

CHAPTER 1

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT DETAILS

1.1.1 Project Definition

Matrimonial Management System

What is Matrimonial Management System?

The main objective of Matrimonial Management System is to provide Grooms and Brides with excellent matchmaking experience by exploring the opportunities and resources to meet true potential partner. Keeping our objective in mind, we have created system that provides various fields to fulfill the requirement of the user.

The purposes of the Matrimonial Management System are:

- The main purpose of this system is to facilitate matchmaking business by applying the information in the field.
- It helps the user by providing profiles of perspective “Bride” or “Groom” and other information regarding them online.
- User can get information regarding their dream life partner at his/her home at his/her convenience.
- This system also provides a partner preference utility which helps those users who have a certain criteria of qualities in mind to make online matrimonial easier.
- Since internet is a pivot for modern business, our project which is based on internet paves a path for modernization in trade.

Matrimonial Management System will allow a new user to register and after successfully registration, users profile will be visible to other users.

Matrimonial website which will provide platform to a lot of Bride/Groom for finding perfect match. There are different sectors like Registration, Partner, etc. So the Bride/Groom can get their interest for find their partner. Bride/Groom can search Partner according to their required criteria. The Bride/Groom can use match By Email functionality so he/she can get directly E-mail alert for the match which fulfill their required criteria.

For this Management System, we will provide following Fields:

- (1) User Registration Module
- (2) Member Login module
- (3) Profile creation module
- (4) View Profile module
- (5) Partner Preference module

1.1.2 About The Project

The “Matrimonial Management System” has been developed to override the problems prevailing in the practicing manual system .This software is supported to eliminate and in some cases reduce the hardship faced by this existing system. Moreover this system is designed for the particular need of the company to carry out operation in a smooth and effective manner.

The system is reduced as much as possible to avoid error while entering the data. It also provides error message while entering invalid data. No formal knowledge is needed for the user this system. Thus by this all it proves it is user-friendly. Online Wedding Planner, as described above, as described above, can lead to error free, secure, reliable and fast management system. It can assist the user to concentrate on their other activities rather to concentrate on the record keeping. This it will help organization in better utilization of resource.

Every organization, whether big or small, has challenges to overcome and managing the information of Latest Posts, Wedding Package, Quotation. Every Matrimonial Management System has different Wedding needs, therefore we design exclusive employee management system that are adapted to your managerial requirement. This is designed to assist in strategic planning, and will help you ensure that your organization is equipped with the right level of information and details for your future goals. Also, for those busy executive who are always on the go, our system

come with remote access feature, which will allow you to manage your workforce anytime, at all times. These system will ultimately allow you to better manage resources.

The Wedding Industry is a multi-million pound sector with thousands of pounds being spent on each wedding. With the wedding couple spending so much money on making the 'big day' perfect and memorable, they are becoming more willing to pass the responsibility of planning a wedding into the hands of a professional. Wedding planners are given the task of generating ideas and guiding the planning of a wedding so that couples can have a less stressful build up to their big day.

The client for this project is a wedding planner that specializes in Asian weddings (herein referred to as the Wedding Planner). There are four main types of Asian weddings: Christian, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh (these are also the four main Asian religions). There are many functions that take place during the build up to an Asian wedding with each religion celebrating different ceremonies. As the main day is the wedding day no matter the religion of the couple, and also the most likely event that a wedding planner is asked to organize, this project will concentrate on organizing the actual wedding day.

A wedding day can be split up into many small events, some of these events are dependent on the religion of the couple getting married and others are generic events that occur in most weddings independent of culture. For each of the four religions mentioned above, the wedding planner has a list of generic events that take place on a wedding day. However, some events in this list are not seen as a necessity by some couples and there are also other family traditions people like to include that are not part of the list. Therefore the wedding planner relies heavily upon the initial consultation with their client to ensure that the couple's expectations are met and that their cultural background is reflected by the wedding day.

The Matrimonial Management System would like to use a computer system that aids them with setting a timetable, and recognizes the individual features that each couple may request. It is anticipated that the system will initially deal with the events and tasks that occur on a wedding day and will eventually be extended to organize other functions that build up to a wedding day and also manage details about industry contacts that wedding planners recommend.

