**MOSQUE APP**

PROJECT REPORT

**BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS**

**Submitted by**

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### Under the guidance of

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IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIUREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF

**BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION**

**Of the Calicut university**

****  **DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER APPLICATION**

**ISS ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE**

**PONNYAKURSSI,PERINTHALMANNA**

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(PONNYAKURSSI, PERINTHALMANNA, 679322)

**April 2021**

**DEPARTMENT OF BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION**

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### BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report is the bonafide work of, Mr. **MOHAMMED MUSTHAFA V** (Reg.No **IOASBCA028**)who carried out the project entitled **“MOSQUE APP”** under the supervision from January 2021 to April 2021.

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Submitted for the University Examination held on: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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(**PONNYAKURSSI,PERINTHALMANNA 679322**)

**April 2021**

**DEPARTMENT OF BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION**



# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled **“MOSQUE APP”** is done and submitted by Mr. **MOHAMMED MUSTHAFA V**(Reg.No **IOASBCA028**) student **of ISS ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE ,** during the sixth semester of their **BCA DEGREE** in the academic year of 2018-2021.

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## DECLARATION

### I,Mrs. UMMU JALEELA.K, hereby declare that the project report entitled “MOSQUE APP” is submitted to the Calicut university in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of degree of BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATION, is record of orginal work done by MOHAMMED MUSTHAFA V (IOASBCA028), ALTHAF.K (IOASBCA005) NASEEBURAHMAN.M (IOASBCA015), MOHAMMED RAMEEZ.K (IOASBCA029) during his period of study at ISS ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE ,Under the guidance of me

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**ABSTRACT**

One of the most important acts of worship for the Muslim is praying in the mosque five prayers a day, Muslims are keen on reverence in prayer, especially when they perform it in the mosque. So here there implement an app which helps users to search near by mosques and find their prayer times. It helps Muslim people traveling around the world to find the Masjids, Musallah or other prayer places in the traveling countries.The app also helps certain notification to users.which helps the users to alert about the important notification in mosque.The key challenge of managing mosques today is to ensure efficient and proper financial management practices.Current system financial transaction are done manuallly.there are no systematic record.Through this app there provides a functionality for making the transaction systematic and recorded.In the current corona situation the app also provides an important feature ,the app generates an QR code for each user.the use of QR code is that while people entering into the mosque they must first scan the qrcode then only they can enter into the mosque.By scanning the qrcode the details of users can be keep recorded.

1. **INTRODUCTION**

**This is a app for muslims for identify prayer time in any where and anyone to want transfer some monthly income and any donations for mosque .currently that are not easy to know this is a app for muslim mosque related.this is very easy to use all muslims,for know the time of prayer and know the notificaion of the mosque admin.the admi can mnage the prayer details the admin is a website part.admin can logined users details,here we implement a qr code sanner that is very usefull for this time because the covid-19 time we know any place to we go( eg:hotels ,hspitals,other shoping areas)we mark our details in there mob number name place etc..... .here the mosque app scanner use for wo enter the mosque that person must scan te qr code the then that time the scanner store who scanned there details .here we have only for a one mosque admin .the admin can send messages to all users at any time.the users can reply any time to admi for like an enquiry type....we know in any where the mosque have transactioins but nowhere th system of computerisedall places we can know hand to hand contact of a cash transaction here we can send money any time to mosque admins acc .the muslim he is a travelling person he don’t kow where the mosque nearby him.so he all time users must take google map .the app only for a locality peoples this app not eligible for other locality people . we implement the app perfectly input here more features and more functions,this is our first time project we implement the app after some days for churches and temples**

**2. SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

System analysis is a general term that refers to an orderly, structured process for identifying and solving a problem. The system analysis process is called the life cycle methodology, since it relates to four significant phases in the life cycle of all business information system: study, design, development and operation. The definition of system analysis includes not only the process but also the process of putting together to form a new system. A system analyst is an individual who performs system analysis during any or all of the life cycle phases of a business information system. The system analyst not only analyses business information system problems, but also synthesizes new systems to solve those problems or meet other information needs .The various techniques used in the study of the present system are:

* + Observation
  + Interviews
  + Site visits
  + Discussions

**Preliminary Investigation**

Preliminary investigation checks whether a system is developed by means of SDLC, a prototyping strategy or structured analysis method or combination of these methods. A project request should first be reviewed. The choice of the development strategy of the project is secondary to investment of an organization resource in information system project. The entire proposal for the required project is submitted to the selection committee for evaluation to identify that these projects are most beneficial to the organization. The preliminary investigation is thus carried out by the system analyst under the direction of the selection committee. In this stage at first visited an office to know how the working squad is going on. What all are the daily work done by officials and what the present system is.

**Identification of needs**

The first step in the SDLCis the identification of needs. Sincethere is likely to be stream of users requests, standard procedures must beestablished to deal with them, the initial investigation is one way of handling this.The objective is to determine whether the request is valid and feasible before animprovement or modification of an existing or building a new system.

**Fact Finding Techniques**

There are several methods for gathering the sort of information. We can use all of these methods for gathering information from the user of the existing system. We can introduce seven fact-finding techniques.

**Sampling**

Sampling is the process of collecting a representative sample of documents, forms and records. Because it would be impractical to study every occurrence of every form or record in a file or database, system analyst normally usesampling techniques to get a large enough cross section to determine what can happen in the system. The system analyst seeks to sample enough forms to represent the full nature and complexity of the data. First collected sample is aSample receipt and conducted a study to know how these data can be converted to adigital method.

**Research And Visit Sites**

Another fact finding technique is to thoroughly research theproblem domains. Most problems are not unique. Others have solved them before us. We can contact or perform site visits at companies that have experienced similar problems. If these companies are willing to share, valuable information can be obtained, may be tremendous time and cost in the development process. Computer trade journals and reference books are also a good source of information from thecollected receipt we found how collection details are recorded in a receipt. The nextpoint is how it is recorded in an office register. We must design a database such thatall that data must be maintained in that database.

**Observation**

Observation is fact finding technique where in the system analyst either participates in or watches a person perform activities to learn about thesystem. This technique is often used when the validity of data collected throughother methods is in question or when the complexity of certain aspects of the system prevents a clear explanation by the end users. This isan effective data-collection technique for obtaining an understanding of a system.

**Questionnaires**

Another fact finding technique is to conduct surveys through questionnaires. These are special-purpose documents that allow the analyst tocollect the information and opinions from respondents. The documents can be mass produced and distributed to respondent, who can then complete on theirown day.This allows analyst to collect facts from a large number of people while maintaining uniform responses.

**Interviews**

These are fact finding techniques where by the system analyst collects information from individuals through face-to-face interaction. The personal interview is generally recognized as the most important and most often used fact finding techniques. Interviewing can be used to achieve any or all of the following goals: find facts, verify facts, clarify facts, generate enthusiasm, get the end-userinvolved, identify requirements and solicit ideas and opinions.

**Cost Benefit Analysis**

“Cost Benefit Analysis (CBA) estimates and totals up the equivalent money value of the benefits and cost to the community of projects to establish they are worthwhile. “In order to reach a conclusion as to the desirabilityof a project, all aspects of the project, positive and negative, must be expressed interms of a common unit; i.e. There must be a “bottom line”. The most convenient common unit is money. A program may provide benefits which are not directly expressed in terms of dollars but there is some amount of money the recipients of the benefits would consider just as the projects benefits. When all data have been identified and broken down into cost categories, the analyst must select a methodfor evaluation. Several evaluation methods are available, each with pros and cons.

