1.ABSTRACT

1.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

This web application provide epidemic details to the patient.This application contain four modules:Admin,Hospital,Doctor and Patient. Admin can login directly to this application.Admin add to treatment type and community that comes under the treatment type to this application,and managing the hospitals,doctors and all the group members who join the group. Hospital can add speciality in their hospital as well as their treatment details,and view rating for their hospital provided by the user. Doctor can search the community they want and join that one community group.Then joined a group,they can provide user awareness as well as treatment information.If any user has sent an enquiry to them,they will be able to respond to it through this application. Patient can search the community they want and join that one community group. Once joined to a community group the patient can see the treatment details provided by the hospital, share their experience as well as view other user shared experience in the same community, see the awareness and the treatment information provided by the doctor through this one community. The patient can post the enquiry to the doctor and view the doctor's response. Patient can view all the hospitals and doctors that have joined this web application and view their specialties provided by each hospital. It is possible for the patient to add a rating to the hospital. Once the user has inputted the symptoms of their disease into the system, the system can identify which disease it is,and user can view disease name and its treatment information as well as the best treatment for that disease. Therefore, it is an application that allows the user to know from the treatment details from which location the best treatment can be obtained.

1.2 PROJECT AIM

This project aims to provide epidemic details to the patient. It also helps a patient to communicate with the same epidemic patient so that they can communicate about disease. Our project, on the topic “RELIEF NET” is very helpful and it plays an important role in our society. The quantity and scope of medical information sources and services available over the internet has increased dramatically over the past few years. Now a day’s most of the people are suffering from dead full diseases and they have no idea or knowledge about their health or diseases. Millions of medical resources of various kinds on different branches of medicine are available through the Net. The medical resources once available only to the doctors have become publicly accessible today. The common man can even learn about the breakthrough in the field before his doctor does. The internet has thus become a major aid in healthcare management and decision making. But the local people are not aware about this. In order to aware the people of this society. We introduce a new system namely “RELIEF NET”. This project aims to provide epidemic details to the patient. It also helps a patient to communicate with the same epidemic patient so that they can communicate about disease. The main users of our system are administrator, common citizen, registered users and doctors.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 PROJECT INTRODUCTION

The Relief Net logic behind this is that if we have really said that a web application is used to accurately identify the location from which we can get the best treatment after being prepared as a community among patients with the same type of disease or among users.

So the point of this,We know that if a disease has come, there are often many opinions.Some say it is homeopathy and some say it is the best ayurveda so there are many opinions.None of this is said through their experience .They say this after hearing someone say that.When that happens, we do not have a proper idea of what this is.Actually proposing this topic as an application for that.

The logic of this is that we propose it as a web application that includes information about things that are already prepared as a community and related to the disease of the defender type, as well as the doctor's support that gives us information about it.And then we about the disease,This is a concept that helps a machine learning algorithm to find out which type of treatment will have the best result if we have already input the relevant information and similar things inside the system and generate an output for it.At the same time, it is an application that can add all such information to the in the Doctors Information ,Hospital information to handle all our medical record matters.

3. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 Analysis of project

3.2 EXISTING SYSTEM

Patients usually have questions regarding healthcare, including those which concern illness symptoms, duration and types of treatment, possible drug effects, and more. Authorized personnel would often be ideal in responding to such needs; however they could potentially be very expensive, and not easy to support and maintain. If patients could have access to information at their home, by means of i-phone or online access, this could save time, doctor office visit expenses, as well as valuable and restricted medical time. What is more, information concerning other anonymized and similar patient cases provides knowledge and perspective on a wide range of patient issues.

3.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

In this work we presented a fast interactive retrieval tool for healthcare services. Automated information services are of great value for healthcare enterprises. There exist a lot of online sources of healthcare information regarding treatment of particular diagnosed illnesses, symptoms, drug side effects and more. However existing search tools do not adapt to the user information needs and hence it is highly possible to return non-relevant results. In this work we show the value of exploiting the user provided information (plain or expert queries, user refined queries, feedback on results) in order to respond to the medical information needs adaptively and with accuracy.

3.4 METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Feasibility study

Feasibility is defined as the practical extent to which a project can be performed successfully. The objective of feasibility study is to establish the reasons for developing the software that is acceptable to the users, adaptable to changes and conformable to the established standards. Various types of feasibility that are commonly considered include:

- Technical Feasibility
- Economic Feasibility
- Operational Feasibility
- Legal Feasibility
- Schedule Feasibility

Technical Feasibility

Technical feasibility is the process of checking the availability of the technical resources required to develop an application. Python and Android, the technology we use to develop our systems. Therefore, the system is technically feasible, using technical resources.

Economic Feasibility

Economic feasibility determines whether the proposed system is capable of generating financial gains for an organization. It involves cost incurred on the software development team, estimated cost of hardware and cost of performing feasibility study and so on. Relief Net is designed to be useful to the public. So the system can be used by the public for free. Therefore, it is economically feasible.

Operational Feasibility

This system is Operational Side .That is a working project. It's run completely .It was a bit of an error the first time .It's been corrected. The working copy was received by the public user, the doctor, the hospital and the admin.Therefore,this application act as a way of provide information others.Therefore, Relief Net is in operationally feasible.

Legal Feasibility

If it is asked legally feasible, said it is legally feasible. No privacy constrains issues are included in this project as no personal details are shared. Therefore, relief net is legally feasible.

Schedule Feasibility

Schedule feasibility is the process of setting a time limit and checking whether the project can be completed within that time period .That is, time to finish. I'm completed the project in perticular time. So it is feasible on schedule.

3.5 RELIEF NET

“RELIEF NET” is very helpful and it plays an important role in our society. The internet has thus become a major aid in healthcare management and decision making. But the local people are not aware about this. In order to aware the people of this society. We introduce a new system namely “RELIEF NET”. This project aims to provide epidemic details to the patient. It also helps a patient to communicate with the same epidemic patient so that they can communicate about disease. So the point of this,We know that if a disease has come, there are often many opinions.

As a community of users with the same disease, they can share and view things related to their disease as well as see the doctor-provided awareness and treatment information, and the hospital-provided treatment.Once the user has been given the symptoms based on their disease, the user can see what the disease is, as well as the information about the disease and the best treatment type. In doing so, we can view will be view get the best treatment for this disease from any location through this application.At the same time, if we have any doubts about our disease, we can ask the doctor and see their response. At the same time, it is an application with all kinds of information such as doctors' information and hospital information to handle medical record matters.

3.6 RELIEF NET MODULES

The proposed system consists of 4 modules, they are:

- **Admin**
- **Hospital**
- **Doctor**
- **Patient**

Admin

✓ Login

The admin manages this web application called Relief Net..The admin can login directly to this application.

✓ Add treatment system type

The admin first adds to the application all the treatment types that are available.

✓ Create treatment system type community

Then admin creates the community type that comes under the treatment..

✓ View and manage users in community group

Admin view and manages all the users who have joined the community group.

✓ View and manage users in hospitals

Admin view and manages all the hospitals registered with Relief Net.

- ✓ View and manage users in doctors

  Admin view and manages all the doctors registered with Relief Net.

Hospital

- ✓ Registration

  Hospital can join Relief Net by giving details of a hospital to this web application.

- ✓ Login

  Hospital can login to this application using their mail id and password.

- ✓ Provide speciality information

  Hospital can add speciality in their hospital.

- ✓ Add treatment details

  Hospital can add their treatment details in their hospital.

- ✓ View rating

  If the user has provided any rating for their hospital,they can view it through this application.

Doctor

- ✓ Registration

  The doctor can register by giving their details to a web application called Relief Net.

- ✓ Login

  Doctor can join Relief Net by entering their mail id as well as password.

- ✓ Search and view community

  The doctor can search and view the community.

- ✓ Join group community

  Doctor can join a community group as their requested by the doctor.

- ✓ Post awareness

  If doctor have already joined a community group,they can provide user awareness.

- ✓ Provide treatment information

  If doctor have already joined a community group,they can provide treatment information to user.

- ✓ View enquiry and post response

  If any user has sent an enquiry to them, they will be able to respond to it through this application.

Patient

- ✓ Register

  Patient can register by giving their details to a web application called Relief Net.

- ✓ Login

  Doctor can join Relief Net by entering their mail id as well as password.

- ✓ Search and view community

  The patient can search and view the community.

- ✓ Join group community

  Patient can join a community group as their requested by the patient.

- ✓ Search treatment details

  Once joined to a community group the patient can see the treatment details provided by the hospital.

- ✓ Share experience to community

  Once joined to a community group the user can share their experience to this community group.

- ✓ View others treatment experience

  Once joined to a community group the user can view other user shared experience in the same community.

- ✓ View awareness

  Once joined to a community group the user can see the awareness provided by the doctor through this one community.

- ✓ View treatment information

  Once joined to a community group the user can see the treatment information provided by the doctor through this one community.

- ✓ Post enquiry and view response

  The patient can post the enquiry to the doctor and view the doctor's response.

- ✓ View hospital

  Patient can view all the hospitals that have joined this web application.

- ✓ View doctor

  Patient can view all the doctors that have joined this web application.

- ✓ View specialities

  Patient can view their specialties provided by each hospital.

- ✓ Add rating

  It is possible for the patient to add a rating to the hospital.

- ✓ Prediction

  Once the user has inputted the symptoms of their disease into the system, the system can identify which disease it is,and user can view disease name and its treatment information as well as the best treatment for that disease.

3.7 Developing Solution Strategies

As a community of users with the same disease, they can share and view things related to their disease as well as see the doctor-provided awareness and treatment information, and the hospital-provided treatment.Once the user has been given the symptoms based on their disease, the user can see what the disease is, as well as the information about the disease and the best treatment type. In doing so, we can view will be view get the best treatment for this disease from any location through this application.At the same time, if we have any doubts about our disease, we can ask the doctor and see their response. At the same time, it is an application with all kinds of information such as doctors' information and hospital information to handle medical record matters.

Developing Solution Strategies

- It helps to communicate with the same epidemic patient so they can communicate about disease.
- Doctor and user can join this community group,therefore user can see see the awareness and treatment information provided by the doctor.
- User can post the enquiry to the doctor and view the doctors response.
- User has inputted the symptoms of their disease into the system,the system can identify which disease it is,and user can view disease name and its treatment information as well as best treatment for that disease.
- Therefore,user to know from the treatment details from which location the best treatment can be obtained.

3.8 TIME LINE CHART

System Analysis	Starting Date	Ending Date
System Study	08-04-2021	16-04-2021
Requirement Analysis	19-04-2021	29-04-2021

Database Design	Starting Date	Ending Date
Physical Database Design	03-05-2021	10-05-2021
DFD	13-05-2021	17-05-2021
Table Design	21-05-2021	24-05-2021

Design Phase	Starting Date	Ending Date
User interface Design	04-06-2021	15-06-2021
Coding	13-06-2021	2-07-2021

Testing and Implementation	**Starting Date**	**Ending Date**
Unit Testing	03-07-2021	11-07-2021
Integration Testing	13-07-2021	20-07-2021
Validation Testing	23-07-2021	24-07-2021
Output Testing	26-07-2021	07-08-2021
Implementation	10-08-2021	23-08-2021
User acceptance Testing	25-08-2021	31-08-2021

3.9 COST ESTIMATION

PURPOSE	COST
Cost of the home page with basic design	**5000**
Cost for other pages	**1000**
Total Pages	**150**
Total Cost	**1,55,000/-**

4 .SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

4.1 HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

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

- Processor :Pendium Dual Core or Above
- System Bus :32bit or 64bit
- Speed :2.4Ghz or Above
- Storage Space :Hard Disk 8.0GB or Above
- Random Access Memory :4GB or Above
- Hard Disk :500GB or Above
- Mouse :Any Type of Mouse
- Key Board : 108 keys
- Monitor :14”LCD or Above

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

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

- Operating System : Windows 7 or Above
- Domain : Python
- Front End : Python
- Back End : MySQL
- IDE : Pycharm, Sublime Text
- Browser : Microsoft Edge, Google Chrome
- Programming Language : Python

4.2 OPERATING SYSTEM:

WINDOWS 7

Windows 7 is the Microsoft Windows operating system (OS) released commercially in October 2009 as the successor to Windows Vista.

Windows 7 is built on the Windows Vista kernel and was intended to be an update to the Vista OS. It uses the same Aero user interface (UI) that debuted in Windows Vista. As a result, to many end users, the biggest changes between Vista and Windows 7 were faster boot times, new UIs and the addition of Internet Explorer (IE) 8. The OS is widely available in three retail editions: Windows 7 Home Premium, Professional and Ultimate. Starter, Home Basic and Enterprise editions are available in some markets.
In development, Windows 7 was known by the code names Blackcomb and Vienna.

With Windows 7, users can pin applications to the taskbar. In addition, users can rearrange the applications on the taskbar in any order they see fit. Other additions include libraries for storing files. The default library folders include Documents, Pictures and Videos, each of which has a public and private version. In addition, Windows 7 was the first version of Windows to support multitouch capabilities. It also features more accurate handwriting recognition.

