# CHAPTER-4

# IMPLEMENTATION AND TESTING

**4.1 Implementation strategy :**

Implementation is the stage of the project when the theoretical design is turned out into a working system. The project takes shape during the implementation phase Thus it can be considered to be the most critical stage in achieving a successful new system and in giving the user, confidence that the new system will work and be effective. The implementation stage involves careful planning, investigation of the existing system and it’s constraints on implementation, designing of methods to achieve changeover and evaluation of changeover methods.

**MODULES:**

* **Login**
* **Admin**
* **Feedback**
* **Prediction model**

**MODULES DESCRIPTION:**

**4.1.1 Login(UI):**

In this module ,User can sign in with their registered email-id and password to provide their input data.If the user do not have an account,they can sign up with their mail id and new password.The user will be directed to provide their input data about the delay factors.Based on the input given by the user output is predicted.

**2)Admin:**

Admin can login to the account to predict the delay of construction. They can even view all the feedbacks given by l the users for a specific contractor by selecting the logistics code. With that the admin can consult a better contractor to the users.

**3)Feedback Module:**

Here, The user can give the inputs of delay causes such as weather delay, financial delay, redesign,labour delay and feedback according to their own experience with specific contractor. Those data will be directed to admin from which he/she can consult the best contractor to the other users.

**4)Prediction model:**

As it is the consultancy service, Admin will get the results as whether the project may get delayed or may not get delayed by using the inputs of delay factors that causes the project delay such as logistic\_code, labour\_absent, financial\_delay, weather\_delay, redesign\_architecture.

**Naïve Bayes Algorithm:**

* A Bayes classifier is a simple probabilistic classifier based on applying Bayes' theorem (from Bayesian statistics) with strong (naive) independence assumptions.
* A naive Bayes classifier assumes that the presence or absence of a particular feature is unrelated to the presence or absence of any other feature.
* It is used the knowledge of prior events to predict future events. Find out the probability of the previously unseen instance belonging to each class, then simply pick the most probable class having higher *Posteriori probability.*