

CRIME FILE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by

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Guided by

Mr. M. ANAND MCA.,

Assistant Professor

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree

of

**BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION
IN
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS**



**PERIYAR
MANIAMMAI**
INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
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PERIYARNAGAR, VALLAM-613 403, THANJAVUR.

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this Project report “*Crime File Management System* ” is the bonafide work of “**MANIKANDAN R(121012152990)**” who carried out the Project work under my supervision.

Signature :

Name :

Head of the Department

supervisor

Date :

Submitted for Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology In-plant Training Viva- voce Examination held on

Signature :

Name :

External Examiner

Internal Examiner

Date :

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Innovace Techno

03 JANUARY 2024

INNOVACE/PTH/24/05

CONFIRMATION LETTER

TO

The Head of the Department,
Department of BCA,
Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology Periyar Nagar,
Vallam, Thanjavur - 613403

Sir/Madam,

Subject: Regarding Confirmation Letter

We are pleased to inform you that **Mr.R.MANIKANDAN (Reg no: 121012152990)** studying final year BCA (Bachelor of Computer Application) in your institution has been selected as a trainee to undergo him final year project work in our organization.

The proposed title of him project Title is "**CRIME BASE MANAGEMENT**".

Project Duration: January to April

Frontend: PHP

Backend: MY SQL

For innovacetechno

Innovace Techno
Thanjavur.

AUTHORIZED SEAL

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS: AVP AZHAGAMMAL NAGAR,MUTHU LODGE OPPOSITE

NEW BUSSTAND THANJAVUR.

Contact: 8072926592, mail id:innovacetechno@gmail.com

CHAPTER	TITLES	PAGE NO.
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	
	ABSTRACT	
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	SYSTEM ANALYSIS	4
2	2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM	4
	2.2 PROPOSED SYSTEM	5
	SYSTEM REQUIREMENT	
	3.1 SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION	6
3	3.2 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION	6
	3.3 SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION	7
	SYSTEM DESIGN	
4	4.1SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE	36
	4.2UML DIAGRAM	37
5	SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION	44
	5.1 MODULES	
6	SYSTEM TESTING	47
7	APPENDIX	
	7.1 SOURCE CODE	51
	7.2 SCREEN SHOT	57
8	CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK	
	8.1 CONCLUSION	61
	8.2 FUTURE WORK	61
9	REFERENCES	62

ABSTRACT

The project titled “Online Crime Complaint System” is to develop an online crime report and managing system which is easily accessible to the public. This system registers the complaints from people through online and it will also helpful to police department in catching criminals, in system and person can give any complaint at any time. In the proposed System, an online solution is very useful as the solution is inherently distributive. This distributive characteristic of the online solution helps in getting the different police stations to share information and get in contact with one another. The rapid development of computer technology and the integration of computer and communication technology have made significant changes to human information activities. Firstly, the efficient and effective power of information processing has made computer the most important tool for data processing. As a result, more and more data are processed and stored in computer systems. Secondly, the transcend nature of the Internet has made it one of the major channels for human communication. Consequently, our society is in a state of transformation toward a “virtual society,” where people’s daily activities, such as shopping, getting services, and especially sharing information, can be accomplished without face-to-face contact with others. Nowadays, computers and computer networks are ubiquitous and used in every facet of modern society. Although information technology has enabled global businesses to flourish, it also becomes one of the major enablers for unscrupulous individuals to commit crime and escape apprehensions by law enforcement agencies.

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

INTRODCUTION

The Crime Report envisages information sharing within the organization and across the States in the country especially the information on Crime & Criminals for effective working of Police. For integration at National level, the following Seven Integrated Police Forms standardized by National Crime Records Bureau have been adopted as the basis for Crime Report Crime Module development. It is the Citizen who is benefited a lot through Crime Report. In the manual System, registration of FIR was not done 100% accurately for various reasons. Certain mandatory information needed was also not collected either the complainant furnished vague information or much thought was not given to the importance of the information which would have helped later in speeding up the investigation process. The System's insistence for certain mandatory information at the time of registration of complaint automatically improved the responsiveness of the Police and in turn is building up sensitivity. Once a complaint is registered, it is electronically transferred to the higher authorities. Consequently, the scopes for delinquencies such as non-acceptance of a complaint, loss of track of case, etc are totally eliminated.

The transparency in the system helps in enhancing public interface and confidence. It is assisting in expediting the progress of investigating process culminating in dispensing timely justice and ultimately bringing the criminal activity under control. Crime – analysis guides the Investigating Officer on the right track. Data available and analyzed information from the system enables a new comer to get vast information with least delay and allows him to plan and settle down in his work at the earliest. The present system insists for systematic collection of data without missing the important details. Documents are seen by supervisory officials. The senior officers are in a position to keep track of all the cases registered, including those transferred.

Synopsis

The project titled “Online Crime Complaint System” is to develop an online crime report and managing system which is easily accessible to the public. This system registers the complaints from people through online and it will also helpful to police department in catching criminals, in system and person can give any complaint at any time. In the proposed System, an online solution is very useful as the solution is inherently distributive. This distributive characteristic of the online solution helps in getting the different police stations to share information and get in contact with one another.

The main scope of this project is to develop an online crime report and managing system which is easily accessible to the people. This system provides proper security and reduces the manual work. This proposed system tries to eliminate or reduce difficulties up to some extent. This system will help the user to reduce the workload and mental conflict. It helps the user to work user friendly and he can easily do his jobs without time lagging. The advantages are,

- Ensure data accuracy
- Proper control of the higher authority
- Minimize manual data entry
- Greater efficiency
- Better service
- User friendliness and interactive
- Minimum time required
- Minimum time needed for the various processing

PROBLEM DEFINITION

In the crime management system, most of the operations are done manually like ending complaints, taking actions against crimes, viewing status etc. So with the existing system if anybody wants to complaint against crimes he must do it through the police. Also in general people in India are afraid to give a complaint in police station because they are filled with a false fear about the police department. If we are doing the system manually, so many minor errors will occur. Error detection in the previous entries made and data cross verification is another important function. These are done manually, and it would take time. The problem of this project such as,

- Lack of security for data
- More man power.
- Time consuming.
- Consumes large volume of pure work.
- Needs manual calculations.
- Not very user friendly.
- Sometimes the complaints may be ignored by the police.
- Damage of machines due to lack of attention.
- No direct role for the higher officials.

CHAPTER-2

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

EXISTING SYSTEM

In general people in India are afraid to give a complaint in police station because they are filled with a false fear about the police department. An online complaint registration system will solve the fear of the public and which also helps police department catching criminals and taking appropriate action. In the manual System, registration of FIR was not done 100% accurately for various reasons. Certain mandatory information needed was also not collected either the complainant furnished vague information or much thought was not given to the importance of the information which would have helped later in speeding up the investigation process. In the manual system the part of the force was engaged for carrying out unproductive jobs such as delivering FIRs to higher officials, collecting Postmortem reports, wound certificates etc. They were also utilized for entering, filling individual registers, preparing periodical reports etc Work force is now used for the purpose for which they were trained (Policing) and not on unproductive tasks.

Disadvantages:

- There are many other such problems which decrease the efficiency of the department to provide right justice to the common people.
- The solution for this problem is to create the crime reports by sharing the information within the organization and across the States in the country especially the information on Crime & Criminals which help in effective working of Police.
- This project is all about Criminal Justice System which envisages information sharing within the organization and across the States in the country especially the information on Crime & Criminals for effective working of Police.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

An online solution is very useful as the solution is inherently distributive. This distributive characteristic of the online solution helps in getting the different police stations to share information and get in contact with one another. It is the Citizen who is benefited a lot through Crime Report. In the manual System, registration of FIR was not done 100% accurately for various reasons. Certain mandatory information needed was also not collected either the complainant furnished vague information or much thought was not given to the importance of the information which would have helped later in speeding up the investigation process. The System's insistence for certain mandatory information at the time of registration of complaint automatically improved the responsiveness of the Police and in turn is building up sensitivity. Once a complaint is registered, it is electronically transferred to the higher authorities. Consequently, the scopes for delinquencies such as non-acceptance of a complaint, loss of track of case, etc are totally eliminated. The present system insists for systematic collection of data without missing the important details. Documents are seen by supervisory officials. The senior officers are in a position to keep track of all the cases registered, including those transferred.

Advantages of the proposed system

- Reducing crime and disorder.
- Confidentiality and anonymity issues.

CHAPTER-3

SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

SYSTEM CONFIGURATION

3.1 Hardware Requirements:

- Processor : Dual core processor 2.6.0 GHZ
- RAM : 1GB
- Hard disk : 160 GB
- Compact Disk : 650 Mb
- Keyboard : Standard keyboard
- Monitor : 15 inch color monitor

3.2 Software Requirements:

- PLATFORM : WINDOWS 10
- FRONT END : PHP
- BACK END : MY SQL

SOFTWARE DESCRIPTION

About Windows

Windows 10 is a personal computer operating system developed by Microsoft. It is a part of the Windows NT family of operating systems. Windows 10 was released to manufacturing on July 22, 2009, and became generally available on October 22, 2009, less than three years after the release of its predecessor, Windows Vista. Windows 10's server counterpart, Windows Server 2008 R2, was released at the same time.

Windows 10 was primarily intended to be an incremental upgrade to the operating system intending to address Windows Vista's poor critical reception while maintaining hardware and software compatibility. Windows 10 continued improvements on Windows Aero (the user interface introduced in Windows Vista) with the addition of a redesigned taskbar that allows applications to be "pinned" to it, and new window management features. Other new features were added to the operating system, including libraries, the new file sharing system HomeGroup, and support for multitouch input. A new "Action Center" interface was also added to provide an overview of system security and maintenance information, and tweaks were made to the User Account Control system to make it less intrusive. Windows 10 also shipped with updated versions of several stock applications, including Internet Explorer 8, Windows Media Player, and Windows Media Center.

In contrast to Windows Vista, Windows 10 was generally praised by critics, who considered the operating system to be a major improvement over its predecessor due to its increased performance, its more intuitive interface (with particular praise devoted to the new taskbar), fewer User Account Control popups, and other improvements made across the platform. Windows 10 was a major success for Microsoft; even prior to its official release, pre-order sales for 7 on the online retailer Amazon.com had surpassed previous records. In just six months, over 100 million copies had been sold worldwide, increasing to over 630 million licenses by July 2012, and a market share of 47.17% of "desktop operating systems" as of November 2016 according to Net Applications, making it the most widely used version of Windows.