The common methods are:

* + 1. Net benefit analysis
    2. Present value analysis
    3. Net present value
    4. Payback analysis
    5. Break even analysis
    6. Cash flow analysis

After completing all these phases, a simple idea has been generated such that we can design a system that can limit the drawbacks of existing system. The next point to be focused is its merit and demerit. One of the important facts that the limit the performance is that a position that can cover main route of goods must be chosen Integration of map application will arrange the felicity to do this.

**2.1 EXISTING SYSTEM**

Actually there is no existing system currently.currently the system are handled by paper work

**2.2. PROPOSED SYSTEM**

Proposed system is basically an android based web system. The system split into 2 sections.

1. Android App
2. Website Part

**Android Part Features**

Android app is the core portion of the system. Logs are managed and send through the android app installed in user phone. The main features are,

1. Qr code scanning
2. Transaction
3. View map
4. Prayer details
5. View notification

**Website Part Features**

* 1. Signup
  2. View user
  3. View enquiry
  4. Add notification
  5. View transaction

1. **FEASIBILITY STUDY**

The feasibility study is not warrantied system in with economic justification is obvious technical risk is low, no legal problems are expected and no reasonable alternative exists. Three essential aspects are involved in the feasibility study promotions of preliminary investigation Technical, Economic, and Operational feasibility.

* Economic Feasibility
* Technical Feasibility
* Operational Feasibility

**3.1. Economic Feasibility**

Economic analysis is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of a candidate system. More commonly known as benefit analysis, the procedure is to determine the benefit and saving that are expected from a candidate system and compare them with the term of time by automating the process or report generation. Here all the processes being done without including additional cost to employ other resources than available with the existing internet infrastructure. There is no need for the initial expense with this project. Hence it can be said that, this package is economically feasible.

**3.2. Technical Feasibility**

The technical feasibility centers on the existing system hardware, software, etc. and to what intent if supports the proposed system. Since the “MOSQUE” system have all the require software such as Python, Eclipse, Microsoft SQL Server. The hardware such as Pentium IV class processor with 80GB Hard disk, Hence it is technically feasible.

**3.3. Operational Feasibility** An estimate should be made to know how strong the reaction of user is likely to have towards the new system. Since this system ready to use in the World Wide Web, So the system is operationally feasible. As this package is technically, economically, and functionally feasible, the system is judged feasible. Viewing the collected information, recommendation and justification, conclusion is made of the proposed system.

**4. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS**

The system specification refers to a detailed functional and non-functional description of a system. This term can also be defined as an explicit set of requirement that need to be satisfied be specific system. System specification includes software and hardware specification of project.

**4.1 HARDWARE SPECIFICATION**

The selection of hardware is very important in the existence and proper working of any software. Then selection hardware, the size and capacity requirements are also important.

* Processor : 64 bit
* RAM : Min 3 GB
* Hard Disk : 10 GB

**4.2. SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION**

One of the most difficult task is selecting software for the system, once the system requirements is found out then we have to determine whether a particular software package fits for those system requirements. The application requirement:

* Front end : python
* Back end : SQL server 2008
* Operating system : windows 7 and above
* IDE : Visual studio 2010

**TECHNOLOGIES**

* Coding :python
* Design :html,CSS
* Connection : ADO .Net

**ANDROID**

**HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

A mobile phone with **Android** operating system

Version: Android 2.1 or above

**SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:**

Platform - ANDROID

Front End - Java (JDK 6), XML (Android Development Tool)

IDE - Eclipse Indigo

Software used for development – Android Development Kit (Plug-in to the Eclipse IDE)

**4.3 FRONT END**

**python**

Microsoft Visual Studio is an integrated development environment (IDE) from Microsoft. It is used to develop computer programs for Microsoft Windows, as well as web sites, web applications and web services. Visual Studio uses Microsoft software development platforms such as Windows API, Windows Forms, Windows Presentation Foundation, Windows Store and Microsoft Silverlight. It can produce both native code and managed code. Visual Studio includes a code editor supporting IntelliSense as well as code refactoring. The integrated debugger works both as a source-level debugger and a machine-level debugger. Other built-in tools include a forms designer for building GUI applications, web designer, class designer, and database schema designer. It accepts plug-ins that enhance the functionality at almost every level—including adding support for source-control systems (like Subversion) and adding new toolsets like editors and visual designers for domain-specific languages or toolsets for other aspects of the software development lifecycle(like the Team Foundation Serve client: Team Explorer).

Visual Studio supports different programming languages and allows the code editor and debugger to support (to varying degrees) nearly any programming language, provided a language-specific service exists. Built-in languages include C, C++and C++/CLI (via Visual C++), VB.NET (via Visual Basic .NET), C# (via Visual C#), and F#(as of Visual Studio 2010). Support for other languages such as M, Python, and Ruby among others is available via language services installed separately. It also supports XML/XSLT, HTML/XHTML, JavaScript and CSS. IntelliSense is supported for the included languages, as well as for XML and for Cascading Style Sheets and JavaScript when developing web sites and web applications. Auto complete suggestions are popped up in a modeless list box, overlaid on top of the code editor. In Visual Studio 2008 onwards, it can be made temporarily semi-transparent to see the code obstructed by it. The code editor is used for all supported languages.

The Visual Studio code editor also supports setting bookmarks in code for quick navigation. Other navigational aids include collapsing code blocks and incremental search, in addition to normal text search and regex search. The code editor also includes a multi-item clipboard and a task list. Visual Studio includes a debugger that works both as a source-level debugger and as a machine-level debugger.

It works with both managed code as well as native code and can be used for debugging applications written in any language supported by Visual Studio. In addition, it can also attach to running processes and monitor and debug those processes.

Visual Studio also includes a web-site editor and designer that allow web pages to be authored by dragging and dropping widgets. It is used for developing ASP.NET applications and supports HTML, CSS and JavaScript. It uses a code-behind model to link with ASP.NET code. From Visual Studio 2008 onwards, the layout engine used by the web designer is shared with Microsoft Expression Web. There is also ASP.NET MVC support for MVC technology as a separate download and ASP.NET Dynamic Data project available from Microsoft. Microsoft Visual C#, Microsoft's implementation of the C# language, targets the .NET Framework, along with the language services that lets the Visual Studio IDE support C# projects. While the language services are a part of Visual Studio, the compiler is available separately as a part of the .NET Framework. The Visual C# 2008, 2010 and 2012 compilers support versions 3.0, 4.0 and 5.0 of the C# language specifications, respectively. Visual C# supports the Visual Studio Class designer, Forms designer, and Data designer among others.

**Android (Eclipse Sdk)**

Androidis an operating system based on the Linux kernel. The project responsible for developing the Android system is called the Android Open Source Project (AOSP) and is primarily lead by Google. The Android system supports background processing, provides a rich user interface library, supports 2-D and 3-D graphics using the OpenGL-ES (short OpenGL) standard and grants access to the file system as well as an embedded SQLite database. An Android application typically consists of different visual and non visual components and can reuse components of other applications. The Android system is a full software stack, which is typically divided into the four areas

The levels can be described as:

* Applications - The Android Open Source Project contains several default applications, like the Browser, Camera, Gallery, Music, Phone and more.
* Application framework - An API which allows high-level interactions with the Android system from Android applications.
* Libraries and runtime - The libraries for many common functions (e.g.: graphic rendering, data storage, web browsing, etc.) of the Application Framework and the Dalvik runtime, as well as the core Java libraries for running Android applications.
* Linux kernel - Communication layer for the underlying hardware.

