GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Chandkheda, Ahmedabad
Affiliated

G H Patel College of Engineering and Technology

A

Project Report

On

Daily Job Helper

B.E. Sem-VII

Computer Engineering

Group : 06

Presented by :

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(140110107015)

Guided By :

Prof. Priyanka Israni

G H PATEL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the final year project entitled "**Daily Job Helper**" has been carried out by Harsh Fadiya (140110107015) under my guidance and supervision for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Engineering in COMPUTER DEPARTMENT at G H PATEL COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, Vallabh Vidyanagar during academic year 2017-2018.

Date:-

Guide:

Prof. Priyanka Israni

COMPUTER DEPARMENT

GCET

Head Of Department:

Dr. MAULIKA S PATEL

COMPUTER DEPARTMENT

GCET

Acknowledgement

I express my cavernous sense of obligation and gratitude to my guide **Prof. Priyanka Israni** and her helpful guidance and constant encouragement throughout this project work. I am highly obliged to have her as my honourable guide as she has devoted her valuable time and shared her expertise knowledge.

I extend my sincere thanks to **H.O.D Dr. MAULIKA S. PATEL**, Department of Computer Engineering of G.H. Patel College of Engineering & Technology for providing us such an opportunity to do my project work.

I would like to thank Computer Engineering Department- **G.H. Patel College of Engineering & Technology** for their valuable support.

I also wish to express my heartfelt appreciation to my friends, colleagues and many who have rendered their support for the successful completion of the project, both implicitly and explicitly.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Summary

Daily Job Helper provides help to Daily Job Seekers like plumbers, etc by providing them new customers.

It bridges the gap between daily job seekers (workers) and clients. Daily job seekers always easily want to connect with new clients and same for the clients also whenever they require. So, an effective solution can be provided by Daily Job Helper.

It is completely automated web based application that enables one to get a real time notification.

Today in this digital world, everyone has phone. So when a worker is free, he will missed call to the system. So, the system will identify that a worker is free and also record his number, call date and time. And add him in a list of free workers of same work type.

Whenever customer needs a worker, by specifying area and work type, he will be able to see the list of free workers along with their contact no.

Thus, by using Daily Job Helper both (worker-client) can be connected easily.

1.2 Purpose

As we know that, the workers like plumbers, masons, sweepers, repairing workers are daily job seekers. They daily work and daily earn. For that, everyday they have to find out new customers.

As well as if a person has some problem like pipe leakage or some electric wiring problem or some mason work. Then they have to put an effort to find them to do their job.

So, By using Daily Job Helper,

It will bridge the gap between Daily worker and client. Daily job seekers will easily get new clients and their work will become easy. Clients will also easily get daily workers whenever they require.

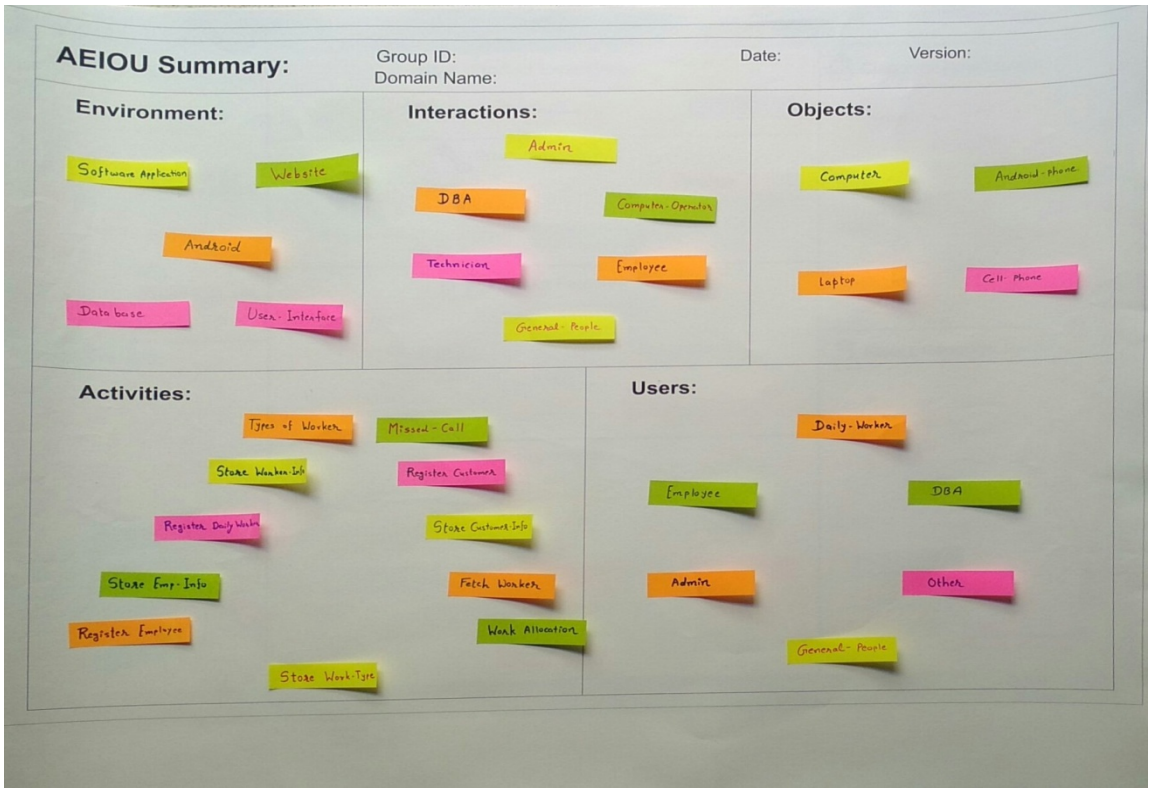
1.3 Scope

Project scope simply refers to the size of the project in terms of what will be included and what will not.

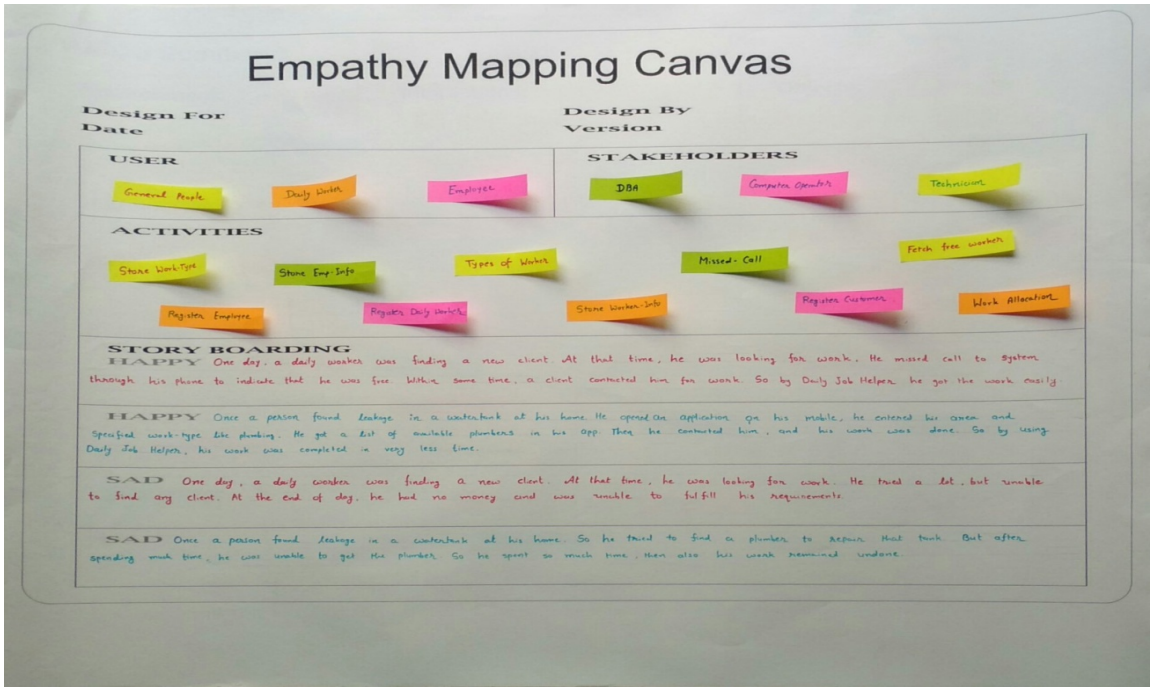
The scope of this project includes the following features:

