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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled “NGO MANAGEMENT SYSTEM” is a bonafide work carried out by

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ABSTRACT

A Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are organizations that are non-political, non-profit, non-governmental, and accountable to their stakeholders and involved in welfare and socio-economic development of people. NGOs with fast expansion in size and services in the late 20th century throughout the world are being considered as the third sector of society, besides, public and private. NGO's work for welfare of the Society through engaging in various sort of activities such as providing food, clothes, Medicine's, knowledge through education etc. NGO's create opportunities for the unemployed people. They are spreading awareness in society. Encouraging the observance of human rights etc. are the main objectives of NGO's.

In this “NGO Database Management System” the database consists of details different activities. This includes their various services like helping aged people, donating blood, rain water harvesting etc. This database helps people to know the different type of services they get from the NGO's. User who wants to join as volunteers can join by using this website, it provides information about all signed up volunteers. User can donate reusable clothes, toys, stationary, furniture, electronics to NGO. If anyone want to donate to the NGO, they can donate by using this website. User can also register to become the member of the NGO.

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CONTENTS

SL No.	Title	Pg. No
1.	Introduction.....	01
1.1	Purpose.....	01
1.2	Scope.....	01
2.	Software Requirement Specification.....	02
2.1	Functional Requirements.....	02
2.2	Hardware Requirements.....	02
2.3	Software Requirements.....	02
3.	System Design.....	05
3.1	ER Model.....	05
3.2	Schema Diagram.....	06
3.3	Tables Description.....	06
4.	Implementation.....	09
4.1	Details of the Language.....	09
5.	Screenshots.....	12
5.1	Screenshots of Table Created.....	12
5.2	Screenshots of Front End.....	15
6.	Conclusion and Future Work.....	21
6.1	Conclusion.....	21
6.2	Future Work.....	21
	References.....	22

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Title
Pg.No.	
Figure 3.1	ER Diagram for Ngo Management System..... 05
Figure 3.2	Schema diagram for Ngo Management System..... 06
Figure 5.1	Database Table..... 12
Figure 5.2	Sign In Table..... 13
Figure 5.3	Activities Table..... 13
Figure 5.4	Contact Table..... 14
Figure 5.5	Donation Table..... 14
Figure 5.6	Volunteer Table..... 15
Figure 5.12	Front End of Home Page..... 15
Figure 5.13	Front End of Donation Page..... 16
Figure 5.14	Front End of Volunteer Page..... 16
Figure 5.15	Front End of Login Page..... 17
Figure 5.16	Front End of Admin Page..... 17
Figure 5.17	Front End of Contact Page..... 18
Figure 5.18	Font End of Activity Page..... 18
Figure 5.19	Front End of Donation Details Page..... 19
Figure 5.20	Front End of Volunteers Details Page..... 19
Figure 5.21	Front End of NGO Contact Details Page..... 20
Figure 5.22	Front End of Activities Details Page..... 20

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Pg. No.
Table 3.1	Sign in	07
Table 3.2	Activities	07
Table 3.3	Contacts	07
Table 3.4	Donation.....	07
Table 3.5	Volunteers	08

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Ngo Management System is a website is created to provide detailed information about the Non-Governmental Organization to the public. Information includes the name and address of the NGO, number of existing volunteers, about the donation etc. Further public can see how this NGO works like volunteer's service; funds used etc. The accessibility to the system in the NGO will be given to the Administrator with the user name and password. This system is designed in such a way that it can be used only for a particular hotel. That is, this website is domain specific.

Purpose

Purpose of this website is to enable the people to know the activities of different NGO's. Based on this information they can enroll themselves as volunteers. Further people can donate funds to the NGO depending on the activities and other information they are getting from this website. This website provides information about how the funds are utilized and information about work done by the volunteers.

Scopes of project

This website can be used to get all the information about different NGO's. People can register through online to enroll as volunteer of the NGO and donation to the NGO can be done. Further activities done by the NGO includes statistics of how people are benefited by the activities, so that they can ensure that resources collected are properly utilized for the well-being of the society.

CHAPTER 2

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION

A Software Requirements Specification (SRS) is a detailed description of a software system to be developed with its functional and non-functional requirements.

2.1 Functional Requirements.

- User should be able to create his/her account using signup.
- The system asks for user information such as name, username, mobile number and password.
- User should be able to log in using his/her username and password.
- The system provides the user to register as volunteers.
- User should be able to edit his/her details at any time from their account and it should be possible for the admin to view and edit all the user details.

2.2 Hardware Requirement Specification

- PROCESSOR: Intel®core i5
- SPEED: 2.10GHz
- RAM: 8.00 GB
- MODEL: HP
- SYSTEM TYPE: x32-bit Operating System

2.3 Software Requirement Specification

- WAMP
- MySQL
- Notepad Text Editor
- Programming Languages: CSS, PHP, HTML

2.3.1 WAMP

WAMP is an acronym that stands for Windows, Apache, MySQL, and PHP. It's a software stack which means installing WAMP installs Apache, MYSQL, and PHP on your operating system (Windows in the case of WAMP). Even though you can install them separately, they are usually bundled up, and for a good reason too.

What's good to know is that WAMP derives from LAMP (the L stands for Linux). The only difference between these two is that WAMP is used for Windows, while LAMP – for Linux based operating systems.

Let's quickly go over what each letter represents:

1. "W" stands for Windows, there's also LAMP (for Linux) and MAMP (for Mac).
2. "A" stands for Apache. Apache is the server software that is responsible for serving web pages. When you request a page to be seen by you, Apache grants your request over HTTP and shows you the site.
3. "M" stands for MySQL. MySQL's job is to be the database management system for your server. It stores all of the relevant information like your site's content, user profiles, etc.
4. "P" stands for PHP. It's the programming language that was used to write WordPress. It acts like glue for this whole software stack. PHP is running in conjunction with Apache and communicating with MySQL.

2.3.2 MySQL

MySQL is an Oracle-backed open-source relational database management system based on Structured Query language (SQL). MySQL runs on virtually all platforms, including Linux, Unix and Windows. Although it can be used in a wide range of applications, MySQL is most often associated with web applications and online publishing. MySQL is an important component of an open-source enterprise stack called LAMP.

A relational database organizes data into one or more data tables in which data types may be related to each other; these relations help structure the data. SQL is a language programmer use to create, modify and extract data from the relational database, as well as control user access to the database. In addition to relational databases and SQL, an RDBMS like MySQL works with an operating system to implement a relational database in a computer's storage system, manages users, allows for network access and facilitates testing database integrity and creation of backups.

2.3.3 Notepad

Notepad is a generic text editor included with all versions of Microsoft Windows that allows you to create, open, and read plaintext_files. If the file contains special formatting or is not a plaintext file, it cannot be read in Notepad. The image is a small example of what the Notepad may look like while running.

Notepad is a simple text editor for Microsoft Windows and a basic text-editing program which enables computer users to create documents. It was first released as a mouse-based MS-DOS program in 1983, and has been included in all versions of Microsoft Windows since Windows 1.0 in 1985.

Notepad is a common text-only (plain text) editor. The resulting files—typically saved with the extension—have no format tags or styles, making the program suitable for editing system files to use in a DOS environment and, occasionally, source code for later compilation or execution, usually through a command prompt. It is also useful for its negligible use of system resources; making for quick load time and processing time, especially on under-powered hardware. Notepad supports both left-to-right and right-to-left based languages. Most versions of Notepad do not interpret newlines in Unix- or classic Mac OS-style text files as actual newlines. However, on 8th May 2018, Microsoft announced that they had fixed this issue in Windows 10. Notepad offers only the most basic text manipulation functions, such as finding text. Only newer versions of Windows include an updated version of Notepad with a search and replace function. However, it has much less functionality in comparison to full-scale editors.

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM DESIGN

Software design is the process by which an agent creates specification of software artifact, intended to accomplish goals, using the set of primitive components and subject to constraints

3.1 ER Model

An entity set is a group of similar entities and these entities can have attributes. In terms of DBMS and entity is a table or attribute of a table in database, so by showing relationship among tables and their attributes, ER diagram shows the complete logical structure of a database. The Figure 3.1 shows the ER diagram of the Ngo Management.