4.3 TECHNOLOGY

PYTHON

Python is a widely used general-purpose, high level programming language. It was initially designed by Guido van Rossum in 1991 and developed by Python Software Foundation. It was mainly developed for emphasis on code readability, and its syntax allows programmers to express concepts in fewer lines of code. Python is a programming language that lets you work quickly and integrate systems more efficiently. There are two major Python versions- **Python 2 and Python 3**. Both are quite different.

Python is an easy to learn, powerful programming language. It has efficient high-level data structures and a simple but effective approach to object-oriented programming. Python's elegant syntax and dynamic typing, together with its interpreted nature, make it an ideal language for scripting and rapid application development in many areas on most platforms.

BACK END

MySQL Server

MySQL is an open source relational database and it includes advanced data types. MySQL operates using client/server architecture in which the server runs on the machine containing the database and client connect to the server over the network. MySQL run on all platforms supported by MySQL and provides the most direct means of interacting with the server, so it's the logical client to begin with.

The required software includes the MySQL clients and a MySQL clients and a MySQL server. The client program must be located on the machine where you will work. The server can be located on our machine although that is not required. As long as you have permission to connect to it the server can be located anywhere. In addition to the MySQL software you will need a MySQL account so that the server will allow you to connect and create us sample database and its table.

PYCHARM IDE

PyCharm is an integrated development environment (IDE) used in computer programming, specifically for the Python language. It is developed by the Czech company JetBrains.[6] It provides code analysis, a graphical debugger, an integrated unit tester, integration with version control systems (VCSes), and supports web development with Django as well as Data Science with Anaconda.[7]

PyCharm is cross-platform, with Windows, macOS and Linux versions. The Community Edition is released under the Apache License,[8] and there is also Professional Edition with extra features – released under a proprietary license.

SUBLIME TEXT

Sublime Text Editor is a full featured Text editor for editing local files or a code base. It includes various features for editing code base which helps developers to keep track of changes. Various features that are supported by Sublime are Syntax Highlight, Auto Indentation, File Type Recognition, Sidebar with files of mentioned directory, Macros, Plug-in and Packages

Sublime Text editor is used as an Integrated Development Editor (IDE) like Visual Studio code and NetBeans. The current version of Sublime Text editor is 3.0 and is compatible with various operating systems like Windows, Linux and MacOS.

When we use a suitable Text editor, we can enjoy its rich beneficial features. Sublime Text offers its users the benefits such as Ability to solve linker errors, Keeping track of all files and folders to work with, Connectivity with version control systems like Git, Mercurial, Problem solving capabilities, Keeping color combination for syntax combination.

5. DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

5.1 SYSTEM DEFINITION

5.2 Structural Chart

As well as a DFD, it is also useful to develop a structural system mode. This structural model shows how a function is realized by a number of other functions, which it calls. Structure charts are a graphical way to represent this decomposition hierarchy. Like DFD, they are dynamic rather than static system models. They show how one function calls others. They do not show a static bock structure of a function or procedure.

A function is represented on a structure chart as a rectangle. The hierarchy is displayed by linking rectangles with lines. Input and outputs are indicated with annotated arrows. An arrow entering a box implies input, a box implies output. Data stores are shown as rounded rectangles and user inputs as circles.

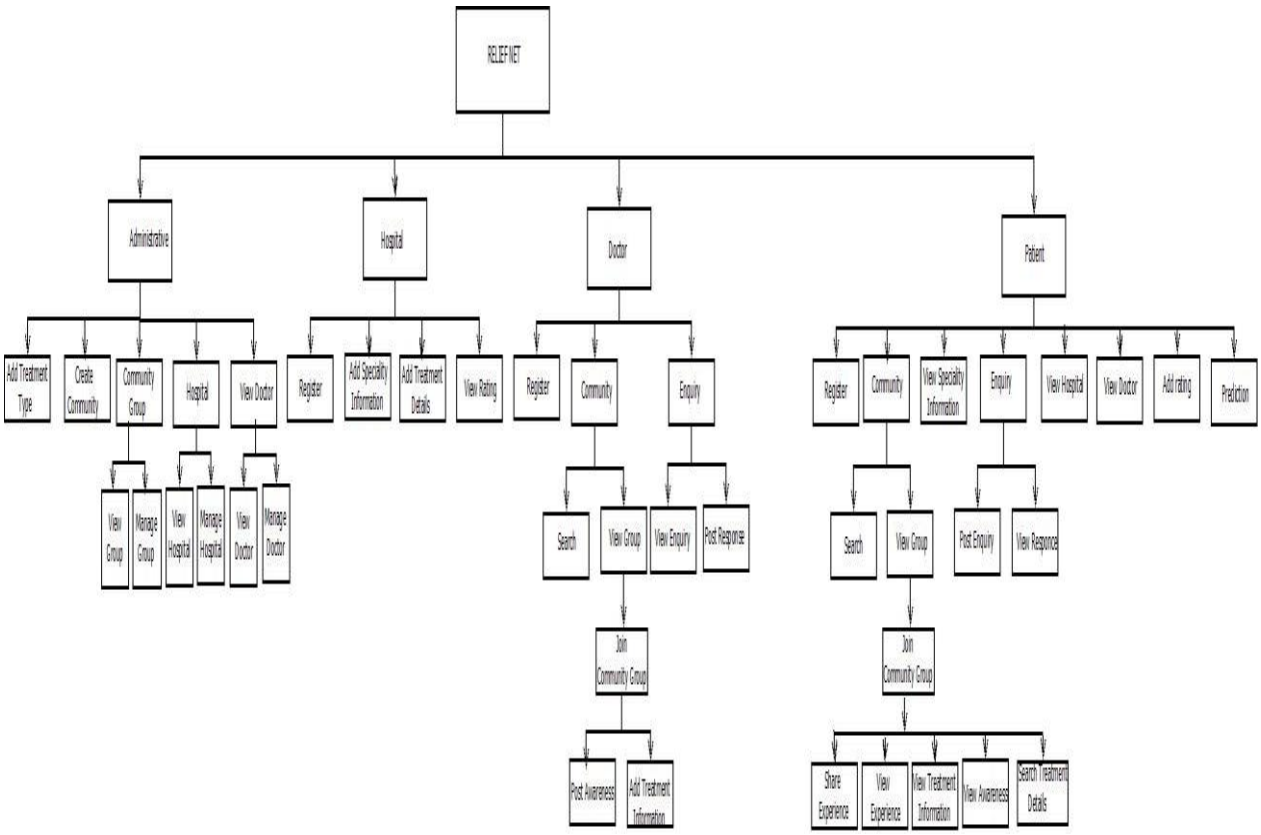
Rules to be applied

Many systems can be considered as three stages, input validation and output. If data validation is require, function to implement these should be subordinate to an input function.

The role of function near the top of the structural hierarchy may be to control and coordinate a set of lower level hierarchy.

The objective of design process is to have loosely coupled highly cohesive components. Each node in the structure chart should have between two and seven subordinates.

STRUCTURAL CHART



5.3 ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAMS (ERDs)

The E-R model was introduced by P.P Chen. Entity –Relationship modelling is a detailed, logical representation of the entities, associations and data elements for an organization or business area. This technique is used in database design, that helps to describe how entities in an enterprise are related to one another. The entity relationship model for data uses three features to describe data. These are the following

Entities

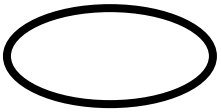
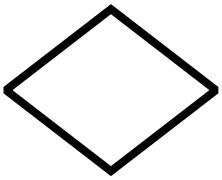
An entity is a person, place, thing or event of interest to the organization and about which data are captured, stored or processed. For example, an Employee is an entity.

Attributes

Various type of data items that describe an entity are known as attributes. For example Name, address, DOB (Date Of Birth) etc are attributes of the entity Employee.

Relationship

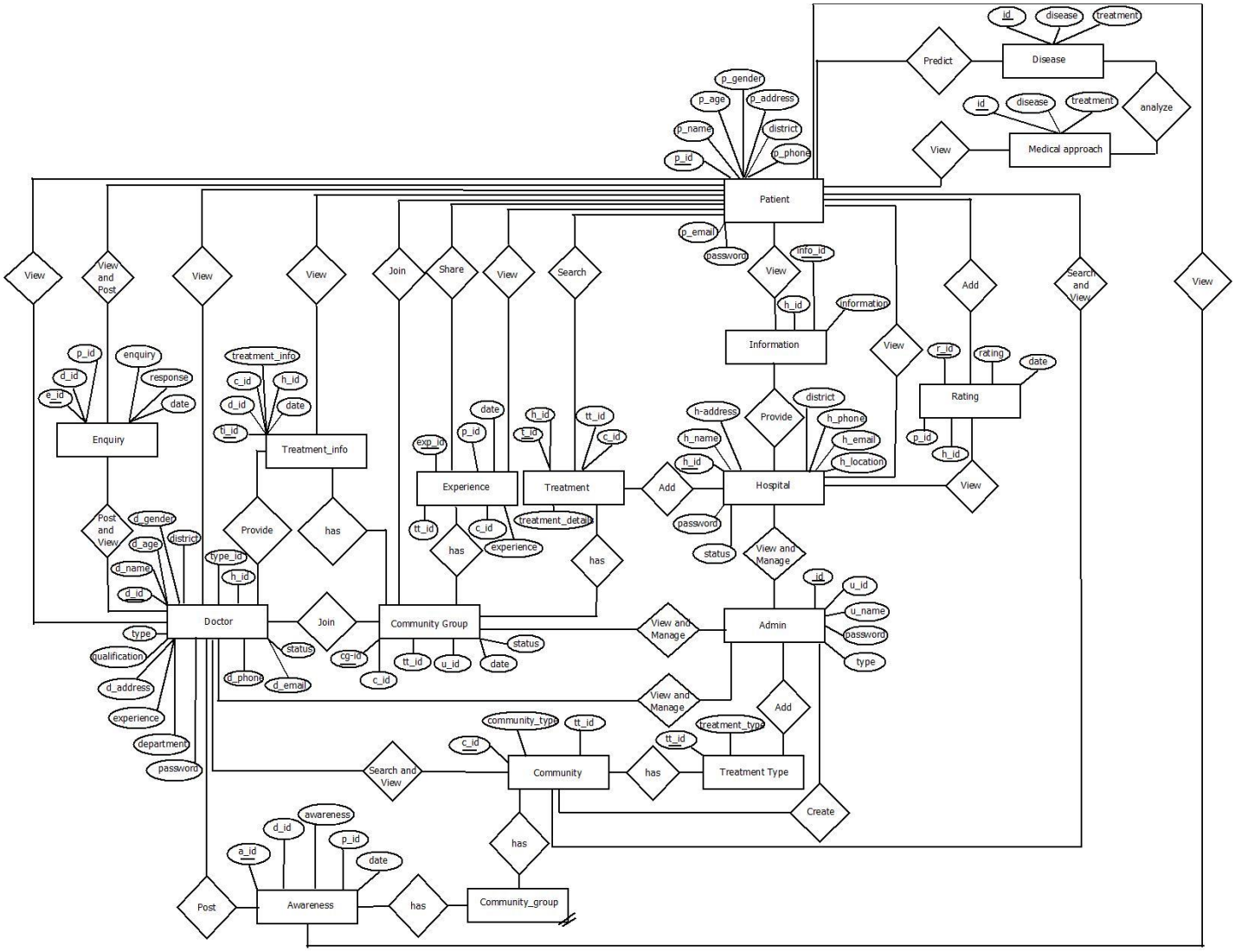
An association of several entities in an Entity-Relation model is called relationship.

Name	Symbol	Meaning
Rectangle		Represents entity set
Oval		Represents attributes
Diamond among entity set.		Represents relationships
Line to Relationships.		Links attributes to entity set and entity set

While drawing the entity relationship (E-R) diagram, entity names are represented by a rectangle, relationships are represented by a diamond and oval shapes are used for representing attributes. Three types of relationships exist among entities. These are One to one (1:1) one to many (1: M) many to many (M: M)

One to one relationship is an association only between two entities. One to many relationship exist when one entity is related to more than one entity.

ER-DIAGRAM


Predict
Disease
id
disease
treatment
analyze
Medical approach
View
Patient
p_gender
p_age
p_address
p_name
district
p_phone
p_id
p_email
password
Join
Share
Search
Add
Search and View
Information
info_id
information
Rating
r_id
rating
date
Enquiry
enquiry
response
e_id
Treatment_info
treatment_info
c_id
h_id
d_id
tf_id
Experience
exp_id
Treatment
tt_id
treatment_detail
experience
Hospital
h-address
h_name
h_email
h_location
Provide
has
Post and View
Doctor
d_gender
d_age
district
d_name
type_id
type
qualification
status
d_address
experience
department
password
d_phone
d_email
Community Group
cg-id
u_id
Admin
u_name
View and Manage
Community
community_type
treatment_type
Treatment Type
Search and View
Create
Awareness
awareness
a_id
Post
Community_group

5.4 DATAFLOW DIAGRAMS

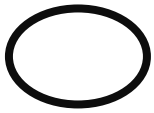
Data Flow Diagram is a way of expressing system requirements in a graphical form. It has the purpose of identifying major transformation that will become programs in system design.

