DYNAMIC MATCHING FOR REAL TIME CITY EXPRESS DELIVERY

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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PANIMALAR ENGINEERING COLLEGE

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report "**DYNAMIC MATCHING FOR REAL TIME CITY EXPRESS DELIVERY"** is the bonafide work of **"K.T. VENKATESHKARTHIK [211419104327], MD AEJAZ AF [211419104320], N.KISHOREKUMAR [211419104319]"** who carried out the project work under my supervision.

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EXTERNAL EXAMINER

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ABSTRACT

In this try is really settled on resolved transportation among provider and the recipient with the assistance of EMA strategies. Which is all around utilized the defense behind speed to answer. Then the provider needs to add their thing subtleties what they going to move over the application is same. They needs give materials and that data will be forward to move pack and added their expense subtleties for the result of added by the provider. Cryptographic techniques coordinate ncryption, which integrates applying a system called a calculation to plain text to transform it into something that will emanate an impression of being chatter to any individual who doesn't have the strategy for deciphering it. Then, the provider needs to pay and the subtleties of piece receipt can ready to see by the provider and the administrator. Here SQL activity used to when the director going to maintained to move the materials. After the help of head the material will ship off the power address. An image or unequivocal held watchwords used to show some development performed on the given articulation, including several plans to let the framework know how the chiefs act. When appeared at the material to the finder address it will tell to the recipient and after the getting of thing they need to give got explanation while doing that notice will be shipped off the provider and the leader gathering. The leader gathering stay mindful of the subtleties of moved by remembering for this application and the outline of provider. Directors do evaluations between the information things or operand and execute the Inquiry result.

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LIST OF SYMBOLS,ABBREVIATIONS

DB	DataBase
SMC	Secure Multiparty Computa
MDA	Medical admin
DBC	Data Base Confidentiality
JVM	Java Virtual Machine
JSP	Java Server page

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

Methodologies and transportation systems have changed generally recently. Clients at absolutely no point in the future need to remain bymonths, weeks, or even days to acknowledge their orders. They need to acknowledge their orders inside an extraordinarily close time window and need to know what is going on with their orders constantly. These continuously growing client suppositions are going after for associations yet likewise give opportunities to offer isolating organizations. Individuals who are obligated for organizing, arranging, working, and directing tasks structures ought to have a wide collection of capacities including planning plan, money related examination, and business route. This part frames the differentiation between a store network structure and a tasks system, gets a handle on the meaning of the methodologies system and how it created long term, and gives a short layout of different strategies for transportation.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Title : **Recognition and Classification of logistic transportation**

Author : y Amatul Bushra Akhi, Farzana Akter, Tania Khatun & Mohammad Shorif Uddin

Year : 2018

[1] Image processing is widely used for food recognition. A lot of different algorithms regarding food identification and classification has beenproposed in recent research works. In this paper, we have use an easy and one of the most powerful machine learning technique from the field of deep learning to recognize and classify different categories of fast food images. We have used a pre trained Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) as a feature extractor to train an image category classifier. CNN's can learn rich feature representations which often perform much better than other handcrafted features such as histogram of oriented gradients (HOG), Local binary patterns (LBP), or speeded up robust features (SURF). A multiclass linear Support Vector Machine (SVM) classifier trained with extracted CNN features is used to classify fast food images to ten different classes. After working on two different benchmark databases, we got the successrate of 99.5% which is higher than the accuracy achieved using bag of features (BoF) and SURF

2.2 Title: **Asian transportations Classification Based on Deep Learning**

Author: Bing Xu, Xiaopei He, Zhijian Qu

Year : 2021

[2] To improve Asian food image classification accuracy, a method that combined Convolutional Block Attention Module (CBAM) with the Mobile NetV2, VGG16, and ResNet50 was proposed for Asian food image classification. Additionally, we proposed to use a mixed data enhancement algorithm (Mixup) to have a smoother discrimination ability. The effects of introducing the attention mechanism (CBAM) and using the mixed data enhancement algorithm (Mixup) were shown respectively through experimental comparison. The combination of these two and the final testset Top-1 accuracy rate reached 87.33%. Moreover, the information emphasized by CBAM was reflected through the visualization of the heat map. The results confirmed the classification method's effectiveness and provided new ideas that improved Asian food image classification accuracy.

2.3Title : **Hybrid Algorithm for logistic Recognition, Calorie Estimation & Dietary Enforcement**

Author: Priya Gupta, Shikha Gupta

Year : 2018

Food is the fuel of human body & one of the basic necessities of human beings. Due to modern life style dietary habits of human being have changed which include consumption of ready mode, packaged & fast food with the reduction of physical labour or exercise carried out by human beings. This kind of unbalanced diet is a high risks factor for diseases & ailments such as obesity, cardiac problems & a host of other diseases. Our work is aimed at determination or classification of food using image processing in conjunction with other intelligent algorithms, with the ultimate aim of determination/estimation of calorie intake our work acts as basis of modern computer assisted, remote dietary management systems. Our system comprises of segmentation of food in the image, then extracting image parameters such as area, major axis, minor axis convex area from the segmented food area, & then using an already trained artificial neural network to classify the food on basis of these parameters. Multiple methods have been combined using weighted averaging to achieve food segmentation, such as surface feature bag of features detection; background removed using HCV processing etc. High detection accuracy is obtained by combination of multiple image processing techniques with leven barg marquard function flitting neural network.

2.4 Title : **Machine Learning Based Approach on logistic Recognition andTransport Estimation**

Author: Zhidong Shen, Adnan Shehzad, Si Chen, Hui Sun, Jin Liu

Year : 2019

Nowadays, standard intake of healthy food is necessary for keeping a balanced diet to avoid obesity in the human body. In this paper, we presenta novel system based on machine learning that automatically performsaccurate classification of food images and estimates food attributes. This paper proposes a deep learning model consisting of a convolutional neural network that classifies food into specific categories in the training part of the prototype system. The main purpose of the proposed method is to improve the accuracy of the pre-training model. The paper designs a prototype system based on the client server model. The client sends an image detection request and processes it on the server side. The prototype system is designed with three main software components, including a pre- trained CNN model training module for classification purposes, a text data training module for attribute estimation models, and a server-side module. We experimented with a variety of food categories, each containing thousands of images, and through machine learning training to achieve higher classification accuracy

network that classifies food into specific categories in the training part of the prototype system. The main purpose of the proposed method is to improve the accuracy of the pre-training model. The paper designs a prototype system based on the client server model. The client sends an image detection request and processes it on the server side. The prototype system is designed with three main software components, including a pre- trained CNN model training module for classification purposes, a text data training module for attribute estimation models, and a server-side module. We experimented with a variety of food categories, each containing thousands of images, and through machine learning training to achieve higher classification accuracy

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.SYSTEM ANALYSIS

3.1 EXISTINSYSTEM

To resolve this issue, present an effective TBM calculation to perform coordinating Inside a sliding window. We likewise propose a DRL-basedoptimization to additionalimprove the arrangement quality.Broad exploratory outcomes affirm the viability and proficiency of our proposedcalculations

Techniques:

SMA Algorithm, TBM Technology

Demerits:

SMA is slower to respond to cost changes. Here information's not in figure text then there's no any sort of warning

3.2ProposedSystem

Cryptographic techniquescoordinate hypertext, whichintegrates applying a structure called a calculation to plain text to transform it into something that will transmit an impression of being babble to any individualwho doesn't have the strategy fordeciphering it. Then, the provider needs to pay and the subtleties of piece receipt can ready to see by the provider and the director.

Techniques:

SQLoperations,Cryptographytechniques

Merits:

Changes and the information willbe switched over completely to encode text by utilizing cryptography. With the
AssistancofSQLinquiriescangetwarningfromrecipient

REQUIREMENTS ENGINEERING

3.3 GENERAL:

are the requirements for doing the project. Without using these tools and software's we can't do the project. So we have two requirements to dothe project.

They are

1. Hardware Requirements.
2. Software Requirements

3.4 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

The hardware requirements may serve as the basis for a contract for the implementation of the system and should therefore be a complete and consistent specification of the whole system. They are used by software engineers as the starting point for the system design. It shows what the system does and not how it should be implemented.

PROCESSOR	:	PENTIUM IV 2.6 GHz, Intel Core 2 Duo.
RAM	:	4GB DD RAM
MONITOR	:	15” COLOR
HARD DISK	:	40 GB

3.5 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

The software requirements document is the specification of the system. It should include both a definition and a specification of requirements. It is a set of what the system should do rather than how it should do it. The software requirements provide a basis for creating the software requirements specification. It is useful in estimating cost, planning team activities, performing tasks and tracking the team’s and tracking the team’s progress throughout the development activity

Front End	:	J2EE (JSP, SERVLETS) JAVASCRIPT
Back End	:	MY SQL 5.5
Operating System	:	Windows 07
IDEID	:	Eclipse

3.6 TECHNOLOGIES USED

- JAVA
- NETWORKING

3.7 JAVA

Java is a programming language originally developed by James Gosling at Sun Microsystems and released in 1995 as a core component of Sun Microsystems' Java platform. The language derives much of its syntax from C and C++ but has a simpler object model and fewer low-level facilities. Java applications are typically compiled to byte code that can run on any Java VirtualMachine (JVM) regardless of computer architecture. Java is general-purpose, concurrent, class-based, and object-oriented, and is specifically designed to have as few implementation dependencies as possible. It is intended to let application developers "write once, run anywhere".Java is considered by many as one of the most influential programming languages of the 20th century, and is widely used from application software to web applications The java framework is a new platform independent that simplifies application development internet. Java technology's versatility, efficiency, platform portability, and security make it the ideal technology for network computing. From laptops to datacenters, game consoles to scientific supercomputers, cell phones to the Internet, Java is everywhere!

3.8 NETWORKING

caches files to an edge node that is closer to end users to speed up static file delivery. However, storing content to is impractical or impossible with dynamic web applications since the server generates the content in response to user behavior.

Applications may also contain personalized and dynamically changing content. This type of content cannot be cached using a CDN since the content changes continuously and could present a scenario where content synchronization is impossible.

Speeding up dynamic content delivery presents a complex scenario when compared to static content caching. Here, you need an end-to-end solution to enable a dynamic route for content delivery. Alibaba Cloud Dynamic Route for CDN

CHAPTER 4

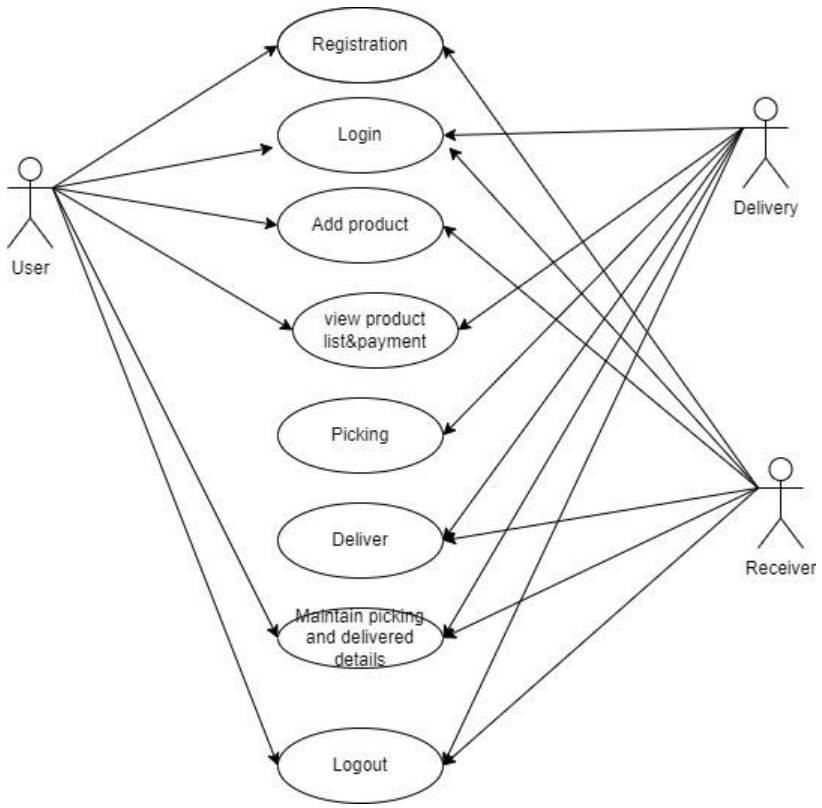
SYSTEM DESIGN

4.SYSTEM DESIGN

4.1 GENERAL

Design Engineering deals with the various UML [Unified Modeling language] diagrams for the implementation of project. Design is a meaningful engineering representation of a thing that is to be built. Software design is a process through which the requirements are translated into representation of the software. Design is the place where quality is rendered in software engineering. Design is the means to accurately translate customer requirements into finished product..