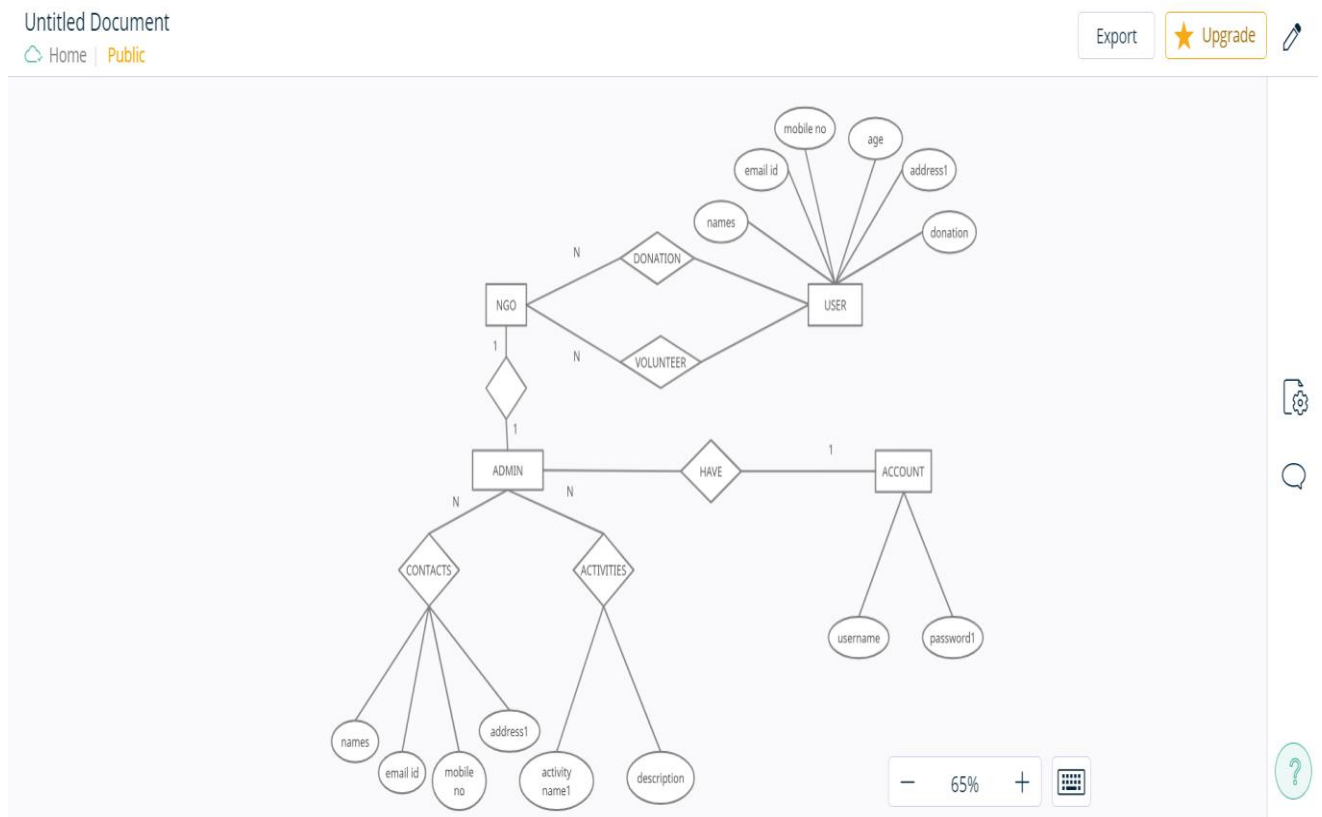


Figure 3.1: ER Diagram

3.2 Schema Diagram

A Database schema is the skeleton structure that represents the logical view of the entire database. It defines how the data is organized and how the relations among them are associated.

Sign in

<u>Id</u>	username	Password1	Email_id
-----------	----------	-----------	----------

Activities

<u>Name1</u>	description
--------------	-------------

Contact

Names	Email_id	<u>Mobile no</u>	Address1
-------	----------	------------------	----------

Donation

Names	email	<u>Mobile no</u>	donation
-------	-------	------------------	----------

Volunteers

Names	age	Email_id	<u>Mobile no</u>	Address1
-------	-----	----------	------------------	----------

Figure3.2: Schema Diagram

3.3 TABLE DESCRIPTION

A table is a named original data base data set that is organized by rows and columns. The relational table is a fundamental relational data base concept because tables are the primary form of a data storage. Columns form the table's structure and rows form the content.

In Table 3.1, id, username, password 1and email_id are the attributes where id is the primary key and Phone is of int type, username, Email_id is of varchar type.

Table 3.1: Sign in

Attributes	Data Type	Constraints	Description
id	int	Primary key	Autoincrement
username	varchar (100)		
password1	int	Primary key	
email_id	varchar (100)		

In Table 3.2, name and description are the two attributes where name is the unique name for the activities of varchar datatype where it is a primary key and description is about the activities conducted and is of varchar data type.

Table 3.2: Activities

Attributes	Data Type	Constraints	Description
name	varchar (100)	Primary key	Unique name for the item
description	varchar (100)		About the activities conducted

In Table 3.3, name, email_id, phone, address are the attributes where phone is the primary key. Phone is of int type, name, email_id, address1 are of varchar type.

Table 3.3: contact

Attributes	Data Type	Constraints	Description
name1	varchar (100)		Name of the NGO
email_id	varchar (100)		Email_id of the NGO
phone	int	Primary key	Phone Number of the NGO
address1	varchar (100)		Address of the NGO

In Table 3.4, name, email, phone and donation are the attributes. Phone is of int type, name, email_id, donation is of varchar type.

Table 3.4: donation

Attributes	Data Type	Constraints	Description
name	varchar (100)		Name of the user
email	varchar (50)		e-mail id of the user
phone	int		contact no. of user
donation	varchar (100)		Item donated

In Table 3.5, name, age, email_id, phone and address are the attributes. Age and Phone is of int type, whereas name1, email_id, Address1 are of varchar type.

Table 3.5: volunteer

Attributes	Data Type	Constraints	Description
name1	varchar (50)		Name of the user
age	int		age of the user
email_id	varchar (50)		Email id of the user
phone	int	Primary key	Contact of the user
Address1	varchar (100)		Address of the user

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is defined as specific set of activities designed to put into practice an activity or program of known dimensions. Implementation processes are purposeful and are described in sufficient details such that independent can detect the presence and strength of the “specific set of activities” related to implementation.

4.1 Details of the Language

Our project is implemented using PHP programming. The reason we chose PHP is because it is absolutely simple to comprehend than other programming languages. Since it is an easy and powerful language, it has been widely used for creating web-based applications that requires utmost functionality with minimal coding. In addition, PHP based web applications are extremely secure as compared to applications of various other programming languages. The applications written using this PHP can run consistently across multiple platforms. The applications developed using PHP can run on various devices such as Desktop Computers, Mobile Phones etc.

4.1.1 PHP

PHP is mainly focused on server-side scripting and it enables to do anything on CGI program such as collect form data, generate dynamic page content, or send and receive cookies.

PHP can be on all major operating systems, including Linux, many Unix variants (including HP-UX, Solaris and Open BSD), Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X, RISC OS, and probably others. PHP also has support for most of the web servers today. By using PHP can access the PHP program output with a web browser, viewing the PHP page through the server. This includes Apache, IIS, and many others. And this includes any web server that can utilize the Fast CGI PHP binary, like lighttpd and nginx. PHP works as either a module, or as a CGI processor. PHP also has support for talking to other services using protocols such as LDAP, IMAP, SNMP, NNTP, POP3, HTTP, COM (on Windows) and countless others. You can also open raw network sockets and interact using any other protocol. PHP has support for the WDDX complex data exchange between virtually all Web programming languages. Talking about interconnection, PHP has support for instantiation of Java objects and using them

transparently as PHP objects. PHP has useful text processing features, which includes the Perl compatible regular expressions (PCRE), and many extensions and tools to parse and access XML documents. PHP standardizes all of the XML extensions on the solid base of libxml2, and extends the feature set adding Simple XML, XML Reader and XML Writer support.

PHP code may be embedded into HTML or HTML5 markup, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management systems and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in the web server or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. The web server software combines the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any type of data, including images, with the generated web page. PHP code may also be executed with a command-line interface (CLI) and can be used to implement standalone graphical applications.

4.1.2 CSS

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript.

CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .CSS file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content.

Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device.

The name cascading comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable.

CSS has a simple syntax and uses a number of English keywords to specify the names of various style properties.