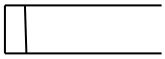
A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) or a Bubble chart is a graphical tool for structured analysis. DFD models a system by using external entities from which data flow to process, which transforms the data and creates, output-data-flows which go to other processes or external entities or files. There are various symbol used in a DFD. Bubbles represent the processes; Named arrows indicate the data flow. External entities are representing by rectangles and are outside the system such as vendors or customers with whom the system interacts. That either supply or consume data. Entities supplying data are known as source and those that consume data are called sinks.

Generally, DFD's are used as a design notation to represent architectural design (External design) and top level design (Internal design) specification. DFD's represent the system in hierarchical manner with one top level and many lower level diagrams with each representing separate parts of the system. A DFD shows what kind of information about 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.

To construct a data flow diagram the following symbols are used:

Arrow 

Circle 

Open End Box 

Squares 

Five rules for constructing a data flow diagram

Arrows should not cross each other.

Squares, circles and files must bear names.

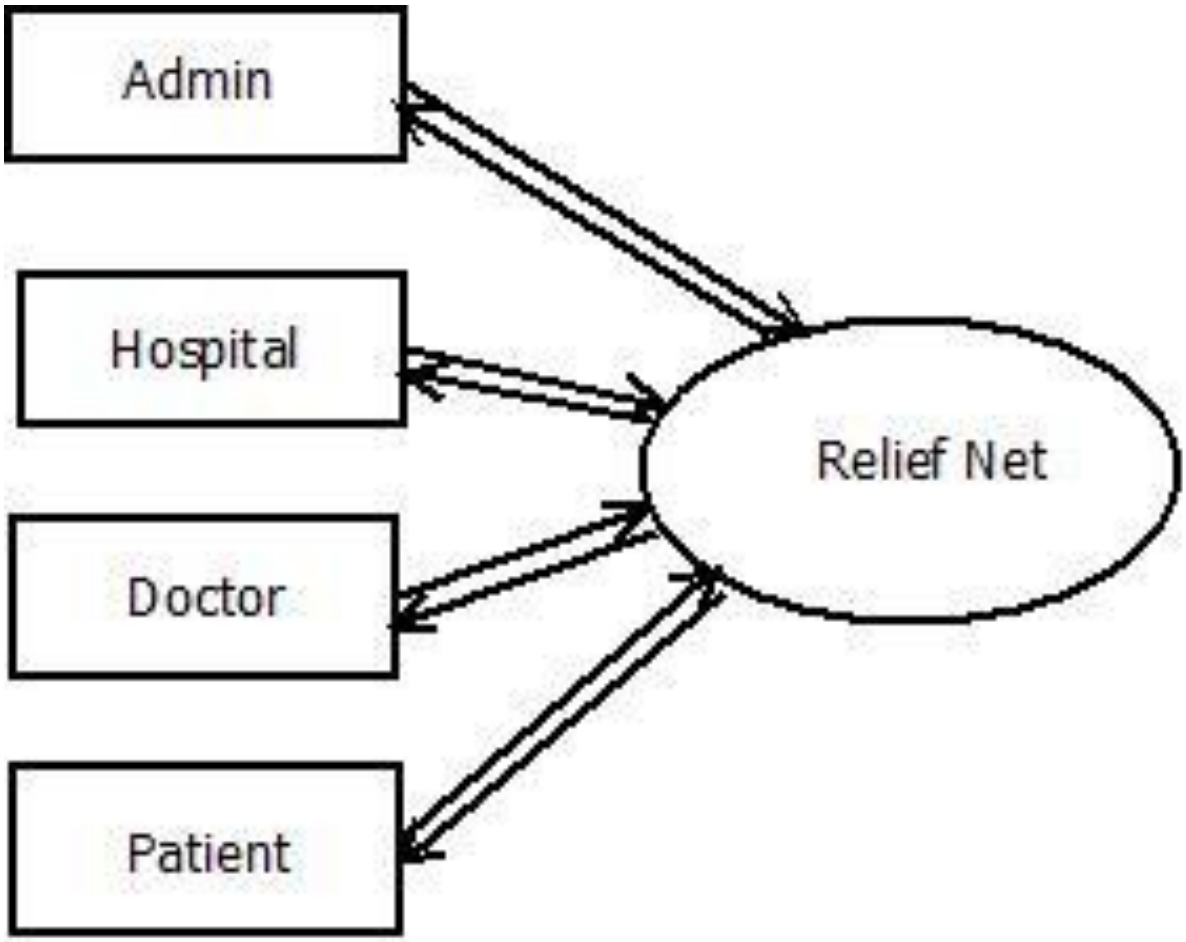
Decomposed data flow squares and circles can have same names.

Choose meaningful names for data flow.

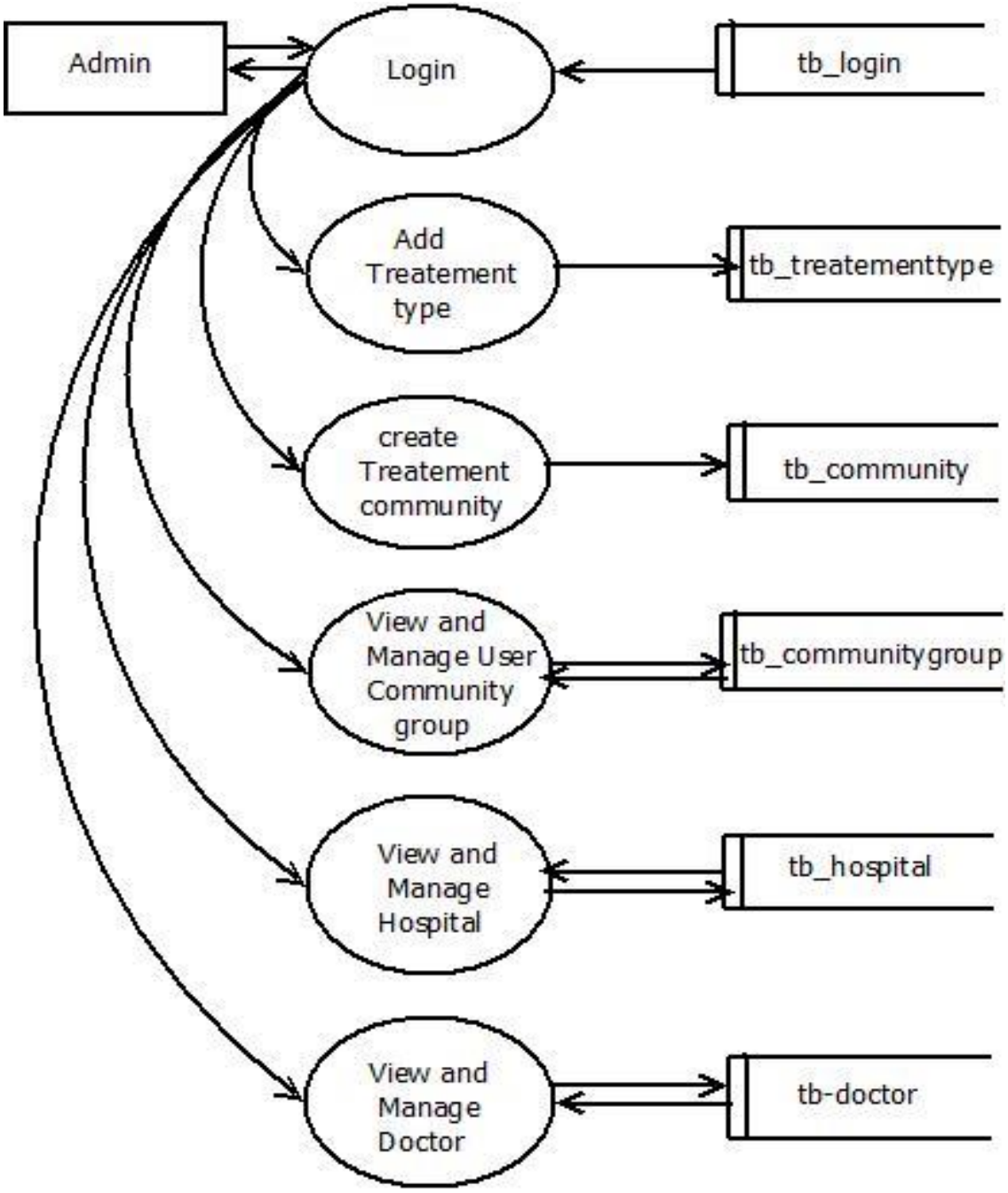
Draw all data flows around the outside of the diagram