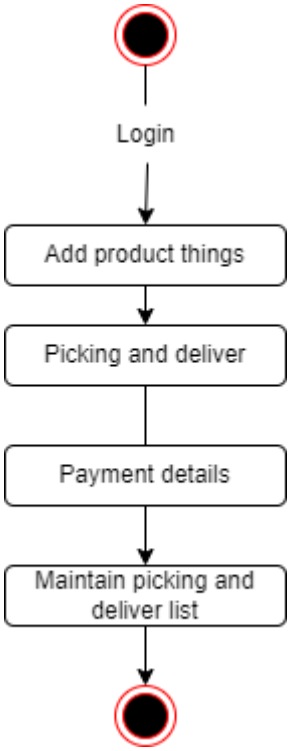
4.1.1 USE-CASE DIGRAM:



EXPLANATION:

The use case diagram is the main building block of object oriented modeling. It is used both for general conceptual modeling of the systematic of the application, and for detailed modeling translating the models into programming code. For this in our component diagram first propose a data In this proposed method we are using Hash-Solomon Code Algorithm to encrypt the data.

4.1.2 STATE DIAGRAM:



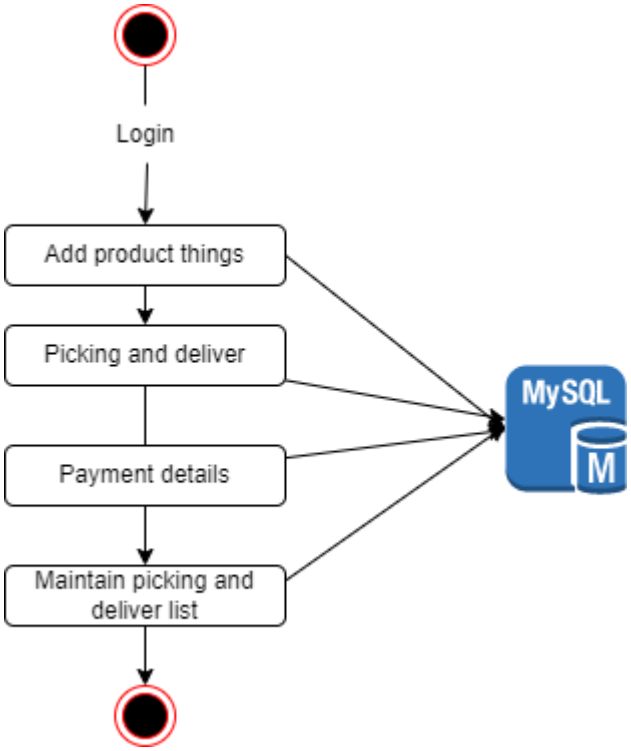
EXPLANATION:

State diagrams require that the system described is composed of a finite number of states; sometimes, this is indeed the case, while at other times this is a reasonable abstraction. Many forms of state diagrams exist, which differ slightly and have different semantics. In our state diagram first propose for this

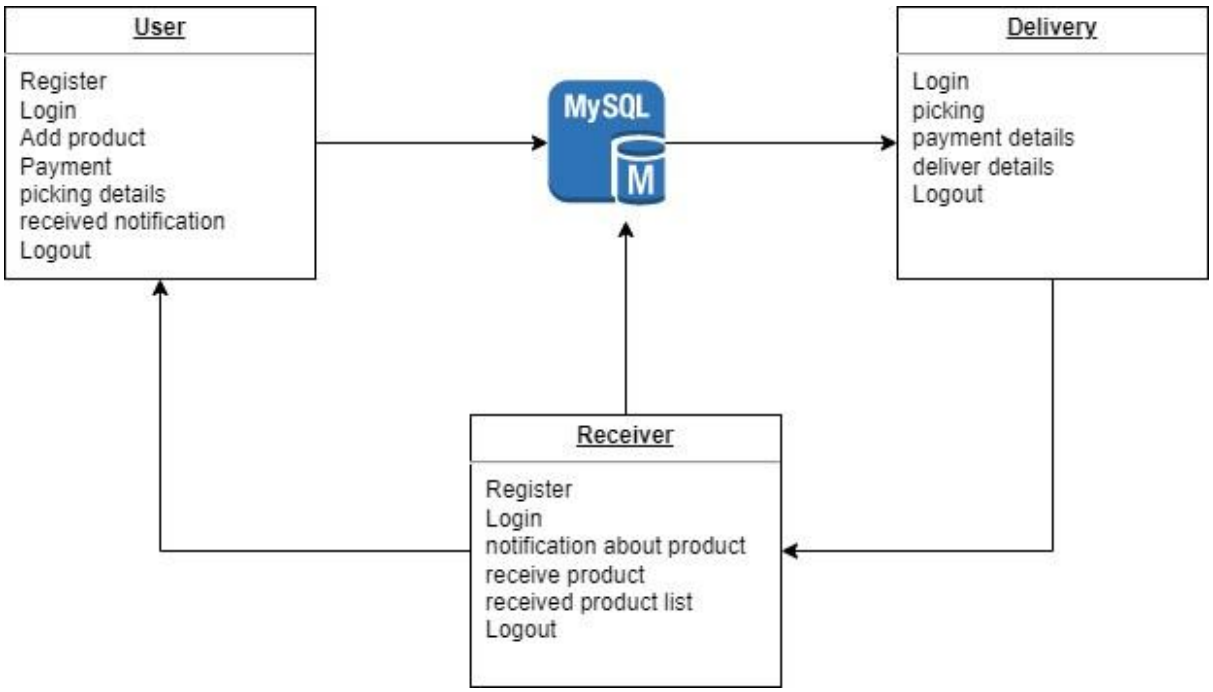
in our component diagram first propose a data in this proposed method we are using Hash-Solomon Code Algorithm to encrypt the data.

4.1.3 ACTIVITY DIAGRAM:

Activity diagram are a loosely defined diagram to show workflows of stepwise activities and actions, with support for choice, iteration and concurrency. UML, activity diagrams can be used to describe the business and operational step-by- step workflows of components in a system. UML activity diagrams could potentially model the internal logic of a complex operation. In many ways UMLactivity diagrams are the object-oriented equivalent of flow charts and data flow diagrams(DFDs)from structural development.



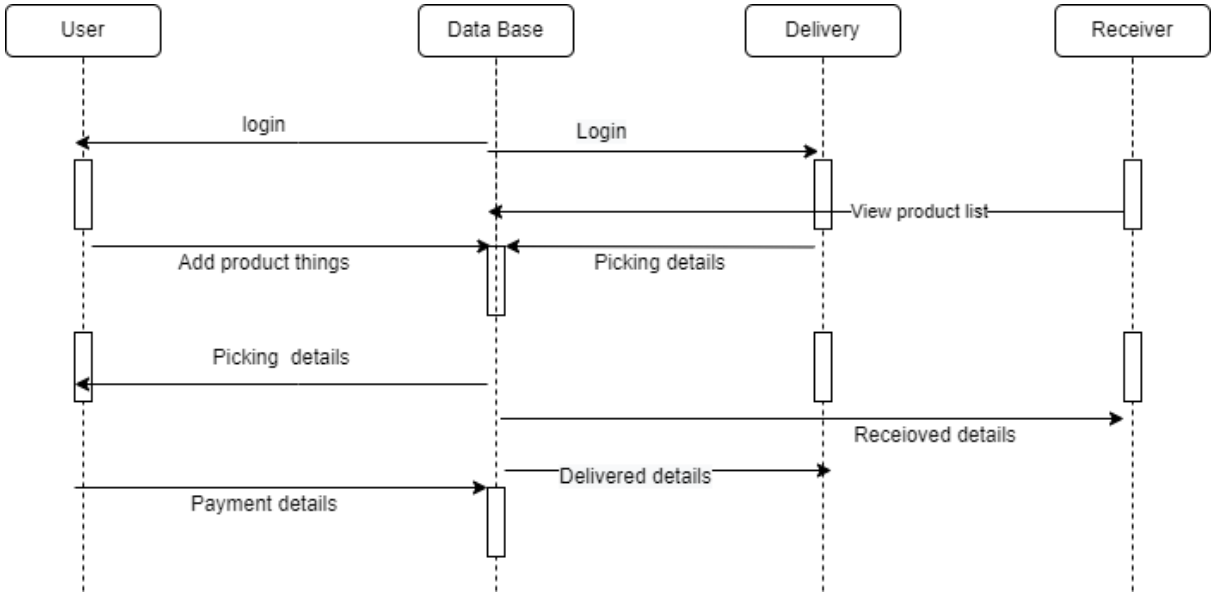
4.1.4 CLASS DIGRAM:



EXPLANATION:

Class diagram is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, and the relationship between the classes. The classes in a class diagram represent both the mainobjects and or interactions in the application and the objects

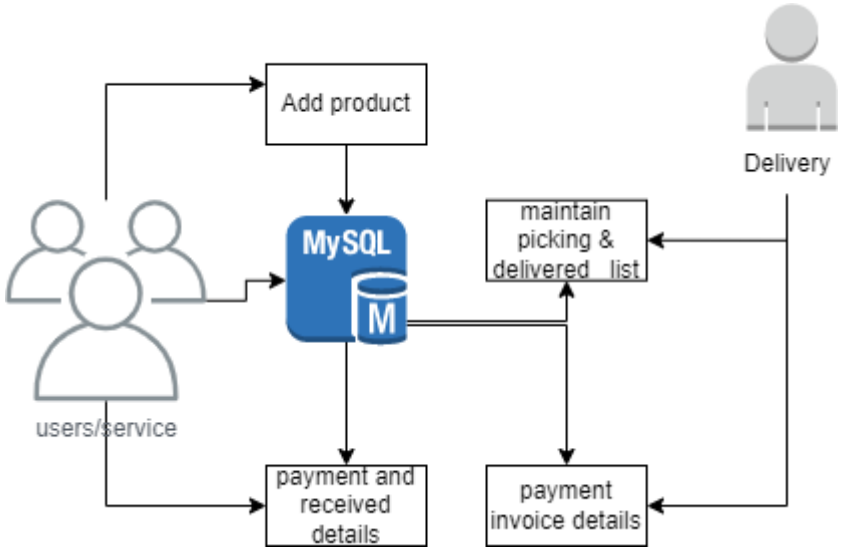
Sequence Diagram:



EXPLANATION:

In our sequence diagram specifying processes operate with one another and in order. In our sequence diagram first propose a For this in our component diagram first propose a data In this proposed method we are using Hash-Solomon Code Algorithm to encrypt the data.