A style sheet consists of a list of rules. Each rule or rule-set consists of one or more selectors, and a declaration block.

CSS information can be provided from various sources. These sources can be the web browser, the user and the author. The information from the author can be further classified into inline, media type, importance, selector specificity, rule order, inheritance and property definition. CSS style information can be in a separate document or it can be embedded into an HTML document. Multiple style sheets can be imported. Different styles can be applied depending on the output device being used; for example, the screen version can be quite different from the printed version, so that authors can tailor the presentation appropriately for each medium.

The style sheet with the highest priority controls the content display. Declarations not set in the highest priority source are passed on to a source of lower priority, such as the user agent style. The process is called cascading.

4.1.2 HTML

HTML or Hyper Text Markup Language is the standard markup language used to create web pages. HTML was created in 1991 by Tim Berners-Lee at CERN in Switzerland. It was designed to allow scientists to display and share their research. HTML is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of tags enclosed in angle brackets (like <html>). HTML tags most commonly come in pairs like <h1> and </h1>, although some tags represent empty elements and so are unpaired, for example . The first tag in a pair is the start tag, and the second tag is the end tag (they are also called opening tags and closing tags).

The purpose of a web browser is to read HTML documents and compose them into visible or audible web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page. HTML describes the structure of a website semantically along with cues for presentation, making it a markup language rather than a programming language.

CHAPTER 5

SCREENSHOTS

The following screenshots includes database table structures and front-end view of a Ngo Management System. The database used for Ngo Management System is WAMP. The below table contains five tables used in Ngo Management System.

5.1 Screenshots of Table Created

The overall database contains mainly 5 tables as shown in the figure namely Sign in, Activities, Contacts, Donations, Volunteers. The description of each table is given below. The figure 5.1 is the overall view of the tables in our website.

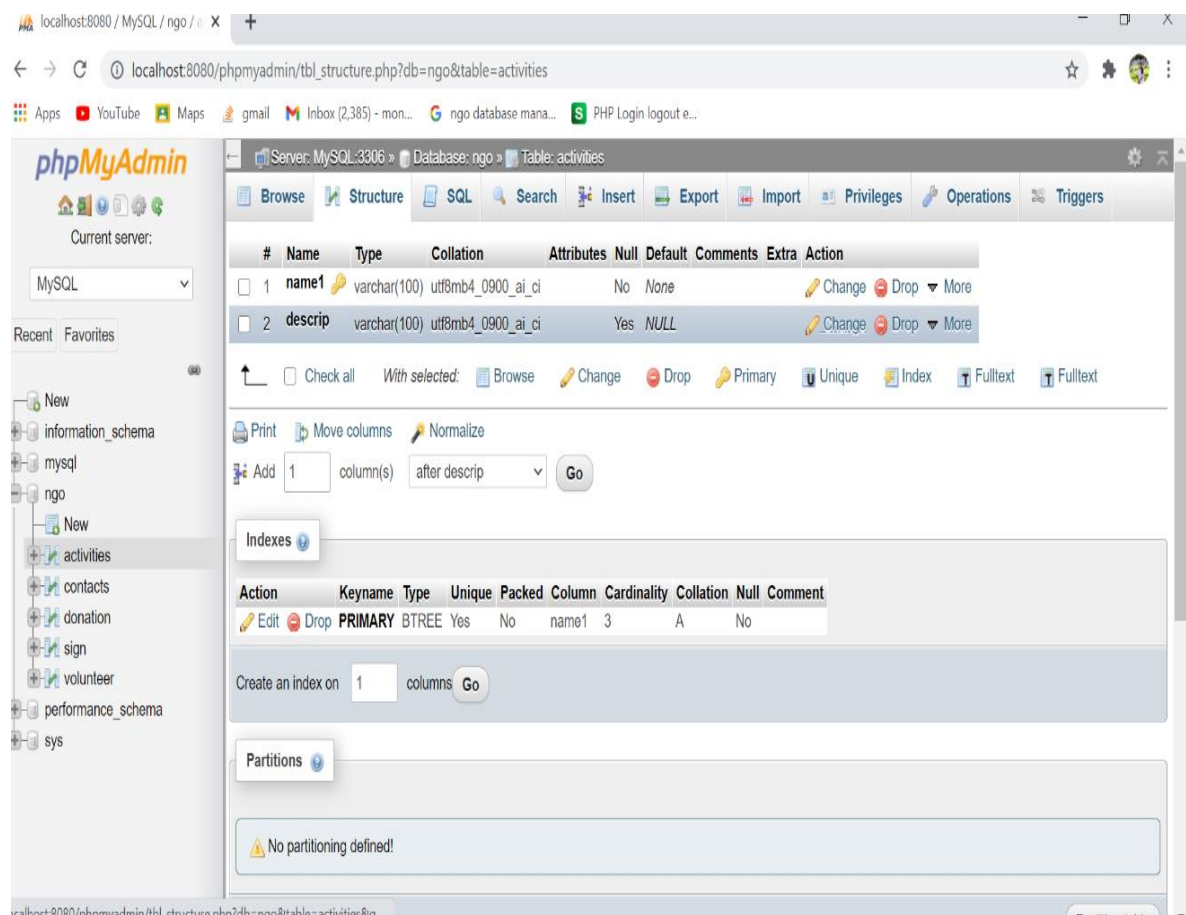


Figure 5.1: Database Table

In figure 5.2 SIGN IN here id, username, password 1 and email_id are the attributes where id is the primary key and Phone is of int type, username, Email_id is of varchar type.

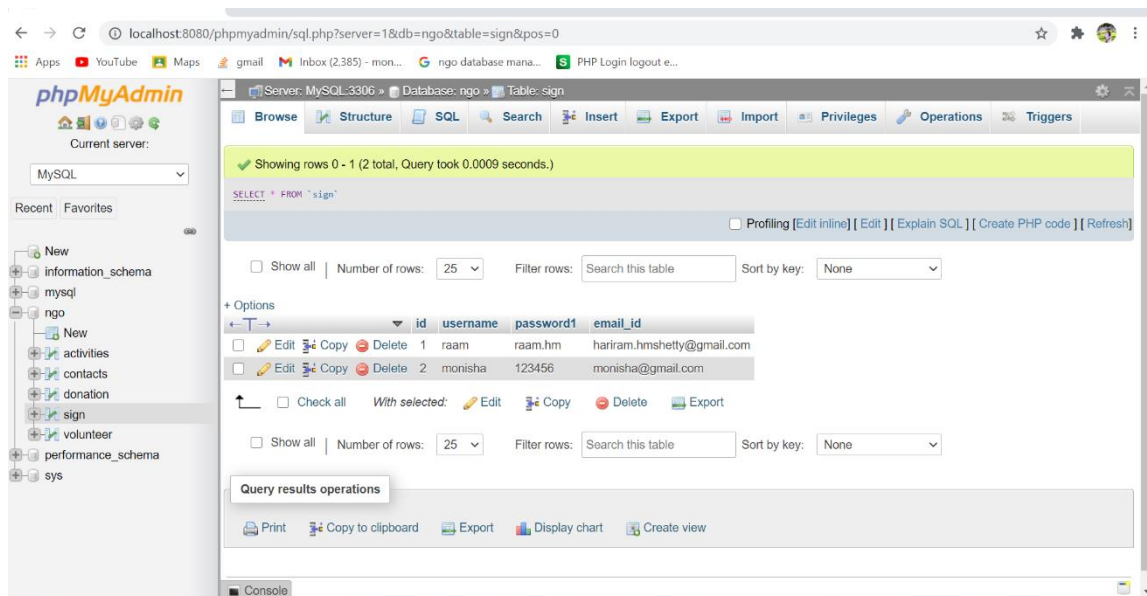


Figure 5.2: Sign In

In figure 5.3 ACTIVITIES name and description are the two attributes where name is the unique name for the activities of varchar datatype where it is a primary key and description is about the activities conducted and is of varchar data type.

