Voice Command Browsing (Extension for Google Chrome Browser)

MINI PROJECT REPORT

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

BY

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the mini project, titled "Voice Command Browsing (Extension for Google Chrome Browser)" by

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submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology, is a bonafide work carried under supervision, during the academic year 2015-2016.

Ms.DEEPA SREE VARMA	**Prof VINOD P**
PROJECT GUIDE	**HEAD OF DEPARTMENT**

INTERNAL EXAMINER	**EXTERNAL EXAMINER**

Abstract

Put Abstract here.....

ACKOWLEDGEMENT

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 OVERVIEW

1.2 PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Problem analysis is the process of understanding the actual problems, user needs and proposing solutions to meet those needs. The goal of problem analysis is to gain a better understanding of the problem being solved before development begins. It is the process of gathering and interpreting facts, diagnosing problems and using the information to recommend improvements on the system. Problem analysis is problem solving activities that require intensive communication between users and the system developers. A problem can be defined as the difference between things as perceived and things as desired. The system is studied and analyzed. The system is viewed as a whole and the input to the system are identified. The output from the system is given to various processes.

1.3 EXISTING SYSTEM

1.4 PROPOSED SYSTEM

1.5 FEASIBILITY STUDY

Feasibility study is a procedure that identifies, describes and evaluates candidate systems and selects the best system for the job. An estimate is made whether the identified users need may be satisfied using the current software and hardware technologies. The study will decide whether the proposed system will be cost effective from a business point of view and if it can be developed using the given existing budgetary constraints. The key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis are the following:

1. Economic feasibility

2. Technical feasibility

3. Operational feasibility

1.5.1 ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

Economic study is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of candidate system. More commonly known as cost/benefit analysis, the procedure is to determine the benefits and savings that are accepted from a candidate system and compares with costs. If benefit outweighs cost, then decisions are made to design and implement the system. Otherwise further alterations will have to be made if to have a chance of being approved. Less hardware is required and can also be mounted on the existing

wheelchair with reduced complexity.Hence this project is economically feasible and is cost effective because of its compatibility and effort saving nature.

1.5.2   TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Technical feasibility is a measure of how feasible the project is technically. The effort and technology included in the conventional system is not needed as the whole process is automated. The hierarchy of the new system is very easier than the existing system. The new system is very much easier and user friendly. Operational cost is very easy. The maintenance and modification of the new system needs very less human effort.

Chapter 2

DESIGN

2.1 BLOCK DIAGRAM

2.2 BLOCK DIAGRAM

2.2.1 CONTEXT LEVEL DFD

Figure 2.1: Context level DFD

1. Context level DFD is the most basic representation of the system.

2. This indicates the basic working of the system.

3. The user controls the application.

2.2.2 LEVEL 0 DFD

1. Level 0 DFD indicates the basic processes involved in the system.

2. This level indicates all the processes of our system.

2.2.3 LEVEL 1 DFD

1. Level 1 DFD represents the reading of the items by the rfid sensor and its processing.

2. User can add and remove item to/from the trolley.

2.2.4 LEVEL 2 DFD

1. Level 2 represents the processing in mobile app and total display.

2.3 TABLE

List of Tables