Development history

Originally, a version of Windows codenamed Blackcomb was planned as the successor to Windows XP and Windows Server 2003 in 2000. Major features were planned for Blackcomb, including an emphasis on searching and querying data and an advanced storage system named WinFS to enable such scenarios. However, an interim, minor release, codenamed "Longhorn," was announced for 2003, delaying the development of Blackcomb. By the middle of 2003, however, Longhorn had acquired some of the features originally intended for Blackcomb. After three major viruses: the Blaster, Nachi, and Sobig worms, exploited flaws in Windows operating systems within a short time period in August 2003, Microsoft changed its development priorities, putting some of Longhorn's major development work on hold while developing new service packs for Windows XP and Windows Server 2003. Development of Longhorn (Windows Vista) was also restarted, and thus delayed, in August 2004. A number of features were cut from Longhorn. Blackcomb was renamed **Vienna** in early 2006.

When released, Windows Vista was criticized for its long development time, performance issues, its spotty compatibility with existing hardware and software on launch, changes affecting the compatibility of certain PC games, and unclear assurances by Microsoft that certain computers shipping with XP prior to launch would be "Vista Capable" (which led to a class action lawsuit), among other critiques. As such, adoption of Vista in comparison to XP remained somewhat low. In July 2007, six months following the public release of Vista, it was reported that the next version of Windows would then be codenamed Windows 10, with plans for a final release within three years. Bill Gates, in an interview with Newsweek, suggested that Windows 10 would be more "user-centric". Gates later said that Windows 10 would also focus on performance improvements. Steven Sinofsky later expanded on this point, explaining in the Engineering Windows 10 blog that the company was using a variety of new tracing tools to measure the performance of many areas of the operating system on an ongoing basis, to help locate inefficient code paths and to help prevent performance regressions. Senior Vice President Bill Veghte stated that Windows Vista users migrating to Windows 10 would not find the kind of device compatibility issues they encountered migrating from Windows XP. An estimated

1,000 developers worked on Windows 10. These were broadly divided into "core operating system" and "Windows client experience", in turn organized into 25 teams of around 40 developers on average.

In October 2008, it was announced that **Windows 10** would also be the official name of the operating system. There has been some confusion over naming the product Windows 10, while versioning it as 6.1 to indicate its similar build to Vista and increase compatibility with applications that only check major version numbers, similar to Windows 2000 and Windows XP both having 5.x version numbers. The first external release to select Microsoft partners came in January 2008 with Milestone 1, build 6519. Speaking about Windows 10 on October 16, 2008, Microsoft CEO Steve Ballmer confirmed compatibility between Windows Vista and Windows 10, indicating that Windows 10 would be a refined version of Windows Vista.

At PDC 2008, Microsoft demonstrated Windows 10 with its reworked taskbar. On December 27, 2008, the Windows 10 Beta was leaked onto the Internet via BitTorrent. According to a performance test by ZDNet, Windows 10 Beta beat both Windows XP and Vista in several key areas, including boot and shutdown time and working with files, such as loading documents. Other areas did not beat XP, including PC Pro benchmarks for typical office activities and video editing, which remain identical to Vista and slower than XP. On January 7, 2009, the x64 version of the Windows 10 Beta (build 7000) was leaked onto the web, with some torrents being infected with a trojan. At CES 2009, Microsoft CEO Steve Ballmer announced the Windows 10 Beta, build 7000, had been made available for download to MSDN and TechNet subscribers in the format of an ISO image. The Beta was to be publicly released January 9, 2009, and Microsoft initially planned for the download to be made available to 2.5 million people on this date. However, access to the downloads was delayed because of high traffic. The download limit was also extended, initially until January 24, then again to February 10. People who did not complete downloading the beta had two extra days to complete the download, and, after February 12, unfinished downloads became unable to complete. Users could still obtain product keys from Microsoft to activate their copies of Windows 10 Beta, which expired on August 1, 2009.

The release candidate, build 7100, became available for MSDN and TechNet subscribers and Connect Program participants on April 30, 2009. On May 5, 2009, it

became available to the general public, although it had also been leaked onto the Internet via BitTorrent. The release candidate was available in five languages and expired on June 1, 2010, with shutdowns every two hours starting March 1, 2010. Microsoft stated that Windows 10 would be released to the general public on October 22, 2009. Microsoft released Windows 10 to MSDN and Technet subscribers on August 6, 2009, at 10:00 am PDT. Microsoft announced that Windows 10, along with Windows Server 2008 R2, was released to manufacturing on July 22, 2009. Windows 10 RTM is build 7600.16385.090713-1255, which was compiled on July 13, 2009, and was declared the final RTM build after passing all Microsoft's tests internally.

Features

New and changed

Main article: Features new to Windows 10



Windows 10 live thumbnails

Among Windows 10's new features are advances in touch and handwriting recognition, support for virtual hard disks, improved performance on multi-core processors, improved boot performance, DirectAccess, and kernel improvements. Windows 10 adds support for systems using multiple heterogeneous graphics cards from different vendors (Heterogeneous Multi-adapter), a new version of Windows Media Center, a Gadget for Windows Media Center, improved media features, XPS Essentials Pack and Windows PowerShell being included, and a redesigned Calculator with multiline capabilities including Programmer and Statistics modes along with unit conversion for length, weight, temperature, and several others. Many new items have been added to the Control Panel, including ClearType Text Tuner Display Color Calibration Wizard, Gadgets, Recovery, Troubleshooting, Workspaces Center, Location and Other Sensors, Credential Manager, Biometric Devices, System Icons, and Display. Windows Security Center has been renamed to Windows Action Center (Windows Health Center and Windows Solution Center in earlier builds), which

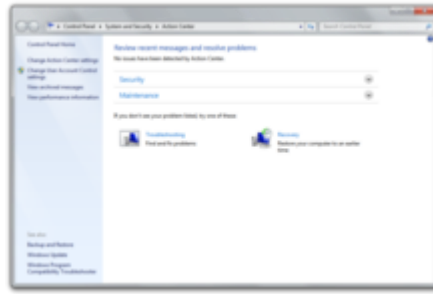
encompasses both security and maintenance of the computer. ReadyBoost on 32-bit editions now supports up to 256 gigabytes of extra allocation. Windows 10 also supports images in RAW image format through the addition of Windows Imaging Component-enabled image decoders, which enables raw image thumbnails, previewing and metadata display in Windows Explorer, plus full-size viewing and slideshows in Windows Photo Viewer and Windows Media Center. Windows 10 also has a native TFTP client with the ability to transfer files to or from a TFTP server.



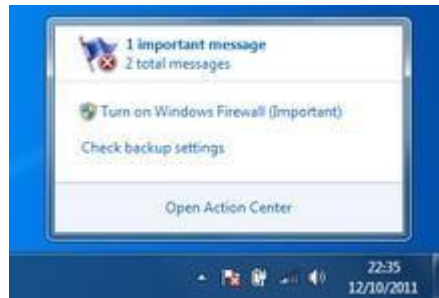
The default taskbar of Windows 10.

The taskbar has seen the biggest visual changes, where the old Quick Launch toolbar has been replaced with the ability to pin applications to taskbar. Buttons for pinned applications are integrated with the task buttons. These buttons also enable Jump Lists to allow easy access to common tasks. The revamped taskbar also allows the reordering of taskbar buttons. To the far right of the system clock is a small rectangular button that serves as the Show desktop icon. By default, hovering over this button makes all visible windows transparent for a quick look at the desktop. In touch-enabled displays such as touch screens, tablet PCs, etc., this button is slightly (8 pixels) wider in order to accommodate being pressed by a finger. Clicking this button minimizes all windows, and clicking it a second time restores them.

Window management in Windows 10 has several new features: Snap maximizes a window when it is dragged to the top of the screen. Dragging windows to the left or right edges of the screen allows users to snap software windows to either side of the screen, such that the windows take up half the screen. When a user moves windows that were snapped or maximized using Snap, the system restores their previous state. Snap functions can also be triggered with keyboard shortcuts. Shake hides all inactive windows when the active window's title bar is dragged back and forth rapidly (metaphorically shaken).



Action Center, which replaces Windows Security Center in Windows XP and Vista



When the Action Center flag is clicked on, it lists all security and maintenance issues in a small popup window

Windows 10 includes 13 additional sound schemes, titled Afternoon, Calligraphy, Characters, Cityscape, Delta, Festival, Garden, Heritage, Landscape, Quirky, Raga, Savanna, and Sonata. Internet Spades, Internet Backgammon and Internet Checkers, which were removed from Windows Vista, were restored in Windows 10. Users are able to disable or customize many more Windows components than was possible in Windows Vista. New additions to this list of components include Internet Explorer 8, Windows Media Player 12, Windows Media Center, Windows Search, and Windows Gadget Platform. A new version of Microsoft Virtual PC, newly renamed as Windows Virtual PC was made available for Windows 10 Professional, Enterprise, and Ultimate editions. It allows multiple Windows environments, including Windows XP Mode, to run on the same machine. Windows XP Mode runs Windows XP in a virtual machine, and displays applications within separate windows on the Windows 10 desktop. Furthermore, Windows 10 supports the mounting of a virtual hard disk (VHD) as a normal data storage, and the bootloader delivered with Windows 10 can boot the Windows system from a VHD; however, this ability is only available in the Enterprise and Ultimate editions. The Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) of Windows 10 is also enhanced to support real-time multimedia application including video playback and 3D games, thus allowing use of DirectX 10 in remote desktop environments. The

three application limit, previously present in the Windows Vista and Windows XP Starter Editions, has been removed from Windows 10. All editions include some new and improved features, such as Windows Search, Security features, and some features new to Windows 10, that originated within Vista. Optional BitLocker Drive Encryption is included with Windows 10 Ultimate and Enterprise. Windows Defender is included; Microsoft Security Essentials antivirus software is a free download. All editions include Shadow Copy, which—every day or so—System Restore uses to take an automatic "previous version" snapshot of user files that have changed. Backup and restore have also been improved, and the Windows Recovery Environment—installed by default—replaces the optional Recovery Console of Windows XP.

A new system known as "Libraries" was added for file management; users can aggregate files from multiple folders into a "Library". By default, libraries for categories such as Documents, Pictures, Music, and Video are created, consisting of the user's personal folder and the Public folder for each. The system is also used as part of a new home networking system known as HomeGroup; devices are added to the network with a password, and files and folders can be shared with all other devices in the HomeGroup, or with specific users. The default libraries, along with printers, are shared by default, but the personal folder is set to read-only access by other users, and the Public folder can be accessed by anyone.