- Efficient database management system
- Maintaining workers details.
- Efficiently bridge worker-client gap
- Maintain scheduling of workers with respect to client
- Easily find the available worker as per specified area and work-type
- Easy work allocation to daily workers
- Missed call to system by free worker
- User rating
- User feedback

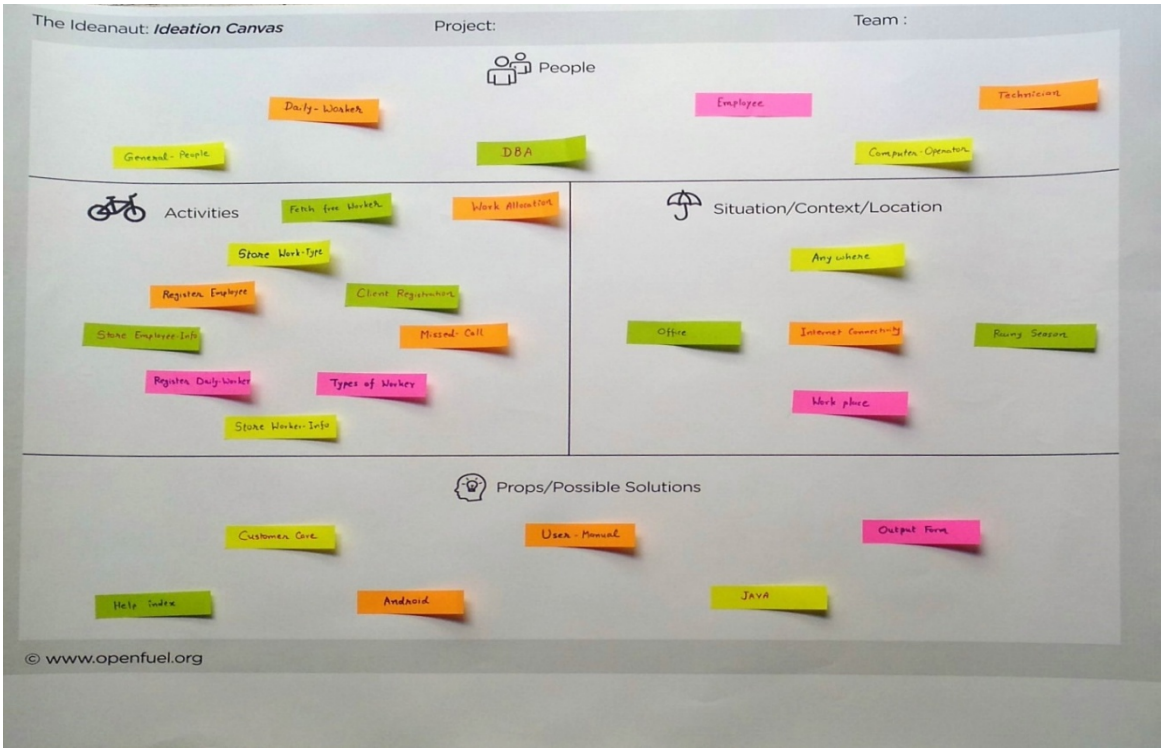
AEIOU Canvas



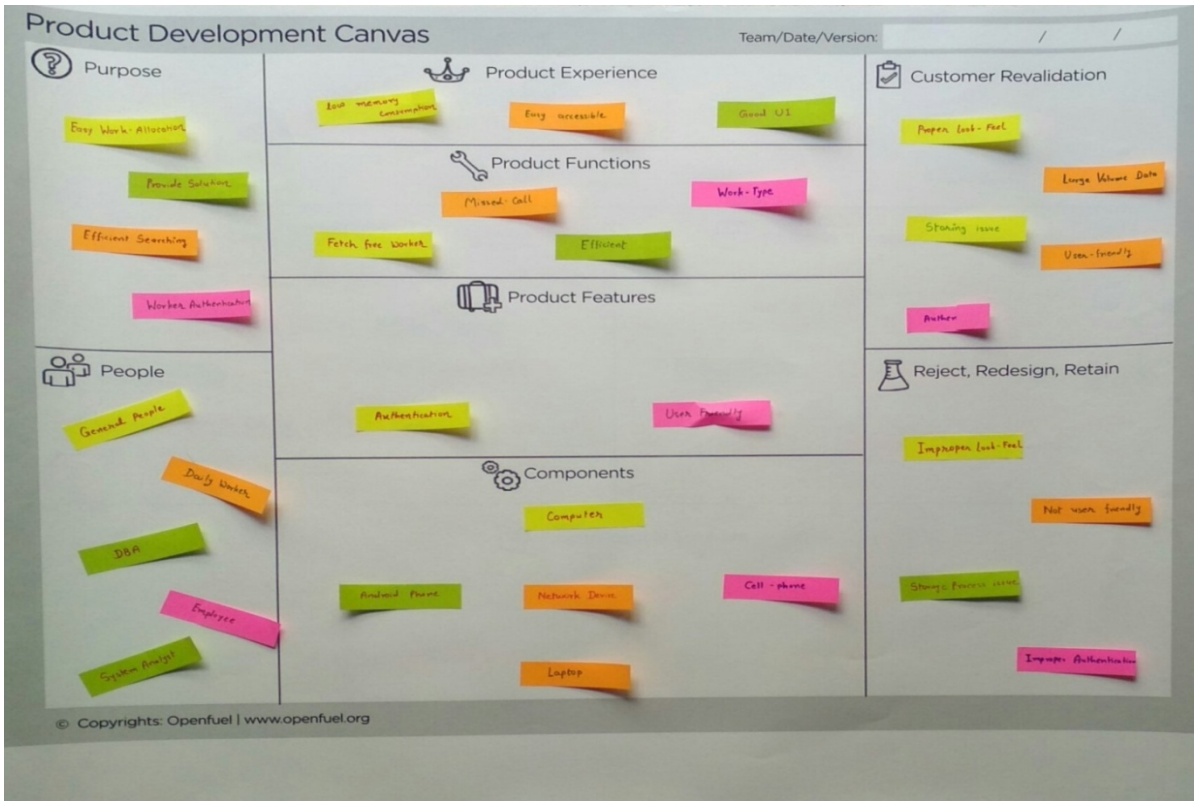
Empathy Mapping Canvas



Ideation Canvas



Product Development Canvas



2. Literature Review

“Software solution that addresses the Enterprise needs, taking a process view of the overall organization to meet the goals, by tightly integrating all functions and under a common software platform”

Central Documentation System facilitates user wise wide integrated information systems, covering all functional areas. It performs core corporate activities and increases user service augmenting Corporate Image. It integrates internal and external management information across an entire organization, user relationship management; systems automate this activity with an integrated software application. Its purpose is to facilitate the flow of information between all business functions inside the boundaries of the organization and manage the connections to outside stakeholders.

Our systems can run on a variety of hardware and network configurations, typically use a database as a repository for information.

Systems typically include the following characteristics:

- An integrated system that operates in real time (or next to real time), without relying on periodic updated.
- A common database, which supports all applications.
- A consistent look and feel throughout each module.

The greater the number of modules selected, the greater the integration benefits, but also the greater the costs, risks and changes involved.

When the system doesn't offer a particular feature, the customer can rewrite part of the code, or interface to an existing system. Both options add time and cost to the implementation process and can dilute system benefits.