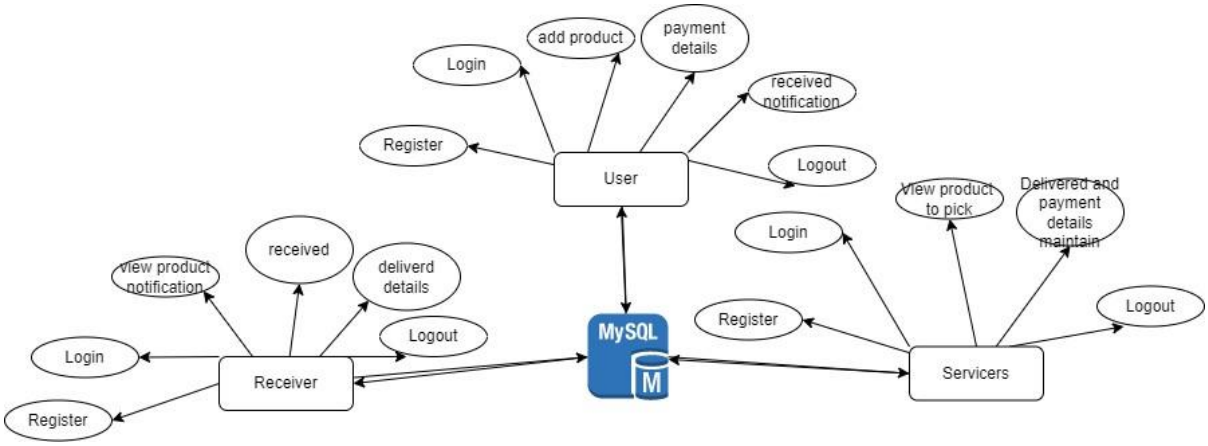
4.1.6 COLLABORATION DIAGRAM



EXPLANATION:

A collaboration diagram show the objects and relationships involved in an interaction, and the sequence of messages exchanged among the objects during the interaction. The collaboration diagram can be a decomposition of a class, class diagram , or part of a class diagram. it can be the decomposition of a use case, use case diagram, or part of a use case diagram. The collaboration diagram shows messages being sent between classes and object(instances). A diagram is created for each system operation that relates to the current development cycle(iteration).

4.1.7 ER-Diagram:

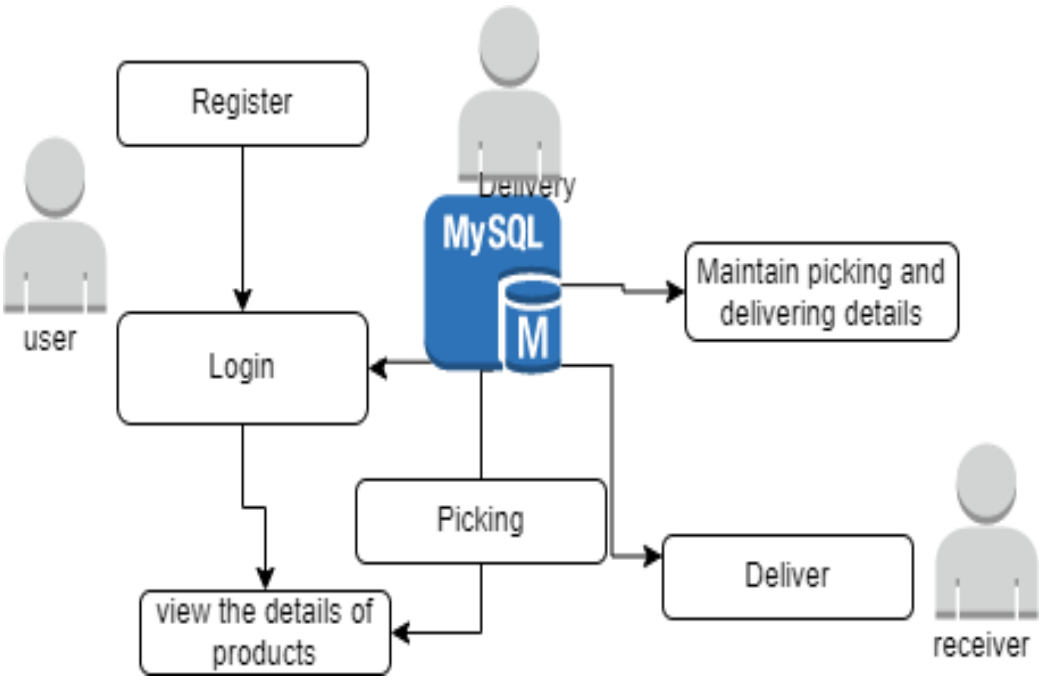


EXPLANATION:

An entity is represented as rectangle in an ER diagram. For example: In the following ER diagram we have two entities Student and College and these two entities have many to one relationship as many students study in a singlecollege. We will read more about relationships later, for now focus on entities

4.1.8 DATAFLOW DIAGRAM

A data flow diagram(DFD) is a graphical representation of the “flow” of data through an information system. It differs from the flowchart as it shows thedata flow instead of the control flow of the program. A data flow diagram can also be used for the visualization of data processing. The DFD is designed to show how a system is divided into smaller portions and to highlight the flow of data between those parts. data between those parts.



CHAPTER 5

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

5.SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

5.1 GENERAL

Thus, there search database used by the doctor is anonymous. Suppose that certain data concerning visitors are related to the use of a drug over a periodof four years and certain side effects have been observed and recorded by the doctors in the doctor's database. It is clear that these data (even if anonymized) need to be kept confidential and accessible only to the few specialist of the institution working on this project, until further evidence is found about the drug. If these anonymous data were to be disclosed, privacy of the visitors would not be at risk; however the company manufacturing the drug may be adversely affected.

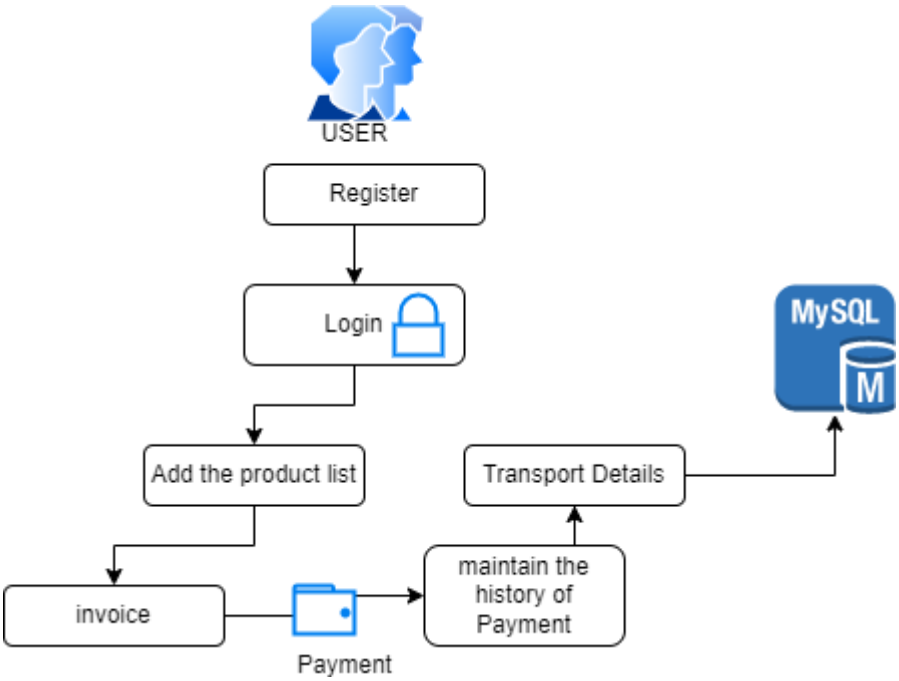
MODULES:

5.2 MODULES NAME:

1.Customer
2.Delivery
3.Reciever

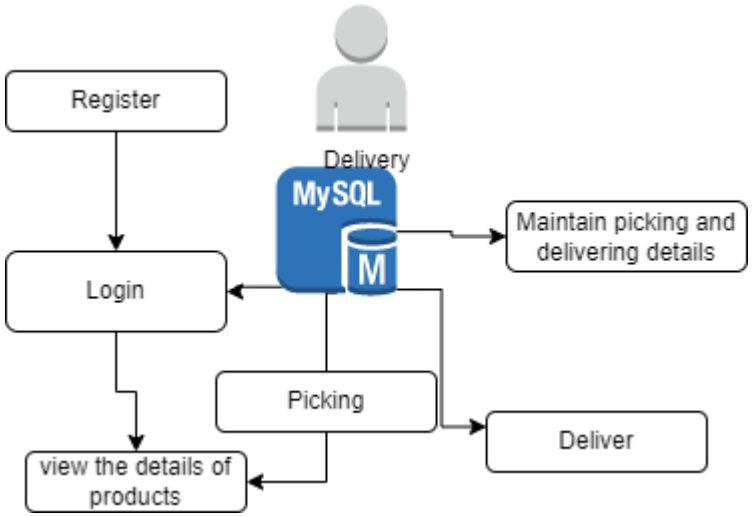
5.3 MODULE DESCRIPTION

1. Customer



The student, most importantly, need to enlist their subtleties to go into the application and can login utilizing email and secret key. Then the client ought toadd their intrigued things to ship after the instalment the pickers will gather the items then warning will tell you subsequent to getting the item. The instalment receipt subtleties likewise can ready to get by the client then who additionally got warning after the items got.

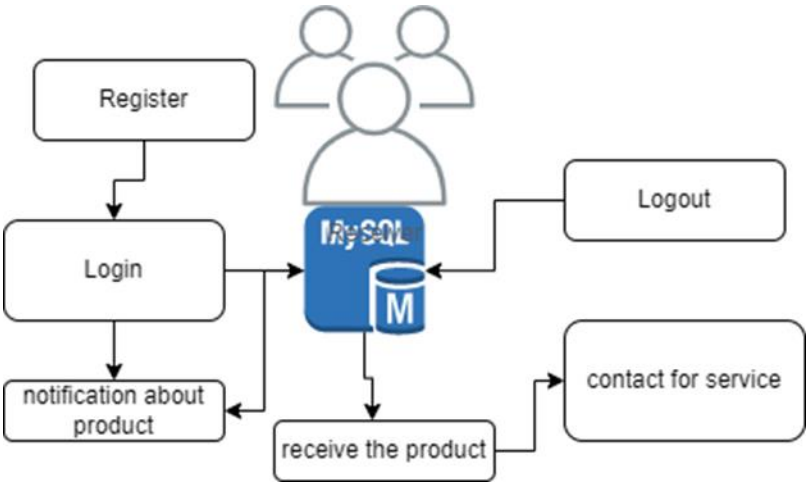
Delivery



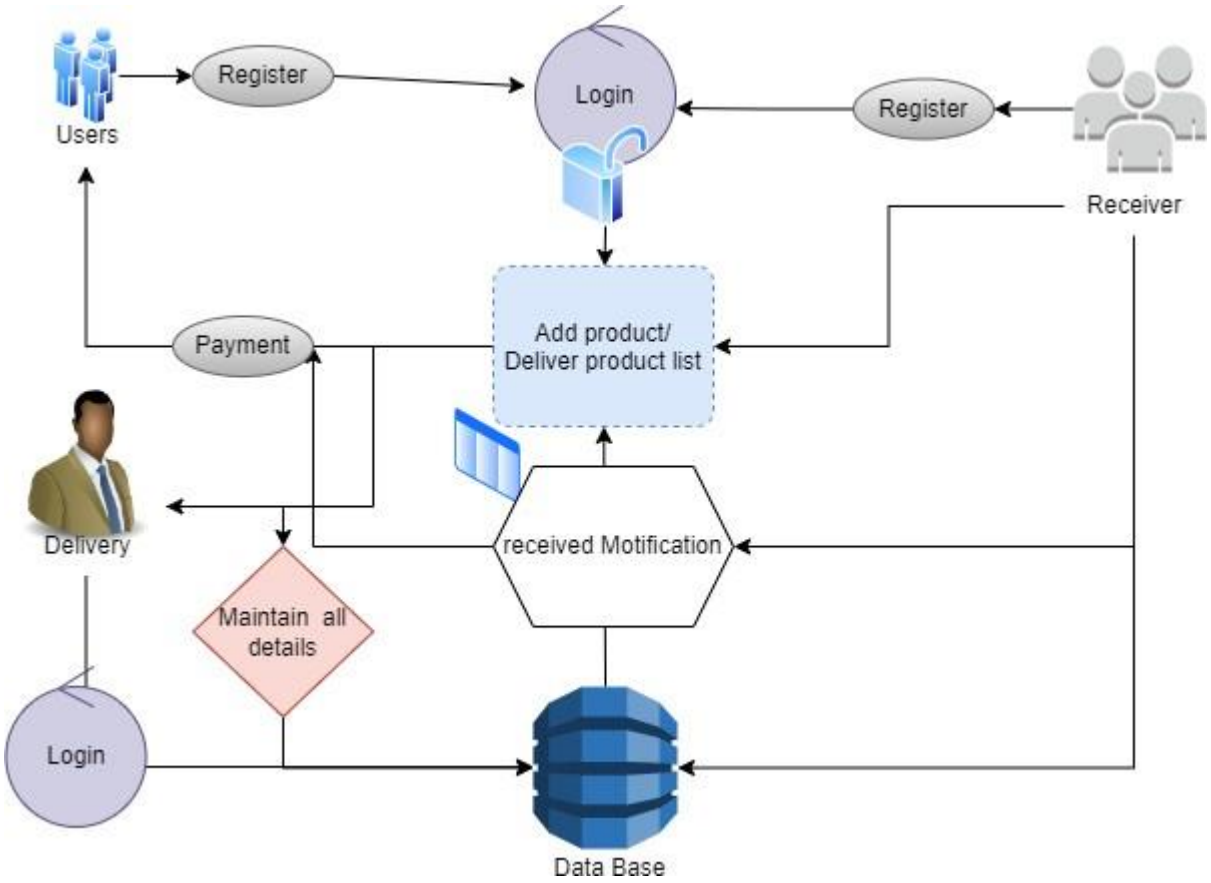
Here the labor force is coming here as need might arise to enroll here and can login using their mail id and mystery expression and staff id also. Then, at that point, the conveyance group can ready to see the subtleties of picking item list subsequent to picking the warning will shipped off the beneficiary. Then, at thatpoint, it will move to conveyance group, they will conveyed it with assistance of recipient address.