Windows 10 includes improved globalization support through a new Extended Linguistic Services API to provide multilingual support (particularly in Ultimate and Enterprise editions). Microsoft has also implemented better support for solid-state drives, including the new TRIM command, and Windows 10 is able to identify a solid-state drive uniquely. Native support for USB 3.0 is not included due to delays in the finalization of the standard. At WinHEC 2008 Microsoft announced that color depths of 30-bit and 48-bit would be supported in Windows 10 along with the wide color gamut scRGB (which for HDMI 1.3 can be converted and output as xvYCC). The video modes supported in Windows 10 are 16-bit sRGB, 24-bit sRGB, 30-bit sRGB, 30-bit with extended color gamut sRGB, and 48-bit scRGB.

For developers, Windows 10 includes a new networking API with support for building SOAP-based web services in native code (as opposed to .NET-based WCF web services), new features to simplify development of installation packages and

shorten application install times. Windows 10, by default, generates fewer User Account Control (UAC) prompts because it allows digitally signed Windows components to gain elevated privileges without a prompt. Additionally, users can now adjust the level at which UAC operates using a sliding scale.

Removed

Main article: List of features removed in Windows 10

Certain capabilities and programs that were a part of Windows Vista are no longer present or have been changed, resulting in the removal of certain functionalities; these include the classic Start Menu user interface, some taskbar features, Windows Explorer features, Windows Media Player features, Windows Ultimate Extras, Search button, and InkBall. Four applications bundled with Windows Vista — Windows Photo Gallery, Windows Movie Maker, Windows Calendar and Windows Mail — are not included with Windows 10 and were replaced by Windows Live-branded versions as part of the Windows Live Essentials suite.

Editions

Main article: Windows 10 editions

Windows 10 is available in six different editions, of which the Home Premium, Professional, and Ultimate were available at retail in most countries, and as pre-loaded software on new computers. Home Premium and Professional were aimed at home users and small businesses respectively, while Ultimate was aimed at enthusiasts. Each edition of Windows 10 includes all of the capabilities and features of the edition below it, and add additional features oriented towards their market segments; for example, Professional adds additional networking and security features such as Encrypting File System and the ability to join a domain. Ultimate contained a superset of the features from Home Premium and Professional, along with other advanced features oriented towards power users, such as BitLocker drive encryption; unlike Windows Vista, there were no "Ultimate Extras" add-ons created for Windows 10 Ultimate. Retail copies were available in "upgrade" and higher-cost "full" version licenses; "upgrade" licenses require an existing version of Windows to install, while

"full" licenses can be installed on computers with no existing operating system.

The remaining three editions were not available at retail, of which two were available exclusively through OEM channels as pre-loaded software. The Starter edition is a stripped-down version of Windows 10 meant for low-cost devices such as netbooks. In comparison to Home Premium, Starter has reduced multimedia functionality, does not allow users to change their desktop wallpaper or theme, disables the "Aero Glass" theme, does not have support for multiple monitors, and can only address 2GB of RAM. Home Basic was sold only in emerging markets, and was positioned in between Home Premium and Starter. The highest edition, Enterprise, is functionally similar to Ultimate, but is only sold through volume licensing via Microsoft's Software Assurance program.

All editions aside from Starter support both IA-32 and x86-64 architectures; Starter only supports 32-bit systems. Retail copies of Windows 10 are distributed on two DVDs: one for the IA-32 version and the other for x86-64. OEM copies include one DVD, depending on the processor architecture licensed. The installation media for consumer versions of Windows 10 are identical; the product key and corresponding license determines the edition that is installed. The Windows Anytime Upgrade service can be used to purchase an upgrade that unlocks the functionality of a higher edition, such as going from Starter to Home Premium, and Home Premium to Ultimate. Most copies of Windows 10 only contained one license; in certain markets, a "Family Pack" version of Windows 10 Home Premium was also released for a limited time, which allowed upgrades on up to three computers. In certain regions, copies of Windows 10 were only sold in, and could only be activated in a designated region.

Support lifecycle

Microsoft ended the sale of new retail copies of Windows 10 in October 2014, and the sale of new OEM licenses for Windows 10 Home Basic, Home Premium, and Ultimate ended on October 31, 2014. Professional currently remains available to OEMs, primarily as part of downgrade rights for Windows 8 licenses. OEM sales of PCs with Windows 10 Professional preinstalled ended on October 31, 2016. The sale of non-Professional OEM licences was stopped on October 31, 2014. Mainstream

support for 7 ended on January 13, 2015. Extended support will end on January 14, 2020.

As of January 2017, Microsoft no longer considers Windows 10 to be capable of providing sufficient security, as it utilizes a "long-outdated security architecture" that is inferior to that of Windows 10.

Dream viewer:

"Dreamweaver" redirects here. For the song by Gary Wright, see [Dream Weaver](#). For other uses, see [Dreamweaver \(disambiguation\)](#).

Adobe Dreamweaver



Adobe Dreamweaver CC 2014.1 running on [OS X Yosemite](#)

	<u>Adobe Inc.</u> (2005–present)
<u>Developer(s)</u>	<u>Macromedia</u> (before 2005)
<u>Initial release</u>	December 1997; 22 years ago ^[1]
	2020 (20.1) / February 2020; 1 month
<u>Stable release</u>	ago
<u>Written in</u>	<u>C++</u>
	<u>Windows 10</u> version 1703 and above,
<u>Operating system</u>	<u>macOS</u> 10.12 Sierra and above

<u>Type</u>	<u>HTML editor, programming tool,</u> <u>integrated development environment</u> (IDE)
<u>License</u>	<u>Trialware software as a service</u>
<u>Website</u>	<u>www.adobe.com/products/dreamweaver</u>

Adobe Dreamweaver is a proprietary web development tool from Adobe Inc.. It was created by Macromedia in 1997^[1] and developed by them until Macromedia was acquired by Adobe Systems in 2005.^[2]

Adobe Dreamweaver is available for the macOS and Windows operating systems.

Following Adobe's acquisition of the Macromedia product suite, releases of Dreamweaver subsequent to version 8.0 have been more compliant with W3C standards. Recent versions have improved support for Web technologies such as CSS, JavaScript, and various server-side scripting languages and frameworks including ASP (ASP JavaScript, ASP VBScript, ASP.NET C#, ASP.NET VB), ColdFusion, Scriptlet, an PHP.

Features

Adobe Dreamweaver CC is a web design and an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) application that is used to develop and design websites. Dreamweaver includes a code editor that supports syntax highlighting, code completion, real-time syntax checking, and code introspection for generating code hints to assist the user in writing code.

Dreamweaver, like other HTML editors, edits files locally then uploads them to the remote web server using FTP, SFTP, or WebDAV. Dreamweaver CS4 supports the Subversion (SVN) version control system.

Since version 5, Dreamweaver supports syntax highlighting for the following languages:

- ActionScript
- Active Server Pages (ASP).

- C#
- Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)
- ColdFusion
- EDML
- Extensible HyperText Markup Language (XHTML)
- Extensible Markup Language (XML)
- Extensible Stylesheet Language Transformations (XSLT)
- HyperText Markup Language (HTML)
- Java
- JavaScript
- PHP
- Visual Basic (VB)
- Visual Basic Script Edition (VBScript)
- Wireless Markup Language (WML)

Support for Active Server Pages (ASP) and JavaServer Pages was dropped in version CS5.^{[4][5]}

Users can add their language syntax highlighting. code completion is available for many of these languages.

Internationalization and Localization

Language availability

Adobe Dreamweaver CS6 is available in the following languages: Brazilian Portuguese, Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, Czech, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean (Windows only), Polish, Russian, Spanish, Swedish and Turkish.^[6]

Specific features for Arabic and Hebrew languages

The older Adobe Dreamweaver CS3 also features a Middle Eastern version that allows typing Arabic, Persian, Urdu, or Hebrew text (written from right to left) within the code view. Whether the text is fully Middle Eastern (written from right to left) or includes both English and Middle Eastern text (written left to right and right to left), it will be displayed properly.

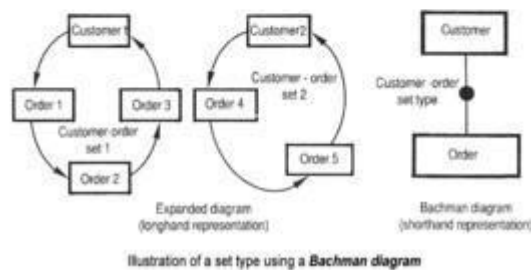
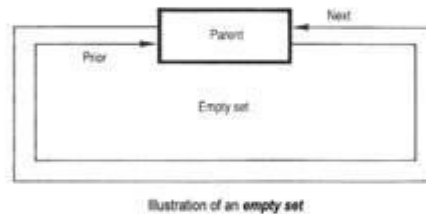
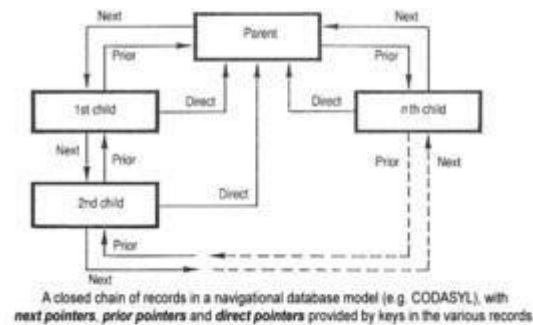
About DBMS and RDBMS

A database is an organized collection of data. It is the collection of schemas, tables, queries, reports, views, and other objects. The data are typically organized to model aspects of reality in a way that supports processes requiring information, such as modelling the availability of rooms in hotels in a way that supports finding a hotel with vacancies.

A database management system (DBMS) is a computer software application that interacts with the user, other applications, and the database itself to capture and analyze data. A general-purpose DBMS is designed to allow the definition, creation, querying, update, and administration of databases. Well-known DBMSs include MySQL, PostgreSQL, MongoDB, Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle, Sybase, SAP HANA, and IBM DB2. A database is not generally portable across different DBMSs, but different DBMS can interoperate by using standards such as SQL and ODBC or JDBC to allow a single application to work with more than one DBMS. Database management systems are often classified according to the database model that they support; the most popular database systems since the 1980s have all supported the relational model as represented by the SQL language. Sometimes a DBMS is loosely referred to as a 'database'.