3. Project Management

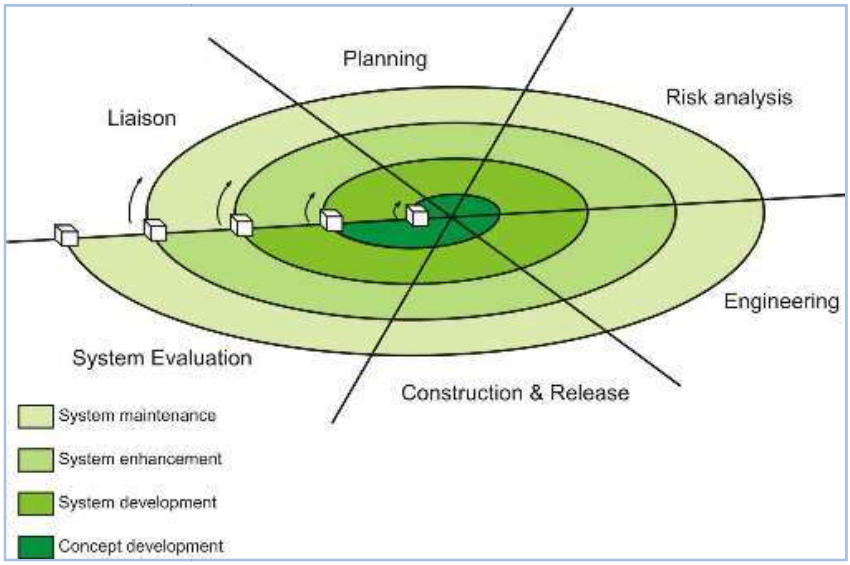
3.1 Project Planning and Scheduling

3.1.1 Project Development Approach

We are following spiral model for developing our system.

Spiral model combines the advantages of top-down and bottom-up concepts. Hence, we are using this model due to its following reasons:

- Our system needs continuous development. We will describe the characteristics with high priority first and then develop a prototype based on these. This prototype will be tested and desired changes will be made in the new system. This continual and steady approach will minimize the risks or failure associated with the change in the system.
- We will be developing the system in small segments that will make it easier to do cost calculations.
- The client will be involved in the development of each segment and retains control over the direction and implementation of the system.
- The client's knowledge of the project grows as the project grows, so that they can interface effectively with the system.



Spiral Model

3.1.2 **Project Plan**

Project Initiation include many goals, proposal include legal concerns, commercial arrangements, and intellectual property rights. Projects initiation start from analysis of the system, First System Analysis informs the approach the organization for the new concepts which is accepted by the organization. Organization apply the application to the IT Department which and initiation method explained by the Organization to the IT department.

This is a single system which is covered RFP – Request for Proposal, along with clauses.

First we compare the Propose system with the readymade software which is available in market. In comparison price is compare with development expenses, staff training, operational feasibility etc.

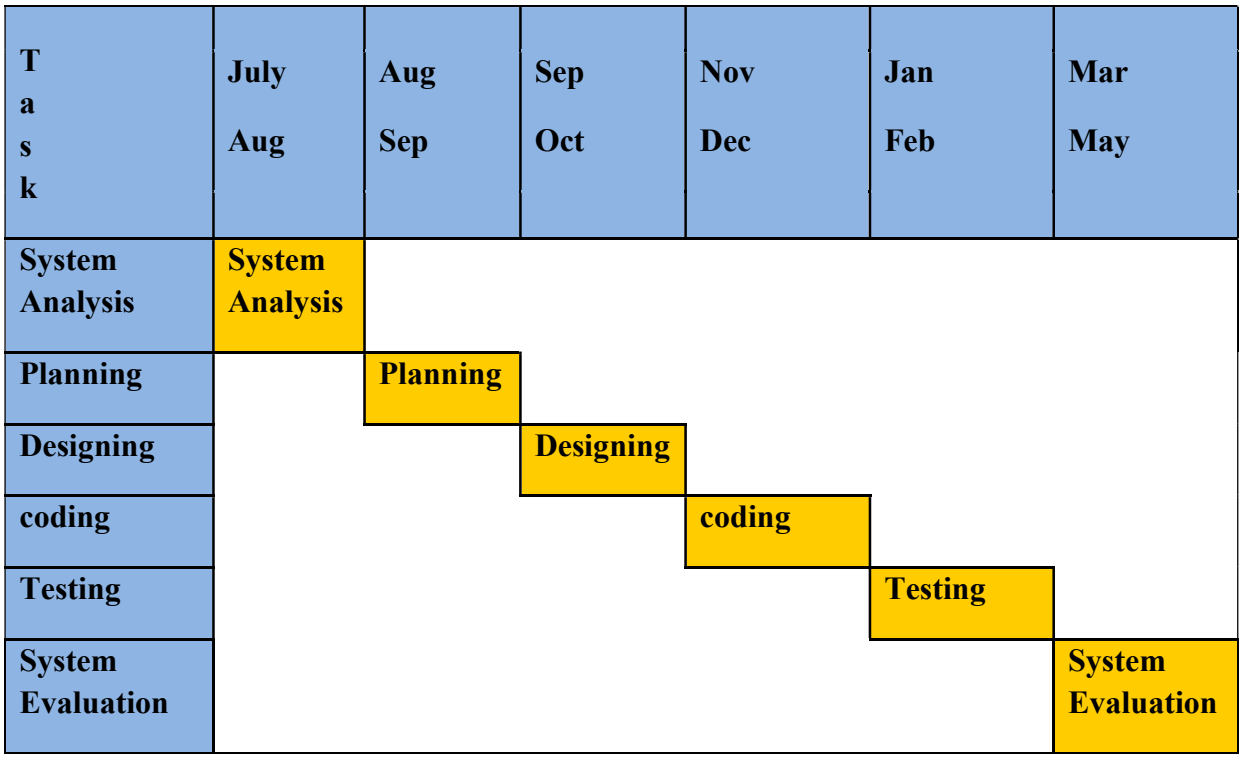
The proposal for the second part, which includes the detailed cost estimate, is given after the first part is over. A general rate for manpower might be agreed on at the start. Which the first part is over and detailed requirements are available, a fixed price bid is given for the development part.

Besides these two models, there is a third model, which is doing the whole project on T & M basis. In other words, the organization or customer agrees to rates for payment and then pays based on the actual effort expended.

Sr. No.	Task
1	Project Selection
2	Requirement and Specification with Analysis and design
3	Database Design
4	GUI Design
5	Coding
6	Integrate and Testing
7	Maintenance

Project Plan

3.1.3 **Schedule Representation**



Timeline Chart

4. System Requirement Specification

Different parameters were taken into consideration while considering the cost factor incurred in the project:

Consultancy cost: This cost is based on the staffing of the project and its location.

Hardware cost: This cost is based on the cost incurred on the hardware utilized per person month like computer, tapes etc.

Software cost: This cost includes the cost incurred on the licensing of tools and software used in the project e.g. Oracle, Microsoft Office etc.

Systems analysis & requirements definition

After doing a preliminary investigation the following functional and non-functional requirements were found and a SRS (System Requirements Specification) was prepared. Based on the SRS we decided to follow the Evolutionary prototyping model for our system development.

A software process model is a simplified description/abstract representation of a software process that is presented from a particular perspective. A process model for software engineering is chosen based on the nature of the project and application, the methods and tools to be used, and the controls and deliverables that are required.

All software development can be characterized as a problem-solving loop in which four distinct stages are encountered:

a. ***Status Quo*** represents the current state of affairs.

b. ***Problem Definition*** identifies the specific problem to be solved.
c. ***Technical Development*** solves the problem through the application of some technology.
d. ***Solution Integration*** delivers the results (e.g. documents, programs, data, and new product) to those who requested the solution in first place.