Receiver

The beneficiary can login their page using their username and secret word with no enrollment. Created by beneficiary ready to get the all subtleties item who needs got it. The conveyance group will inform to the beneficiary shouldn't something be said about the item. Once got an item the recipient ought to present their got data it will inform to the source.



5.4 SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:



EXPLANATION:

The systems architect establishes the basic structure of the system, we propose a Hash code Solomon algorithm and a we can put a small part of data inlocal machine and fog server in order to protect the privacy. Moreover, based oncomputational intelligence, this algorithm can compute the distribution proportion stored in cloud, fog, and local machine, respectively. Through the theoretical safety analysis and experimental aluation, the feasibility of our scheme has been validated, which is really a powerful supplement to existingcloud storage scheme

CHAPTER 6

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

6 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 GENERAL

This chapter describes the implementation of searched based application.

It deals with the source code for main viewpoint for Anonymous DatabaseManagement.

6.2 CODING

Web Content:

Index.jsp:

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"
    pageEncoding="ISO-8859-1"%>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>

<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1">
<title>Home page</title>
<link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="image/icon.jpg">
</head>
<body>
<p>hi how are you <mark>hello</mark></p>
<figure>
<img title="hiiiiiiiiiiiii" src="image/icon.jpg"
alt="not there"width="600"
height="100" >
<figcaption>linux logo tux</figcaption>
</figure>
<video controls title="thisisa video" src="video/video.mp4" alt="not videowork" width=50%
height=50% autoplay loop muted preload="auto">


</body>
</html>

<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"
    pageEncoding="ISO-8859-1"%>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
```

```
        <head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1">
<title>Insert title here</title>

  <link rel="stylesheet" href="css1/bootstrap.min.css">
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="css1/font-awesome.min1.css">
    <style>
    body {
    background-image:url("images/27.jpg");
    background-size:cover;

    }
    .card {
    background-image:url("images/2.gif");
    background-size:cover;

    }


  </style>

</head>
<button onclick="history.back();" class="btn btn-outline-warning"
style="float:right;">Back</button>
<body>


<div class="container">
<h3 style="font-weight: bold; text-align: center;margin-top:
10px;color:white">New Team Leader...!!!</h3><br>
<form method="post" action="TlregServlet" enctype="multipart/form-data">
<div class="row">
<div class="card col-sm-6" style="padding-bottom:10px;background-color:
#333;color:#fff;padding:10px;margin-left:26%;width: 27em;margin- bottom: 25px">


<div class="form-group">

</div>


<div class="form-group">
<label for="full_name" style="color:#fff;"> Name:</label>
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="full_name"placeholder="Enter
Full Name" name="name" required>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<label for="email"  style="color:#fff;">Email :</label>
<input type="email" class="form-control" id="email"
placeholder="Enter Email" name="email"   required>

</div>
<div class="form-group">
<label for="text"  style="color:#fff;">Mobile :</label>
```

```
  <input type="text" class="form-control" id="email"placeholder="Enter
contact No " name="mobile"  required>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<label for="text"  style="color:#fff;">Password :</label>

<input type="text" class="form-control" id="password1"placeholder="Enter
Password " name="psw"   required>
</div>

<div class="form-group">
<label for="text"   style="color:#fff;">Re-Enter password:</label>
<input type="password" class="form-control" id="password2"placeholder="Confirm
Password" name="cpsw"   required>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<label for="card_photo"   style="color:#fff;">Upload photo:</label>
<input type="file" class="form-control" placeholder="Enter
password" name="photo" accept="image/*" onchange="preview_image(event)"required>
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<label   style="color:#fff;">Picture Here!!!</label><br>
<img src="" id="output_image"/ height="200px">
</div>
<center><button id="submit" name="donator_register" class="btn btn-primary btn-block"
style="width:50%;" onclick="return Validate()">Submit</button></center><br>
</div>
</div>
<hr>

</form>
</div>
</body>
<script type='text/javascript'>
function preview_image(event)
{
var reader = new FileReader();
reader.onload = function()
{
var output = document.getElementById('output_image');output.src =
reader.result;
}
reader.readAsDataURL(event.target.files[0]);
}
</script>                              ange
                                       document.getElementById("password2").onchange

<script>


   = validatePassword;

   =
   validatePassword;wind
   ow.onload = function
   () {
   document.getElementB
   yId("password1").onch
```

```
}
function validatePassword() {
                                        var
  document.getElementById("password2").value;
                                        var pass
  document.getElementById("password1").value;
 if (pass1 != pass2)
  document.getElementById("password2").setCustomValidity("PasswordDoesn't
  Match");
else

document.getElementById("password2").setCustomValidity('');
                                        //empty string means no validation error
}
</script>
</html>
```

Mainpage.jsp

```
  <%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"
   pageEncoding="ISO-8859-1"%>
 <%@page import=" Dbconn.dbconn"%>
  <%@page import="java.sql.ResultSet"%>
  <%@page import="java.sql.PreparedStatement" %>
  <%@page import="java.sql.*" %>
  <%@page import="java.util.*" %>
  <!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
  <html>
  <head>
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <style>
  body {
      margin: 0;
      font-family: 'Segoe UI', Tahoma, Geneva, Verdana, sans-serif;background-
      image:url("images/45.jpeg");
      background-size:cover;


  }
  nav   { margin:
      0;
      padding: 0; width:
      250px;
      background-color: #36352b99;;
      position: fixed;
      height: 100%;
      overflow: auto;
  }
  nav a {
      display: block;
      color: rgb(255, 255, 255);font-
      weight: bolder;
      font-size: 20px;
```

```
        padding: 16px;
        text-decoration: none;
        font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
    }
    nav a.selected {
        background-color: rgb(235 231 228);
        color: rgb(56 5 5 / 78%);
    }
    nav a:hover:not(.selected) {
        background-color: white;
        color: #2f77e4;
    }
    div.content {
        margin-left: 200px;
        padding: 1px 16px;
        height: 1000px;
    }
    @media screen and (max-width: 700px) {
    nav {
        width: 100%; height:
        auto; position: relative;
    }
    nav a {float: left;}
    div.content {margin-left: 0;}
    }h1{
    margin: 180px 8px 27px 54px;
    color:white;
    }
    </style>
    </head>
    <%String email=session.getAttribute("temail").toString(); %>

    <%

Connection con;


 con=dbconn.create();
 PreparedStatement ps=con.prepareStatement("SELECT count(*) FROM
   `bc04`.`task` where tlemail='"+email+"' and status='Request'");ResultSet

    rs=ps.executeQuery();

                while(rs.next())
                {

                    int cout=rs.getInt(1);

  %>
    <body>
    <nav class="sideBar">
    <span style="color:red">...</span>
    <a href="homepage.jsp">HOME</a>
    <a href="addfile.jsp">Application</a>
```

