Project Title: Crime Alert System

(By SEMESTER-VI of III Year M.Sc.(2021-22))

Submitted by:

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With sincere regards, Hetal Hadiyel Shikha Chauhan

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CHAPTER 1:INTRODUCTION

1.1. Organization profile

Company Name: Radiant web studio

Address: 706 B hare Krishna complex, opp. kothwala flats, paldi, Ahmedabad, Gujarat-

380007

Email: radiantws@gmail.com

Contact No: 080001 68138

Contact person: Mr. Parth Majmudar

About:



Radiant web studio is a leading provider of expert IT services to businesses.

Radiant web studio has served an ever-growing number of clients since its founding in 2012. In a relatively short period, Radiant web studio has quickly become the go-to IT firm for Virtual realities and Mobile App Solutions.

1.2. System details

1.2.1. Existing system

- Time-consuming: people have to watch local news to know the local areas crimes.
- Lack of awareness: People are not aware from their areas crimes without watching news.
- location-unflexibility:User can't get their areas information while travelling.
- Lots of content: To get crime news of local area users have to watch whole news.

1.2.2. Proposed system

- Time-saving: people can save their time and get post for crimes.
- Awareness: people will be aware from their area's crime.
- location-flexibility: User can get their areas information while travelling.
- Content reducibility: User will get particular local areas crime news.
- Safety: User will get information about safety products.

1.3. Project definition

Crime alert web-application is a social platform for crimes. Crime alert web-application is a web-app which will provide real-time information of crime for registered users .

Registered users will post the crimes around their areas and on that basis web-application will show post to that area's other registered users.

For example, if a registered user from some area post about a robbery case than, some area's registered users will show the post of that crime.

Registered user will have public accounts. Users can post about crimes. User can like other user's post and he/she can comment on other user's post.

people can save their time and get crime posts. people can save time of watching local news to know the local areas crimes. People don't need to read newspaper.

Another use of our web-application is user will get information of safety products. Users can view safety products on our web-application.

User can get their areas information while travelling. He/she will get their areas crime related information at any place.

1.4. Objectives

- Our objective is to provide crime related information to our users.
- Person's safety is our motive to create this kind of web-application.
- Other objective is to save valuable time of our users.
- Our motive is that our users will get accurate news, means we want to reduce the fake news.
- Users will get accurate news on time.
- Users will get information of safety products.

CHAPTER 2: PROPOSED SYSTEM REQUIREMENT GATHERING

2.1. Stakeholder of system

1) Admin

- Login: Admin can login the web-application.
- Profile: Admin can change password.
- Manage Category: Admin can manage categories.
- Post Managment: Admin can view all users. Admin can enable/disable user and post.
- Security products management: Admin can manage security products management.
- State Managment: Admin can manage state.
- City Managment: Admin can manage city.
- Area Management: Admin can manage area.
- Post Issue: Admin can view post issue's and after that hs/she can delete the post.
- Feedback Management: Admin can view feedback.
- Report Management: Admin can view report.
- Inquiry: Admin Can view user inquiry.
- Quick Contact Management: Admin can watch quick contact.

2) User

- Do Post: Registered user can post crimes nearby his/her area.
- Login: Registered user can login the system.
- Sign up: New user can sign up in the system.
- Manage Profile: User can Manage his/her profile. He/she can manage his/her posts.
- View security products: User can view security products.
- Like on post: Registered user can like other user's post.
- Comment on post: Registered user can reply to other user's post.
- Delete Post:User Can delete Own post.
- Report on Post: Registered user can report the post.
- Feedback: Registered user can post the feedback.
- Inquiry:User can send inquiry to admin.
- Quick Contact: User can send quick contact to admin.

3) Visitor

• View security products: Visitor can view safety products.

2.2. Requirement gathering technique used

To develop any application system, it is important to identify the User requirement in very specific manner. To function properly, all interfaces of proposed system with surrounding system must be identified. The correct system is that satisfied all users requirement. Along with our technical training, we started the system study and analysis to understand the system.

- Questionnaires: Questionnaire is best technique for gatheringInformation. In this technique, questions are listed in paper. Questions are filled by the stakeholders and get the answer of these questions.
- Interview: Interview is common technique used for gather data or information. In this technique, information is gathered according to his/her requirement. All the questions are covered up in this type.
- Observation: By discussing and questionnaire, we were able to get a lot of important information for proposed system. We have observed that what inputs the personal give to their existing system and what kind of output they are getting out.
- Survey: When collecting information from many people a survey can be used. The survey can force users to select from choices and rate something. Survey design is hard.
- ➤ We choose questionaries and interview technique for gathering information.

> Interview

- What kind of web-application do you want?
 Answer:We want an app which will give information of crimes to our application's user.
- For collecting information of crimes what will you do?
 Answer:In our application user's will post crimes and using that infromation we will provide information to other users.
- In which format do you want to add post in your application?
 Answer:We want that our user can upload photos, videos and audios in our application.
- After adding post ,what other thing user can do?
 Answer: Our user can like comment and give reply to the comment of any other user's post.
- Is there anything you want to add apart from crimes?
 Answer: Yes, we want to add a safety product details, so that apart from crime information our users can get information of crimes.

• Do you want anything else for safety purpose of your user?

Answer: Yes,we want that when any crime happens with our user and he/she post that thing on our site ,then the other User's can Aware of crime.

Questionaries

- 1) How user can post in your application?
- A. Audio
- B. Video
- C. Photo
- D. All of above

Answer: All of above

- 2) What user can do on your web-application?
- A. Do post
- B. Do like
- C. Do comment
- D. All of above

Answer: All of above

- 3) Does user can reply other user's comment?
- A. Yes
- B.No

Answer: No

- 4) Do you want to add information of user in registration?
- A. Yes
- B.No

Answer: Yes

- 5) How do you want to Aware of Your Other users when your user face any crime and post about that ?
- A. Yes
- B. No

Answer:Yes

2.3. Consolidated list of requirements

1.Admin

- Login management
- Profile management
- User management
- Category management
- City management
- Area management
- Posts management
- Post's issue management
- Comments management
- Report management
- Feedback management
- Inquiry management
- Quick contact management

2.User

- Registration management
- Login management
- Profile management
- Change password management
- Post management
- Like management
- Comment management
- Post's issue management
- Feedback management

3. Visitor

• View safety products

2.4. Scope of system

- The crime alert website has wide scope which covers the many perspectives.
- Scope of this system is that after development of this project, admin can manage all types of crime records.
- User will be aware from all types of crimes in there surrounding areas.
- Members can view profile data and can update it by using its own account.

CHAPTER 3: SYSTEM MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

3.1. Feasibility Study:

The main aim of feasibility study is to determine that it would be financially and technical study to develop the system. The main purpose of feasibility study to solve the problem and create a better system provides for users to can easy access.

3.1.1. Technical Study:

- This assessment focuses on the technical resources available to the organization.
- It helps organizations determine whether the technical resources meet capacity and whether the technical team is capable of converting the ideas into working systems.
- Technical feasibility also involves the evaluation of the hardware, software, and other technical requirements of the proposed system.
- The project "Crime Alert system" is technically feasible to maintain the features in technology Python.
 - o Back-end:

Technology: Python Database: MySQL Server: XAMPP

- o Front-End: HTML, CSS, CSS3, Bootstrap.
- We have to set up environment and tools for develop project so our system is Technical Feasible.

3.1.2. Economical Study:

- This assessment typically involves a cost/ benefits analysis of the project, helping organizations determine the viability, cost, and benefits associated with a project before financial resources are allocated.
- It also serves as an independent project assessment and enhances project credibility—helping decision-makers determine the positive economic benefits to the organization that the proposed project will provide.
- Python technology is used to develop this system. Python is open source technology which can be freely use and also python is in demand and widely used so its practical and feasible.
- Whenever we make any kind of system then we have to check weather, the system is reliable for client and user and develop or not.
- We have to determine the cost of system. And we are developing this application in Python so it is open-source technology.
- So, our system is Economically feasible.

3.1.3. Operational Study:

- In operational feasibility we try to determine that is our users are able to operate the system easily or not.
- Operational feasibility studies also examine how a project plan satisfies the requirements identified in the requirements analysis phase of system development.
- Some operational feasible in following way:
 - Our system is very easy to use so no need to get training.
 - O Also, it is easy to operate so admin can also handle it easily.

3.2. <u>Hardware-Software Requirement:</u>

> Server Side:

• Software Specifications

Front-end technology	HTML, CSS, CSS3, BOOTSTRAP
Back-end technology	Python
Operating System	Minimum Windows 7 or higher
Server	Xammp,
Database	MySQL
Tools	Sublime , Pycharm

• Hardware Specifications

Processor	Minimum core i3 or higher
RAM	Minimum 2GB or higher
Hard-Disk	Minimum 2GB or higher

➤ Client Side:

• Software Specifications

Front-end technology	HTML, CSS, CSS3, BOOTSTRAP
Back-end technology	Python
Operating System	Minimum Windows 7 or higher
Server	Xammp,
Database	MySQL
Tools	Sublime, Pycharm

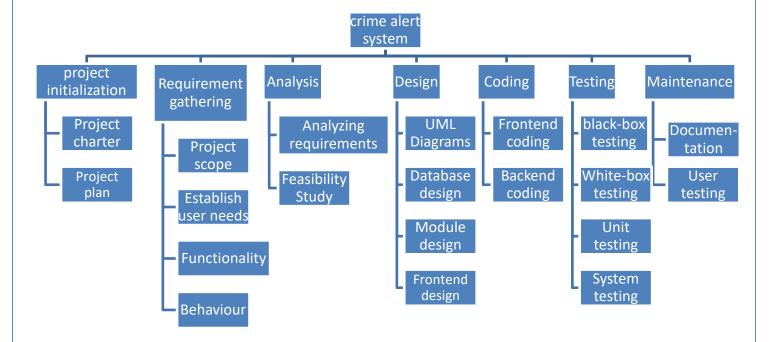
• Hardware Specifications

Processor	Minimum core i3 or higher
RAM	Minimum 2GB or higher
Hard-Disk	Minimum 2GB or higher

3.3. System Planning:

3.3.1. Work Breakdown Structure:

- Work breakdown structure (or WBS) is a hierarchical tree structure that outlines your project and breaks it down into smaller, more manageable portions. You can build a WBS by creating folders and subfolders, and can even go further to divide individual tasks into subtasks.
- The WBS is a method for getting a complex, multi-step project done. It's a way to divide and conquer large projects so you can get things done faster and more efficiently.
- The goal of a WBS is to make a large project more manageable. Breaking it down into smaller chunks means work can be done simultaneously by different team members, leading to better team productivity and easier project management overall.



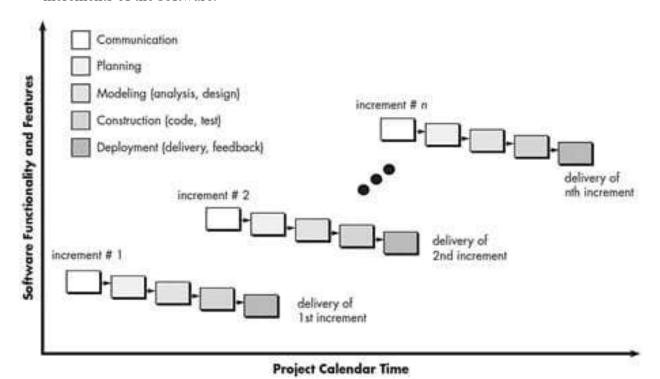
3.3.2. Gantt Chart:

	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April
Requirement gathering								
Feasibility study								
System design								
Database design								
Development								
Integration (cohesion & coupling)								
Testing and presentation								

3.4. Process Model:

➤ Incremental Model:

- There are many situations in which initial software requirements are reasonably well defined, but the overall scope of the development effort precludes a purely linear process.
- In addition, there may be a compelling need to provide a limited set of software functionality to users quickly and then refine and expand on that functionality in later software releases. In such cases, you can choose a process model that is designed to produce the software in increments.
- It combines elements of linear and parallel process flows. Each linear sequence produces deliverable increments of the software.



- When an incremental model is used, the first increment is often a core product.
- That is, basic requirements are addressed but many supplementary features remain undelivered.
- The core product is used by the customer. As a result of use and/or evaluation, a plan is developed for the next increment.
- The plan addresses the modification of the core product to better meet the needs of the customer and the delivery of additional features and functionality.
- This process is repeated following the delivery of each increment, until the complete product is produced.

Why we use this process model?