4.1 Hardware and Software Requirement

1.	Platform	:Net Beans/Android Studio
2.	Client OS	: Windows XP / Vista / Windows 7
3.	Server OS	: Windows 2003 Server Enterprise Edition
4.	Client Authoring	: XHTML, JavaScript , CSS
5.	Server	: Glass Fish
6.	Back-End Tools	: MS SQL Server 2008
7.	A&D/UML	: MS Visio 2010

Tools and Technology

- **Hardware Requirements**

  Server:

  - CPU 2.4 GHz, core i-5
  - RAM 4GB
  - Network 1Gb/s

  Client:

  - CPU 1.8 GHz, dual core
  - RAM 1GB
  - Network 100Mb/s

- **Software Requirements**

  The S/W requirements for developing this system are as follows:

  - Windows 7 / Vista / XP (Service Pack 3)
  - Net Beans
  - SQL Server 2008 SP2

5. System Analysis

5.1 Feasibility Study

5.1.1 Technical Feasibility

There are number of technical issues which are generally raised during the feasibility stage of investigation. The technical feasibility involves the study about the availability of the tools required for the proposed system. Here the tools involve the hardware required for the development and the implementation of the system. The technical needs of the system may vary considerably, but might include:

- The facility to produce output in a given period of time.
- Response time under certain conditions.
- Ability to process a certain volume of transaction at a particular speed.
- Facility to communicate data to distant location.

➢ **Hardware Feasibility**

Server:

- CPU 2.4 GHz, core i-5
- RAM 4GB
- Network 1Gb/s

Client:

- CPU 1.8 GHz, dual core
- RAM 1GB
- Network 100Mb/s
- Smart Mobile

➢ **Software Feasibility**

The S/W requirements for developing this system are as follows:

- Windows 7 / Vista / XP (Service Pack 3)
- Net Beans/Android
- SQL Server 2008 SP2

5.1.2 Economical Feasibility

A software product needs to be a good investment for the organization. Financial benefits must equal or exceed the costs. We are examining the Costs of Other Multilevel system before and after installation of Textile Multilevel System. Also as for development cost we have sufficient programming Tools and knowledge base available.

5.1.3 Operational Feasibility

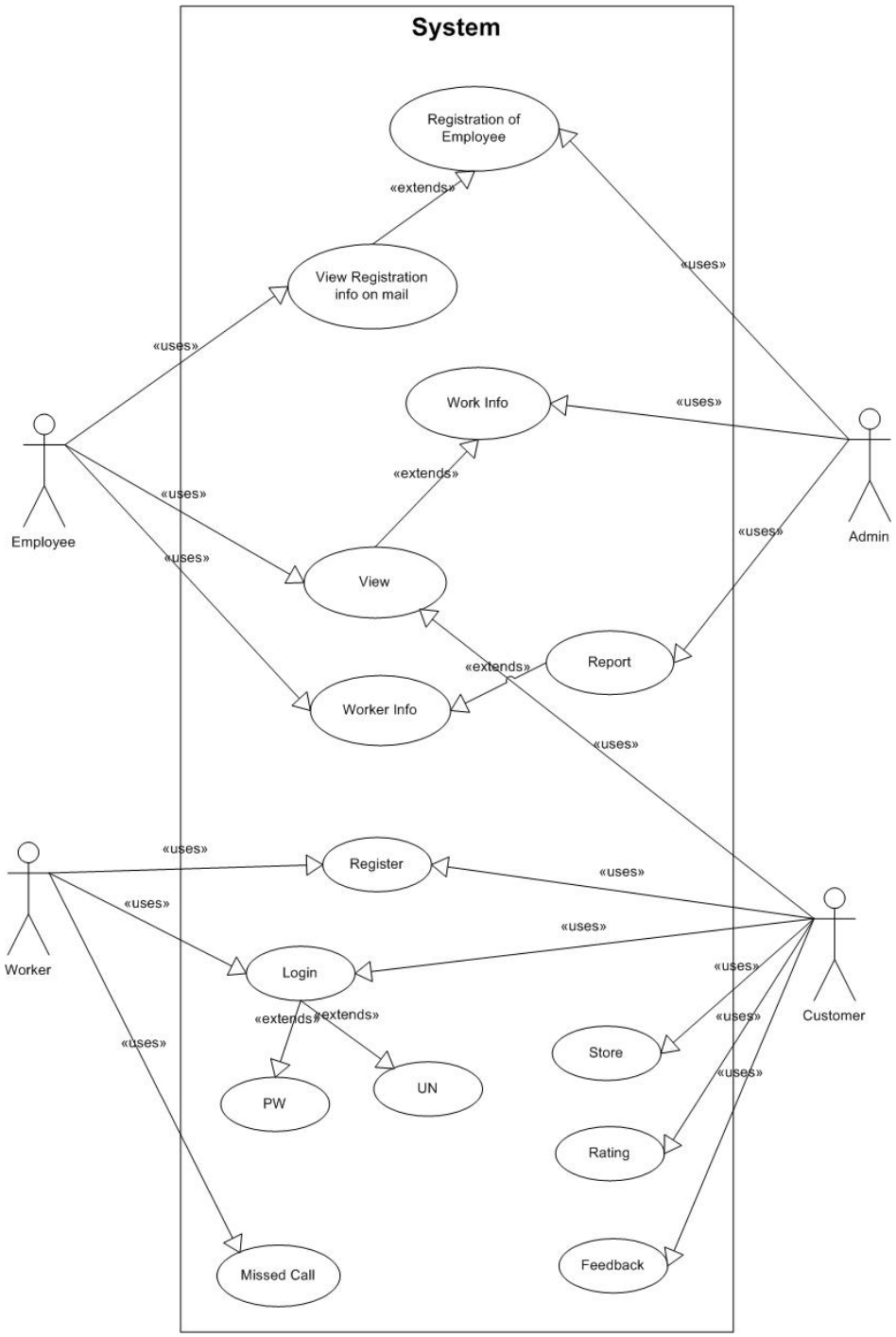
Proposed projects are beneficial only if they can be turned into information systems that will meet the organization's operating requirements. To know whether system will work when implemented, here are some points we will look when we market the product:

- Is there a sufficient support for the project from management? From users? Is there a reason for change? Do we have resistance from employees?
- Are current methods of business acceptable to users? If not they might welcome the change.
- We will try to involve users as much as possible through training to reduce chances of resistances.
- Most importantly assessment is done to assure that the proposed system will not cause harm or poor results in any respect or area and will not slow performance of any individual or organization.