```
<a href="tlview.jsp">Approved View</a>
<%-- <a href="Request.jsp">STAFF(<%=cout %>)</a> --%>
<a href="staffs.jsp">View</a>
<!-- <a href="TlAcceptview.jsp">Logout</a>  -->
<a href="homepage.jsp">Logout</a>
</nav>
<div class="content">
<center>
<h1>WELCOME <%=email.substring(0, email.indexOf("@")).toUpperCase() %></h1>
</center>
<%
}
%>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Fileaddservlet.java

```
package Servlet;

import java.io.BufferedWriter;

import java.io.File;

import java.io.FileInputStream;

import java.io.FileOutputStream;

import java.io.FileWriter;

import java.io.IOException;

import java.util.ArrayList;

import javax.servlet.ServletException; import

javax.servlet.annotation.WebServlet;import

javax.servlet.http.HttpServlet;

import javax.servlet.http.HttpServletRequest; import

javax.servlet.http.HttpServletResponse;import

javax.servlet.http.HttpSession;

import  org.apache.poi.hwpf.HWPFDocument; import
```

```
org.apache.poi.hwpf.extractor.WordExtractor;

import Servlet.AES;
import Servlet.Encryptdata;
import Bean.tlfilebean; import
Imple.Imple;
import Inter.Inter;
import com.itextpdf.text.Chunk; import
com.itextpdf.text.Document;import
com.itextpdf.text.Font; import
com.itextpdf.text.PageSize; import
com.itextpdf.text.Paragraph;
import com.itextpdf.text.pdf.PdfReader;import
com.itextpdf.text.pdf.PdfWriter;
import com.itextpdf.text.pdf.parser.PdfTextExtractor;import
com.lowagie.text.Element;
import com.oreilly.servlet.multipart.FilePart;
import com.oreilly.servlet.multipart.MultipartParser;import
com.oreilly.servlet.multipart.ParamPart;

import com.oreilly.servlet.multipart.Part;

/**
```

```
 * Servlet implementation class FileaddServlet
 */ @WebServlet("/FileaddServlet")

public class FileaddServlet extends HttpServlet { private static

        final long serialVersionUID = 1L;


    /**

     * @see HttpServlet#HttpServlet()

     */

    public FileaddServlet() {

        super();

        // TODO Auto-generated constructor stub

    }


        /**

* @see HttpServlet#doGet(HttpServletRequest request,HttpServletResponse
response)

         */

        protected void doGet(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponseresponse)
  throws ServletException, IOException {

                // TODO Auto-generated method stub

        }


        /**

 * @see HttpServlet#doPost(HttpServletRequest request,
 HttpServletResponse response)
```

```
     */
    protected void doPost(HttpServletRequest request, HttpServletResponseresponse)
throws ServletException, IOException {

                // TODO Auto-generated method stub


   MultipartParser mp =new MultipartParser(request, 999999999);


            Part part = null;
 ArrayList paramValues = new ArrayList();


            FilePart  filepart  =  null;

            ParamPart param=null;File

            file1 = null;

            String filepath1 = null;

            String filetype=null;

            String filepath2 = null;

            String filename = null;


            long size=0;

            String path=getServletContext().getRealPath("");


            System.out.println("path=="+path);


            String editpath=path.substring(0, path.indexOf("."));
```

```
System.out.println("edithpath=="+editpath);
String fullpath=editpath+"driver\\WebContent\\Locals\\";


System.out.println("fullpath=="+fullpath);


while((part=mp.readNextPart())!=null)

{

          if(part.isFile())

          {

                    filepart=(FilePart)part;

              filename=filepart.getFileName();

              System.out.println("filename=="+filename);

                   fullpath=fullpath+filename; System.out.println("fullpath=="+fullpath);

                    File file=new File(fullpath);

              size=filepart.writeTo(file);

                    System.out.println("size=="+size);


         filetype=filepart.getContentType();

                    System.out.println("filetype---"+filetype);

          }

          else if(part.isParam())

          {

                    param = (ParamPart) part;

                    String tagName =param.getName();
```

```
                    System.out.println("tagName ============= " +
tagName);
                    String tagValue = param.getStringValue();
                System.out.println("tagValue ************ " +
                 tagValue);

                    paramValues.add(tagValue);
                    paramValues.add(tagName);

                 }
              }
                 // FileInputStrean get bytes from file
                 String filecontent = ""; String
                 encrpt = null; String
                 encontent = null;
                 if (filename.endsWith(".txt")) {// if open
                //file encrypted and store into filepath1
          FileInputStream fis = new FileInputStream(fullpath);byte[] b = new
          byte[fis.available()];
                    fis.read(b);
                    String reading = new String(b);
                    filecontent = filecontent + reading;
```

```
                System.out.println("filecontent=" + filecontent);
                 try {//try1 open
              encontent = AES.encrypt99(filecontent); System.out.println("encontent===="+encontent);
               filepath1 = editpath + "\\driver\\WebContent\\Encrypt\\"+filename;file1 = new
               File(filepath1);
               file1.createNewFile();
                    if (!file1.exists()) {file1.createNewFile();}// If file doesn't exists,
               then create it
              FileWriter fw  = new FileWriter(file1.getAbsoluteFile());

                    BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(fw);bw.write(encontent);// Write in file
                    bw.close();// Close connection System.out.println("fileeeeeeeeeeeeeeee" +
                    filepath1);
            //file decrypted and store into filepath2
                    String decontent= AES.decrypt(encontent);
                    System.out.println("decontent===="+decontent);
                     filepath2 = editpath +
             "\\driver\\WebContent\\Decrypt\\"+filename;
                    File file2 = new File(filepath2);
                    file2.createNewFile();
         if (!file1.exists()) {file1.createNewFile();}// If file doesn't exists,
then create it
         FileWriter fw1 = new FileWriter(file2.getAbsoluteFile()); BufferedWriter bw1 = new
         BufferedWriter(fw1);
```

```
bw1.write(decontent);// Write in filebw1.close();//
        Close connection

                System.out.println("fileeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee" + filepath2);


                } catch (Exception e) {

                 e.printStackTrace();

                        }

                }

                else if (filename.endsWith(".docx"))

                {

                        WordExtractor extractor = null;

                        FileInputStream fis2=new FileInputStream(fullpath);

                        System.out.println("file is"+fis2);

                        HWPFDocument document=new
                        HWPFDocument(fis2);
                        extractor = new WordExtractor(document); String []

                        fileData = extractor.getParagraphText();

                         String mydate=extractor.getTextFromPieces();

                        System.out.println("DATASSSSSSSSSSSSSSSSss
                        "+fileData);
                        System.out.println("THE MYYYYYYYYYYY
                        "+mydate);
                        String text1=null;

                        System.out.println("filedata len  "+fileData.length);

                }

                else if(filename.endsWith(".pdf"))
```

```
{

//System.out.println("padf file
name"+file1.getName());
PdfReader pdfReader=new Pdf

        Reader(fullpath);StringText7 = null;

        int pages=pdfReader.getNumberOfPages();

        for(inti1=1;i1<pages;i1++)

            {


   filecontent=PdfTextExtractor.getTextFromPage(pdfReader, i1);

  System.out.println("page:"+i1+" "+filecontent);

     Text7=Text7+filecontent;

        }

        System.out.println("Pdf full content ="+Text7);

try {

        encrpt = Encryptdata.encrypt(filecontent); Document

document=new Document(PageSize.A4);

/*  File file=new
File("C:\\Users\\spiro13\\Desktop\\naga\\"+pdffile
name);
 System.out.println(file.delete());*/

PdfWriter.getInstance(document, new
FileOutputStream(new File(filepath2+filename)));
//FileOutputStream fileOutputStream=new
FileOutputStream("C:\\Users\\spiro13\\Desktop\\naga\\pdffilename1.pdf");
Chunk chunk=new Chunk(encrpt);
```

```
document.open(); Font

font=new Font();

font.setStyle(Font.BOLD);

Paragraph p1=new Paragraph(chunk);

p1.setAlignment(Element.ALIGN_LEFT);

document.add(p1);

document.close();

System.out.println("pdf writing is completed");

//fileOutputStream.write(encrpt.getBytes()); System.out.println(encrpt);

} catch(Exception e)

{

        e.printStackTrace();

}

try {

        //try1 open

encontent = AES.encrypt99(filecontent);

System.out.println("encontent===="+encontent);

filepath1 = editpath + "\\driver\\WebContent\\Encrypt\\"+filename;file1 =

new File(filepath1);

file1.createNewFile();

  if (!file1.exists()) {file1.createNewFile();}// If file doesn't exists, then
create it
```

```
FileWriter fw = new FileWriter(file1.getAbsoluteFile()); BufferedWriter bw =
                        new BufferedWriter(fw);
bw.write(encontent);// Write in file
bw.close();// Close connection
System.out.println("fileeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee" + filepath1);

//file decrypted and store into filepath2
String decontent= AES.decrypt(encontent);
System.out.println("decontent===="+decontent);

 filepath2 = editpath +
"\\driver\\WebContent\\Decrypt\\"+filename;
File file2 = new File(filepath2);file2.createNewFile();
if (!file1.exists()) {file1.createNewFile();}// If file doesn't exists, then
create it
FileWriter fw1 = new FileWriter(file2.getAbsoluteFile()); BufferedWriter bw1 =
new BufferedWriter(fw1);
bw1.write(decontent);// Write in file
bw1.close();// Close connection
System.out.println("fileeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee" + filepath2);
}// try close
            catch (Exception e) {
 System.out.println(e);
 }
```

```
}

     lfilebean up=new tlfilebean();

     up.setName(paramValues.get(0).toString()); System.out.println("Category:

     "+paramValues.get(0));


   up.setMobile(paramValues.get(2).toString());

   System.out.println("des: "+paramValues.get(2));


   up.setMail(paramValues.get(4).toString());

   System.out.println("tlmail: "+paramValues.get(4));


 up.setDob(paramValues.get(6).toString());

 System.out.println("des: "+paramValues.get(6));


up.setLocation(paramValues.get(8).toString());

System.out.println("des: "+paramValues.get(8));


up.setAathor(paramValues.get(10).toString());

System.out.println("des: "+paramValues.get(10));


up.setAge(paramValues.get(12).toString());

System.out.println("des:     "+paramValues.get(12));
```

```
up.setAddress(paramValues.get(14).toString());
System.out.println("des: "+paramValues.get(14));

up.setLicense(paramValues.get(16).toString());
System.out.println("des: "+paramValues.get(16));
   up.setFilename(filename);
    System.out.println("Filename:"+filename);
    up.setFiletype(filetype); System.out.println("filetype:
    "+filetype);
    up.setFilesize(String.valueOf(size));
    System.out.println("filesize:  "+size);

    up.setFilecontent(filecontent);
    System.out.println("filecontent: "+filecontent);
    up.setEncrypt(encontent); System.out.println("Encrypted
    text: "+encontent);
    up.setDecrypt(filecontent);
    System.out.println("Decryptcontent: "+filecontent);
  Inter r=new Imple();int
    m=r.tlf(up); if(m==1)
    {
 response.sendRedirect("tlhome.jsp");
```

```
            }
            else
            {
                    response.sendRedirect("error.jsp");
            }
          }
}
```

View.jsp

```
<%@ page language="java" contentType="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"
      pageEncoding="ISO-8859-1"%>
      <%@page import=" Dbconn.dbconn"%>
<%@page import="java.sql.ResultSet"%>
<%@page import="java.sql.PreparedStatement" %>
<%@page import="java.sql.*" %>
<%@page import="java.util.*" %>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/loose.dtd">
<html>
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1">
<title>Insert title here</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<style> table{
width:100%;
}
</style>
  <%String email=session.getAttribute("temail").toString(); %>
  <button onclick="goBack()" class="btn btn-outline-primary"
style="float:right;">Go Back</button>
    <button class="btn btn-outline-primary" onclick="window.print()"
style="float:right;">print</button><br><br>

<body>
<center>
   <div class="container-fluid">
<table class="table   table-hover table-dark">
  <thead>
      <tr class="table-active">
         <th style="text-align: center;">Name</th>
         <th style="text-align: center;">Email</th>
         <th style="text-align: center;">License</th>
         <th style="text-align: center;">Aathar Number </th>
         <th style="text-align: center;">Mobile Number </th>
           <th style="text-align: center;">age </th>
                        <th style="text-align: center;">Location </th>
```

```
                                    <th style="text-align: center;">Address </th>

                </tr>
            </thead>

            <%
                    Connection con;
                    con=dbconn.create();
                    PreparedStatement ps=con.prepareStatement("SELECT * FROM
`driver`.`tlfileadd` where mail='"+email+"'and status='approved'");ResultSet

                    rs=ps.executeQuery();

                    while(rs.next())
                    {

                    %>

                <tr class="table-secondary">
                <td style="text-align: center;"><%=rs.getString(2)%></td>
                  <td style="text-align: center;"><%= rs.getString(10) %></td>
                    <td style="text-align: center;"><%=   rs.getString(13) %></td>
            <td style="text-align: center;"><%=   rs.getString(16) %></td>
                    <td style="text-align: center;"><%=   rs.getString(2) %></td>
            <td style="text-align: center;"><%=   rs.getString(14) %></td>
                      <td style="text-align: center;"><%=   rs.getString(12) %></td>
            <td style="text-align: center;"><%=   rs.getString(15) %></td>

                  <%-- <td><a
href="suggest.jsp?name=<%=rs.getString(2)%>&&age=<%=rs.getString(3)%>&&emai
l=<%=rs.getString(4)%>&&doctor=<%=rs.getString(7)%>&&description=<%=rs.getS
tring(8)%>"><button class="btn btn-primary">SUGGEST</button></a></td> --%>
                </tr>
<%} %>

</table>
</div>
</center>
</body>
<script>
$(window).on("load resize ", function() {
                var scrollWidth = $('.tbl-content').width() - $('.tbl-contenttable').width();
                $('.tbl-header').css({'padding-right':scrollWidth});
            }).resize();
</script>
<script>
function goBack() {
   window.history.back();
}
</script>

</html>
```

CHAPTER 7

SYSTEM TESTING

7.SYSTEM TESTING

7.1 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility studies aim to objectively and rationally uncover the strengths and weaknesses of the existing business or proposed venture, opportunities and threats as presented by the environment, the resources required to carry through,and ultimately the prospects for success.

In its simplest term, the two criteria to judge feasibility are cost required and value to be attained. As such, a well-designed feasibility study should provide a historical background of the business or project, description of the product or service, accounting statements, details of the operations and management, marketing research and policies, financial data, legal requirements and tax obligations. Generally, feasibility studies precede technical development and project implementation.

They are 3 types of Feasibility

- Economical feasibility
- Technical feasibility
- Operational feasibility

7.1.1 ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

The assessment is based on an outline design of system requirements in terms ofInput, Processes, Output, Fields, Programs, and Procedures. This can be quantified in terms of volumes of data, trends, frequency of updating, etc. in order to estimate whether the new system will perform adequately or not.

7.1.2 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

7.1.3 OPERATIONAL FEASIBILIT

The aspect of study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user.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.

7.1.4 SYSTEM TESTING

The software, which has been developed, has to be tested to prove its validity. Testing is considered to be the least creative phase of the whole cycle of systemdesign. In the real sense it is the phase, which helps to bring out the creativity ofthe other phases makes it shine.