- In this model we work with small size team.
- Initial product delivery is faster than other process model.

- The Client gets important functionality early.
- Simple to manage risk because it handled during its iteration.
- This process model helps to manage technical risks.
- Customer can respond to feature and review the product.
- Risk of changing requirement is reduced.

➤ Our increments:

- In first increment we will release that user can post crimes on our application and user can like the posts.
- In Second increment, we will release that user can add comments.

CHAPTER 4: SYSTEM ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

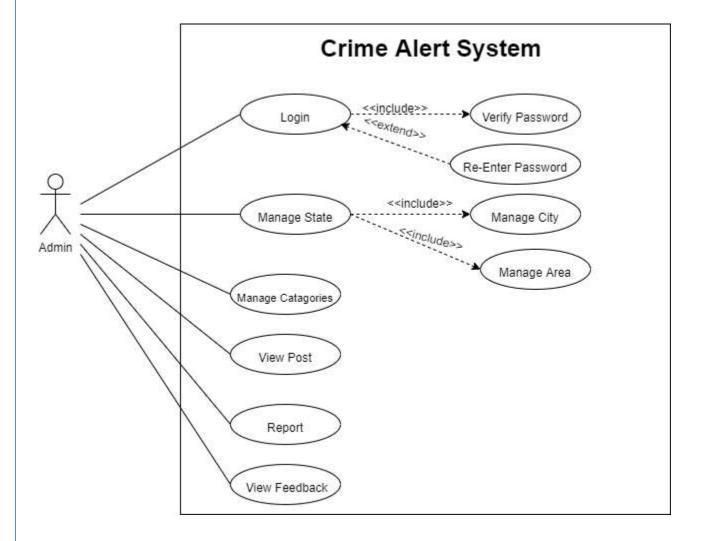
4.1. <u>UML(Unified Modeling Language)</u>

4.1.1. <u>Use case Diagram:</u>

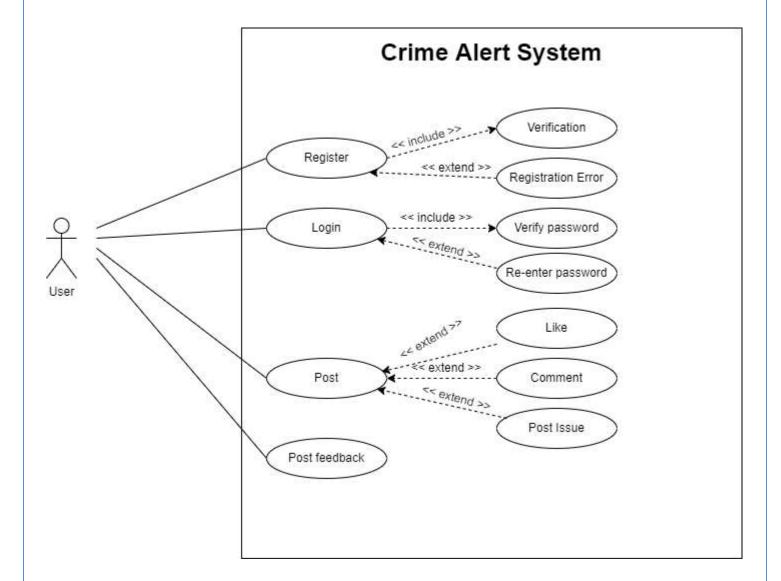
• A use case diagram is a way to summarize details of a system and the users within that system. It is generally shown as a graphic depiction of interactions among different elements in a system. Use case diagrams will specify the events in a system and how those events flow, however, use case diagram does not describe how those events are implemented.

System name	A box that sets a system scope to use cases. All use cases outside the box would be considered outside the scope of that system.
	Actor represent the people actually employing the use cases.
Use case	Use-case represent the different uses that a user might have.
<< include >>	A line between actors and use cases. In complex diagrams, it is important to know which actors are associated with which use cases.
<< extend >>	

Admin use-case:



User use-case:

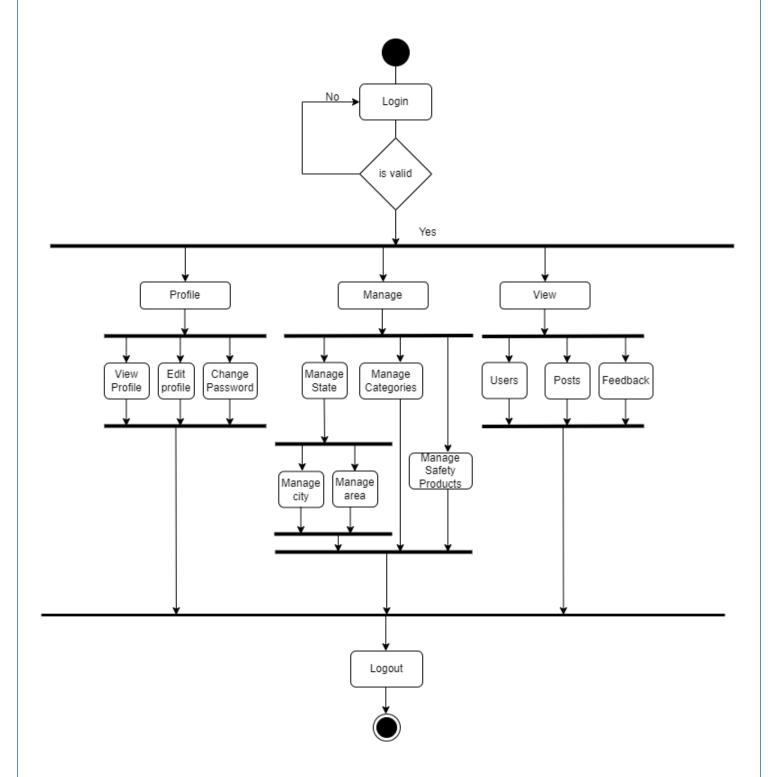


4.1.2. Activity Diagram:

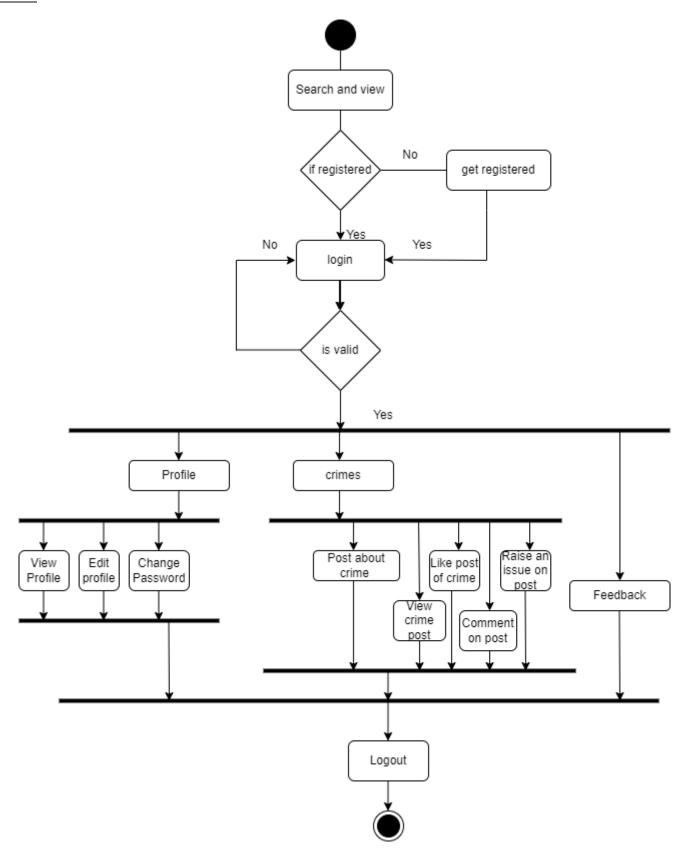
• Activity diagram is another important diagram in UML diagram to describe dynamic aspects of the system. Activity diagram is essentially an advanced version of flow chart that modelling the flow from one activity to another activity.

	Initial node is the beginning of a set of actions or activities
	Activity final node stop all control flows and object flows in an activity or action
Action	Action is a task to be performed
	Fork node split behaviour into a set of parallel or concurrent flows of activities
	Join node bring back together a set of parallel or concurrent flows of activities

Admin:



User:

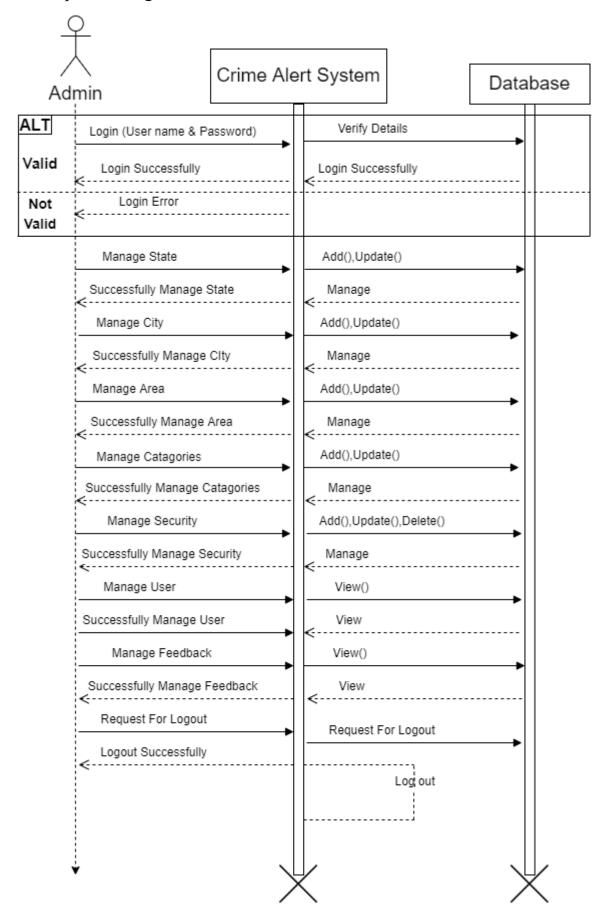


4.1.3. Sequence Diagram:

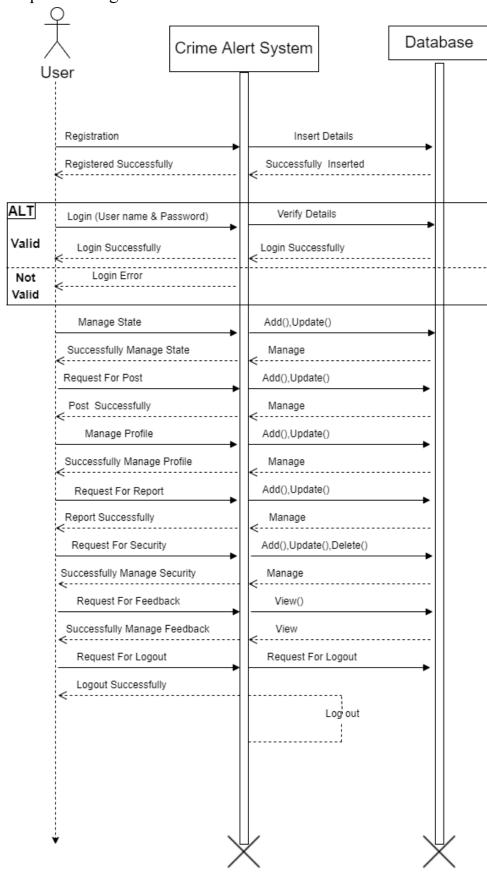
A sequence diagram is a type of interaction diagram because it describes how—and in what order—a group of objects works together. These diagrams are used by software developers and business professionals to understand requirements for a new system or to document an existing process. Sequence diagrams are sometimes known as event diagrams or event scenarios.

	Represents a class or object in UML. The object symbol demonstrates how an object will behave in the context of the system. Class attributes should not be listed in this shape. Represents the time needed for an object to complete a task. The longer the task will take, the longer the activation box becomes.
	Shows entities that interact with or are external to the system.
:User	Represents the passage of time as it extends downward. This dashed vertical line shows the sequential events that occur to an object during the charted process. Lifelines may begin with a labeled rectangle shape or an actor symbol. Represented by a solid line with a solid arrowhead.
→ →	This symbol is used when a sender must wait for a response to a message before it continues. The diagram should show both the call and the reply. Represented by a solid line with a lined arrowhead. Asynchronous messages don't require a response before the sender continues. Only the call should be
4	included in the diagram. Represented by a dashed line with a lined arrowhead, these messages are replies to calls.