1960s, navigational DBMS

Further information: Navigational database



The record set, basic structure of navigational (e.g. CODASYL) database model. A set consists of one parent record (also called "the owner"), and *n* child records (also called members records)

Basic structure of navigational CODASYL database model

The introduction of the term database coincided with the availability of direct-access storage (disks and drums) from the mid-1960s onwards. The term represented a contrast with the tape-based systems of the past, allowing shared interactive use rather than daily batch processing. The Oxford English Dictionary cites a 1962 report by the System Development Corporation of California as the first to use the term "data-base" in a specific technical sense.

As computers grew in speed and capability, a number of general-purpose database systems emerged; by the mid-1960s a number of such systems had come into commercial use. Interest in a standard began to grow, and Charles Bachman, author of one such product, the Integrated Data Store (IDS), founded the "Database Task Group" within CODASYL, the group responsible for the creation and standardization of COBOL. In 1971, the Database Task Group delivered their standard, which generally became known as the "CODASYL approach", and soon a number of commercial products based on this approach entered the market.

The CODASYL approach relied on the "manual" navigation of a linked data set which was formed into a large network. Applications could find records by one of three methods:

1. Use of a primary key (known as a CALC key, typically implemented by hashing)
2. Navigating relationships (called sets) from one record to another
3. Scanning all the records in a sequential order

Later systems added B-trees to provide alternate access paths. Many CODASYL databases also added a very straightforward query language. However, in the final tally, CODASYL was very complex and required significant training and effort to produce useful applications.

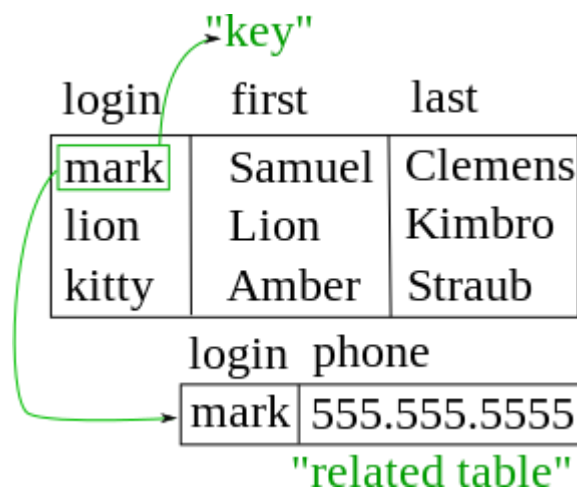
IBM also had their own DBMS in 1966, known as Information Management System (IMS). IMS was a development of software written for the Apollo program on the System/360. IMS was generally similar in concept to CODASYL, but used a strict hierarchy for its model of data navigation instead of CODASYL's network model. Both concepts later became known as navigational databases due to the way data was accessed, and Bachman's 1973 Turing Award presentation was The Programmer as Navigator. IMS is classified as a hierarchical database. IDMS and Cincom Systems' TOTAL database are classified as network databases. IMS remains in use as of 2014.

1970s, relational DBMS

Edgar Codd worked at IBM in San Jose, California, in one of their offshoot offices that was primarily involved in the development of hard disk systems. He was unhappy with the navigational model of the CODASYL approach, notably the lack of a "search" facility. In 1970, he wrote a number of papers that outlined a new approach to database construction that eventually culminated in the groundbreaking A Relational Model of Data for Large Shared Data Banks.

In this paper, he described a new system for storing and working with large databases. Instead of records being stored in some sort of linked list of free-form records as in

CODASYL, Codd's idea was to use a "table" of fixed-length records, with each table used for a different type of entity. A linked-list system would be very inefficient when storing "sparse" databases where some of the data for any one record could be left empty. The relational model solved this by splitting the data into a series of normalized tables (or relations), with optional elements being moved out of the main table to where they would take up room only if needed. Data may be freely inserted, deleted and edited in these tables, with the DBMS doing whatever maintenance needed to present a table view to the application/user.



In the relational model, records are "linked" using virtual keys not stored in the database but defined as needed between the data contained in the records.

The relational model also allowed the content of the database to evolve without constant rewriting of links and pointers. The relational part comes from entities referencing other entities in what is known as one-to-many relationship, like a traditional hierarchical model, and many-to-many relationship, like a navigational (network) model. Thus, a relational model can express both hierarchical and navigational models, as well as its native tabular model, allowing for pure or combined modeling in terms of these three models, as the application requires.

For instance, a common use of a database system is to track information about users, their name, login information, various addresses and phone numbers. In the navigational approach, all of this data would be placed in a single record, and unused items would simply not be placed in the database. In the relational approach, the data would be normalized into a user table, an address table and a phone number table (for

instance). Records would be created in these optional tables only if the address or phone numbers were actually provided.

Linking the information back together is the key to this system. In the relational model, some bit of information was used as a "key", uniquely defining a particular record. When information was being collected about a user, information stored in the optional tables would be found by searching for this key. For instance, if the login name of a user is unique, addresses and phone numbers for that user would be recorded with the login name as its key. This simple "re-linking" of related data back into a single collection is something that traditional computer languages are not designed for.

Just as the navigational approach would require programs to loop in order to collect records, the relational approach would require loops to collect information about any one record. Codd's solution to the necessary looping was a set-oriented language, a suggestion that would later spawn the ubiquitous SQL. Using a branch of mathematics known as tuple calculus, he demonstrated that such a system could support all the operations of normal databases (inserting, updating etc.) as well as providing a simple system for finding and returning sets of data in a single operation.

Codd's paper was picked up by two people at Berkeley, Eugene Wong and Michael Stonebraker. They started a project known as INGRES using funding that had already been allocated for a geographical database project and student programmers to produce code. Beginning in 1973, INGRES delivered its first test products which were generally ready for widespread use in 1979. INGRES was similar to System R in a number of ways, including the use of a "language" for data access, known as QUEL. Over time, INGRES moved to the emerging SQL standard.

IBM itself did one test implementation of the relational model, PRTV, and a production one, Business System 12, both now discontinued. Honeywell wrote MRDS for Multics, and now there are two new implementations: Alphora Dataphor and Rel. Most other DBMS implementations usually called relational are actually SQL DBMSs.

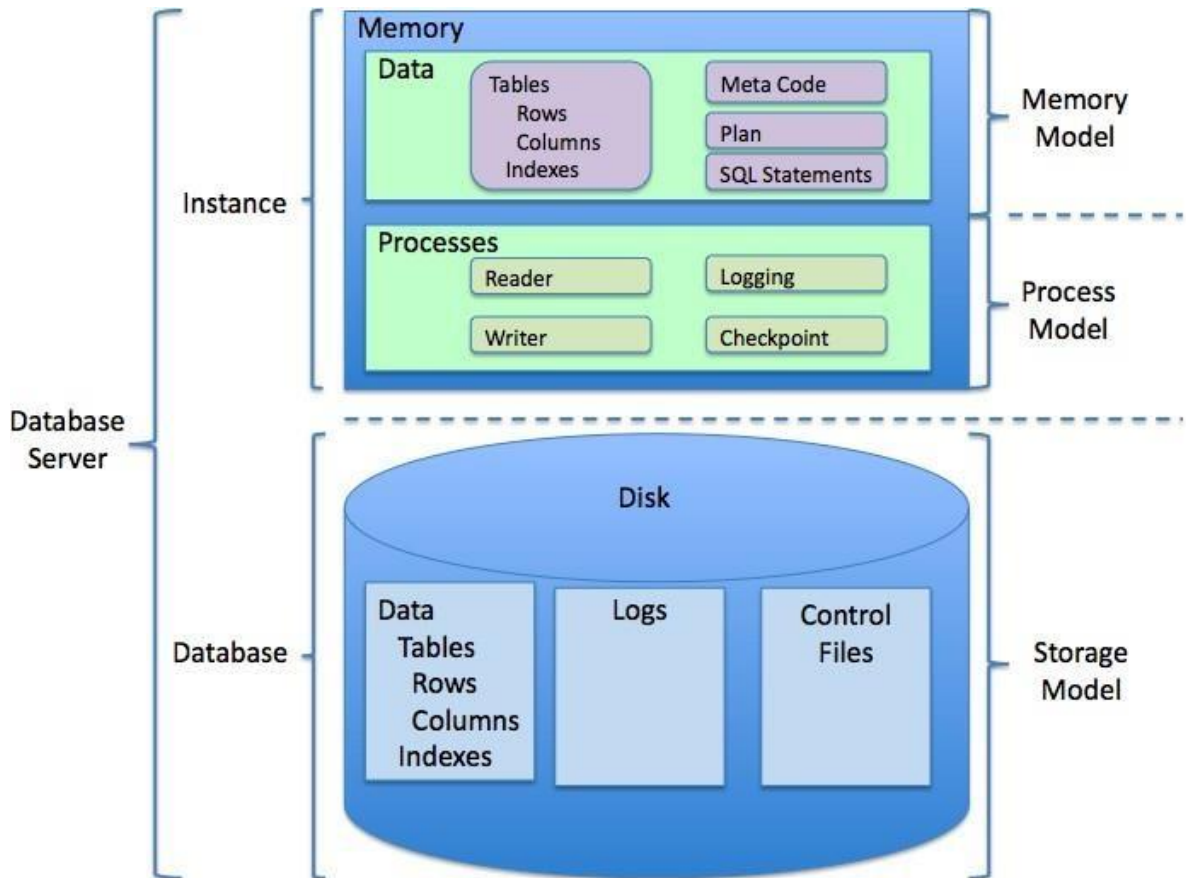
In 1970, the University of Michigan began development of the MICRO Information

Management System based on D.L. Childs' Set-Theoretic Data model. MICRO was used to manage very large data sets by the US Department of Labor, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and researchers from the University of Alberta, the University of Michigan, and Wayne State University. It ran on IBM mainframe computers using the Michigan Terminal System.^[18] The system remained in production until 1998.

RDBMS

A **relational database management system (RDBMS)** is a database management system (DBMS) that is based on the relational model as invented by E. F. Codd, of IBM's San Jose Research Laboratory. In 2016, many of the databases in widespread use are based on the relational database model.

