

A PROJECT REPORT

ON

FRAUD DETECTION USING E-RATION

DONE BY

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ABSTRACT

In olden days the clients used to approach the software companies and make an agreement, so that they can complete their projects. For completing the whole process it results in waste of time and much more expensive.

So, here we have a diplomatic solution for this problem by introducing a project ONLINE TENDER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM. The project is all about the client and programmer interaction through a website which acts a mediator between them and globalizes the business process for the programmers and buyers.

TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE	PAGE
ABSTRACT	
1. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY	5
1.1 Introduction	
1.2 Definition of the Problem	
1.3 System Requirement	
Hardware Requirement	
Software Requirement	
2. AIMS & OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	7
2.1 Objective	
2.2 Goals	
3. BACKGROUND	8
4. DESIGN	
4.1 System Architecture	
Activity Diagram	
Data Flow Diagram	
5. SYSTEM DESIGN	10
 5.1 System Study Feasibility Study Economical Feasibility Technical Feasibility Social Feasibility 	

5.2 Input Design	
5.3 Output Design	
6.Merits of the project	13
7. Conclusion	16
8.Snapshots	

CHAPTER – 1

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

The main objective of this project is to place the tender by the programmer for the projects which are posted by the clients. By this project clients can reduce their expenses for the development of their project

In olden days online projects tender are not available, all the members use to gather and bid the product later they finalize the cost of the product. But in this site no need of gathering all the time to bid the product instead of that we can bid the product in our site so that it is easy for both the programmer and client.

Client can know the cost of the product in the site it self, and can choose the best price and best product.

1.2 DEFINITION OF PROBLEM:

By going through this website both the clients and programmers are benefited, programmers can get their possible projects through this website and clients can find the appropriate programmer for his project with minimal cost and quality software.

In this modern world every individual is familiar with internet, due to this reason our project was developed, this project makes the life of individuals more comfortable than ever. By residing at home the clients can get the developer for his dream project and programmer also gets his work in online, this reduces both the cost and valuable time.

1.3 SYSTEM REQUIREMENT:

Software Requirements:

♦ Operating System : Windows 10

♦ User Interface : HTML, CSS

♦ Client-side Scripting : JavaScript

♦ Web Applications : JDBC, Servlets, JSP

 \diamond IDE : Eclipse

♦ Database : My Sql

♦ Server Deployment : Tomcat v8.5

Hardware Requirements:

♦ Processor : CORE i3

♦ Hard Disk : 1TB

♦ RAM :8GB

CHAPTER - 2

2. OBJECTIVES & GOALS OF THE STUDY

2.1 OBJECTIVE:

- The main objective of this project is to place the tender by the programmer for the projects which are posted by the clients.
- By this project clients can reduce their expenses for the development of their project

2.2 GOALS:

This project will help the user to get a better experience in signing a tender.

CHAPTER – 3

BACKGROUND

3.1 Theoretical Background:

In this project three modules are present, they are:

1.) Client module

Client can login into his account and places the projects what ever he desired. After completion of project placement he can check the inbox to confirm the tenders placed by the programmers for various projects.

2.) Programmer module

Programmer can login his profile and views the projects which are placed by the clients, here he can select the project which he likes to do from the list of projects and place his tender amount for that project.

3.) Admin module

Administrator can login his profile and views the projects which are placed by the clients and provides the start and end time of the projects for placing tenders. After completion of the tender placement he can transfer the minimum tender amount and project details to the client as well as he sends the message to the programmer who won the tender(project).

3.2 Technical Background:

JSP:

We have to use in the jsp is in order to perform the internal actions like editing and updating HTML:

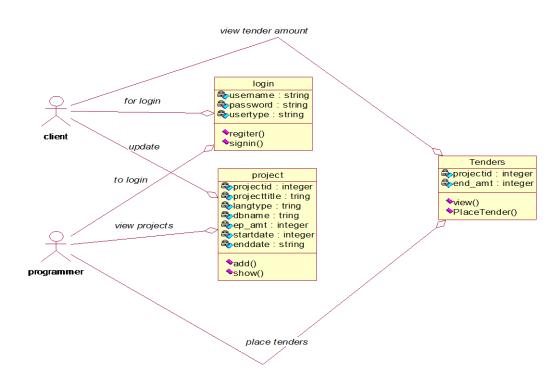
We have used html for designing the web pages.

