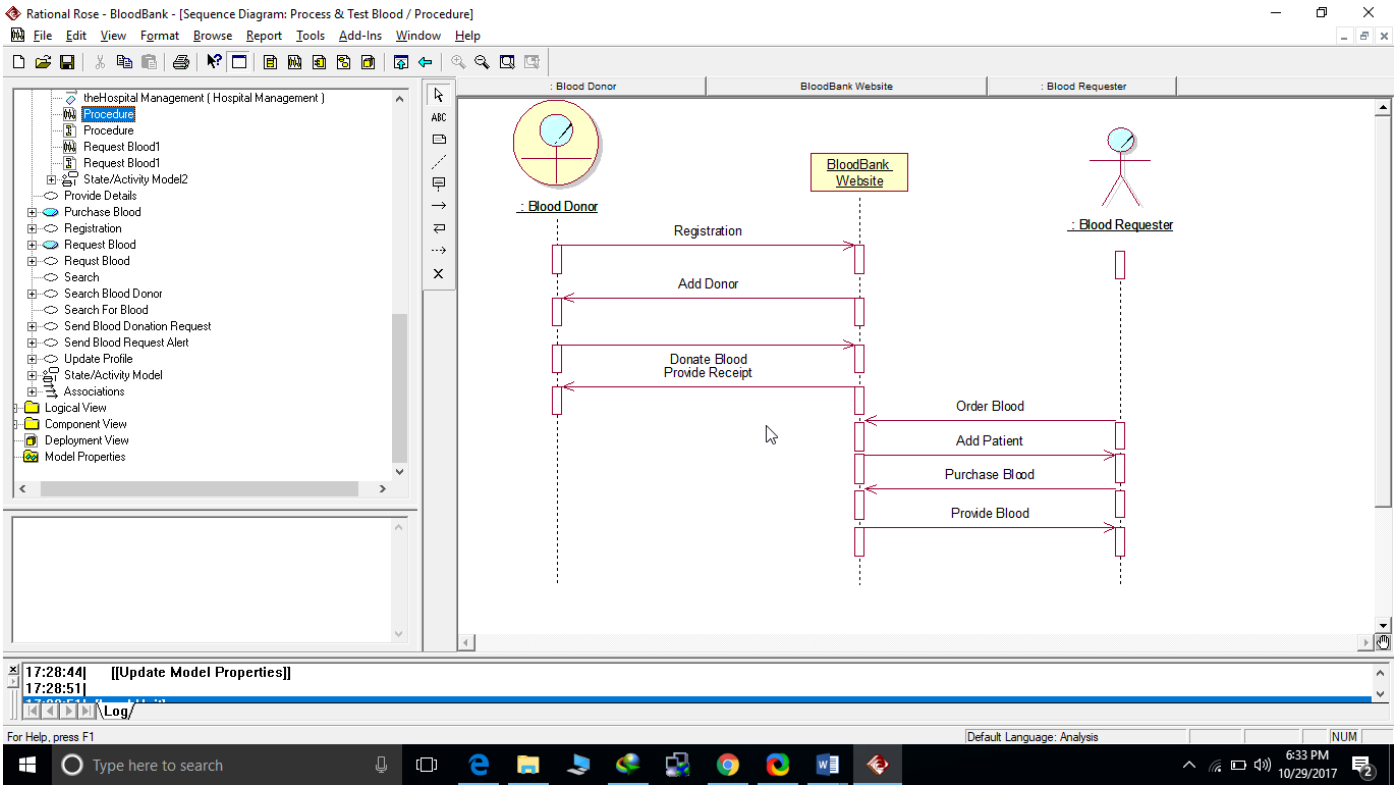
Sequence Diagram



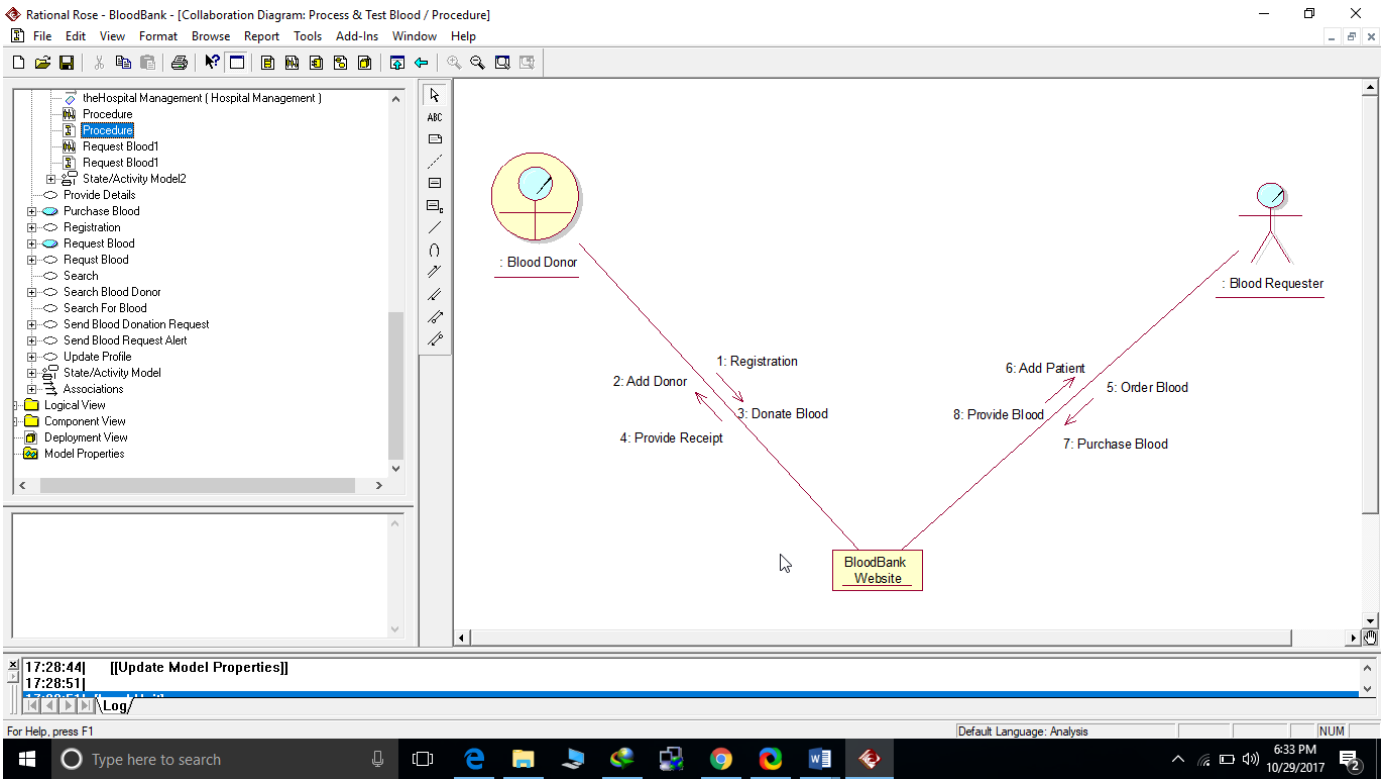
collaboration diagram



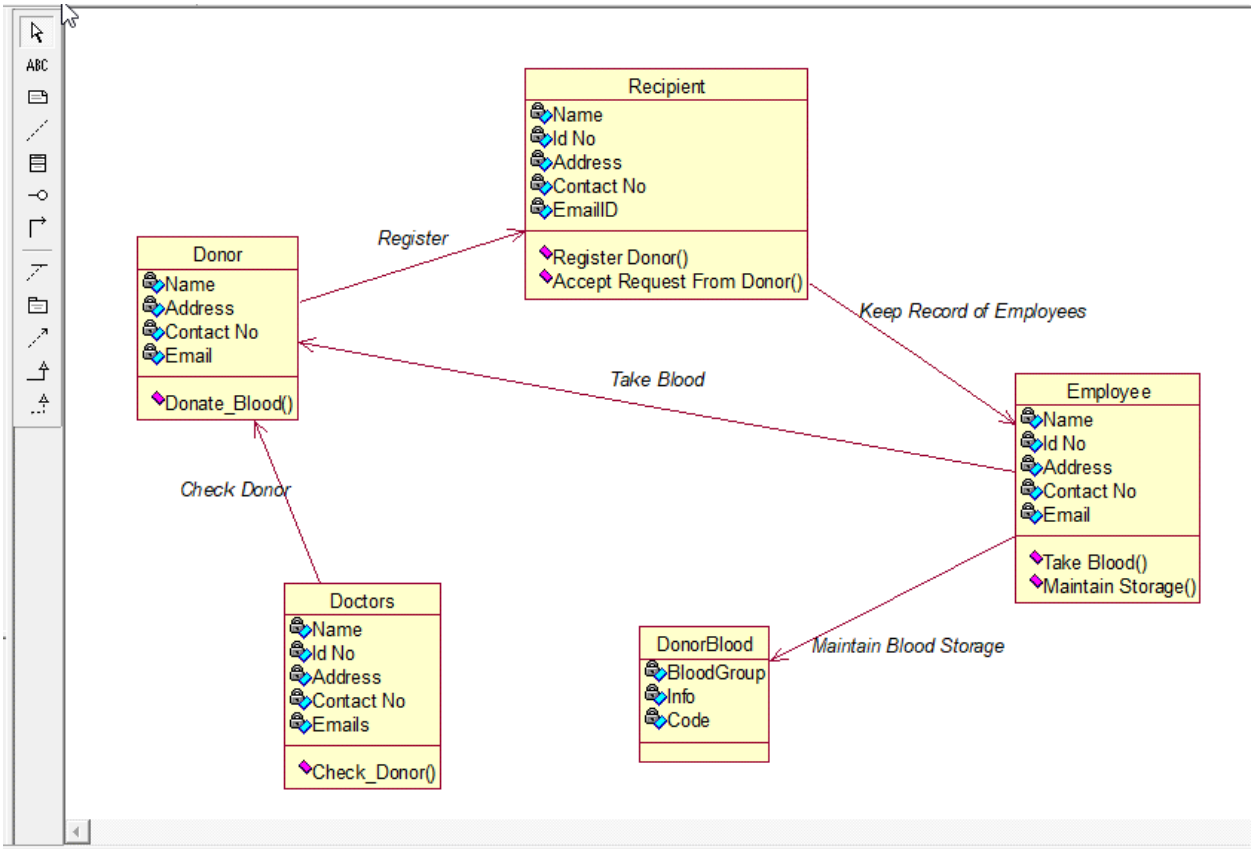
Sequence Diagram

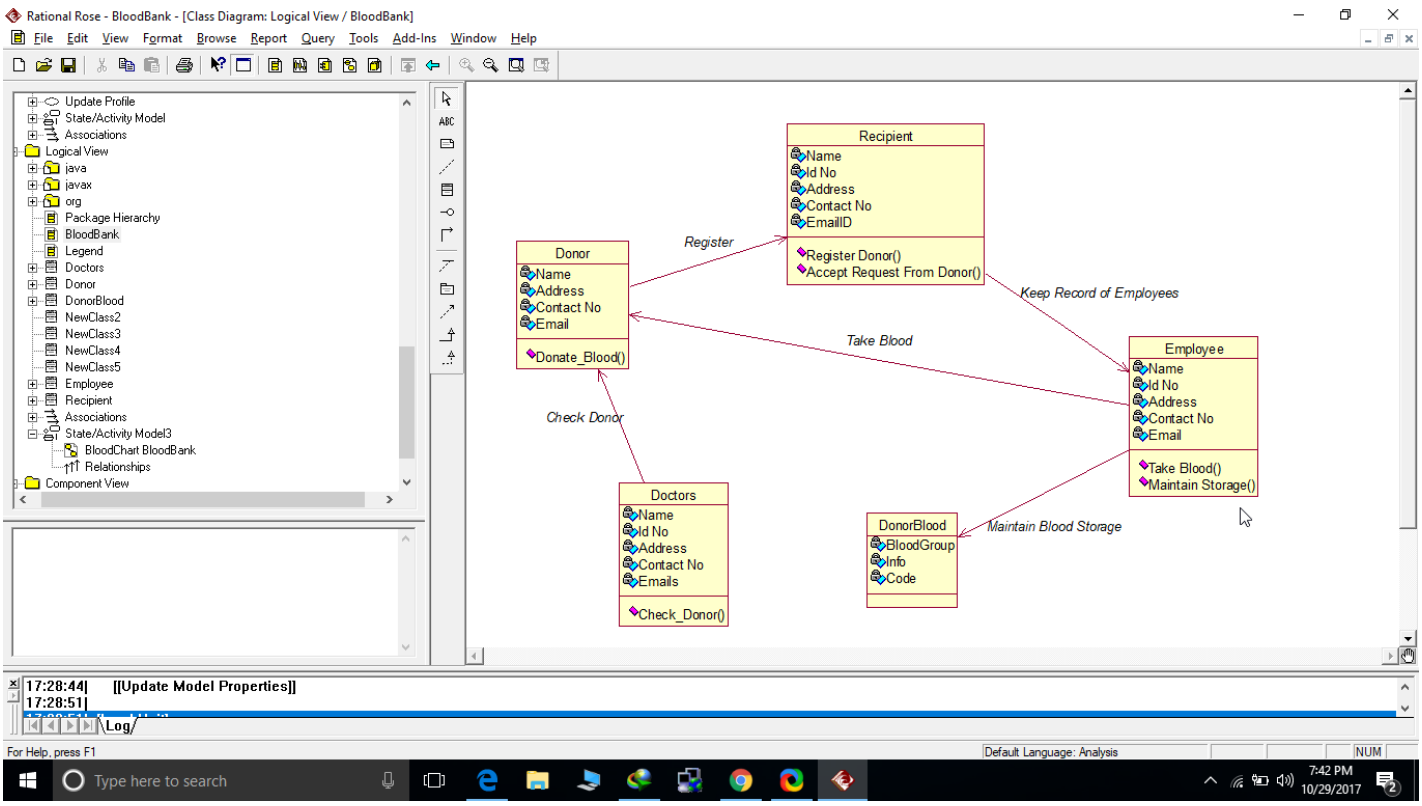


collaboration diagram

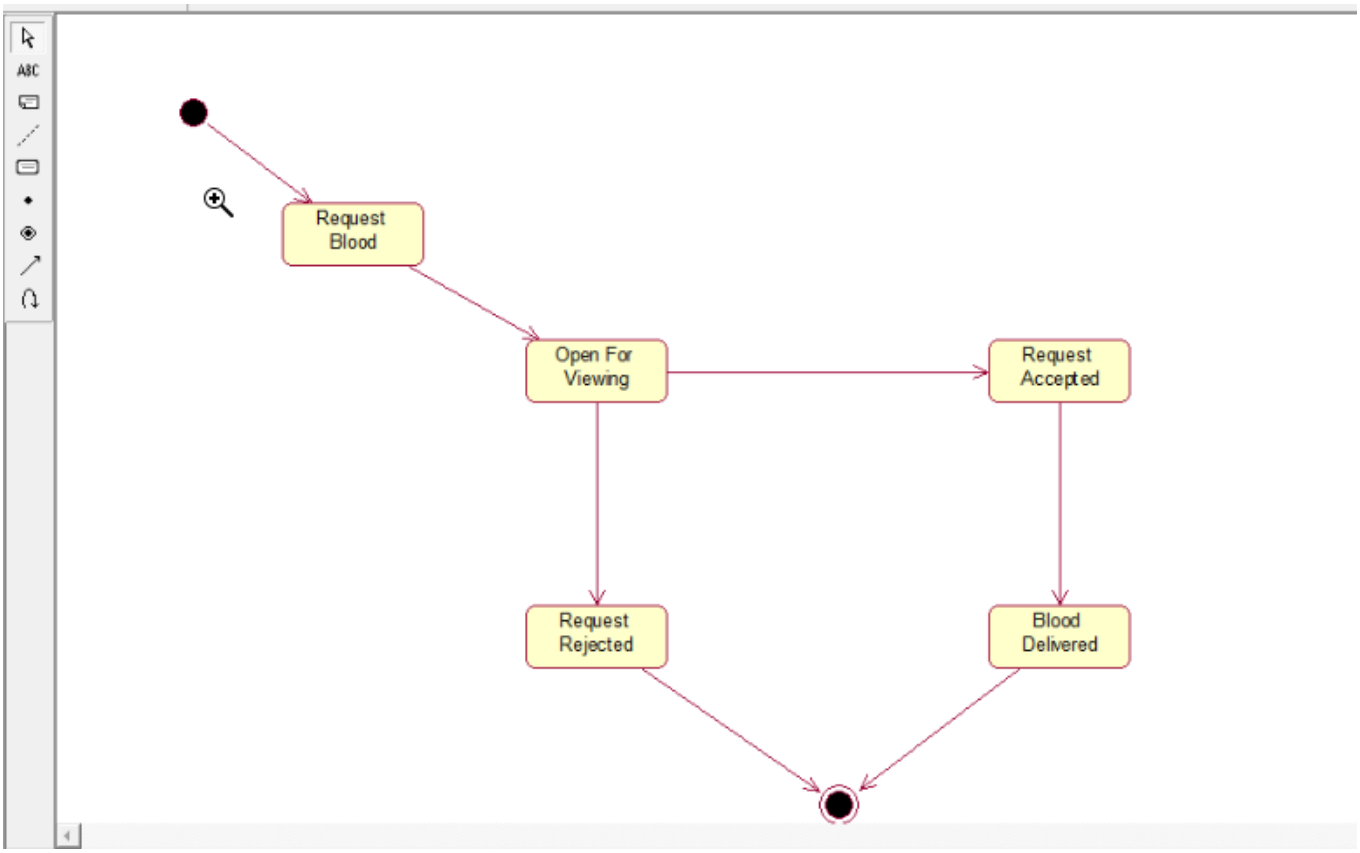


Class Diagram

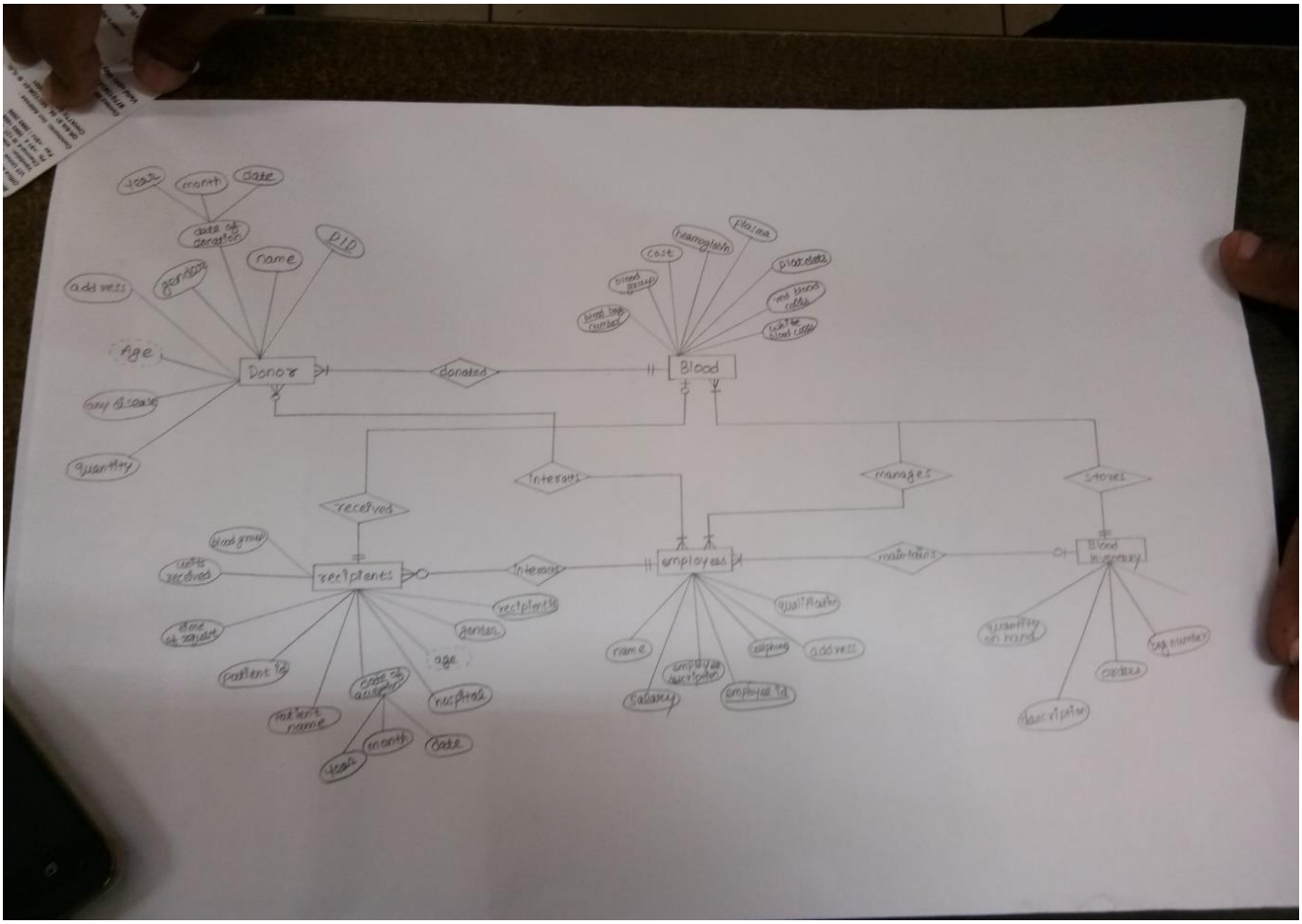



Rational Rose - BloodBank - [Class Diagram: Logical View / BloodBank]
File Edit View Format Browse Report Query Tools Add-Ins Window Help
Update Profile
State/Activity Model
Associations
Logical View
java
javax
org
Package Hierarchy
BloodBank
Legend
Doctors
Donor
DonorBlood
NewClass2
NewClass3
NewClass4
NewClass5
Employee
Recipient
Associations
State/Activity Model3
BloodChart BloodBank
Relationships
Component View
Recipient
Name
Id No
Address
Contact No
EmailID
Register Donor()
Accept Request From Donor()
Donor
Name
Address
Contact No
Email
Donate_Blood()
Register
Keep Record of Employees
Take Blood
Employee
Name
Id No
Address
Contact No
Email
Take Blood()
Maintain Storage()
Check Donor
Doctors
Name
Id No
Address
Contact No
Emails
Check_Donor()
DonorBlood
BloodGroup
Info
Code
Maintain Blood Storage
17:28:44| [[Update Model Properties]]
17:28:51|
Log/
For Help, press F1
Default Language: Analysis
NUM
Type here to search
7:42 PM
10/29/2017

StateChart Diagram



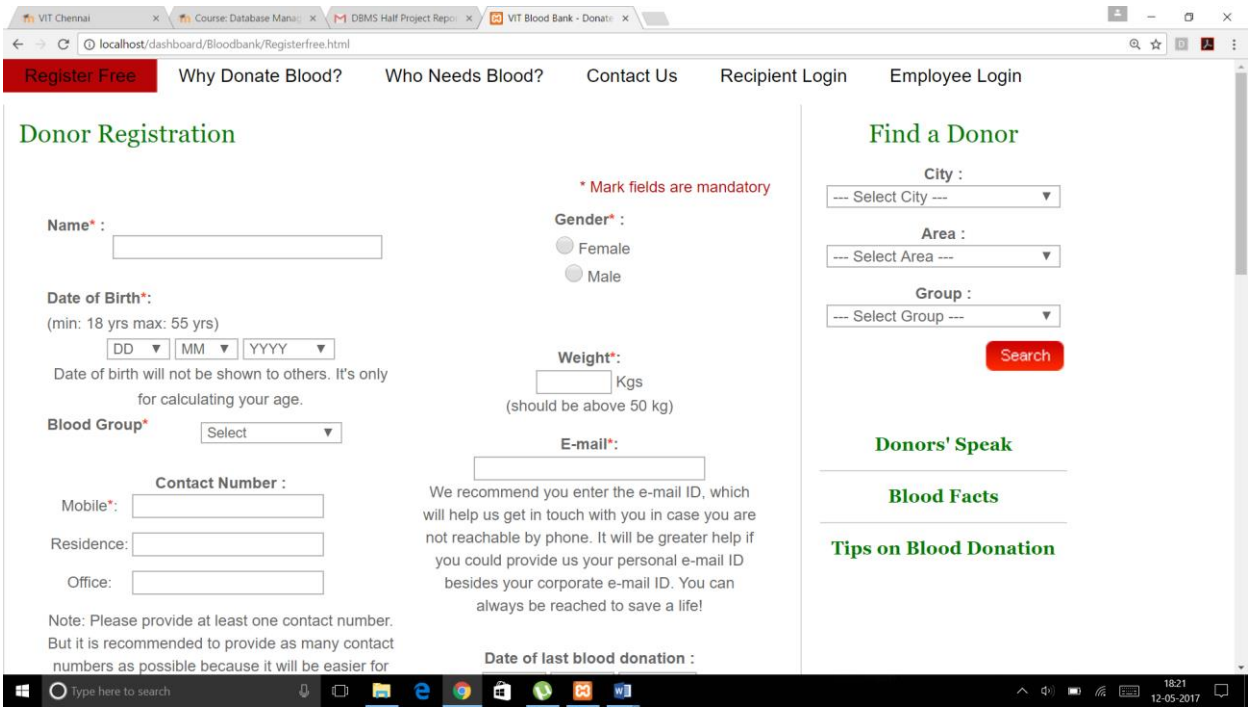
ER DIAGRAM:

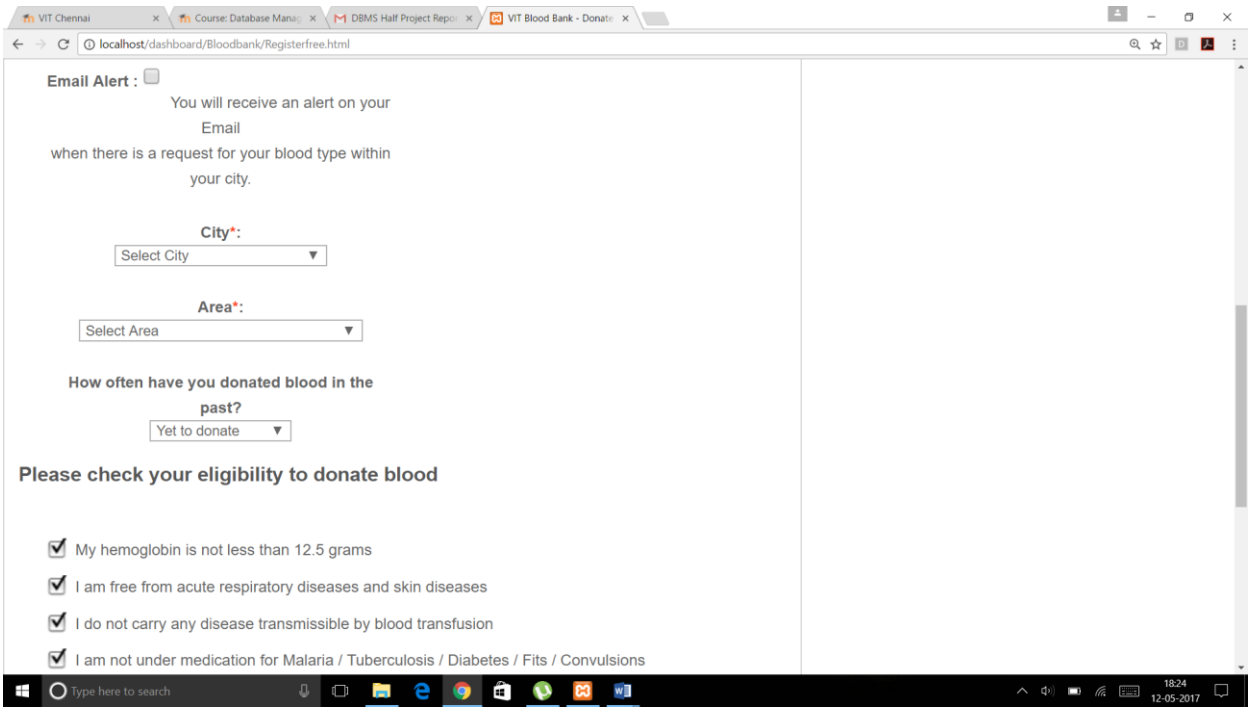

year
month
date
date of donation
