**Ration Card Intimation System**

**Abstract**

This project title is “Ration Card intimation System”. This system developed to manage the ration card processing through computer. This system is one family, each member will be living and age, address details stored and update through website. This system will have the automatically update family member details per year in this site. And, also in this project used to help the people and given the greater profitability through direct communication in people to ration department via message allotment system. This service is a one of the boosts in the allotment in the system for people. This ration service is intimates the people about ration details in before two days. This project contains module are administration, product distribution, and intimation.

1. **INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of the project is the ration users can view the awareness about the ration produce details. Details are Rice, Sugar, Wheat and so on. There is no need to ask the ration details to others easily view the details through the mobile phone. This method the user will receive the ration details from their places. Each and every user ought to read the ration details. During this project accustomed facilitate the individuals and given the bigger profit through direct communication in individuals to ration department via message allotment system. This service may be a one in every of the boosts within the allotment within the system for individuals. This project title is “Consumer Card intimation System”. This technique developed to manage the identity card process through pc. This method the user will receive the ration details from their places. Each and every user ought to read the ration details. This technique is one family, every member are going to be living and age, address details keep and update through web site. This technique can have the mechanically update loved one details per annum during this web site. And, conjointly during this project accustomed facilitate the individuals and given the bigger profit through direct communication in individuals to ration department via message allotment system. This service may be a one in every of the boosts within the allotment within the system for individuals. This project contains module area unit administration, product distribution and intimation. In existing system, the user can view the ration details from their relatives and close to their home. Some time the ration details not to intimate to user. In proposed system the user can view the ration details to the respective users.

1. **SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

**2.1 Existing System**

In this system there are three different types of users such as customer, admin, and employee. The customers receive the message about the respective area ward details. Through this the user can fins the ration details from their places. Second the admin add the employee details and ward details. Details are employee name, working time, number of employees in each ward and so on. Ward details are ward number; product details are rice, sugar, wheat, and oil details. Finally the employee can receive the salary details, id number, and attendance detail. These are the process are running in the system.

**DISADVANTAGE:**

* This is not a user friendly process.
* The maintenance of the details is difficult process.
* There is possible to making mistakes in the man handling information.
* Manual process is very time consuming process

**2.2 Proposed System**

This project title is “Consumer Card intimation System”. This technique developed to manage the identity card process through pc. this technique is one family, every member are going to be living and age, address details keep and update through web site. this technique can have the mechanically update loved one details per annum during this web site. And, conjointly during this project accustomed facilitate the individuals and given the bigger profit through direct communication in individuals to ration department via message allotment system. This service may be a one in every of the boosts within the allotment within the system for individuals. This ration service is intimates the individuals concerning ration details in before 2 days. This project contains module area unit administration, product distribution, and intimation.

**Advantages**

* Using this system the user can receive the ration details from their places.
* All users should view the ration details.

**3. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

**3.1 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION**

* Front End : PHP
* Back End : MYSQL
* Server : WAMP
* Operating System : Windows OS
* System type : 32-bit or 64-bit Operating System
* IDE : DREAMWEAVER
* DLL : Depends upon the title

**3.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

* Processor : Intel processor 3.0 GHz
* RAM : 4 GB
* Hard disk : 1 TB
* Compact Disk : 650 MB
* Keyboard : Standard keyboard
* Mouse : Logitech mouse
* Monitor : 15 inch color monitor

**4. SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION**

**PHP**

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor (or simply PHP) is a general-purpose programming language originally designed for web development. It was originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994 the PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive initialism PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP code may be executed with a command line interface (CLI), embedded into HTML code, or used in combination with various web template systems, web content management systems, and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in a web server or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. The web server outputs the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any type of data, such as generated HTML code or binary image data. PHP can be used for many programming tasks outside of the web context, such as standalone graphical applications and robotic drone control.

The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

The PHP language evolved without a written formal specification or standard until 2014, with the original implementation acting as the de facto standard which other implementations aimed to follow. Since 2014, work has gone on to create a formal PHP specification.