1.2 PURPOSE

Matrimonial website which will provide platform to a lot of Bride/Groom for finding perfect match. There are different sectors like Registration, Partner , Search, etc. So the Bride/Groom can get their interest for find their partner. Bride/Groom can directly search Partner according to their required criteria. The Bride/Groom can use match By Email functionality so he/she can get E-mail alert for the match which fulfill their required criteria.

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1.3 OBJECTIVE

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1.3.1 SCOPE

- Matrimonial website which will provide platform to a lot of Bride/Groom for finding perfect match.
- There are different sectors like Registration, Partner, Search, etc. So the Bride/Groom can get their interest for find their partner. Bride/Groom can directly search Partner according to their required criteria.

1.4 SYSTEM ANALYSIS & DESIGN

Introduction

Systems are created to solve problems. One can think of the systems approach as an organized way of dealing with a problem. In this dynamic world, the subject System Analysis and Design mainly deals with the software development activities.

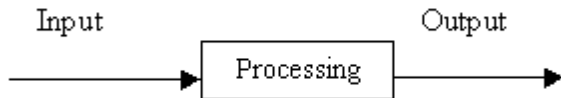
Objectives

After going through this lesson, you should be able to:

- understand a system
- understand the different phases of system developments life cycle
- know the components of system analysis
- know the components of system designing

Defining a System

A collection of components that work together to realize some objective forms a system. Basically there are three major components in every system, namely input, processing and output.



In a system the different components are connected with each other and they are interdependent. For example, Human body represents a complete natural system. We are also bound by many national systems such as political system, economic system, educational system and so forth. The objective of the system demands that some output is produced as a result of processing the suitable inputs.

1.5 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE

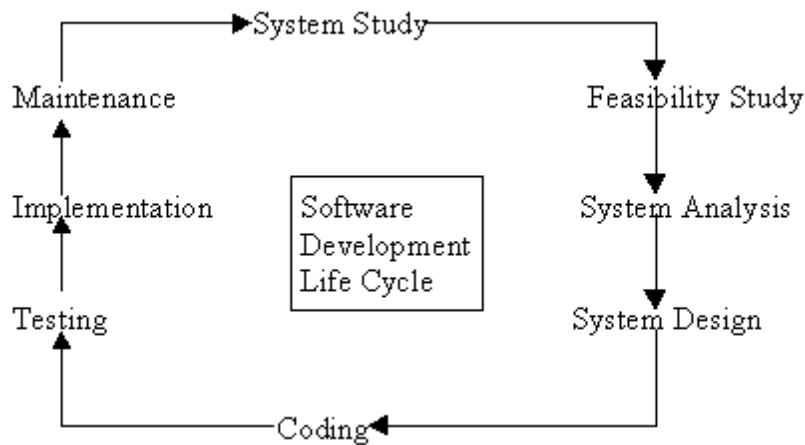
System life cycle is an organizational process of developing and maintaining systems. It helps in establishing a system project plan, because it gives overall list of processes and sub-processes required developing a system.

System development life cycle means combination of various activities. In other words we can say that various activities put together are referred as system development life cycle. In the System Analysis and Design terminology, the system development life cycle means software development life cycle.

Following are the different phases of software development cycle:

- System study
- Feasibility study
- System analysis
- System design
- Coding
- Testing
- Implementation
- Maintenance

The different phases of software development life cycle are shown in following Figure:



Different phases of Software development Life Cycle

1.6 PHASES OF SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE :

Let us now describe the different phases and the related activities of system development life cycle in detail.

1.6.1 System Study:

System study is the first stage of system development life cycle. This gives a clear picture of what actually the physical system is? In practice, the system study is done in two phases. In the first phase, the preliminary survey of the system is done which helps in identifying the scope of the system. The second phase of the system study is more detailed and in-depth study in which the identification of user's requirement and the limitations and problems of the present system are studied. After completing the system study, a system proposal is prepared by the System. Analyst (who studies the system) and placed before the user. The proposed system contains the findings of the present system and recommendations to overcome the limitations and problems of the present system in the light of the user's requirements.

To describe the system study phase more analytically, we would say that system study phase passes through the following steps:

- problem identification and project initiation
- background analysis
- inference or findings

1.6.2 Feasibility Study:

On the basis of result of the initial study, feasibility study takes place. The feasibility study is basically the test of the proposed system in the light of its workability, meeting user's requirements, effective use of resources and .of course, the cost effectiveness. The main goal of feasibility study is not to solve the problem but to achieve the scope. In the process of feasibility study, the cost and benefits are estimated with greater accuracy.