name
DID
address
gender
age
any disease
quantity
Donor
donated
Blood
plasma
haemoglobin
cost
blood group
platelets
red blood cells
white blood cells
blood type curves
receives
interacts
manages
stores
recipients
employees
Blood inventory
blood group
date received
recipient id
gender
name of recipient
patient id
age
patient name
date of admission
hospital
year
month
date
name
employee description
salary
employee id
shifting
address
qualification
quantity on hand
capacity
address
description

SCREENSHOTS

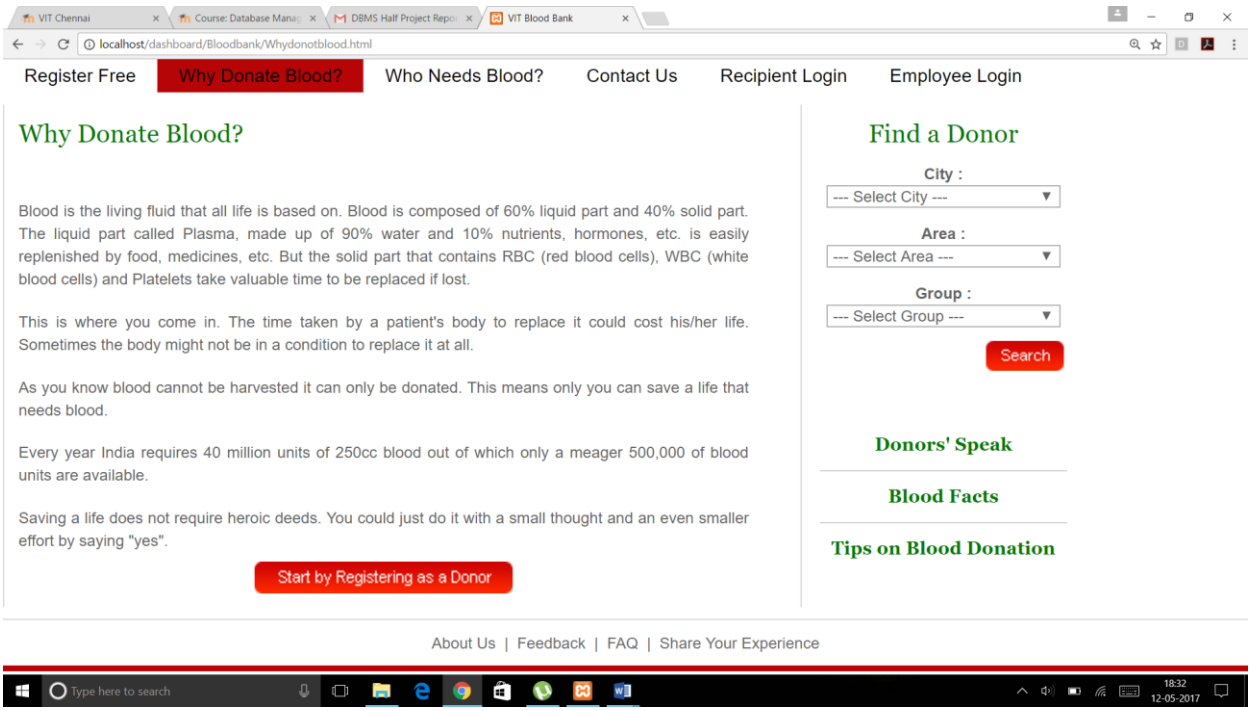
1) DONOR MODULE

From here donor can register

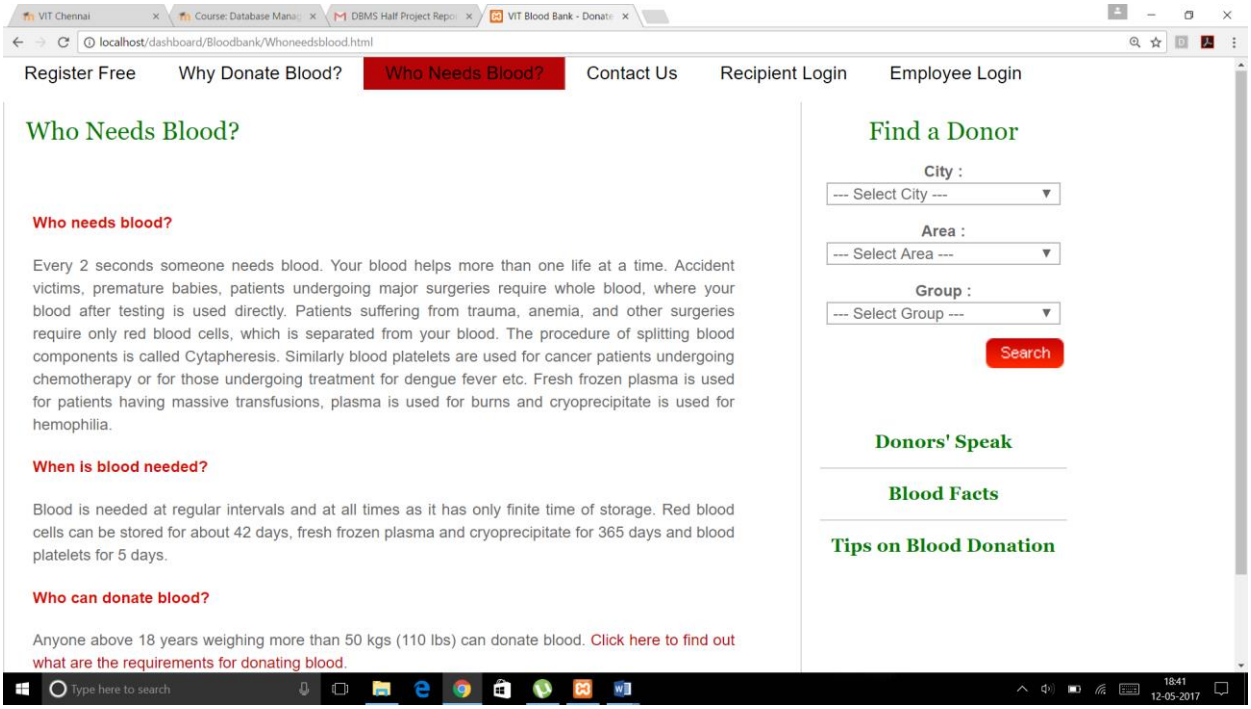



VIT Chennai
Course: Database Manag
DBMS Half Project Repo
VIT Blood Bank - Donate
localhost/dashboard/Bloodbank/Registerfree.html
Email Alert :
You will receive an alert on your Email when there is a request for your blood type within your city.
City*:
Select City
Area*:
Select Area
How often have you donated blood in the past?
Yet to donate
Please check your eligibility to donate blood
My hemoglobin is not less than 12.5 grams
I am free from acute respiratory diseases and skin diseases
I do not carry any disease transmissible by blood transfusion
I am not under medication for Malaria / Tuberculosis / Diabetes / Fits / Convulsions
Type here to search
18:24
12-05-2017

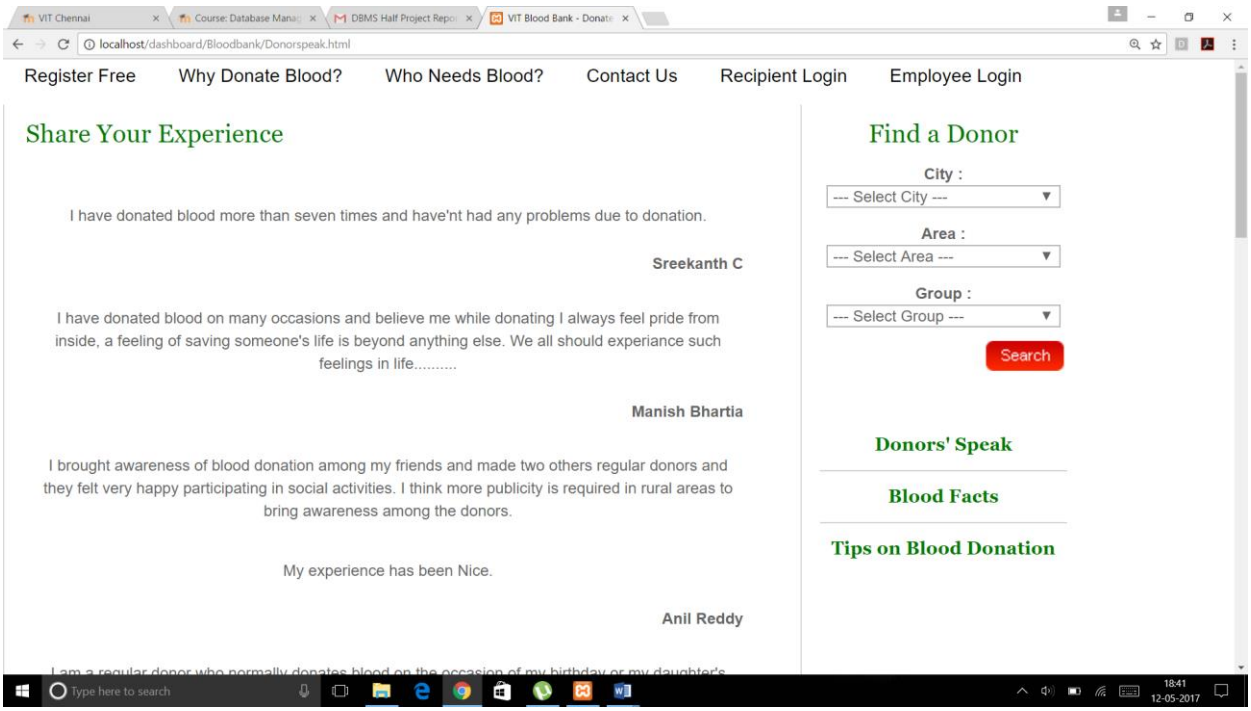
Here, is some information given about Why we have to donate blood,
It inspires donor to blood



