

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A database management system (DBMS) is system software for creating and managing databases. The DBMS provides users and programmers with a systematic way to create, retrieve, update and manage data.

A DBMS makes it possible for end users to create, read, update and delete data in a database. The DBMS essentially serves as an interface between the database and end users or application programs, ensuring that data is consistently organized and remains easily accessible.

The DBMS manages three important things: the data, the database engine that allows data to be accessed, locked and modified -- and the database schema, which defines the database's logical structure. These three foundational elements help provide concurrency, security, data integrity and uniform administration procedures. Typical database administration tasks supported by the DBMS include change management, performance monitoring/tuning and backup and recovery. Many database management systems are also responsible for automated rollbacks, restarts and recovery as well as the logging and auditing of activity.

The DBMS is perhaps most useful for providing a centralized view of data that can be accessed by multiple users, from multiple locations, in a controlled manner. A DBMS can limit what data the end user sees, as well as how that end user can view the data, providing many views of a single database schema. End users and software programs are free from having to understand where the data is physically located or on what type of storage media it resides because the DBMS handles all requests.

Structured Query Language, also known as SQL, is utilized to interact with a database. Per ANSI (American National Standards Institute), it is the standard language for relational database management systems. SQL statements are utilized to perform tasks, for example, upgrade information on a database, or recover information from a database. "Some common relational database management systems that use SQL are: Oracle, Sybase, Microsoft SQL

Server, Access, Ingres, etc. Although most database systems use SQL, most of them also have their own additional proprietary extensions that are usually only used on their system. However, the standard SQL commands such as "Select", "Insert", "Update", "Delete", "Create", and "Drop" can be used to accomplish almost everything that one needs to do. Microsoft SQL is the SQL used in this project.

1.1 Introduction to Fund Raising Database Management

Fundraising or **fund raising** is the process of gathering voluntary contributions of money or other resources, by requesting donations from individuals, businesses, charitable foundations, or governmental agencies. Fundraising is simply raising funds. Whether for funding a project or starting a venture fundraising is using different sources to get funds to do something. These funds can come from bank, grants and foundations. Funds can even be generated online through crowd funding.

Although fundraising typically refers to efforts to gather money for non-profit organizations, it is sometimes used to refer to the identification and solicitation of investors or other sources of capital for for-profit enterprises.

Traditionally, fundraising consisted mostly of asking for donations on the street or at people's doors, and this is experiencing very strong growth in the form of face-to-face fundraising, but new forms of fundraising, such as online fundraising, have emerged in recent years, though these are often based on older methods such as grassroots fundraising. Fundraising is a significant way that non-profit organizations may obtain the money for their operations. These operations can involve a very broad array of concerns such as religious or philanthropic groups such as research organizations, public broadcasters, political campaigns and environmental issues.

Some examples of charitable organizations include student scholarship merit awards for athletic or academic achievement, humanitarian and disaster relief, human rights, research, and other social issues. Some of the most substantial fundraising efforts in India are conducted by colleges and universities. Commonly the fundraising, or "development" / "advancement," program makes a distinction between annual fund appeals and major campaigns.

Most institutions use professional development officers to conduct superior fundraising appeals for both the entire institution or individual colleges and departments. Examples of this include athletics and libraries.

There are programs in every sector that help the people in various ways, ex: - The Akshaya Paatra is a program that provides mid-day meals to children across the country that live in conditions where they are not provided with basic three meals a day. Today's children are tomorrow's future and it is our responsibility to provide them with their basic necessities so that they can flourish in the far future. Various large-scale programs such as these, need large such amounts of funding. Pooling in money and indispensable items is one of the best ways to achieve such goals for the people in need. This database management system not only involves pooling in of money but also a list of the people in need and the funds and their necessary items. Funds are not the only things that the poor need apart from moral support but also the daily items that we render useless in our lives. The donor base for higher education includes alumni, parents, friends, private foundations, and corporations. Gifts of appreciated property are important components of such efforts because the tax advantage they confer on the donor encourages larger gifts.