**PHP Objects**

Basic [object-oriented programming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object-oriented_programming) functionality was added in PHP 3 and improved in PHP 4. This allowed for PHP to gain further abstraction, making creative tasks easier for programmers using the language. Object handling was completely rewritten for PHP 5, expanding the feature set and enhancing performance. In previous versions of PHP, objects were handled like [value types](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Value_type). The drawback of this method was that code had to make heavy use of PHP's "reference" variables if it wanted to modify an object it was passed rather than creating a copy of it. In the new approach, objects are referenced by [handle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Handle_(computing)), and not by value.

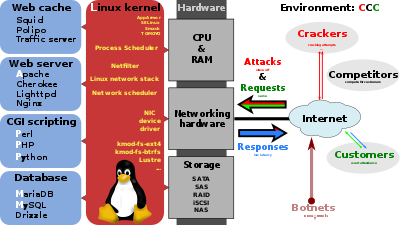
**Implementations**

The only complete PHP implementation is the original, known simply as PHP. It is the most widely used and is powered by the [Zend Engine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zend_Engine). To disambiguate it from other implementations, it is sometimes unofficially called "Zend PHP". The Zend Engine [compiles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compiler) PHP [source code](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Source_code) on-the-fly into an internal format that it can execute, thus it works as an [interpreter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreter_(computing)). It is also the "reference implementation" of PHP, as PHP has no formal specification, and so the semantics of Zend PHP define the semantics of PHP. Due to the complex and nuanced semantics of PHP, defined by how Zend works, it is difficult for competing implementations to offer complete compatibility.

**Licensing**

PHP is [free software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_software) released under the [PHP License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP_License), which stipulates that: Products derived from this software may not be called "PHP", nor may "PHP" appear in their name, without prior written permission from group@php.net. You may indicate that your software works in conjunction with PHP by saying "[Foo](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foo) for PHP" instead of calling it "PHP Foo" or "phpfoo". This restriction on use of "PHP" makes the PHP License incompatible with the [General Public License](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Public_License) (GPL), while the Zend License is incompatible due to an advertising clause similar to that of the original [BSD license](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/BSD_license).

**Use**

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:LAMP_software_bundle.svg)

A broad overview of the LAMP software bundle, displayed here together with [Squid](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Squid_(software))

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited to [server-side](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Server-side_scripting) [web development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_development), in which case PHP generally runs on a [web server](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server). Any PHP code in a requested file is [executed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Execution_(computing)) by the PHP runtime, usually to create [dynamic web page](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_web_page) content or dynamic images used on websites or elsewhere. It can also be used for [command-line](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Command-line) scripting and [client-side](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client-side) [graphical user interface](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Graphical_user_interface) (GUI) applications. PHP can be deployed on most web servers, many [operating systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system) and [platforms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computing_platform), and can be used with many [relational database management systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_database_management_system) (RDBMS). Most [web hosting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_hosting) providers support PHP for use by their clients. It is available free of charge, and the PHP Group provides the complete source code for users to build, customize and extend for their own use.

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Scheme_dynamic_page_en.svg)

Dynamic web page: example of [server-side scripting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Server-side_scripting) (PHP and MySQL)

PHP acts primarily as a [filter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Filter_(software)) taking input from a file or stream containing text and/or PHP instructions and outputting another stream of data. Most commonly the output will be HTML, although it could be [JSON](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JSON), [XML](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/XML) or [binary data](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binary_data) such as image or audio formats. Since PHP 4, the PHP [parser](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parser) [compiles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compiler) input to produce [bytecode](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bytecode) for processing by the [Zend Engine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zend_Engine), giving improved performance over its [interpreter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interpreter_(computing)) predecessor.

Originally designed to create dynamic [web pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_page), PHP now focuses mainly on [server-side scripting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Server-side_scripting), and it is similar to other server-side scripting languages that provide dynamic content from a web server to a [client](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Client_(computing)), such as [Microsoft](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft)'s [ASP.NET](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ASP.NET), [Sun Microsystems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun_Microsystems)' [Java Server Pages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaServer_Pages), and [mod\_perl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mod_perl). PHP has also attracted the development of many [software frameworks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_framework) that provide building blocks and a design structure to promote [rapid application development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rapid_application_development) (RAD). Some of these include [PRADO](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PRADO_(framework)), [CakePHP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CakePHP), [Symfony](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Symfony), [CodeIgniter](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CodeIgniter), [Laravel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laravel), [Yii Framework](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yii_Framework), [Phalcon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phalcon_(framework)) and [Zend Framework](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zend_Framework), offering features similar to other [web frameworks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_framework).