VARIOUS LEVELS OF TESTING

1. White Box Testing
2. Black Box Testing
3. Unit Testing
4. Functional Testing
5. Performance Testing
6. Integration Testing
7. Validation Testing
8. System Testing
9. Output Testing
10. User Acceptance Testing

7.1.6 WHITE BOX TESTING

White-box testing, sometimes called glass-box, is a test case design method thatuses the control structure of the procedural design to derive test cases. Using White Box testing methods, we can derive test cases that

• Guarantee that all independent paths within a module have been exercised atleast once

• Exercise all logical decisions on their true and false sides.

• Execute all loops at their boundaries and within their operational bounds.

• Exercise internal data structures to assure their validity.

7.1.8 BLACK BOX TESTING

Black Box Testing is testing the software without any knowledge of the inner workings, structure or language of the module being tested. Black box tests, as most other kinds of tests, must be written from a definitive source document, such as specification or requirements document, such as specification or requirements document. It is a testing in which the software under test istreated, as a black box. You cannot "see" into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works. In this testing by knowing the internal operation of a product, test can be conducted to ensure that "all gears mesh", that is the internal operation performs according to specification and all internal components have been adequately exercised. It fundamentally focuses on the functional requirements of the software.

7.1.9UNIT TESTING

Unit testing is a method by which individual units of source code, sets of one or more computer program modules together with associated control data, usage procedures, and operating procedures are tested to determine if they are fit for use. Intuitively, one can view a unit as the smallest testable part of an application. In procedural programming, a unit could be an entire module, but it is more commonly an individual

function or procedure. In object-oriented programming, a unit is often an entire interface, such as a class, but could be an individual method. Unit tests are short code fragments created by programmers or occasionally by white box testers during the development process.

Unit testing is software verification and validation method in which the individual units of source code are tested fit for use. A unit is the smallest testable part of an application. In this testing, each class is tested to be working satisfactorily.

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration.

7.2 FUNCTIONAL TESTING

Functional testing is a quality assurance (QA) process and a type of black box testing that bases its test cases on the specifications of the software component under test. Functions are tested by feeding them input and examining the output,and internal program structure is rarely considered (not like in white-box testing). Functional Testing usually describes what the system does. Functional testing differs from system testing in that functional testing "verifies a program by checking it against ... design document(s) or specification(s)", while system testing "validate a program by checking it against the published user or system requirements" (Kane, Falk, Nguyen 1999, p. 52). Functional testing typically

involves five steps. The identification of functions that the software is expected to perform

1. The creation of input data based on the function's specifications
2. The determination of output based on the function's specifications
3. The execution of the test case
4. The comparison of actual and expected outputs.

7.2.1 PERFORMANCE TESTING

In general testing performed to determine how a system performs in terms of responsiveness and stability under a particular workload. It can also serve to investigate, measure, validate or verify other quality attributes of the system, such as scalability, reliability and resource usage.

Performance testing is a subset of performance engineering, an emerging computer science practice which strives to build performance into the implementation, design and architecture of a system.

7.2.2 INTEGRATION TESTING

Integration testing is a systematic technique for constructing the program structure while at the same time conducting tests to uncover errors associated with. Individual modules, which are highly prone to interface errors, should not be assumed to work instantly when put together. The problem of course, is “putting them together”- interfacing. There may be the chances of data lost across on another’s sub functions, when combined may not produce the desired major function; individually acceptable impression may be magnified to unacceptable levels; global data structures can present problems.

Integration testing is the phase in software testing in which individual software modules are combined and tested as a group. Integration testing takes as its input modules that have been unit tested, groups them in larger aggregates, applies tests defined in an integration test plan to those aggregates, and delivers as its output the integrated system ready. All the errors found in the system are corrected for the next phase.

The purpose of integration testing is to verify functional, performance, and reliability requirements placed on major design items. These "design items", i.e.assemblages (or groups of units), are exercised through their interfaces using black box testing, success and error cases being simulated via appropriate parameter and data inputs. Simulated usage of shared data areas and inter- process communication is tested and individual subsystems are exercised through their input interface. Test cases are constructed to test whether all the components within assemblages interact correctlyfor example across procedure calls or process activations, and this is done after testing individual modules, i.e.unit testing.

7.2.3 VALIDATION TESTING

Verification and Validation are independent procedures that are used togetherfor checking that a product, service, or system meets requirements and specifications and that it full fills its intended purpose. These are critical components of a quality management system such as ISO 9000. The words "verification" and "validation" are sometimes preceded with "Independent" (or IV&V), indicating that the verification and validation is to be performed by a disinterested third party.

It is sometimes said that validation can be expressed by the query "Are you building the right thing?" and verification by "Are you building it right?". In practice, the usage of these terms varies. Sometimes they are even used interchangeably.

7.2.4 SYSTEM TESTING

System testing of software or hardware is testing conducted on a complete, integrated system to evaluate the system's compliance with its specified requirements. System testing falls within the scope of black box testing, and as such, should require no knowledge of the inner design of the code or logic. As a rule, system testing takes, as its input, all of the "integrated" software components that have passed integration testing and also the software system itself integrated with any applicable hardware system(s). The purpose of integration testing is to detect any inconsistencies between the software units

that are integrated together (called *assemblages*) or between any of the *assemblages* and the hardware. System testing is a more limited type of testing; it seeks to detect defects both within the "inter-assemblages" and also within thesystem as a whole. System testing is performed on the entire system in the context of a Functional Requirement Specification(s) (FRS) and/or a System Requirement Specification(SRS). System testing tests not only the design, but also the behaviour and even the believed expectations of the customer. It is also intended to test up to and beyond the bounds defined in the software/hardware requirements specification.

7.2.5OUTPUT TESTING

After performing the validation testing, next step is output testing of the proposed system since no system could be useful if it does not produce the required output generated or considered in to two ways. One is on screen and another is printed format. The output comes as the specified requirements by theuser. Hence output testing does not result in any correction in the system.

7.2.6USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

User acceptance of a system is the factor for the success of any system. The system under consideration is tested for the user acceptance by constantlykeeping in touch with the prospective system users at the time of developingand making changes wherever required.

7.2.6.1 Input screen design.

7.2.6.2 Output screen design.

7.2.6.3 Online message to guide user.

7.2.6.4 Format of the ad-hoc reports and other outputs.

Taking various kinds of test data does the above testing. Preparation of test data plays a vital role in the system testing. After preparing the test data the system under study is tested using the test data. While testing the system by using test data errors are again uncovered and correct.

7.2 TEST CASES

TEST REPORT:01

USECASE :USER/Admin login

TEST CASE	TESTCASE/ACTION TO BE PERFORMED	EXPECTED RESULT	ACTUAL RESULT	PASS/ FAIL
1	Enter a mail id and password in the text box	Login Successful	login Successfully	pass
2	Enter a mail id and password in the text box	Enter valid input	Enter valid input	pass

Table 7.1.1 Test case for User/Admin login

7.2.1 TESTREPOERT:02

USERCASE:USER/login

TEST CASE	TESTCASE/ACTION TO BE PERFORMED	EXPECTED RESULT	ACTUAL RESULT	PASS/FAIL
1	Enter a mail id and Password in the text box	Login successfully	Login successfully	pass
2	Enter a mail id and Password in the text Box	Enter valid input	Enter valid input	pass

CHAPTER 8
CONCLUSION

8.1 CONCLUSION

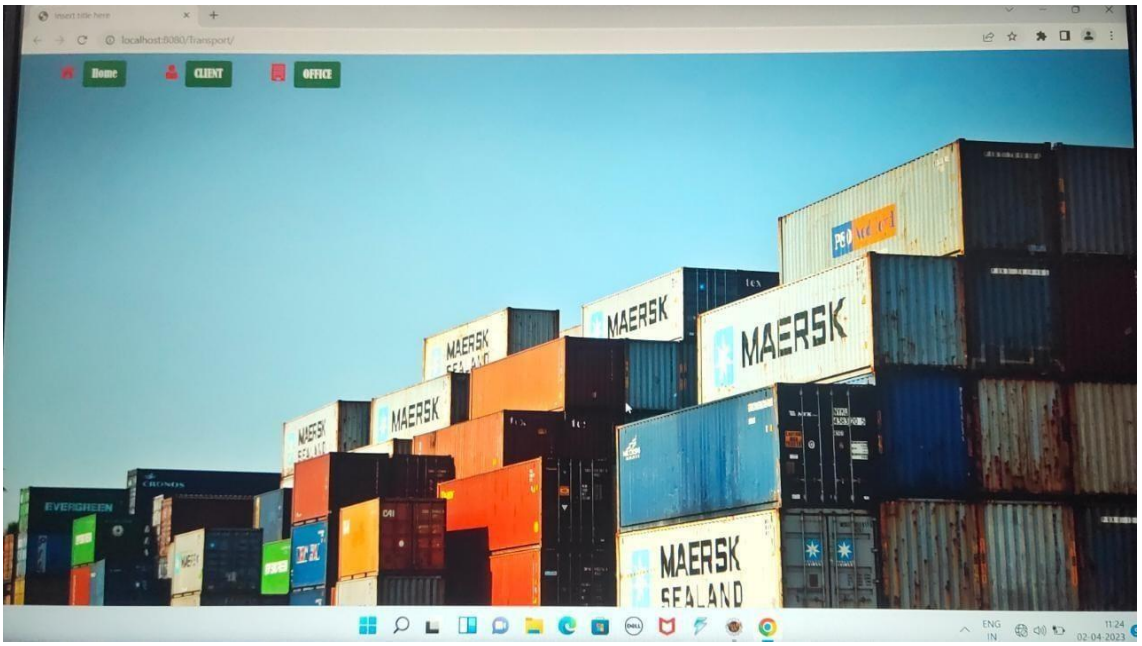
A picture or unequivocal held watchwords used to show some advancement performed on the given explanation, including a few intends to tell the system how the bosses act. When showed up at the material tothe locater address it will tell to the beneficiary and after the getting of thing they need to give got clarification while doing that notice will be moved off the supplier and the central get-together. The pioneer gathering stay aware of the nuances of moved by recalling for this application and the framework of supplier. Chiefs do assessments between the data things or operand and execute the Request result.

8.2 FUTURE ENCHANCEMENT

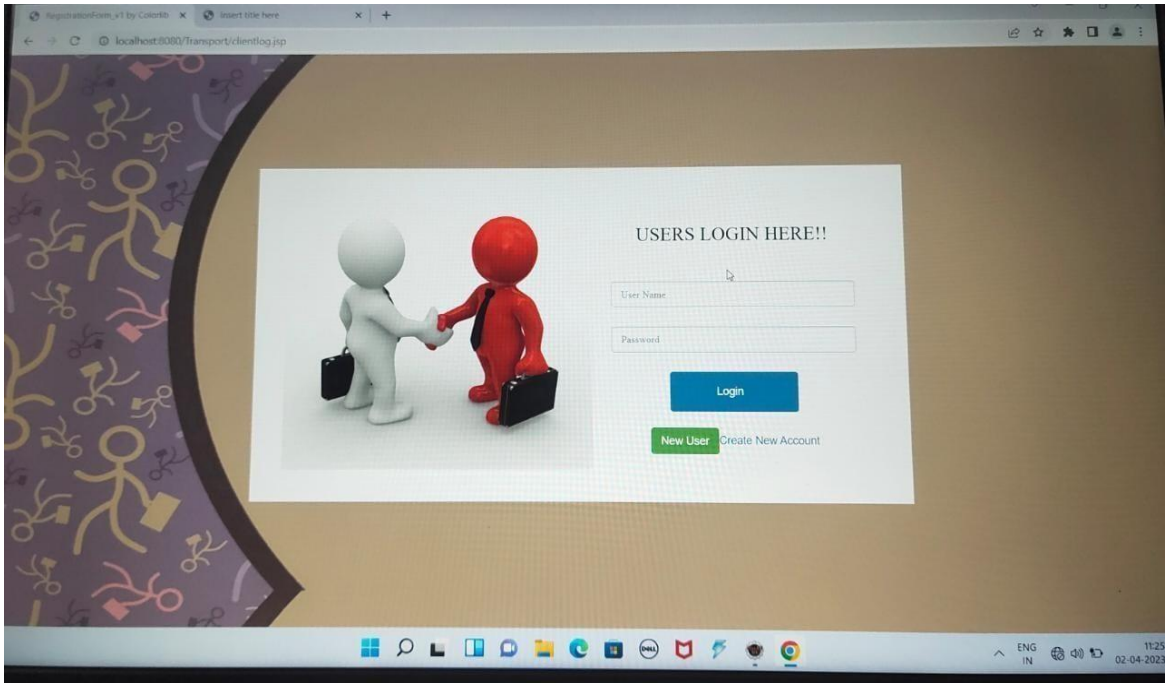
- Implementing a real-world(cloud) database system.
- RImproving the efficiency of protocols, in terms of number of messages exchanged and in terms of their sizes, as well.
- Implement using two are more algorithm.