1.6.3 System Analysis:

Assuming that a new system is to be developed, the next phase is system analysis. Analysis involved a detailed study of the current system, leading to specifications of a new system. Analysis is a detailed study of various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside the system. During analysis, data are collected on the available files, decision points and transactions handled by the present system. Interviews, on-site observation and questionnaire are the tools used for system analysis.

Using the following steps it becomes easy to draw the exact boundary of the new system under consideration:

- Keeping in view the problems and new requirements
- Workout the pros and cons including new areas of the system

All procedures, requirements must be analyzed and documented in the form of detailed data flow diagrams (DFDs), data dictionary, logical data structures and miniature specifications. System Analysis also includes sub-dividing of complex process involving the entire system, identification of data store and manual processes.

The main points to be discussed in system analysis are:

- Specification of what the new system is to accomplish based on the user requirements.

- Functional hierarchy showing the functions to be performed by the new system and their relationship with each other.
- Function network which are similar to function hierarchy but they highlight those functions which are common to more than one procedure.
- List of attributes of the entities - these are the data items which need to be held about each entity (record)

1.6.4 System Design:

Based on the user requirements and the detailed analysis of a new system, the new system must be designed. This is the phase of system designing. It is a most crucial phase in the development of a system. Normally, the design proceeds in two stages:

- preliminary or general design
- Structure or detailed design

Preliminary or general design: In the preliminary or general design, the features of the new system are specified. The costs of implementing these features and the benefits to be derived are estimated. If the project is still considered to be feasible, we move to the detailed design stage.

Structure or Detailed design: In the detailed design stage, computer oriented work begins in earnest. At this stage, the design of the system becomes more structured. Structure design is a blue print of a computer system solution to a given problem having the same components and inter-relationship among the same components as the original problem. Input, output and processing specifications are drawn up in detail. In the design stage, the programming language and the platform in which the new system will run are also decided.

There are several tools and techniques used for designing. These tools and techniques are:

- Flowchart
- Data flow diagram (DFDs)
- Data dictionary
- Structured English
- Decision table

- Decision tree

Each of the above tools for designing will be discussed in detailed in the next lesson.

1.6.5 Coding:

After designing the new system, the whole system is required to be converted into computer understanding language. Coding the new system into computer programming language does this. It is an important stage where the defined procedures are transformed into control specifications by the help of a computer language. This is also called the programming phase in which the programmer converts the program specifications into computer instructions, which we refer as programs. The programs coordinate the data movements and control the entire process in a system.

It is generally felt that the programs must be modular in nature. This helps in fast development, maintenance and future change, if required.

1.6.6 Implementation:

After having the user acceptance of the new system developed, the implementation phase begins. Implementation is the stage of a project during which theory is turned into practice. During this phase, all the programs of the system are loaded onto the user's computer. After loading the system, training of the users starts.

Main topics of such type of training are:

- How to execute the package
- How to enter the data
- How to process the data (processing details)
- How to take out the reports

After the users are trained about the computerized system, manual working has to shift from manual to computerized working. The following two strategies are followed for running the system:

i. Parallel run: In such run for a certain defined period, both the systems i.e. computerized and manual are executed in parallel. This strategy is helpful because of the following:

- o Manual results can be compared with the results of the computerized system.
- o Failure of the computerized system at the early stage, does not affect the working of the organization, because the manual system continues to work, as it used to do.

ii. Pilot run: In this type of run, the new system is installed in parts. Some part of the new system is installed first and executed successfully for considerable time period. When the results are found satisfactory then only other parts are implemented. This strategy builds the confidence and the errors are traced easily.

1.6.7 Maintenance:

Maintenance is necessary to eliminate errors in the system during its working life and to tune the system to any variations in its working environment. It has been seen that there are always some errors found in the system that must be noted and corrected. It also means the review of the system from time to time.

The review of the system is done for:

- knowing the full capabilities of the system
- knowing the required changes or the additional requirements
- studying the performance

If a major change to a system is needed, a new project may have to be set up to carry out the change. The new project will then proceed through all the above life cycle phases.

1.7 DATABASE DESIGN

1.7.1 The Entity-Relationship Model

The Entity-Relationship (E-R) model was developed to facilitate database design by allowing specification of an enterprise schema that represents the overall logical structure of a database. The E-R data model is one of the several semantics data models; the semantic

aspect of the model lies in its representation of the meaning of the data. The E-R model is very useful in mapping the meanings and interactions of real world enterprises onto conceptual schema. The E-R data model has three basic notions: entity-sets, relationship sets and attributes.