The [LAMP architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LAMP_(software_bundle)) has become popular in the web industry as a way of deploying web applications. PHP is commonly used as the P in this bundle alongside [Linux](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linux), [Apache](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_HTTP_Server) and [MySQL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MySQL), although the P may also refer to [Python](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Python_(programming_language)), [Perl](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Perl), or some mix of the three. Similar packages, [WAMP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WAMP_(software_bundle)) and [MAMP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MAMP), are also available for [Windows](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Microsoft_Windows) and [macOS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MacOS), with the first letter standing for the respective operating system. Although both PHP and Apache are provided as part of the macOS base install, users of these packages seek a simpler installation mechanism that can be more easily kept up to date.

As of April 2007, over 20 million Internet domains had web services hosted on servers with PHP installed and mod\_php was recorded as the most popular [Apache HTTP Server](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Apache_HTTP_Server) module. As of August 2019, PHP was used as the server-side programming language on 79.1% of websites, down from 83.5% previously, where the language could be determined. [Web content management systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_content_management_system) written in PHP include [MediaWiki](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MediaWiki), [Joomla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joomla), [eZ Publish](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EZ_Publish), [eZ Platform](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/EZ_Platform), [SilverStripe](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SilverStripe), [WordPress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WordPress), [Drupal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drupal), and [Moodle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moodle). Websites written in PHP, in [back-end](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Front_and_back_ends) and/or user-facing portion, include [Facebook](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook), [Digg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digg), [Tumblr](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tumblr), [Dailymotion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dailymotion), and [Slack](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slack_(software)).

For specific and more advanced usage scenarios, PHP offers a well-defined and documented way for writing custom extensions in [C](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C_(programming_language)) or [C++](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%2B%2B). Besides extending the language itself in form of additional [libraries](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library_(computing)), extensions are providing a way for improving execution speed where it is critical and there is room for improvements by using a true [compiled language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compiled_language). PHP also offers well defined ways for embedding itself into other software projects. That way PHP can be easily used as an internal [scripting language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scripting_language) for another project, also providing tight interfacing with the project's specific internal [data structures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_structure). PHP received mixed reviews due to lacking support for [multithreading](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multithreading_(software)) at the core language level, though using threads is made possible by the "pthreads" [PECL](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP_Extension_Community_Library) extension. As of January 2013, PHP was used in more than 240 million [websites](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website) (39% of those sampled) and was installed on 2.1 million [web servers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_server). A command line interface, php-cli, and two [ActiveX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ActiveX) [Windows Script Host](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows_Script_Host) scripting engines for PHP have been produced. As of 2019, PHP 5 is most used on the web; which was last updated with security updates in January 2019, with PHP 5.6.40.

**Security**

In 2017, 3% of all vulnerabilities listed by the National Vulnerability Database were linked to PHP; historically, about 30% of all vulnerabilities listed since 1996 in this database are linked to PHP. Technical security flaws of the language itself or of its core libraries are not frequent (22 in 2009, about 1% of the total although PHP applies to about 20% of programs listed).Recognizing that programmers make mistakes, some languages include taint checking to automatically detect the lack of [input validation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_validation) which induces many issues. Such a feature is being developed for PHP, but its inclusion into a release has been rejected several times in the past. There are advanced protection patches such as [Suhosin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suhosin) and [Hardening](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hardening_(computing))-Patch, especially designed for web hosting environments. Historically, old versions of PHP had some configuration parameters and default values for such runtime settings that made some PHP applications prone to security issues. Among these, [magic\_quotes\_gpc](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magic_quotes) and register\_globals configuration directives were the best known; the latter made any URL parameters become PHP variables, opening a path for serious security vulnerabilities by allowing an attacker to set the value of any uninitialized global variable and interfere with the execution of a PHP script. Support for "magic quotes" and "register globals" settings has been deprecated as of PHP 5.3.0, and removed as of PHP 5.4.0.