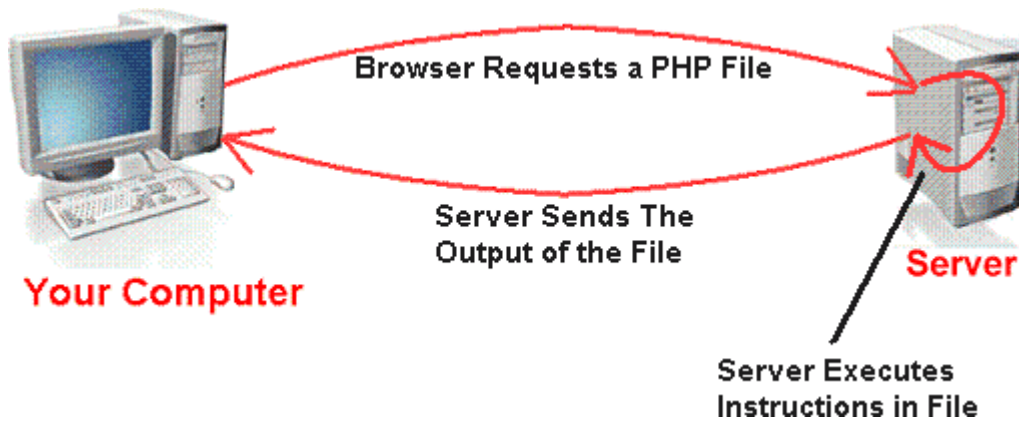
RDBMSs have been a common choice for the storage of information in new databases used for financial records, manufacturing and logistical information, personnel data, and other applications since the 1980s. Relational databases have often replaced legacy hierarchical databases and network databases because they are easier to understand and use. However, relational databases have received unsuccessful challenge attempts by object database management systems in the 1980s and 1990s (which were introduced trying to address the so-called object-relational impedance mismatch between relational databases and object-oriented application programs) and also by XML database management systems in the 1990s. Despite such attempts, RDBMSs keep most of the market share, which has also grown over the years.



ABOUT SQL SE

1. Your browser sends a request to that web page's server (computer) for the file (HTML or image) you wish to view.
2. The web server (computer) sends the file requested back to your computer.
3. Your browser displays the file appropriately.
4. If you request a PHP file (ends with ".php"), the server handles it differently.

Accessing a PHP Page



Accessing a PHP Page

1. The user sends a request to that web page's server for the PHP file you wish to view.
2. The web server calls PHP to interpret and perform the operations called for in the PHP script.
3. The web server sends the output of the PHP program back to your computer.
4. The user and displays the output appropriately.

Benefit of PHP

Because the server does processing, the output of PHP files changes when its input changes. For example, most of the pages on the Horticulture site have only two (2) PHP commands:

1. Include the header file that defines the links on the left, the banner, and the quick links at the top.
2. Include the footer file that displays the mission statement and Horticulture contact information.

Because including the files is performed every time the PHP file is accessed, when the header/footer files change, the new content will be immediately updated. In other words, if you add a new link, every page that includes the header will immediately display the new link.

Security

About 30% of all vulnerabilities listed on the National Vulnerability Database are linked to PHP. These vulnerabilities are caused mostly by not following best practice programming rules: technical security flaws of the language itself or of its core libraries are not frequent (23 in 2008, about 1% of the total). Recognizing that programmers make mistakes, some languages include taint checking to detect automatically the lack of input validation which induces many issues. Such a feature is being developed for PHP, but its inclusion in a release has been rejected several times in the past. There are advanced protection patches such as Suhosin and Hardening-Patch, especially designed for Web hosting environments.

PHPIDS adds security to any PHP application to defend against intrusions. PHPIDS detects attacks based on cross-site scripting (XSS), SQL injection, header injection, directory traversal, remote file execution, remote file inclusion, and denial-of-service (DoS)

Syntax

The PHP interpreter only executes PHP code within its delimiters. Anything outside its delimiters is not processed by PHP (although non-PHP text is still subject to control structures described in PHP code). The most common delimiters are `<?php` to open and `?>` to close PHP sections. `<script language="php">` and `</script>` delimiters are also available, as are the shortened forms `<?or<?=` (which is used to echo back a string or variable) and `?>` as well as ASP-style short forms `<%` or `<%=` and `%>`. While short delimiters are used, they make script files less portable as support for them can be disabled in the PHP configuration, and so they are discouraged. The purpose of all these delimiters is to separate PHP code from non-PHP code, including HTML.

The first form of delimiters, `<?php` and `?>`, in XHTML and other XML documents, creates correctly formed XML 'processing instructions'. This means that the resulting mixture of PHP code and other markup in the server-side file is itself well-formed XML.

Variables are prefixed with a dollar symbol, and a type does not need to be specified in advance. Unlike function and class names, variable names are case sensitive. Both double-quoted (") and heredoc strings provide the ability to interpolate a variable's value into the string. PHP treats newlines as whitespace in the manner of a free-form language (except when inside stringquotes), and statements are terminated by a semicolon. PHP has three types of comment syntax: /* */ marks block and inline comments; // as well as # are used for one-line comments. The echo statement is one of several facilities PHP provides to output text, e.g., to a Web browser.

In terms of keywords and language syntax, PHP is similar to most high level languages that follow the C style syntax. if conditions, for and while loops, and function returns are similar in syntax to languages such as C, C++, Java and Perl.

Data types

PHP stores whole numbers in a platform-dependent range, either a 64-bit or 32-bit signedinteger equivalent to the C-language long type. Unsigned integers are converted to signed values in certain situations; this behavior is different from other programming languages. Integer variables can be assigned using decimal (positive and negative), octal, and hexadecimal notations. Floating point numbers are also stored in a platform-specific range. They can be specified using floating point notation, or two forms of scientific notation. PHP has a native Boolean type that is similar to the native Boolean types in Java and C++. Using the Boolean type conversion rules, non-zero values are interpreted as true and zero as false, as in Perl and C++. The null data type represents a variable that has no value. The only value in the null data type is NULL. Variables of the "resource" type represent references to resources from external sources. These are typically created by functions from a particular extension, and can only be processed by functions from the same extension; examples include file, image, and database resources. Arrays can contain elements of any type that PHP can handle, including resources, objects, and even other arrays. Order is preserved in lists of values and in hashes with both keys and values, and the two can be intermingled. PHP also supports strings, which can be used with single quotes, double quotes, nowdoc or heredoc syntax.

Functions

PHP has hundreds of base functions and thousands more via extensions. These functions are well documented on the PHP site; however, the built-in library has a wide variety of naming conventions and inconsistencies. PHP currently has no functions for thread programming, although it does support multiprocess programming on POSIX systems.

About MY SQL

MySQL Introduction

MySQL is the world's most used open source relational database management system (RDBMS) as of 2008 that run as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases.

The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation.

MySQL is a popular choice of database for use in web applications, and is a central component of the widely used LAMP open source web application software stack—LAMP is an acronym for "Linux, Apache, MySQL, Perl/PHP/Python." Free-software-open source projects that require a full-featured database management system often use MySQL.

For commercial use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality. Applications which use MySQL databases include: TYPO3, Joomla, Word Press, phpBB, MyBB, Drupal and other software built on the LAMP software stack. MySQL is also used in many high-profile, large-scale World Wide Web products, including Wikipedia, Google(though not for searches), ImagebookTwitter, Flickr, Nokia.com, and YouTube.

Interimages

MySQL is primarily an RDBMS and ships with no GUI tools to administer MySQL databases or manage data contained within the databases. Users may use the included command line tools, or use MySQL "front-ends", desktop software and web applications that create and manage MySQL databases, build database structures, back up data, inspect status, and work with data records. The official set of MySQL front-end tools, MySQL Workbench is actively developed by Oracle, and is freely available for use. **Graphical**

The official MySQL Workbench is a free integrated environment developed by MySQL AB, that enables users to graphically administer MySQL databases and visually design database structures. MySQL Workbench replaces the previous package of software, MySQL GUI Tools. Similar to other third-party packages, but still considered the authoritative MySQL frontend, MySQL Workbench lets users manage database design & modeling, SQL development (replacing MySQL Query Browser) and Database administration (replacing MySQL Administrator).

MySQL Workbench is available in two editions, the regular free and open source Community Edition which may be downloaded from the MySQL website, and the proprietary Standard Edition which extends and improves the feature set of the Community Edition.

Command line

MySQL ships with some command line tools. Third-parties have also developed tools to manage a MySQL server, some listed below.

Maatkit - a cross-platform toolkit for MySQL, PostgreSQL and Memcached, developed in Perl Maatkit can be used to prove replication is working correctly, fix corrupted data, automate repetitive tasks, and speed up servers. Maatkit is included with several GNU/Linux distributions such as CentOS and Debian and packages are available for Programming

MySQL works on many different system platforms, including AIX, BSDi, FreeBSD, HP-UX, eComStation, i5/OS, IRIX, Linux, Mac OS X, Microsoft Windows, NetBSD,

Novell NetWare, OpenBSD, OpenSolaris, OS/2 Warp, QNX, Solaris, Symbian, SunOS, SCO OpenServer, SCO UnixWare, Sanos and Tru64. A port of MySQL to OpenVMS also exists.^[32]

MySQL is written in C and C++. Its SQL parser is written in yacc, and a home-brewed lexical analyzer. Many programming languages with language-specific APIs include libraries for accessing MySQL databases. These include MySQL Connector/Net for integration with Microsoft's Visual Studio (languages such as C# and VB are most commonly used) and the JDBC driver for Java. In addition, an ODBC interimage called MyODBC allows additional programming languages that support the ODBC interimage to communicate with a MySQL database, such as ASP or ColdFusion. The HTSQL - URL-based query method also ships with a MySQL adapter, allowing direct interaction between a MySQL database and any web client via structured URLs.

Features

As of April 2009, MySQL offered MySQL 5.1 in two different variants: the open source MySQL Community Server and the commercial Enterprise Server. MySQL 5.5 is offered under the same licences. They have a common code base and include the following features:

- ⌋ A broad subset of ANSI SQL 99, as well as extensions
- ⌋ Cross-platform support
- ⌋ Stored procedures
- ⌋ Triggers
- ⌋ Cursors
- ⌋ Updatable Views
- ⌋ Information schema
- ⌋ Strict mode (ensures MySQL does not truncate or otherwise modify data to conform to an underlying data type, when an incompatible value is inserted into that type)
- ⌋ X/Open XAdistributed transaction processing (DTP) support; two phase commit as part of this, using Oracle's InnoDB engine
- ⌋ Independent storage engines (MyISAM for read speed, InnoDB for

transactions and referential integrity, MySQL Archive for storing historical data in little space)

- Transactions with the InnoDB, and Cluster storage engines; savepoints with InnoDB
- SSL support
- Query caching
- Sub-SELECTs (i.e. nested SELECTs)
- Replication support (i.e. Master-Master Replication & Master-Slave Replication) with one master per slave, many slaves per master, no automatic support for multiple masters per slave.
- Full-text indexing and searching using MyISAM engine
- Embedded database library
- Unicode support (however prior to 5.5.3 UTF-8 and UCS-2 encoded strings are limited to the BMP, in 5.5.3 and later use utf8mb4 for full unicode support)
- ACID compliance when using transaction capable storage engines (InnoDB and Cluster)
- Partitioned tables with pruning of partitions in optimiser
- Shared-nothing clustering through MySQL Cluster
- Hot backup (via mysqlhotcopy) under certain conditions
- Multiple storage engines, allowing one to choose the one that is most effective for each table in the application (in MySQL 5.0, storage engines must be compiled in; in MySQL 5.1, storage engines can be dynamically loaded at run time):
 - Native storage engines (MyISAM, Falcon, Merge, Memory (heap), Federated, Archive, CSV, Blackhole, Cluster, EXAMPLE, Maria, and InnoDB, which was made the default as of 5.5)

Partner-developed storage engines (solidDB, NitroEDB, ScaleDB, TokuDB, Infobright (formerly Brighthouse), Kickfire, XtraDB, IBM DB2). InnoDB used to be a partner-developed storage engine, but with recent acquisitions, Oracle now owns both MySQL core and InnoDB.