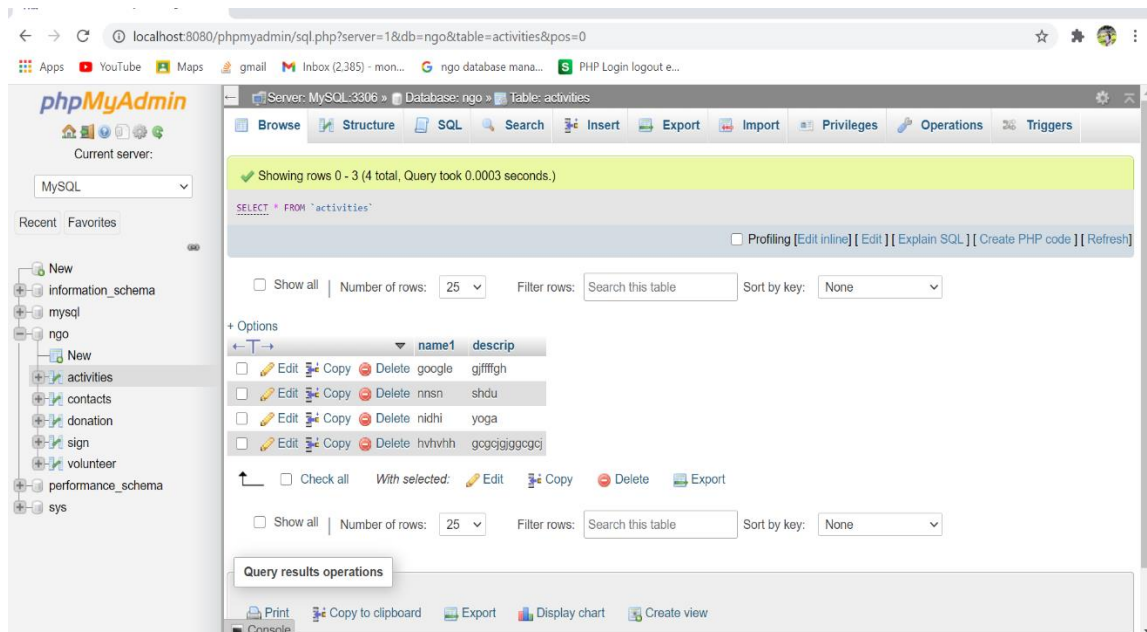


Figure 5.3: Activities

In Figure 5.4 CONTACTS name, email_id, phone, address are the attributes where phone is the primary key. Phone is of int type, name, email_id, address1 are of varchar type.

NGO Management System

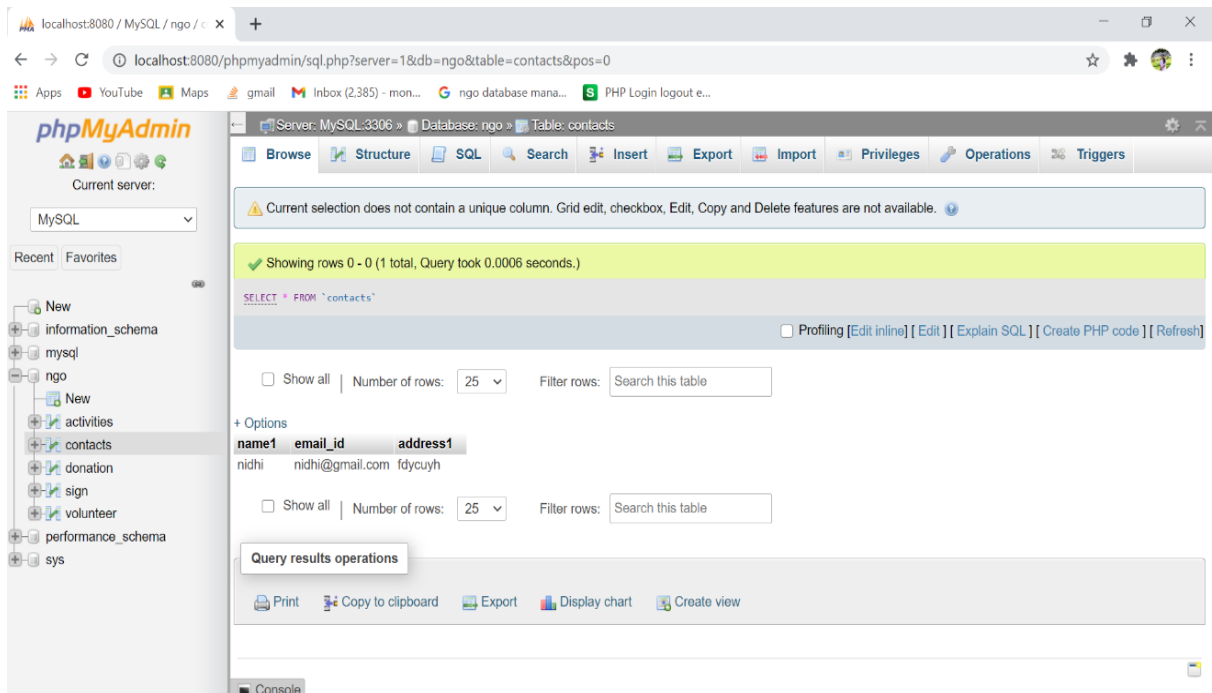


Figure 5.4: Contacts

In figure 5.5 DONATION name, email, phone and donation are the attributes. Phone is of int type, name, email_id, donation is of varchar type.

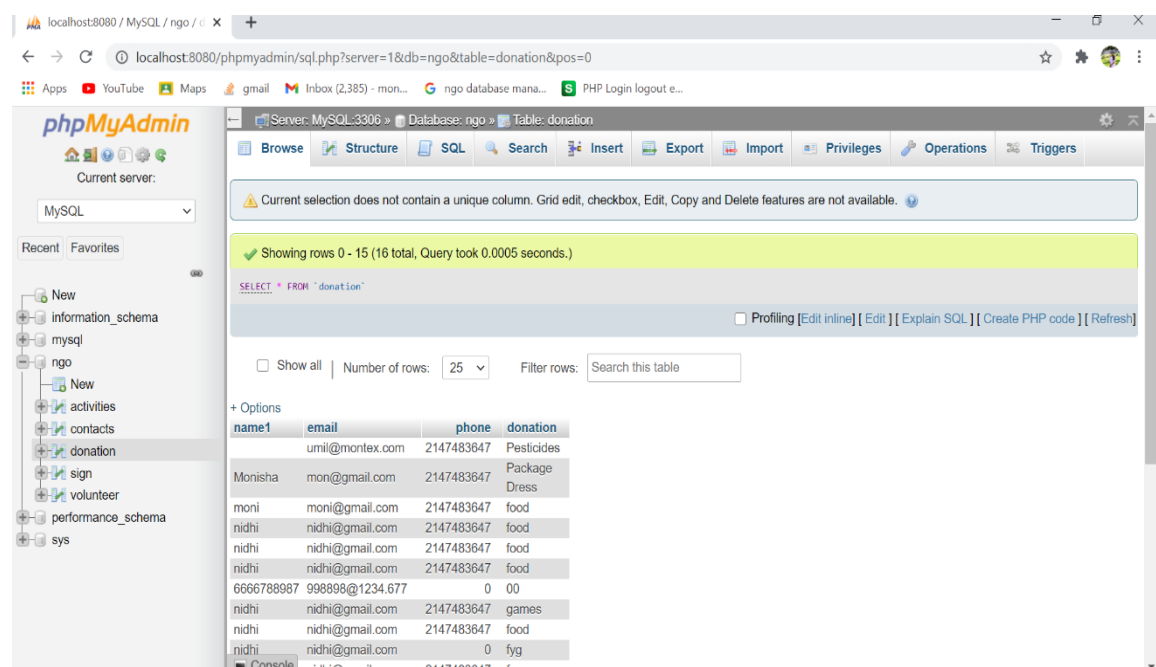


Figure 5.5: Donation

In figure 5.6 VOLUNTEER name, age, email_id, phone and address are the attributes. Age and Phone is of int type, whereas name1, email_id, Address1 are of varchar type.