**WAMP**

WAMP is an acronym that stands for Windows, Apache, MySQL, and PHP. It’s a software stack which means installing WAMP installs Apache, MySQL, and PHP on your operating system (Windows in the case of WAMP). Even though you can install them separately, they are usually bundled up, and for a good reason too.

What’s good to know is that WAMP derives from LAMP (the L stands for Linux). The only difference between these two is that WAMP is used for Windows, while LAMP – for Linux based operating systems.

Let’s quickly go over what each letter represents:

“W” stands for Windows, there’s also LAMP (for Linux) and MAMP (for Mac).

“A” stands for Apache. Apache is the server software that is responsible for serving web pages. When you request a page to be seen by you, Apache grants your request over HTTP and shows you the site.

“M” stands for MySQL. MySQL’s job is to be the database management system for your server. It stores all of the relevant information like your site’s content, user profiles, etc.

“P” stands for PHP. It’s the programming language that was used to write WordPress. It acts like glue for this whole software stack. PHP is running in conjunction with Apache and communicating with MySQL.

Instead of installing and testing WordPress on your hosting account, you can do it on your personal computer (localhost).

WAMP acts like a virtual server on your computer. It allows you to test all WordPress features without any consequences since it’s localized on your machine and is not connected to the web.

First of all, this means that you don’t need to wait until files are uploaded to your site, and secondly – this makes creating backups much easier.

WAMP speeds up the work process for both developers and theme designers alike. What is more, you also get the benefit of playing around with your site to your heart’s content.

However, to actually make the website go live, you need to get some form of hosting service and a Domain. See our beginner-friendly article about web hosting for more information.

**Functionalities**

* WampServer`s functionalities are very complete and easy to use so we won`t explain here how to use them. With a left click on WampServer`s icon, you will be able to:
* Manage your Apache and MySQL services
* Switch online/offline (give access to everyone or only localhost)
* Install and switch Apache, MySQL and PHP releases
* Manage your servers settings
* Access your logs
* Access your settings files
* Create Alias
* Change WampServer`s menu language
* Access this Page

**What is MySQL? – An Introduction To Database Management Systems**

Database Management is the most important part when you have humungous data around you. MySQL is one of the most famous Relational Database to store & handle your data. In this **What is MySQL**blog, you will be going through the following topics:

**What are Data & Database?**

Suppose a company needs to store the names of hundreds of employees working in the company in such a way that all the employees can be individually identified. Then, the company collects the **data** of all those employees. Now, when I say data, I mean that the company collects distinct pieces of information about an object. So, that object could be a real-world entity such as people, or any object such as a mouse, laptop etc.

**Database Management System & Types of DBMS**

A Database Management System (DBMS) is a software application that interacts with the user, applications and the database itself to capture and analyze data. The data stored in the database can be modified, retrieved and deleted, and can be of any type like strings, numbers, images etc.

**Types of DBMS**

There are mainly 4 types of DBMS, which are Hierarchical, Relational, Network, and Object-Oriented DBMS.

* **Hierarchical DBMS:**As the name suggests, this type of DBMS has a style of predecessor-successor type of relationship. So, it has a structure similar to that of a tree, wherein the nodes represent records and the branches of the tree represent fields.
* **Relational DBMS (RDBMS):** This type of DBMS, uses a structure that allows the users to identify and access data in relation to another piece of data in the database.
* **Network DBMS:**This type of DBMS supports many to many relations wherein multiple member records can be linked.
* **Object-oriented DBMS:**This type of DBMS uses small individual software called objects. Each object contains a piece of data, and the instructions for the actions to be done with the data.

**Angular JS**

AngularJS is a structural framework for dynamic web apps. It lets you use HTML as your template language and lets you extend HTML's syntax to express your application's components clearly and succinctly. AngularJS's data binding and dependency injection eliminate much of the code you would otherwise have to write. And it all happens within the browser, making it an ideal partner with any server technology.