• Sequence Diagram For Admin:

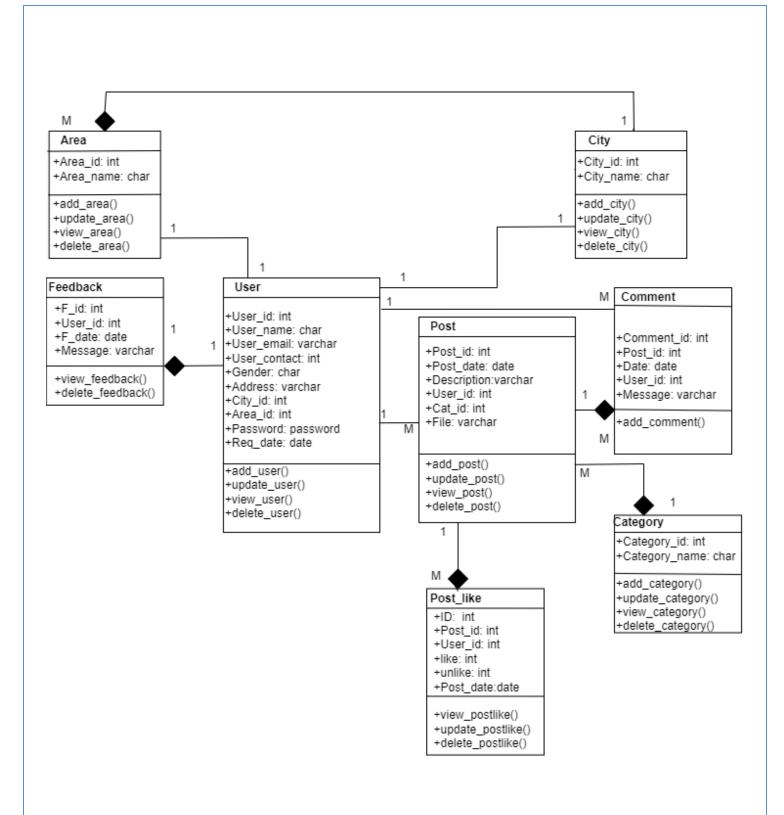


• Sequence Diagram For User:



4.1.4. Class Diagram:

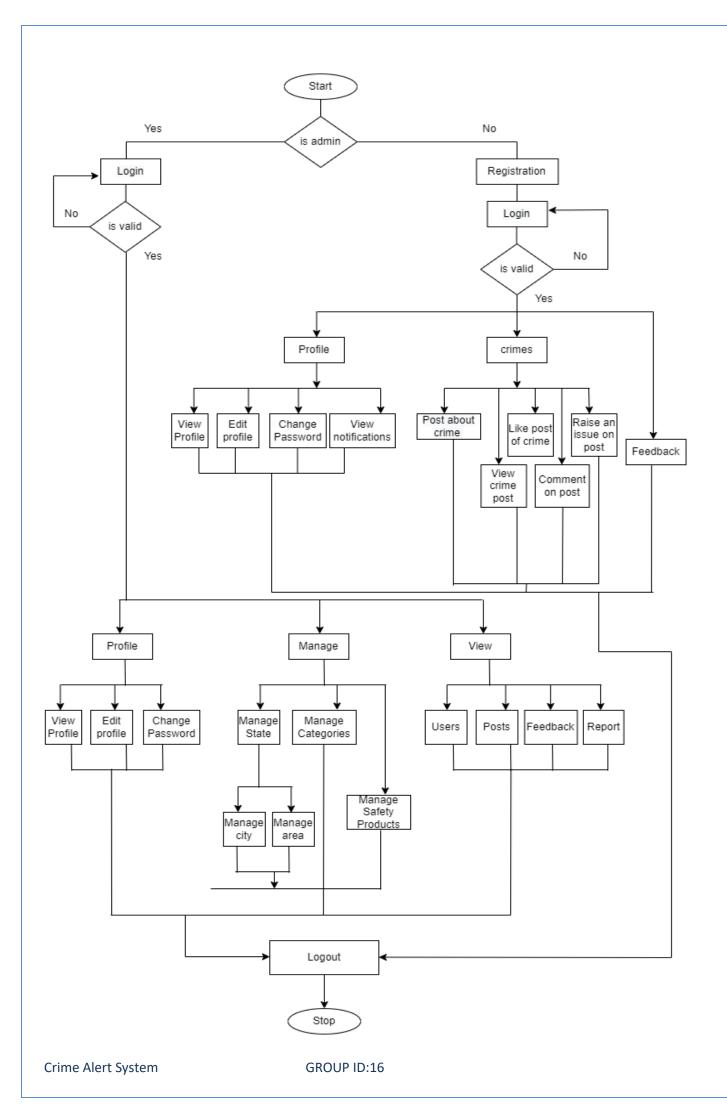
Class name	Class is mechanisms to represent class members such as attributes and methods
attributes	
operation	
1 M	This association relationship indicates that (at least
	one of the two related classes make reference to the other.



4.2. System Flow Diagram:

System flowcharts are a way of displaying how data flows in a system and how decisions are made to control events. To illustrate this, symbols are used. They are connected together to show what happens to data and where it goes.

An Oval represents a start or end point
A line is a connector that shows relationships between the representative shapes
A rectangle represents a process
A Diamond indicates a decision



4.3. <u>Data Dictionary:</u>

1) Table Name: Category

Sr No	Fields	DataType	Constrains	Description
1	Cat_id	Int(2)	Primary key	Uniquely Identify category.
2	Cat_name	Varchar(20)	Not Null	Store Category name

2)Table Name: City

Sr No	Fields	DataType	Constrains	Description
1	City_id	Int(2)	Primary key	Uniquely Identify city
2	City_name	Varchar(2)	Not Null	Store City name

3)Table Name: Area

Sr No	Fields	DataType	Constrains	Description
1	area_id	Int(3)	Primary key	Uniquely identify area
2	area_name	Varchar(50)	Not Null	Store area name
3	city_id	int(2)	Foreign key	Store city id

4)Table Name: User

Sr No	Fields	DataType	Constrains	Description
1	User_ id	Int(5)	Primary key	Uniquely Identify User Id
2	User_ Name	char(50)	Not Null	Store User Name
3	User_ email	Varchar(50)	Unique key	Store User Email Address
4	User_ Contact	Int(10)	Not Null	Store User Contact Number
5	User_ Dob	date	Not Null	Store User Date Of Birth
6	Address	Varchar(50)	Not Null	Store User Address
7	Area_ id	Int(3)	Foreign Key	ReferencesTo Area
8	Password	Varchar(10)	Not Null	StoreUserPassword

5)Table Name: Post

Sr No	Fields	DataType	Constrains	Description
1	Post_id	Int(5)	Primary key	UniquelyIdentifyPost Id
2	Post_date	Int(5)	Not Null	Store Post Date &Time
3	Post_name	Varchar(30)	Not Null	Store Post Name
4	Description	Varchar(50)	Not Null	Store Post Description
5	User_id	Int(5)	Foreign Key	References To User
6	Cat_id	Int(5)	Foreign Key	References To Category

6)Table Name: Feedback

Sr No	Fields	DataType	Constrains	Description
1	id	Int(5)	Primary key	Uniquely Identify Feedback Id
2	User_id	Int(5)	Foreign Key	ReferencesTo User
3	rating	Varchar(10)	Not Null	Store Ratings.
4	Message	Varchar(50)	Not Null	Store Feedback Message

7)Table Name: Post Like

Sr No	Fields	Data-Type	Constrains	Description
1	id	Int(5)	Primary key	Uniquely Identify Post Like Id
2	Post_id	Int(5)	Foreign Key	References To Post
3	User_id	Int(5)	Foreign Key	References To User
4	like	Int(10)	Not Null	Store Post Like
5	unlike	Int(10)	Not Null	Store Post Unlike

8) Table Name: Comment

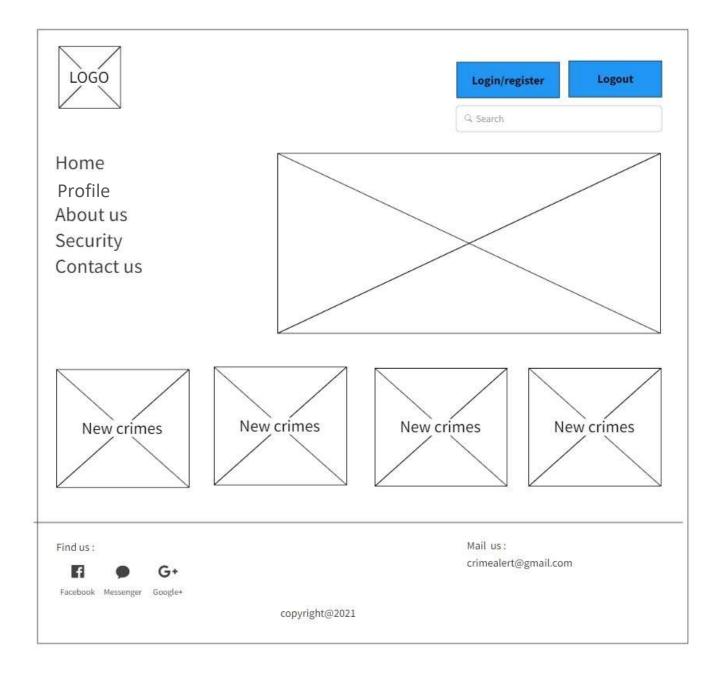
Sr No	Fields	DataType	Constrains	Description
1	Comment_id	Int(5)	Primary Key	Uniquely Identify Comment Id
2	Post_id	Int(5)	Foreign Key	References To Post
3	date	Date	Not Null	Store Comment Date & Time
4	User_id	Int(5)	Foreign Key	References To User
5	Message	Varchar (100)	Not Null	Store Comment Message

9) Table Name: Security

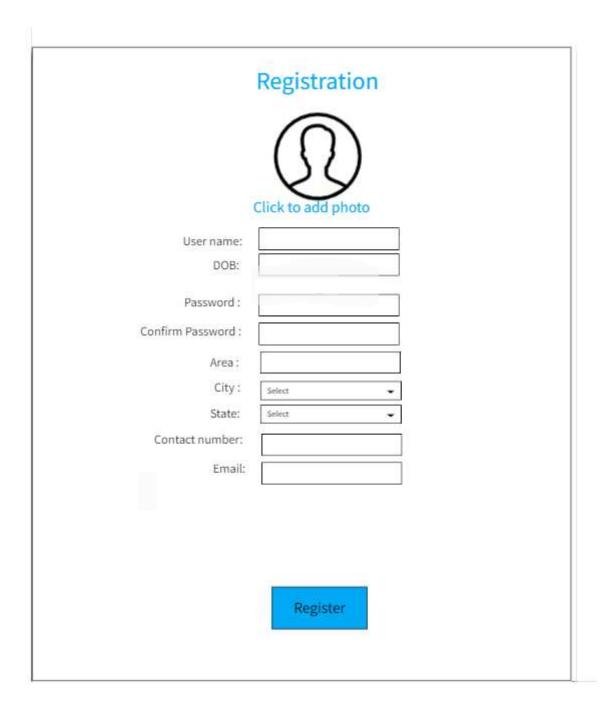
Sr No	Fields	DataType	Constrains	Description
1	Security_id	Int(5)	Primary Key	Uniquely Identify Security Id
2	S_pro_name	Varchar (100)	Not Null	Store Security Product name
3	S_pro_Des	Varchar (100)	Not Null	Store Security Product Description

4.4. <u>User Interface</u>

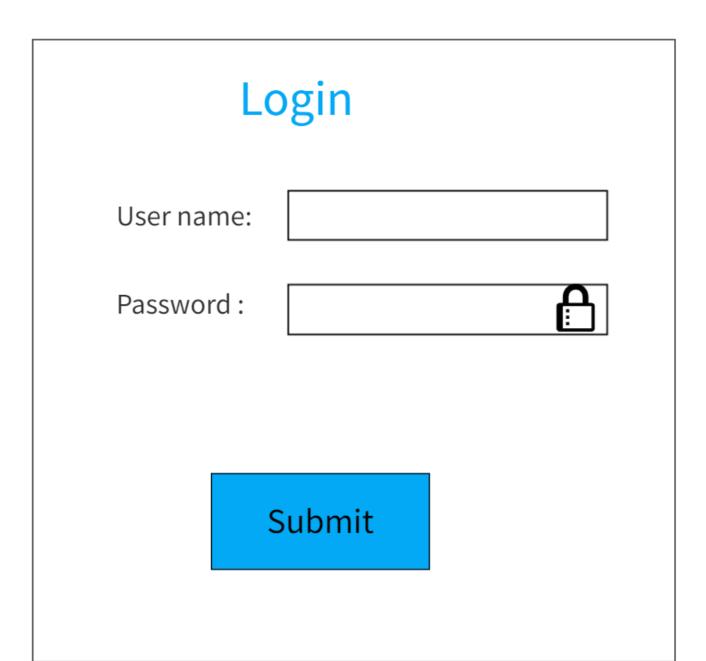
• Home page:



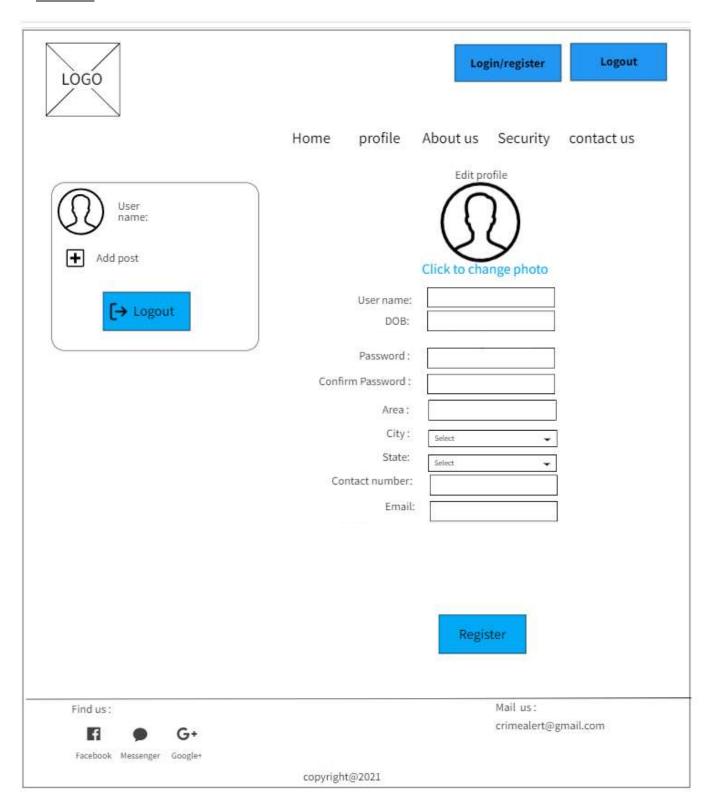
• Registration



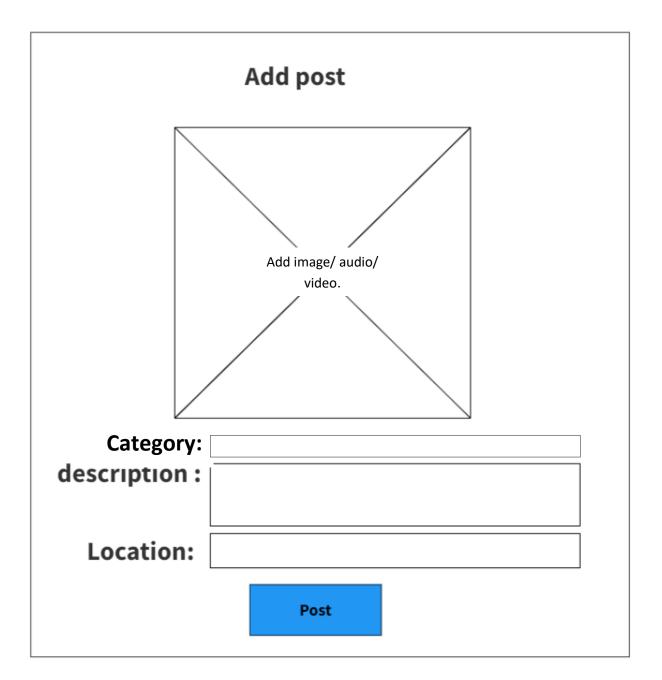
• <u>Login</u>



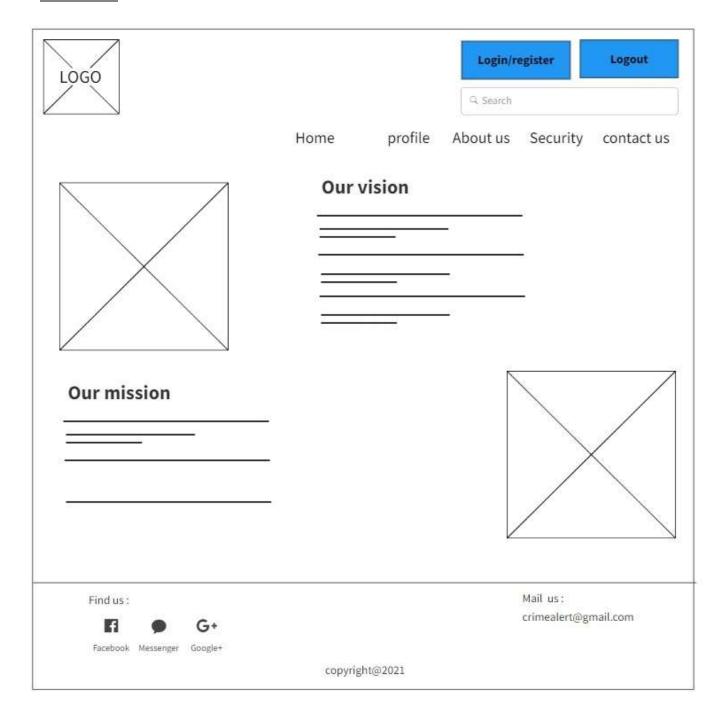
• Profile



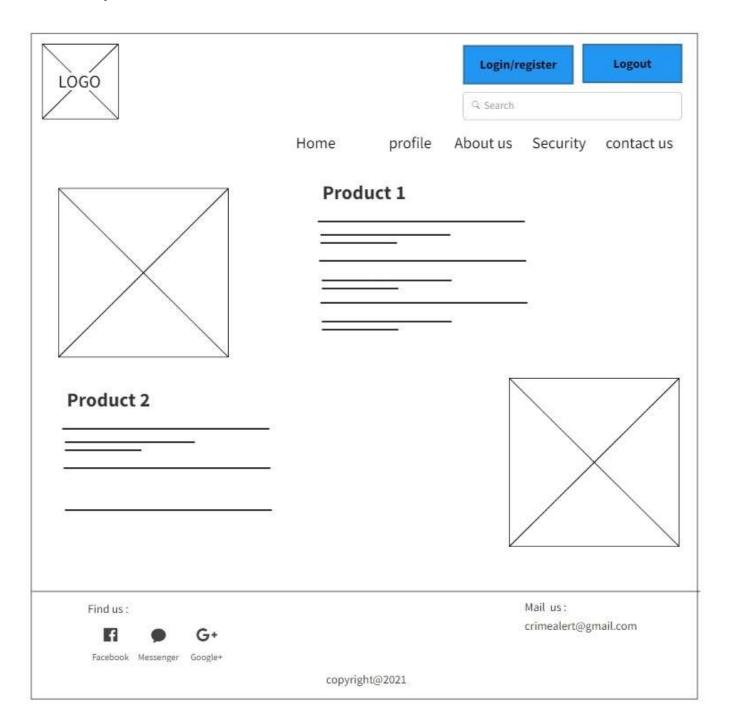
• Add post



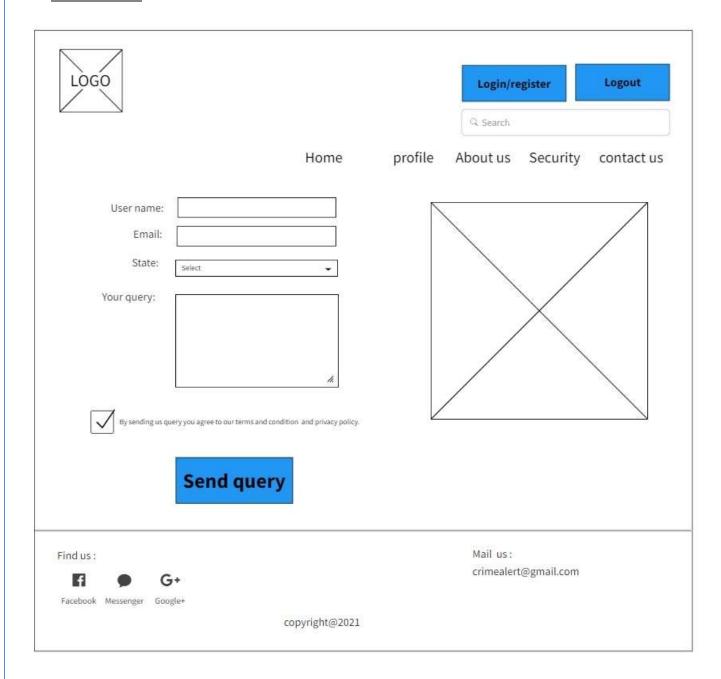
• About us



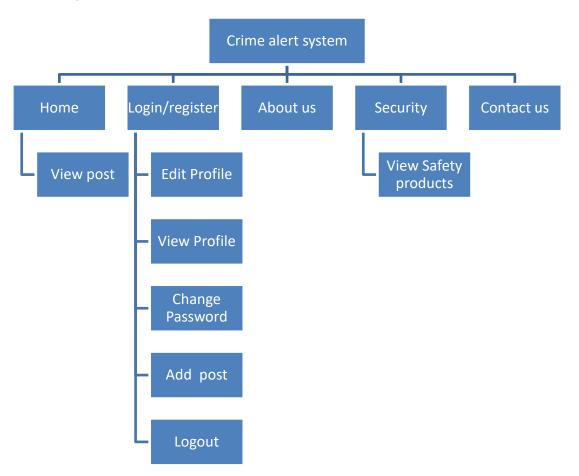
• <u>Security</u>



• Contact us



4.5. System navigation



41

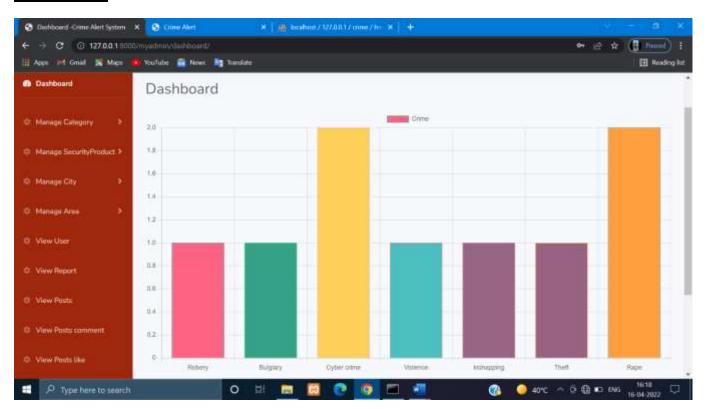
CHAPTER 5: INPUT OUTPUT DESIGN.

Admin Interface:

Login:



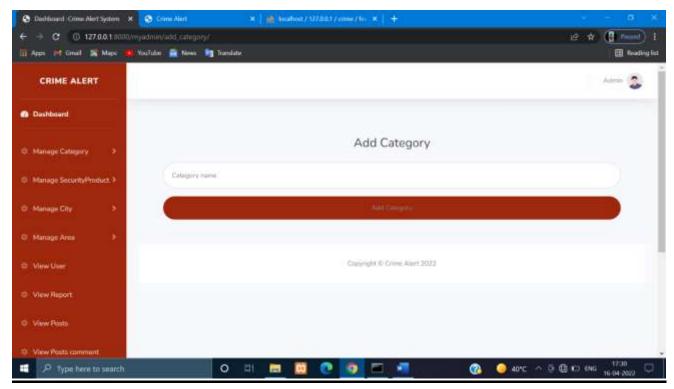
Dashboard:



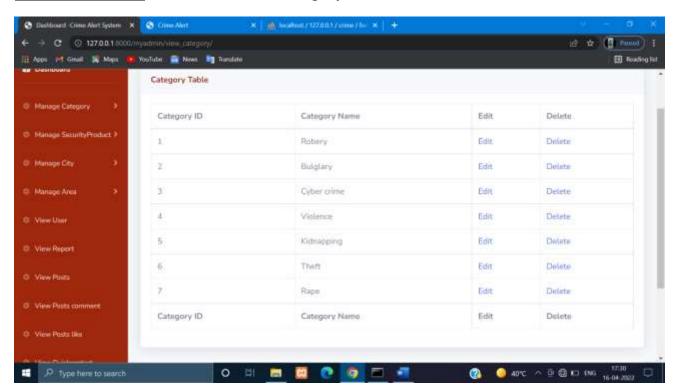
42

Manage category:

Add Category: Admin can Add category.

