PROJECT REPORT ON

Bookmydoc

Submitted in the partial fulfillment of requirement For the award of degree in

Master Of Science

(Information Technology And Computer Application)



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PROJECT PROFILE

Project Title :	Bookmydoc
Definition Of Application :	This project is to help people to find
	doctor and hospitals where they can find
	their specialist doctor and hospital also
	able book appointment as per the
	available date and time slot.
	Where doctors and hospitals can register
	with this portal and provide their service
	to their clients.
Developed At :	Vidhyasagar InfoTech College Jamnagar
Developed For :	Bookmydoc
Team Size :	1
Team Member Name :	Nayan Bharada
Internal Project Guide :	Prof. Ram Kevalramani

Platform:	Linux
Documentation Tools:	LibreOffice, draw.io
Front End:	Python(Django)
Back End:	MySQL

PROJECT GUIDE PROFILE

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This project is developed in 2020 to consider the requirement

of Bookmydoc.

I am also thankful to our College, Trustees, Principal,

Professors, Teaching and Non-Teaching Staff and Colleagues who

have helped and guided us in preparing this project.

I am also thankful to Wikipedia encyclopedia the Internet

Online library to guide me to develop the project report.

Yours Faithfully,

NayanBharada

Place: Jamnagar

Date:

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of bookmydoc is to automate the existing manual system by the help of computerized equipment's and full-fledged computer software, fulfilling their requirements, so that their valuable data/information can be stored for a longer period with easy accessing and manipulation of the same.

***** AIM OF PROJECT

Project making is a part of M.Sc.(IT & CA) Sem-4 the student gets a chance to have practical knowledge of the software exposure as to gain control over programming languages. The objective of practical training of M.Sc.(IT & CA) Sem-4 levels is to develop among the students a feeling of software making in order to develop a practical base in them as supplement to the theoretical study of the computer application in general.

Such project making plays a dominant role in developing practical view points, experience and also make them aware about the role situation of the software application.

This project is prepared under my knowledge, guidance given by our professors and especially Thanks to concerned person, who has helped us to get knowledge on the project.

♦ PROJECT CATEGORY

This project is a **Web base** project. This is an RDBMS based project which is currently using MySQL for all the transaction statements. MySQL is an opensource RDBMS System.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The current standard operating procedure in healthcare environment for patient registration and appointment scheduling are time consuming and somehow troublesome.

Bookmydoc is a web-based application developed for managing appointment-booking process for a few medical organizations.

The Bookmydoc in 4 type of actor. (1) Patient (2) Hospital (3) Doctor (4) Superuser. If you registered first than after login default user will be patient. Patient can book a doctor appointment by given time slot. And their appointment can be see the doctor. After login patient can see their profile and insert medical history.

The second actor is hospital. Hospital can send request to admin pannel. Superuser can approved than hospital/clinic will automatic registered as hospital. Registerd hospital can add doctor & manage hospital profile. Also Booked appointment.

The third actor is doctor. Doctor login after edit profile and add qualification. Doctor can add their time slot on weekly bases. Doctor can see today appointments and all other appointments.

Doctor can also see the medical history of registered patients. Doctor can also manage patient check-in time and patient check-out time.

The fourth actor is superuser. Superuser is manage whole application. Superuser is mange hospital, appointments, doctors, patients.

By developing this system, it will reduce the number of calls for an appointment and avoid the morning rush for an urgent appointment. Also, it will potentially reduce the need for extra reception staff, a significant reduction in labor. Furthermore, it helps user in time saving and avoiding the need to negotiate with the receptionist for a convenient appointment time. This technology can transform the current daunting appointment process and enable them to run more efficiently, effectively and profitably.

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Introduction

The main objective of the project on bookmydoc is manage the details of doctor, appointment, patient, booking, doctor schedule. it manage all the information about doctor.

PURPOSE OF PROJECT:-

If anybody is ill and wants to visit a doctor for checkup, he or she needs to visit the hospital and waits until the doctor is available. The patient also waits in a queue while getting appointment. If the doctor cancels the appointment for some emergency reasons then the patient is not able to know about the cancellation of the appointment unless or until he or she visits the hospital.

The purpose of the project is to build an application program to reduce manual work for managing the doctor, appointment, patient. It track all the detail about patient, booking.

SCOPE OF PROJECT:-

It may help collecting perfect management in detail. In a very short time, breaking a problem into successively manageable parts for individual study. Every application development project should begin with an analysis of the requirements and clear list of goals. The basic aim of analysis is to obtain a clear understanding of user's needs & what exactly is desired from the software, and what constraints on the solution are.

SOFTWARE USED:-

- 1. Pycharm
- 2. Python
- 3. LibreOffice
- 4. Snagit

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The manager who forgets that software engineering work is an intensely human endeavor will never have success in project management.

A manager who fails to encourage comprehensive customer communication early in the evolution of a project risks building an elegant solution for the wrong problem.

Finally the manager who pays little attention to the process runs the risks of inserting competent technical methods & tools into a vacuum.

Project Management has two parts like:

- Project Planning & Scheduling
- Risk Management

PROJECT PLANING AND SCHEDULING:-

The software project management process begins with a set of activities that are collectively called Project Planning.

The first of these activities is Estimation. Whenever estimates are made, we look into the future and accept some degree of uncertainly as a matter of course. Although estimating is as much art as it is science, this important activity need not be conducted in a random manner. Useful techniques for time & effort estimation do exist. And because estimation lays a foundation for all other project planning activities, and project planning provides the road map or successful software-engineering.

Software project plan can be viewed as the following:

- 1) Within the organization: How the project is to be implemented? What are various constraints (time, cost, staff)? What is market strategy?.
- 2) With respect to the customer: Weekly or timely meetings with the customer with presentation on status reports. Customers feedback is

also taken and further modification and developments are done. Project milestones and deliverables are also presented to the customer.

Project Planning Objectives:

- 1. Software Scope
- 2. Resources

RISK MANAGEMENT:-

Although there has been considerable debar about the proper definition for software risk, There is general agreement that risk always involves two characteristics:

Uncertainly: -

The events that characterize the risk may or may not happen.

i.e. There are not 100% probable risk.

Loss: -

If the risk becomes a reality unwanted consequences or loses will occur. When risks analyzed it is important to quantify the level of uncertainly and the degree of loss associated with each risk. To accomplish this, different categories of risk are considered.

Category of Risk:

- 1) Project Risk
- 2) Technical Risk
- 3) Business Risk

Types of Risk:

- 1) Product Size Risk
- 2) Business Impact Risk
- 3) Customer Related Risk
- 4) Process Risk
- 5) Process Issues
- 6) Technical Issues
- 7) Technology Risk

Python

❖Introduction:-

Python is an object-oriented, high level language, interpreted, dynamic and multipurpose programming language.

Python is easy to learn yet powerful and versatile scripting language which makes it attractive for Application Development.

Python's syntax and dynamic typing with its interpreted nature, make it an ideal language for scripting and rapid application development in many areas.

Python supports multiple programming pattern, including object oriented programming, imperative and functional programming or procedural styles.

Python is not intended to work on special area such as web programming. That is why it is known as multipurpose because it can be used with web, enterprise, 3D CAD etc.

We don't need to use data types to declare variable because it is dynamically typed so we can write a=10 to declare an integer value in a variable.

Python makes the development and debugging fast because there is no compilation step included in python development and edit-test-debug cycle is very fast.

❖Features Of Python:-

There are a lot of features provided by python programming language.

1) Easy to Use:-

Python is easy to very easy to use and high level language. Thus it is programmer-friendly language.

2) Expressive Language:-

Python language is more expressive. The sense of expressive is the code is easily understandable.

3) Interpreted Language:-

Python is an interpreted language i.e. interpreter executes the code line by line at a time. This makes debugging easy and thus suitable for beginners.

4) Cross-platform language:-

Python can run equally on different platforms such as Windows, Linux, Unix, Macintosh etc. Thus, Python is a portable language.

5) Free and Open Source:-

Python language is freely available(www.python.org). The source-code is also available. Therefore it is open source.

6) Object-Oriented language:-

Python supports object oriented language. Concept of classes and objects comes into existence.