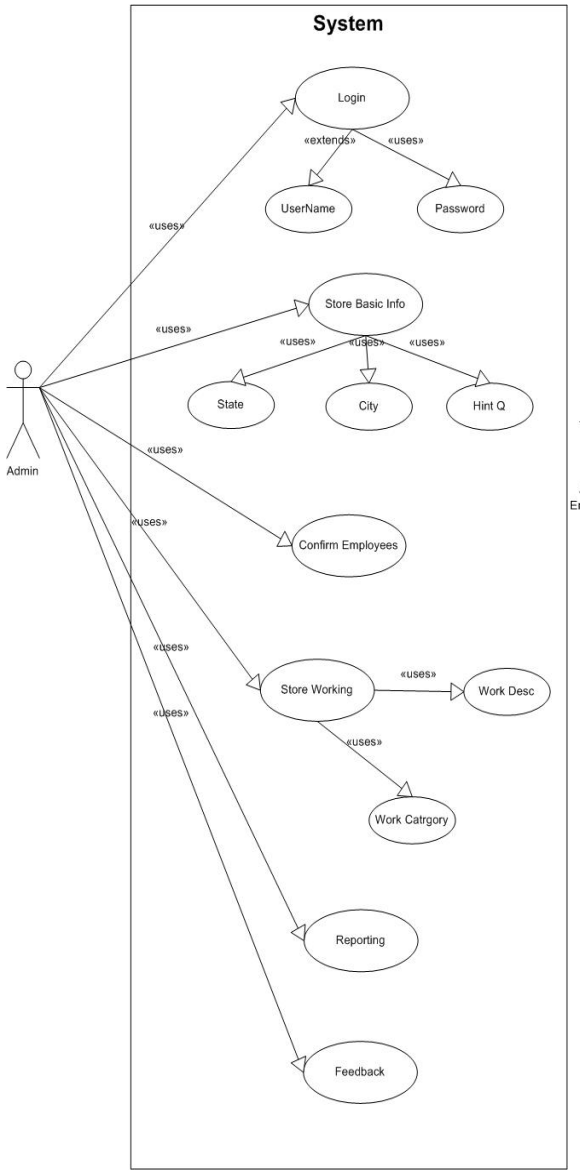
5.2 Functions of System

5.2.1 Use Case Diagram

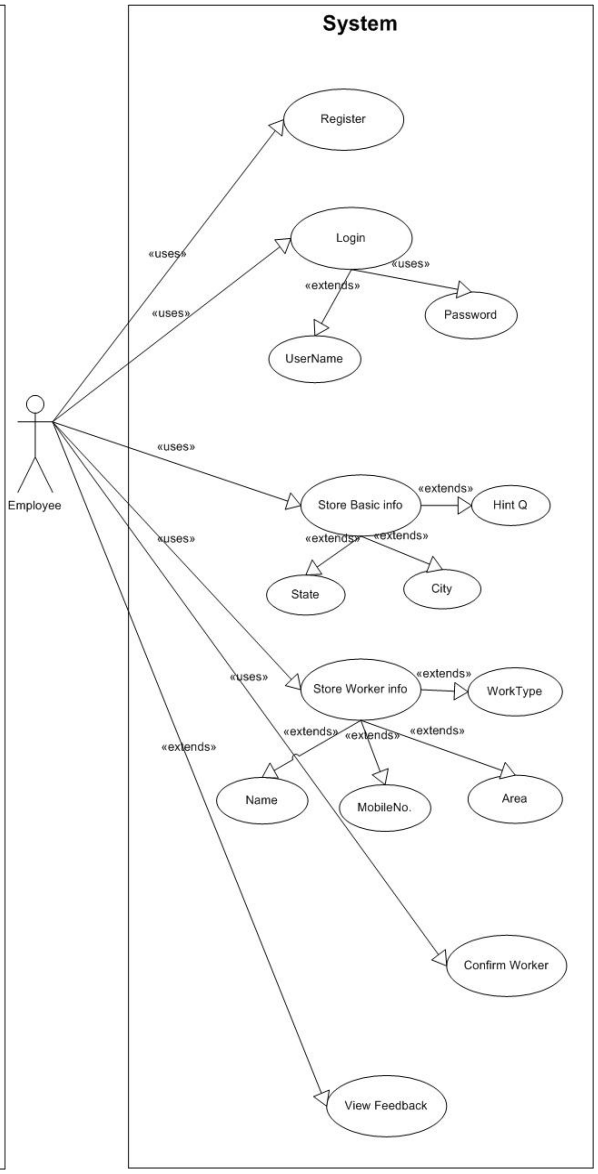
Main UseCase

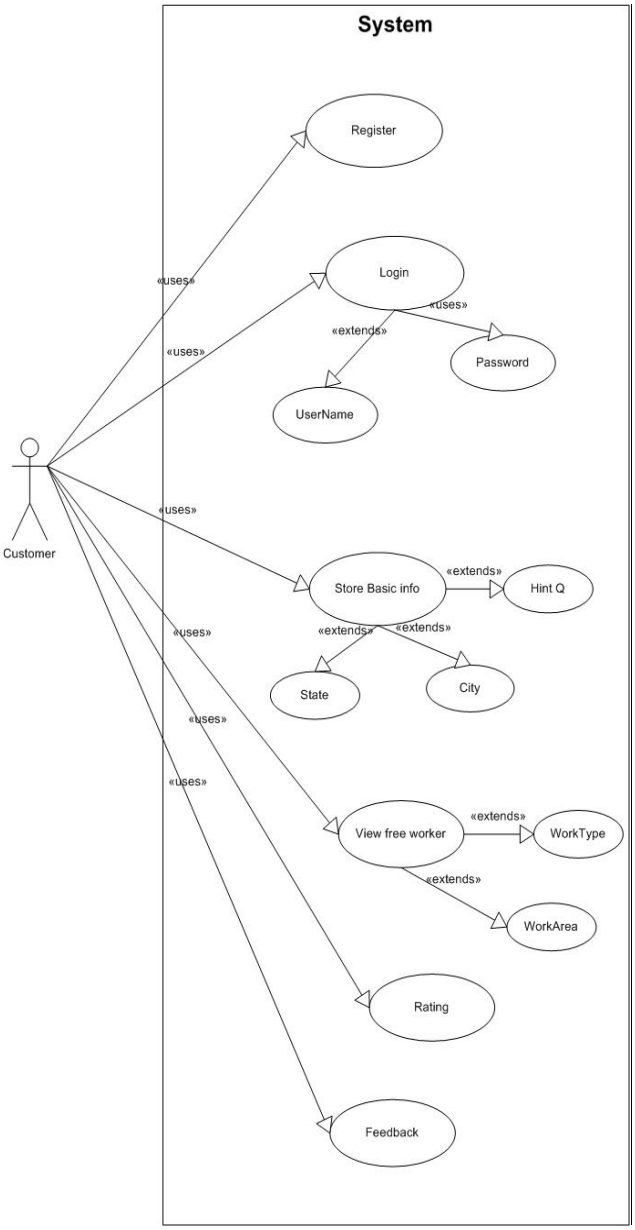


Admin

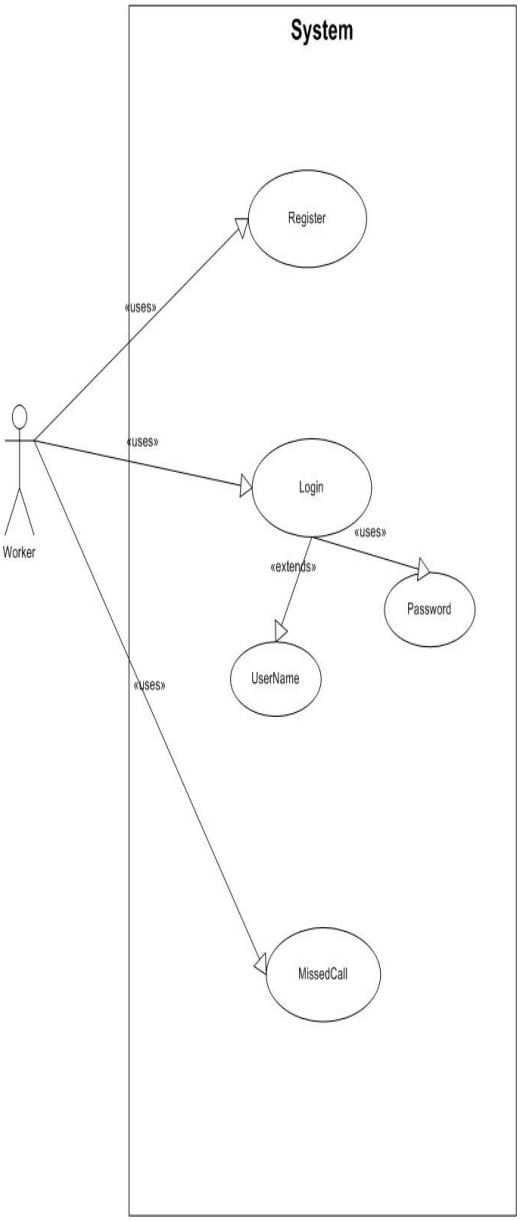


Employee





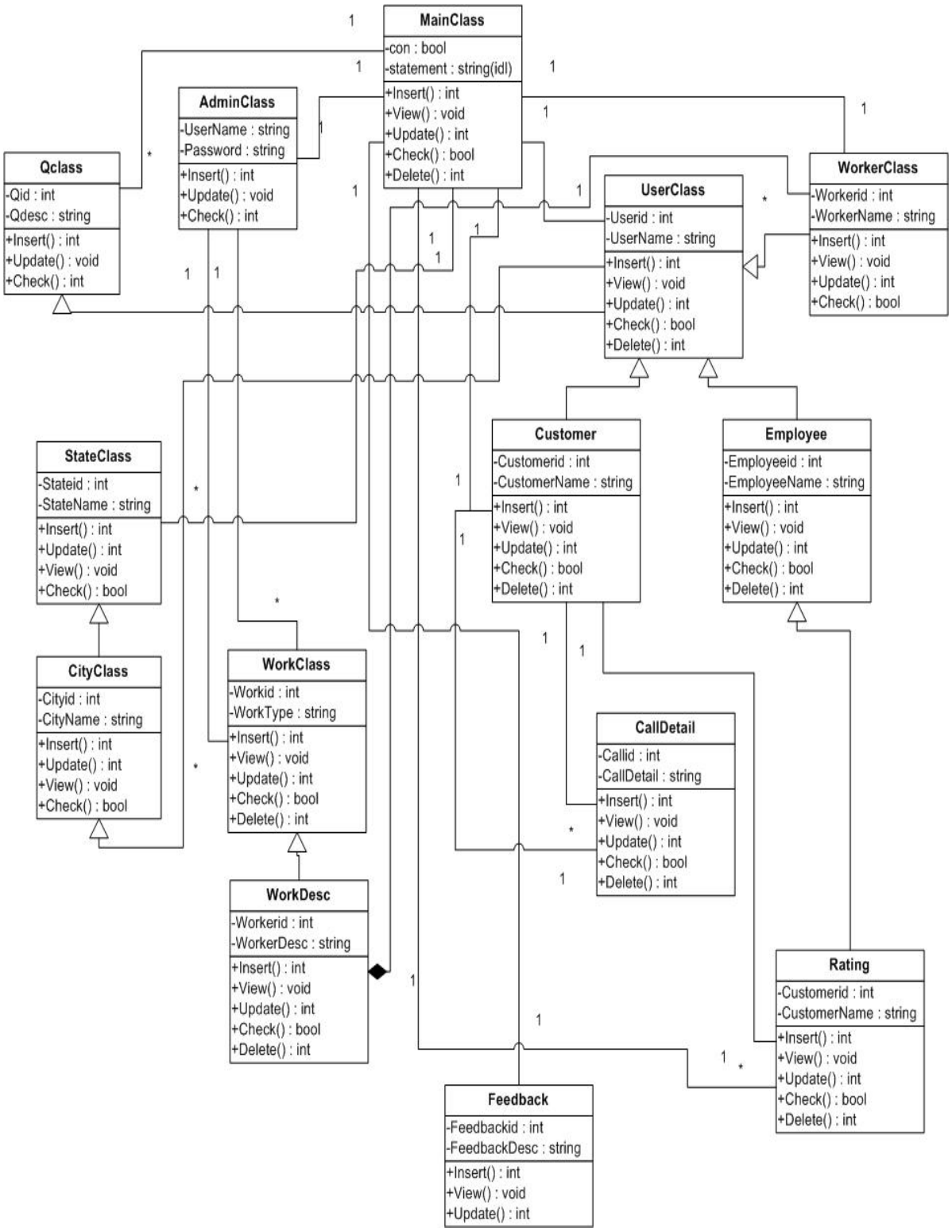
Customer



Worker

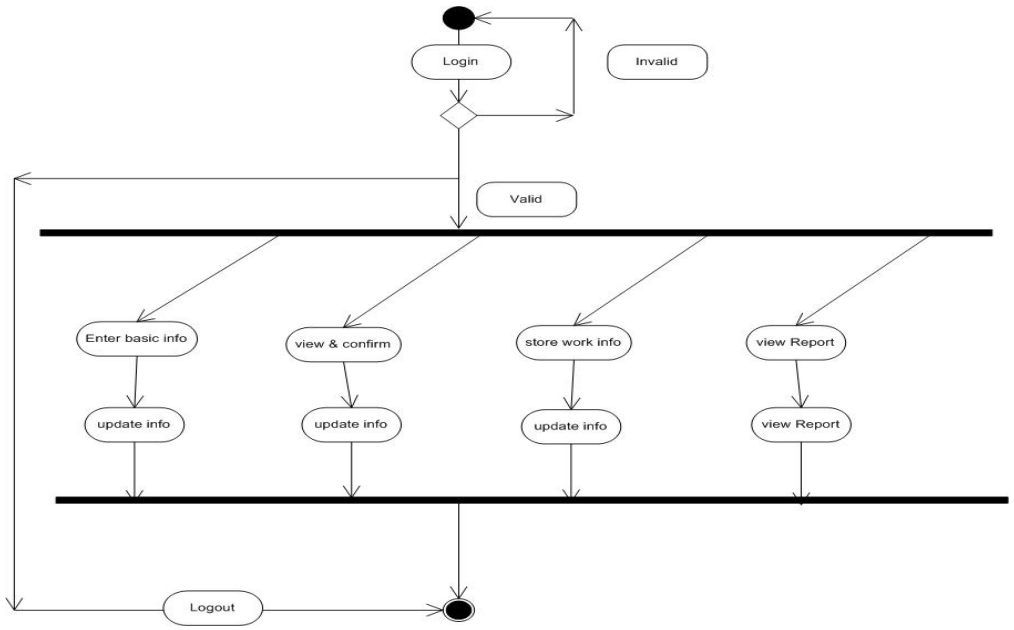
5.3 Data Modelling

5.3.1 Class Diagram

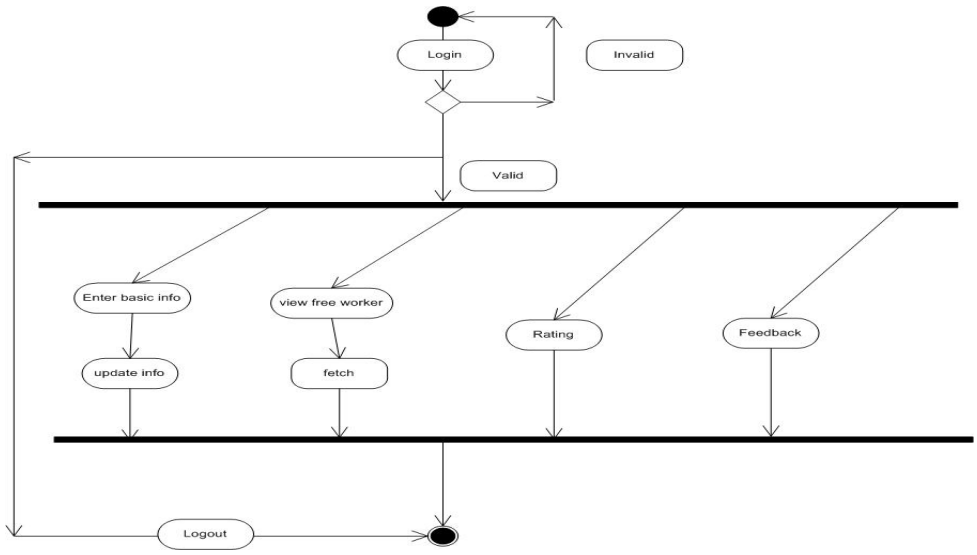


5.3.2 Activity Diagram

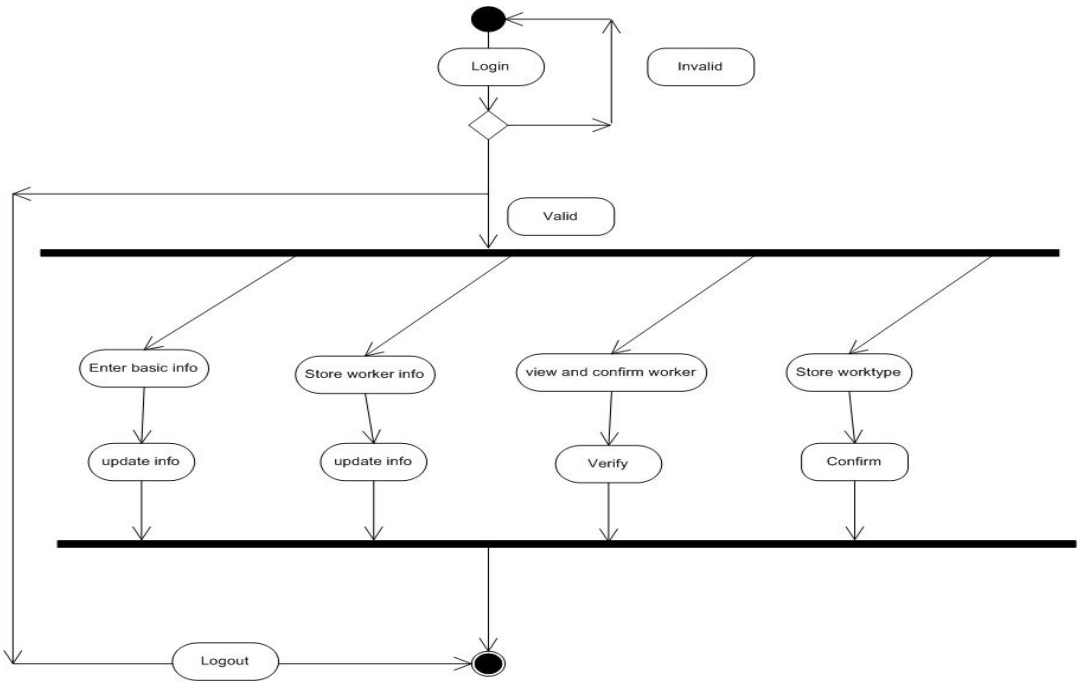
Activities of Admin



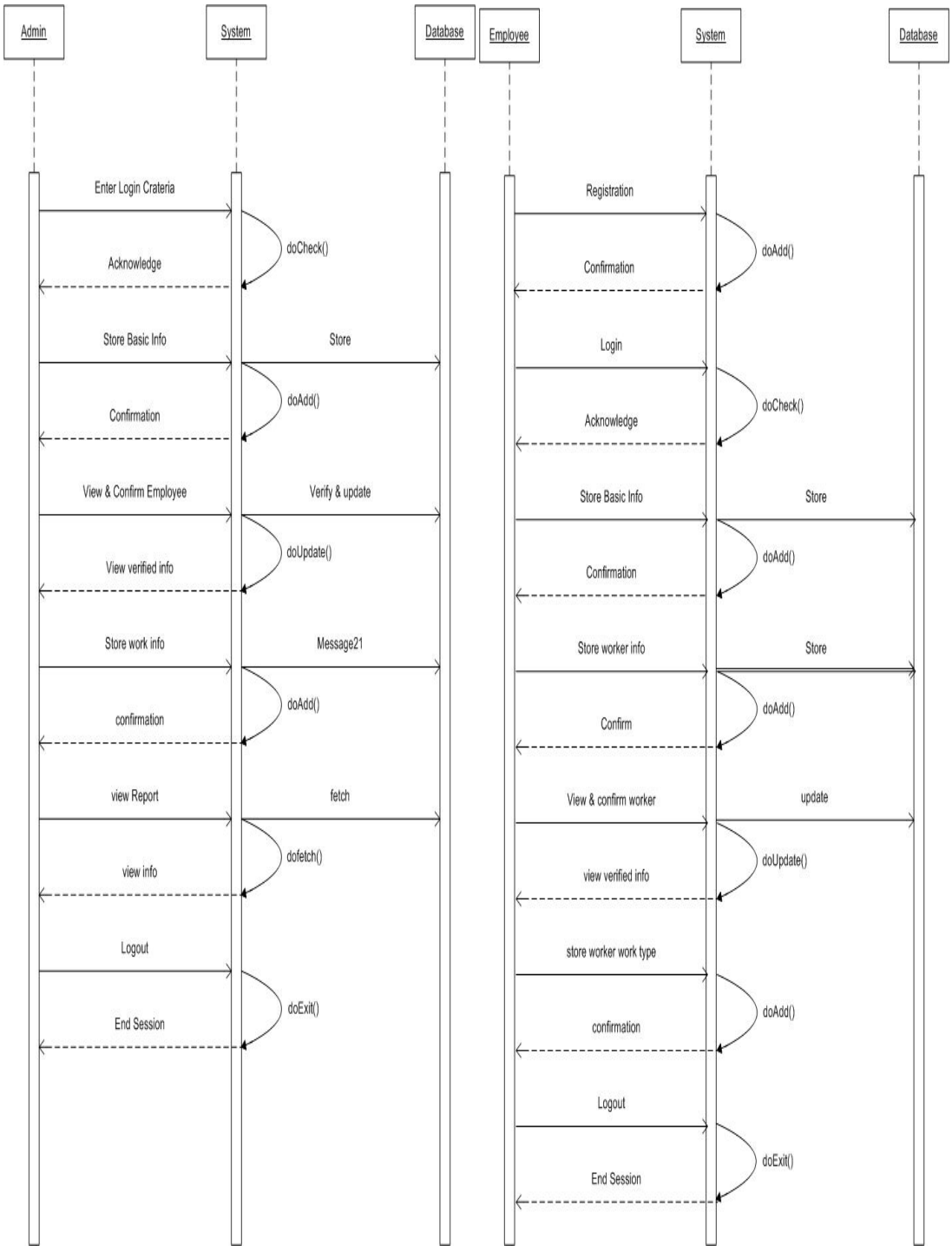
Activities of Employee



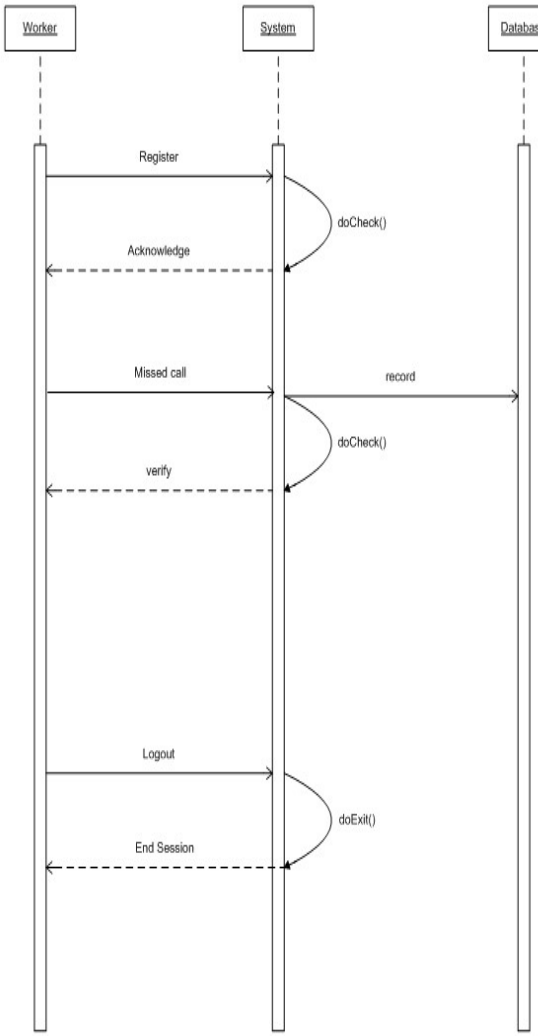
Activities of customer



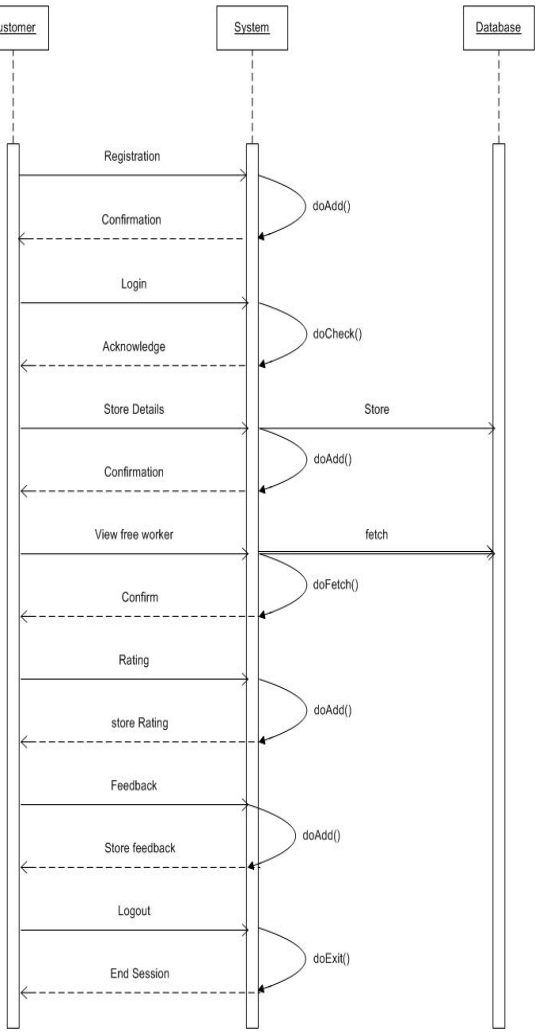
5.3.3 Sequence Diagram



Admin Employee



Worker



Customer

6. System Design

6.1 Database Schema Design

Collection of Tables

➢ **UserMst**

Entity	Constraint	Data type(Size)
Empid	PRIMARY KEY	Integer
name	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)
address	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)