5.5 CONTEXT ANALYSIS DIAGRAM

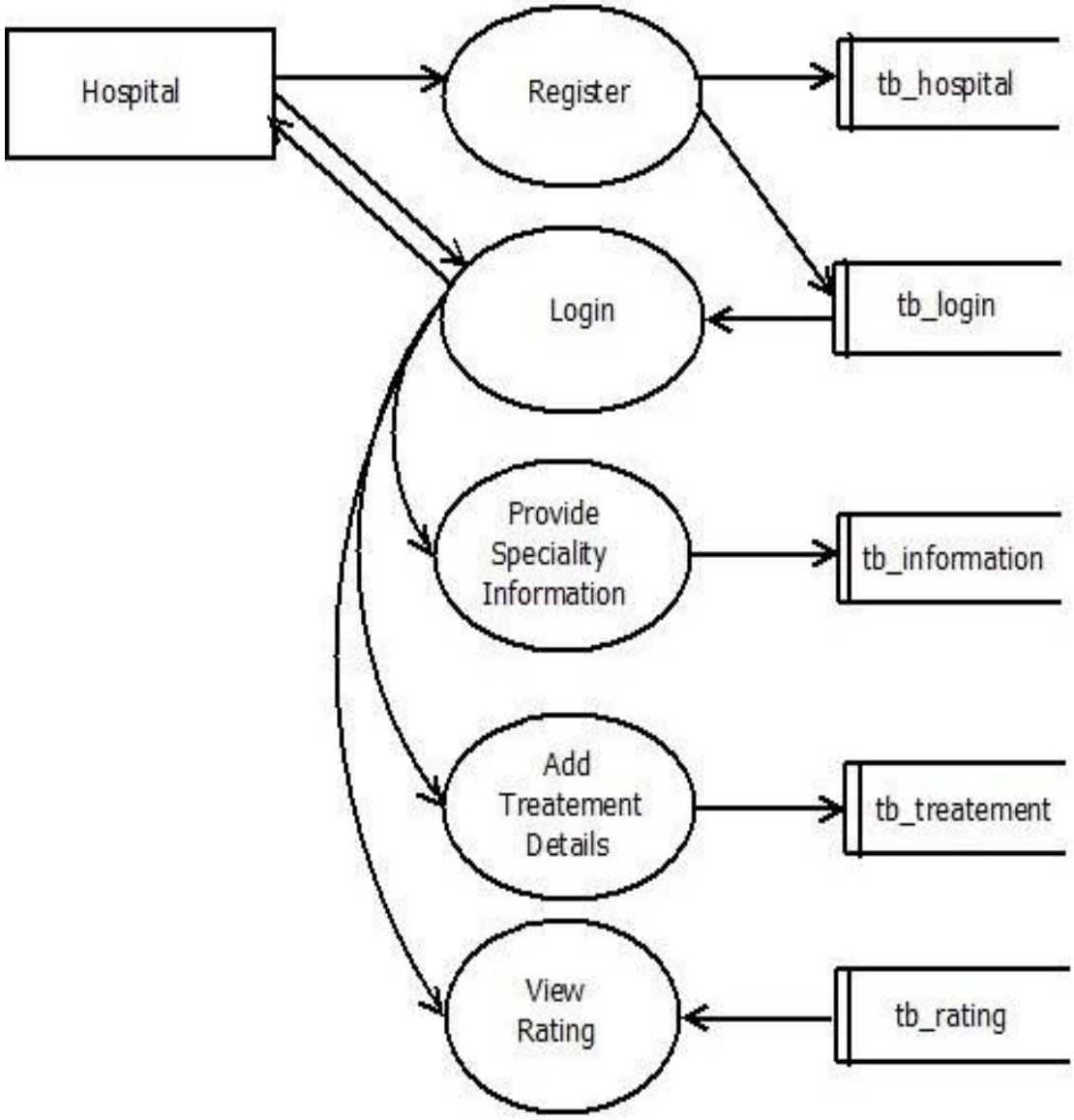
Level 0:-RELIEF NET



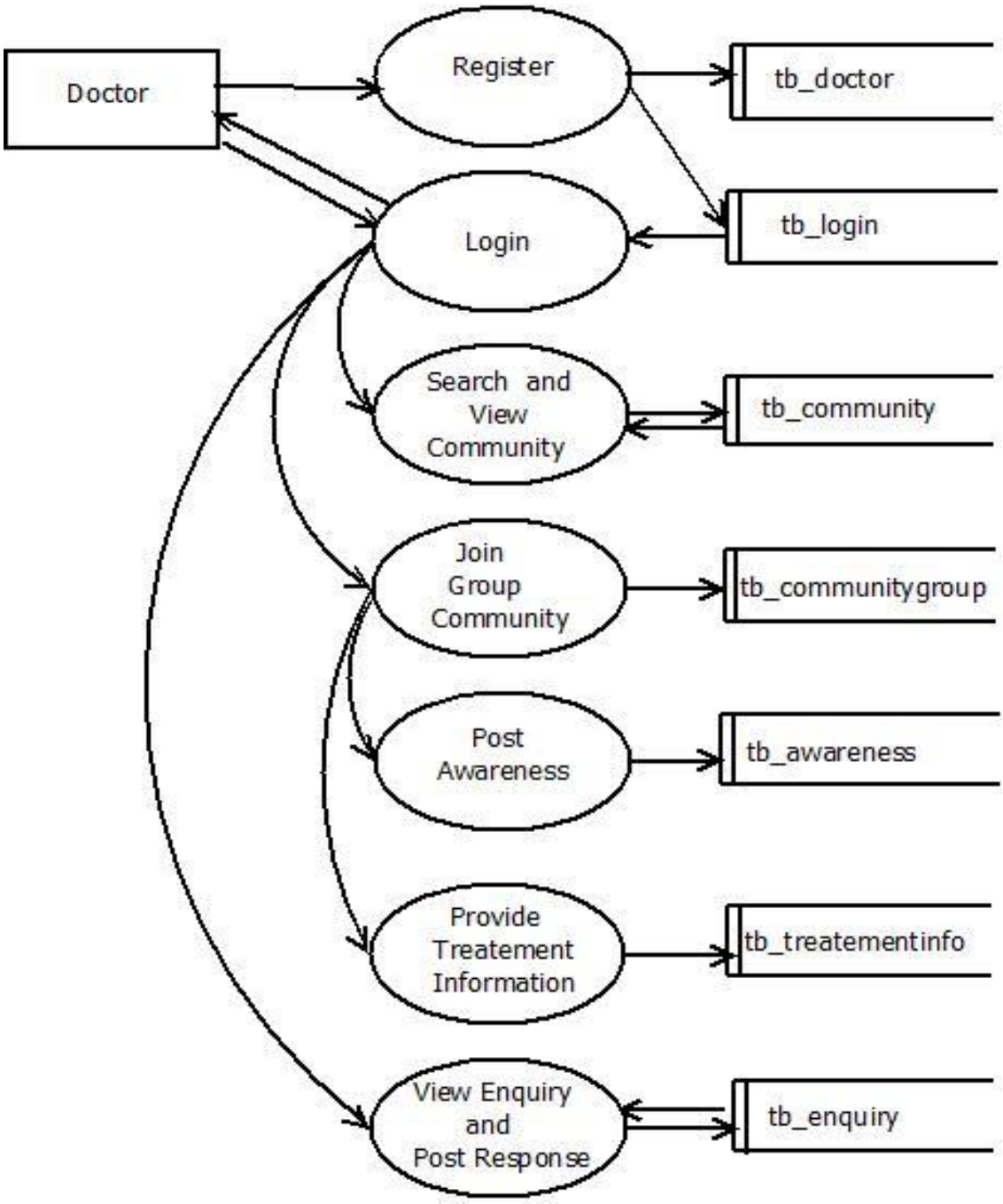
Level 1.1ADMIN



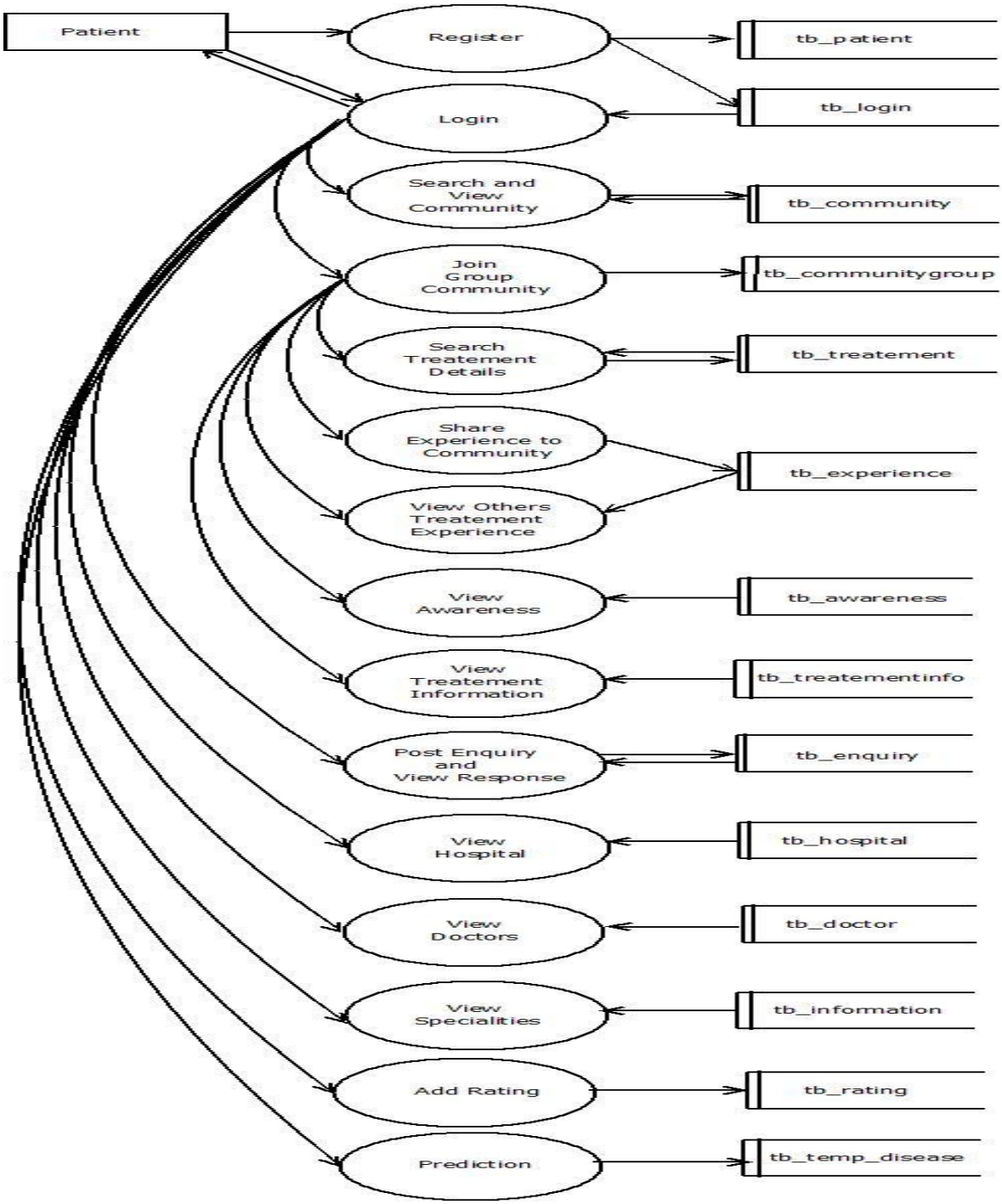
Level 1.2:-HOSPITAL



Level 1.3:- DOCTOR



Level 1.4:- PATIENT



5.6 SYSTEM DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

Design is the step in the development phase for every engineered product or system. Computer Software designing techniques like engineering design approach in the other, changes continuously as new method, better analysis and broader understanding evolve.

System design involves translating information requirement and conceptual design into technical specification and general flow of processing. After the user requirements are identified, related information is gathered to verify the problem and after evaluating the existing system, a new system is proposed. The proposed system consists of various table, their maintenance and report generation.

SYSTEM DESIGN

Architectural Design

Architecture is an overall design of the system. Architecture takes into consideration the overall working of the system. Large system can be decomposed into sub-systems that provide some related set of services. The initial design process of identifying this sub-system and establishing a framework for sub-system control and communication is called architecture design. Architecture design usually comes before detailed system specification. Architecture decomposition is necessary to structure and organize the specification. There is no generally accepted process depends on application knowledge and on the skill and intuition of the system architect.

5.7 INPUT AND OUTPUT DESIGN

Admin:

Admin can login directly to this application.Admin add to treatment type and community that comes under the treatment type to this application,and managing the hospitals,doctors and all the group members who join the group.

Hospital:

Hospital can add speciality in their hospital as well as their treatment details,and view rating for their hospital provided by the user.

Doctor:

Doctor can search the community they want and join that one community group.Then joined a group,they can provide user awareness as well as treatment information.If any user has sent an enquiry to them,they will be able to respond to it through this application.

Patient:

Patient can search the community they want and join that one community group. Once joined to a community group the patient can see the treatment details provided by the hospital, share their experience as well as view other user shared experience in the same community, see the awareness and the treatment information provided by the doctor through this one community. The patient can post the enquiry to the doctor and view the doctor's response. Patient can view all the hospitals and doctors that have joined this web application and view their specialties provided by each hospital. It is possible for the patient to add a rating to the hospital. Once the user has inputted the symptoms of their disease into the system, the system can identify which disease it is,and user can view disease name and its treatment information as well as the best treatment for that disease. Therefore, it is an application that allows the user to know from the treatment details from which location the best treatment can be obtained.

Input Design

Input design indicates the conversation of the user-originated inputs into the computer represent able form. The first step in the system design is to design input within predefine guidelines. In input design, User oriented data are converted to a computerbased format. Input design is the link that ties the information system into the worlds of its users.

The goal of input design is to make data entry as easy, logical and free from errors as possible. Input data are collected and organized into groups of similar data, appropriate input media we selected for processing. It consists of developing specifications and procedures for entering data into a system and must be in a simple format. A form can be used to enter these details using „VB‟ tools such as command boxes, text boxes etc.

Output Design

Once the output requirements are determined, the system designer can decide what to include in the system and how to structure it so that the required output can be produced designing computer output should proceed in an organized, well throughout manner; the right output element is designed so that the people will find the system executed. The usefulness of the system is evaluated on the basis of their output.

5.8 Logical Design

In the logical design, represents the dataflow diagram of the proposed system. A data flow diagram is a graphical representation that depicts information flow and transforms that are applied as data to move from input to output.

A dataflow diagram may be used to represent a system or software at any level of abstraction. DFD‟s can be partitioned into levels that represent increasing information flow and functional details.

A level 0 DFD, also called fundamental system model or a context model, represents the entire software element as a single bubble with input and output data indicated by incoming and outgoing arrows, respectively. Each of the process represented at level 1 is a sub function of the overall system depicted in the context model.

5.9 Database Design

The objective in the development of the database technology has been to treat data as an organizational resource and make information access easy, inexpensive and flexible for the user in the database design. A database an integrated collection of data and provides centralized access to data. The organization of data in the database aims to achieve two major activities. They are data integrity and data independence. The organization of data in the database aims to achieve the following objectives

- Controlled redundancy
- Ease of learning in use
- Data independence
- More information in low cost
- Accuracy and integrity
- Recovery from failures
- Privacy and security
- Performance

5.10 TABLES

- login

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
Id	int	11	Primary Key	Login id
u_id	int	11	Foreign Key	User id
u_name	varchar	50	Not Null	User name
password	varchar	50	Not Null	Password
Type	varchar	50	Not Null	Type of user

- treatment_type

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
tt_id	int	11	Primary Key	Treatment type id
treatment_type	varchar	100	Not Null	Treatment type

- community

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
c_id	int	11	Primary Key	Community id
tt_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Treatment type id
community_type	varchar	100	Not Null	Community type

- community_group

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
cg_id	int	11	Primary Key	Community group id
c_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Community id
tt_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Treatment type id
u_id	int	11	Foreign Key	User id
date	date	50	Not Null	Date
status	varchar	50	Not Null	Status

- hospital

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
h_id	int	11	Primary Key	Hospital id
h_name	varchar	100	Not Null	Hospital name
h_address	varchar	100	Not Null	Hospital address
district	varchar	100	Not Null	District
h_phone	varchar	50	Not Null	Hospital phone
h_email	varchar	50	Not Null	Hospital email
h_location	varchar	100	Not Null	Hospital location
password	varchar	100	Not Null	Password
status	varchar	50	Not Null	Status

➢ doctor

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
d_id	Int	11	Primary Key	Doctor id
d_name	varchar	50	Not Null	Doctor name
d_age	varchar	20	Not Null	Doctor age
d_gender	varchar	20	Not Null	Doctor gender
d_address	varchar	100	Not Null	Doctor address
district	varchar	50	Not Null	District
experience	varchar	50	Not Null	Experience
qualification	varchar	100	Not Null	Qualification
type_id	varchar	11	Foreign Key	Treatment type id
h_id	varchar	11	Foreign Key	Hospital id
department	varchar	50	Not Null	Department
d_phone	varchar	50	Not Null	Doctor phone
d_email	varchar	50	Not Null	Doctor email
password	varchar	100	Not Null	Password
status	varchar	100	Not Null	Status

➢ information

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
info_id	Int	11	Primary Key	Information id
h_id	Int	11	Foreign Key	Hospital id
information	varchar	1000	Not Null	Information

- treatment

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
t_id	int	11	Primary Key	Treatment id
h_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Hospital id
tt_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Treatment type id
c_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Community id
treatment_details	varchar	1000	Not Null	Treatment details

- rating

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
r_id	int	11	Primary Key	Rating id
h_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Hospital id
p_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Patient id
rating	varchar	50	Not Null	Rating
date	date	50	Not Null	Date

- awareness

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
a_id	int	11	Primary Key	Awareness id
d_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Doctor id
c_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Community id
awareness	varchar	50	Not Null	Awareness
date	date	50	Not Null	Date

- treatment_info

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
ti_id	int	11	Primary Key	Treatment information id
d_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Doctor id
c_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Community id
h_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Hospital id
treatment_info	varchar	1000	Not Null	Treatment information
date	date	50	Not Null	Date

- enquiry

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
e_id	int	11	Primary Key	Enquiry id
d_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Doctor id
p_id	int	11	Foreign Key	Patient id
enquiry	Varchar	1000	Not Null	Enquiry
response	varchar	1000	Not Null	Response
date	date	50	Not Null	Date

➢ patient

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
p_id	Int	11	Primary Key	Patient id
p_name	varchar	50	Not Null	Patient name
p_age	varchar	50	Not Null	Patient age
p_gender	varchar	50	Not Null	Patient gender
p_address	varchar	100	Not Null	Patient address
district	varchar	100	Not Null	District
d_phone	varchar	50	Not Null	Patient phone
d_email	varchar	50	Not Null	Patient email
password	varchar	100	Not Null	Password

➢ experience

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
exp_id	Int	11	Primary Key	Experience id
p_id	Int	11	Foreign Key	Patient id
tt_id	Int	11	Foreign Key	Treatment type id
c_id	Int	11	Foreign Key	Community id
experience	varchar	1000	Not Null	Experience
date	Date	50	Not Null	Date

➢ temp_disease

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description
id	int	11	Primary Key	Disease id
disease	varchar	1000	Not Null	Disease
treatment	varchar	1000	Not Null	Treatment

6. TESTING

6.1 SYSTEM TESTING

System testing is actually a series of different tests whose primary purpose is to fully exercise the computer based system. Although each test has a different purpose, all work to verify that all system elements have been properly integrated and perform allocated functions.