7) Extensible:-

It implies that other languages such as C/C++ can be used to compile the code and thus it can be used further in your python code.

8) Large Standard Library:-

Python has a large and broad library.

9) GUI Programming:-

Graphical user interfaces can be developed using Python.

❖Introduction Of Django:-

Django is a free and open source web framework for Python. After its first release in 2005, it became more and more popular among Python programmers as the de-factor framework for web development. Django emphasizes reusability and pluggability of components so that distinctive pieces of code can be plug-n-played together to form a cohesive web system.

Another principle promoted by Django is DRY (Don't Repeat Yourself). DRY aims at reducing repetitive pieces of information of all kinds in software development. For example, instead of writing the server's static folder as a raw string everywhere in the code, we should assign the static folder's address to a constant defined in the application's settings file so that we can easily change it in the future.

Besides providing libraries for common web tasks such as database interaction and session management, Django also provides an built-in admin site that allows programmers and administrators of the web site to easily create, read, update and delete database records from a GUI interface.

Django is a high-level Python Web framework that encourages rapid development and clean, pragmatic design. Built by experienced developers, it takes care of much of the hassle of Web development, so you can focus on writing your app without needing to reinvent the wheel. It's free and open source.

Django makes it easier to build better Web apps more quickly and with less code.

❖Features Of Django:-

What makes Django a heavy hitter among web developers? Its **modularity** is a major selling point. Django's major features are all meant to be decoupled, allowing the developers to pick and choose which pieces of functionality are right for their project. The result is more streamlined code and improved performance.

Django also has a lot of **transparency** over competitors like Ruby on Rails, which runs more scripts behind the scenes. Django's lack of "magic" means you can run a project-wide search and always find the

code you're looking for. It's less opinionated and more declarative, which in the end will be a developer's preference.

Here are a few of the major features that make it well suited to quickly developing web apps:

A free, rich API. With a simple command, Django automatically generates a Python API based on your models, no additional coding necessary.

Automatic database table creation. The migrate command is an elegant and distinctive feature of Django that looks at all your models and automatically creates tables in your database for any that don't exist already.

A dynamic admin interface generator. The idea here is that, rather than requiring you to build out an entire website before you can start populating it with information, Django makes it quick and easy to set up the admin site, which allows contributors to start populating the database while the developers figure out how to display that content.

A syndication feed framework. Django also allows you to quickly and easily create RSS and Atom feeds by creating a simple Python class. These feeds can be simple (eg, a typical news feed of latest posts) or more specialized (eg, all posts in a given category or that feature a certain keyword).

A powerful cache framework for dynamic websites. This system lets you cut down on expensive calculations by caching dynamic pages. There are a few levels of granularity here: You can cache individual pages or just the most expensive views to produce.

A powerful built-in template system. Django's templates are based on the inheritance system (similar to object-oriented programming). These templates allow Django to generate HTML dynamically while also eliminating redundancies.

Easy database migrations. Managing database workflow with Django's migrations is simple and streamlined. Version control is managed through migration names, and Django has lots of options for merging versions or letting developers make modifications.

Security features. Django has tools to protect against XSS attacks, CSRF attacks, SQL injections, clickjacking, and more. It also allows you to easily enable SSL/HTTPS and host header validation.

Other helpful add-ons. Bundled add-ons include sitemaps, comments, user authentication, RSS feeds, and more. By including many of these standard features out-of-the-box, web developers can focus on the genuinely hard parts rather than recreating standard functionality from scratch.

SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

It Studies the current business system to find out how it works and where improvement should be made? This study consider both manual and computer methods.

A requirement is a feature that must be include in a new system it may include a way of capturing or processing data, producing information, controlling a business activities or supporting management.

CHARACTERISTIC OF SOFTWARE:-

- 1) Predetermine objectives
- 2) Set of Component
- 3) Set of Process
- 4) Inter related and Interdependence
- 5) Sub System
- 6) Integration

SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:-

Name of component	Specification
Operating system's	Any of Windows 98, Windows XP, Windows 7, Linux, etc
Language	Python
Browser	Any of Mozilla, Opera, Chrome etc
Services required	Django (front-end) MySQL(back-end)

***** HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:-

Name of component	Specification
Processor	Intel core processor
Ram	4 GB RAM
Hard disk	500 GB

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

System analysis is a process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problems and the information about the Bookmydoc to recommend improvements on the system. It is a problem solving activity that requires intensive communication between system user and system developers. System analysis or study is an important phase of any system development process. The system is studied to the minutest detail and analyzed. The system analyst plays the role of the interrogator and dwells deep into the working of the present system.

STUDY OF CURRENT SYSTEM:-

We have done detailed study about the existing system and we found following fact. All the works such as administration maintenance ware performing manually. Some services were computerized but they have not proper and complete website for maintenance their works.

We find that there was a need of computerized system to maintain that works.

Problem & Weakness of Current System:-

The Preliminary Investigation starts as soon as someone either a user or a member of a particular department recognizes a problem or initiates a request, to modify the current computerized system, or to computerize the current manual system. An important outcome of the preliminary investigation is determining whether the system requested is feasible or not.

The major purposes of this study are listed below:

Requirement of New System:-

There are two specific groups of end-users:

Those who uses the system. In this case the End-Users and Officer who actually comes in control activity.

Those affected by the inputs and outputs of the system in study. In this case the management who decides the schemes given to user, the slip amount taken from the staff is involved.

To develop the initial scope of the system we need to get a broad idea of the system in study. In this case we can identify the main process as 'to get the details of the Staff, Trainee and other aspects', which gets the input from each fault maker. The output of the system is also sent back to the respective staff and branch Office.

Feasibility Study:-

Feasibility is the determination of whether or not a project is worth doing. The process followed in making this determination is called a feasibility study. This type of study determines if a project can and should be taken. Once it has been determine that project is feasible, the analyst can go ahead and prepare a project specification, which finalizes project requirements.

In the conduct of the feasibility study, we usually consider seven distinct, but inter-related types of feasibility. They are:

- (1) Technical Feasibility
- (2) Economical Feasibility
- (3) Operational Feasibility

• Technical Feasibility:-

The Technical needs of the system are as follows:

i. Facility to communicate data to distant location.

- ii. Response time under certain conditions.
- iii. Ability to process a certain volume of transaction at a particular speed.

In examining the technical feasibility, configuration is given more importance than actual make of hardware. Here the configuration gives the complete picture about the system's requirements:

- How many workstations are required?
- How these workstations are interconnected so that they can operate and communicate smoothly.
- What speeds of Input and Output should be achieved.

As the above requirements of the system can be fulfilled easily with the technology available in the market, therefore the proposed system is technically feasible.

• Economical Feasibility:-

Economic analysis is the most frequently used technique for evaluating the effectiveness of a proposed system. More commonly known as Cost/Benefit analysis; the procedure is to determine the benefits and savings that are expected from a

proposed system and compare them with the costs. If benefits outweigh costs, a decision is taken to design and implement the system. Otherwise, further justification or alternative in the proposed system will have to be made if it is to have a chance of being approved.

Proposed system for Bookmydoc is economically feasible in terms of time and effort of staff and management. Cost will be incurred at the beginning but the effort and time saved by the proposed system far outweighs the cost incurred. Since the classes is not already computerized, so initially large amount will be involved but in due course with the outcome of the system, the cost will be outweighed by the result of the automated system.

• Operational Feasibility

It is mainly related to human company and political aspects.