NGO Management System

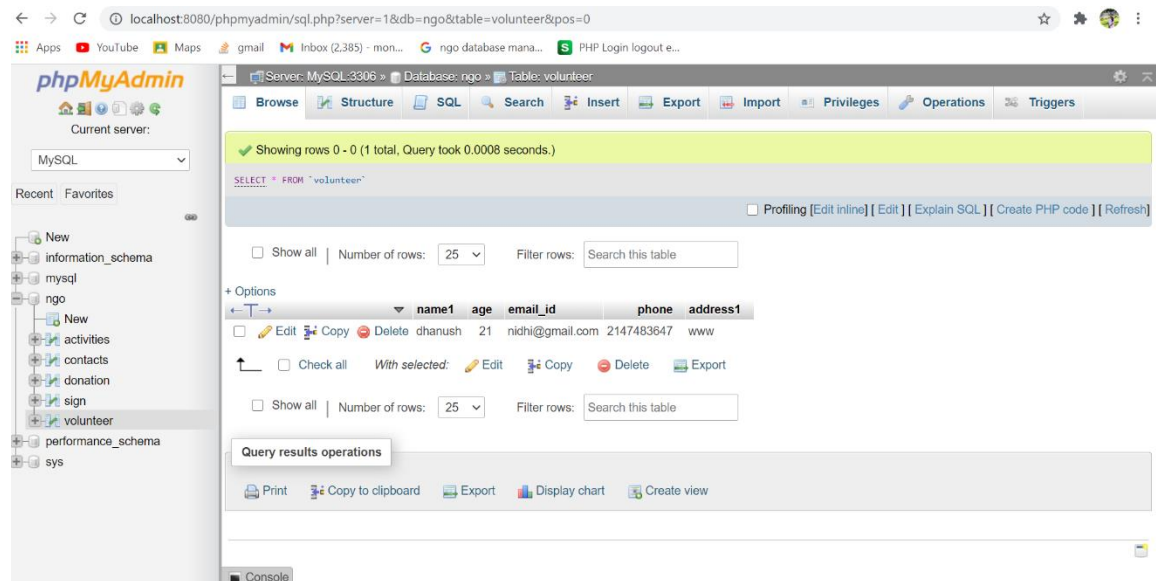


Figure 5.6: Volunteer

5.2 Front-end Screenshots

Front End was done using HTML, CSS, and PHP. The screenshots of the front end is given below. The Figure 5.12 shows the front end of the Home page.

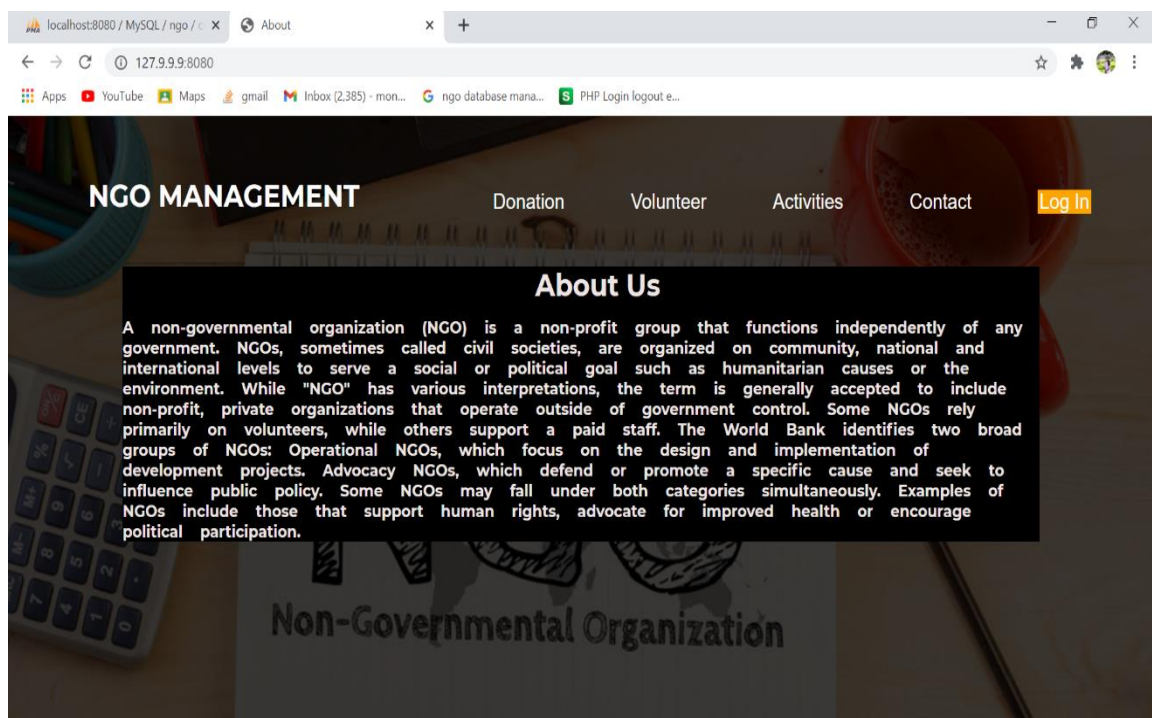
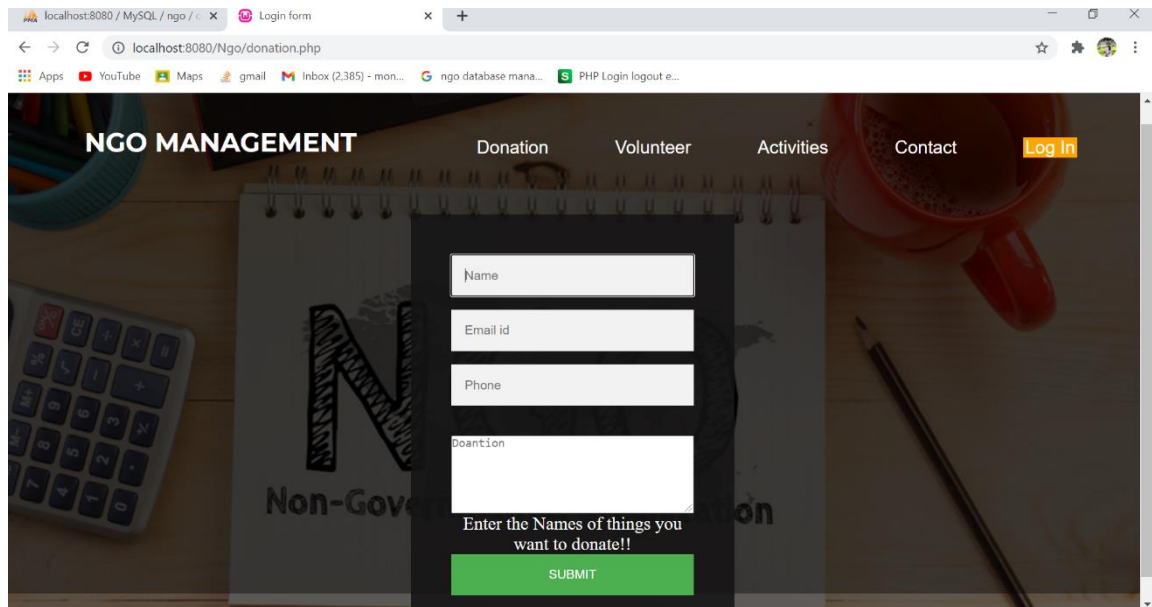