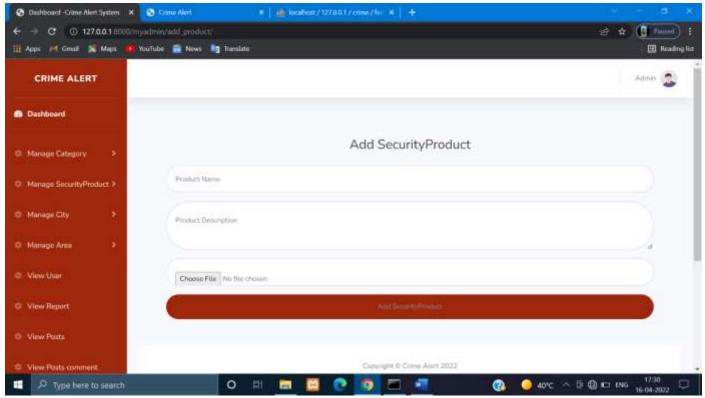


<u>View Category:</u> Admin can View Category.

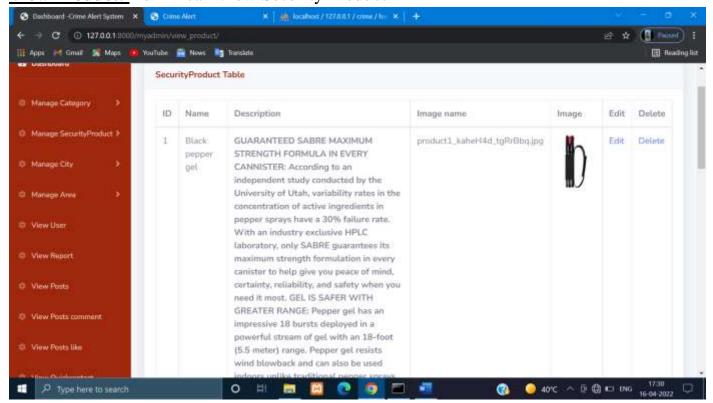


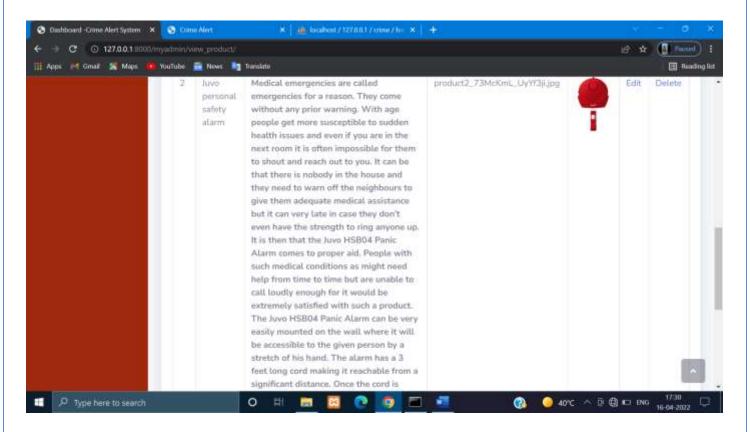
Manage Security Product:

Add Product: Admin can Add security products.



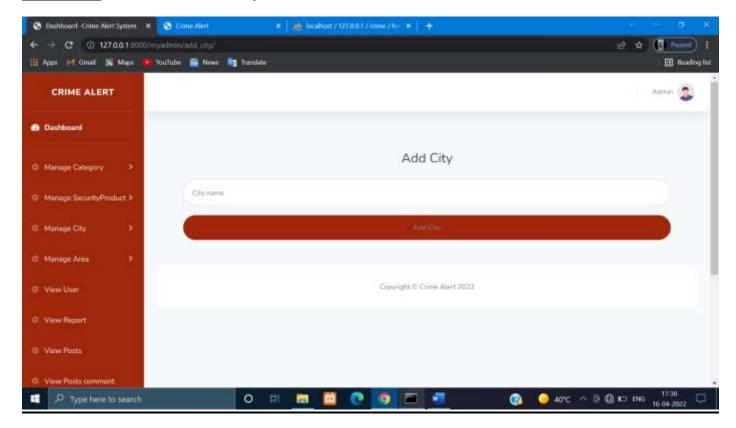
View Product: Admin can View Security Product



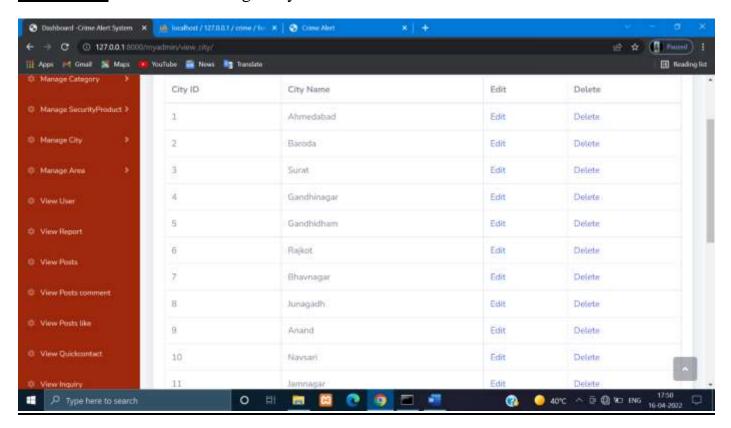


Manage City:

Add City: Admin Can Add City Details.

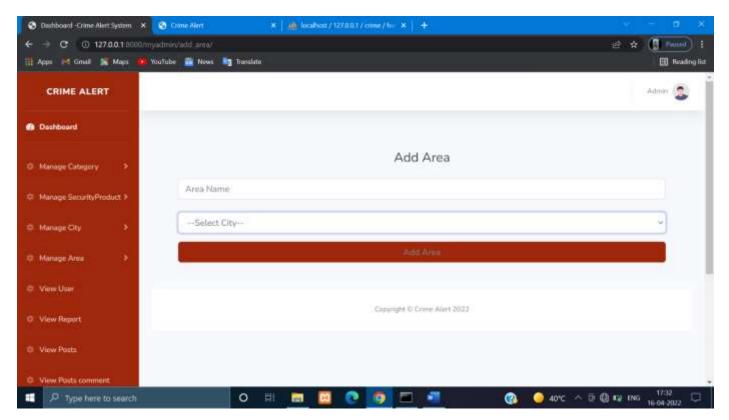


View City: Admin Can Manage City Details.

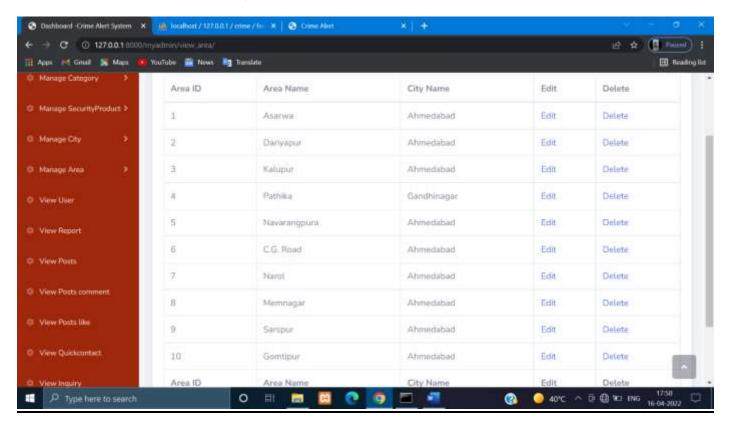


Manage Area:

Add Area: Admin Can Add Area Details.

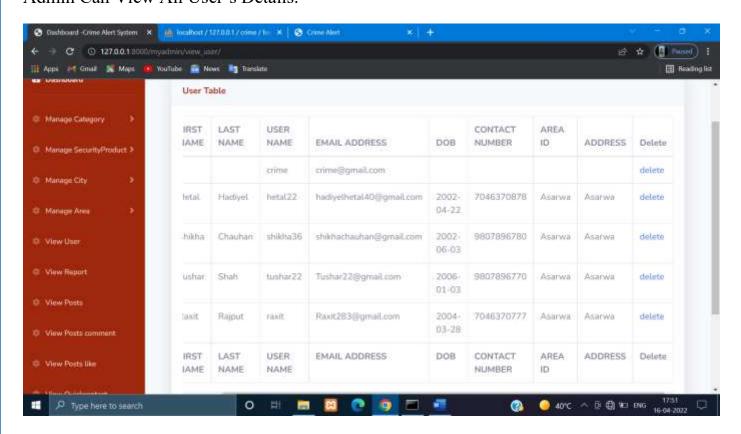


View Area: Admin Can Manage Area Details.

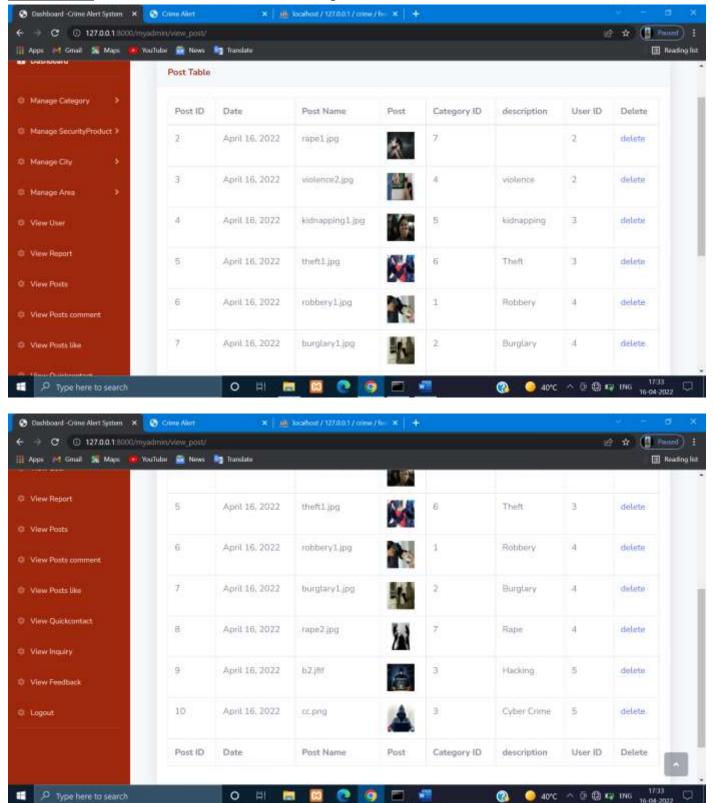


View User:

Admin Can View All User's Details.

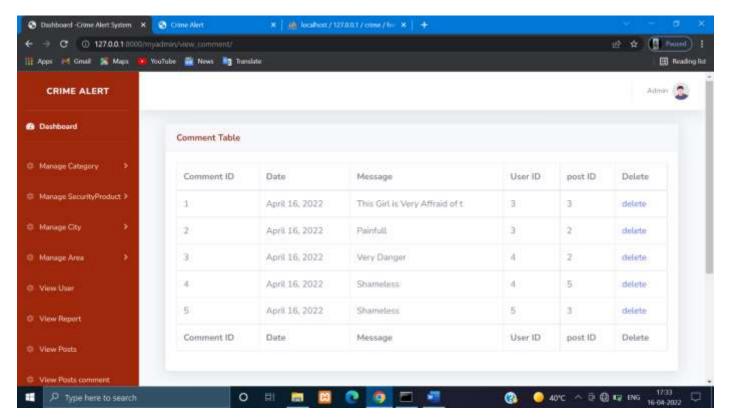


View Post: Admin can View All User's all post.



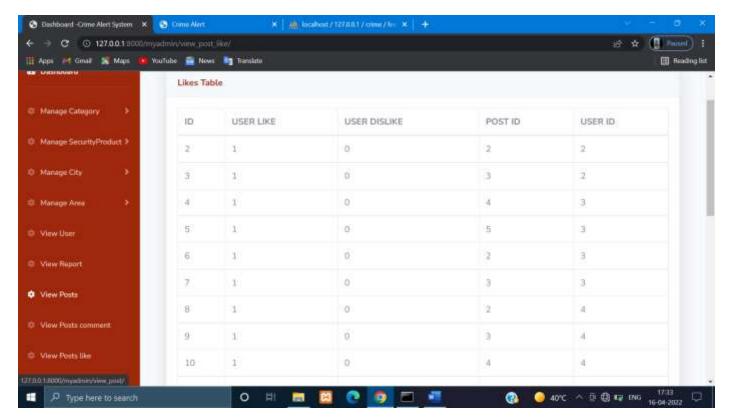
View Post Comment:

Admin Can Manage Post Comments.