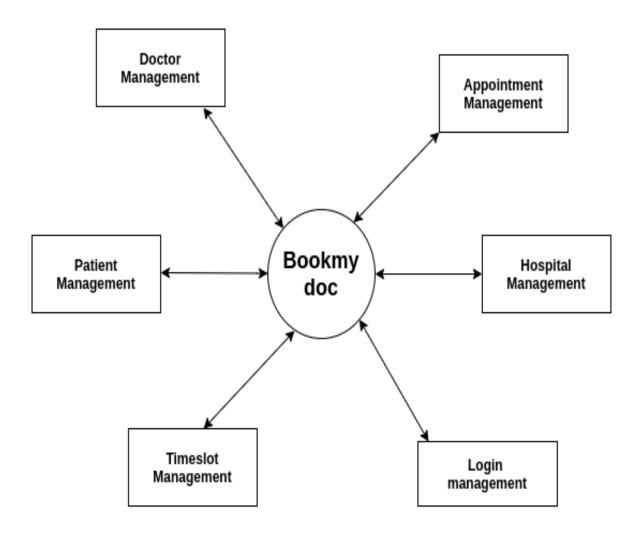
The points to be considered are:

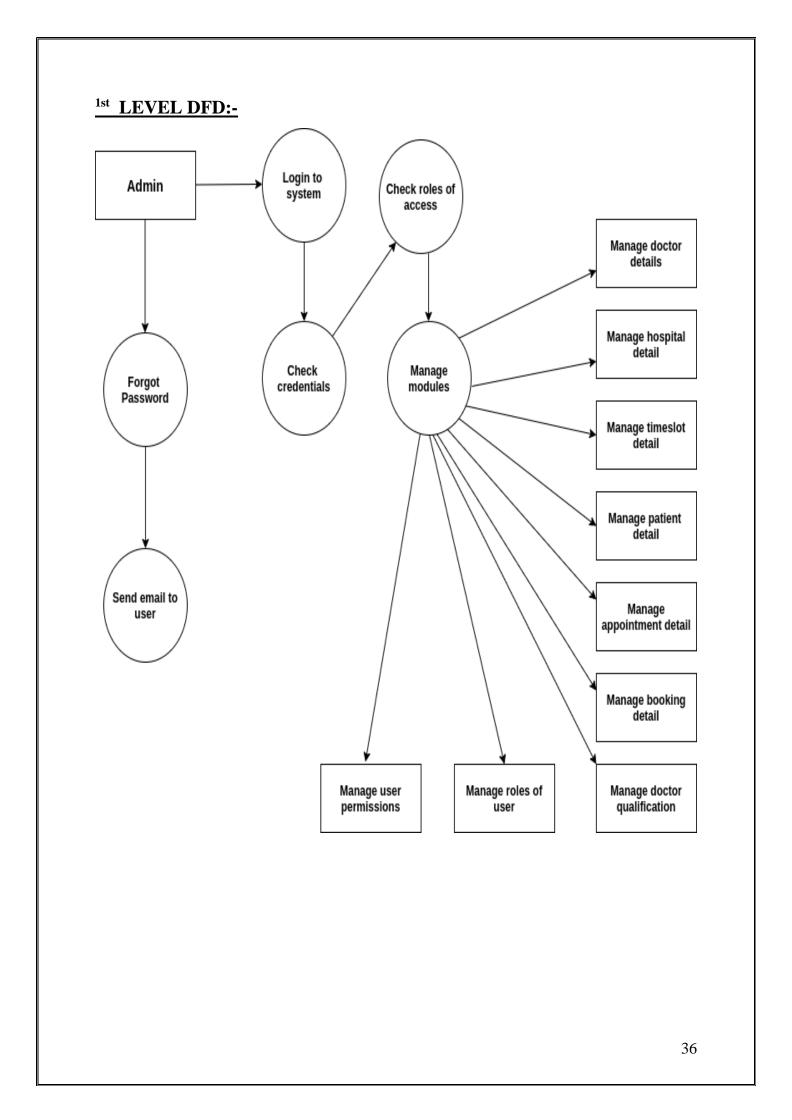
- I. What changes will be brought with the system?
- II. What company structures are distributed?
- III. What new skills will be required?

SYSTEM DESIGN

Data Flow Diagram:

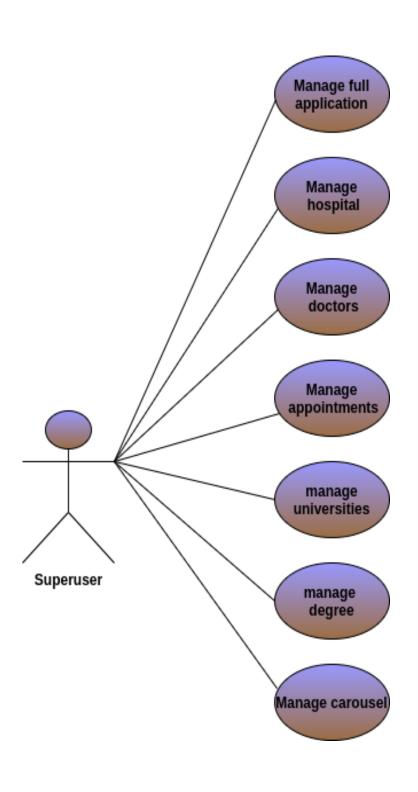
0 LEVEL DFD:-



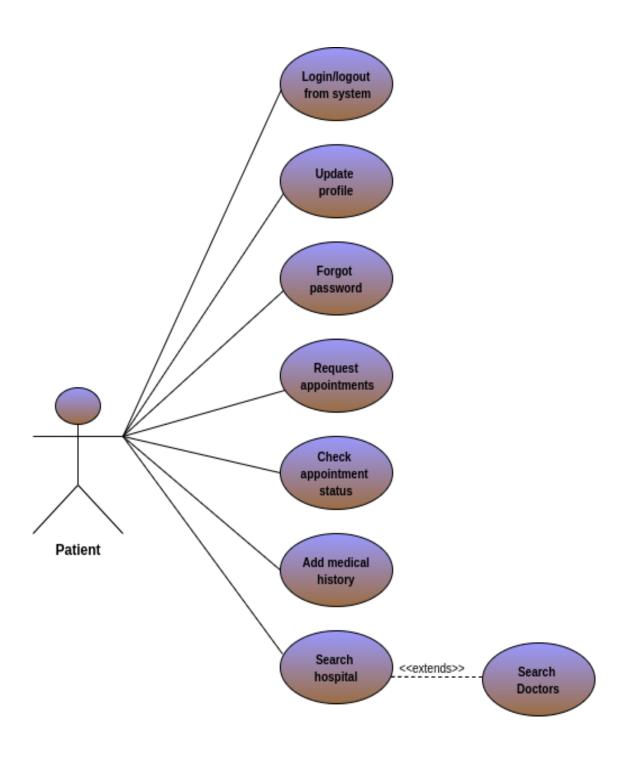


USE CASE

Superuser:-



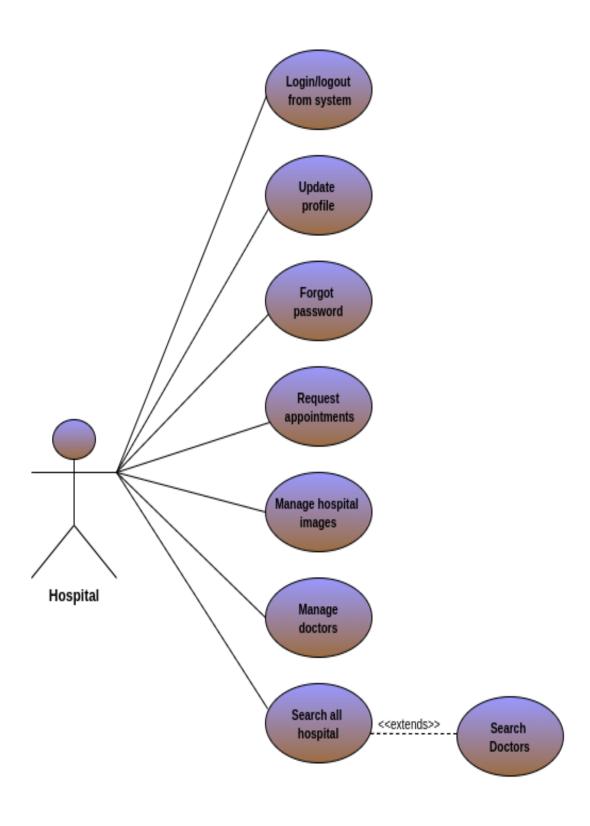
Patient:-



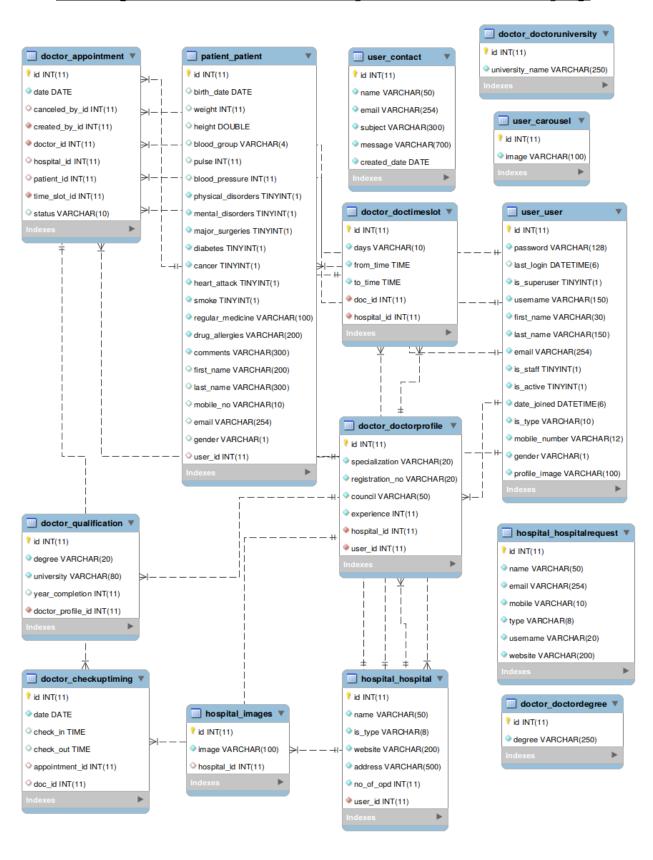
Doctor:-



Hospital:-



EER(enhanced entity-relationship)



Gannt Chart

Month		1-31	Dec	:		1-31	Jan			1-29	Feb		1	-31 M	Iar
Weeks	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
Tasks													I		
Understanding The System															
Analysis Of Requirements															
Database And GUI Designing															
Coding And Testing															
Final Documentation															
Learning Process															

Data Dictionary

Doctor Appointment:

Column	Type	Null	Description
Id(Primary)	Int(11)	No	Unique id of doctor_appointment
Date	Date	No	Date of doctor_appointment
Canceled_by_id	Int(11)	Yes	Reference of user
Created_by_id	Int(11)	No	Reference of user
Doctor_id	Int(11)	No	Reference of doctor_profile
Hospital_id	Int(11)	Yes	Reference of hospital
Patient_id	Int(11)	Yes	Reference of patient
Time_slot_id	int(11)	No	Reference of doctor_timeslot
Status	Varchar(10)	Yes	Status of doctor_appointment

Doctor checkuptiming:

Column	Туре	Null	Description
Id(Primary)	Int(11)	No	Unique id of doctor_checkuptiming
Date	Date	No	Date of doctor_checkuptiming
Check_in	Time	Yes	Check_in of doctor_checkuptiming
Check_out	Time	Yes	Check_out of doctor_checkuptiming
Appointment_id	Int(11)	No	Reference of doctor_appointment
Doc_id	Int(11)	Yes	Reference of doctor_profile

Doctor timeslot:

Column	Туре	Null	Description
Id(Primary)	Int(11)	No	Unique id of doctor_timeslot
Days	Varchar(10)	No	Days of doctor_timeslot
From_time	Time	No	From_time of doctor_timeslot
To_time	Time	No	To_time of doctor_timeslot
Doc_id	Int(11)	No	Reference of doctor
Hospital_id	Int(11)	No	Reference of hospital

Doctor degree:

Column	nn Type		Description
Id(Primary)	Int(11)	No	Unique id of doctor_degree
Degree	Varchar(250)	No	Degree of doctor_degree

Doctor profile:

Column	Туре	Null	Description
Id(Primary)	Int(11)	No	Unique id of doctor_profile
Specialization	Varchar(20)	No	Specialization of doctor_profile
Registration_no	Varchar(20)	No	Registration_no of doctor_profile
Council	Varchar(50)	No	Council of doc_profile
Experience	Int(11)	No	Experience of doctor_profile
Hospital_id	Int(11)	No	Reference of hospital
User_id	Int(11)	No	Reference of user

Doctor university:

Column	Type	Null	Description
Id(Primary)	Int(11)	No	Unique id of doctor_university
University_name	Varchar(250)	No	Unique university of doctor_university

Doctor Qualification:

Column	Type	Null	Description
Id(Primary)	Int(11)	No	Unique id of doctor_qualification
Degree	Varchar(20)	No	Degree of doctor_qualification
University	Varchar(80)	No	University of doctor_qualification
Year_completion	Int(11)	Yes	Year_completion of doc_qualification
Doctor_profile_id	Int(11)	No	Reference of doctorprofile

Hospital:

Column	Type	Null	Description
Id(Primary)	Int(11)	No	Unique id of hospital
Name	Varchar(50)	No	Name of hospital
Is_type	Varchar(8)	No	Type of hospital
Website	Varchar(200)	No	Website of hospital
Address	Varchar(500)	No	Address of hospital
No_of_opd	Int(11)	No	No_of_opd in hospital
User_id	Int(11)	No	Reference of user

Hospital request:

Column	Type	Null	Description
Id(Primary)	Int(11)	No	Unique id of hospital_request
Name	Varchar(50)	No	Name of hospital
Email	Varchar(254)	No	Email of hospital
Mobile	Varchar(10)	No	Mobile of hospital
Туре	Varchar(8)	No	Type of hospital
Website	Varchar(200)	No	Website of hospital

Hospital image:

Column	Туре	Null	Description
Id(Primary)	Int(11)	No	Unique id of hospital_image
Image	Varchar(100)	No	Image of hospital
Hospital_id	Int(11)	Yes	Reference of hospital

Patient:

Column	Type	Null	Description
Id(Primary)	Int(11)	No	Unique id of patient
Birth_date	Date()	Yes	Birthdate of patient
Weight	Int(11)	Yes	Weight of patient
Height	Double	Yes	Height of patient
Blood_group	Varchar(4)	Yes	Blood_group of patient
Pulse	Int(11)	Yes	Pulse of patient
Blood_pressure	Int(11)	Yes	Blood_pressure of patient
Physical_disorders	Int(1)	No	Physical_disorders or not
Mental_disorders	Int(1)	No	Mental_disorders or not
Major_surgeries	Int(1)	No	Major_surgeries or not

Diabetes	Int(1)	No	Diabetes or not
Cancer	Int(1)	No	Cancer or not
Heart_attack	Int(1)	No	Heart_attack or not
Smoke	Int(1)	No	Smoke or not
Regular_medicine	Varchar(100)	Yes	Regular_medicine of patient
Drug_allergies	Varchar(200)	Yes	Drug_allergies of patient
Comments	Varchar(300)	Yes	Comments of patient
First_name	Varchar(200)	Yes	First_name of patient
Last_name	Varchar(300)	Yes	Last_name of patient
Mobile_no	Varchar(10)	Yes	Mobile_no of patient
Email	Varchar(254)	Yes	Email of patient
Gender	Varchar(1)	Yes	Gender of patient
User_id	Int(11)	No	Reference of User

Carousel:

Column	Column Type Null Description		Description
Id(Primary)	int(11)	No	Unique id of carousel
Image	Varchar(100)	No	Image of carousel

Contact:

Column	Type	Null	Description
Id(Primary)	int(11)	No	Unique id of contact
Name	Varchar(50)	No	Name of contact
Email	Varchar(254)	No	Email of contact
Subject	Varchar(300)	No	Subject of contact
Message	Varchar(700)	No	Message of contact
Created_date	Date()	No	Created date of contact