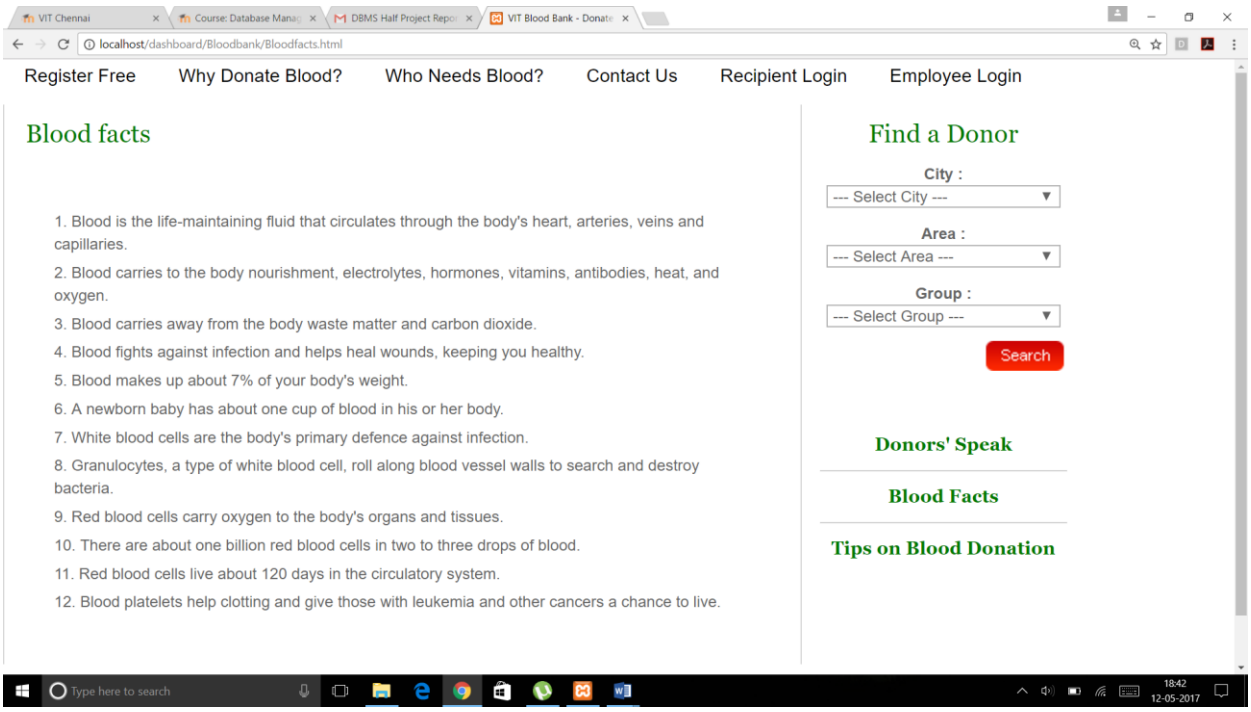
Here, is some information given about Who needs blood,
It spread awareness in donor about blood donation:



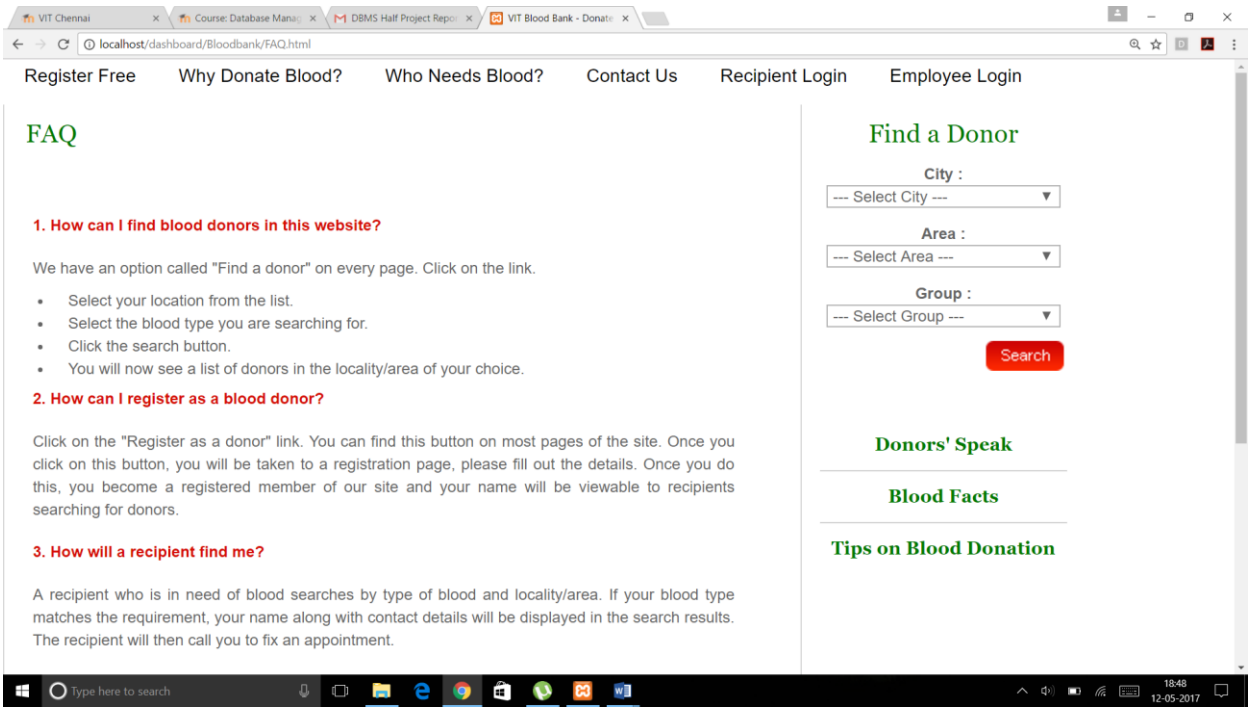
Here donor can share his/ her experience:



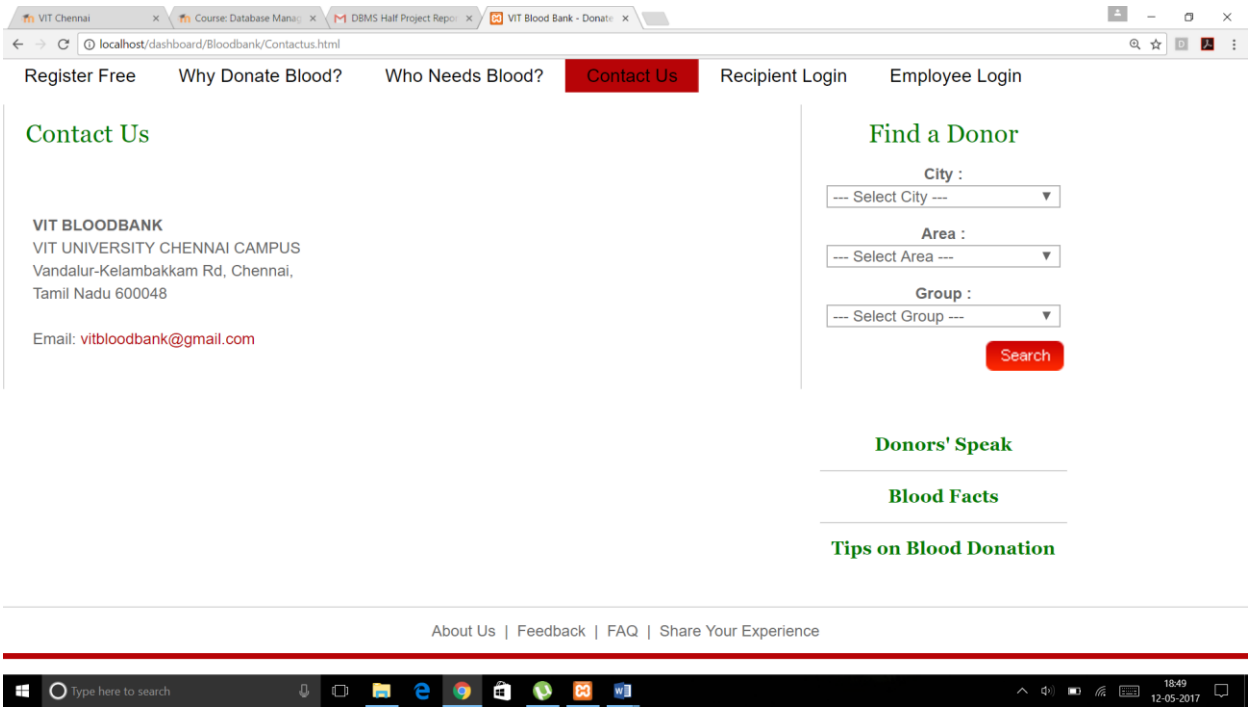
Here is Some Blood Facts given which spread awareness among donor :



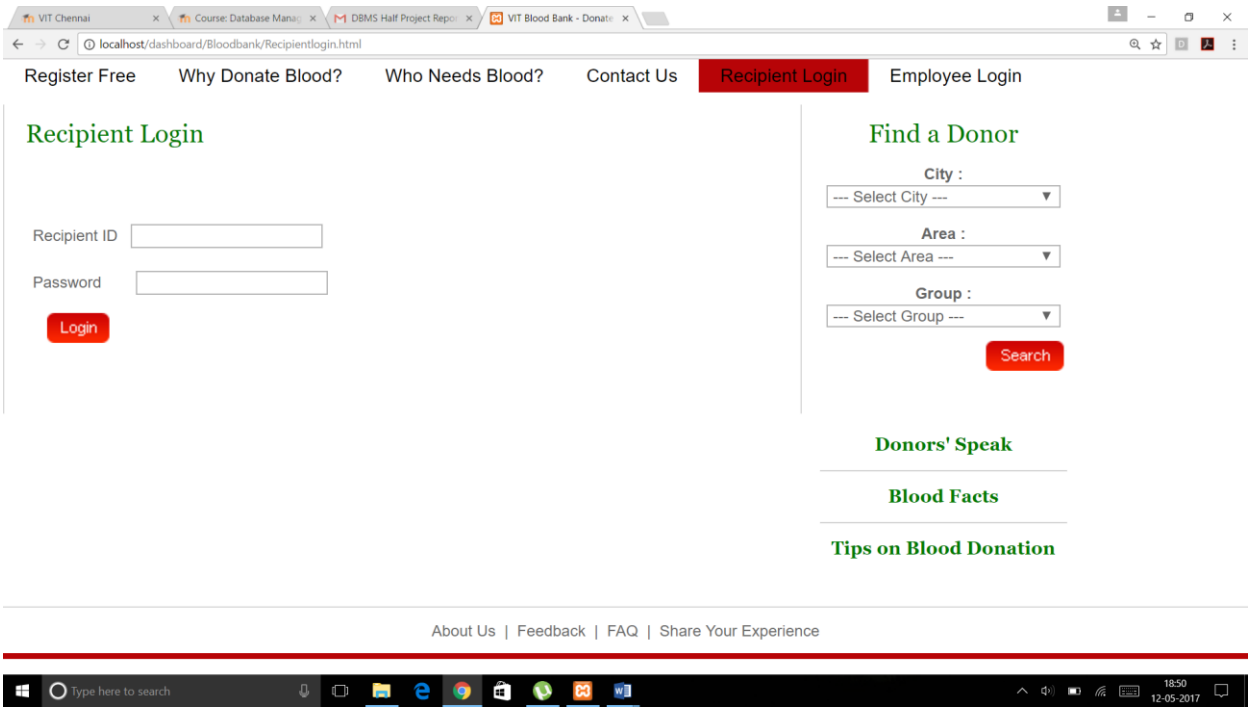
Frequently asked questions :



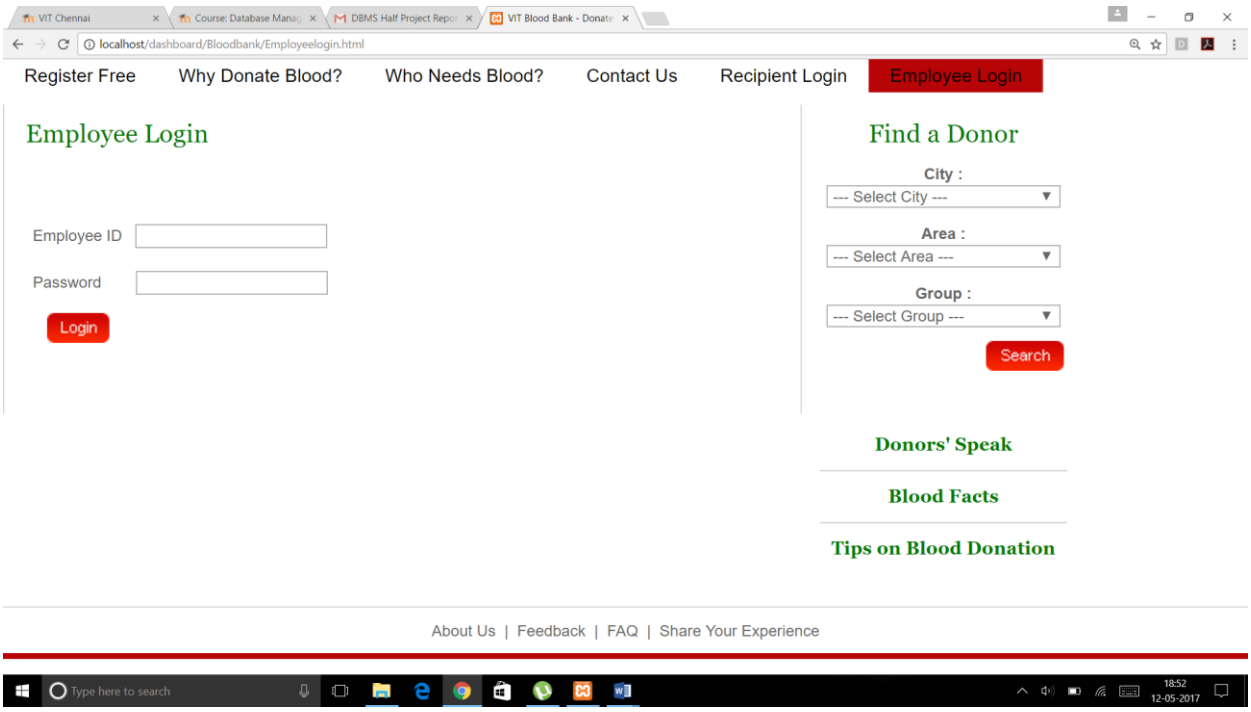
Contact Us


VIT Chennai
Course: Database Manag
DBMS Half Project Repor
VIT Blood Bank - Donate
localhost/dashboard/Bloodbank/Contactus.html
Register Free
Why Donate Blood?
Who Needs Blood?
Contact Us
Recipient Login
Employee Login
Contact Us
VIT BLOODBANK
VIT UNIVERSITY CHENNAI CAMPUS
Vandalur-Kelambakkam Rd, Chennai,
Tamil Nadu 600048
Email: vitbloodbank@gmail.com
Find a Donor
City :
--- Select City ---
Area :
--- Select Area ---
Group :
--- Select Group ---
Search
Donors' Speak
Blood Facts
Tips on Blood Donation
About Us | Feedback | FAQ | Share Your Experience
Type here to search
18:49
12-05-2017

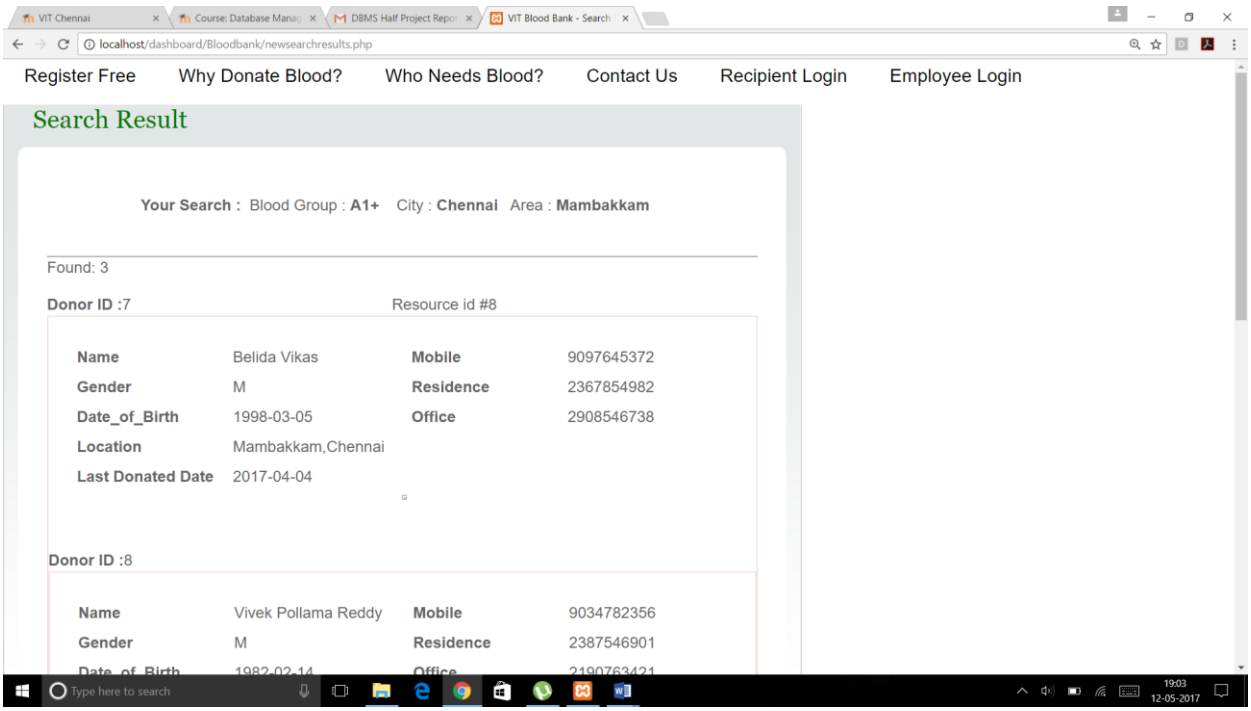
From here Recipient can Login:

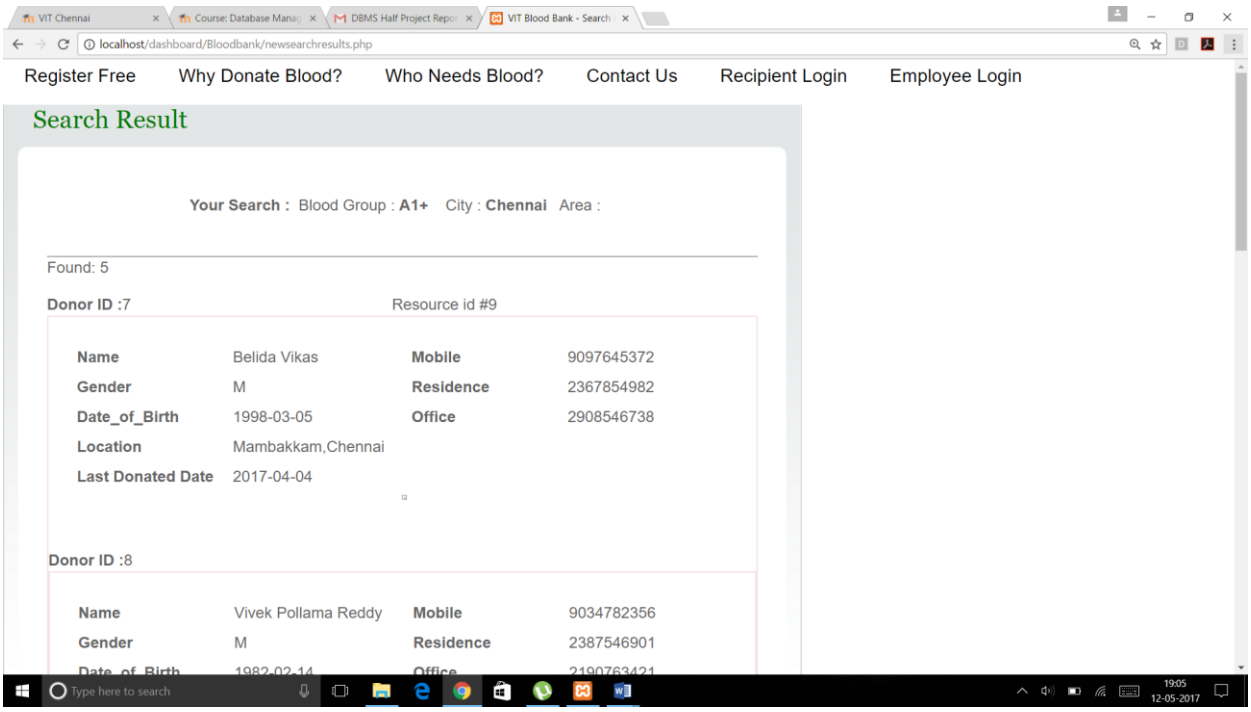


From here Employee can Login:

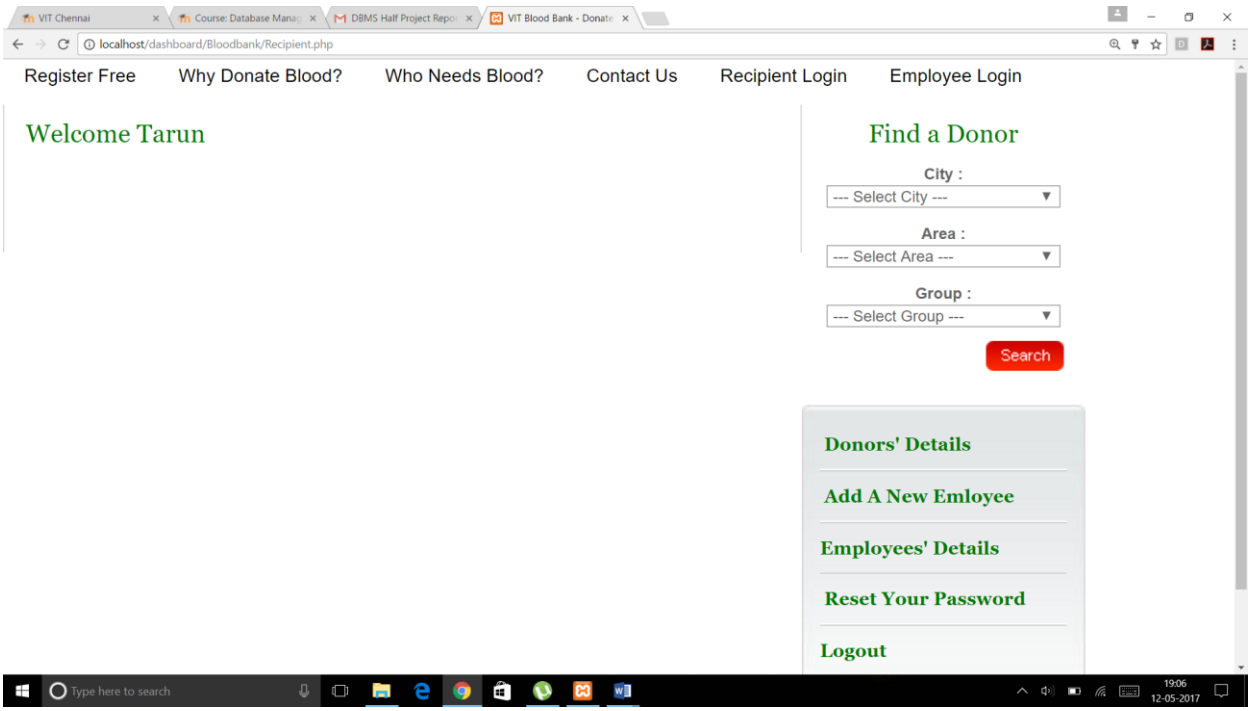


From here a visitor of the website can find donor in particular area :

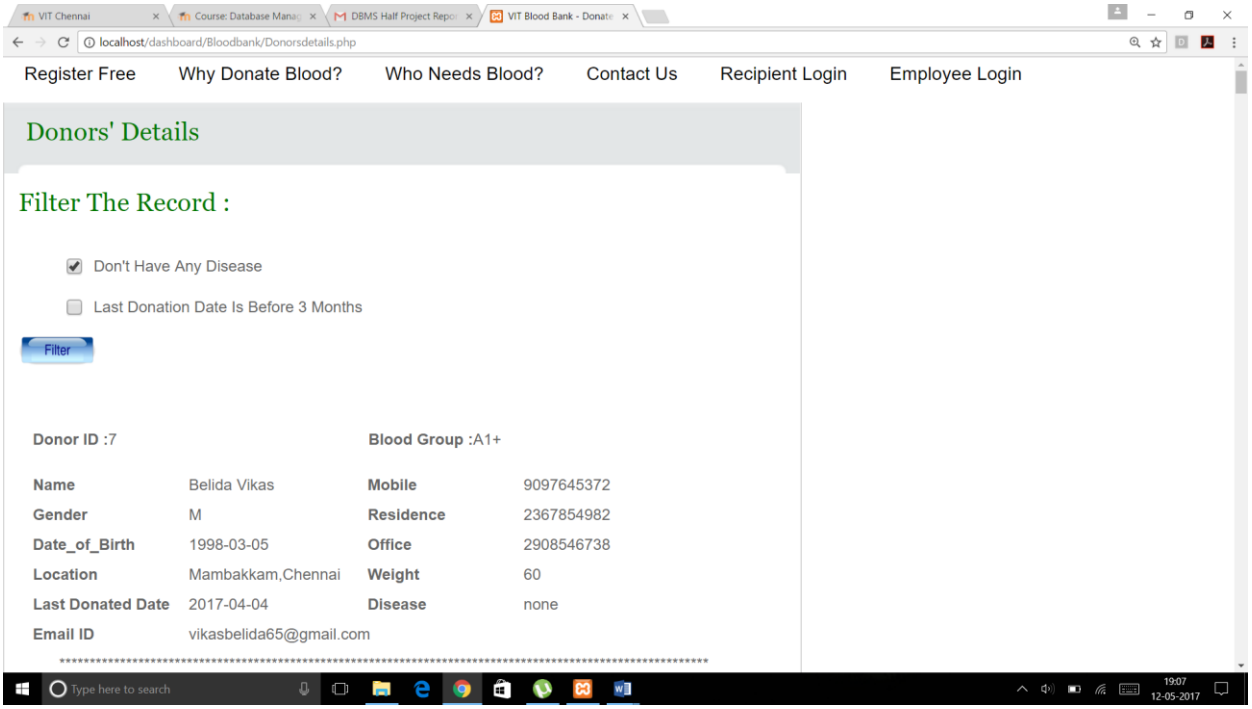




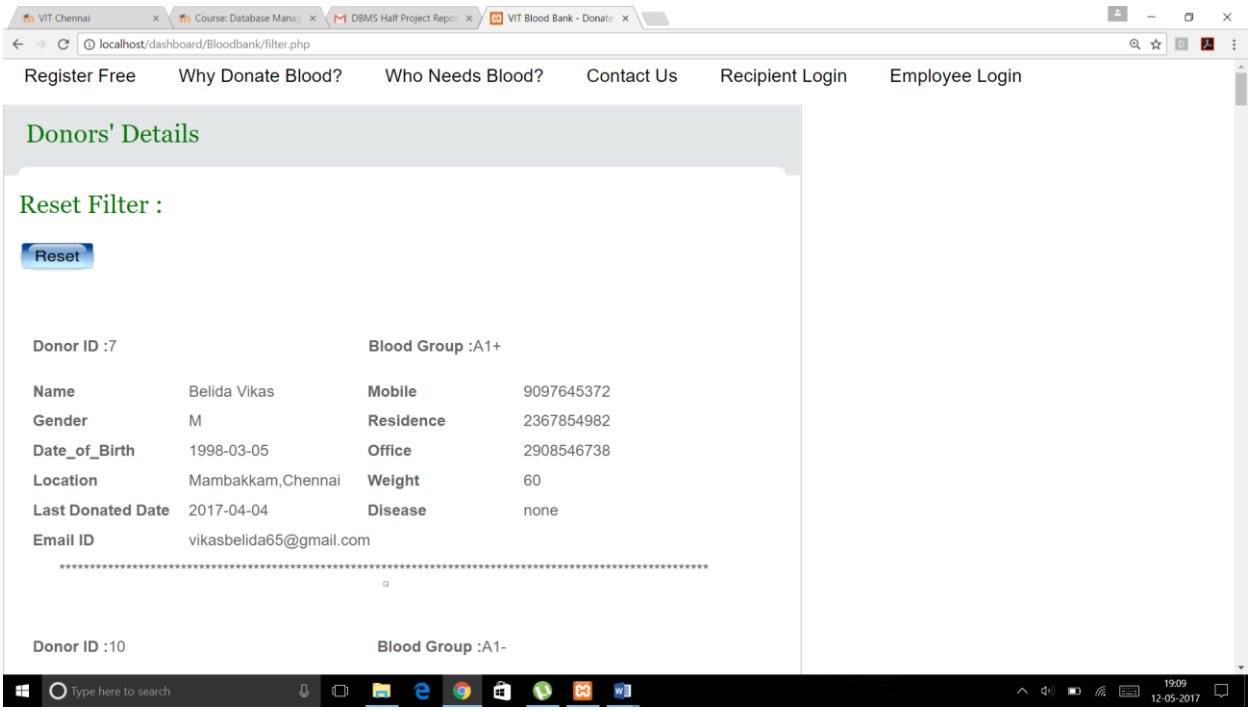
Welcome Recipient :



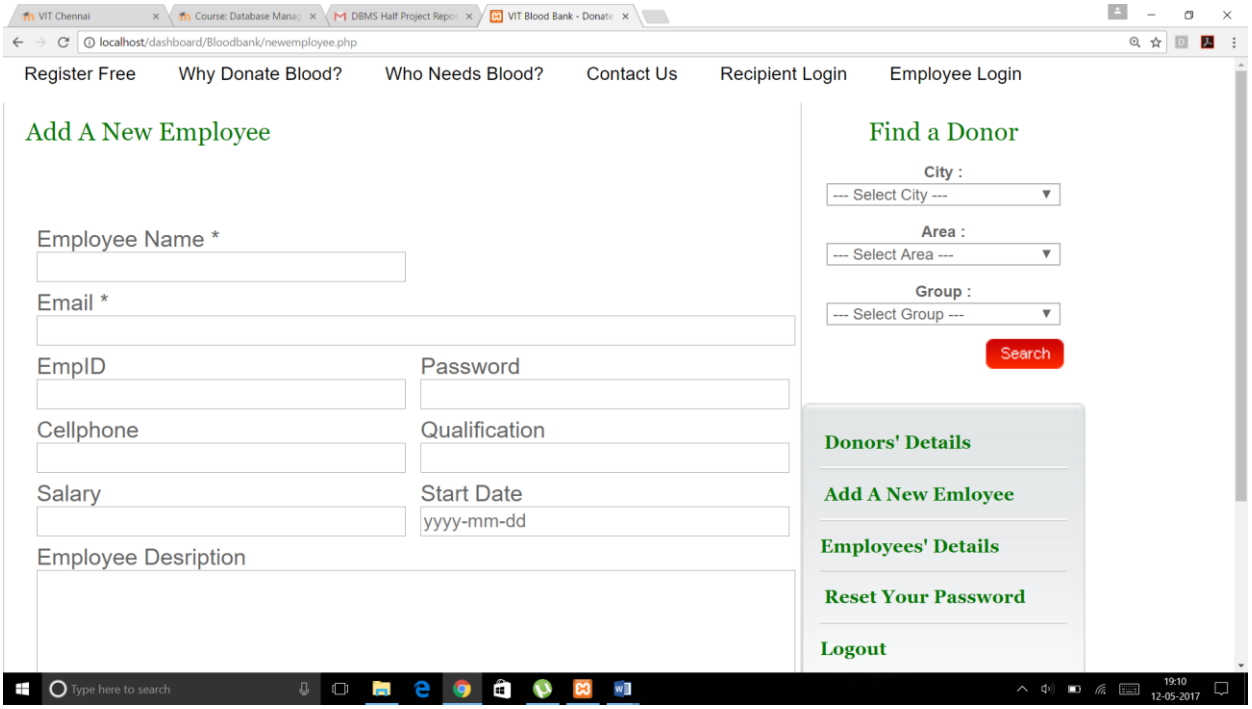
Donors ‘ Details :



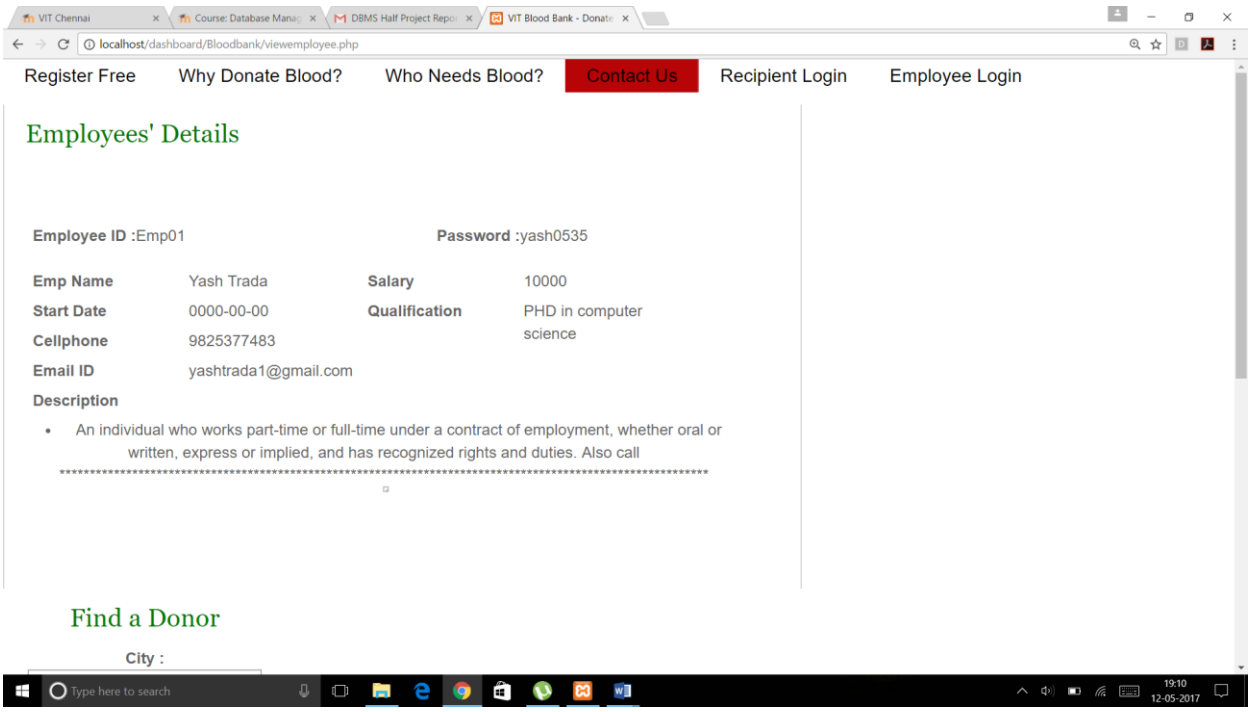
Filter Result :