During testing tried to make sure that the product does exactly what is supposed to do. Testing is the final verification and validation activity within the organization itself. In the testing stage, try to achieve the following goals, to affirm the quality of the product, to find and eliminate any residual errors from previous stages, to validate the software as a solution to the original problem, to demonstrate the presence of all specified functionality in the product, to estimate the operational reliability of the system. During testing the major activities are concentrated on the examination and modification of the source code. In this method, software is compiled as a whole and then tested as a whole. This testing strategy checks the functionality, security, portability, amongst others.

Testing Methodologies

The following are testing methodologies:

- Unit testing
- Integration testing
- Module testing

6.2 UNIT TESTING

This software testing basic approach is followed by the programmer to test the unit of the program. The individual unit of the code is working properly .At the time of coding each form whether it is an input form or an output form, it is checked whether the form is functioning properly . After giving the input, it is checked whether it comes in storage and whether it gets output as well.

6.3 INTEGRATION TESTING

It focuses on the construction and design of the software.All the modules have been put together and everything has been run. The integrated units are working without errors.

6.4 MODULE TESTING

An inquiry is posted by the patient .It can be viewed by the doctor and the user can respond back. Module testing is done by putting multiple processes together. which checked individual subprograms, subroutines, classes, or procedures in a program.

7. IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the stage of the project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. At this Stage the main work load, the greatest upheaval and the major impaction the existing system shifts to the user department. If the implementation is not carefully planned or controlled, it can cause chaos and confusion.

Implementation includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to new one. The new system may be totally new, replacing an existing manual or automated system or it may be a major modification to an existing system. Proper implementation is essential to provide a reliable system o meet the organization requirements. Successful implementation may not guarantee improvement in the organization using the new system, but improper installation will prevent it.

The process of putting the developed system in actual system in actual use is called system implementation. This includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to the new system. The system can be implemented only after through testing is done and if it is found to be working according to the specification. The system personnel check the feasibility of the system.

The most crucial stage is achieving a new successful system and giving confidence on the new system for the user that it will work efficiently and effectively. It involves careful planning, investigation of the current system and its constraints on implementation, design of methods to achieve the changeover.

8. SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

The maintenance phase of the software cycle is the time in which a software productperform useful work.

After a system successfully implemented, it should be maintained in a proper manner. System maintenance is an important aspect in the software development life cycle. The need for the system maintenance is for it to make adaptable to the changes in the system environment. There may be social, technical and other environmental changes, which affect a system, which is being implemented software product enhancement may involve providing new functional capabilities, improving user displays and mode of iteration, upgrading the performance characteristics of the system. So only through proper system maintenance procedures, the system may adapt to cope up with these changes.

Software maintenance is of course, far more than “finding mistakes “we may define maintenance by describing four activities that are undertaken after a program is released for use. The first maintenance activity occurs because it is unreasonable to assume that software testing will uncover all latent errors in a large software system. During the use of any large program, errors will occur and be reported to the developer. The process that includes the diagnosis and correction of one or more errors is called corrective maintenance.

The second activity that contributes to a definition of maintenance occurs because of the rapid change that is encountered in every aspect of computing. Therefore, adaptive maintenance an activity that modifies software to properly interface with changing environment is both necessary and commonplace.

The third activity that may be applied to a definition of maintenance occurs when a software package is successful. As the software is used, recommendation for new capabilities, modification to existing function, and general enhancement are received

from users. To satisfy request in this category, perfective maintenance is performed. This activity for the majority of all effort expanded on software maintenance.

The fourth maintenance activity occurs when software is changed to improve future maintainability or reliability or to provide a better basis for future enhancement.Often called preventive maintenance, this activity is characterized by reverse engineering and reengineering technique.

9. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

The website developed is designed in such a way that any further enhancement can be done with great ease. The system has the capability for easy integration with other system. New modules can be added to the existing system with less effort

"RELIEF NET" is very helpful and it plays an important role in our society. The Relief Net logic behind this is that if we have really said that a web application is used to accurately identify the location from which we can get the best treatment after being prepared as a community among patients with the same type of disease or among users. Once the user has inputted the symptoms of their disease into the system, the system can identify which disease it is,and user can view disease name and its treatment information as well as the best treatment for that disease.Any additional features can be added to enhance the system . The disease has been identified and the searched only for which hospital to get treatment .At the same time, they can add booking that hospital for treatment of this disease. also can be add online consulting. Then the patient can be add the option to view the rating of each hospital.This proposed system will be improved in later work.

10. CONCLUSION

This project provide epidemic details to the patient. It also helps a patient to communicate with the same epidemic patient so that they can communicate about disease. The main users of our system are administrator, registered users , hospitals and doctors. . Once the user has inputted the symptoms of their disease into the system, the system can identify which disease it is,and user can view disease name and its treatment information as well as the best treatment for that disease. Therefore, it is an application that allows the user to know from the treatment details from which location the best treatment can be obtained.

Relief Net web application is developed using Python,html and MySQL fully meets the objectives of the system for which it has been developed. “RELIEF NET” is very helpful and it plays an important role in our society. The internet has thus become a major aid in healthcare management and decision making. But the local people are not aware about this. In order to aware the people of this society. We introduce a new system namely “RELIEF NET”.

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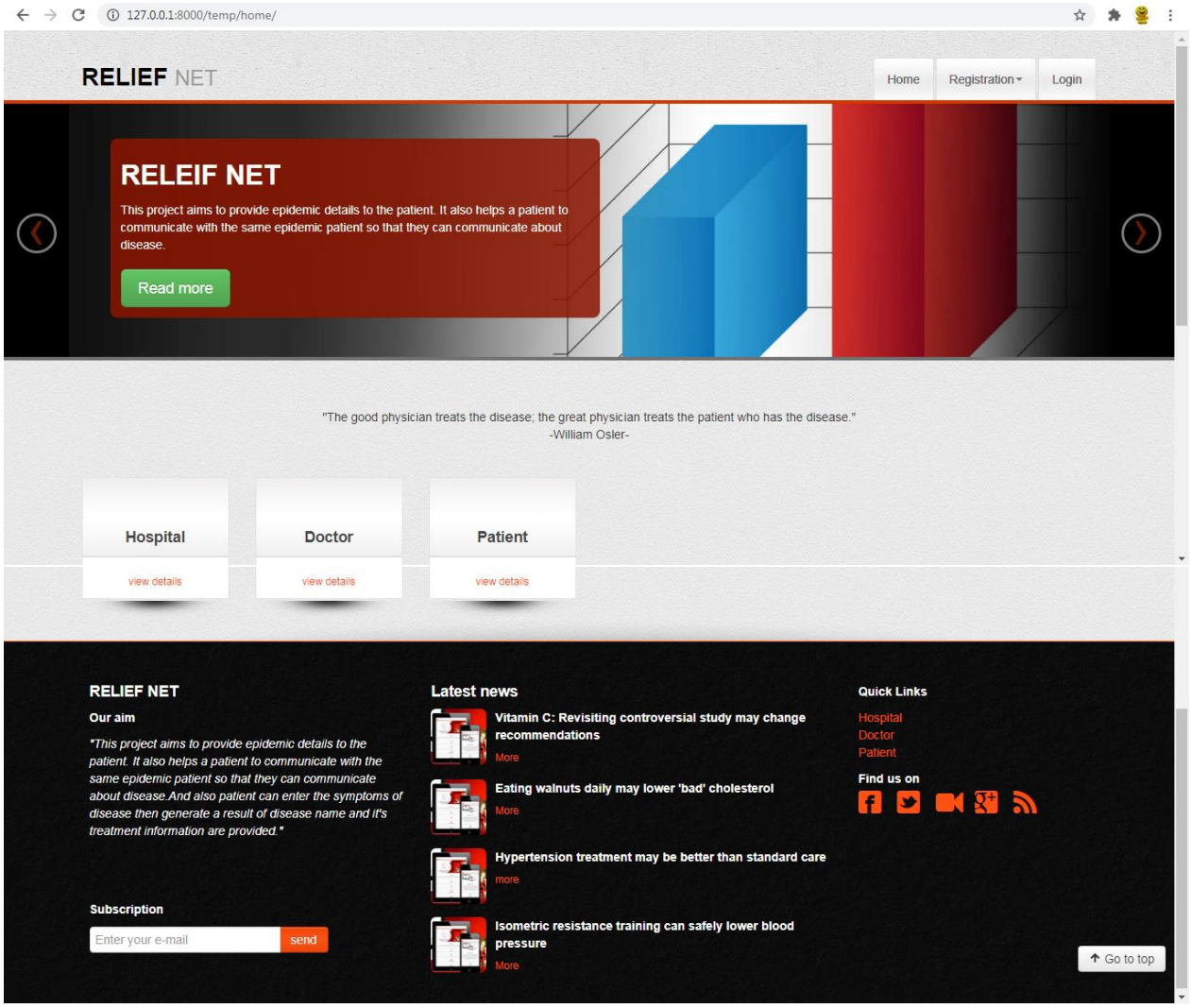
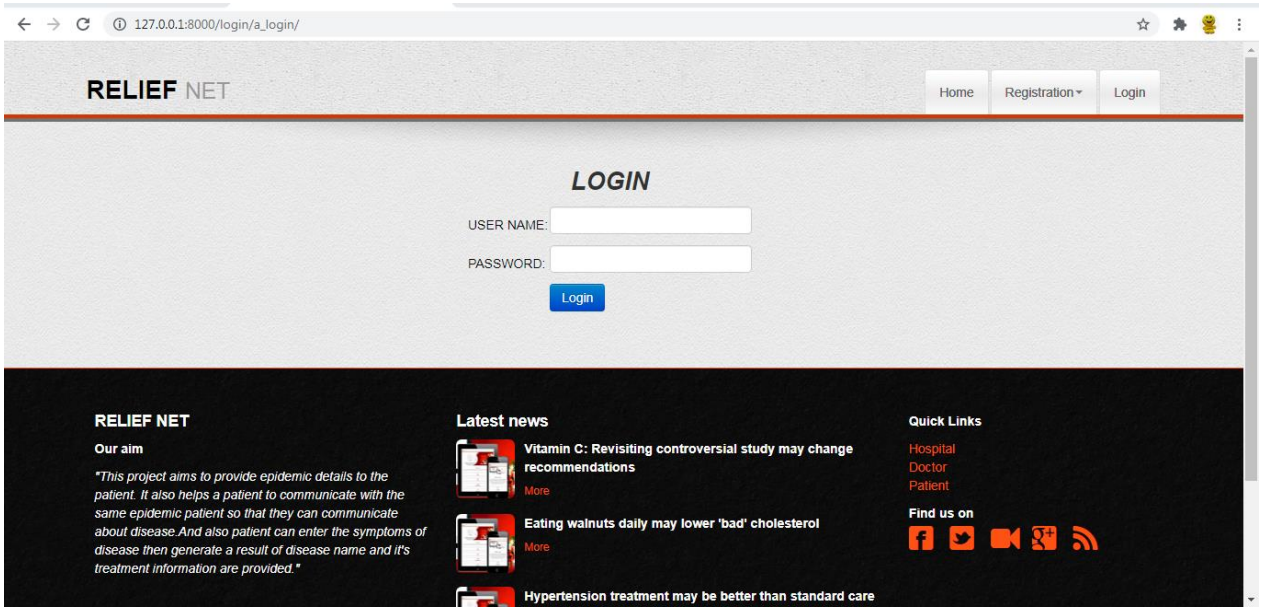
12. APPENDIX