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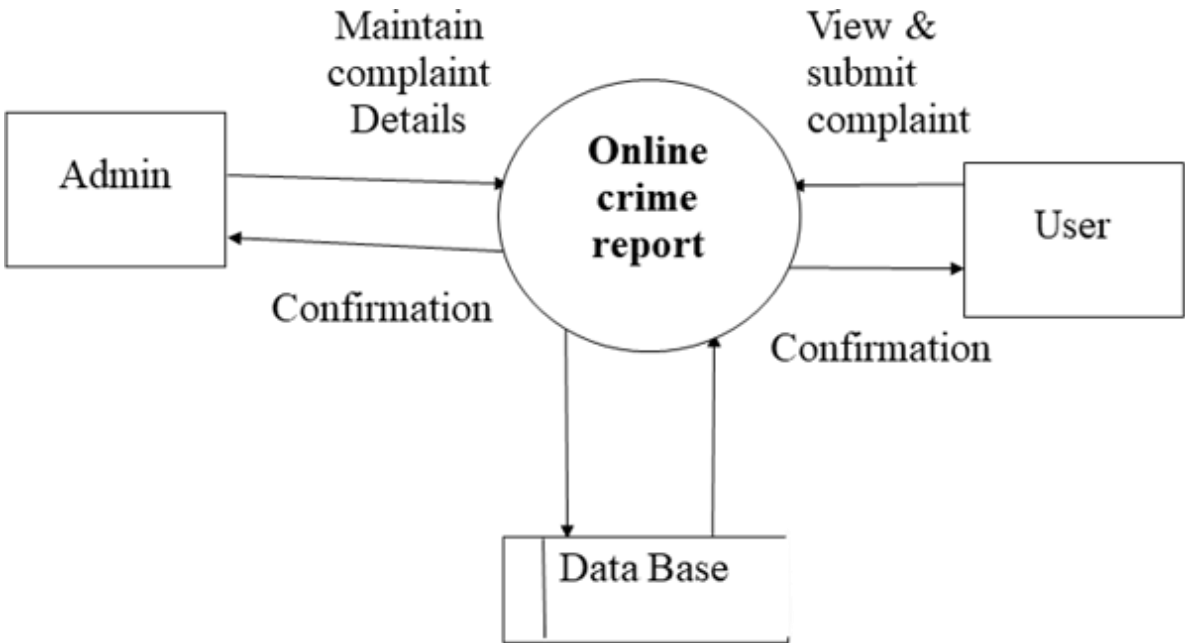
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CHAPTER-4

SYSTEM DESIGN

ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM



DATAFLOW DIAGRAM

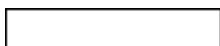
Dataflow diagram (DFD) was first developed by Larry Constantine as a way of expressing system requirements in graphical form. A DFD also known as a “bubble chart” has the purpose of clarifying system requirements and identifying major transformations that will become programs in system design. This is the starting point of the design phase that functionally decomposes the requirements specifications down to the lowest level of detail.

A DFD consists of series of bubbles join by the data flows in the system. The purpose of data flow diagrams is to provide a semantic bridge between users and developers.

- Graphical, eliminating thousands of words;
- Hierarchical, showing systems at any level of detail; and
- Jargon less, allowing user understanding and reviewing.

Data flow diagrams are supported by other techniques of structured systems analysis such as data structure diagrams, data dictionaries, and procedure-representing techniques. The goal of data flow diagram is to have a commonly understood of a system. In Data flow diagram, the entire concept of the system is provided and drawn in flow chart.

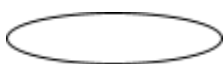
This network is constructed by using a set of symbols that do not imply a physical implementation. It has the purpose of clarifying system requirements and identifying major transformations that will become programs in system design.



A rectangle represents a data source or destination.



A directed line represents the flows of data, which is Data stream.

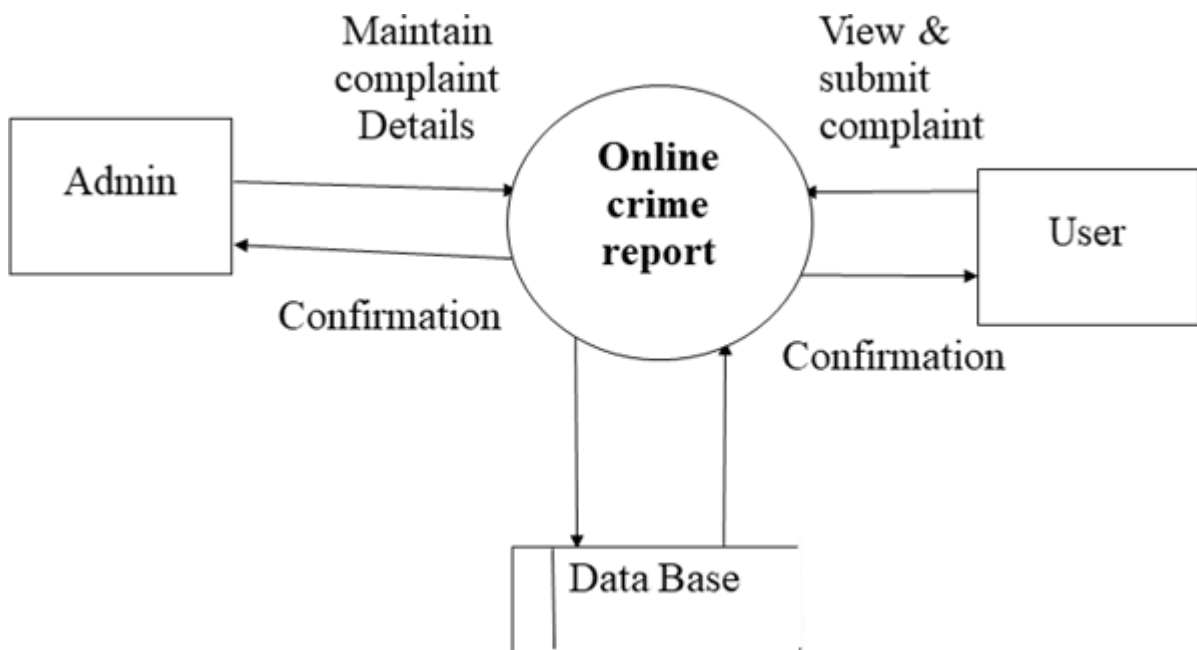


An enclosed figure ,usually a circle or an oval bubble

represent a process that transforms data stream.

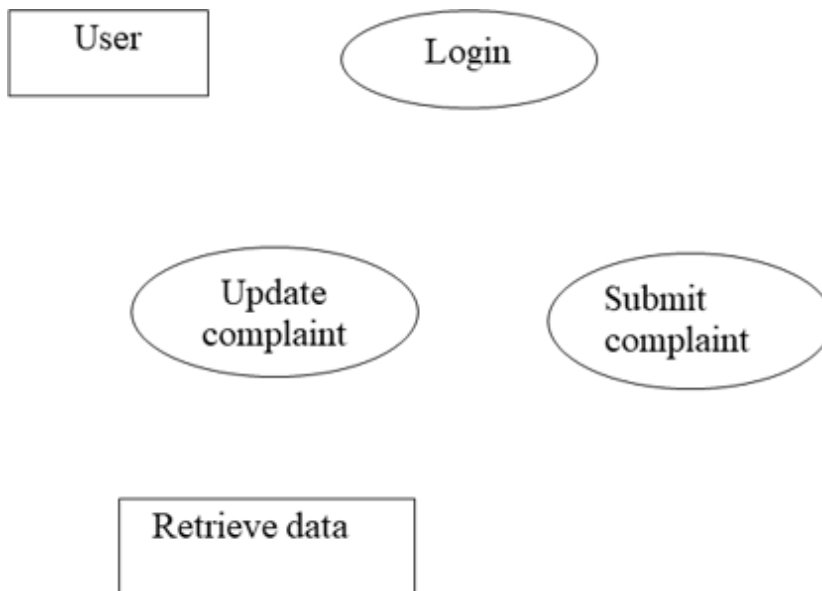
DFD LEVEL-1

The next stage is to create the Level 1 Data Flow Diagram. This highlights the main functions carried out by the system. As a rule, to describe the system was using between two and seven functions - two being a simple system and seven being a complicated system. This enables us to keep the model manageable on screen or paper.