<u>User:</u>

Column	Type	Null	Description
Id(Primary)	int(11)	No	Unique id of user
Password	Varchar(128)	yes	Password of user
Last_login	Datetime(6)	yes	Last_login of user
Is_superuser	Int(1)	No	Is_superuser or not
Username	Varchar(150)	No	Unique username of user
First_name	Varchar(30)	No	Firstname of user
Last_name	Varchar(150)	No	Lastname of user
email	Varchar(254)	No	Unique email of user
Is_staff	Int(1)	No	Is_staff or not
Is_active	Int(1)	No	Is_active or not
Date_joined	Datetime(6)	No	Date_joined of user
Is_type	Varchar(10)	No	Type of user
Mobile_number	Varchar(12)	No	Mobile_number of user
Gender	Varchar(1)	No	Gender of user
Profile_image	Varchar(100)	No	Profile_image of user

IMPLEMENTATION AND PLANNING DETAILS

*** IMPLEMENTATION AND ENVIRONMENT**

Implementation is a phase where a number of activities that have been going on parallel so far have to culminate. To ensure that all these activities indeed converge at the right time and at the right place without any delays on account of unforeseen problems, to get the software to be used at is should, is what managing the implementation phase is all about. the steps involved are:

Installation Plan: Much before the software could be actually ready; a detailed plan has to be prepared in terms of hardware, procurement and installation. What machines are to be installed at which location and at what point in time, provision of the necessary infrastructure for installation of the same, site preparation, arranging any machines specific or commodity software specific training for different categories of users etc. are details which would need to be worked out. Likewise a plan has got to be mad for installation of the software to be implemented. Details of which modules are to be Enabled/Disabled in each location have to be worked out. Therefore a comprehensive installation plan needs to be in place, which gives location wise installation details as relevant to different user groups. So, for Bookmydoc an implementation plan was prepared at the right time.

Data Preparation and Conversion: Assuming that the system is expected to go live from a particular date, all backlogs of data has to be transcribed to fit into the new formats and coding schemes and rigorously errors are checked to ensure no loss of information.

For Bookmydoc all the existing REGARDING works and others was fed into the system, as the details of the Bookmydoc is to be maintained old records new also apart from the fresh data is displayed in the Heading.

Conversion Testing: Where data is converted from existing files or databases, rigorous conversion testing needs to be done to ensure proper conversion.

The following steps testing were performed as a part of conversion for "Bookmydoc".

Tallying of input and output record.

Extraction of sample records from both the old and new set of records. This are then directly compared with each other.

Check value ranges of fields within each record.

Check whether the required relationships between records are maintained.

User Training: The successful implementation of any website is depend in good measure on the quality of training imparted. Different user groups need to be identified. A training need analysis has to be done for each of these groups to find out what kind of training is required for each. Getting trained on aspects that are not relevant may sometimes tend to confuse the users.

Security Measures Taken: Security and controls are required not only for preventing in inadvertent mistakes made by users, but also to prevent misuse of the system and ensure data integrity.

In an automated system Bookmydoc website the following security measures have been considered:

❖ PROJECT MODULE OF NEW SYSTEM:-

- User
- Doctors
- Hospital
- Patient
- Appointment -time slot
- Contacts
- Qualification
- Checkup-timing

→ CODING STANDARD:-

Access Control:

The Access Control can be defined as control established to ensure that only administrator is accessed with the proper authority. Different types of access control, which are used in this software, are as follows:

Physical Access:-

The best form of access control is the physical access control. Only authorized person should be allowed to do specific tasks like Hospital Request Approved, Slider Panel, etc.

Validations:-

Validations of data entered on various input screens are not a security for the system but a control to ensure that clean data goes into the system. If data is not validated on input, you will end up with a lot of inconsistent data.

Length of Data:-

Type of data (numeric, integers, alphabetic, alphanumeric), Discreet values, Cross validation of data across various fields.

Data Integrity:-

We can have the best of validation in a system but invalid data can always get into the system due to some recent changes done on the website, which was not tested comprehensively, of due to corruption.

Security Features:-

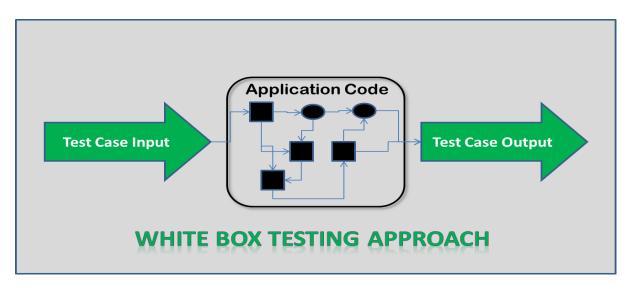
In the Bookmydoc we have set the best security feature to operate the application, when user logged into the websites ask for the username and password which are stored into a database & it will check both username & password condition, if user do any mistake to entering the username and password then application will count the wrong username and password which is entered by user when user logged into website it will display to the user that how many times the wrong username and password are entered this system called "Hack Detector".

Testing

The word "test" is derived from the Latin word "tested" meaning pottery vessel used to measure and access weight. The testing of software is a means of accessing or measuring the software to determine its quality. Testing is done with one primary objective- to ensure the quality of software before live operations. Testing involves operation of a system or application under controlled conditions and evaluating the results. In the development of automated system for Bookmydoc, we have applied the following testing techniques and testing Strategies.

❖Testing Plan:-

> White - Box Testing

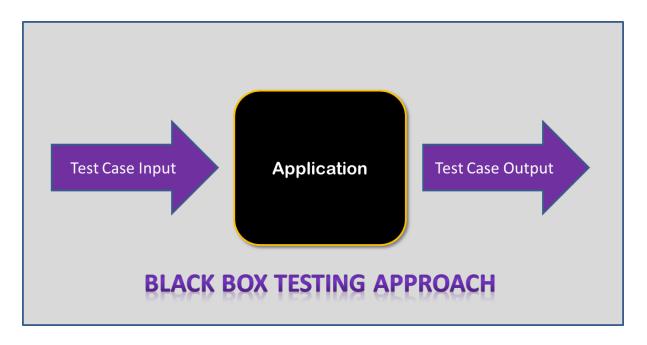


> White − Box :-

- Guarantee that all independent paths within a module have been exercised at least once.
- Exercise all logical decisions on their true and false sides.
- Execute all loops at their boundaries and within their operational bounds.
- Exercise internal data structures to ensure their validity.

▶ Black Box Testing :-

Try different inputs and see if we get the correct output:



Black Box:-

- a. Black Interface Errors
- b. Errors in Data Structures or external database access.
- c. Performance
- d. Initialization Errors
- e. Boundary value testing.

Testing Strategies:-

➤ Unit Testing:-

Unit testing, also called module or component testing is testing individual software units independently of the other units in the same system. The programmer does this testing. Unit testing is recognized as one of the most efficient ways to reduce the density and proliferation of errors in a software application. Unit testing has been done for each ITEM of the system. We have followed the following procedure to perform unit testing:

- a. Identified the scenarios for each action in all the screens.
- b. Tested main method in each screen to invoke that screen.

c.	Tested the output for all the possible combination of input	
	values and user actions.	
d.	Examine the result of each user action.	
	57	

Test Method

Identification of the test units:-

The system "Bookmydoc" has been broadly classified in the following units so that the unit testing can be performed efficiently. The units identified as login module, the main form module contains main menu, in–service module curriculum and evaluation module, working experience module, Bookmydoc module planning and management module, change password module and some other sub-module etc.

The feature of the above identification modules are to be tested individually so that all the errors in those modules can be found and corrected.

Features to be tested:-

- > Check incorrect Password.
- ➤ Check admin email and password change
- > Check Bookmydoc information is correctly entered.
- > Check valid character entry

- > Check valid numeric value entry
- > Check each module attached in main menu module.
- > Check each module work well.
- > Check all the button work well
- > Check each view is worked in efficient manner.
- > Check any module cannot operate inefficient manner
- ➤ Check database correctly work with related module
- ➤ Check Is it work in efficiently in the Bookmydoc.
- > Check its error tolerance

TEST CASES:-

In different terms and condition, it was find the system "Bookmydoc" is enable to solve the entire problem related to online doctor appointment where people can view & booked appointment online at comfort from their home.

Is password correct?

If user Id and password will be correct then a massage as "Login will successful." will be displayed in the massage box.

All the modules are connected properly with main menu.

This can be displayed on the status bar. Where the entire module can be shown.

Implementing the test plan in the software with data.:-

There are two methods are used for implementing the test plan.