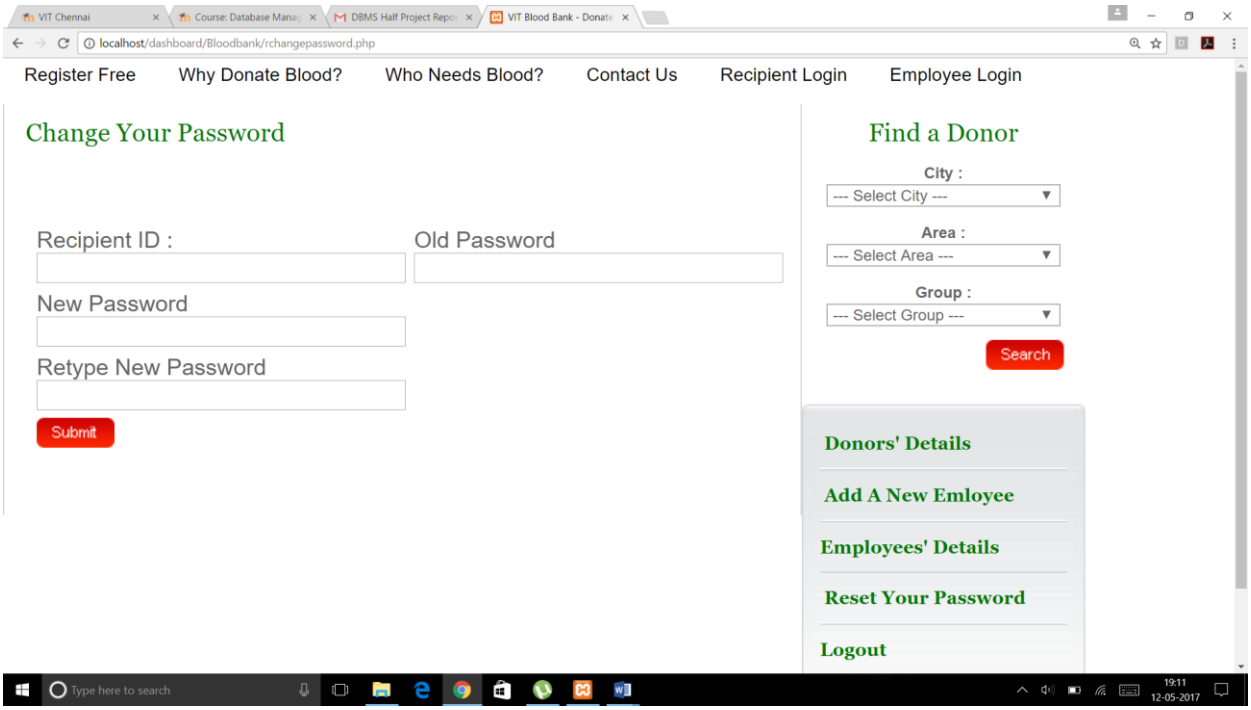
Add A New Employee



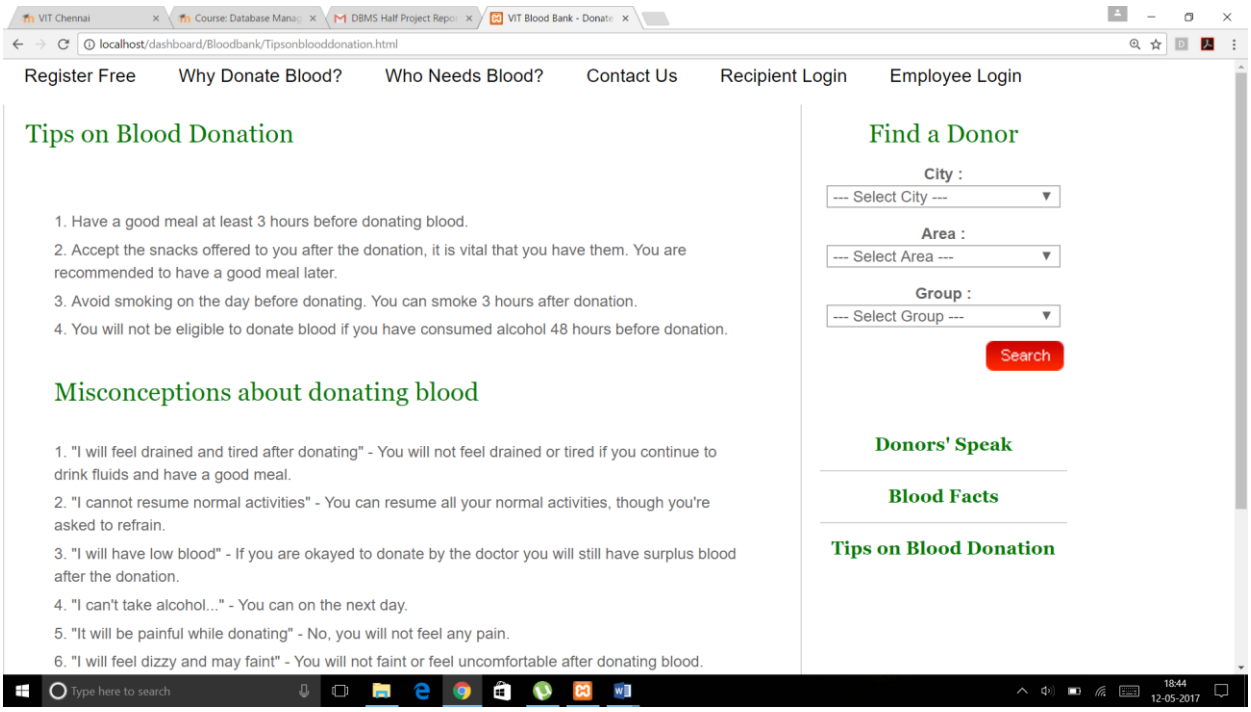
Employees' Details



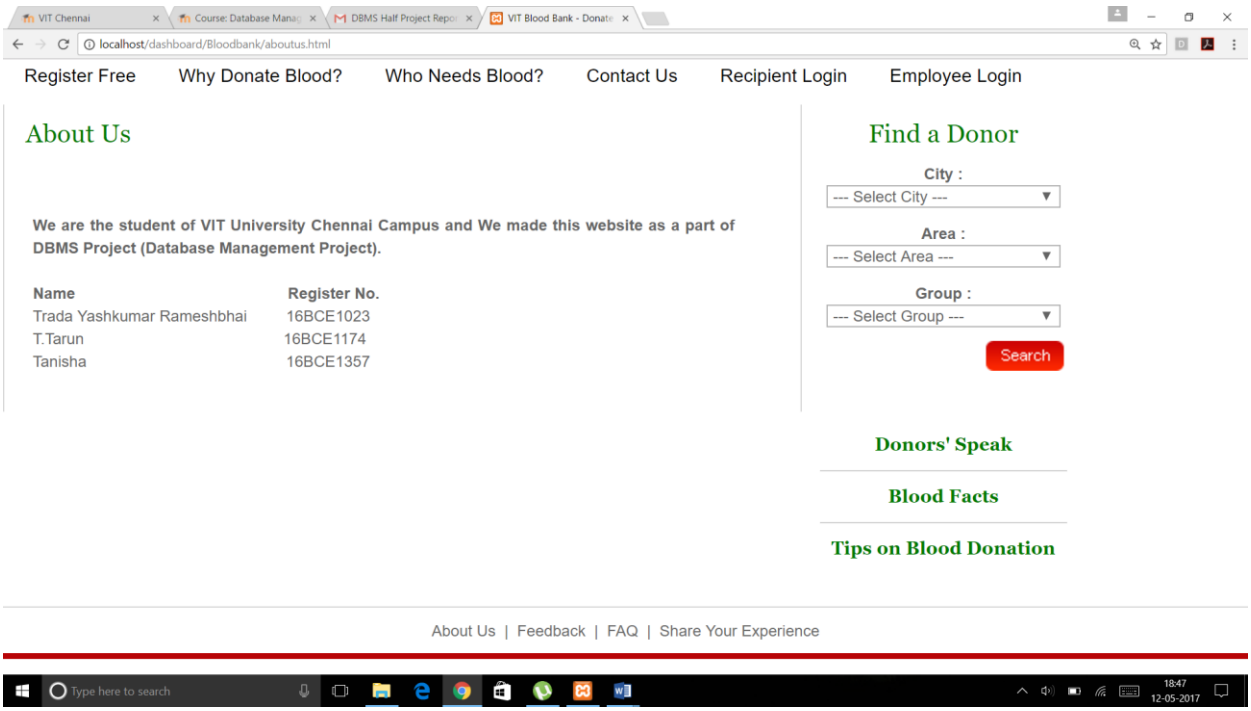
Change Your Password



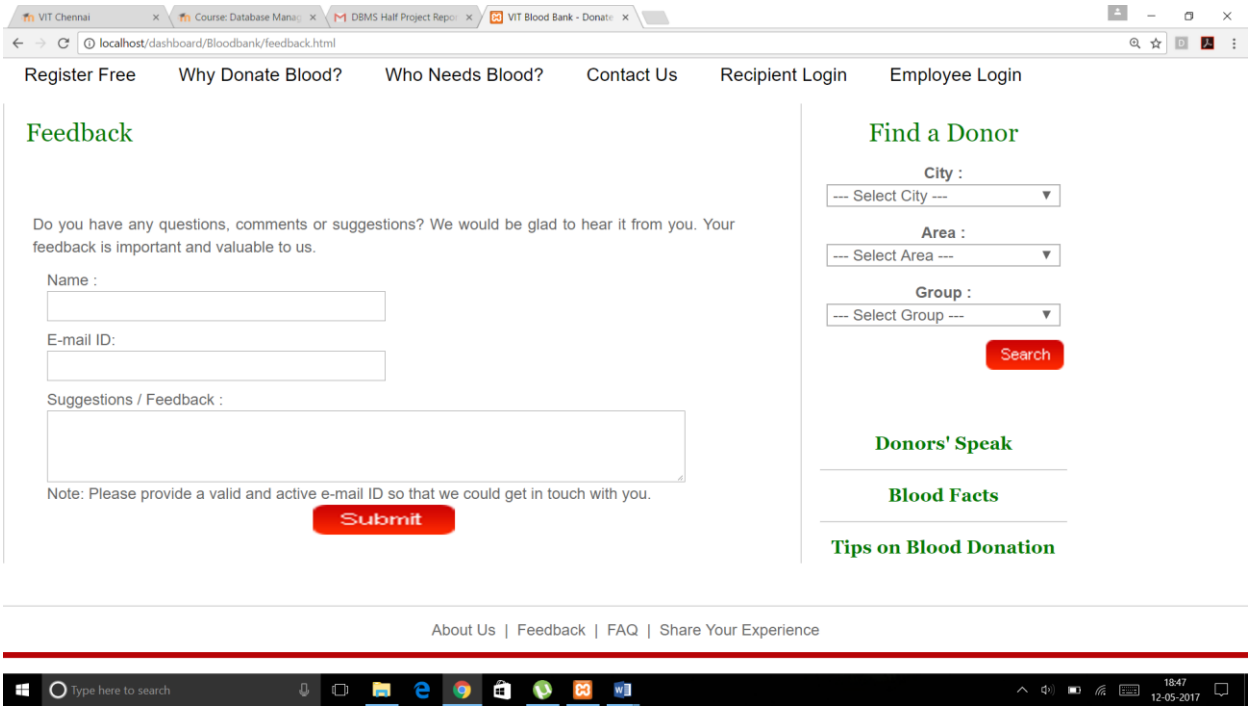
Here is Some Blood Tips given which spread awareness among donor :



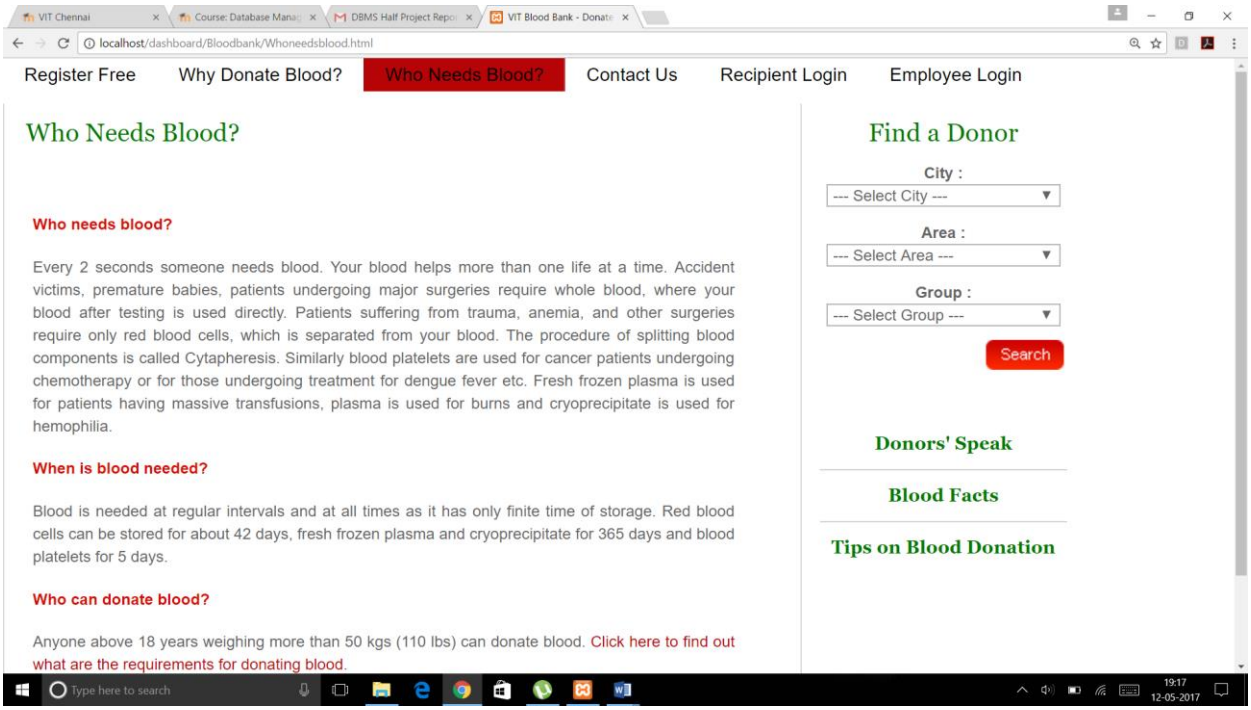
Here is given information about us :



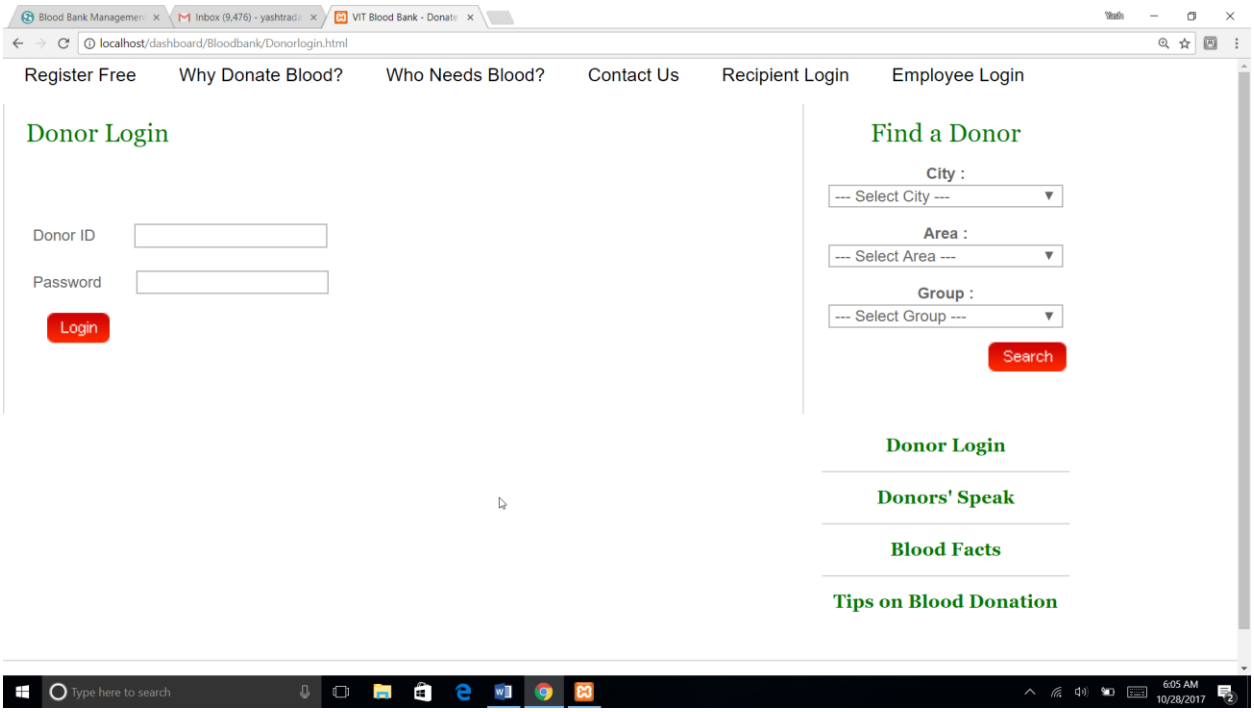
Here donor can give his / her Feedback :



Here is Who needs Blood which spread awareness among donor :