	SQL Workbench: se MYSQL Workbench for inserting data into tables and for createing tables	
JDBC:		
We use jdbc for forwarding the tables which we have created in mysql and we use jdbc for		
writing quires and for connecting with database.		

CHAPTER – 4 DESIGN

OPERATIONS:-

An operation is the implementation of a service that can be requested from any object of the class to effect behavior.



OBJECT DIAGRAMS:-

It shows a set of objects and their relationships at a point in time.

Object diagrams model the instances of things contained in class diagrams.

We use object diagram to model the static design view.

Object diagrams not only important for visualizations, specifying, documenting the structural models but also for constructing the static aspects of the system through forward and reverse engineering.

An object diagram expresses the static part of the interaction consisting objects that collaborates but without any messages passed among them.

Object diagram commonly contains objects and links like all other diagrams object diagram may contain nodes and constraints.

USES:-

- 1.) Modeling of the static data structures is done by the object diagrams.
- 2.) Object diagrams also help in modeling the static interaction view is modeled

USE CASE DIAGRAM:-

It shows a set of cases and actions and their relationships.

USE CASE:-

It is a description of a set of sequences of actions including variants that a system performs to yield an observable result of values of an actor.

Graphically rendered as ellipse.



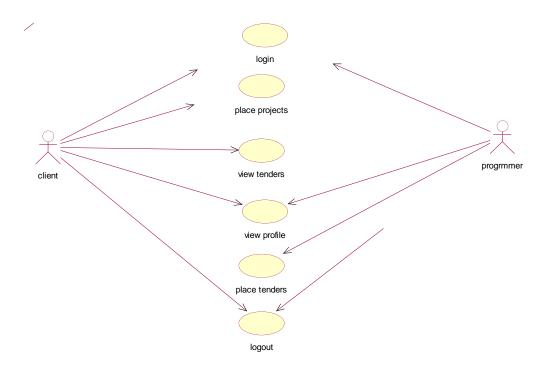
ACTORS:-

An actor represents a coherent set of roles that users of use cases play when interacting with use cases, represents as:



- To implement use case we have to create a society or classes and other elements that work together to implement the behaviour of this use case.
- It is used to structure the behavioral things in the model

• To organize use case by grouping them in pacicases like classes...



SEQUENCE DIAGRAMS:

It reflects the dynamic view of a system. It is a type of interaction diagram that show that science of transmission of messages.

The science is time dependent. Sequence diagrams consists of objects and interactions b/w them. Science diagram is constructed by placing the participating objects of top of the diagram about the x-axis and then the messages that these objects send and receive are placed along y-axis according to the time order.

CHAPTER – 5 SYSTEM DESIGN

5.1 SYSTEM STUDY:

• Feasibility Study:

The feasibility of the project is analyzed in this phase and business proposal is put forth with a very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During system analysis the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the company. For feasibility analysis, some understanding of the major requirements for the system is essential.

Three key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis are

❖ ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY:

This study is carried out to check the economic impact that the system will have on the organization. The amount of fund that the company can pour into the research and development of the system is limited. The expenditures must be justified. Thus the developed system as well within the budget and this was achieved because most of the technologies used are freely available. Only the customized products had to be purchased.

❖ TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands being placed on the client. The developed system must have a modest requirement, as only minimal or null changes are required for implementing this system.

❖ SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead must accept it as a necessity. The level of acceptance by the users solely depends on the methods that are employed to educate the user about the system and to make him familiar with it. His level of confidence must be raised so that he is also able to make some constructive criticism, which is welcomed, as he is the final user of the system.

5.2 INPUT DESIGN:

The input design is the link between the information system and the user. It comprises the developing specification and procedures for data preparation and those steps are necessary to put transaction data in to a usable form for processing can be achieved by inspecting the computer to read data from a document or it can occur by having people keying the data directly into the system.

Input: The user will login the system if the user is valid then he can check the ration allocated.

5.3 OUTPUT DESIGN:

A quality output is one, which meets the requirements of the end user and presents the information clearly. In any system results of processing are communicated to the users and to other system through outputs. In output design it is determined how the information is to be displaced for immediate need and also the hard copy output. It is the most important and direct source information to the user. Efficient and intelligent output design improves the system's relationship to help user decision-making.

Output: User will get the all the information regarding the tender.

CHAPTER - 6

Merits of the project

In olden days online projects tender are not available, all the members use to gather and bid the product later they finalize the cost of the product.

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SNAPSHOTS