12.1 FINAL RESULT

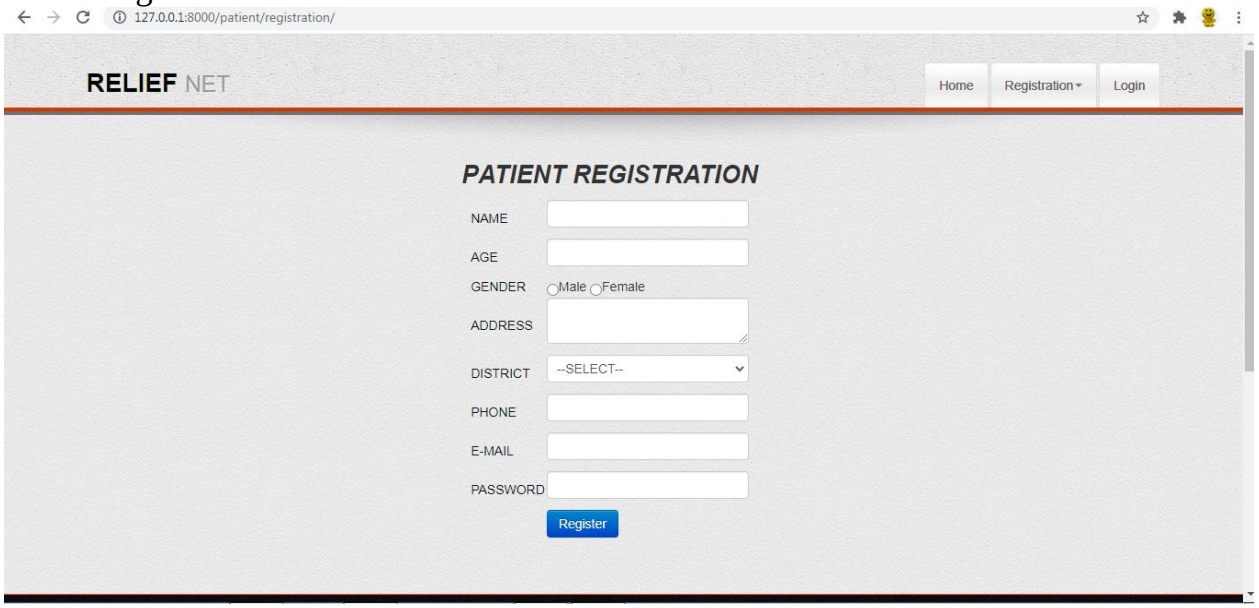
Relief Net Home Page



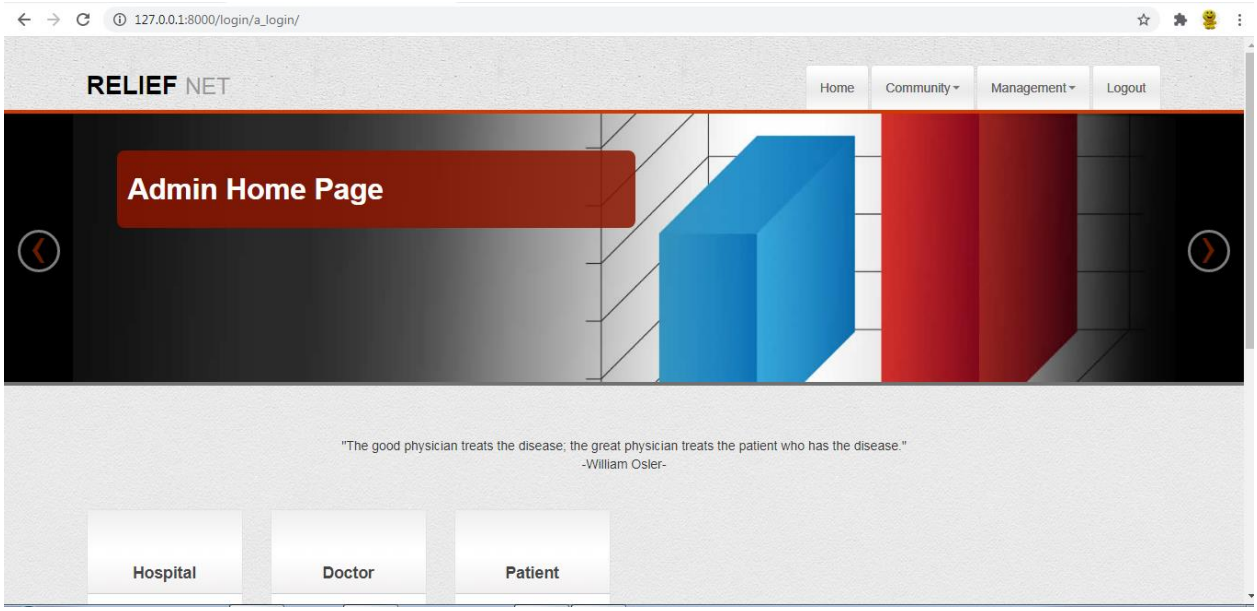
Login Page



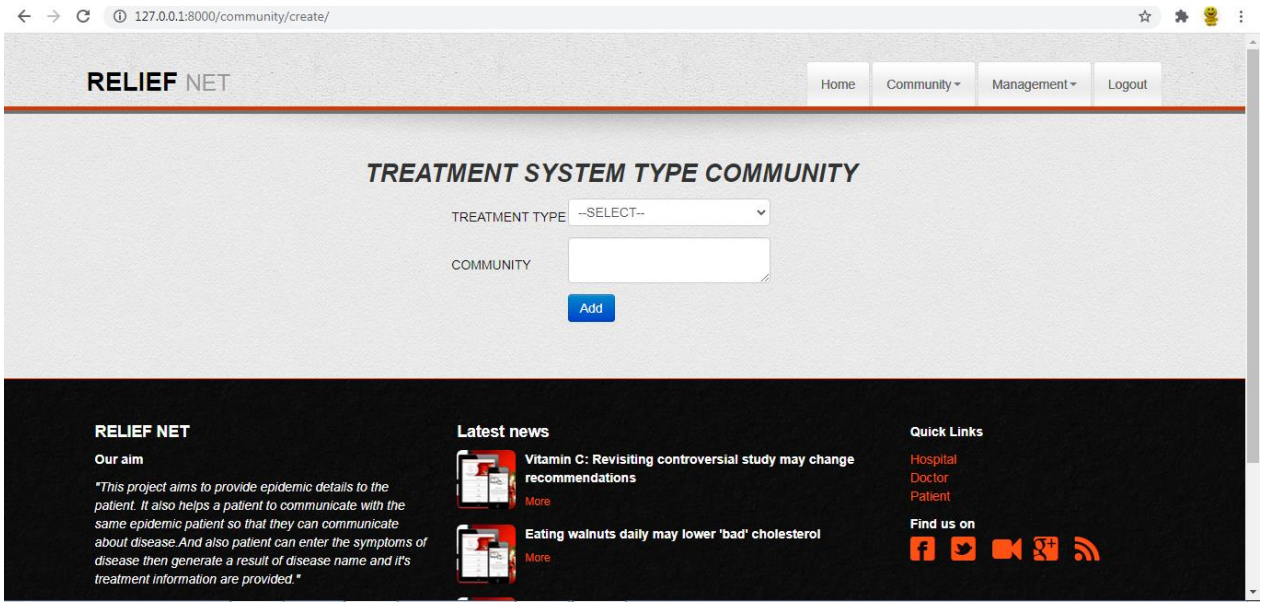
Patient Registration



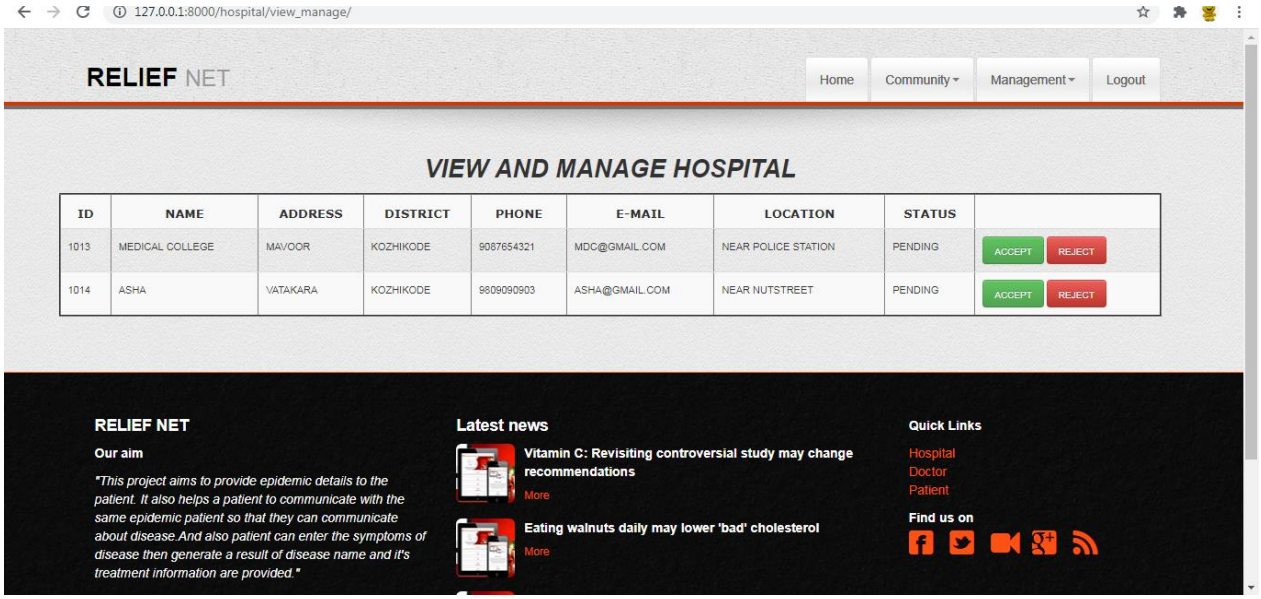
Admin Home Page



Add Community Type

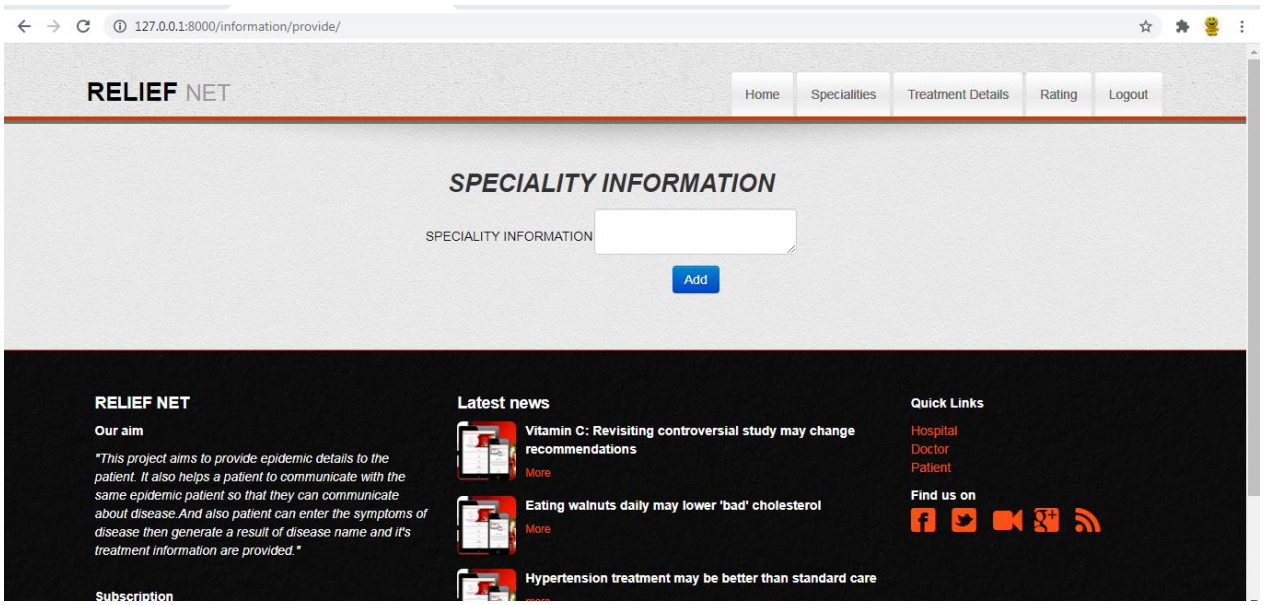


View and Manage Hospital