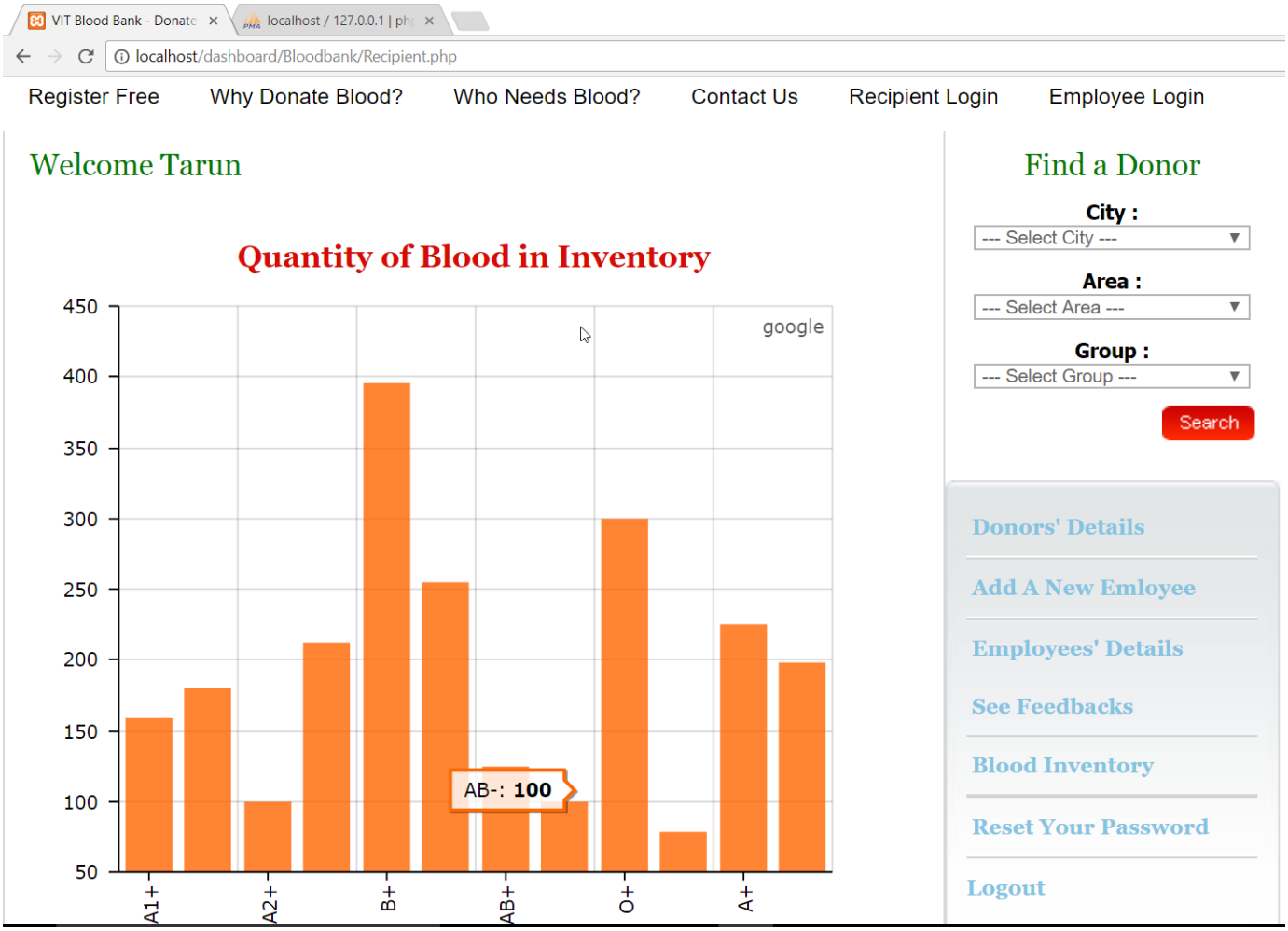


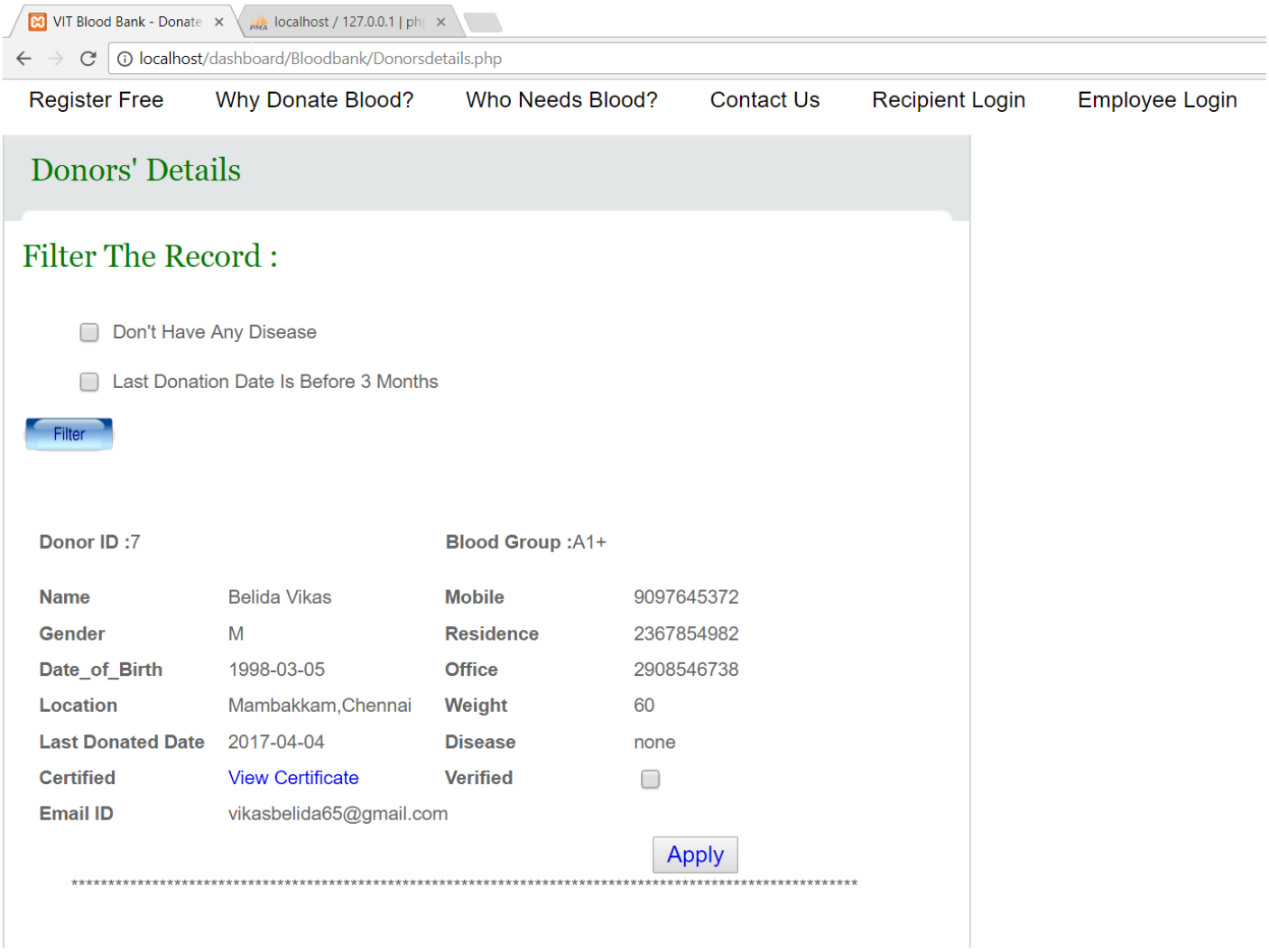
Donor Login

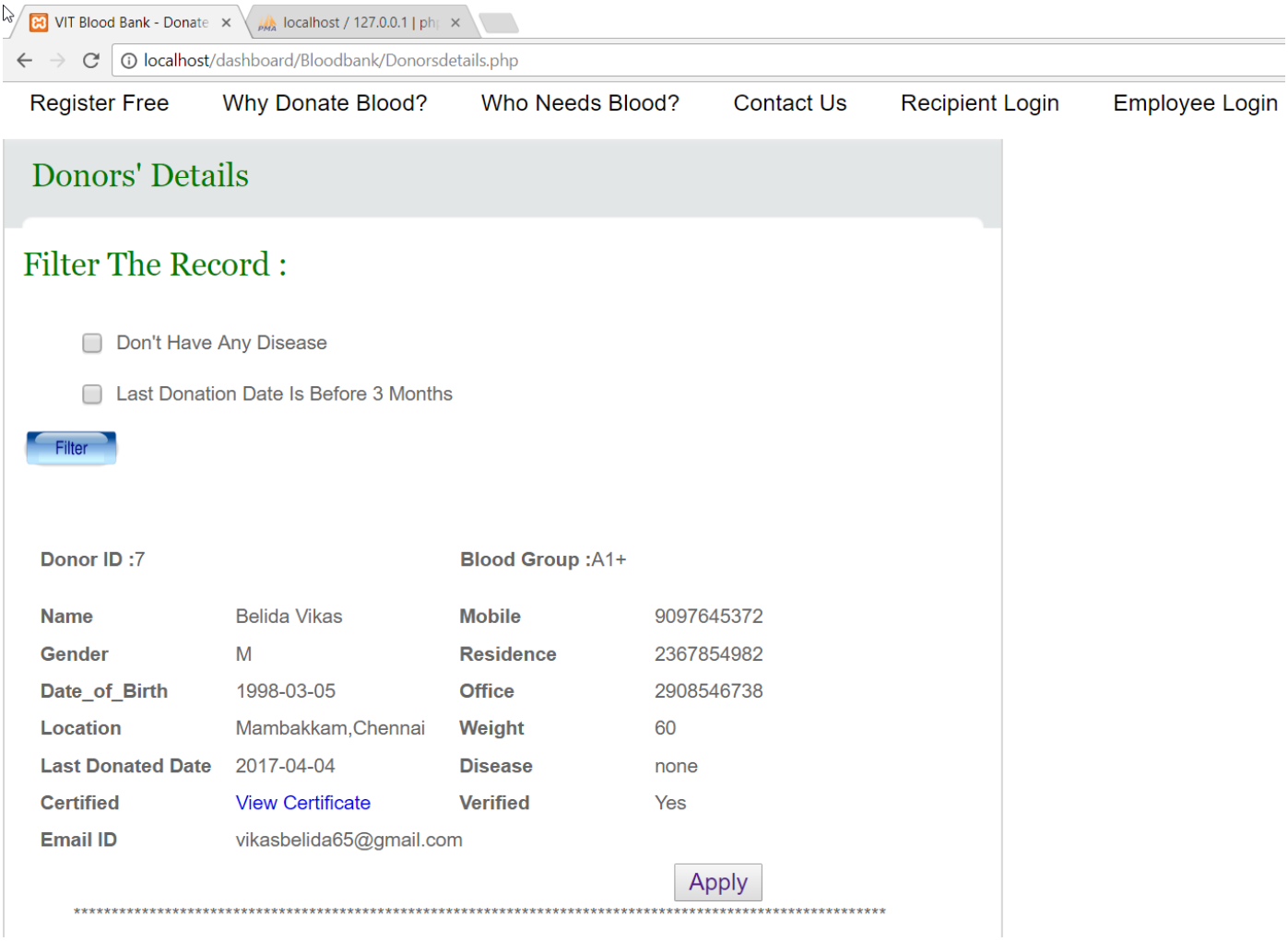


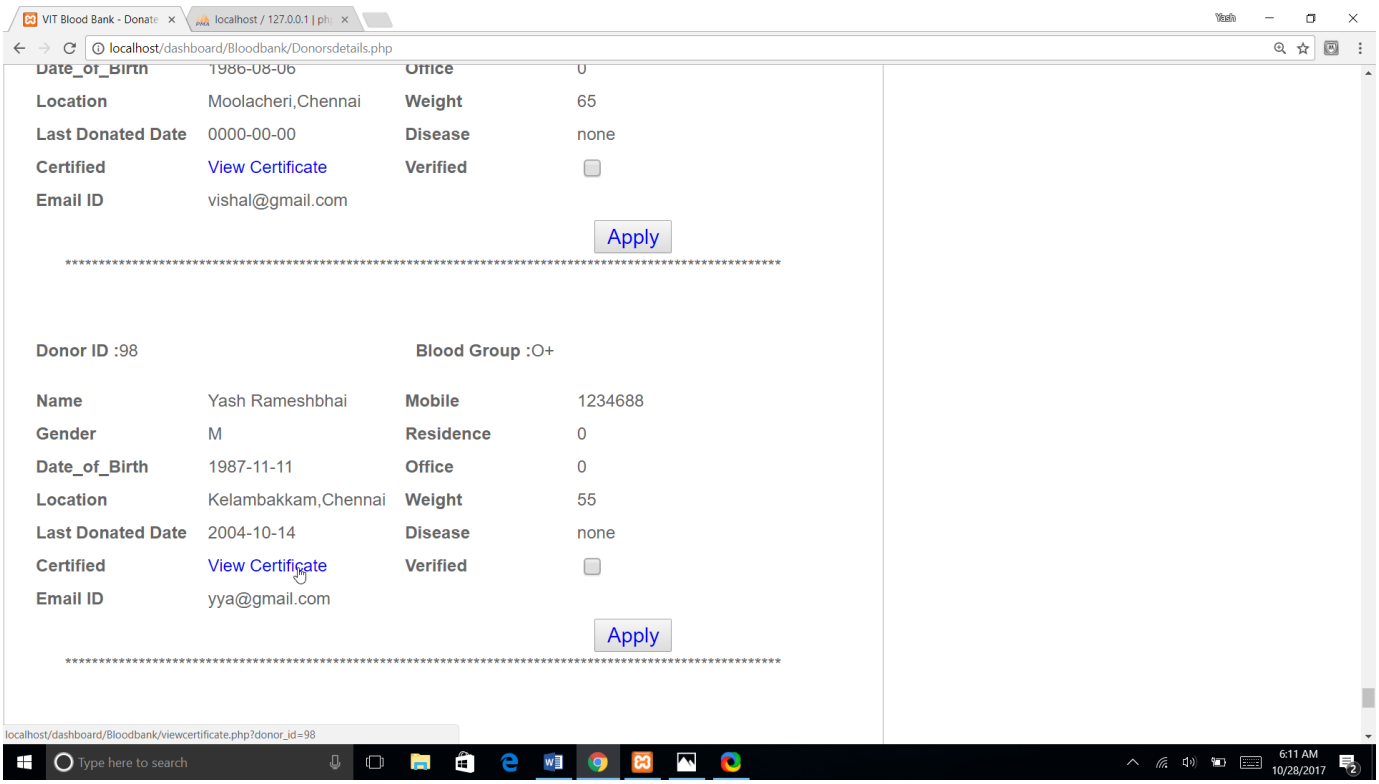
After Updating Version 1

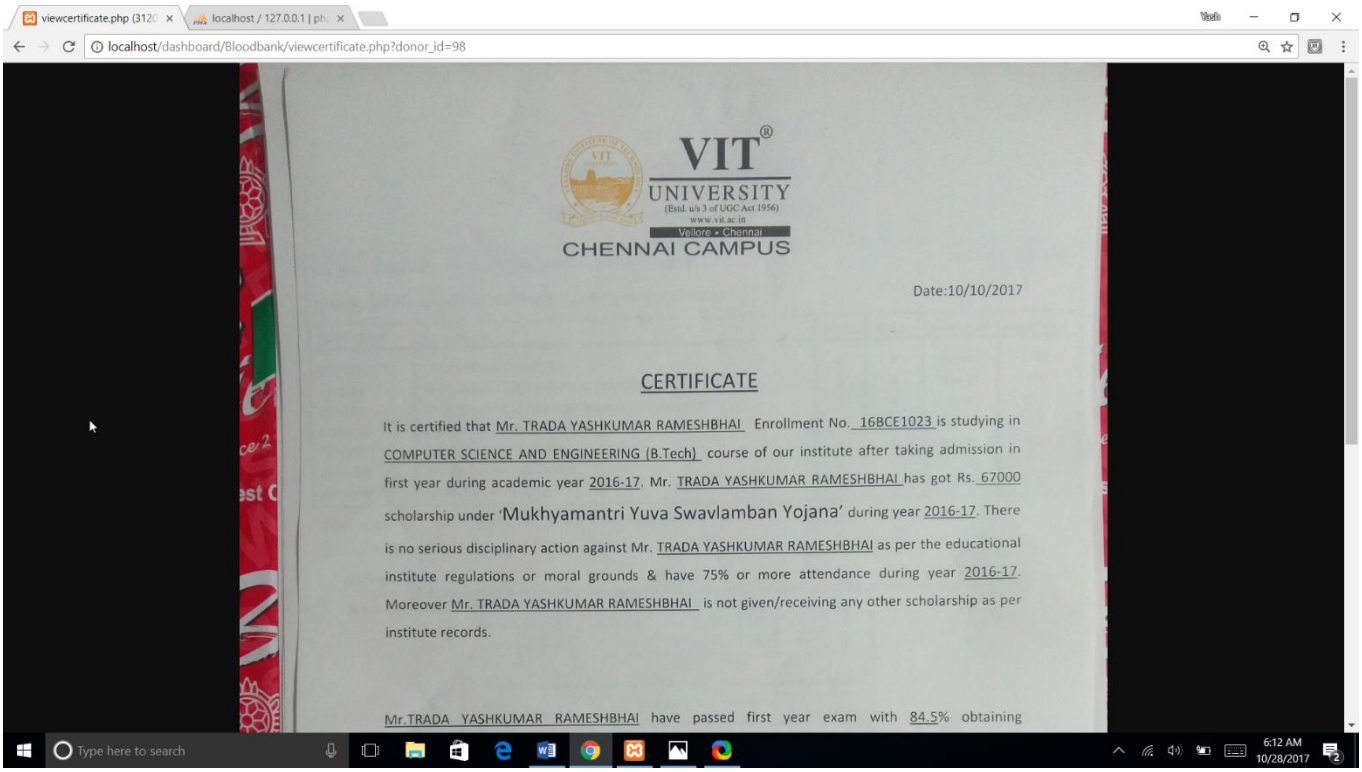
Version 2

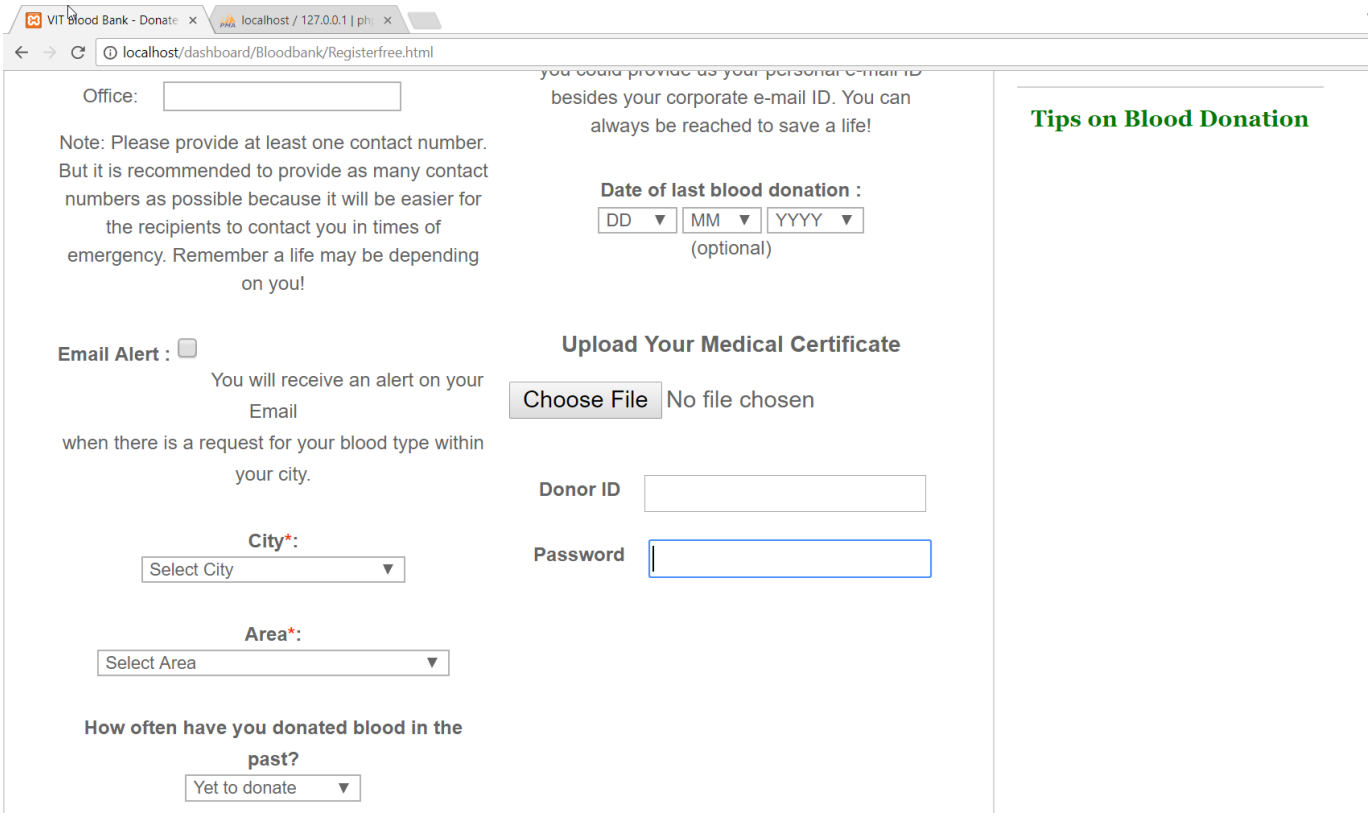


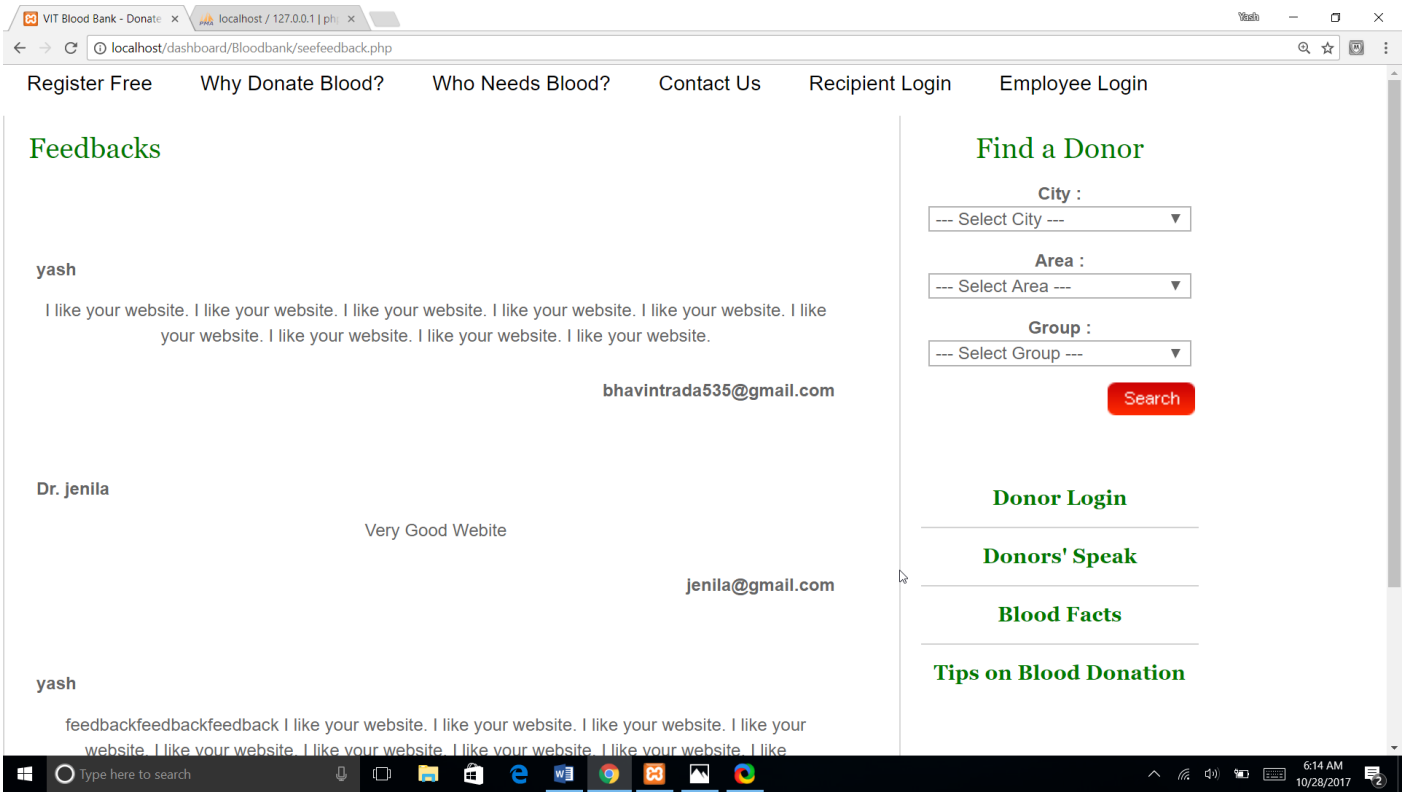

ViT Blood Bank - Donate
localhost / 127.0.0.1 | php
localhost/dashboard/Bloodbank/Donorsdetails.php
Register Free
Why Donate Blood?
Who Needs Blood?
Contact Us
Recipient Login
Employee Login
Donors' Details
Filter The Record :
Don't Have Any Disease
Last Donation Date Is Before 3 Months
Filter
Donor ID :7
Blood Group :A1+
Name
Belida Vikas
Mobile
9097645372
Gender
M
Residence
2367854982
Date_of_Birth
1998-03-05
Office
2908546738
Location
Mambakkam,Chennai
Weight
60
Last Donated Date
2017-04-04
Disease
none
Certified
View Certificate
Verified
Email ID
vikasbelida65@gmail.com
Apply