areaid	NOT NULL	Integer
cityid	NOT NULL	Integer
stateid	NOT NULL	Integer
pincode	NOT NULL	Integer
email	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)
contactno	NOT NULL	Integer
Qid	NOT NULL	Integer
answer	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)
Username	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)
Password	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)

➢ **Work-Category**

Entity	Constraint	Data type(Size)
workid	PRIMARY KEY	Integer
workname	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)

➢ **Work-Details**

Entity	Constraint	Data type(Size)
WorkDetailid	PRIMARY KEY	Integer
workdesc	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)

Worker

Entity	Constraint	Data type(Size)
workerid	PRIMARY KEY	Integer
workername	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)

Work

Entity	Constraint	Data type(Size)
workerid	PRIMARY KEY	Integer
workType	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)
WorkDetail	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)

CallDetail

Entity	Constraint	Data type(Size)
workerid	PRIMARY KEY	Integer
CallDate	NOT NULL	Date
CallTime	NOT NULL	Integer

Customer

Entity	Constraint	Data type(Size)
Customerkid	PRIMARY KEY	Integer
Customername	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)

RatingMst

Entity	Constraint	Data type(Size)
Ratingid	PRIMARY KEY	Integer
workerid	NOT NULL	Integer
feedback	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)
Ratingid	NOT NULL	Integer
customerid	NOT NULL	Integer

Feedback

Entity	Constraint	Data type(Size)
Workerid	PRIMARY KEY	Integer
fdate	NOT NULL	Date
fdesc	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)

CityMst

Entity	Constraint	Data type(Size)
Cityid	PRIMARY KEY	Integer
workname	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)

StateMst

Entity	Constraint	Data type(Size)
Stateid	PRIMARY KEY	Integer
Statename	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)

QMst

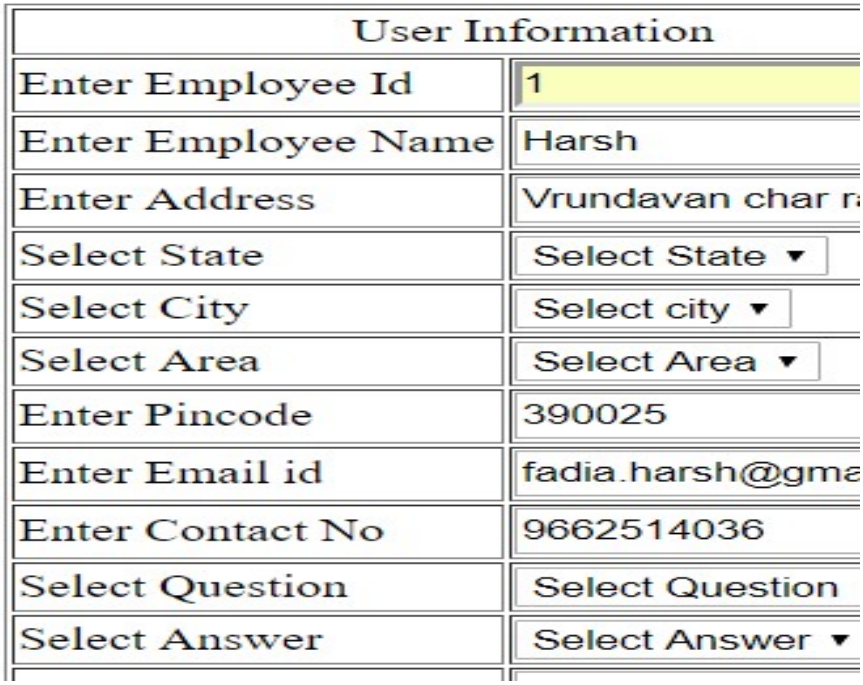
Entity	Constraint	Data type(Size)
Qid	PRIMARY KEY	Integer