The Linux kernel, the libraries and the runtime are encapsulated by the application framework. The Android application developer typically works with the two layers on top to create new Android applications.The Android Software Development Kit(Android SDK) contains the necessary tools to create, compile and package Android applications. Most of these tools are command line based. The primary way to develop Android applications is based on the Java programming language. The Android SDK contains the Android debug bridge(adb), which is a tool that allows you to connect to a virtual or real android device, for the purpose of managing the device or debugging your application. Google provides two integrated development environments (IDEs) to develop new applications. The Android DeveloperTools (ADT) are based on the Eclipse IDE. ADT is a set of components (plug-ins), which extend the Eclipse IDE with Android development capabilities. Google also supports an IDE called Android Studio for creating Android applications. This IDE is based on the IntelliJ IDE. Both IDEs contain all required functionality to create, compile, debug and deploy Android applications. They also allow the developer to create and start virtual Android devices for testing. Both tools provide specialized editors for Android specific files. Most of Android's configuration files are based on XML. In this case these editors allow you to switch between the XML representation of the file and a structured user interface for entering the data. Eclipse uses plug-ins to provide all the functionality within and on top of the runtime system. Its runtime system is based on Equinox, an implementation of the OSGi core framework specification.

In addition to allowing the Eclipse Platform to be extended using other programming languages such as C and Python, the plug-in framework allows the Eclipse Platform to work with typesetting languages like LaTeX networking applications such as telnet and database management systems. The plug-in architecture supports writing any desired extension to the environment, such as for configuration management. Java and CVS support is provided in the Eclipse SDK, with support for other version control systems provided by third-party plug-ins. The Eclipse SDK includes the Eclipse Java development tools (JDT), offering an IDE with a built-in incremental Java compiler and a full model of the Java source files. This allows for advanced refactoring techniques and code analysis. The IDE also makes use of a workspace, in this case a set of metadata over a flat files pace allowing external file modifications as long as the corresponding workspace "resource" is refreshed afterwards. Eclipse implements use the graphical control elements of the Java toolkit called SWT, whereas most Java applications use the Java standard Abstract Window Toolkit (AWT) or Swing. Eclipse's user interface also uses an intermediate graphical user interface layer called JFace, which simplifies the construction of applications based on SWT. Eclipse was made to run on Wayland during a GSoC-Project in 2014.

**4.4 BACK END**

Microsoft SQL Server is a relational database management system developed by Microsoft. As a database, it is a software product whose primary function is to store and retrieve data as requested by other software applications, be it those on the same computer or those running on another computer across a network (including the Internet). There are at least a dozen different editions of Microsoft SQL Server aimed at different audiences and for workloads ranging from small single-machine applications to large Internet-facing applications with many concurrent users. Its primary query languages are T-SQL and ANSI SQL.

Microsoft SQL Server is a widely accepted standard database sublanguage used in querying updating and managing relational databases. SQL Server 2000 has features that will import, transform and export data from multiple sources, from Oracle to text files. It can also act as the backbone to your Business Intelligence infrastructure, as an XML processing tool, or even to process natural language queries. It has the ability to be "clustered" so that it can automatically fail over to another system in case of a catastrophe.

It can also serve as a reporting server front-end for your users. The Code Editor component of SQL Server Management Studio contains integrated script editors for authoring Transact-SQL, MDX, DMX, and XML/A. The Object Explorer component of SQL Server Management Studio is an integrated tool for viewing and managing objects in all server typesSql Server manager includes features such as Supports most administrative tasks for SQL Server,A single, integrated environment for SQL Server Database Engine management and authoring,Dialogs for managing objects in the SQL Server Database Engine, Analysis Services, and Reporting Services, that allows you to execute your actions immediately, send them to a Code Editor, or script them for later execution,Non-modal and resizable dialogs allow access to multiple tools while a dialog is open,A common scheduling dialog that allows you to perform action of the management dialogs at a later time.

It includes the following features:

* Internet Integration
* Scalability and availability
* Enterprise-level database features
* Ease of installation , deployment and use of warehousing
* Query Analyzer and Sql profiler
* Data definition and data manipulation languages and database keys

**5. SYSTEM DESIGN**

The most creative and challenging phase of the system development is the system design. It provides the understanding and procedural details necessary for implementing the system recommended in the feasibility study. Design goes through the logical and physical stages of development In designing a new system, the analyst must have a clear understanding of the objectives, which the design is aiming to fulfill. The first step is to determine how the output is to be produced and in what format. Second input data and master files have to be designed to meet the requirements of the proposed output.The operational phases are handled through program construction and testing.Finally details related to justification of the system and an estimate of the impact of the candidate system on the user and the organization are documented and evaluated by the management.

Design of a system can be defined as a process of applying various techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process or a system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization. Thus system design is a solution, “how to” approach to the creation of a new system. The design step provides a data design, architectural design and a procedural design.The data design transforms the information domain created during analysis into the data structure that will be required to implement the software. The architectural design defines the relationship among major structural components and procedural description of the software. Source code is generated and testing conducted to integrate and validate the software. System design goes through two phases of development:

* + Logical design
  + Physical design

**Logical design**

The part of the design process that is independent of any specific hardware or software platform is referred to as logical design. During logical design, all functional features of the system chosen for development in analysis phase are described independently of any computer platform. Logical design concentrates on the business aspects of the system and tends to be oriented to a high level of specificity.

**Physical design**

Physical design is the part of the design phase in which the logical specifications of the system from logical design are transferred into technology-specific details from which all programming and system construction can be accomplished. As a part of the physical design, analysts design the various parts of the system to perform the physical operation necessary to facilitate data capture, processing, and information output.

**5.1. INPUT DESIGN**

The first step in system design is to design input and output within predefined guidelines. In input design, user originated inputs are converted into computer based format. In output design, the emphasis is on producing the hard copy of the information requested or displaying the output on a CRTscreen in a predefined format. The following features have been incorporated into the input design of the proposed system.

**Easy Data Input**

Data entry has been designed in a manner much similar to the source documents. Appropriate messages are provided in the message area, which prompts the user in entering the right data. Erroneous data inputs are checked at the end of each screen entry.

**Data Validation**

The input data is validated to minimize errors in data entry. For certain data specific codes have been given and validation is done which enables the user to enter the required data or correct them if they entered wrong codes.

**User Friendliness**

User is never left in a state of confusion as to what is happening, instead appropriate error and acknowledge messages are sent. Error maps are used to indicate the error codes and specific error messages.

**Consistent Format**

A fixed format is adopted for displaying the title messages. Every screen has line, which displays the operation that can be performed after the dataentry. They are normally done at the touch of a key.

**Interactive Dialogue**

The system engages the user in an interactive dialogue. The system is able to extract missing or omitted information from the user by directing the user through appropriate messages, which are displayed.

**5.3 OUTPUT DESIGN**

The output is the most important and direct source of information to the user. The output should be provided in a most efficient formatted way.Based on the options given by the users and the administrator various types of output screens have been generated.The computer output is the most important and direct source of information to the user. Efficient and intelligible output design improves the system’s relationship with the user and helps in decision-making. Output design was studied going actively during the study phase. The objective of the output design is defined the contents and format of all documents and reports in an attractive and useful format.

**5.4 MODULE DESCRIPTION**

The application contain mainly 2 parts

* 1. website part
  2. android app

**website Part Features**

* **Manage Prayer details**
* **Location Details**
* **Notification**
* **Transactions**
* **View Users**

**android Part Features**

* **registration**
* **qrcode scanning**
* **near by mosque**
* **track location**
* **notification**
* **prayer time**

**5.5 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM**

A data flow diagram (DFD) is a graphical representation of the flow of data through an information system, modeling its process aspects. A DFD shows what kinds of information will be input to and output from the system, where the data will come from and go to, and where the data will be stored. These are expanded by level, each explaining its process in detail. Processes are numbered for easy identification and are normally labeled in block letters. Each Data flow is labeled for easy understanding.

Data flow diagrams are made up of a number of symbols, which represents system components. Data flow modeling method uses four kinds of symbols.