Figure 5.12: Home Page

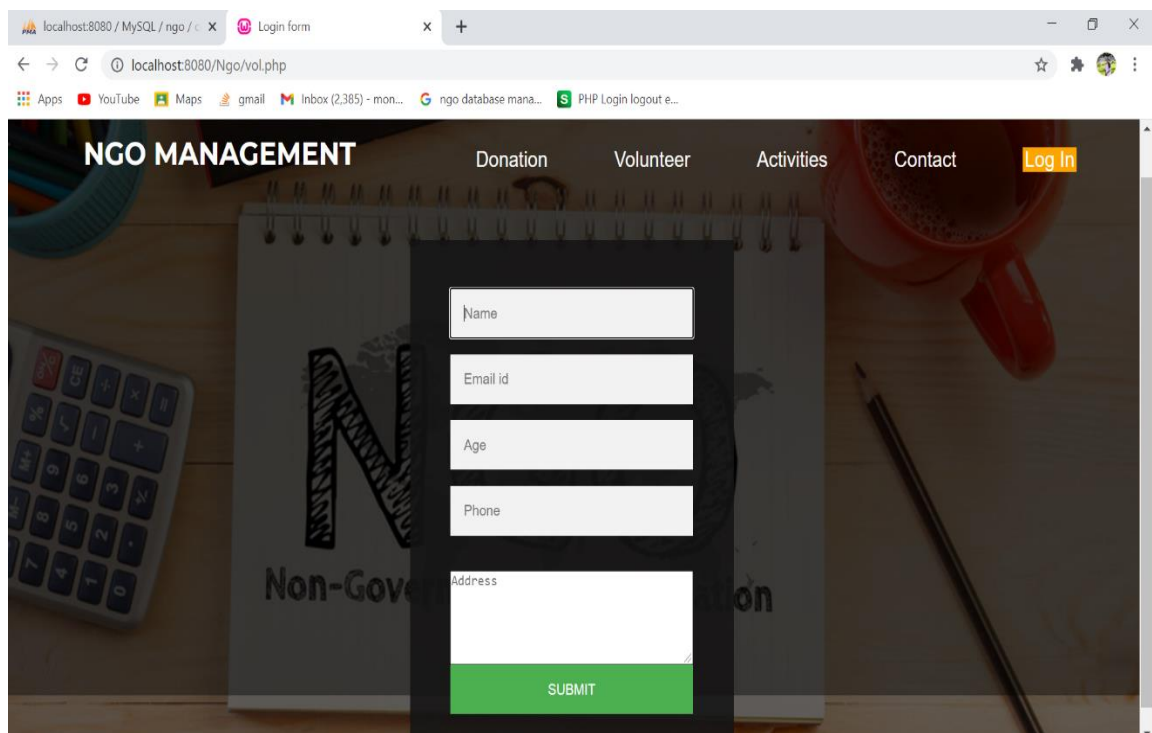
The figure 5.13 shows that if anyone wants to donate things such as clothes, food etc. the user can directly enter its details and the items that he or she wants to donate.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:8080/MySql/ngo / c x` and a `Login form` tab. The page title is `localhost:8080/NGo/donation.php`. The page features a navigation bar with links: `Donation`, `Volunteer`, `Activities`, `Contact`, and a `Log In` button. The main content area has a background image of a desk with a calculator, a notebook, and a cup. A central form is overlaid on the image, containing the following fields: `Name`, `Email id`, `Phone`, and `Donation`. Below these fields is a green `SUBMIT` button. The text `Enter the Names of things you want to donate!!` is displayed above the `SUBMIT` button.

Figure 5.13: Donation Page

The figure 5.14 shows that if anyone wishes to become a volunteer for the organization, they can do so by entering their details in this web page.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:8080/MySql/ngo / c x` and a `Login form` tab. The page title is `localhost:8080/NGo/vol.php`. The page features a navigation bar with links: `Donation`, `Volunteer`, `Activities`, `Contact`, and a `Log In` button. The main content area has a background image of a desk with a calculator, a notebook, and a cup. A central form is overlaid on the image, containing the following fields: `Name`, `Email id`, `Age`, `Phone`, and `Address`. Below these fields is a green `SUBMIT` button.

Figure 5.14: Volunteer Page

The figure 5.15 shows the view of the login page where only the admin can access.

NGO Management System

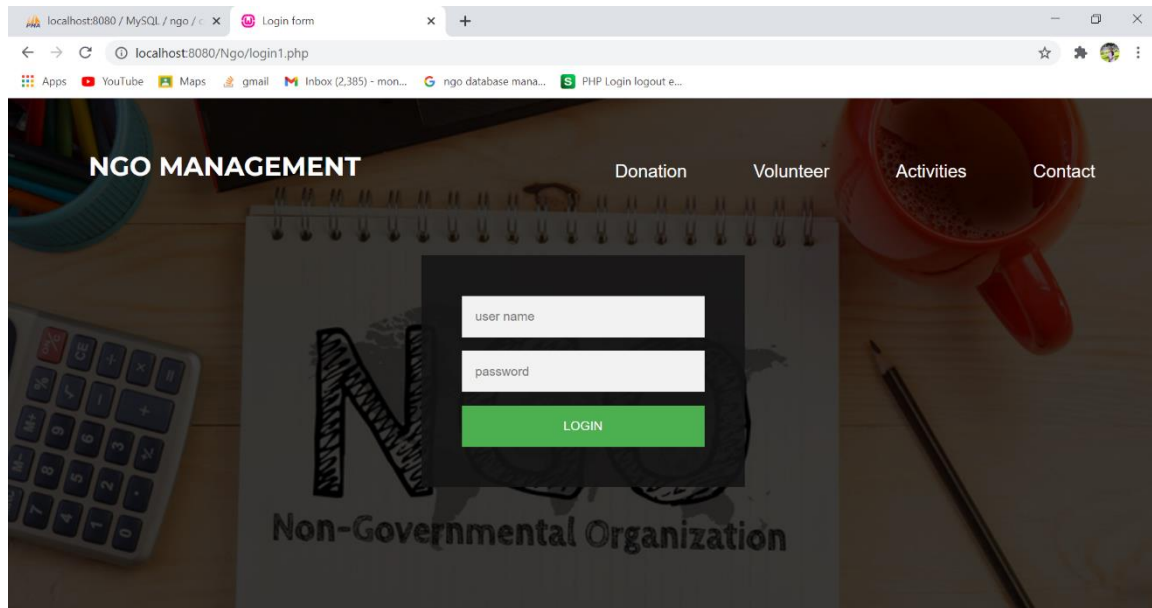


Figure 5.15: Login Page

The figure 5.16 this front end is only applicable for the admin he can only enter the details of various NGO's.

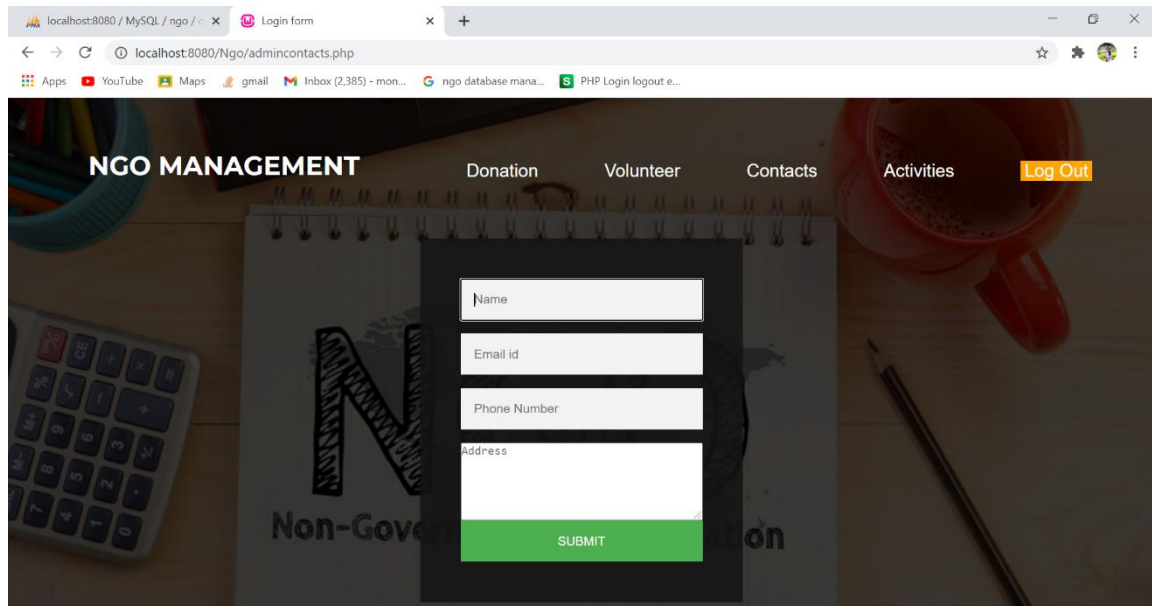
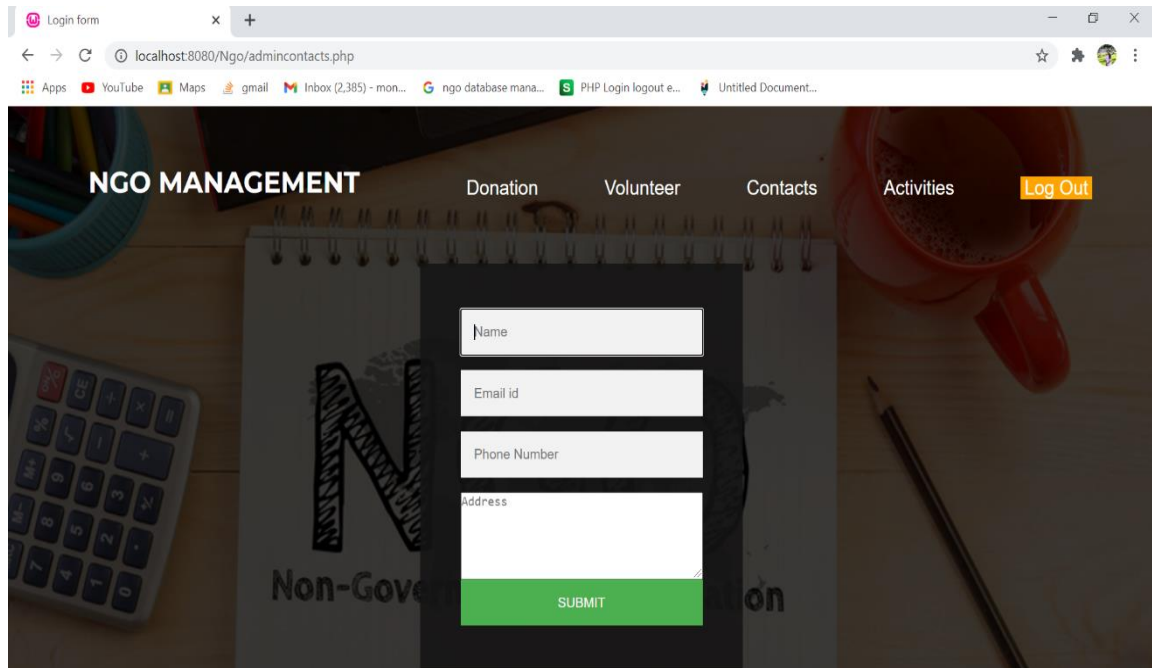