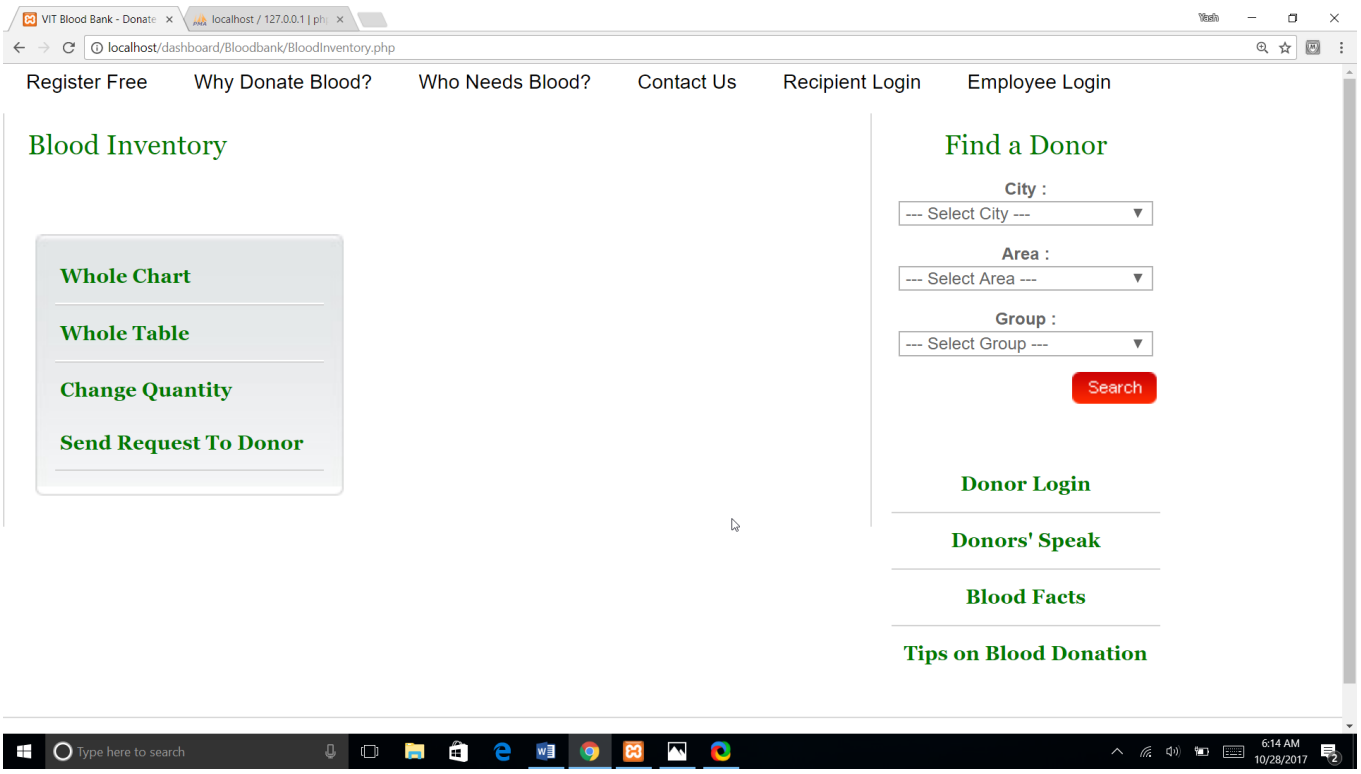

VIT Blood Bank - Donate
localhost / 127.0.0.1 | php
localhost/dashboard/Bloodbank/Donorsdetails.php
Register Free
Why Donate Blood?
Who Needs Blood?
Contact Us
Recipient Login
Employee Login
Donors' Details
Filter The Record :
Don't Have Any Disease
Last Donation Date Is Before 3 Months
Filter
Donor ID :7
Blood Group :A1+
Name
Belida Vikas
Mobile
9097645372
Gender
M
Residence
2367854982
Date_of_Birth
1998-03-05
Office
2908546738
Location
Mambakkam,Chennai
Weight
60
Last Donated Date
2017-04-04
Disease
none
Certified
View Certificate
Verified
Yes
Email ID
vikasbelida65@gmail.com
Apply

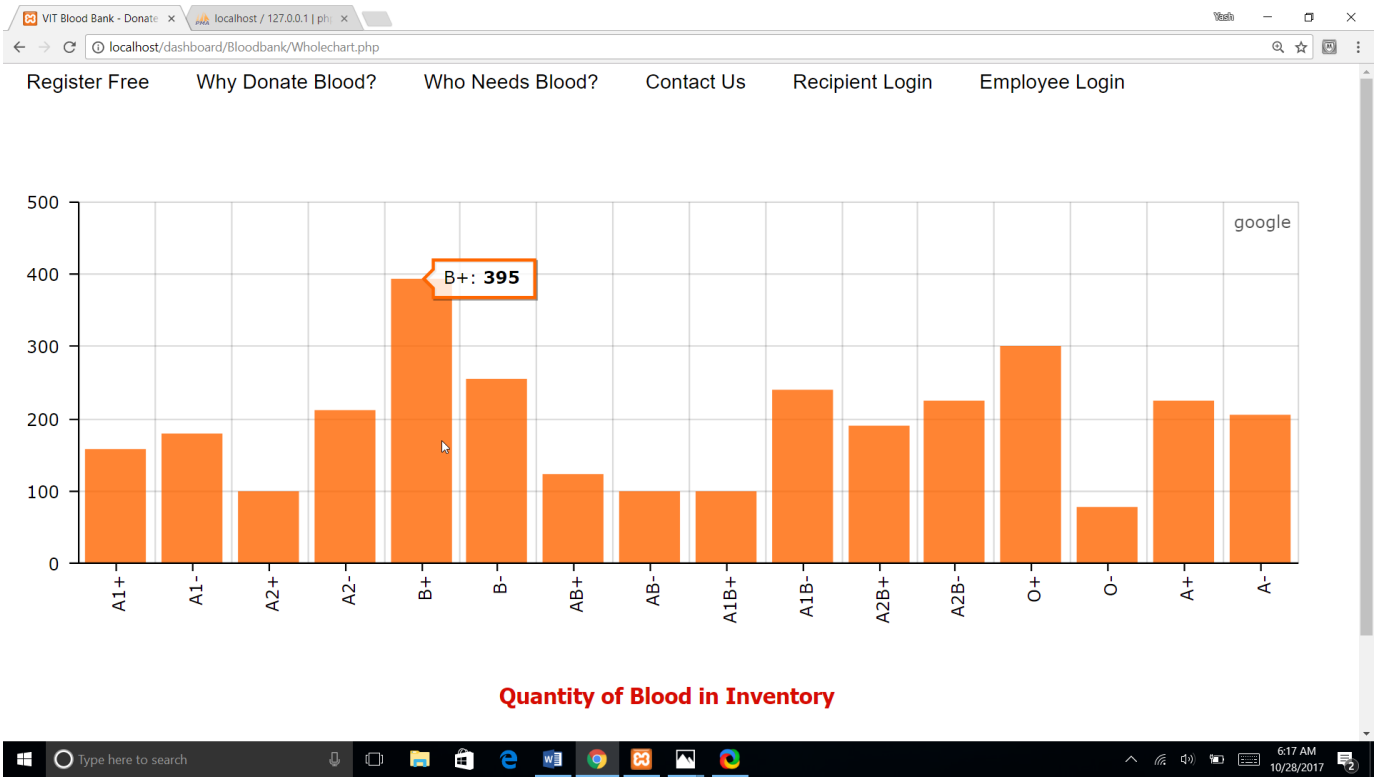

VIT Blood Bank - Donate
localhost / 127.0.0.1 | ph
localhost/dashboard/Bloodbank/Donorsdetails.php
Date_of_Birth 1986-08-06 Office 0
Location Moolacheri,Chennai Weight 65
Last Donated Date 0000-00-00 Disease none
Certified View Certificate Verified
Email ID vishal@gmail.com
Apply
****
Donor ID :98 Blood Group :O+
Name Yash Rameshbhai Mobile 1234688
Gender M Residence 0
Date_of_Birth 1987-11-11 Office 0
Location Kelambakkam,Chennai Weight 55
Last Donated Date 2004-10-14 Disease none
Certified View Certificate Verified
Email ID yya@gmail.com
Apply
****
localhost/dashboard/Bloodbank/viewcertificate.php?donor_id=98
Type here to search
6:11 AM
10/28/2017

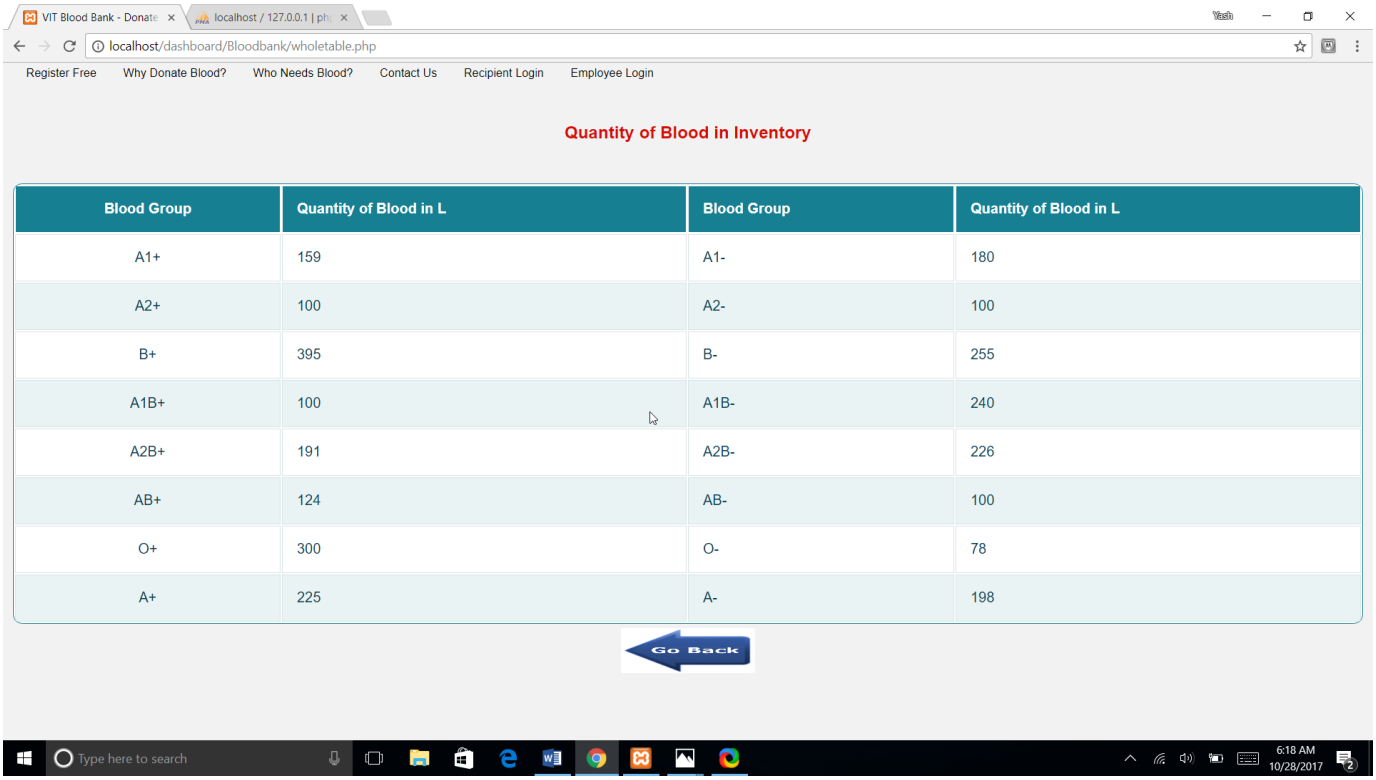

viewcertificate.php (312
localhost / 127.0.0.1 | ph
localhost/dashboard/Bloodbank/viewcertificate.php?donor_id=98
VIT UNIVERSITY
(Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956)
www.vit.ac.in
Vellore • Chennai
CHENNAI CAMPUS
Date:10/10/2017
CERTIFICATE
It is certified that Mr. TRADA YASHKUMAR RAMESHBHAI Enrollment No. 16BCE1023 is studying in COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (B.Tech) course of our institute after taking admission in first year during academic year 2016-17. Mr. TRADA YASHKUMAR RAMESHBHAI has got Rs. 67000 scholarship under 'Mukhyamantri Yuva Swavlamban Yojana' during year 2016-17. There is no serious disciplinary action against Mr. TRADA YASHKUMAR RAMESHBHAI as per the educational institute regulations or moral grounds & have 75% or more attendance during year 2016-17. Moreover Mr. TRADA YASHKUMAR RAMESHBHAI is not given/receiving any other scholarship as per institute records.
Mr.TRADA YASHKUMAR RAMESHBHAI have passed first year exam with 84.5% obtaining
Type here to search
6:12 AM
10/28/2017

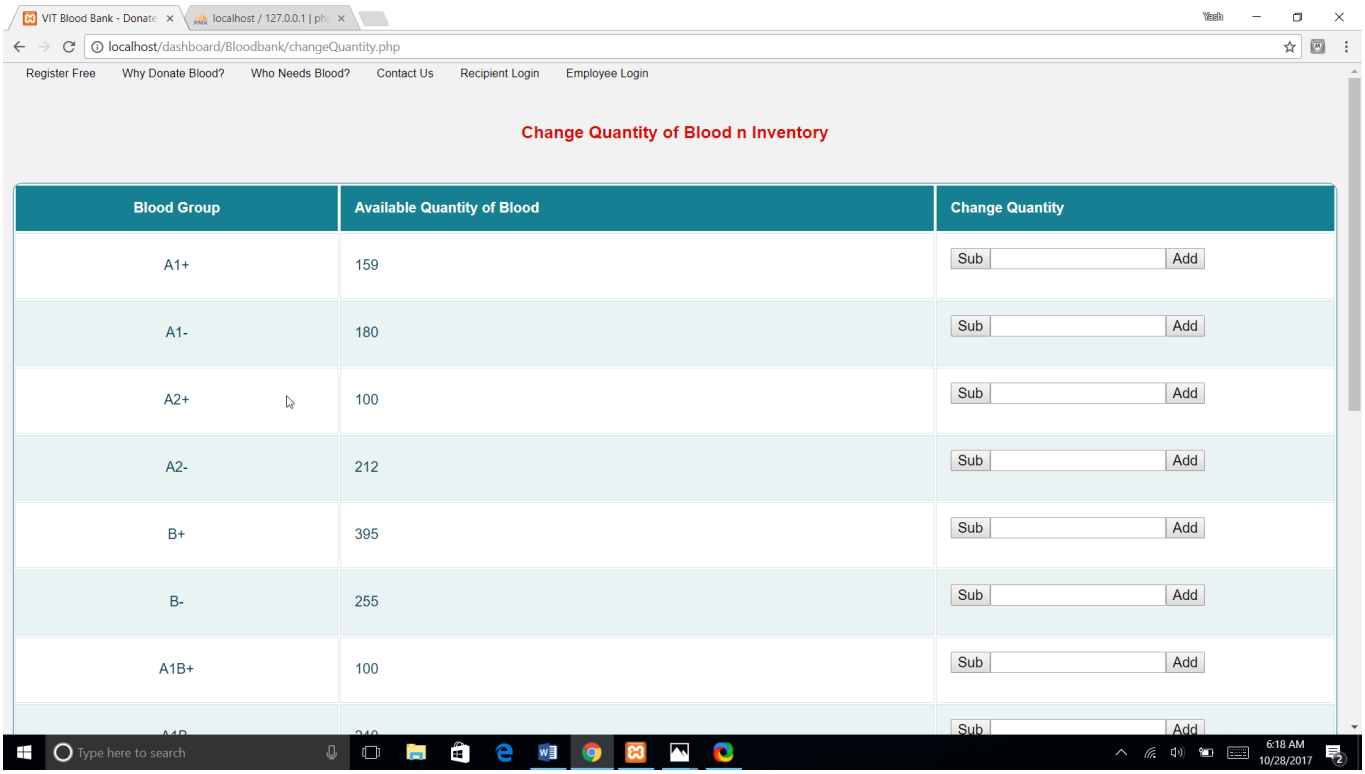

VIT Blood Bank - Donate
localhost / 127.0.0.1 | phi
localhost/dashboard/Bloodbank/Registerfree.html
Office:
Note: Please provide at least one contact number. But it is recommended to provide as many contact numbers as possible because it will be easier for the recipients to contact you in times of emergency. Remember a life may be depending on you!
besides your corporate e-mail ID. You can always be reached to save a life!
Date of last blood donation :
DD
MM
YYYY
(optional)
Email Alert :
You will receive an alert on your Email when there is a request for your blood type within your city.
Upload Your Medical Certificate
Choose File
No file chosen
Donor ID
Password
City*:
Select City
Area*:
Select Area
How often have you donated blood in the past?
Yet to donate
Tips on Blood Donation


VIT Blood Bank - Donate
localhost / 127.0.0.1 | phi
localhost/dashboard/Bloodbank/seefeedback.php
Register Free
Why Donate Blood?
Who Needs Blood?
Contact Us
Recipient Login
Employee Login
Feedbacks
yash
I like your website. I like your website. I like your website. I like your website. I like your website. I like your website. I like your website. I like your website. I like your website.
bhavintrada535@gmail.com
Dr. jenila
Very Good Webite
jenila@gmail.com
yash
feedbackfeedbackfeedback I like your website. I like your website. I like your website. I like your website. I like your website. I like your website. I like your website. I like
Find a Donor
City :
--- Select City ---
Area :
--- Select Area ---
Group :
--- Select Group ---
Search
Donor Login
Donors' Speak
Blood Facts
Tips on Blood Donation
Type here to search
6:14 AM
10/28/2017

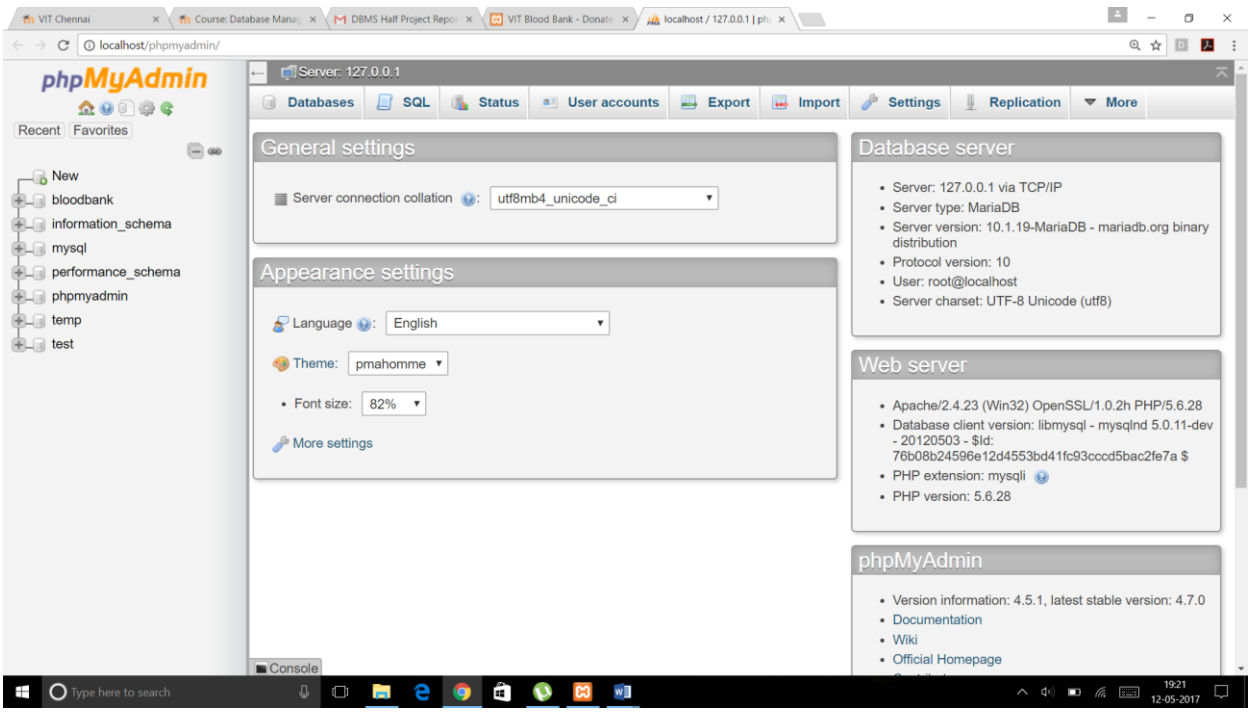

VIT Blood Bank - Donate
localhost / 127.0.0.1 | ph
localhost/dashboard/Bloodbank/BloodInventory.php
Register Free
Why Donate Blood?
Who Needs Blood?
Contact Us
Recipient Login
Employee Login
Blood Inventory
Whole Chart
Whole Table
Change Quantity
Send Request To Donor
Find a Donor
City :
--- Select City ---
Area :
--- Select Area ---
Group :
--- Select Group ---
Search
Donor Login
Donors' Speak
Blood Facts
Tips on Blood Donation
Type here to search
6:14 AM
10/28/2017