**Process**

Process shows the work of the system. Each process has one or more data inputs and produce one or more data outputs. Processes are represented by circles in data flow diagrams.

**Data Stores**

A data store is a repository of data. Processes can enter data into a store or retrieve data from the data store. Data stores are represented by two parallellines, which may be depicted horizontally or vertically.

**Data Flows**

The arrows represent data flow. A data flow is data in motion. A data flow represents an input of data to a process or the output of the data from a process.A data flow is also used to represent the creation, reading, deletion, or updatingof data in a file or database.

**External Entities**

External entities are outside the system but they either supply input the system or use other systems output. They are entities on which the designer has control. External entities that supply data into the system are sometimes called *source*. External entities that use the system data are called *sinks*.These are represented by rectangles in the data flow diagram.

Sources ink

Data flow

Processes

Data Store

* **LEVEL 0**

***DATABASE***

Project

Mosque

Admin

User

* ***LEVEL 1.0***

***Prayer \_details***

***Notifications***

***Transactions***

***Users***

***Location***

Admin

***Login***

* **Level 1.1**

**User**

User

**Login**

**Transactions**

**Prayer\_details**

**Notification**

**Qrcode\_scan**

**5.6. DATA BASE DESIGN**

A data base is a collection of inter related data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many quickly and efficiently. The general way is to make information accessing easy, quick, inexpensive and flexible for the user. In data base design several objectives are considered controlling redundancy, ease of learning and use, data dependence, more information at low cost, accuracy and integrity are some of them.

**Table No 1: sign up**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column name** | **Datatype** |
| login\_id | int() |
| User Name | varchar(50) |
| Password | varchar(50) |
| Type | Varchar(50) |

**Table No 2:Profile**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column name** | **Datatype** |
| Profile\_id | int() |
| Name | varchar(50) |
| Place | varchar(50) |
| Post | varchar(50) |
| Pin | int |
| phone | Bigint |
| Email | Varchar(50) |
| latitude | Varchar(50) |
| logitude | Varchar(50) |
| Acc\_details | Varchar(50) |

**Table No 3: Prayer details**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column name** | **Datatype** |
| prayer\_id | int() |
| Prayer\_name | varchar(50) |
| Date | bigint() |
| From time | Varchar(50) |
| To time | Varchar(50) |

**Table No 4: Notification**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column name** | **Datatype** |
| Notification id | int() |
| Notification | varchar(100) |
| Date | Date |

**Table No 5: Enquiry**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column name** | **Datatype** |
| Enquiry id | Int |
| User\_id | int |
| Enquiry | Varchar(50) |
| Date | Date |
| Reply | Varchar(100) |

**Table No 6: Transaction details**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column name** | **Datatype** |
| Transaction id | Int() |
| User \_id | Int () |
| Amount | Int () |

**Table No 7: User**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Column name** | **Datatype** |
| User\_id | Int() |
| Login\_id | Int() |
| Name | varchar(50) |
| Place | varchar(50) |
| Gender | Varchar(50) |
| post | Varchar(50) |
| Pin | Int () |
| Phone | Bigint |
| Email | Varchar(50) |
| Photo | Varchar(100) |

**6. SYSTEM TESTING**

Testing is an activity to verify that a correct system is being built and isperformed with the intent of finding faults in the system. However not restricted tobeing performed after the development phase is complete, but this is to carry out inparallel with all stages of system development, starting with requirementsspecification. Testing results, once gathered and evaluated, provide a qualitativeindication of software quality and reliability and serve as a basis for design modification if required. A project is said to be incomplete without proper testing.

System testing is a process of checking whether the developed system is working according to the original objectives and requirements. The system should be tested experimentally with test data so as to ensure that system works according to the required specification. When the system is found working, test it with actual data and check performance.The testing procedure that has been used as follows:

* + - Unit Testing
    - Integration Testing
    - Validation Testing
    - Output Testing
    - User Acceptance Testing

**Unit Testing**

The first level of testing is called as unit testing. Here the different modules are tested and the specification produced during design for the modules.Unit testing is essential for verification of the goal and to test the internal logic ofthe modules. Unit testing is conducted to different modules of the project. Errors were noted down and corrected down immediately and the program clarity was increased. The testing was carried out during the programming stage itself. In this step each module is found to be working satisfactory as regard to be expected out from the module.

**Integration Testing**

The second level of testing includes integration testing. It is a systematic testing of constructing structure. At the same time tests are conducted to uncover errors with the interface. It need not to be the case, that software whose modules when run individually showing results will also show perfect results when run as a whole.The individual modules are tested again and the results are verified. The goal is to see if the modules integrated between the modules. This testing activity can be considered as testing the design and emphasizes on testing modules interaction.

**Validation Testing**

The next level of testing is validation testing. Here the entire software is tested. The reference document for this process is the requirement and the goal is to see if the software meets its requirements.The requirement document reflects and determines whether the software functions as the user expected. At culmination of integration testing, software is completely assembled as a package and corrected and a final series of software test validation test begins. The proposed system under construction has been tested by using validation testing and found to be working satisfactory.Data validation checking is done to see whether the corresponding entries made in different tables are done correctly. Proper validation checks are done incase of insertion and updating of tables, in order to see that no duplication of data has occurred. If any such case arises proper warning message will be displayed. Double configuration is done before the administrator deletes a data in order to get positive results and to see that o data have been deleted by accident.

**Output Testing**

The output of the software should be acceptable to the system user. The output of requirement is defined during the system analysis. Testing of the software system is done against the output and the output testing was completed with success.

**User Acceptance Testing**

An acceptance test has the objective of selling the user on the validity and reliability of the system. It verifies that the system procedures operate to system specification and the integrity of the vital data is maintained.

**7. IMPLEMENTATION**

System implementation is the final phase i.e., putting the utility into action. Implementation is the state in the project where theoretical design turned into working system. Implementation involves the conversion of a basic application to complete replacement with a computer system. It is the process of converting to a new or revised system design into an operational one. During the design phase, the products structure, its undergoing data structures, the general algorithms and the interfaces and control/data linkages needed to support communication among the various sub structures were established.

Implementation process is simply a translation of the design abstraction into the physical realization, using the language of the target architecture.Implementation includes all those activities that take place to convert from the old system to the new. The new system may be totally new replacing anexisting manual or automated system, or it may be major modification to anexisting system. In either case, proper implementation is essential to provide a reliable system to meet organizational requirements.There are three types of implementation:

* Implementation of a computer system to replace a manual system.
* Implementation of a new computer system to replace an existing one.
* Implementation of a modified application to replace an existing one, using the same computer.

The common approaches for implementation are:

**Parallel Conversion**

In parallel conversion the existing system and new system operates simultaneously until the project team is confident that the new system is working properly. The outputs from the old system continue to be distributed until the new system has proved satisfactorily parallel conversion is a costly method because of the amount of duplication involved.

**Direct Conversion**

Under direct conversion method the old system is discontinued altogether and the new system becomes operational immediately. A greater risk is associated with direct conversion is no backup in the in the case of system fails.

**Pilot Conversion**

A pilot conversion would involve the changing over of the part of the system either in parallel or directly. Use of the variation of the two main methods is possible when part of the system can be treated as a separate entity.

**User Training**

After the system is implemented successfully, training of the user is one of the most important subtasks of the developer. For this purpose user manuals are prepared and handled over to the user to operate the developed system. Thus the users are trained to operate the developed system. In order to put new application system into use, the following activities were taken care of:

* + Preparation of user and system documentation.
  + Conducting user training with demo and hands on.
  + Test run for some period to ensure smooth switching over the system.

The major implementation procedures are:

* Test plans
* Training
* Conversion

**Test Plans**

The implementation of a computer based system requires that the test data be prepared and the system and its elements be tested in a structured manner.