AngularJS is what HTML would have been, had it been designed for applications. HTML is a great declarative language for static documents. It does not contain much in the way of creating applications, and as a result building web application is an exercise in what do I have to do to trick the browser into doing what I want?

The impedance mismatch between dynamic applications and static documents is often solved with:

* **a library** - a collection of functions which are useful when writing web apps. Your code is in charge and it calls into the library when it sees fit. E.g., jQuery.
* **frameworks** - a particular implementation of a web application, where your code fills in the details. The framework is in charge and it calls into your code when it needs something app specific. E.g., durandal, ember, etc.

AngularJS takes another approach. It attempts to minimize the impedance mismatch between document centric HTML and what an application needs by creating new HTML constructs. AngularJS teaches the browser new syntax through a construct we call directives. Examples include:

* Data binding, as in {{}}.
* DOM control structures for repeating, showing and hiding DOM fragments.
* Support for forms and form validation.
* Attaching new behavior to DOM elements, such as DOM event handling.
* Grouping of HTML into reusable components.

**A complete client-side solution**

AngularJS is not a single piece in the overall puzzle of building the client-side of a web application. It handles all of the DOM and AJAX glue code you once wrote by hand and puts it in a well-defined structure. This makes AngularJS opinionated about how a CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) application should be built. But while it is opinionated, it also tries to make sure that its opinion is just a starting point you can easily change. AngularJS comes with the following out-of-the-box:

* Everything you need to build a CRUD app in a cohesive set: Data-binding, basic templating directives, form validation, routing, deep-linking, reusable components and dependency injection.
* Testability story: Unit-testing, end-to-end testing, mocks and test harnesses.
* Seed application with directory layout and test scripts as a starting point.

**AngularJS's sweet spot**

AngularJS simplifies application development by presenting a higher level of abstraction to the developer. Like any abstraction, it comes at a cost of flexibility. In other words, not every app is a good fit for AngularJS. AngularJS was built with the CRUD application in mind. Luckily CRUD applications represent the majority of web applications. To understand what AngularJS is good at, though, it helps to understand when an app is not a good fit for AngularJS.

Games and GUI editors are examples of applications with intensive and tricky DOM manipulation. These kinds of apps are different from CRUD apps, and as a result are probably not a good fit for AngularJS. In these cases, it may be better to use a library with a lower level of abstraction, such as jQuery.

**Dreamweaver**

**Adobe Dreamweaver** is a [proprietary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Proprietary_software) [web development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Web_development) tool from [Adobe Inc.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adobe_Inc.). It was created by [Macromedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macromedia) in 1997and developed by them until Macromedia was acquired by Adobe Systems in 2005.

Adobe Dreamweaver is available for the [macOS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MacOS" \o "MacOS) and [Windows](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Windows) [operating systems](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Operating_system). Following Adobe's acquisition of the Macromedia product suite, releases of Dreamweaver subsequent to version 8.0 have been more compliant with [W3C](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web_Consortium) standards. Recent versions have improved support for [Web](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Wide_Web) technologies such as [CSS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cascading_Style_Sheets), [JavaScript](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JavaScript), and various [server-side scripting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Server-side_scripting) [languages](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Programming_language) and [frameworks](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_framework) including [ASP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Active_Server_Pages) (ASP JavaScript, ASP VBScript, ASP.NET C#, ASP.NET VB), [ColdFusion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ColdFusion), [Scriptlet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scriptlet" \o "Scriptlet), and [PHP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PHP).

Adobe Dreamweaver CC is a web design and development application that uses both a visual design surface known as Live View and a code editor with standard features such as [syntax highlighting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syntax_highlighting), [code completion](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Code_completion), and code collapsing as well as more advanced features such as real-time [syntax checking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syntax_analysis#Programming_languages) and code introspection for generating code hints to assist the user in writing code. Combined with an array of site management tools, Dreamweaver allows for its users to design, code and manage websites, as well as mobile content. Dreamweaver is an [Integrated Development Environment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Integrated_Development_Environment) (IDE) tool. You can live preview of changes for the frontend. Dreamweaver is positioned as a versatile web design and development tool that enables visualization of web content while coding. Dreamweaver, like [other HTML editors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Comparison_of_WYSIWYG_HTML_editors#Editor_features), edits [files](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_file) locally then uploads them to the remote web server using [FTP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File_Transfer_Protocol), [SFTP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SSH_file_transfer_protocol), or [WebDAV](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/WebDAV). Dreamweaver CS4 now supports the [Subversion (SVN)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subversion_(software)) version control system.