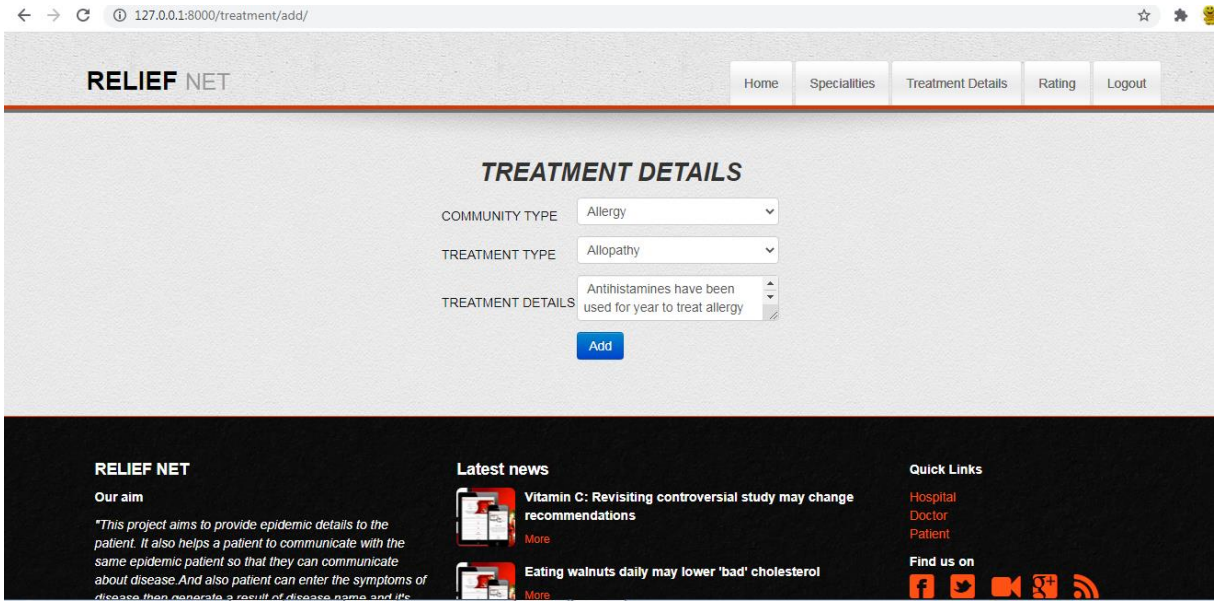


Hospital Home Page

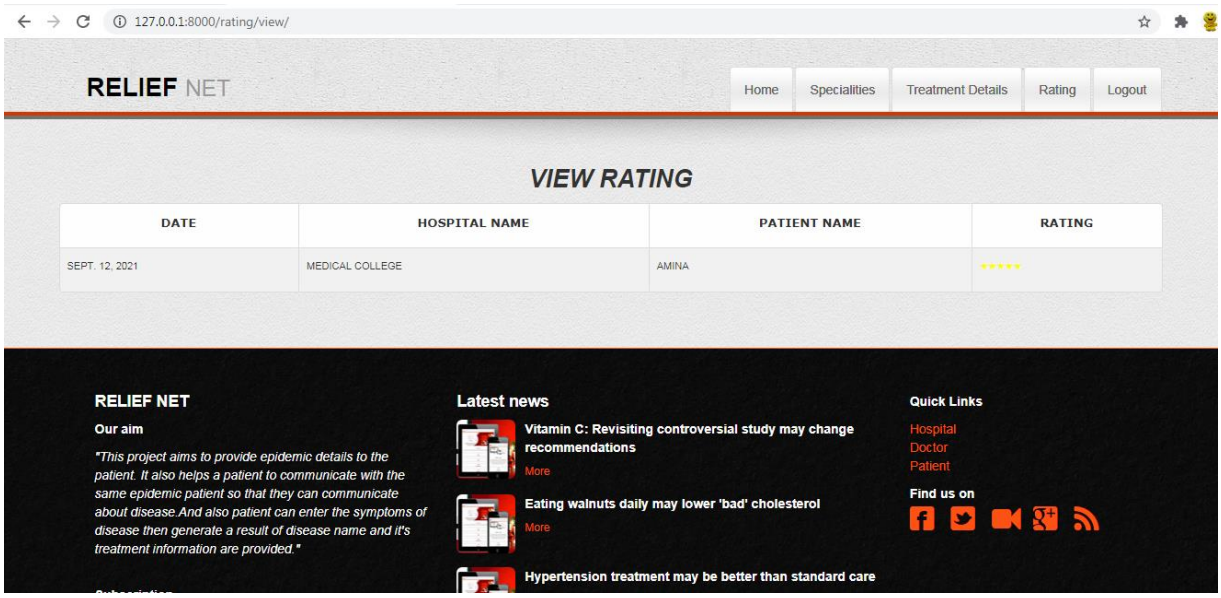
Specialities



Treatment Details

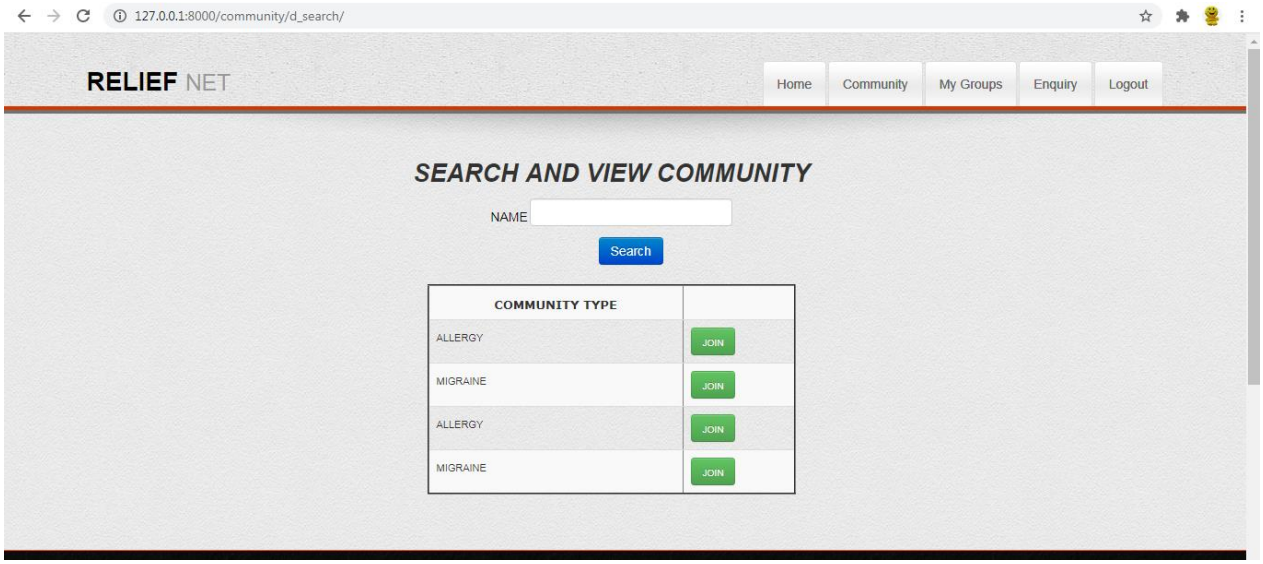


Rating

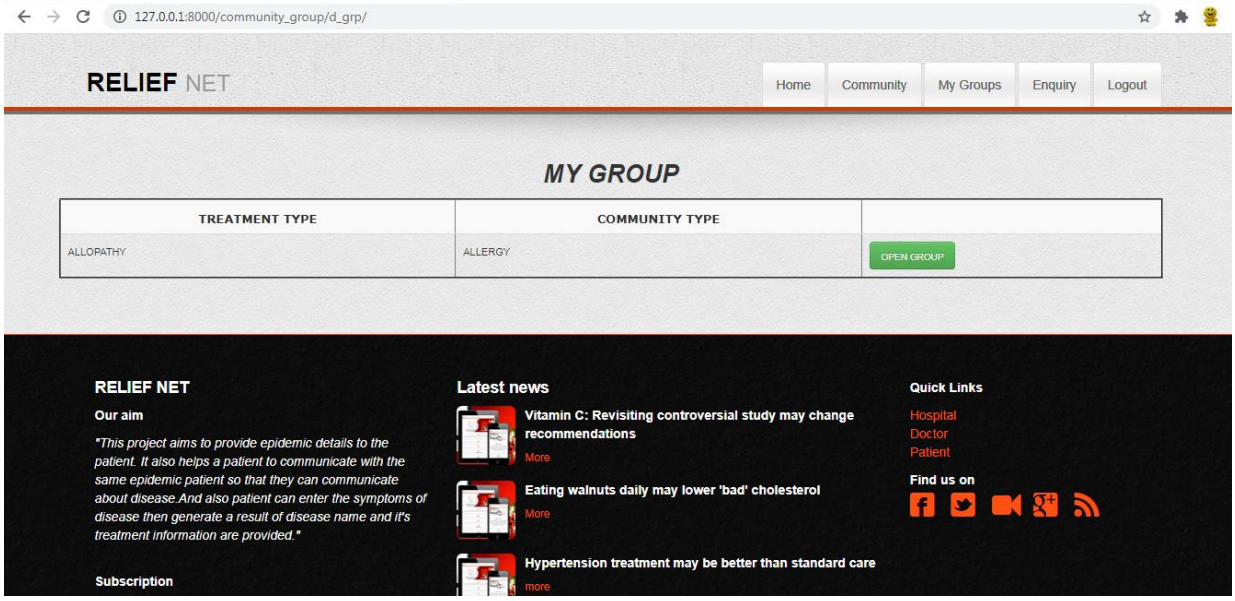


Doctor Home Page

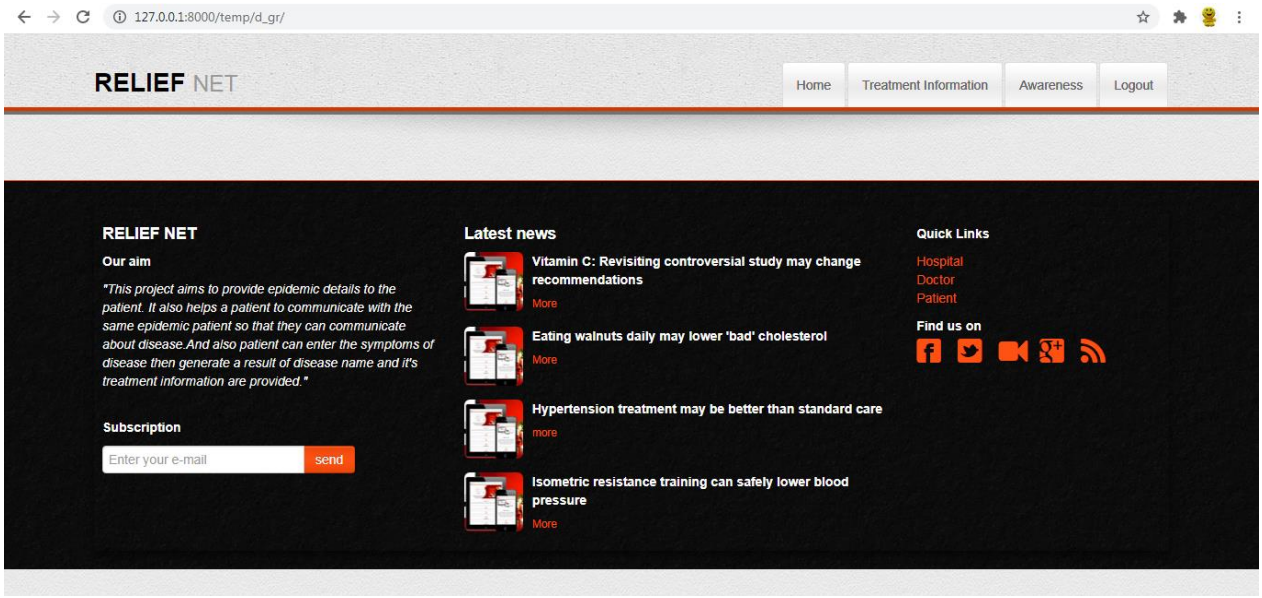
Search and View Community



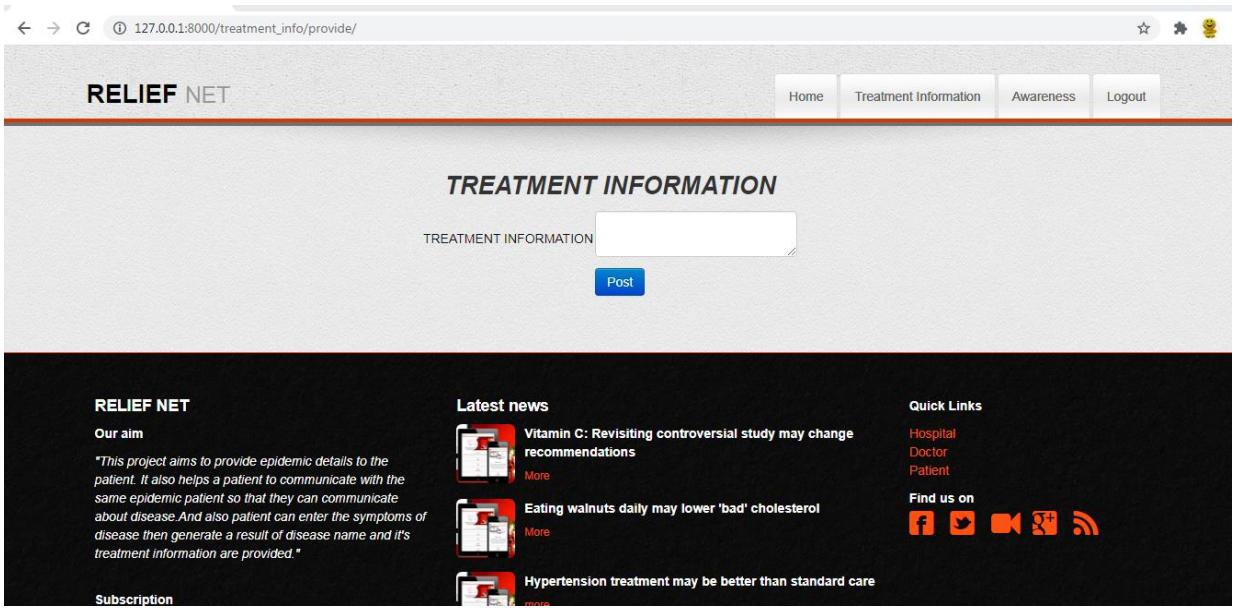
Open Group