Entity sets: An entity is a thing or object in the real world that is distinguishable from all other objects. It has a set of properties, and the values for some set of properties may uniquely identify an entity. It is also a set of entities of the same type that share the same properties.

Relationship sets: A relationship is an association among several entities. It is a set of relationships of the same type. The association between entity sets is referred to as participation. The function that an entity plays in a relationship is called that entity's role.

Attributes: An entity is represented by a set of attributes. Attributes are descriptive properties possessed by each member of an entity set. The designation of an attribute for an entity set expresses that the database stores similar information concerning each entity in the entity set; however, each entity may have its own value for each attribute. Some important features of E-R model:

Mapping Cardinality: Mapping cardinalities express the number of entities to which another entity can be associated via a relationship set. Cardinality can be---

One-to-one: An entity of a set can be associated with at most one entity of another.

One-to-many: An entity of a set is associated with any number (entities) of another set.

Many-to-one: An entity (1st set) is associated with at most one entity (of 2nd set). But 2nd set's entity can associate with any number of 1st entity set.

Many-to-many: Entities of both sets can be associated with any number of entities between them.

1.7.2 Normalization

Boyce Codd introduced a number of 'normal forms' (1970- 1972). They are principles that can hold for a given relation or not.

The formal definition of Normalization is: it is the sequence of steps by which a relational database model is both created and improved upon. The sequence of steps involved in the normalization process is called normal forms. Essentially, normal forms applied during a process of normalization allow creation of a relational database model as a step-by-step progression.

Normal Forms:

First Normal Form (1NF): A relation is in first normal form if it contains only simple, atomic values for attributes, no sets; that is, if attributes do not have sub attributes.

Example: Name Place

Karim Dhaka

Rahim Comilla

This relation is in first normal form because attributes do not have sub attributes.

Second Normal Form (2NF): A relation is in second normal form, if it is in 1NF and every non primary key attribute is fully functionally dependent on the primary key of the relation.

Example: Relation : (A, B, C, D) {A} => {B} {A} => {C} {A} => {D}

It is in 2NF because it is in 1NF and every non-primary key attribute is fully functionally dependent on the primary key of the relation.

Third Normal Form (3NF): A relation is in third normal form, if it is in 2NF and no non-primary key attribute is transitively dependent on the primary key.

Example: Relation : (A, B, C, D, E)

$\{A, B\} \Rightarrow \{C\}$ $\{A, B\} \Rightarrow \{E\}$

This relation is in third normal form because it is in 2NF and no non-primary key attribute is transitively dependent on the primary key.

Boyce-Codd Normal Form (BCNF): A relation is in BCNF, if for every full functional dependency $X \Rightarrow Y$ holds: X is a candidate key. If part of primary key is fully functionally dependent on non primary key, BCNF violation occurs.

Example: Relation : (A, B, C, D) $\{A, B\} \Rightarrow \{C, D\}$ $\{C\} \Rightarrow \{A\}$ In 1NF, 2NF, 3NF, but not in BCNF. Because part of primary key, A is fully functionally dependent on non primary key C. We have to split the original relation. (A, B, D), (C, A). Now in BCNF.

Advantages of normalization:

- i. Many unnecessary redundancies are avoided.
- ii. Anomalies with input, deletion and updates can be avoided.
- iii. Fully normalized, relations tend to need less space than if not normalized.

Disadvantages of normalization:

- i. Normalization splits entities and relationships into many relations, thus making them harder to understand.
- ii. Queries become more complex because they have to involve more relations.
- iii. Response times are longer because of a higher number of joins in the queries.

1.7.3 Database Architecture:

Database architecture is logically divided into two types.

1. Logical two-tier Client / Server architecture
2. Logical three-tier Client / Server architecture

Two-tier Client / Server Architecture

Two-tier Client / Server architecture is used for User Interface program and Application Programs that runs on client side. An interface called ODBC(Open Database Connectivity) provides an API that allow client side program to call the dbms. Most DBMS vendors provide ODBC drivers. A client program may connect to several DBMS's. In this architecture some variation of client is also possible for example in some DBMS's more functionality is transferred to the client including data dictionary, optimization etc. Such clients are called Data server.