1. **Testing with the dummy data:-** Testing in this way means testing with data which not original or it is dummy. With this method accuracy of the system can be judged according to some extents. If the system is running correctly with this data then it can be inferred that software has been tested successfully.

2. Testing with Live data:- Testing with live data means testing with original data. This means that system is tested with data taken from the actual user. This is very accurate as compared to dummy data. If the system is running correctly with this data then it can be inferred that software tested successfully.

The Some CASE with Expected Behavior and Observed Behavior:-

CASE-1 : Enter wrong User ID and Password.

Expected Behavior : Should prompt "Invalid Password".

Observed Behavior : Prompt as "Password is not valid".

CASE-2 : Enter correct User ID and Password.

Expected Behavior : Should display the fun screen and

Then display the main menu form.

Observed Behavior : Display the Main screen and then

Display the main menu form.

CASE-3 : Select any menu.

Expected Behavior : Should display the screen and also

Display its content.

Observed Behavior : Display the screen and select any

Option to using it.

CASE-4 : Without login book appointment on click.

Expected Behavior : Should display login form.

Observed Behavior : Display the login form.

CASE-5 : User registration.

Expected Behavior : User should be registered.

Observed Behavior : User registered.

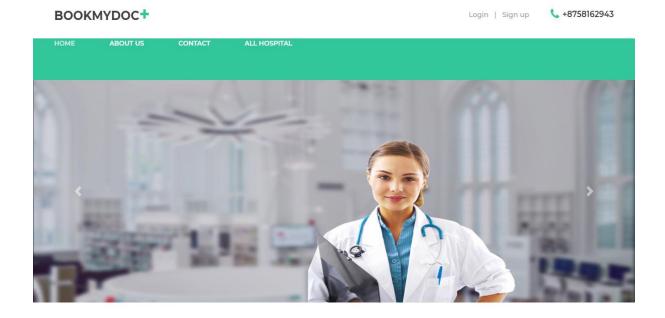
CASE-6 : User login.

Expected Behavior : User should be logged in.

Observed Behavior : User was logged in.

SCREEN SHOT AND USER MANUAL

Home:-





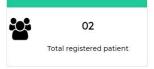
Emergency Diagnostics

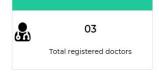
Our emergency diagnostics services help you get the most accurate diagnosis in a minimal time.



Qualified Specialists

We hire the best specialists to deliver topnotch diagnostic services for you.







HOME ABOUTUS CONTACT C+8758162943

About Us:-



A few words about us

TOO CHOOSE FROM

For millions of people, Bookmydoc is the trusted and familiar home where they know they'll find a healing touch. It connects them with everything they need to take good care of themselves and their family - assessing health issues, finding the right doctor, booking diagnostic tests, obtaining medicines, storing health records or learning new ways to live healthier.

Healthcare providers can also harness the power of Bookmydoc as the definitive platform that helps them build their presence, grow establishments and engage patients more deeply than ever.

HOME ABOUTUS CONTACT L+8758162943

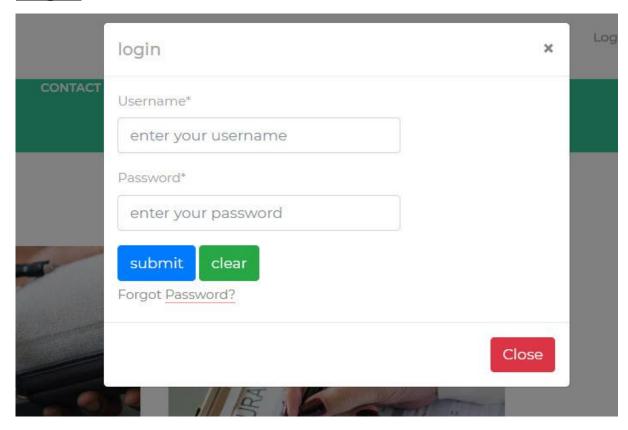
Contact:-

BOOK	(MYDOC*			Login Sign up	+8758162943
НОМЕ	ABOUT US	CONTACT	ALL HOSPITAL		

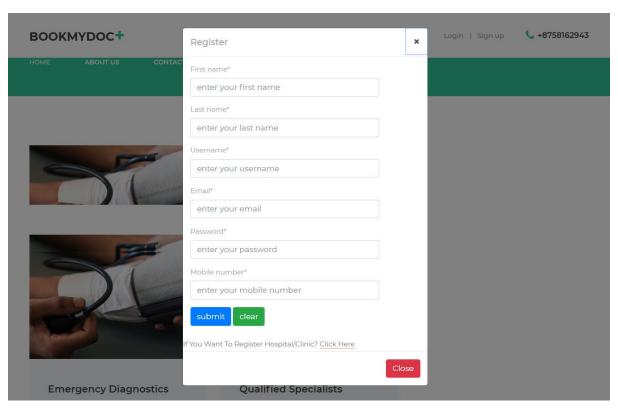
Contact

	COITE	act	
Get in touch			
Name		Co	ntact Info
		Addr	ess: MitIton Str. 26-27 Gibraltar
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Email		Phor	e: +91 8758162943
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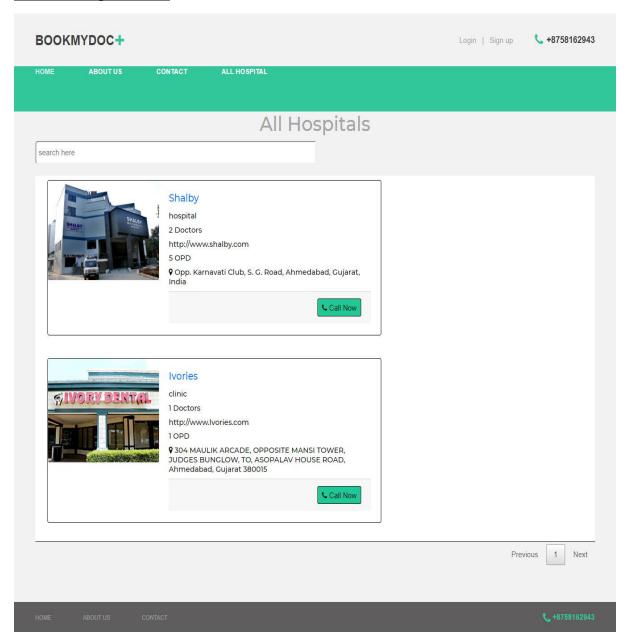
Login:-