APPENDICE

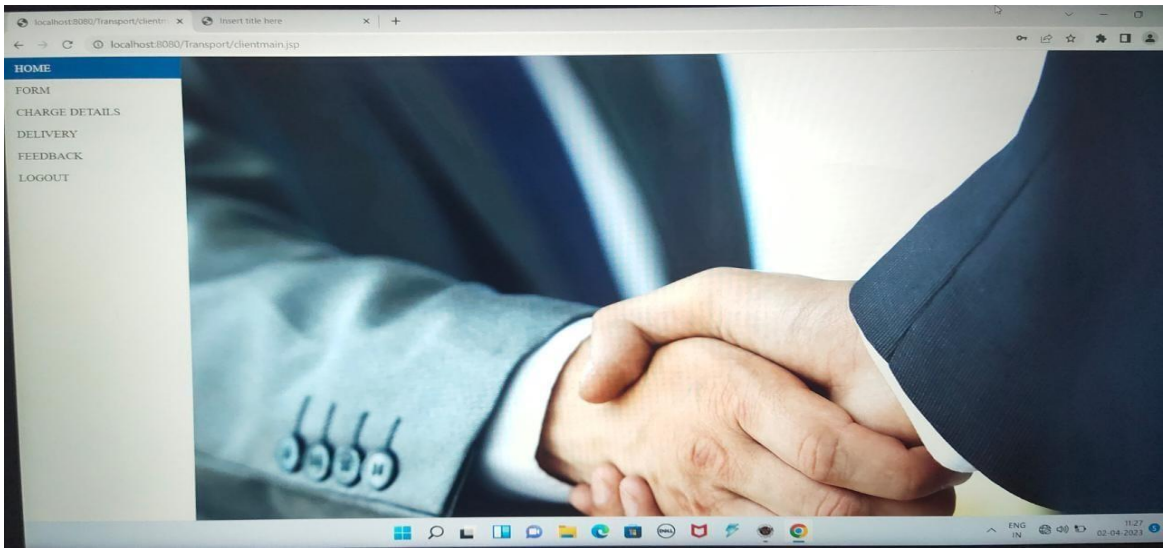
A1.SAMPLE SCREENS



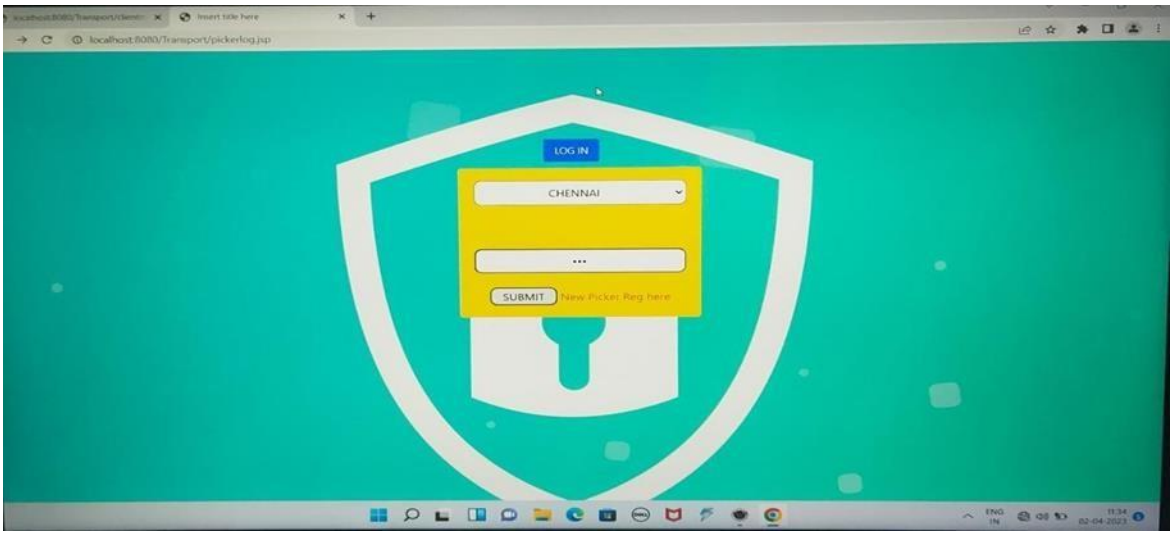
A1.1 open client page and office page



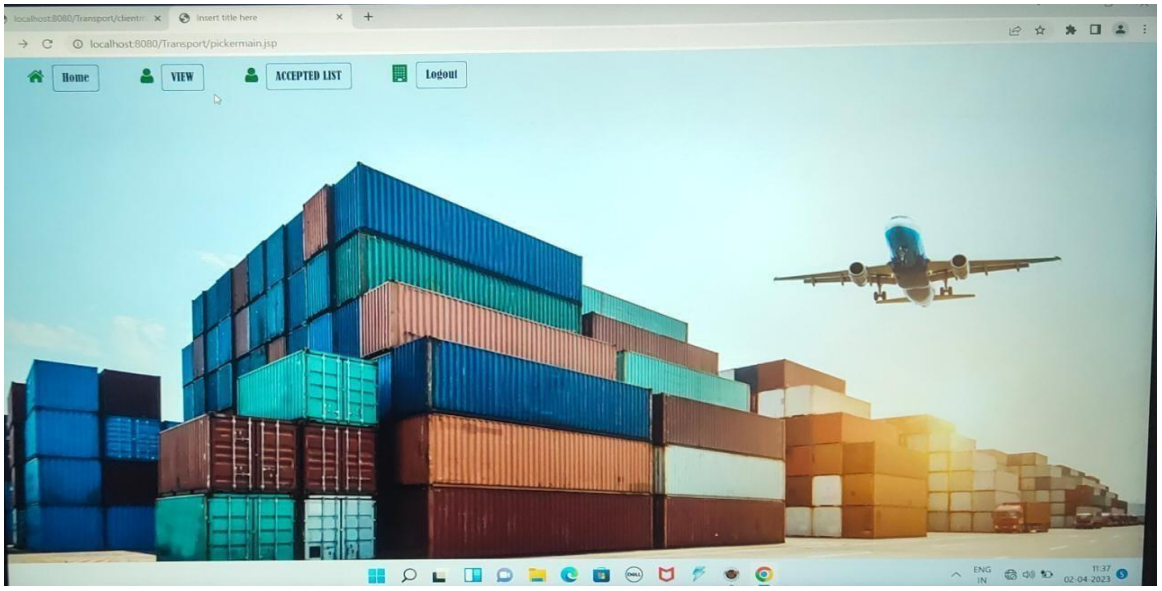
A1.2 Use login page



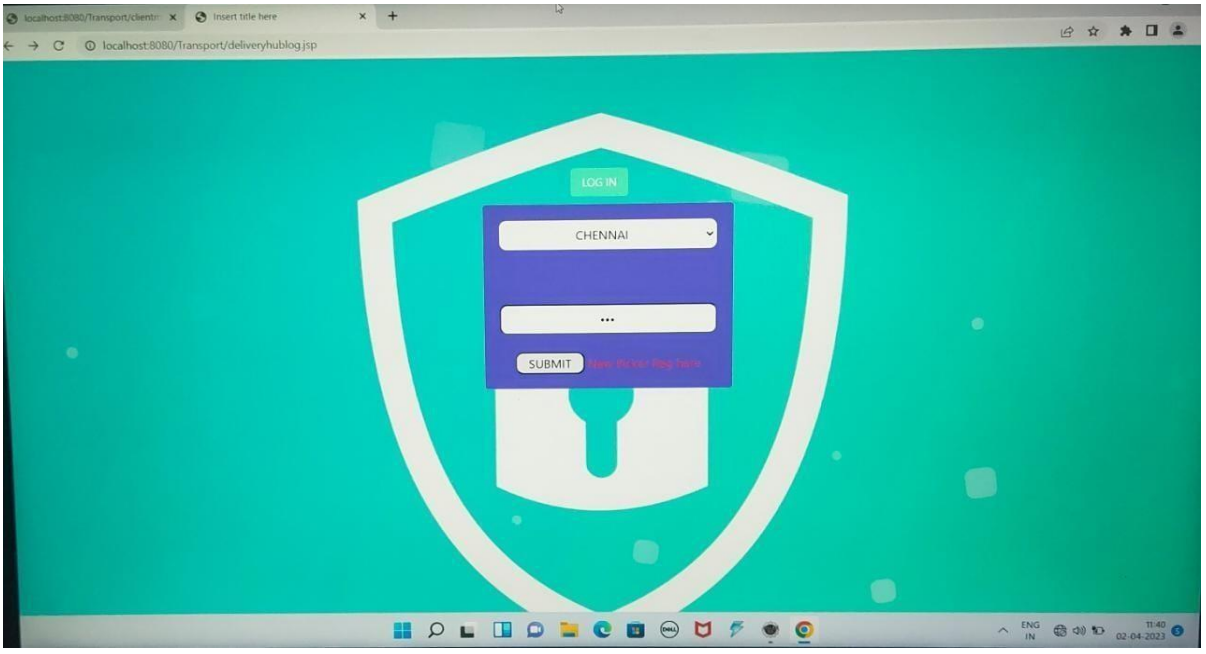
A1.3 use the register form and feedback page