Three-tier Client / Server Architecture

Three-tier Client / Server database architecture is commonly used architecture for web applications. Intermediate layer called Application server or Web Server stores the web connectivity software and the business logic(constraints) part of application used to access the right amount of data from the database server. This layer acts like medium for sending partially processed data between the database server and the client.

CHAPTER 2

2 REQUIRNEMENT ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction to Technology:

2.1.1 WAMP Server

WAMP Server refers to a software stack for the Microsoft Windows operating system, created by Romain Bourdon and consisting of the Apache web server, Open SSL for SSL support, MySQL database and PHP programming language.

2.1.2 PHP

PHP is a server side scripting language designed primarily for web development but also used as a general-purpose programming language. Originally created by Rasmus Lerdarf in 1994, the PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Development Team. PHP originally stood for Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive acronym PHP : Hypertext Preprocessor.

PHP code may be embedded into HTML or HTML markup, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management systems and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module in the web server or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. The web server software combines the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any type of data, including images, with the generated web page. PHP code may also be executed with a command-line interface (CLI) and can be used to implement standalone graphical applications. The standard PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and can be deployed on most web servers on almost every operating system and platform, free of charge.

The PHP language evolved without a written formal specification or standard until 2014, leaving the canonical PHP interpreter as a de facto standard. Since 2014 work has gone on to create a formal PHP specification.

2.1.3 MySQL

MySQL is an Open-source relational database management system. Its name is a combination of “My”, the name of co-founder Michael Widenius’s daughter, and SQL”, the abbreviation for Structured Query Language. The MySQL development project has made its source code available under the terms of the GNU General Public License, as well as under a variety of proprietary agreements. MySQL was owned and sponsored by a single for-profit firm, the Swedish company MySQL AB, now owned by Oracle Corporation. For proprietary use, several paid editions are available, and offer additional functionality.