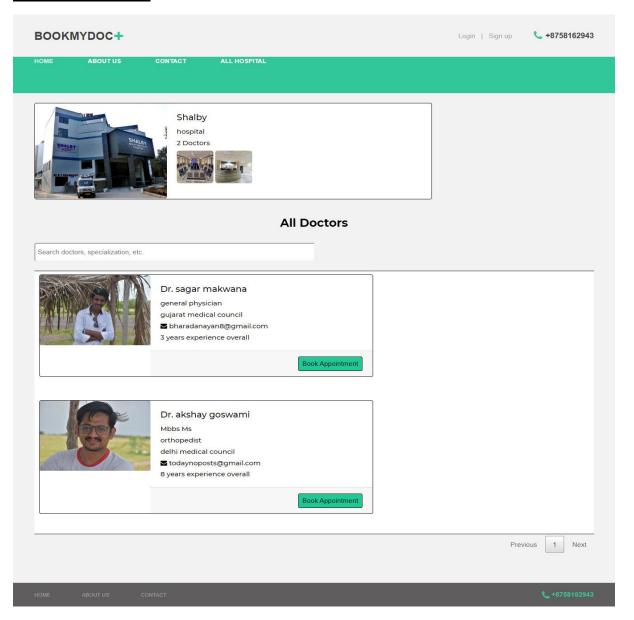
Register:-



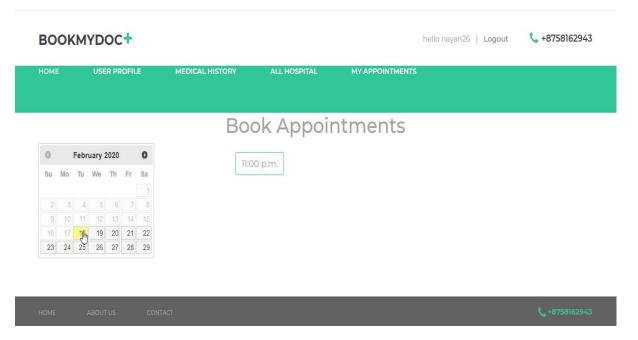
All Hospital:-



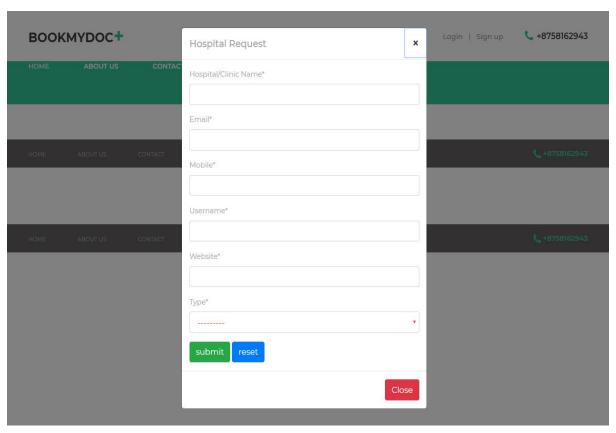
All Doctor:-



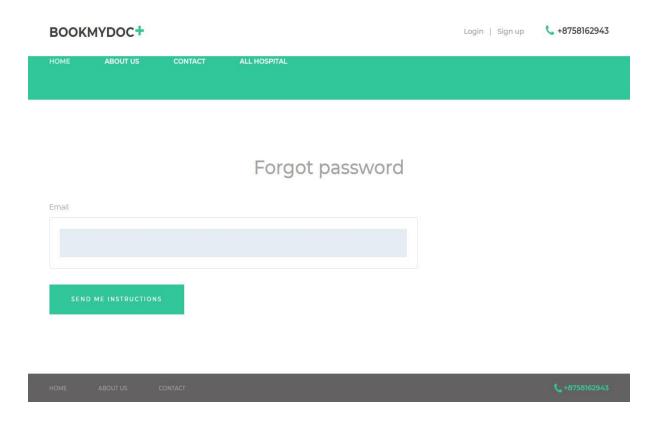
Book Appointment:-



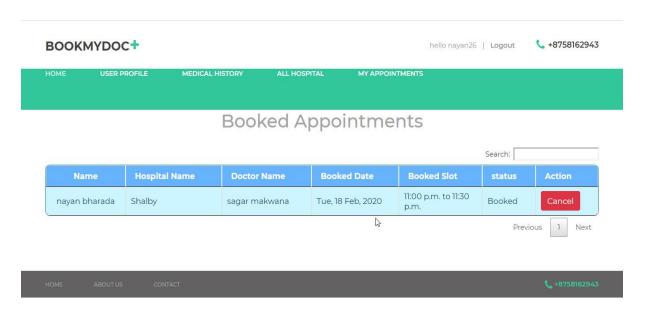
Hospital Request:-



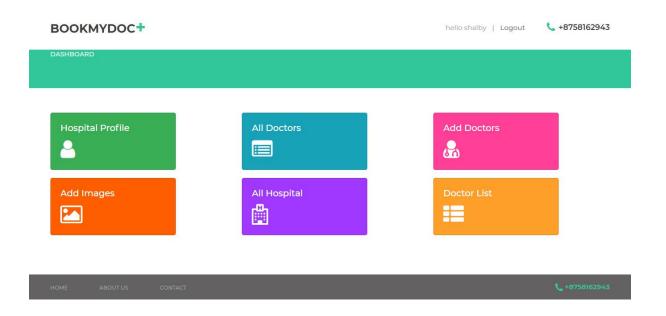
Forgot Password:-



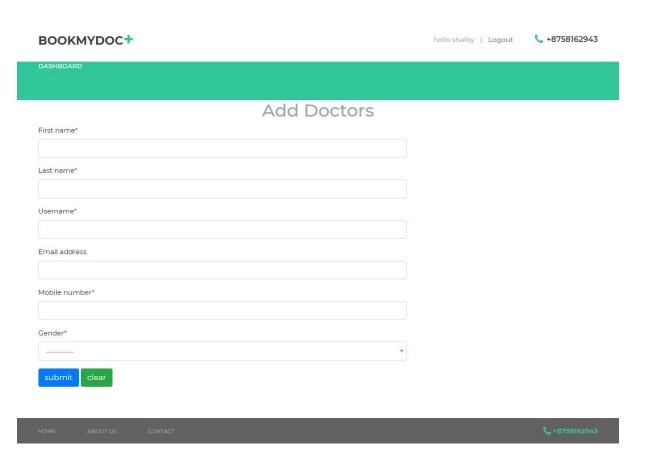
My Appointment:-



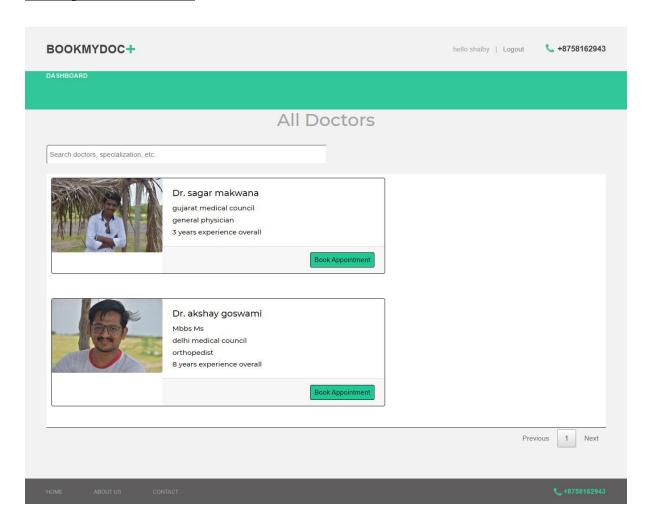
Hospital Dashboard:-



Add Doctor:-



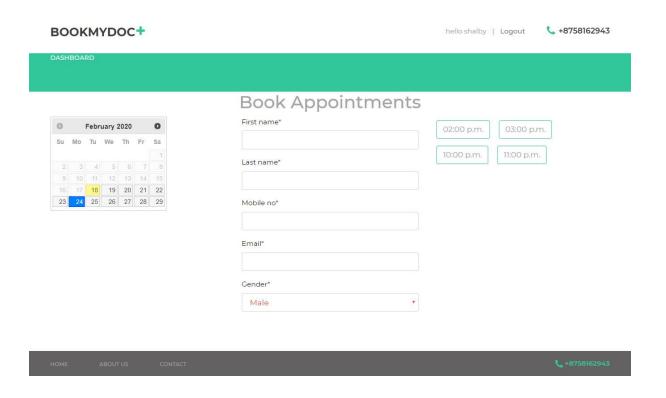
Hospital Doc:-



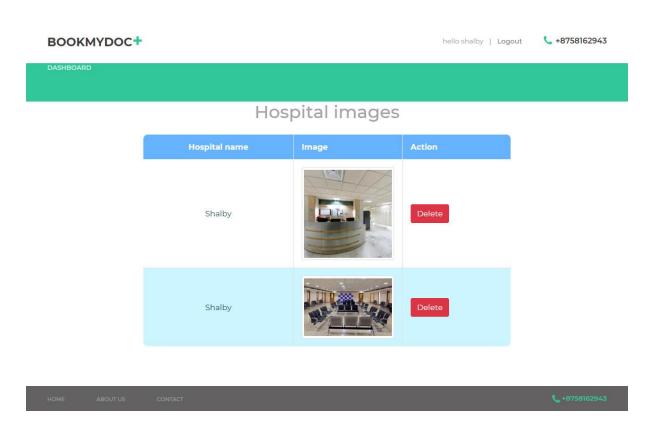
Add Hospital Image:-

Add hospital image	×	ello shalby Logout
Image* Choose File No file chosen		
Submit Clear	See all images	dd Doctors
All Hospital		octor List