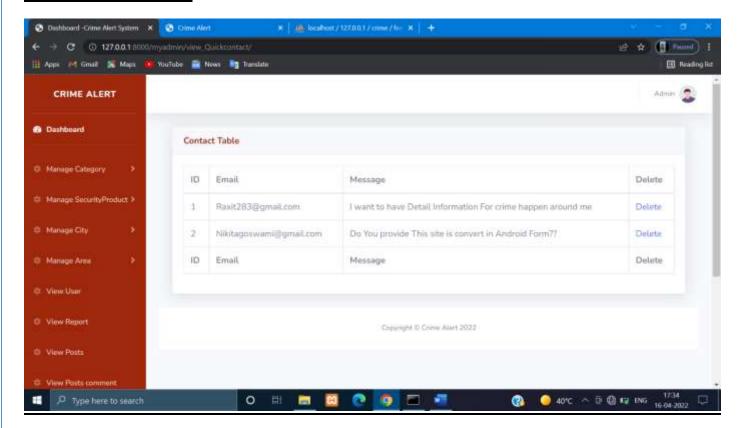


View Post Like:

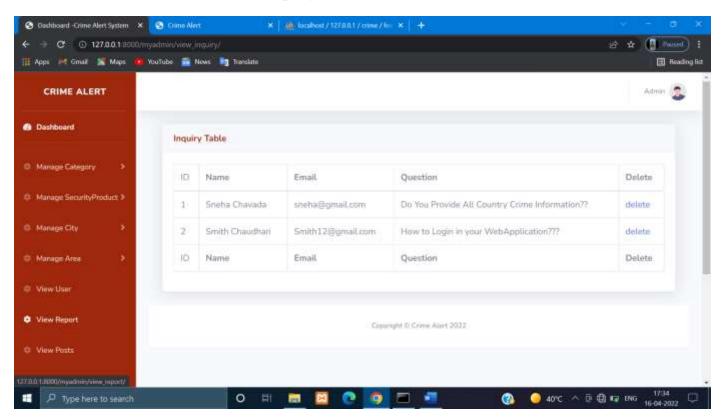
Admin Can Manage Post Like/Dislike.



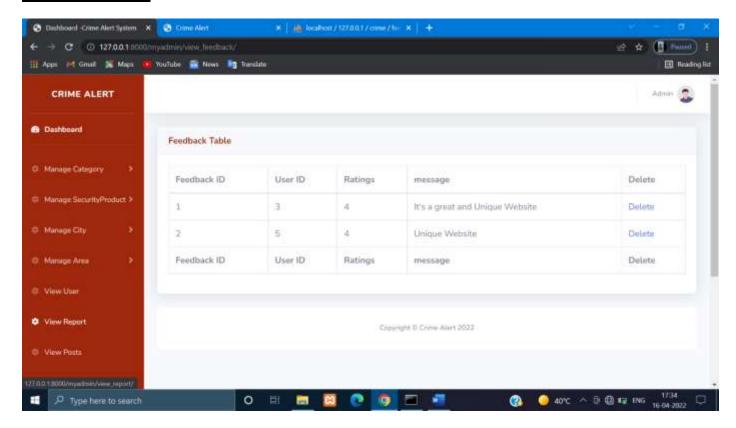
View Quick Contact: Admin Can view Contact Details.



View Inquiry: Admin Can View Inquiry Details.

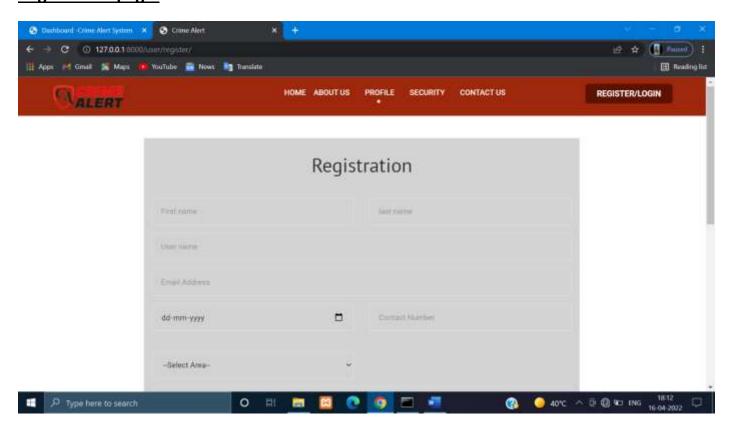


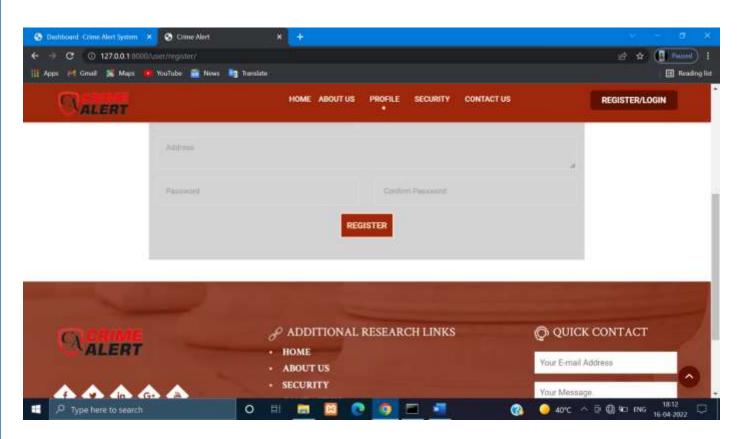
View Feedback: Admin can view Feedback.



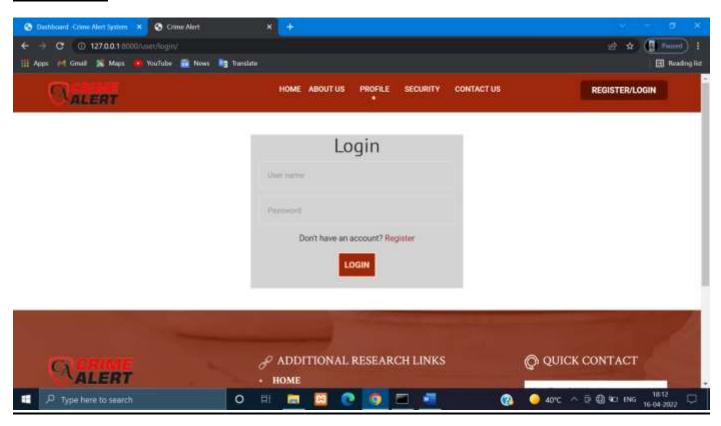
User Interface:

Registration page:

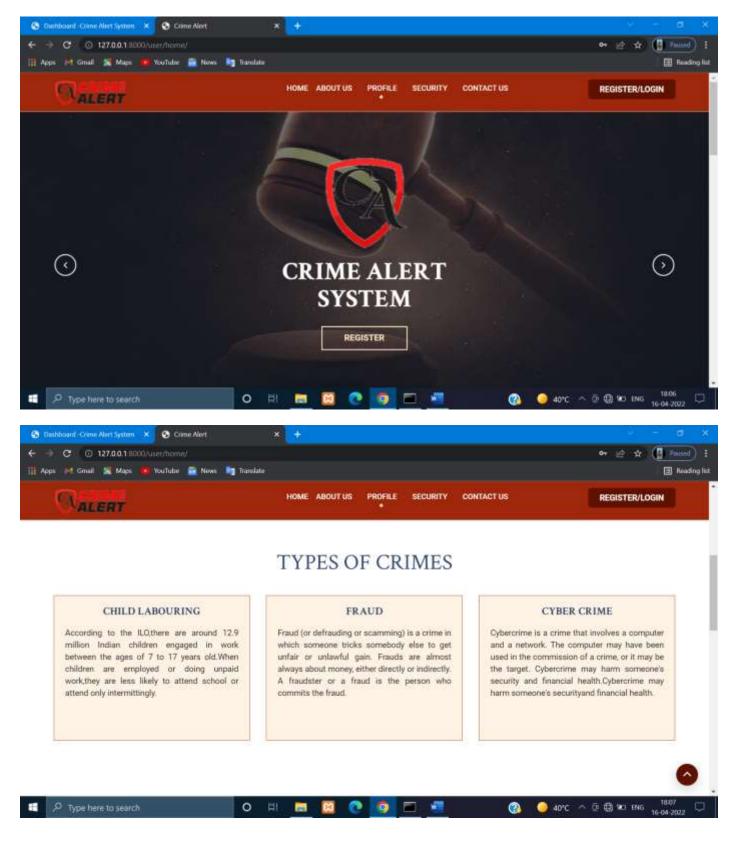


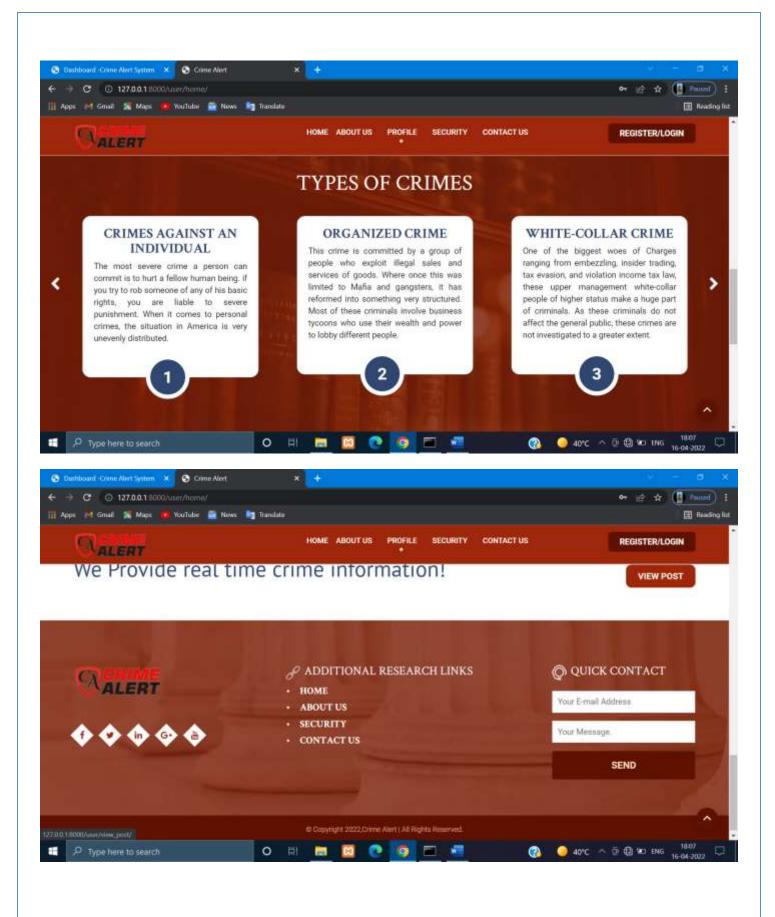


Login page:

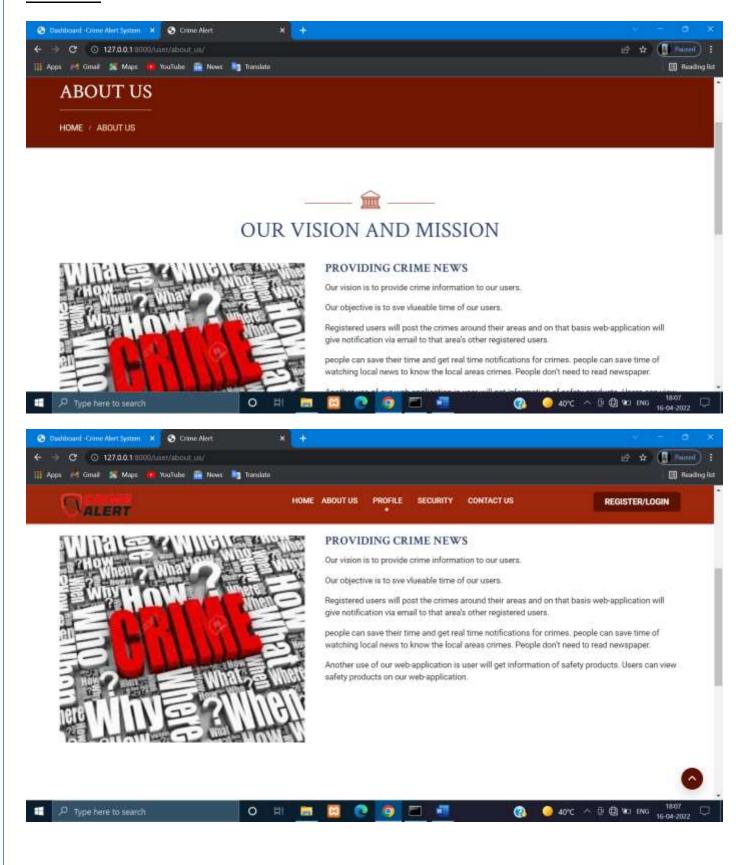


Home page: It's home page of our web-application.