**5. SYSTEM DESIGN**

**5.1 ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM**

**RATION DETAILS INTIMATION SYSTEM**

**ADMIN**

**USER**

**Ration details**

**Upload Ration Details**

**Database**

**Register**

**Search**

**Login**

**Complaints**

**View Ration Details**

**Ration Product Details**

**Ration Distribution date**

**Consumer Family Details**

**Ration product**

**Ration ID**

**Consumer details**

**Ward Wise**

**Store**

**View User Info**

**Generate Report**

**Message**

**Ration detail Intimate**

**5.2 Data Flow Diagram:**

**LEVEL 0:**

**ADMIN**

**User**

**Database**

**Employee**

**LEVEL 1**

**ADMIN**

**Retrieve Data**

**Retrieve Data**

**Store Data**

**Store Data**

Update or delete the employee, ward and user details

Add Employee details

Add ward details

View user details

**LEVEL 2**

**Employee**

**Retrieve Data**

**Retrieve Data**

View attendance details

View salary details

# LEVEL 3

**Retrieve Details**

**Retrieve Details**

**Store Details**

**User**

**Register the card details**

**View the ration details**

**Receive the details about the ration**

# 

**Table Design**

## Table structure for table admin

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** | **Null** | **Default** |
| username | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| password | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |

## Table structure for table rq\_consumer

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** | **Null** | **Default** |
| id | int(11) | Yes | NULL |
| rid | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| name | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| ***card*** | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| mobile | bigint(20) | Yes | NULL |
| email | varchar(40) | Yes | NULL |
| address | varchar(50) | Yes | NULL |
| status | int(11) | Yes | NULL |
| name2 | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| mobile2 | bigint(20) | Yes | NULL |
| email2 | varchar(40) | Yes | NULL |
| address2 | varchar(50) | Yes | NULL |

## Table structure for table rq\_employee

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** | **Null** | **Default** |
| id | int(11) | Yes | NULL |
| rid | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| ***eid*** | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| name | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| address | varchar(50) | Yes | NULL |
| mobile | bigint(20) | Yes | NULL |
| email | varchar(40) | Yes | NULL |
| name2 | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| address2 | varchar(50) | Yes | NULL |
| mobile2 | bigint(20) | Yes | NULL |
| email2 | varchar(40) | Yes | NULL |
| rdate | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| status | int(11) | Yes | NULL |

## Table structure for table rq\_product

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** | **Null** | **Default** |
| id | int(11) | Yes | NULL |
| product | varchar(50) | Yes | NULL |
| ptype | int(11) | Yes | NULL |
| price | int(11) | Yes | NULL |
| qty | int(11) | Yes | NULL |
| qtype | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |

## Table structure for table rq\_ration

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** | **Null** | **Default** |
| id | int(11) | Yes | NULL |
| ***rid*** | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| name | varchar(30) | Yes | NULL |
| rno | varchar(10) | Yes | NULL |
| building | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| street | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| area | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| city | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| district | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| pincode | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| phone | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| card\_num | int(11) | Yes | NULL |
| rdate | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |

## Table structure for table rq\_stock

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Type** | **Null** | **Default** |
| id | int(11) | Yes | NULL |
| rid | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| pid | int(11) | Yes | NULL |
| product | varchar(30) | Yes | NULL |
| price | int(11) | Yes | NULL |
| qty | int(11) | Yes | NULL |
| qtype | varchar(20) | Yes | NULL |
| rdate | varchar(15) | Yes | NULL |
| max\_qty | int(11) | Yes | NULL |

**6. SYSTEM DESIGN**

**6.1 MODULES LIST**

**ADMIN**

* Administrator function
* Login
* Upload ration details

**USER**

* Registration module
* Login module
* Product distribute Intimation
* View Ration Details

**6.2 Modules Description**

**ADMIN**

**Administrator**

This module provides administrator related functionality. Administrator manages all information and has access rights to add, delete, edit and view the data related to ration details, Monthly statements, product distribution, and intimation etc.