VIT Blood Bank - Donate
localhost / 127.0.0.1 | ph
localhost/dashboard/Bloodbank/Wholechart.php
Register Free
Why Donate Blood?
Who Needs Blood?
Contact Us
Recipient Login
Employee Login
500
400
300
200
100
0
google
B+: 395
A1+
A1-
A2+
A2-
B+
B-
AB+
AB-
A1B+
A1B-
A2B+
A2B-
O+
O-
A+
A-
Quantity of Blood in Inventory
Type here to search
6:17 AM
10/28/2017

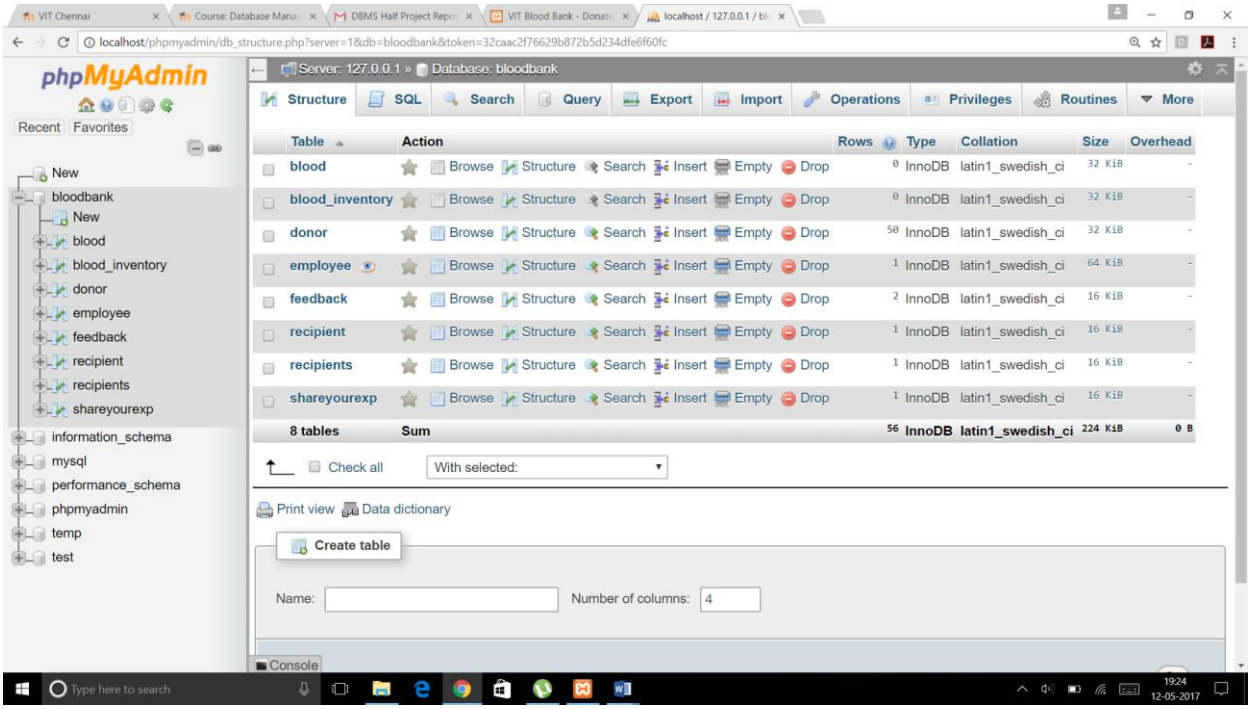

VIT Blood Bank - Donate
localhost / 127.0.0.1 | ph
localhost/dashboard/Bloodbank/wholetable.php
Register Free
Why Donate Blood?
Who Needs Blood?
Contact Us
Recipient Login
Employee Login
Quantity of Blood in Inventory
Blood Group
Quantity of Blood in L
Blood Group
Quantity of Blood in L
A1+ 159 A1- 180
A2+ 100 A2- 100
B+ 395 B- 255
A1B+ 100 A1B- 240
A2B+ 191 A2B- 226
AB+ 124 AB- 100
O+ 300 O- 78
A+ 225 A- 198
Go Back
Type here to search
6:18 AM
10/28/2017


VIT Blood Bank - Donate
localhost / 127.0.0.1 | ph
localhost/dashboard/Bloodbank/changeQuantity.php
Register Free
Why Donate Blood?
Who Needs Blood?
Contact Us
Recipient Login
Employee Login
Change Quantity of Blood n Inventory
Blood Group
Available Quantity of Blood
Change Quantity
A1+ 159 Sub Add
A1- 180 Sub Add
A2+ 100 Sub Add
A2- 212 Sub Add
B+ 395 Sub Add
B- 255 Sub Add
A1B+ 100 Sub Add
Sub Add
Type here to search
6:18 AM
10/28/2017

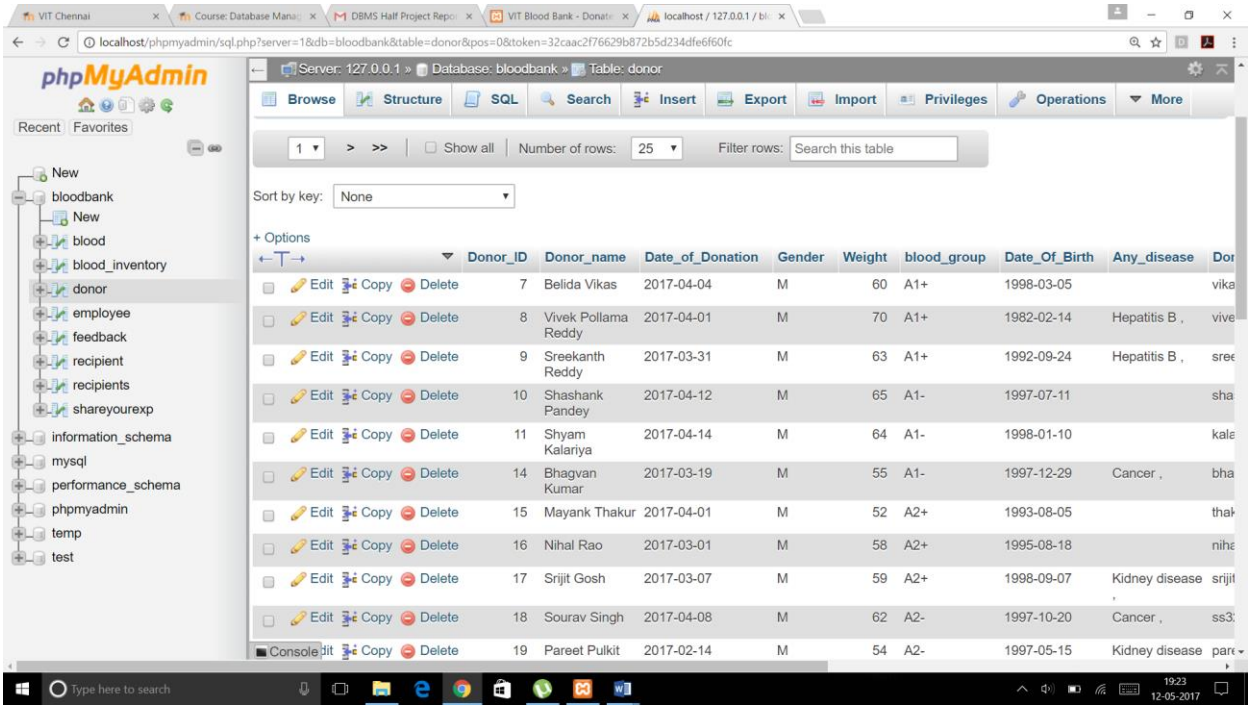
Phpmyadmin :

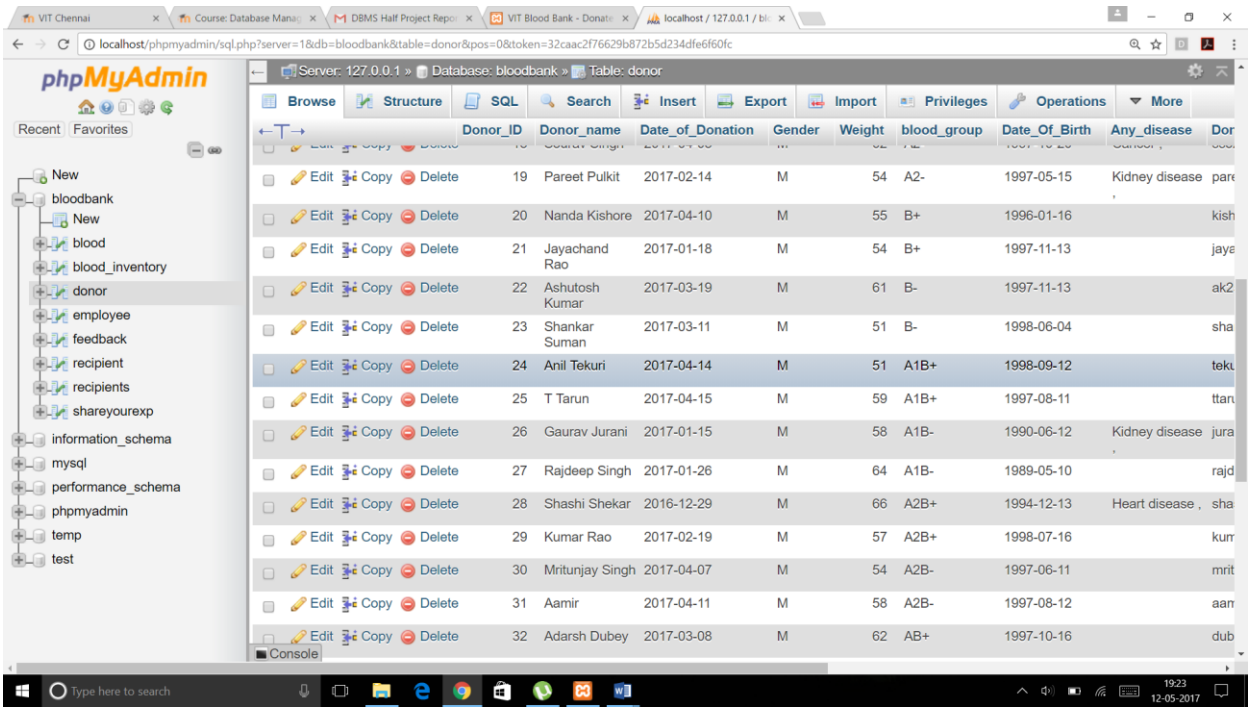


Blood Bank Database :



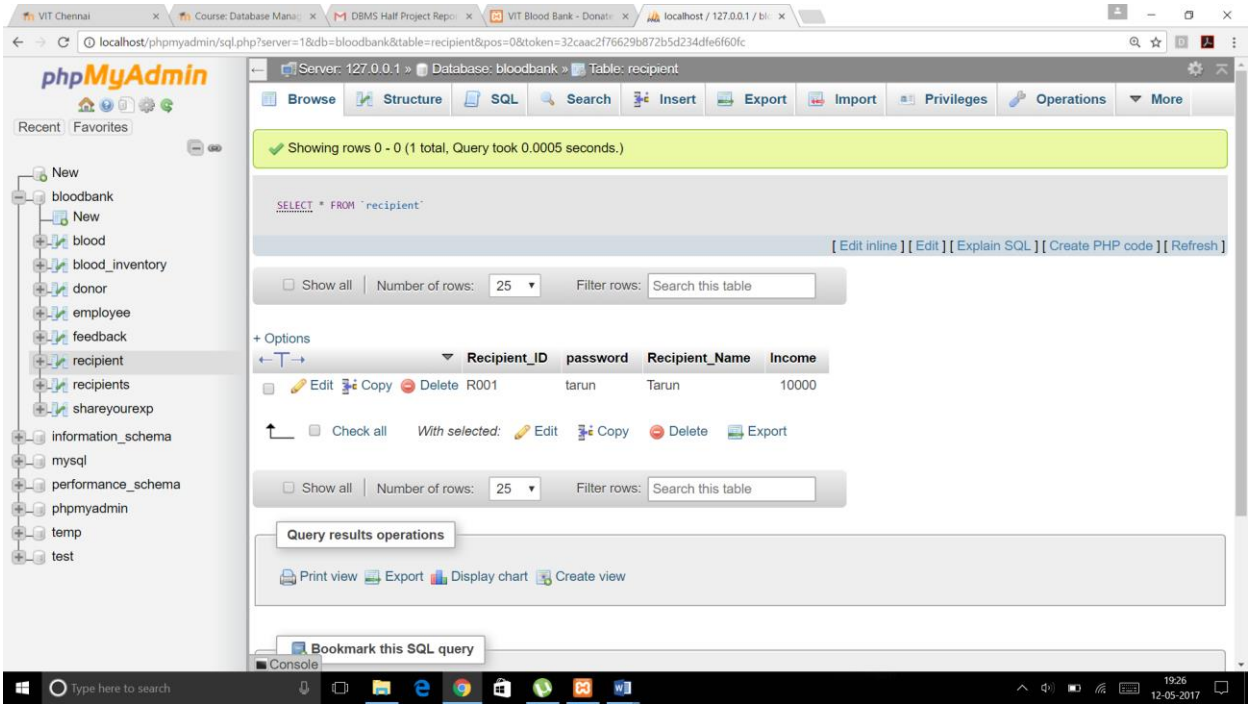
Donor MODULE



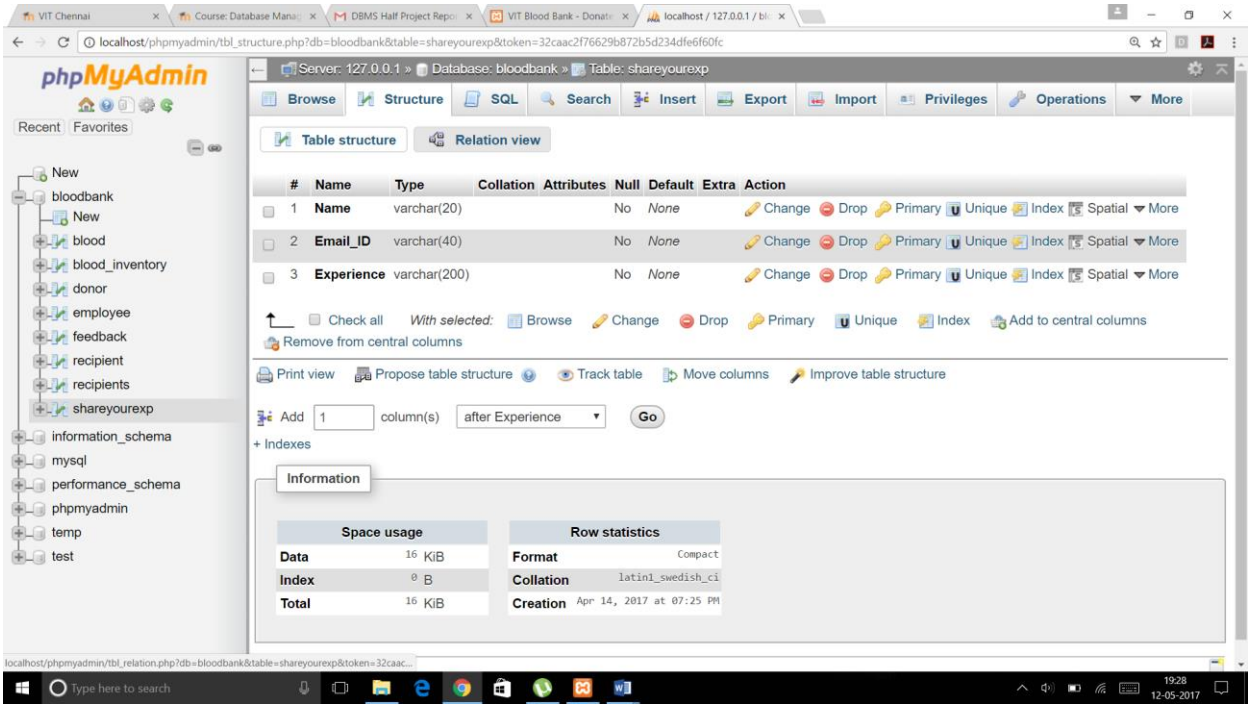


Employee MODULE

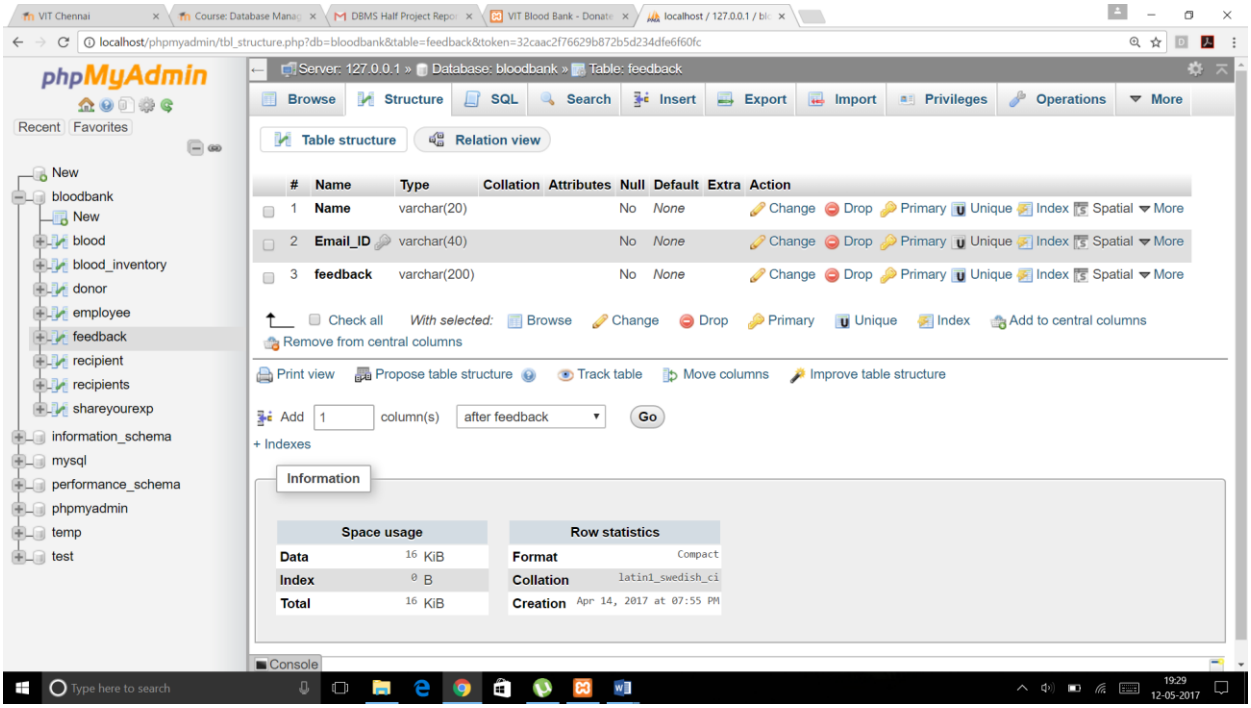
Recipient MODULE



Share your experience Structure



Feedback Structure



Thank You!