QDesc	NOT NULL	Varchar(50)
Aid	NOT NULL	Integer

AMst

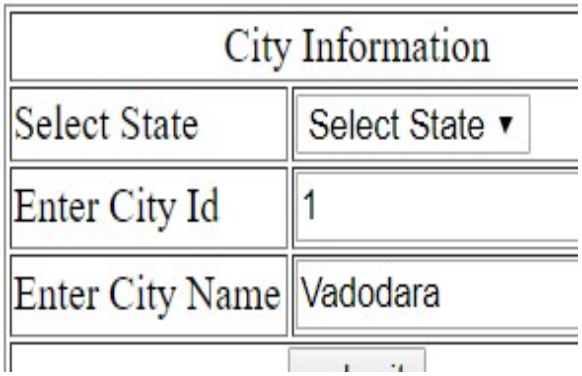
Entity	Constraint	Data type(Size)
Aid	NOT NULL	Integer
ADesc	NULL	Varchar(50)

7. Implementation

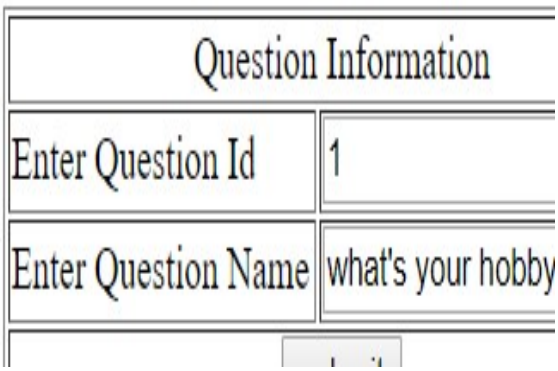
UserMst Page

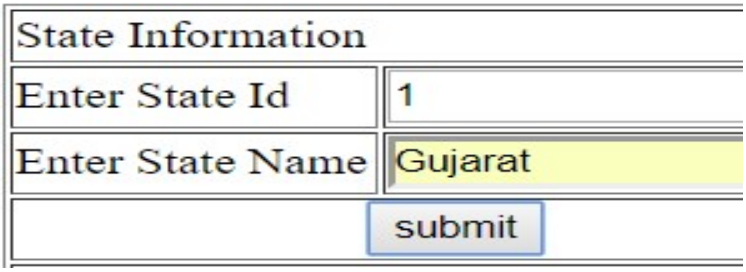


CityInfo Page



QuestionInfo Page





StateInfo Page

8. Conclusion and Future Work

Daily Job Helper will efficiently bridge the gap between Daily worker and client. Daily job seekers will easily get new clients and their work will become easy. Clients will also easily get daily workers whenever they require. Client will easily find the available workers as per specified area and work-type. Easy work allocation to daily workers.

Future Work

The "**Daily Job Helper**" can be enhanced in future in different. Currently it is used to bridge the gap between daily worker and client, In future it can be use for small businesses to bridge the gap between business employee and client. And many more extension can be done on '**Daily Job Helper**'.