Hospital Appointment:-



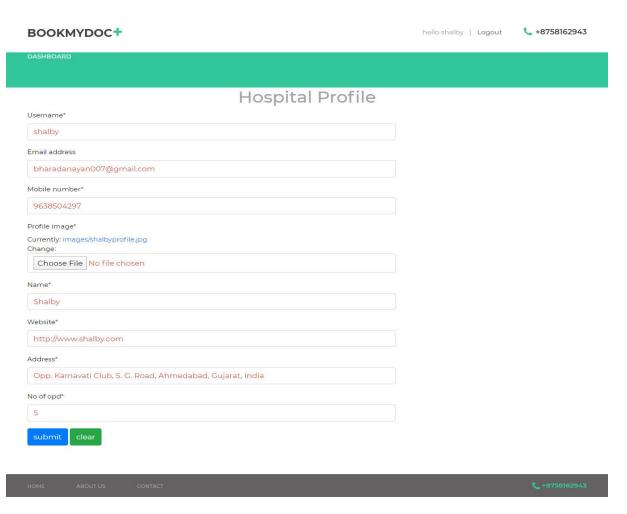
Manage Hospital Image: -



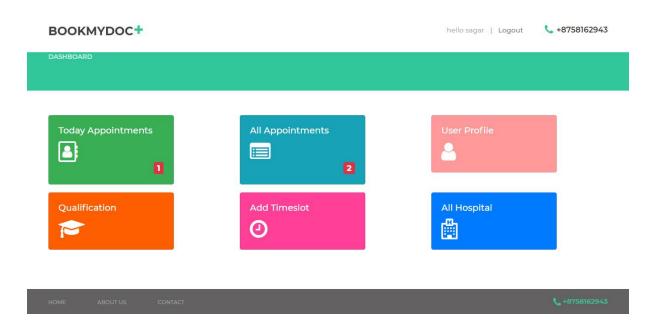
Manage Doctor:-



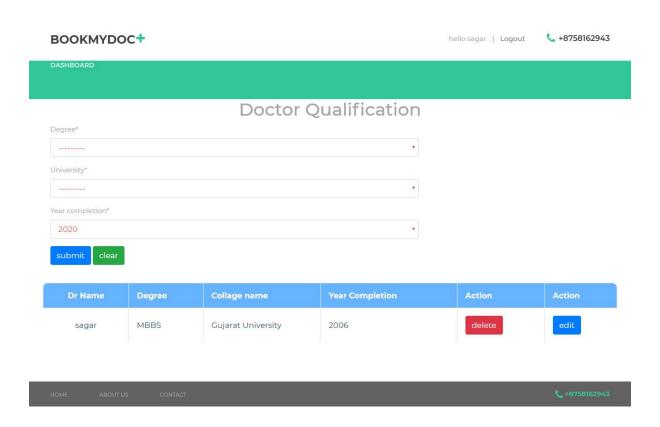
Hospital Profile:-



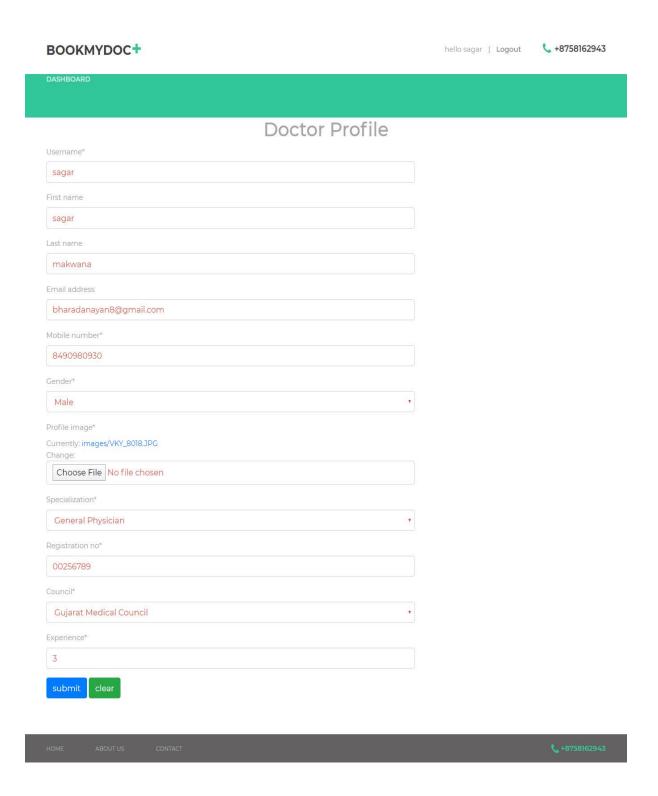
Doctor Dashboard:-



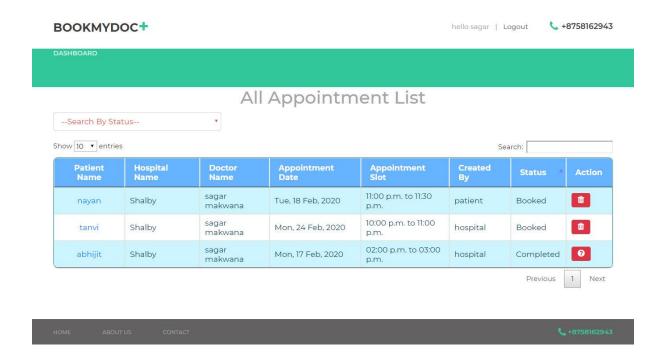
Manage Doc Qualification:-



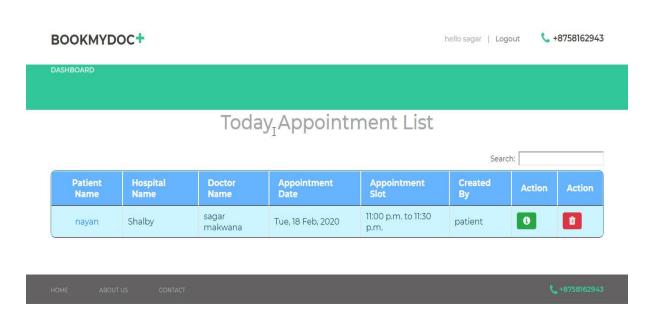
Doc Profile:-



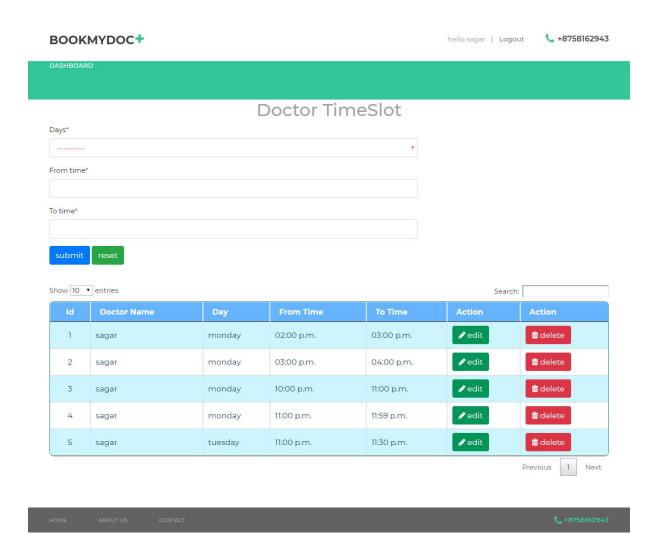
All Appointment:-



Today Appointment:-



Manage DoctimeSlot:-



LIMITATION & FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

! Limitation:-

- 1. This website is not online.
- 2. Syntax errors of the Controls.
- 3. All page images are not dynamic.

*** Future Feature Enhancement:-**

- 1. We will make it more user-friendly in future.
- 2. We will solve some errors and bugs from our websites.
- 3. We will also provide some advanced facilities in near future.
- 4. We will make it in user can payment.
- 5. We will make it user can specific doctor complain box.

Bibliography

The Bibliography contains references to all the documents that were used to develop the software/website.

Websites:-

www.djangogirls.org

www.wikipedia.org

www.djangoproject.com

www.stackoverflow.com

Search Engine:-

www.google.com