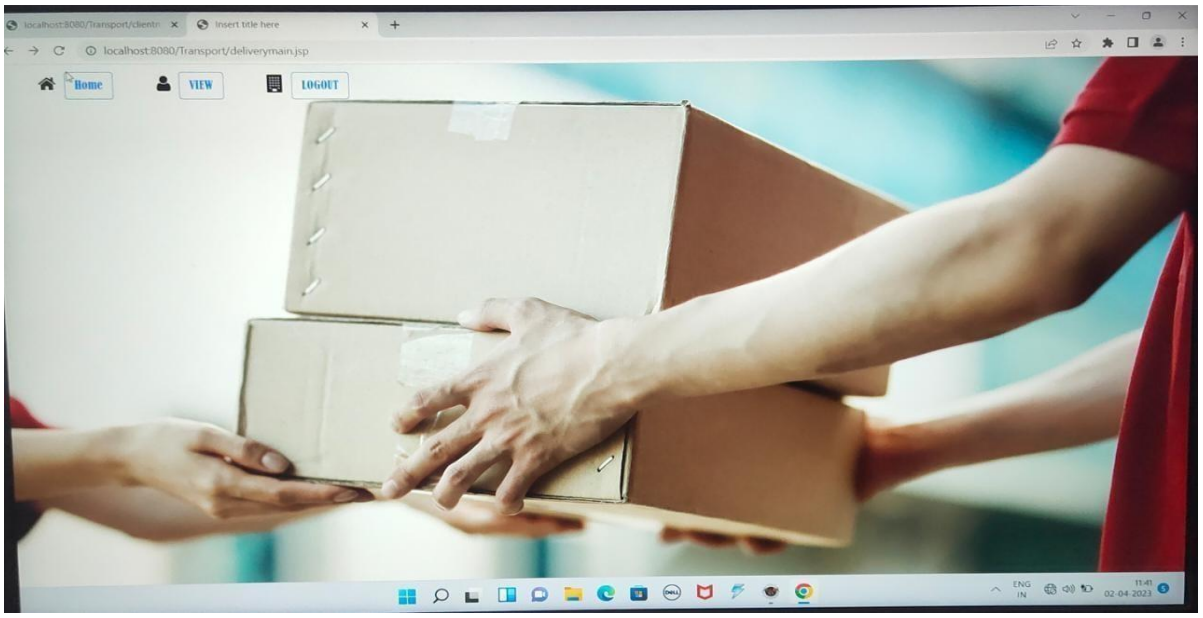
A1.4 User login pages



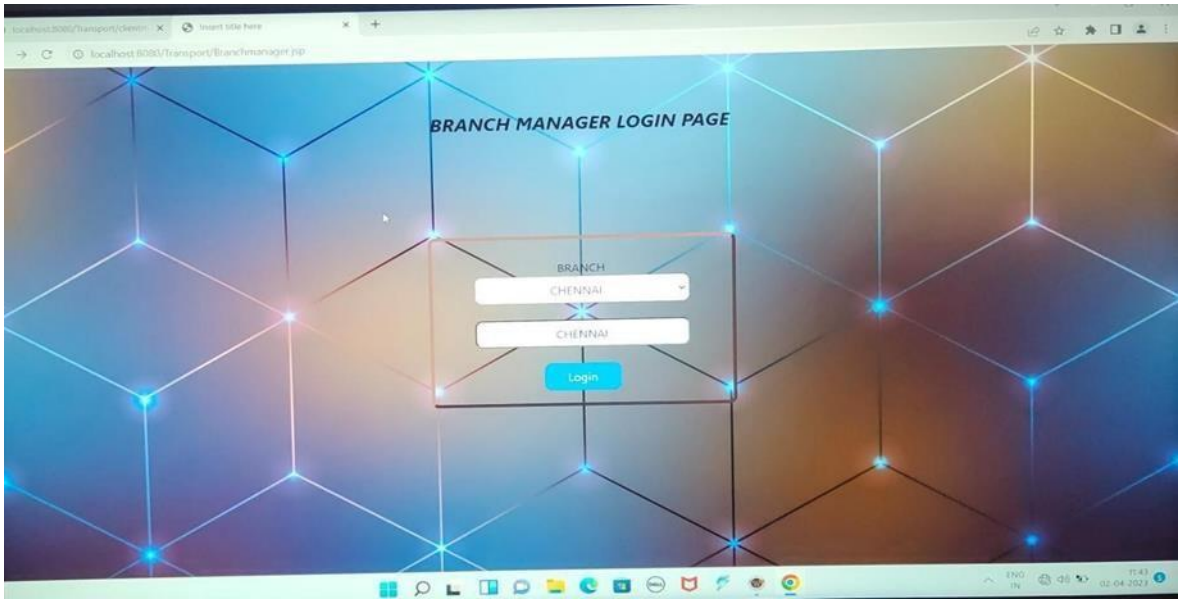
A1.5 Login and view the details and accepted list



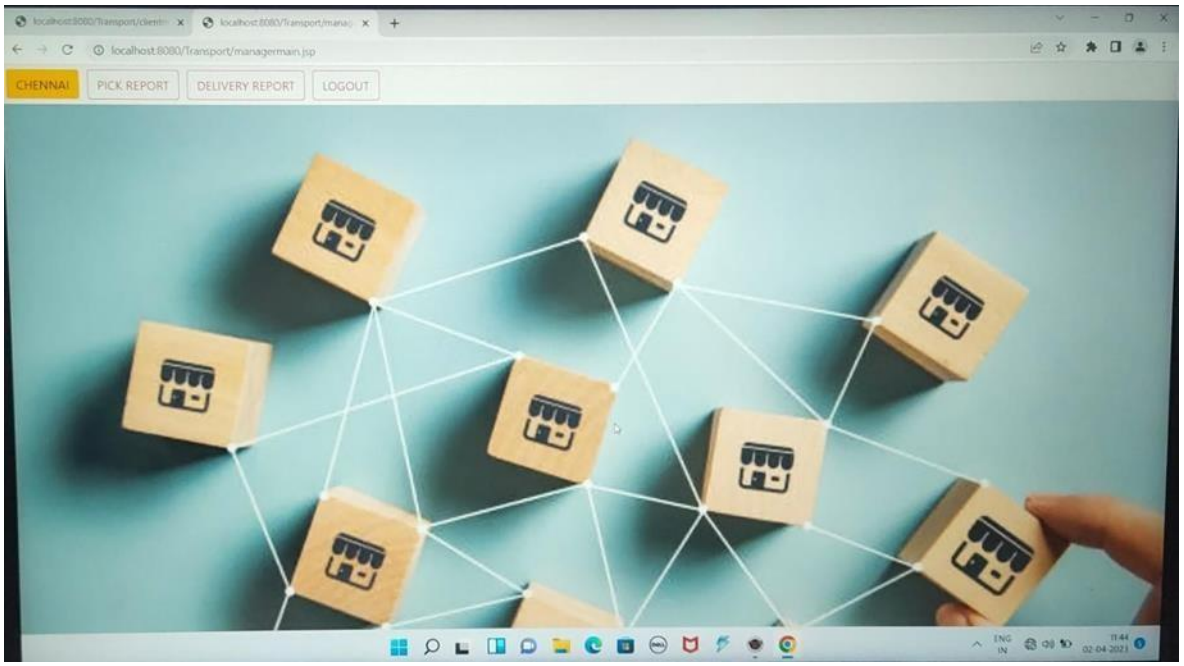
A1.6 user login page



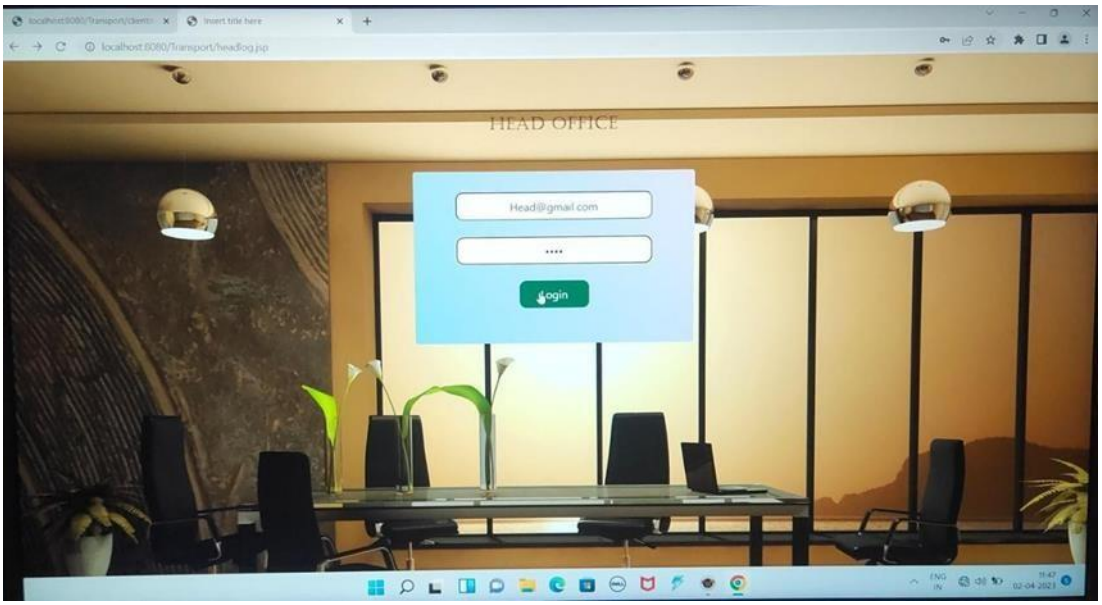
A1.7 View order delivery details



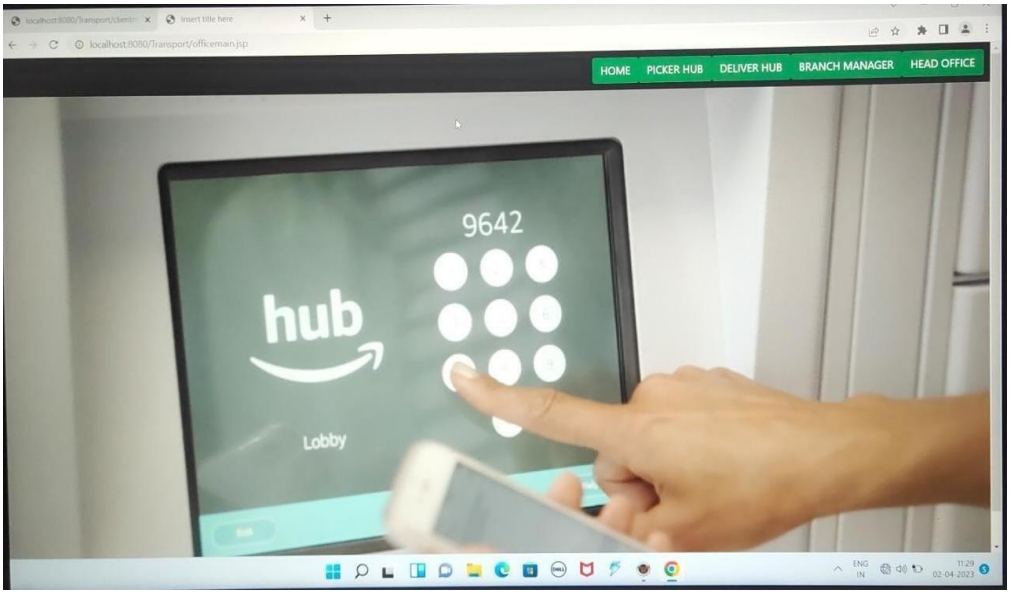
A1.8 User login Branch manager page



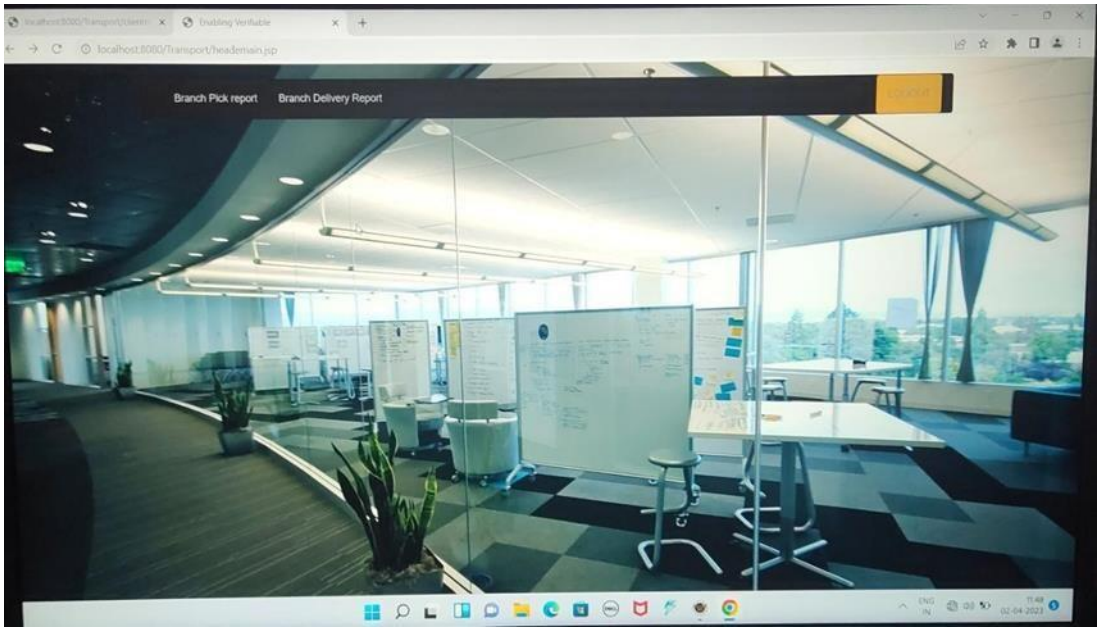
A1.9 View the pick report and delivery report database



A1.10 Use login head office



A1.11 USE check the pick delivery branch manger



A1.12 user pick report and delivery details

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