**Training**

The purpose of training is to ensure that all the personel who are to be associated with the computer based business system possesses the necessary knowledge skills. As the system provides user friendliness only basic training is needed.

**Conversion**

It is the process of performing all of the operations that results directly in the turn over of the new system to the user. Conversion has two parts:

The creation of a conversion plan at the start of the development phase and the implementation of the plan throughout the development phase.

The creation of a system change over plan at the end of the development phase and the implementation of the plan at the beginning of the operation phase.

**8. SYSTEM MAINTENANCE**

The maintenance is an important activity in the life cycle of a softwareproduct. Maintenance includes all the activities after the installation of software that is performed to keep the system operational. The maintenance phase of a software life cycle is the time period in which a product performs useful work Maintenance is classified into four types:

* + - Corrective Maintenance
    - Adaptive Maintenance
    - Perfective Maintenance
    - Preventive Maintenance

**Corrective Maintenance**

Corrective maintenance refers to changes made to repair defects in the design, coding, or implementation of the system. Corrective maintenance is often needed for repairing processing or performance failures or making changes because of previously uncorrected problems or false assumptions. Most corrective maintenance problems surface soon after the installation. When corrective maintenance problems surface, they are typically urgent and need to be resolved to curtail possible interruptions in normal business activities.

**Adaptive Maintenance**

Adaptive maintenance involves making changes to an information system to evolve its functionality or to migrate it to different operating environment.Adaptive maintenance is usually less urgent than corrective maintenance because of business and technical changes typically occur some period of time.

**Perfective Maintenance**

Perfective maintenance involves making enhancements to improve processing performance, interface usability, or to add desired, but not necessarily required, system features. Many system professionals feel that perfective maintenance is not really the maintenance but new development.

**Preventive Maintenance**

Preventive maintenance is the only maintenance activity which is carried out without formal maintenance request from the user. When a software company or maintenance agency realizes that the methodologies used in aprogram have become obsolete, it may decide to develop or modify parts of the program, which do not confirm to the current trends.Of these types, more time and money is spending on perfective than on corrective and adaptive maintenance together.

**8.1. SYSTEM SECURITY**

8.3. SCOPE FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

Security features are considered while developing a system, so as to avoid the errors and omissions that may lead to serious problems. Computer system is secure against a particular threat if counter measures have been taken to reduce acceptability low level amounts of loss that the threat may be expected to cause over a given period of time. A computer should be protected from the following three problems:

* + Loss of availability
  + Loss of integrity
  + Loss of confidentiality

A threat to a computer system is any events that adversely affected the one or more assets or resources, which make up a system. An event can be any of the following:

* + Interruption of communication
  + Destruction of hardware
  + Modification of programs
  + Removal of programs
  + Disclosure of information
    - There are many methods for handling a threat
    - Altering the design
    - Threat retention
    - Threat reduction

There are many possible threats to the security and integrity of any system where more than one user is associated with the system. Software integrity has become increasingly important. The attribute measures a system’sability to withstand attacks, both accidental and intentional on its security Attacks can be made on all three components of software programs, data and documents.

Theft detection: Track theft face at the sim change time using front camera. Captured image or video are send to mobile owner mail id and also send alert notification to friends or relative numbers.

**9. CONCLUSION**

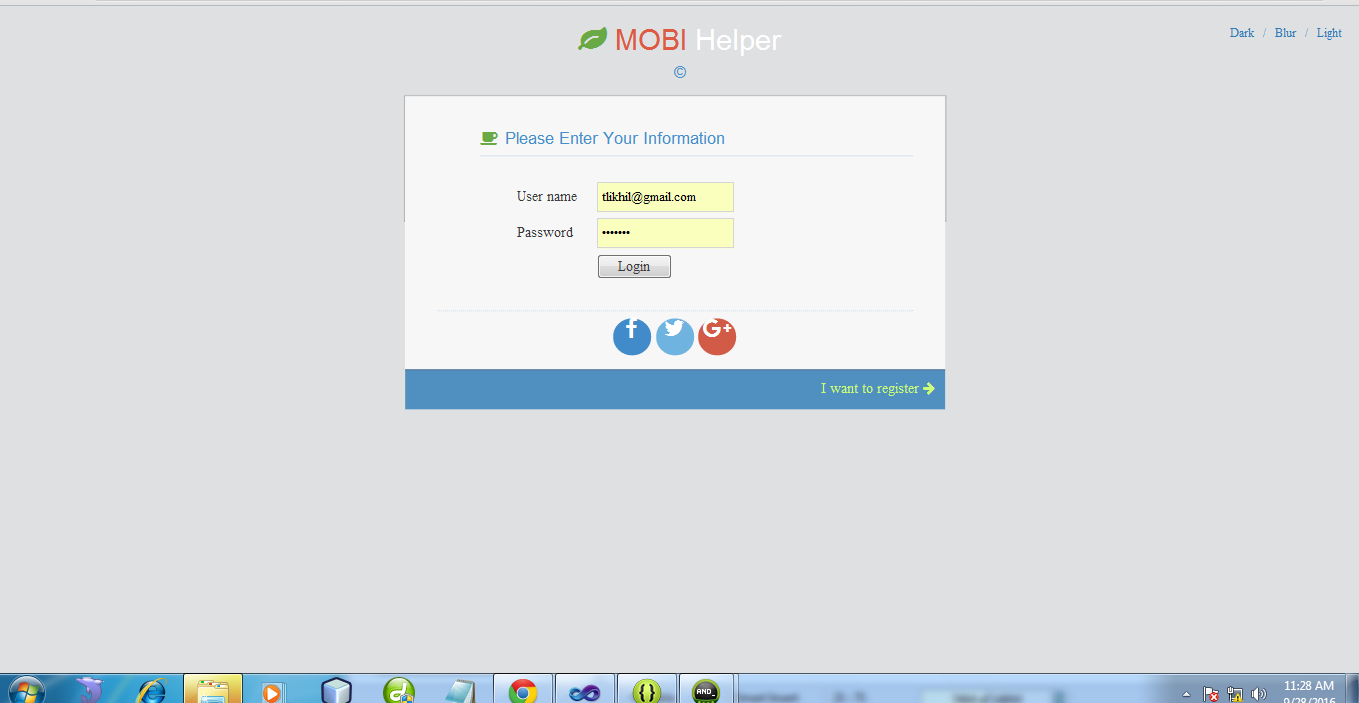
The ‘Mosque app’ is developed using python and android. While developing the system a conscious effort has been made to create and develop a software package, making use of available tools, techniques and resources that would generate a proper system. While making the system, an eye has been kept on making it as user-friendly, as cost effective and as flexible as possible. As such one may hope that the system will be acceptable to any user and will adequately meet his/her needs. It saves time and gives easy access for already stored information.

The “Mosque app” after being tested and was found to be achieving what is meant for. The system is found to be 100% error free and ready for implementation. The system has been designed in such a way that it can be modified with very little effort when such a need arises in the future. The system has been found to work efficiency and effectively.