CHAPTER 3

3 REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

3.1 Hardware Requirements:

Microprocessor - Intel Pentium 4 or higher

Hard Disk Capacity - 40 GB or more

RAM - 4 GB or more

Keyboard - Standard Keyboard with 104 keys

Mouse - 2 or 3 Button Mouse

Monitor - 1024 x 768 display resolution with true color

3.2 Software Requirements:

Operating System - Windows 10

Front End – PHP, HTML, CSS, JavaScript & Bootstrap

Back End - My SQL

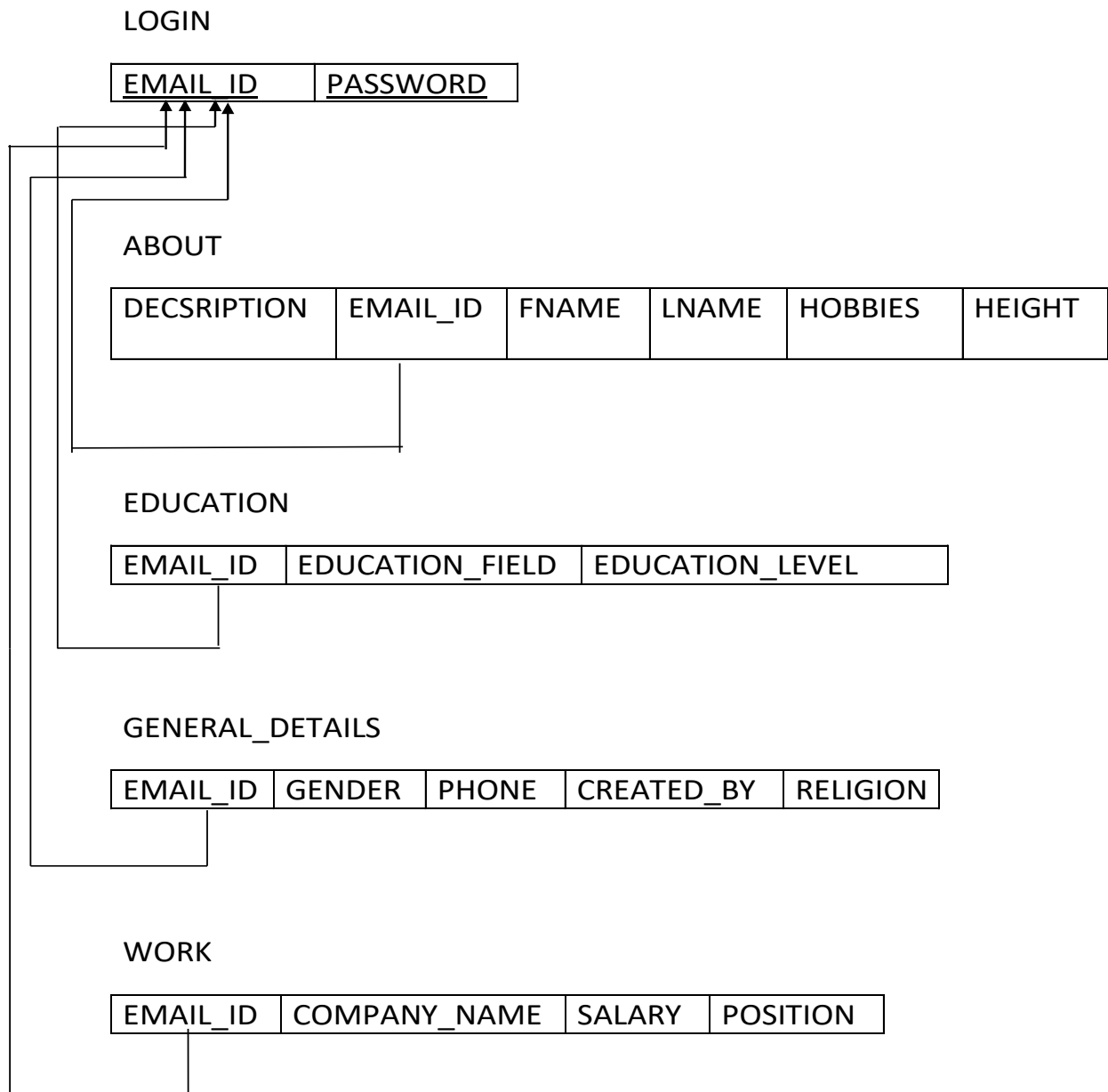
Technology – Xamp Server

Server - Apache Web Server

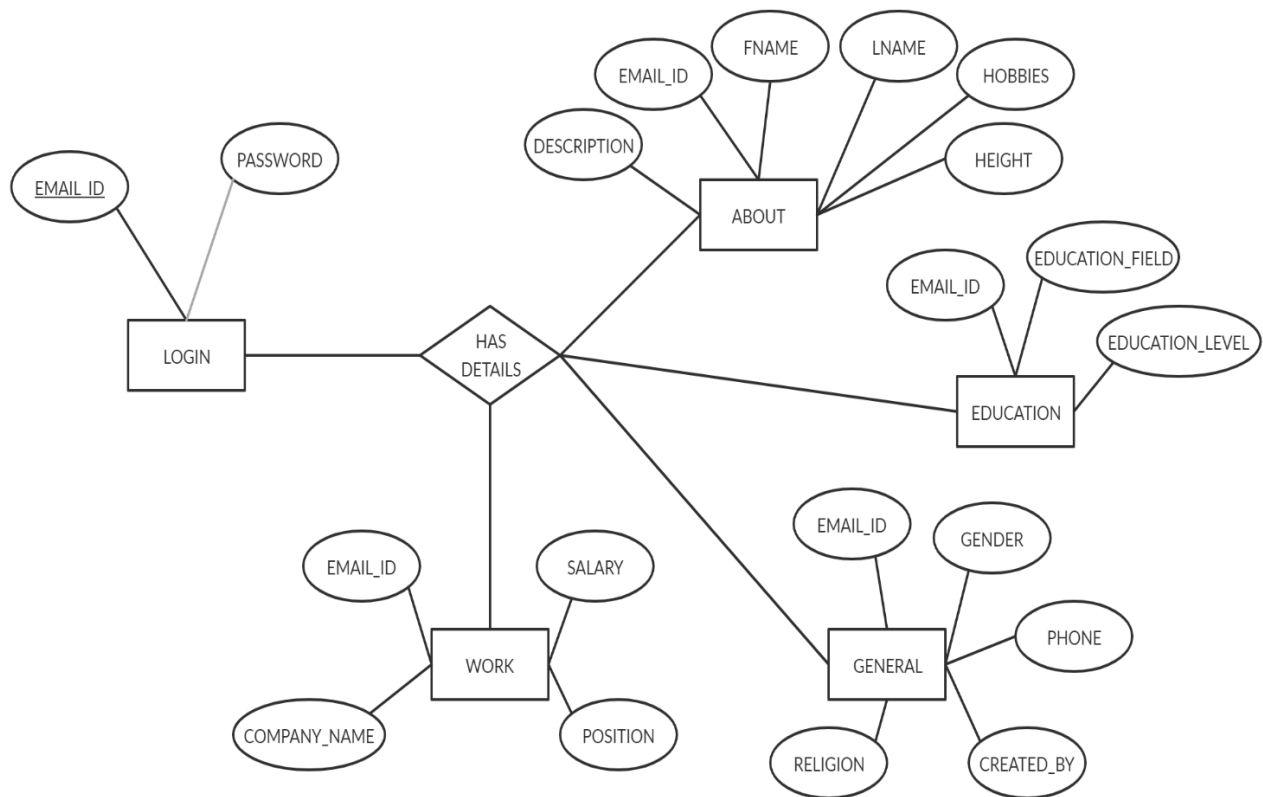
CHAPTER 4

4 IMPEMENTATION

4.1 Schema Diagram



4.2 Entity Relationship Diagram:



4.3 Source Code:

Code for Index Page View And Login:

```
<?php
$email=$_REQUEST['email'];
$password=$_REQUEST['password'];
$dbname="matrimony";
$dbh = mysqli_connect('localhost','root','');
mysqli_select_db($dbh,$dbname);

$query1="SELECT email,password from login where email='$email'and password='$password'";
$result=mysqli_query($dbh,$query1);
$row=$result->fetch_assoc();
if ($row['email']== $email && $row['password'] == $password){

    header("Location: search.html");
    //echo "login success!! welcome ".$row['email'];

}

else{
    header("Location: index.html");
    echo "failed to login!";

}
```

Code for Registration Page View:

```
<?php
$dbname="matrimony";
$dbh = mysqli_connect('localhost','root',' ');
$result9=mysqli_select_db($dbh,$dbname);

$email = $_REQUEST['email'];
$password = $_REQUEST['password'];
$salary = $_REQUEST['salary'];
$religion = $_REQUEST['religion'];
$educationlevel = $_REQUEST['educationlevel'];
$educationfield = $_REQUEST['educationfield'];
$createdby = $_REQUEST['createdby'];
$fname = $_REQUEST['fname'];
$lname = $_REQUEST['lname'];
$description = $_REQUEST['description'];