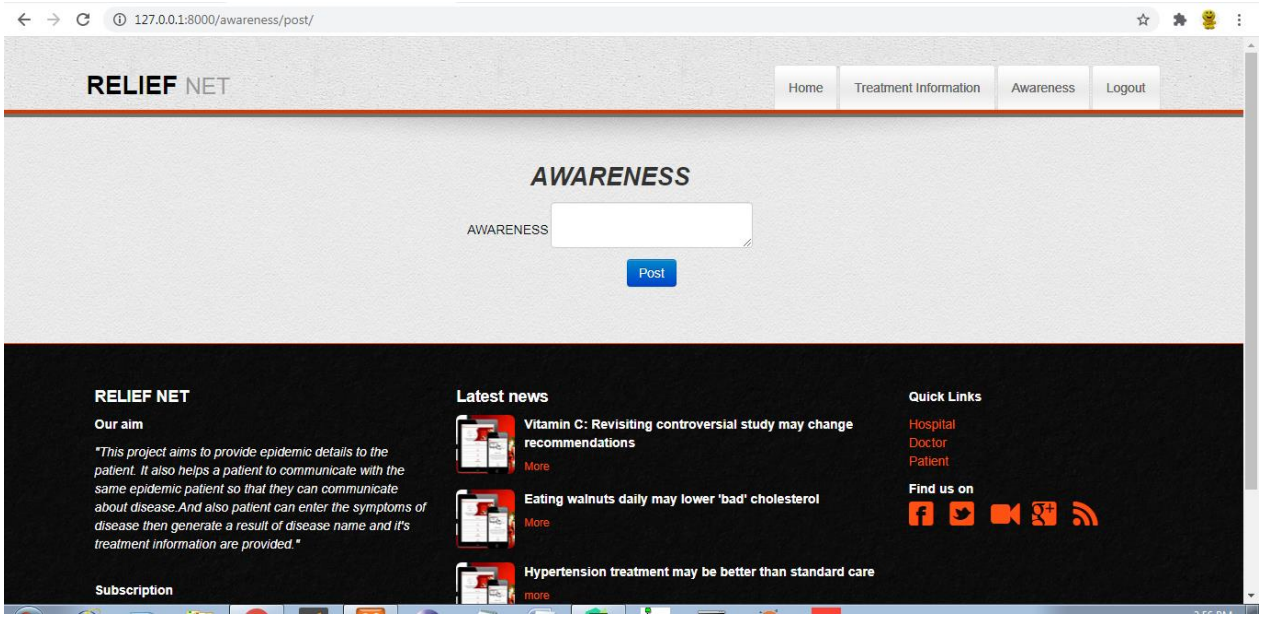
Doctor Community Group



Add Treatment Information

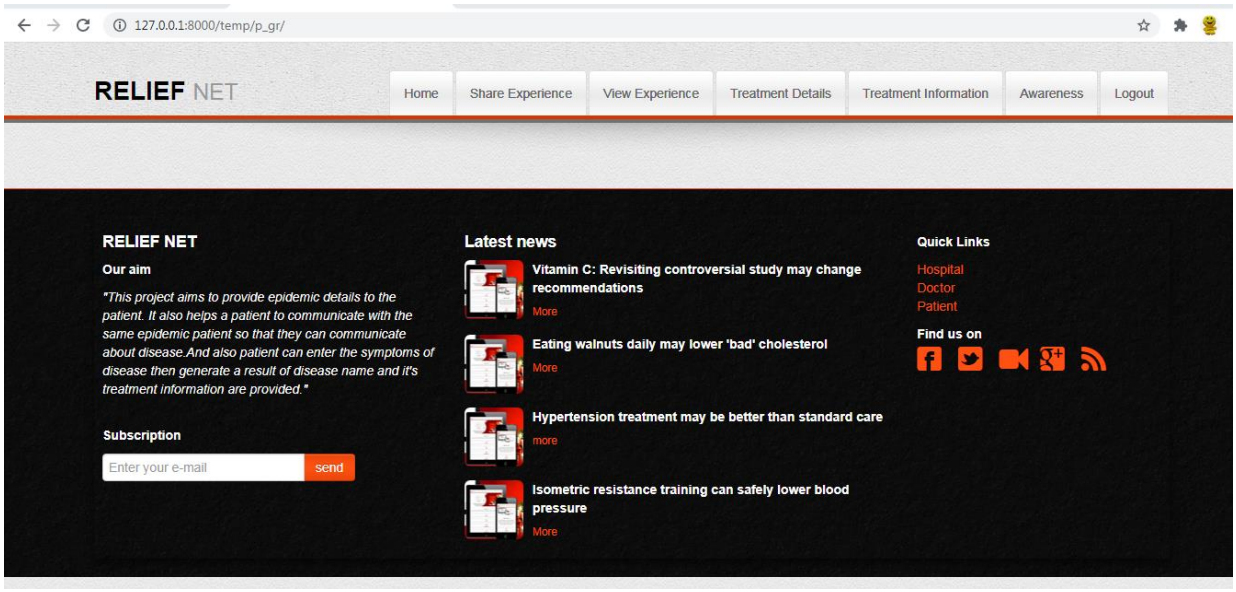


Post Awareness

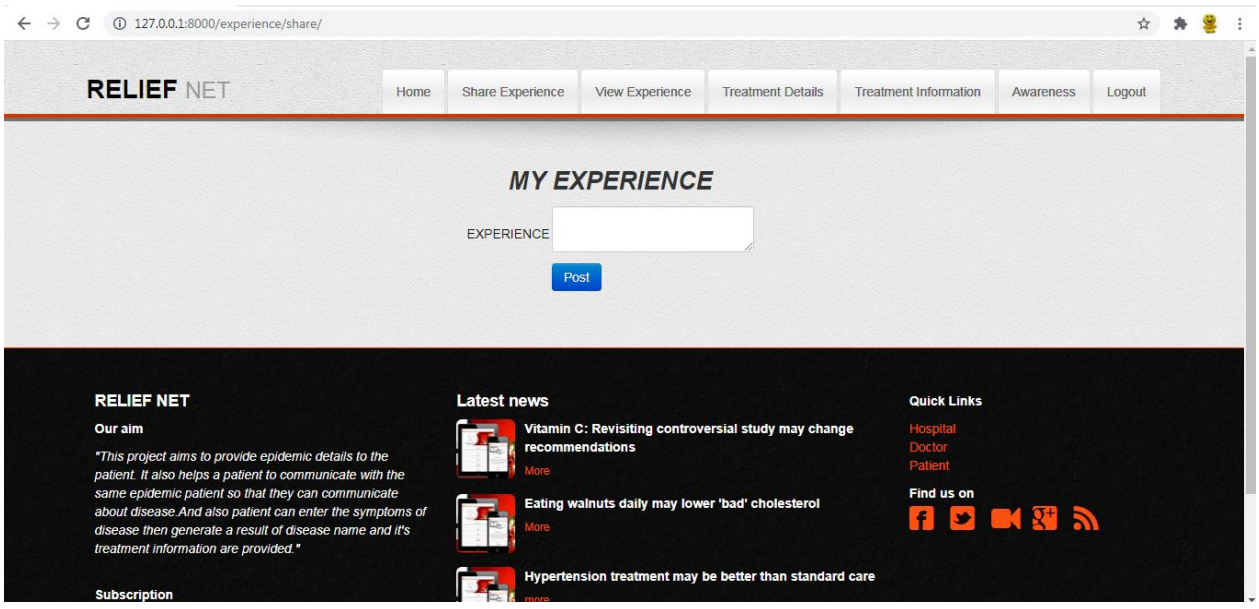


Patient Home Page

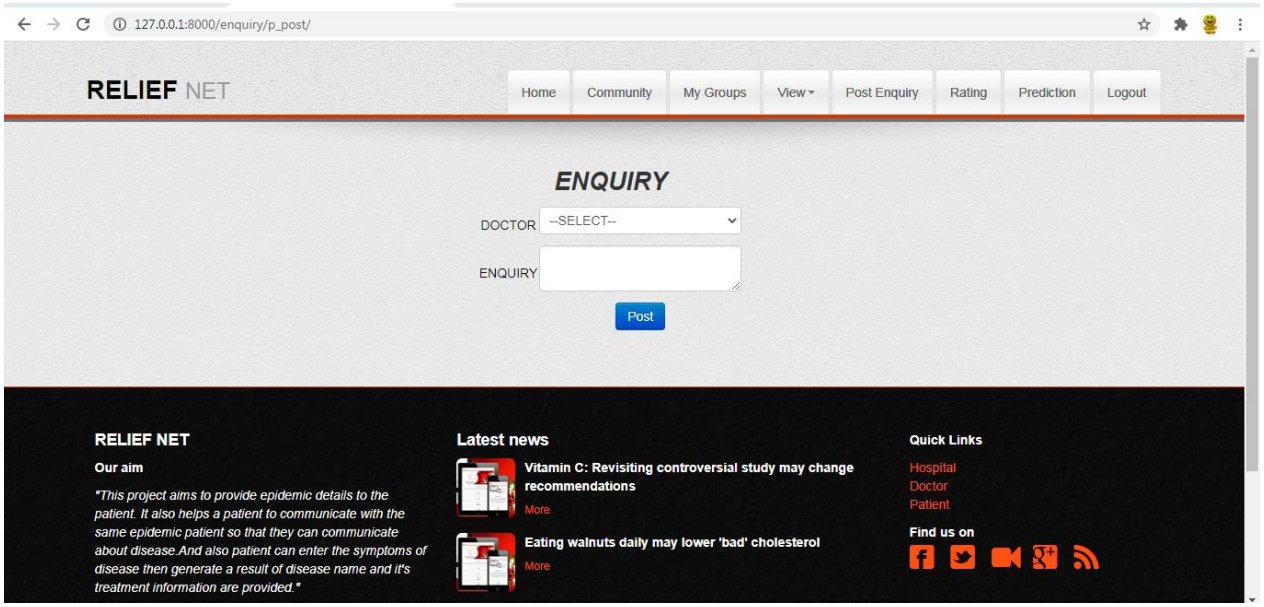
Patient Community Group



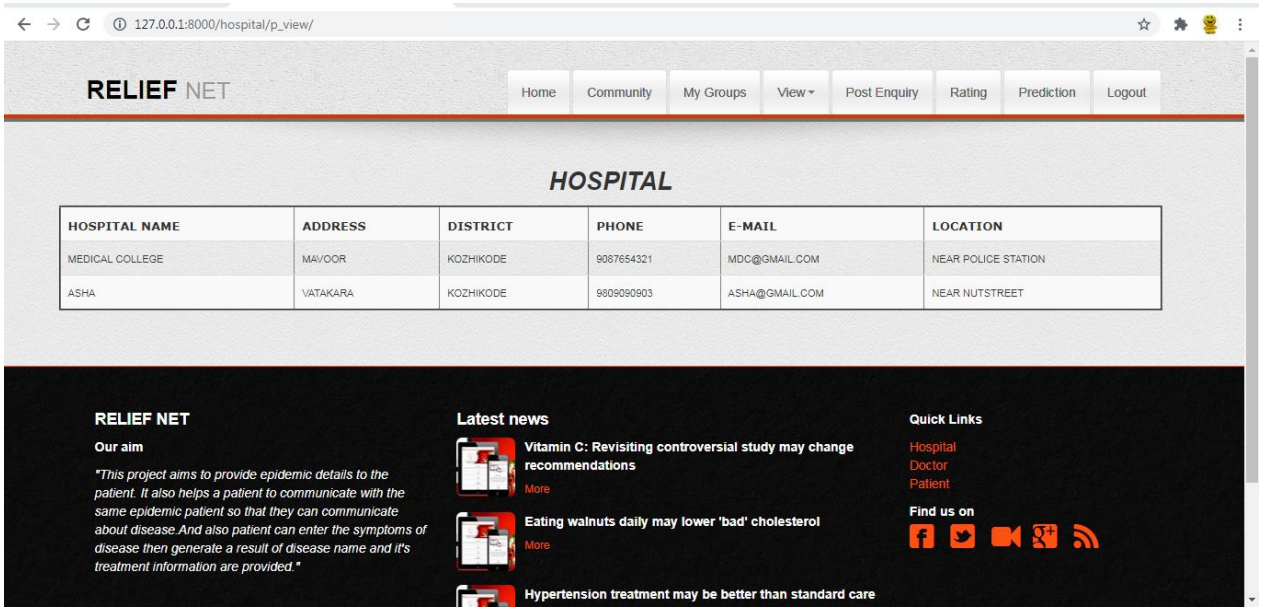
Share Experience



Post Enquiry



View Hospital



Predict Disease