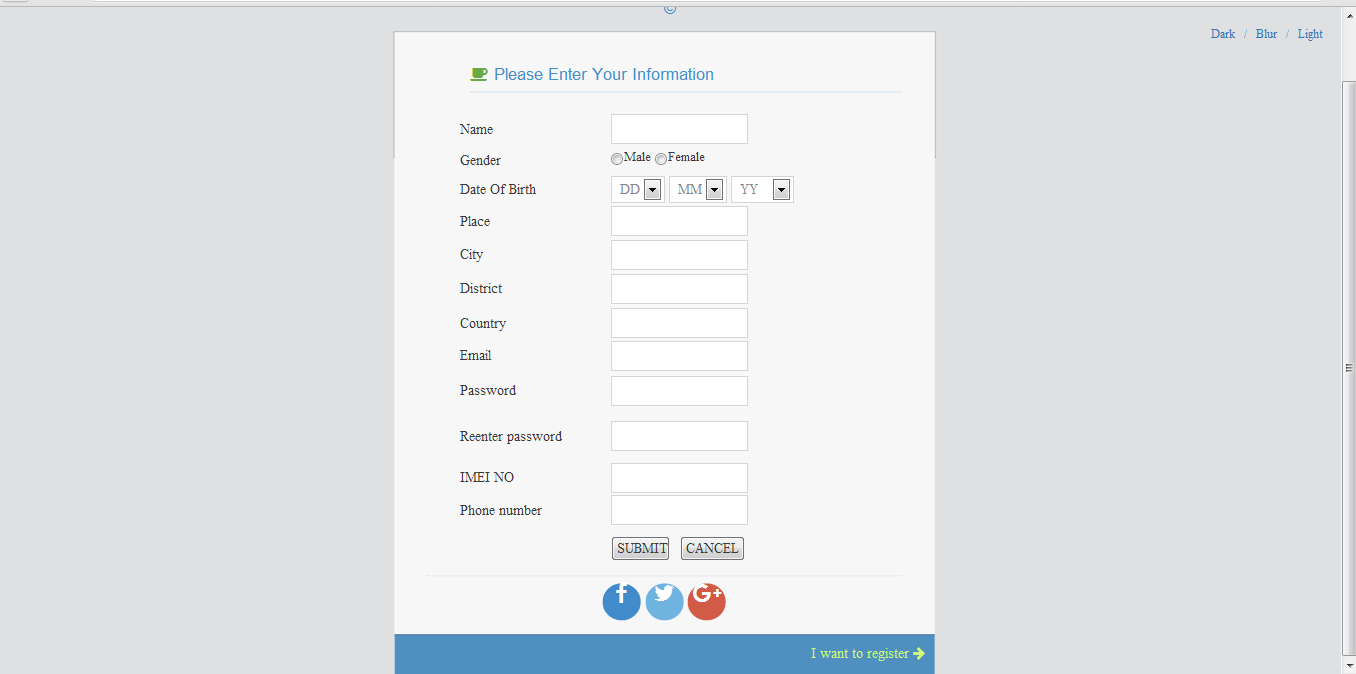
**10. SCREEN SHOTS**

**WEB USER**

**Login**



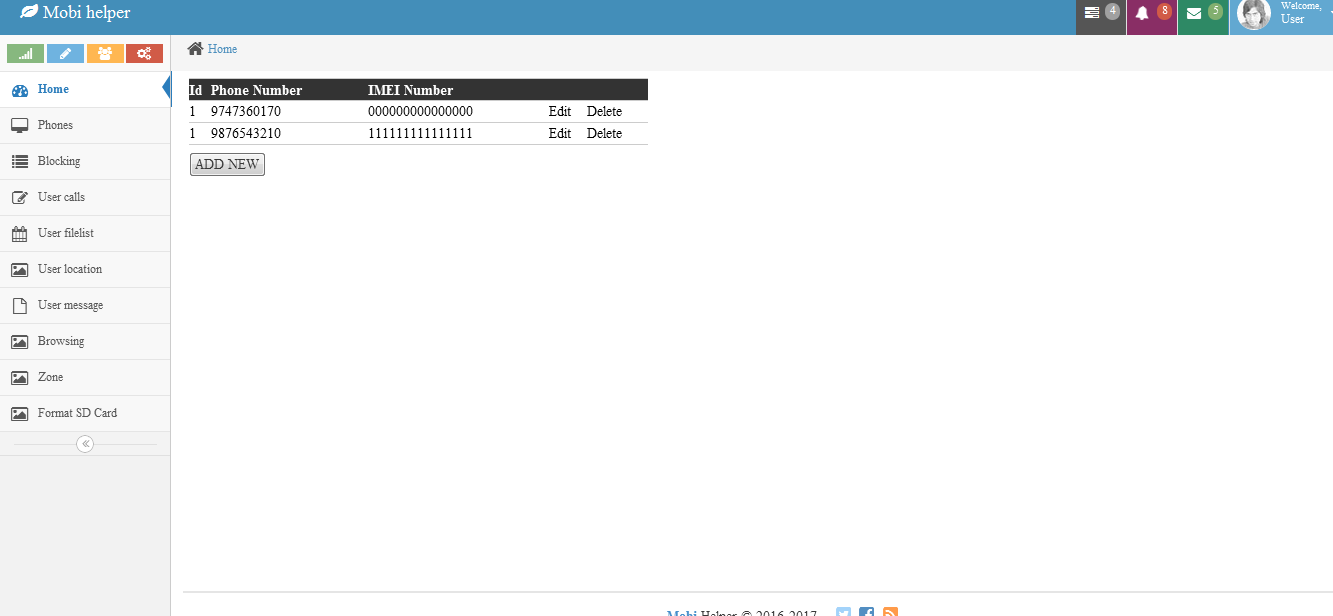
**Public Registration**



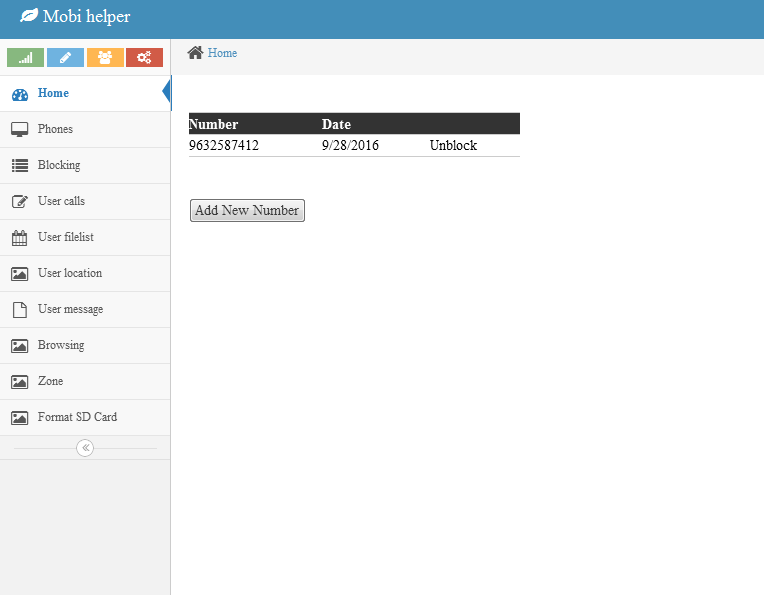
**Home page**



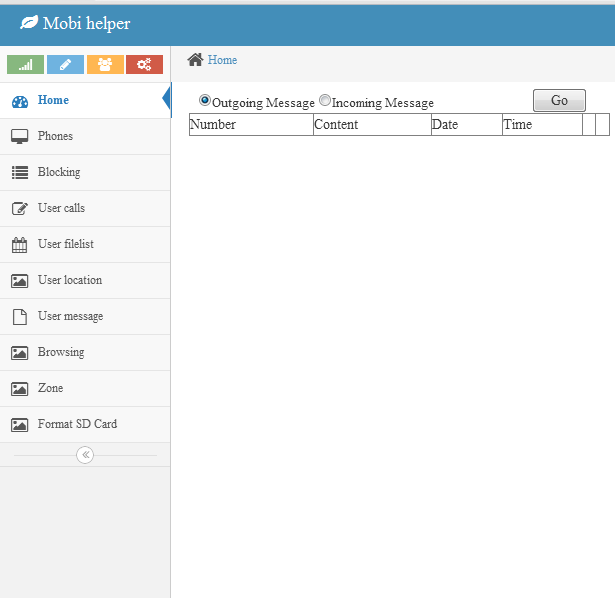
**Add phone**



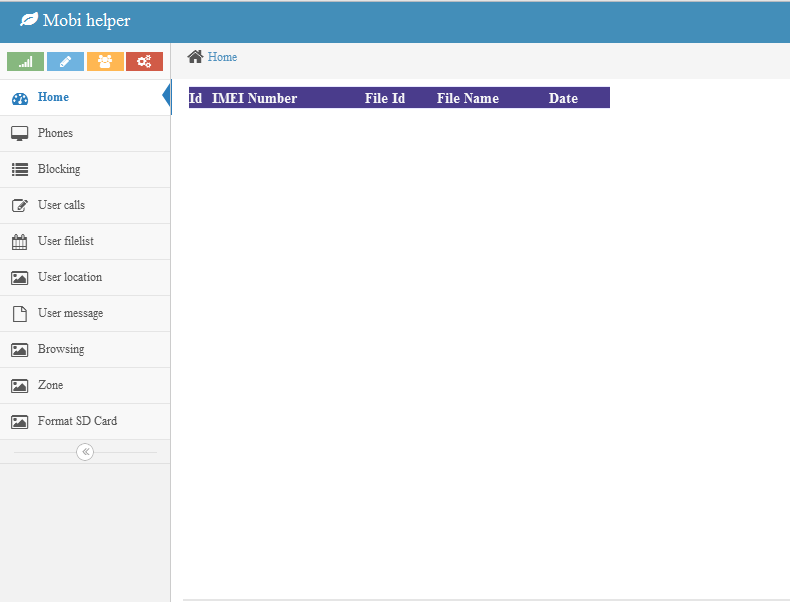
**Block number**



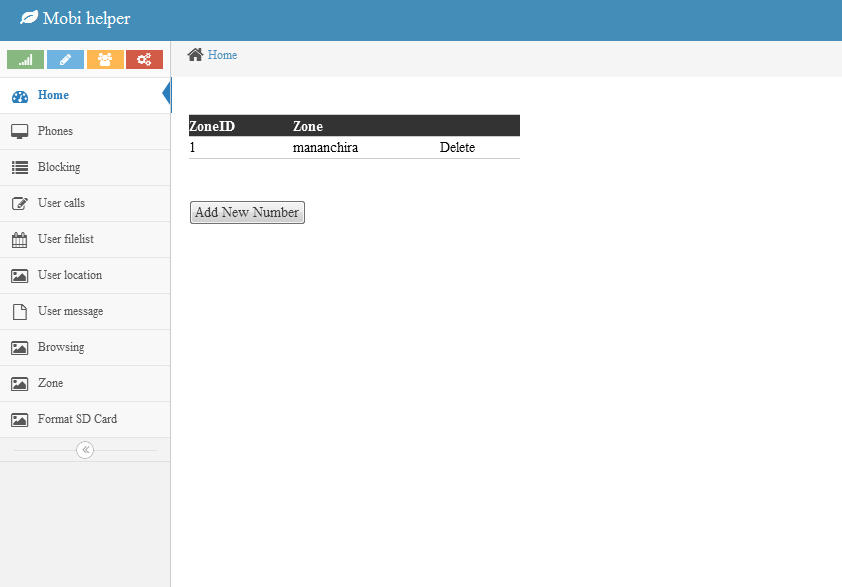
**Message**



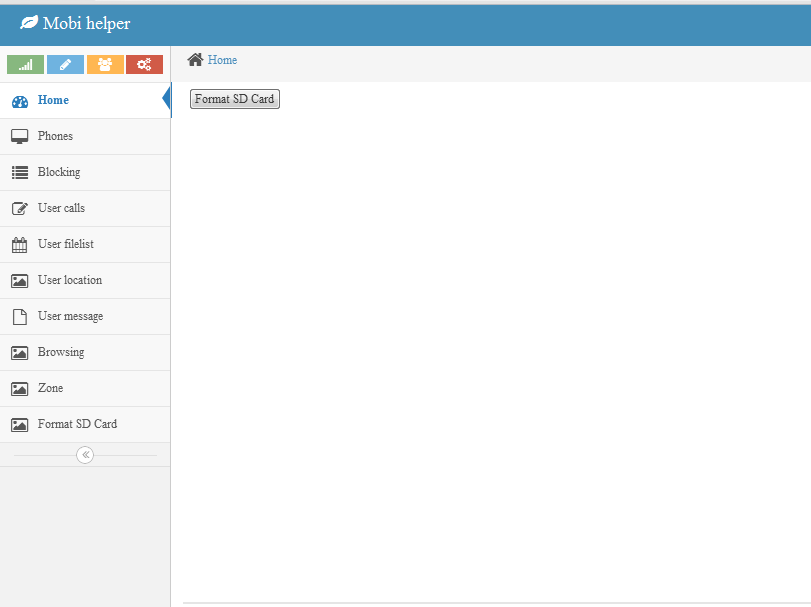
**File List**



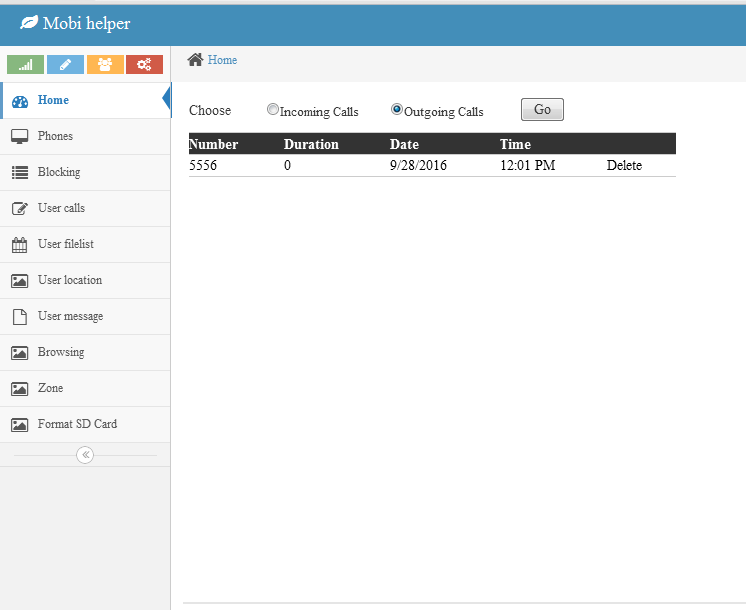
**Zone**



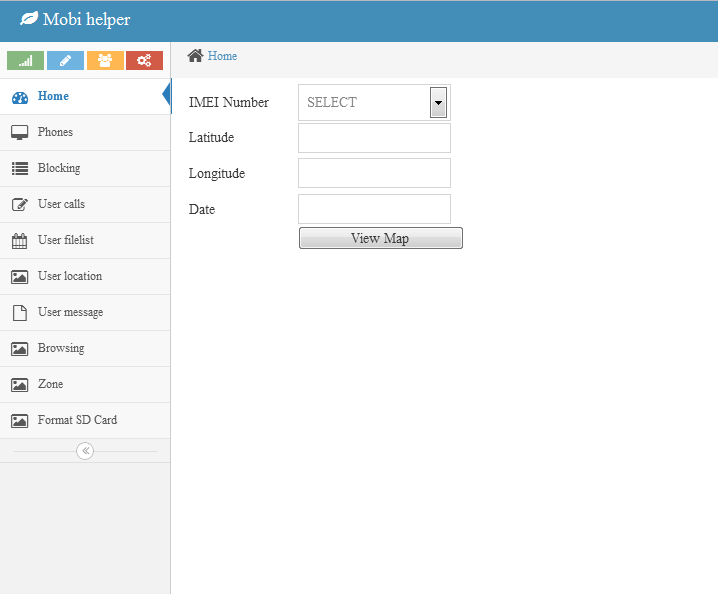
**Format sd card**



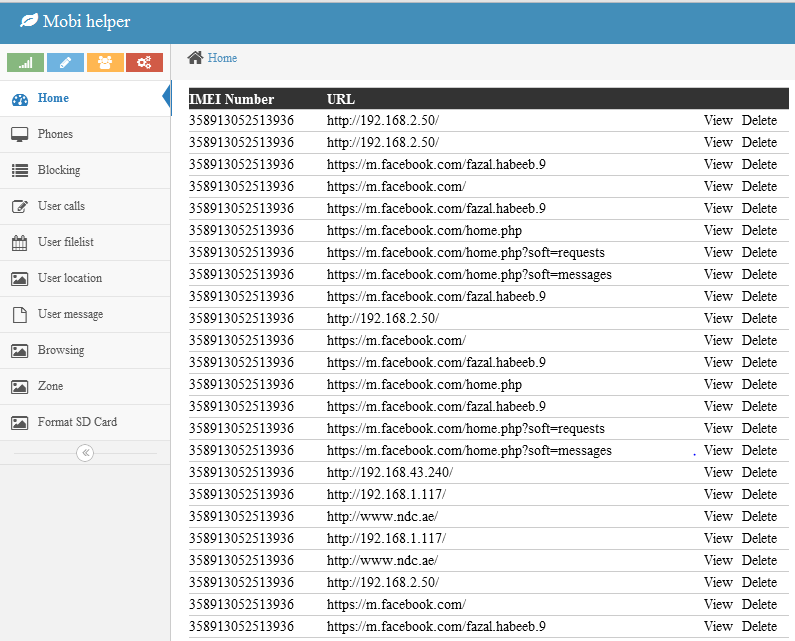
**Calls**

****

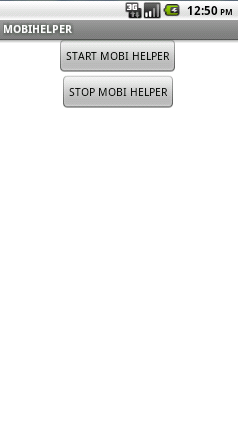
**Location**

****

**Browsing History**



**ANDROID**

 **SAMPLE CODING**

**PUBLIC SIGNUP**

using System;

using System.Collections.Generic;

using System.Linq;

using System.Web;

using System.Web.UI;

using System.Web.UI.WebControls;

public partial class publik\_registration : System.Web.UI.Page

{

protected void Page\_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

if (!IsPostBack)

{

txtid.Text = p.maxid().ToString();

DropDownList1.Items.Insert(0, "DD");

DropDownList2.Items.Insert(0, "MM");

DropDownList3.Items.Insert(0, "YY");

for (int i = 1; i < 32; i++)

{

DropDownList1.Items.Add(i.ToString());

}

for (int i = 1; i < 13; i++)

{

DropDownList2.Items.Add(i.ToString());

}

for (int i = 1900; i < 2016; i++)

{

DropDownList3.Items.Add(i.ToString());

}

}

}

cont\_signup c = new cont\_signup();

prov\_registration p = new prov\_registration();

protected void Button1\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

c.Userid =Convert.ToInt32(txtid.Text);

c.Name = txtname.Text;

if (RadioButton1.Checked == true)

{

c.Gender = RadioButton1.Text;

}

else

{

c.Gender = RadioButton2.Text;

}

c.Dob = DropDownList1.Text + '/' + DropDownList2.Text + '/' + DropDownList3.Text;