Figure 5.16: Admin Page

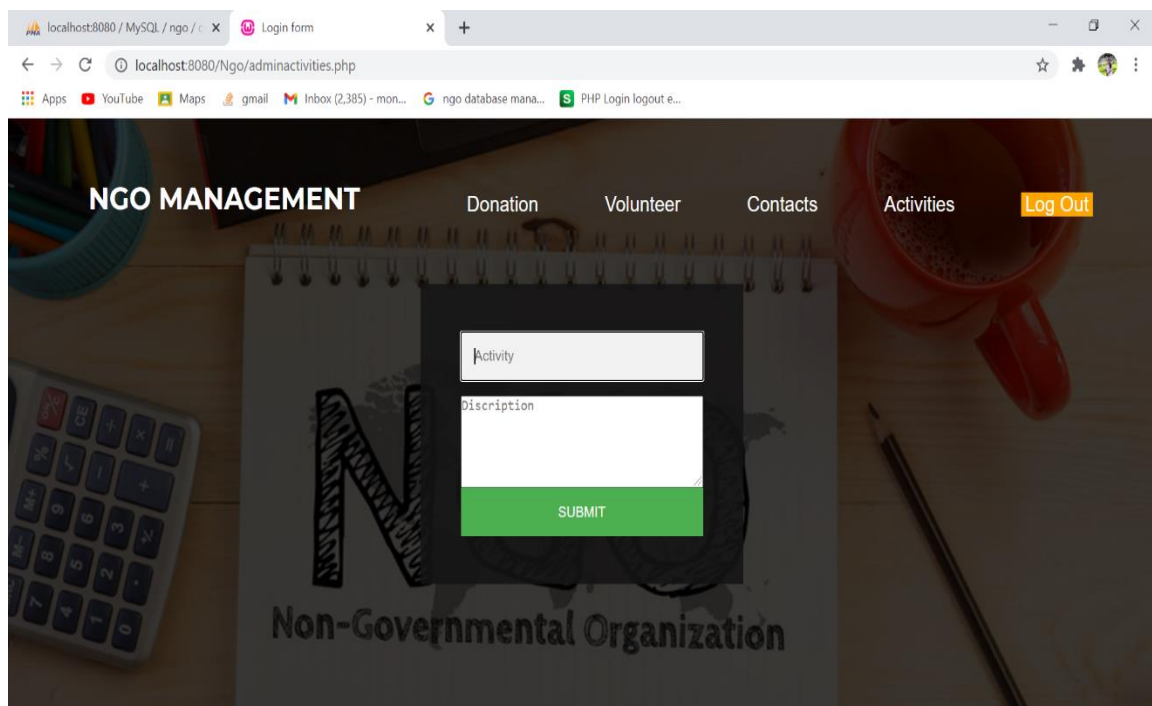
The figure 5.17 this front end is only applicable if any of the members want to register for any NGO organization, they have to inform the admin and he can only enter the details.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:8080/Ngo/admincontacts.php`. The page has a dark background with a desk-themed image. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the text "NGO MANAGEMENT" and links for "Donation", "Volunteer", "Contacts", "Activities", and a "Log Out" button. In the center, there is a white form with the following fields: "Name", "Email id", "Phone Number", and "Address". Below these fields is a green "SUBMIT" button. The background image includes a calculator, a notebook with "Non-Governmental Organization" written on it, and a red mug.

Figure 5.17: Contacts Page

The figure 5.18 this front end is applicable only if any of the members are planning to conduct activity, they have to inform the admin and he can only enter the details.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:8080/Ngo/adminactivities.php`. The page has a dark background with a desk-themed image. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the text "NGO MANAGEMENT" and links for "Donation", "Volunteer", "Contacts", "Activities", and a "Log Out" button. In the center, there is a white form with the following fields: "Activity" and "Discription". Below these fields is a green "SUBMIT" button. The background image includes a calculator, a notebook with "Non-Governmental Organization" written on it, and a red mug.

Figure 5.18: Activity Page

The figure 5.19 the admin can view the list of donations made by the user along with their details.

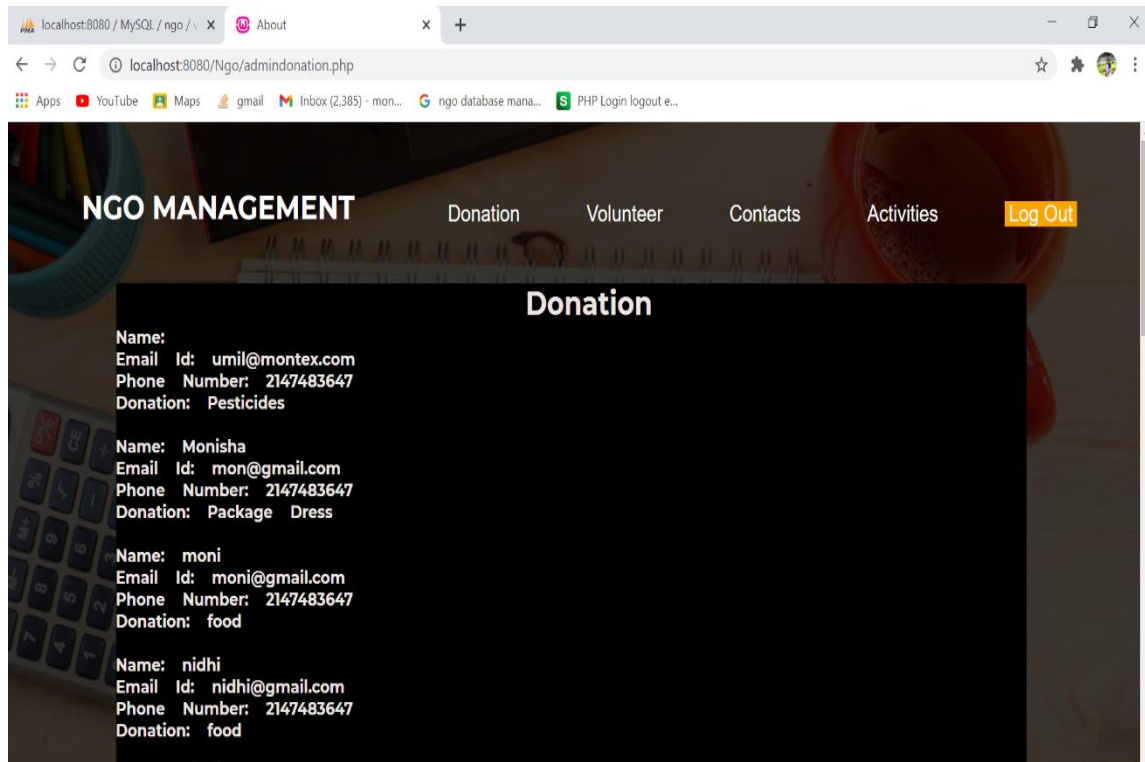


Figure 5.19: List of Donations

The figure 5.20 the admin can view how many people have signed up to become volunteers.