**Login**

The login page is used for logging in the site authenticate person allows for existing user. The user must first login to the site. After filling all the fields and the user can click the 'Submit' button to sign in.

**Upload Ration Details**

In the module, admin will maintain recorded to store in the database. All information’s are view to the administrator. Admin can managed to collection of ration product details and consumer details are stored in the database. Update and upload consumer & ration details everyday and it store to the system.

**USER**

**Registration**

The registration page is useful for the new user to register themselves by giving their valid details such as e-mail id, user name, Phone number, and etc. The user has to fill all the details else message is displayed to the user. Once all the fields are filled the user clicks the Register button, which submits the data to the database. Here it checks the user table, whether the email-id is already exists, if yes error message is displayed else store the details to the user table. If all details are correct the users view the main page.

**Login**

The login page is used for logging in the site authenticate person allows for existing user. The user must first login to the site. After filling all the fields and the user can click the 'Submit' button to sign in.

**View Ration Details**

User can login to system using user id and password. User can view various ration details in this website. Users can own family, each member will be living and age, address details see with update through website.

**Product Distribute Intimation**

This moduleis collect for ration product details, and if all details are correct the admin view the main page. After, admin intimate for ration product information through user mobile.

* + 1. **TESTING**

**INTRODUCTION**

Testing is an activity to verify that a correct system is being built and is performed with the intent of finding faults in the system. However testing is not restricted to being performed after the development phase is complete. But this is too carried out in parallel with all stages of system development, starting with requirements specification. Testing results, once gathered and evaluated, provide a qualitative indication of software quality and reliability and serve as a basis for design modification if require a project is said to be incomplete without proper testing.

**Test Case**

File level deduplication will save a relatively large memory space. In general, file level deduplication view multiple copies of same file. It stores first file and then it links other references to the first file. Only one copy will be stored. In testing, even though file names are same, the system can able to detect deduplication. If we upload the same file by using different names, it will view only the content and not names. Thus redundant data is avoided.

In registration phase, the user may not registered before and type their information. So if the user is new user, the alert message will display that the user is not registered before.



Fig 7.2 System Testing.

**Unit Testing**

It is the testing of an individual unit or group of related units. It is done by programmer to test that the implementation is producing expected output against given input and it falls under white box testing. Unit testing is done in order to check registration whether the user properly registered into the cloud. It is done in order to check whether a file is properly uploaded into the cloud. And an encryption and decryption is checked with unit testing if it is converted properly. Then deduplication is checked with unit testing.

**Integration Testing**

All the modules should be integrated into a single module and it should be checked that it is still working still by integration testing.

**System Testing**

It is done to ensure that by putting the software in different environments and check that it still works. System Testing is done by uploading same file in this cloud checking whether any duplicate file exists.

**Software Testing**

It is the process of evaluating a software item to detect differences between given input and expected output. Also to assess the feature of a software item. Testing assess the quality of the product. It is a process that should be done during the development process. In other words software testing is a verification and validation process.

There are two types of software testing.

1. Black box testing

2. White box testing

**Verification**

Verification is the process to make sure the product satisfies the conditions imposed at the start of the development phase. In other words, to make sure the product behaves the way we want it to.

**Validation**

Validation is the process to make sure the product satisfies the specified requirements at the end of the development phase. In other words, to make sure the product is built as per customer requirements.

**8. CONCLUSION**

The project titles as “Ration Card Intimation System” is a web application. The objective of the project is maintaining the ration details and intimate the consumer details to the respective users. Due to this, the user can aware about the rice, wheat, sugar, oil providing details. There are three main module are used such as admin, user, employee. The admin is maintaining the ration details such as rice, sugar, oil. The user is views the details about the ration card details, receive the alert message. The Employee is view the salary details, and ration ward details. These are the modules are used in this system.

**References**

Following books and eBooks are used to complete this project reports.

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