c.Place = txtplace.Text;

c.City = txtcity.Text;

c.Dist = txtdist.Text;

c.Country = txtcoun.Text;

c.Email = txtemail.Text;

c.Pass=txtpass.Text;

p.insert(c);

string s = "insert into phone values('"+txtid.Text+"','" + TextBox2.Text + "','"+TextBox1.Text+"')";

db.nonret(s);

Response.Write("<script>alert('Account Created');window.location='master\_login.aspx'</script>");

}

dboperation db = new dboperation();

protected void Button2\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

Response.Redirect("publik\_registration.aspx");

}

protected void DropDownList1\_SelectedIndexChanged(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

}

}

**CALL DETAILS**

using System;

using System.Collections.Generic;

using System.Linq;

using System.Web;

using System.Web.UI;

using System.Web.UI.WebControls;

using System.Data;

using System.Data.SqlClient;

public partial class user\_calls : System.Web.UI.Page

{

protected void Page\_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

}

cont\_calls c = new cont\_calls();

prov\_calls p = new prov\_calls();

protected void Button1\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

c.Imei = Convert.ToString(Session["imei"]);

if (RadioButton1.Checked == true)

{

DataTable dt = new DataTable();

dt = p.incoming(c);

DataGrid1.DataSource = dt;

DataGrid1.DataBind();

}

else

{

DataTable dt1 = new DataTable();

dt1 = p.outgoing(c);

DataGrid1.DataSource = dt1;

DataGrid1.DataBind();

}

}

protected void DataGrid1\_ItemCommand(object source, DataGridCommandEventArgs e)

{

c.Number =Convert.ToInt64( e.Item.Cells[0].Text);

p.delcall(c);

Response.Redirect("user\_calls.aspx");

}

protected void RadioButton1\_CheckedChanged(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

}

}

**BROWSING DETAILS**

using System;