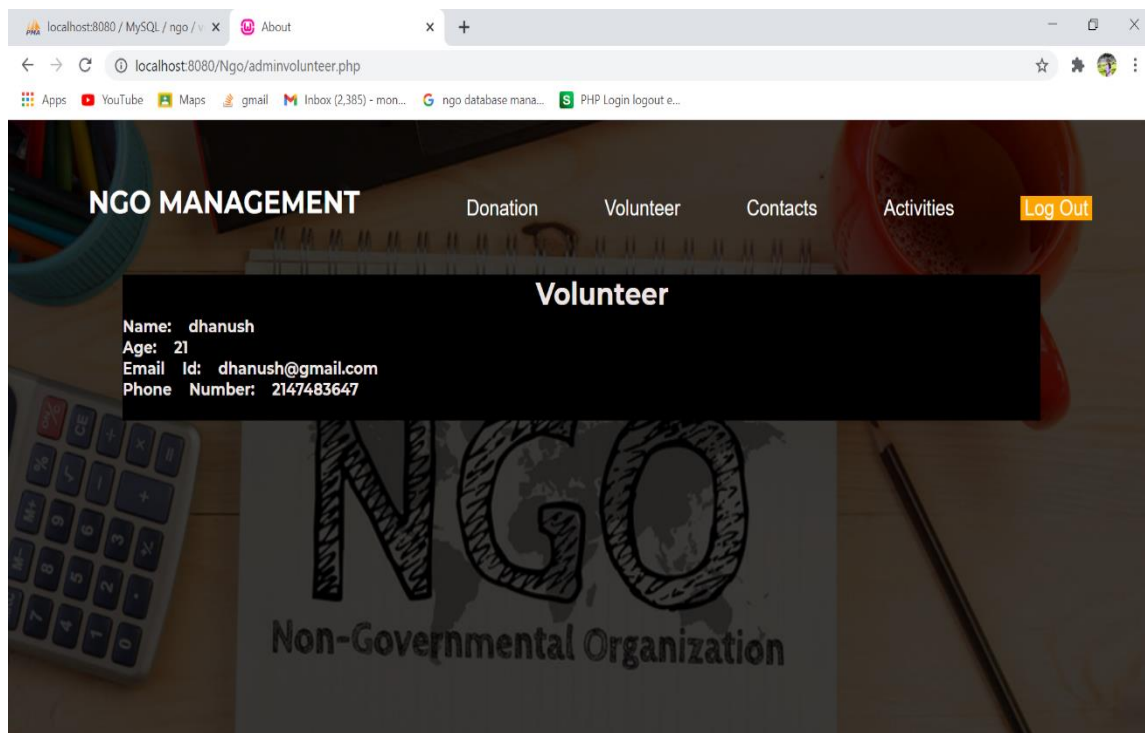


Figure 5.20: List of Volunteers

The figure 5.21 the list of NGOs entered by the admin will be displayed in web page and the user can view these contacts list.

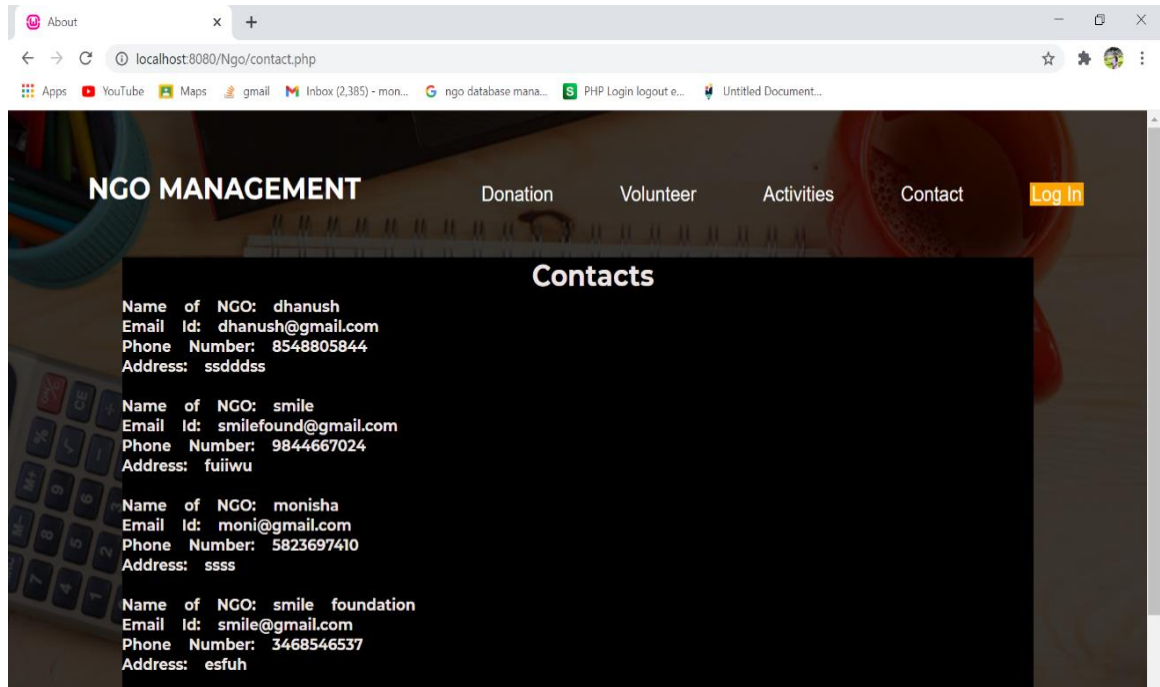


Figure 5.21: List of NGO Contacts

The figure 5.22 the list of activities entered by the admin will be displayed in web page and the user can view these activities list.

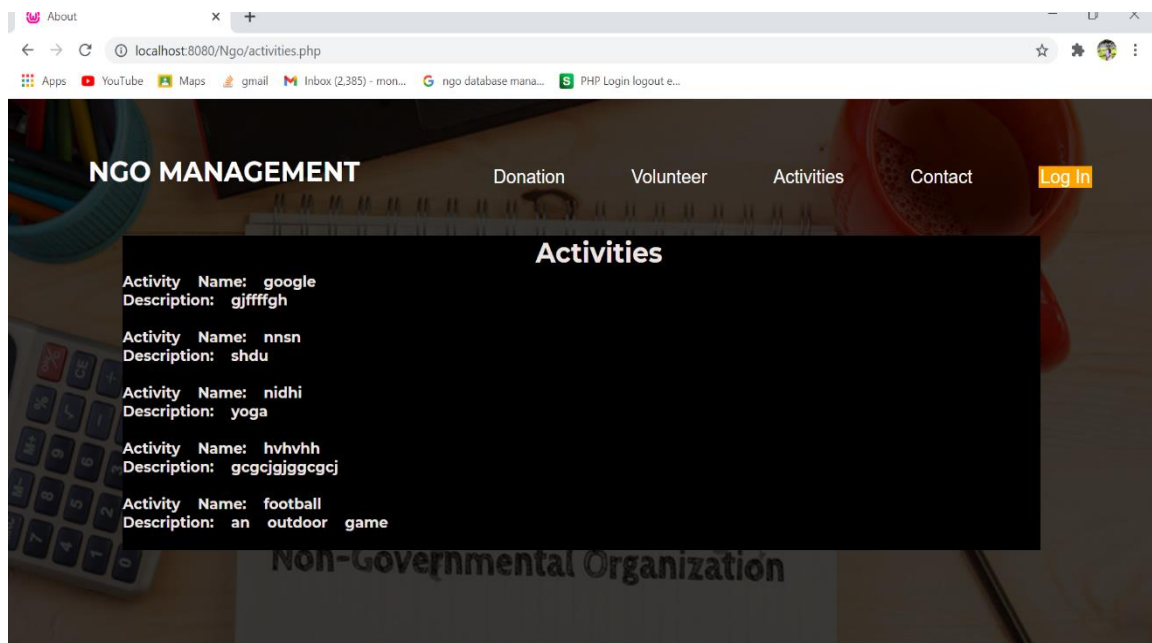


Figure 5.22: List of Activities

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

6.1 Conclusion

Here the main objectives of this project, to create a simple and user-friendly web page in which user can sign up and be able to register for as volunteers. This website is useful for the NGO's as well as those who wants to contribute to NGO's. This website enables the people to find out the different type of NGO's and their activities so that they can choose the particular NGO to associate with there.

6.2 Future Work

Based on the feedback we get from their website can be further updated with more information like proper utilization of donations and also more transparency in the activities of the NGO'S.

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