DFD LEVEL-2

A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) tracks processes and their data paths within the business or system boundary under investigation. A DFD defines each domain boundary and illustrates the logical movement and transformation of data within the defined boundary. The diagram shows 'what' input data enters the domain, 'what' logical processes the domain applies to that data, and 'what' output data leaves the domain. Essentially, a DFD is a tool for process modeling and one of the oldest



DATABASE DESIGN

Database crime_db

Table Name: Admin

Field	Type	Constraints	Description
username	varchar(30)	Not null	Specify the username
password	varchar(30)	Not null	Specify the password

Table Name: complaint

Field	Type	Constraints	Description
Id	int(11)	Primary key	Specify the user id
uname	varchar(30)	Not null	Specify the user name
cimage	varchar(40)	Not null	Specify the crime image
description	varchar(200)	Not null	Specify the complaints description
location	varchar(50)	Not null	Specify the location
month	int(11)	Not null	Specify the month
year	int(11)	Not null	Specify the year
station	varchar(30)	Not null	Specify the station
status	int(11)	Not null	Specify the complaint status
rdate	varchar(15)	Not null	Specify the crime date

UNIFIED MODELING DIAGRAM

Use Case Diagram

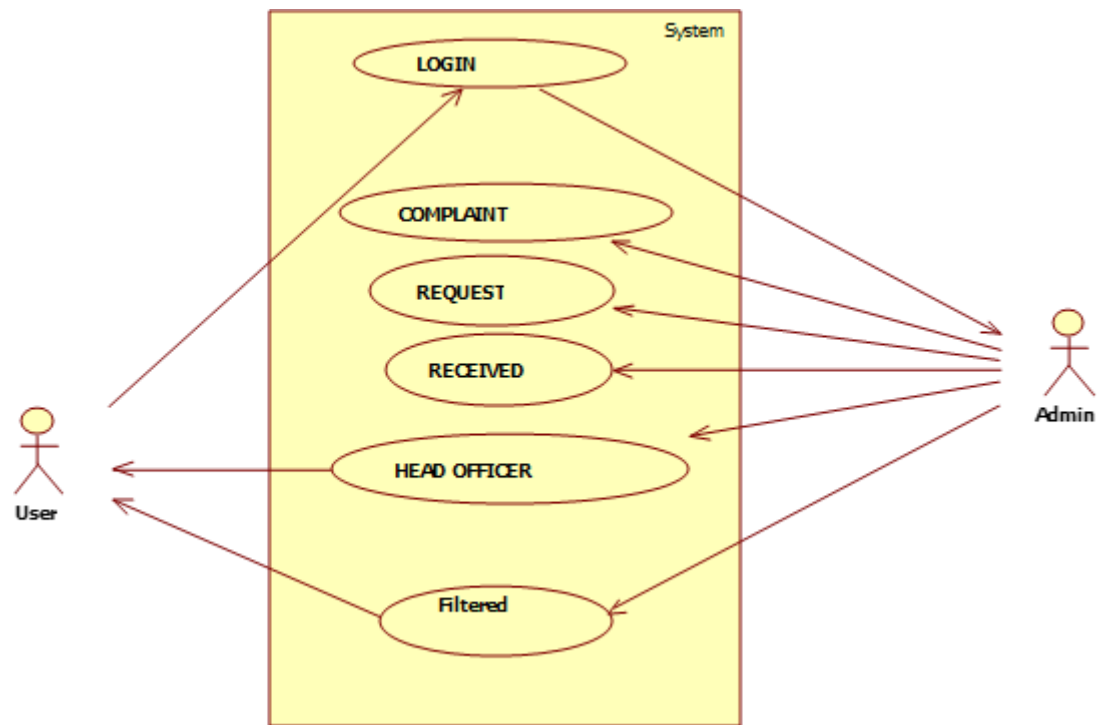


FIG:Use case Diagram

CHAPTER-5

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

MODULES

MODULES DESCRIPTION:

Modules Used:

A module is a separate unit of software or hardware. Typical characteristics of modular components include portability, which allows them to be used in a variety of systems, and interoperability, which allows them to function with the components of other systems.

The system after careful analysis has been identified to be presented with the following modules:

- User module
- Admin module
- Department module

User Module:

There are three Sub modules are,

- Login Page
- Register Page
- Compliant Details

Login Page:

In login page, the user can login with the user own account name. The user must be registered their name in the website.

Register Page:

In Register Page, the new user can create a new account in the Crime Website. It need some details like username, password etc.,

Compliant Details:

In Compliant Details page, the user gave the complaint about the person. It needs some information about the compliant.

Admin Module:

- User Details
- Home page
- Compliant details

- Compliant Forward details
- Action details

User Detail:

The User details page, admin can view the user details and verified to the valid user.

Compliant Details Page:

The admin can view the user complaints details.

Compliant Forward details:

The user can view and take to decide to transfer the particular department.

Action details:

In Action details page, admin can view the users complaints And according to type of action taken by the Department.

Department

- View Details
- Complaint Forward
- Take Action

View Details:

The department can view the user complaints details.

Complaint Forward:

If the action is not process, they can send the message to respective department sections.

Take Action:

The department takes action according to the complaint.

CHAPTER-6

SYSTEM TESTING

TESTING PROCESS

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, sub-assemblies, assemblies and/or a finished product it is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the Software system meets its requirements and user expectations and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

TYPES OF TESTING

Unit Testing

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. This is a structural testing that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results. Unit testing is usually conducted as part of a combined code and unit test phase of the software lifecycle, although it is not uncommon for coding and unit testing to be conducted as two distinct phases. Test objectives

- ☐ All field entries must work properly.
- ☐ Pages must be activated from the identified link.
- ☐ The entry screen, messages and responses must not be delayed.

Features to be tested

- ☐ Verify that the entries are of the correct format.
- ☐ No duplicate entries should be allowed.
- ☐ All links should take the user to the correct page.

Integration Testing

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components. Software integration testing is the incremental integration testing of two or more integrated software components on a single platform to produce failures caused by interface defects.

Functional Testing

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

Functional testing is centered on the following items:

- Valid Input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted.
- Invalid Input : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected.
- Functions : identified functions must be exercised.
- Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures: interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked.
Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key

functions, or special test cases. In addition, systematic coverage pertaining to identify Business process flows; data fields, predefined processes, and successive processes must be considered for testing. Before functional testing is complete, additional tests are identified and the effective value of current tests is determined.

System Test

System testing ensures that the entire integrated software system meets requirements. It tests a configuration to ensure known and predictable results. An example of system testing is the configuration oriented system integration test. System testing is based on process descriptions and flows, emphasizing pre-driven process links and integration points.

White Box Testing

White Box Testing is a testing in which in which the software tester has knowledge of the inner workings, structure and language of the software, or at least its purpose. It is purpose. It is used to test areas that cannot be reached from a black box level.

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 is treated, as a black box .you cannot “see” into it. The test provides inputs and responds to outputs without considering how the software works.

Acceptance Testing

User Acceptance Testing is a critical phase of any project and requires significant participation by the end user. It also ensures that the system meets the functional requirements.

Test Results: All the test cases mentioned above passed successfully. No defects

CHAPTER-7

APPENDIX

SOURCE CODE

```
<?php
session_start();
include("dbconnect.php");
extract($_POST);
if(isset($btn))
{
    $qry=mysql_query("select * from register where uname='$uname' && pass='$pass'
");
    $num=mysql_num_rows($qry);
    if($num==1)
    {
        $_SESSION['uname']=$uname;
        header("location:userhome.php");
    }
    else
    {
        $msg="Login Incorrect!";
    }
}
?>
<html>
<head>
<title><?php include("title.php"); ?></title>
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>

<body>
<form id="form1" name="form1" method="post" action="">
<div class="hd" align="center"><?php include("title.php"); ?></div>
<?php include("link_home.php"); ?>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<table width="844" border="0" align="center" cellpadding="5" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
<th scope="row">&nbsp;</th>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th valign="top" scope="row"></th>
<td valign="top"><table width="352" height="176" border="0" align="center"
cellpadding="5" class="bor">
<tr>
```

```

<th colspan="2" scope="row">LOGIN </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th colspan="2" align="left" class="msg" scope="row"><?php echo $msg; ?></th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th width="167" align="left" scope="row">Username</th>
<td width="190" align="left"><input type="text" name="uname" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th align="left" scope="row">Password</th>
<td align="left"><input type="password" name="pass" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th scope="row">&nbsp;</th>
<td><input type="submit" name="btn" value="Login" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th scope="row">&nbsp;</th>
<td><a href="register.php">New User </a></td>
</tr>
</table></td>
</tr>
</table>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

Login:

```

<?php
session_start();
include("dbconnect.php");
extract($_POST);
$month=date("m");
$year=date("Y");
?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0
Transitional//EN""http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title><?php include("title.php"); ?></title>
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>

<body>
<form id="form1" name="form1" method="post" action="">

```



```

<td width="237"><?php echo $row['description']; ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><?php echo $row['location']; ?></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td align="right"><!--<a href="allocate.php?cid=<?php //echo $row['id'];
?>">Allocate</a>--></td>
</tr>
</table>
<?php
}
}
?>
<p align="center">&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
</form>
</body>
</html>

<?php
session_start();
include("dbconnect.php");
extract($_POST);
if(isset($btn))
{
$qry=mysql_query("select * from register where uname='$uname' && pass='$pass'
");
$num=mysql_num_rows($qry);
if($num==1)
{
$_SESSION['uname']=$uname;
header("location:userhome.php");
}
else
{
$msg="Login Incorrect!";
}
}
?>
<html>
<head>
<title><?php include("title.php"); ?></title>
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>

```

```

<body>
<form id="form1" name="form1" method="post" action="">
<div class="hd" align="center"><?php include("title.php"); ?></div>
<?php include("link_home.php"); ?>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<table width="844" border="0" align="center" cellpadding="5" cellspacing="0">
<tr>
<th scope="row">&nbsp;</th>
<td>&nbsp;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th valign="top" scope="row"></th>
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cellpadding="5" class="bor">
<tr>
<th colspan="2" scope="row">LOGIN </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th colspan="2" align="left" class="msg" scope="row"><?php echo $msg; ?></th>
</tr>
<tr>
<th width="167" align="left" scope="row">Username</th>
<td width="190" align="left"><input type="text" name="uname" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th align="left" scope="row">Password</th>
<td align="left"><input type="password" name="pass" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th scope="row">&nbsp;</th>
<td><input type="submit" name="btn" value="Login" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th scope="row">&nbsp;</th>
<td><a href="register.php">New User </a></td>
</tr>
</table></td>
</tr>
</table>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
</form>
</body>
</html>

```

Admin Login:

```
<?php
```



```

session_start();
include("dbconnect.php");
extract($_POST);
$month=date("m");
$year=date("Y");
?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0
Transitional//EN""http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">
<head>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1" />
<title><?php include("title.php"); ?></title>
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
</head>

<body>
<form id="form1" name="form1" method="post" action="">
<div class="hd" align="center"><?php include("title.php"); ?></div>
<?php include("link_admin.php"); ?>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<h2 align="center">New Complaints </h2>
<p align="center">
<select name="month">
<?php
    $q1=mysql_query("select distinct(month) from complaint order by month");
    while($r1=mysql_fetch_array($q1))
    {
        ?>
<option <?php if($month==$r1['month']) echo "selected"; ?><?php echo
$r1['month']; ?></option>
<?php
    }
    ?>
</select>
&nbsp;
<select name="year">
<?php
    $q11=mysql_query("select distinct(year) from complaint order by year");
    while($r11=mysql_fetch_array($q11))
    {
        ?>
<option <?php if($year==$r11['year']) echo "selected"; ?><?php echo $r11['year'];
?></option>
<?php
    }
    ?>


```

SCREENSHOT:

Register:

ONLINE CRIME COMPLAINT

HOME DEPARTMENT OFFICER



New User

Name

Contact No.

E-mail ID

Area

City

Aadhar Card No.

Username

Password

Confirm Password

5:33 PM 2/22/2018

Login:

ONLINE CRIME COMPLAINT

HOME DEPARTMENT OFFICER



LOGIN

Username

Password

[New User](#)

5:54 PM 2/22/2018

Register DB:

ONLINE CRIME COMPLAINT

localhost / localhost / crime_c

localhost/phpmyadmin/index.php?db=crime_complaint&token=1454d2210de1551973a1407898b851ef

Server: localhost Database: crime_complaint Table: register "InnoDB free: 10240 kB"

Showing rows 0 - 1 (~2¹ total, Query took 0.0003 sec)

SQL query:

```
SELECT *
FROM `register`
LIMIT 0, 30
```

1May be approximate. See FAQ 3.11

Show: 30 row(s) starting from record # 0

in horizontal mode and repeat headers after 100 cells

	id	name	contact	email	area	city	adhar	uname	pass	rdate
	1	Mani	8220558062	mani@gmail.com	Junction	Trichy	23548925	mani	123456	21-01-2017
	2	Lalith	9638741234	lalith22@gmail.com	232.bb	Trichy	2359656	lalith	123456	11-02-2017

Check All / Uncheck All With selected:

Show: 30 row(s) starting from record # 0

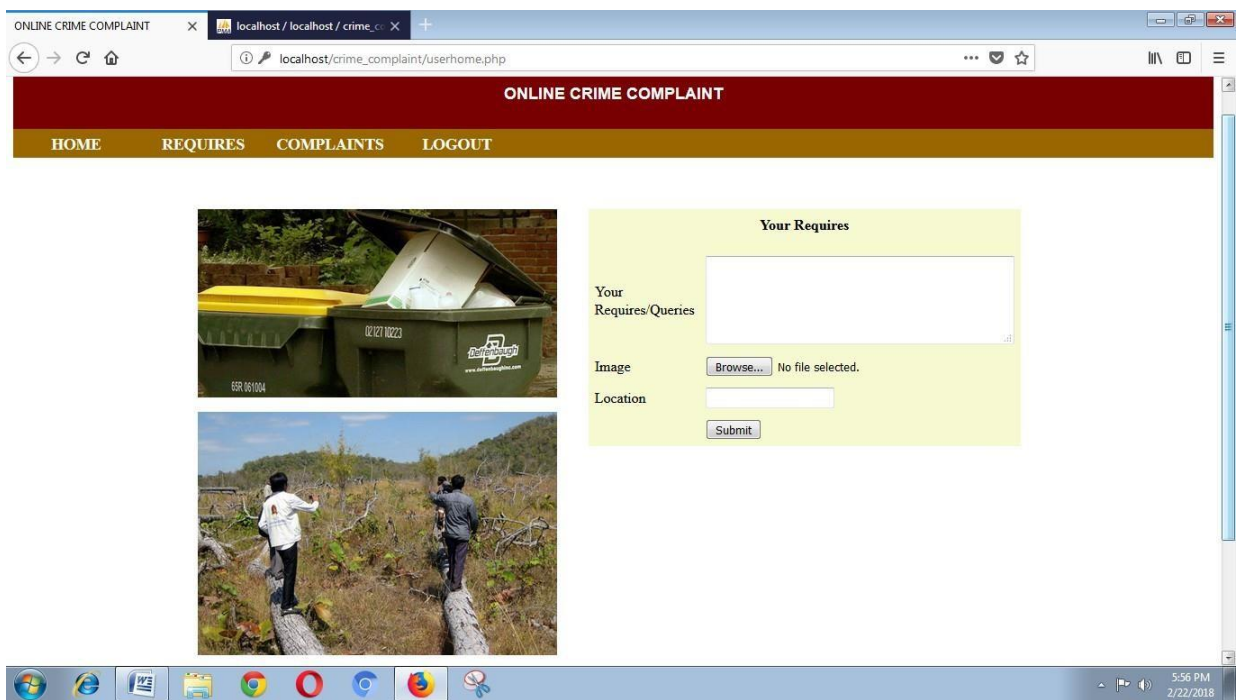
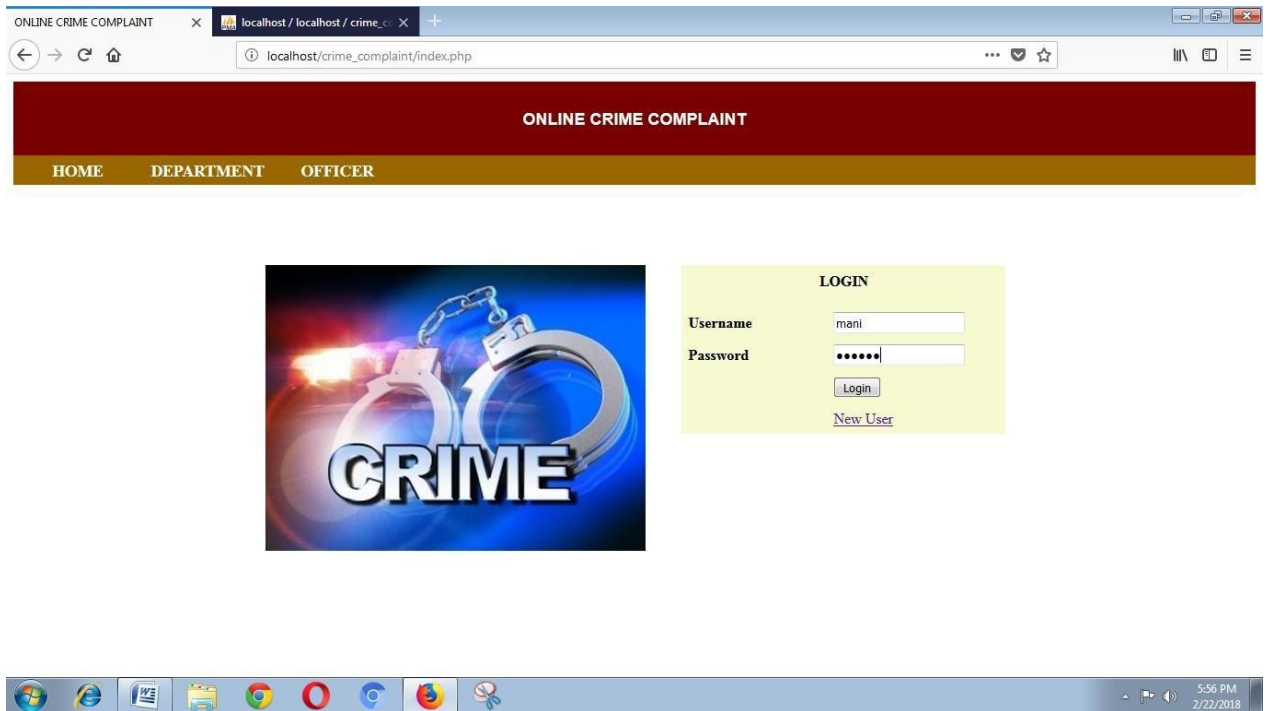
in horizontal mode and repeat headers after 100 cells

Query results operations

Print view Print view (with full texts) Export CREATE VIEW

Open new phpMyAdmin window

5:55 PM 2/22/2018





CHAPTER-8

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION

The project entitled 'Online Crime System' is very useful for the Police Department. The project was designed, implemented and tested successfully. The Software developed is found to be working efficiently and effectively. It undertakes regular and timely action against the crimes reported. It can be observed that the information can be obtained easily and accurately. The project provides much security. The simplicity and friendliness are the advantages of this project. The Software is made user friendly to the maximum so that anyone can run the software provided he could access to the system via the login password. This project manages all details without any risk. All the objectives were met with satisfaction. The performance of the system is found to be satisfactory.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT:

Program Design is the process that organizations use to develop a program. Ideally, the process is collaborative, iterative, and tentative—stakeholders work together to repeat, review, and refine a program until they believe it will consistently achieve its purpose. A program design is also the plan of action that results from that process. Ideally, the plan is developed to the point that others can implement the program in the same way and consistently achieve its purpose. This project manages all details without any risk. All the objectives were met with satisfaction. The performance of the system is found to be satisfactory.

CHAPTER-9

REFERENCES

REFERENCE:

- Herdawatiebinti Abdul Kadir, Siti Nurul Aqmariah binti Mohd Kanafiah, Mohd Helmy bin Abd. Wahab, Zarina Tukiran and Zulidabte Abdul Kadir, “Online students supervision (OSS) systems using passive RFID” 2008 IEEE paper.
- Mr. Mr. Abhilash S. Kotgirwar, Miss. Sneha. R.Kaware, “Automated Attendance Monitoring System”, IJIRME(International Journal of Innovative Research in Modern Era).

Website Reference

<http://www.w3schools.com/PHP/DEfaULT.asp>

<http://php.net/index.php>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/>



Innovace Techno

COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

TO

The Head of the Department,
Department of BCA,
Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology Periyar Nagar,
Vallam, Thanjavur - 613403
Sir/Madam,

Subject: Regarding Completion Certificate

We are pleased to inform you that **Mr.R.MANIKANDAN (Reg no:121012152990)** studying final year BCA (Bachelor of Computer Application) in your institution has been selected as a trainee to undergo him final year project work in our organization.

The proposed title of him project Title is " **CRIME FILE MANAGEMENT** " .

Project Duration: January to April

Frontend:Php

Backend:MY SQL

For innovacetechno

Innovace Techno
Thanjavur.

AUTHORIZED SEAL

SIGNATURE

ADDRESS: AVP AZHAGAMMAL NAGAR,MUTHU LODGE OPPOSITE

NEW BUSSTAND THANJAVUR.

Contact: 8072926592, mail id:innovacetechno@gmail.com



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT TRENDS IN ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT
(RTEM - 2024)
18,20 & 21, April 2024



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Dr/Mr./Ms. R.Manikandan**, Department of Computer Science & Applications, Periyar Maniammai Institute of Science & Technology has presented a paper entitled on “**Crime File Management System**” in the INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT TRENDS IN ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT (RTEM 2024) organized by New Research and Innovation Society held on 18, 20 & 21, April 2024.

(Dr. S. Balamuralitharan)

Convener

(Dr. Sivakoteswararao.katta)

Principal, KITW college of
engineering

(Prof. Dr. Hee Sik Kim)

Professor, Hanyang
University

(Dr. P. Kamaraj)

Conference Chair