using System.Collections.Generic;

using System.Linq;

using System.Web;

using System.Web.UI;

using System.Web.UI.WebControls;

using System.Data;

using System.Data.SqlClient;

public partial class user\_browsing : System.Web.UI.Page

{

protected void Page\_Load(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

if (!IsPostBack)

{

DataTable dt1 = p.sel\_browsing(c);

DataGrid1.DataSource = dt1;

DataGrid1.DataBind();

MultiView1.SetActiveView(View1);

}

}

cont\_browsing c = new cont\_browsing();

prov\_browsing p = new prov\_browsing();

protected void DataGrid1\_ItemCommand(object source, DataGridCommandEventArgs e)

{

if (e.CommandName == "View")

{

MultiView1.SetActiveView(View2);

txtimei.Text = e.Item.Cells[0].Text;

txturl.Text = e.Item.Cells[1].Text;

c.Imei = txtimei.Text;

c.Url = txturl.Text;

DataTable dt = p.seldate(c);

txtdate.Text = dt.Rows[0][0].ToString();

txttime.Text = dt.Rows[0][1].ToString();

}

else

{

c.Url =e.Item.Cells[1].Text;

p.delbrowsing(c);

Response.Redirect("user\_browsing.aspx");

}

}

protected void Button1\_Click(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

MultiView1.SetActiveView(View1);

}

protected void DataGrid1\_SelectedIndexChanged(object sender, EventArgs e)

{

}

}

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**Books**

1. ‘Professional ASP.NET 4,5 in C# and VB‘-Jayson N. Garold, Christian Wenz, PranavRastogi

2. ‘Beginning ASP.NET Security‘,March 2010-Barry Dorrans ,

3. ‗Microsoft ASP.NET and AJAX: Architecting Web Applications -Dino Eposito ,Microsoft Press, ISBN

4. ‗Professional Microsoft SQL Server 2008 Programming- Robert Vieira

5. ‗System Analysis and Design‘ IGNOU Text Book

**Web Sites**

1. [www.w3schools.com](http://www.w3schools.com)

2. [www.codeproject.com](http://www.codeproject.com)

3. [www.aspfree.com](http://www.aspfree.com)