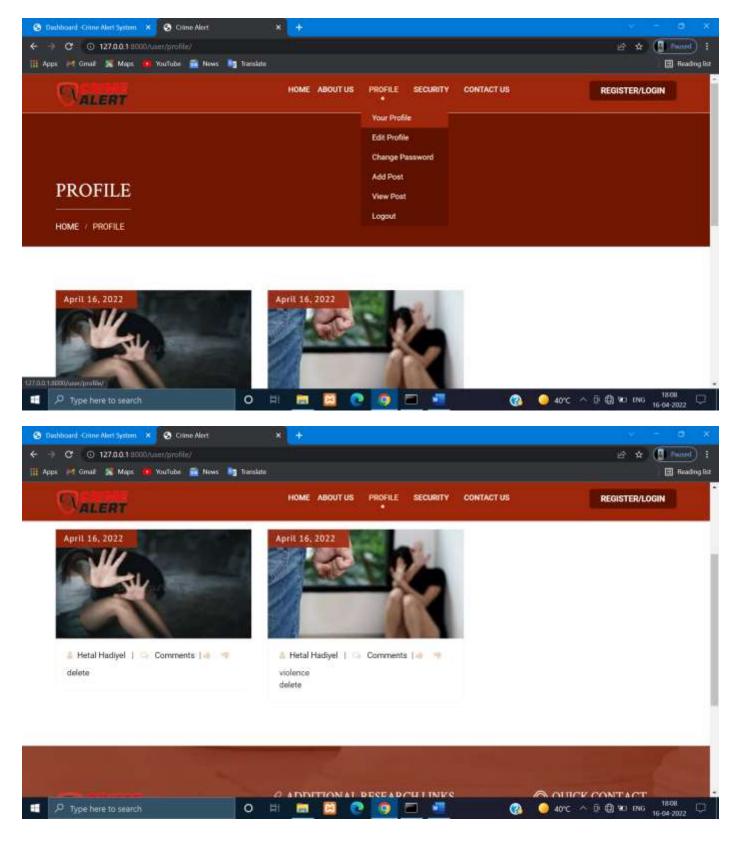




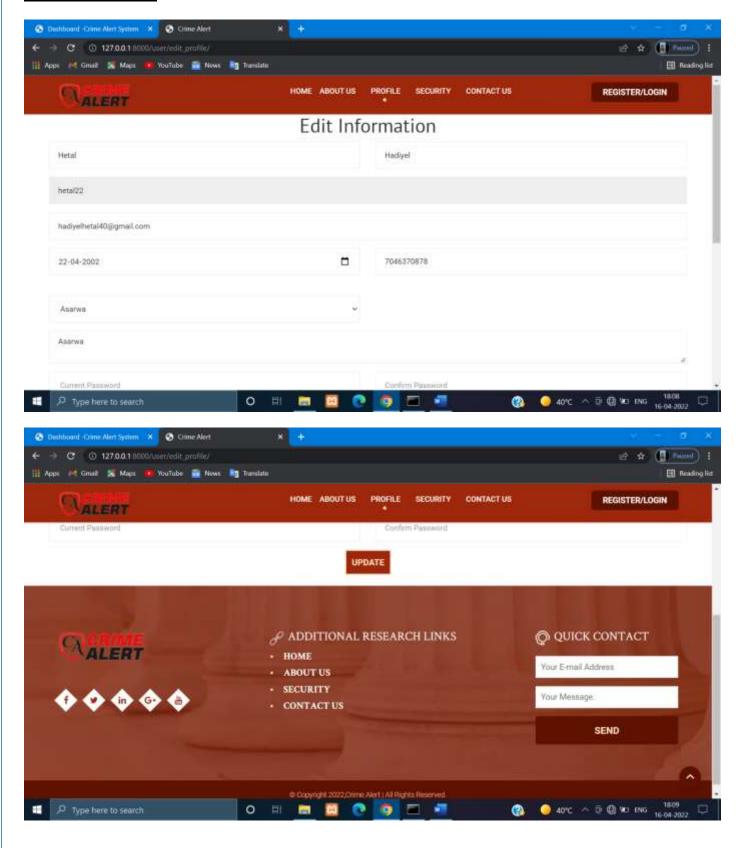
About us:



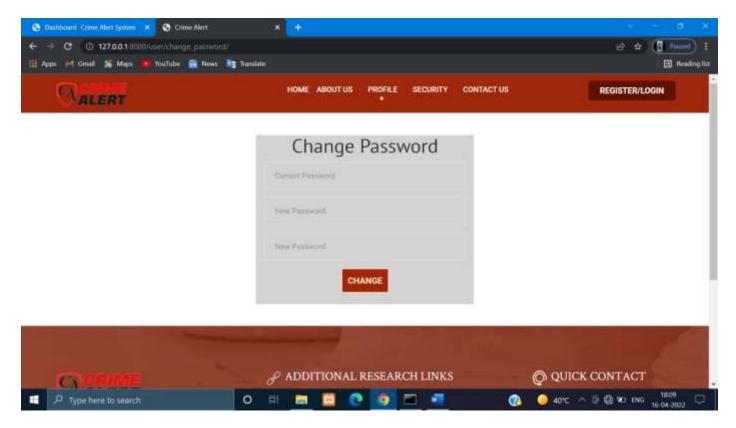
Profile page:



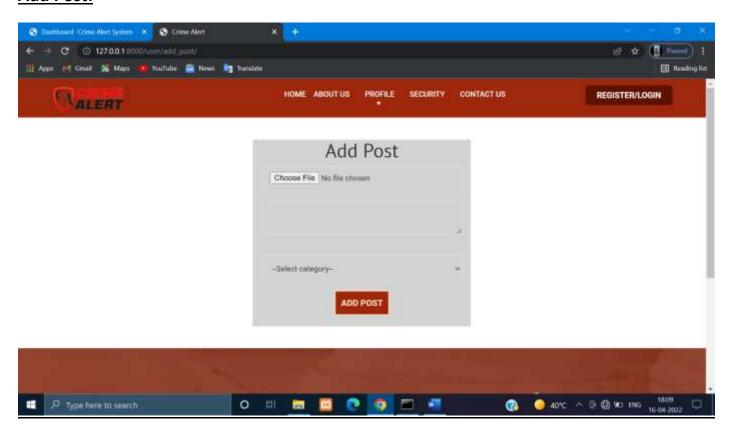
Edit Profile page:



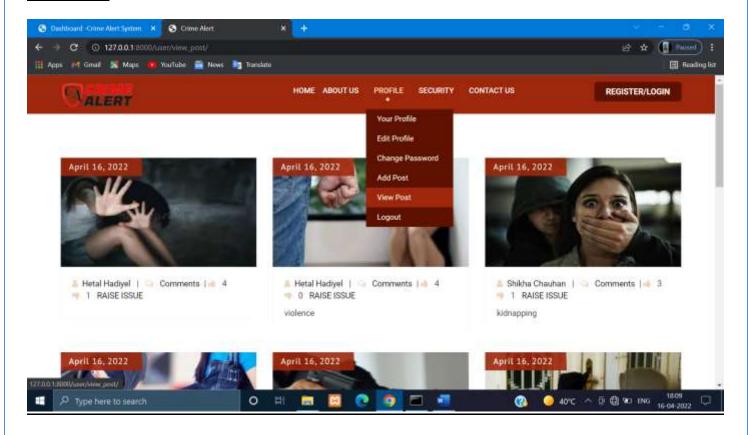
Change Password:



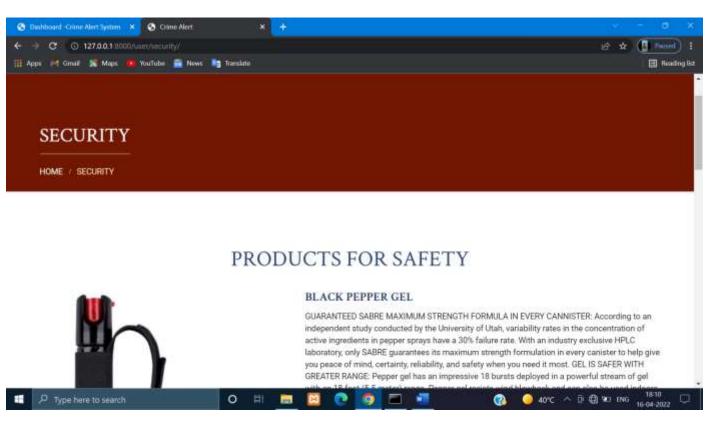
Add Post:

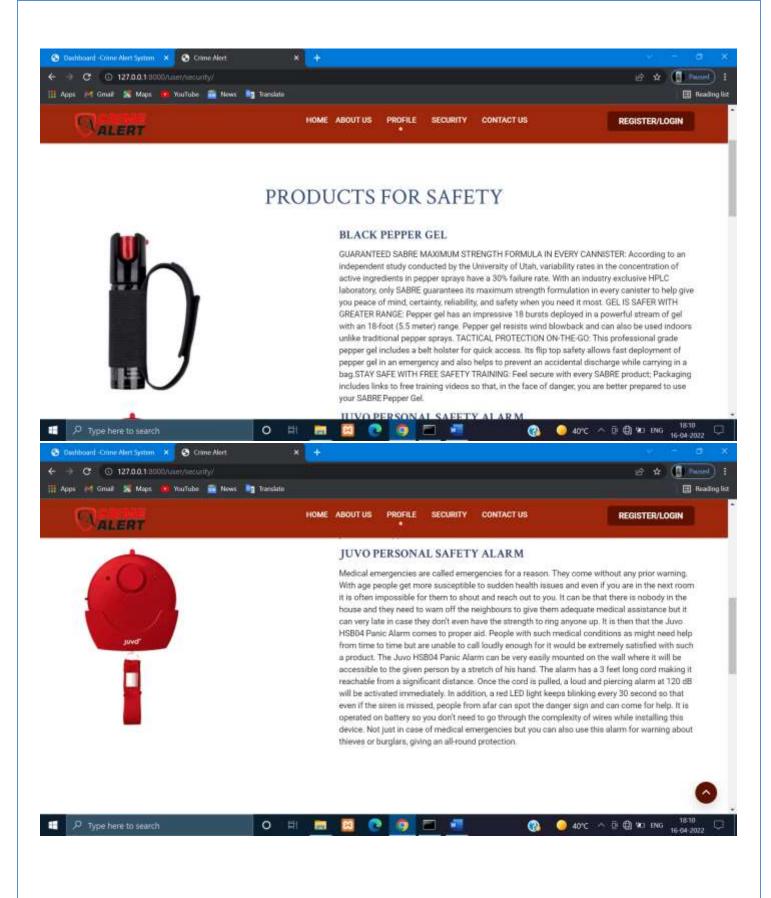


View Post:



Security page:

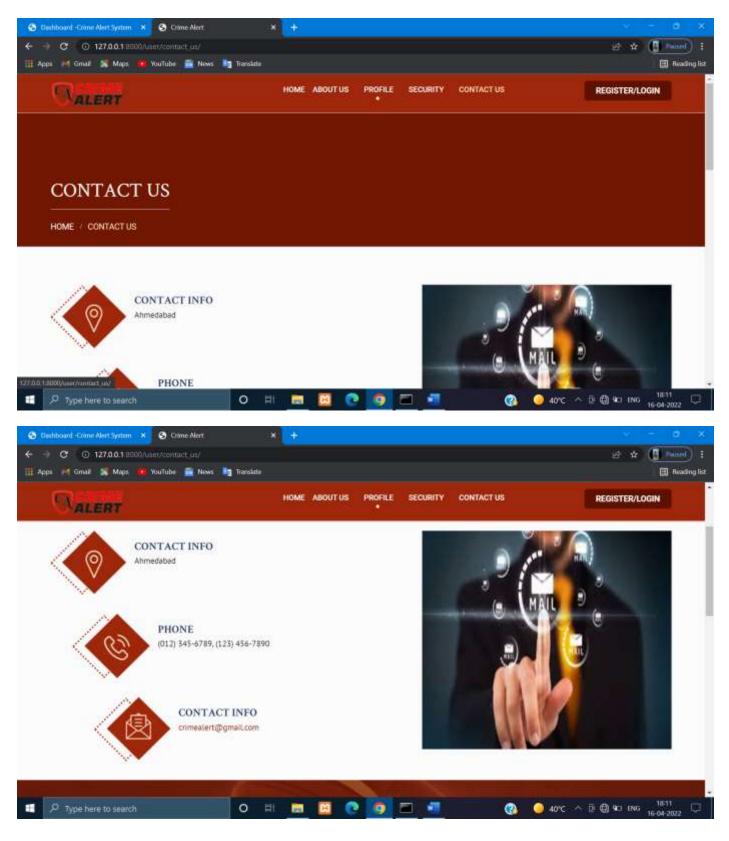


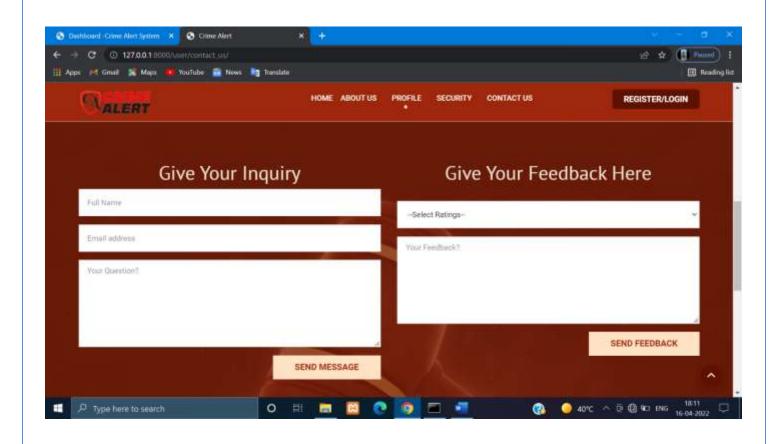






Contact-Us Page:

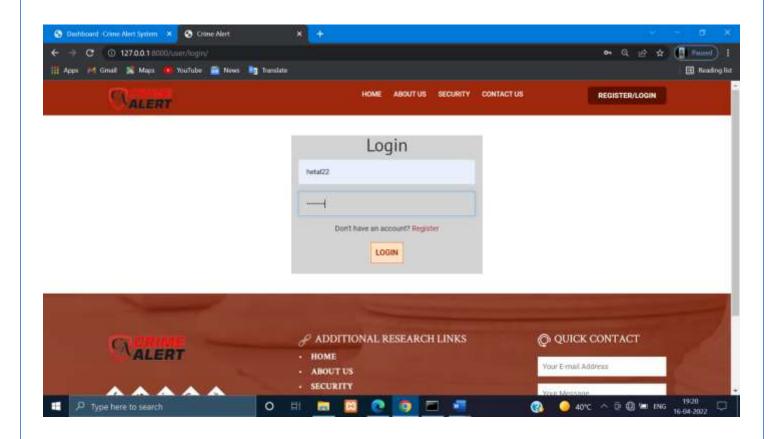




CHAPTER 6: TESTING

Login Test-case:

Test Case Id	Component	Description	Test Step	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result
1	Login username and password field (correct and required data entered)	Checks valid user id and password entered for login.	1.Enter valid username 2.Enter valid password 3. Click login button	1)hetal22 2) #Hetal22	Check the validity of user id and password, if correct then it should allow successfully login	Allowed login successfully
2	Login username and password field.(any of the data entered wrong)	Checks when the data is not correct as per required data	1.Enter invalid username. 2.Enter invalid password 3. Click login button	1)hetal22 2) #Hetal22	Check the validity of user id and password, if correct then it should allow successfully login	Don't allowed for login because no record in database as filled and alert is occurred.
3	Enter only password	When user-id field is empty and click login	1.Without username directly entered 2.password 3. Click login button.	1)hetal22 2) #Hetal22	It should ask to enter user id	It shows error to enter the user-id
4	Enter only username	When password field is empty and click login	1.Without password directly entered 2.username. 3.Click login button	1)hetal22 2) #Hetal22	It should ask to enter password	It shows error to enter the password
5	Login username and password field (leave both field empty)	When user does not enter any kind of data and click to login	1. leave username 2.leave password 3 click submit.	1)hetal22 2) #Hetal22	It should ask to enter the data as per requirement.	It shows error to enter user-id and password

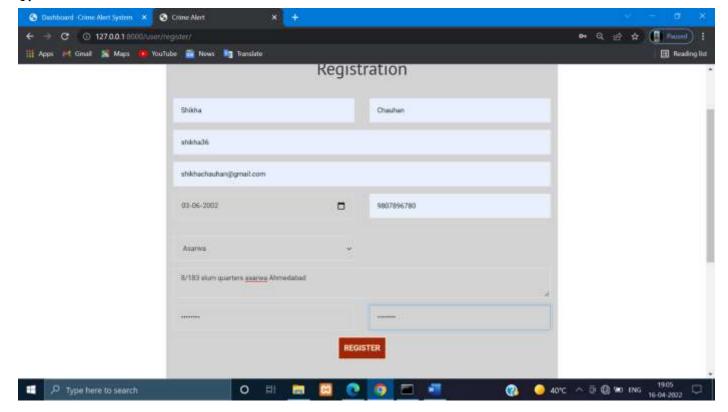


Registration Test-case:

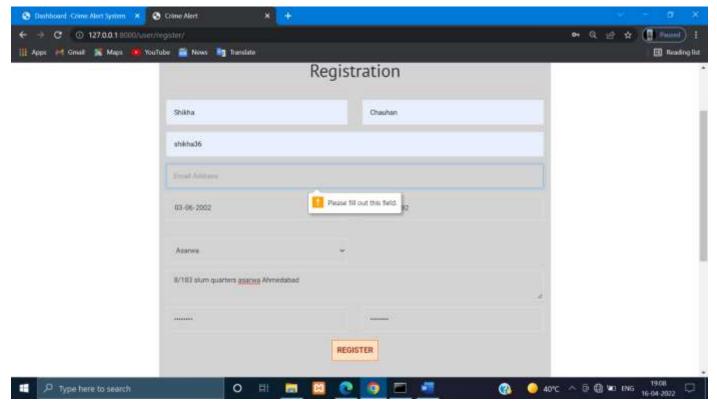
Test Case Id	Name Email Birthdate Mobile No City, Area Address	Entered Data into All the fields and checks length and format validation when click register.	1). Entered All the data as per format and size. 2). Click on register	Shikha Chauhan chauhanshikha083@gmail.com 03/06/2002 9601860392 Ahmedabad Asarwa 8/183 slum quarters asarwa Ahmedabad	Expected Result Checks for all field that are filled with proper format and size, also checks whether user exist with same mail id or not and also check password.	Actual Result Create new account after all data checked according to format and size.
2	All fields	Leave all field empty and try to register.	1) Directly click on register.	Empty all fields	Should ask to enter the data into all field and then register process should done.	Show error message to fill the require fields

3	Email field	Leave email field empty and fill all other field and try to register	1)fill all other field except email field 2) click register.	chauhanshikha083@gmail.com	Should ask to enter the data into email field and then register process should done.	It shows error to enter the email.
4	Mobile Number	Leave mobile number field empty and fill all other field and try to register	1)fill all other field except mobile field 2) click register.	9601860392	Should ask to enter the data into number field and then register process should done.	It shows error to enter the number.
5	Address	Leave mobile number field empty and fill all other field and try to register	1)fill all other field except mobile field 2) click register.	8/182 Slum quarters	Should ask to enter the data into address field and then register process should done.	It shows error to enter the Address.

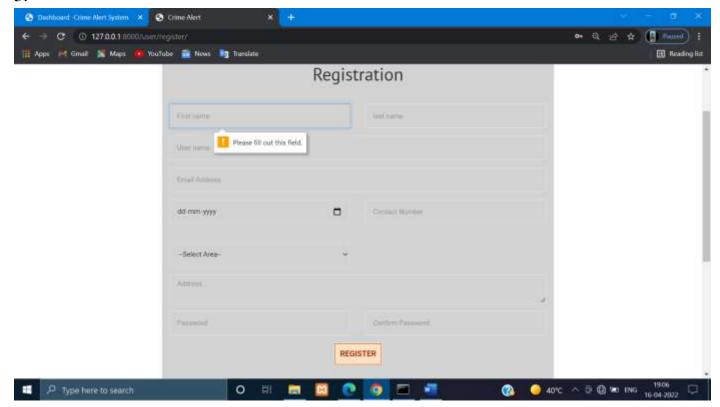
1.



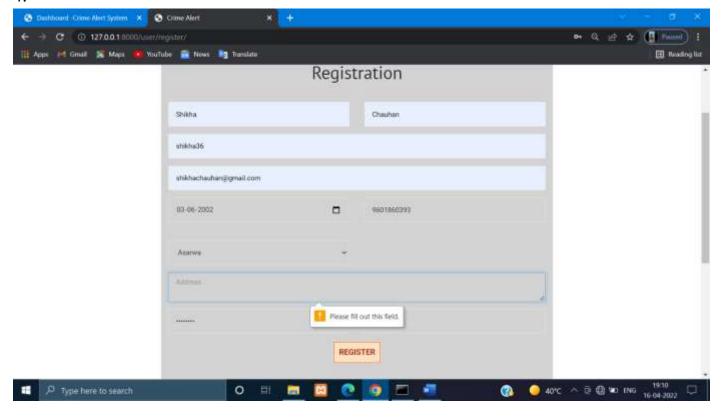
2.



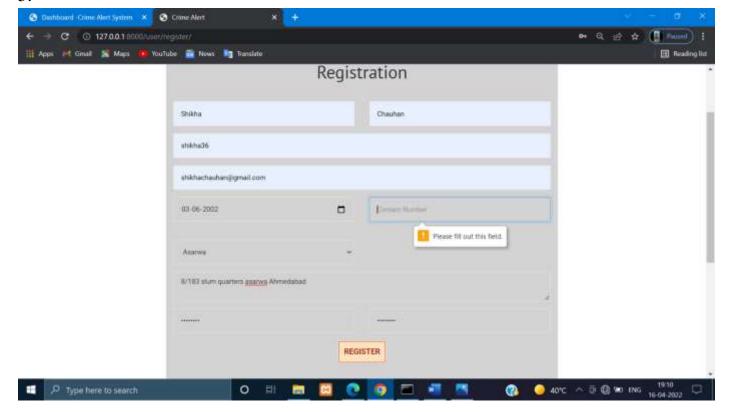
3.



4.



5.



CHAPTER 7: SUMMARY

7.1 Assumptions:

The following assumptions should be fulfilled for this system:

- To use this application, user must have a basic knowledge and erudition of using any interface or an application.
- The backend Systems should be connected through Local-Area Network (LAN) connection.
- The system must be able to respond to database software Within reasonable time so that it gives a enthralling user experience.
- We assume that the system which will prepare by us is easy for all users.
- We assume that the owner of this system will maintain system properly.
- One should remember his ID & Password while login to the system
- For running the system in a computer may have a sufficient internet speed and preferable processor.

7.2 Limitations:

- Our system provides crime information of particular state only.
- User can see the security products but can't buy.

7.3 Future Scope:

- We will provide crime related information of India.
- We may link government with our system to provide details them and they can easily identify that how the people are suffered from different type of crimes and they can take steps for it.
- We wiil add that, User can buy security products.

7.4 Conclusion:

It was a really good experience for us to do this project with this organization. Any work may not always be perfect. We have taken enough care to make the project user friendly and more interactive. Working on this project has given us a valuable experience.

The "Crime Alert System" is successfully designed and developed to fulfilling the necessary requirements. User can get all the Information related to crime that helps them to do better and better for their own Safety. Our Crime Alert System is useful for stakeholders of system.

Admin can manage functionality and members can check their Account Details.

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Design Author: James A. Senn Publication: McGraw Hill

3. Magnifying Object-Oriented Analysis and Design

Author: Arpita Gopal And Netra Patil

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4. https://www.python.org/