$height = $_REQUEST['height'];
$companyname = $_REQUEST['companyname'];
$position = $_REQUEST['position'];
$gender = $_REQUEST['sex'];
$phone = $_REQUEST['phone'];
$hobbies = $_REQUEST['hobbies'];

$query1 = "INSERT INTO login VALUES ('$email','$password')";
$result1 = mysqli_query($dbh,$query1);

$query2 = "INSERT INTO education VALUES ('$email','$educationfield','$educationlevel')";
$result2 = mysqli_query($dbh,$query2);
```

```
$query3 = "INSERT INTO work VALUES ('$email','$companyname','$salary','$position')";  
$result3 = mysqli_query($dbh,$query3);
```

```
$query4 = "INSERT INTO general_details VALUES  
('$email','$gender','$phone','$createdby','$religion')";  
$result4 = mysqli_query($dbh,$query4);
```

```
$query5 = "INSERT INTO about VALUES  
('$email','$description','$fname','$lname','$hobbies','$height')";  
$result5 = mysqli_query($dbh,$query5);  
echo "SUCCEFULLY REGISTERED PLZ GO BACK AND LOGIN FROM HOME  
PAGE!!!!";  
?>
```

Code for Searching And Displaying Match:

```
<html>  
  <head>  
    <title>No divorce Matrimony</title>  
    <style>  
      body{  
        background-color: black;  
        color: white;  
      }  
  
      h1{  
        font-family: 'Exo', sans-serif;  
      }  
  
      table{
```

```
        border-collapse: collapse;
        width: 100%;
    }

    th,td{
        padding: 8px;
        text-align: left;
        border-bottom: 1px solid #ddd;
    }

    tr:hover
    {
        background-color: #f5f5f5;
        color:black;
    }
</style>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="css/bootstrap.css">
</head>
<body>
    <button><a href="search.html">Search Again</a></button>
    <button><a href="index.html">Log Out</a></button>
    <center><h1>Details</h1>
    <table>
        <tr>
            <th>First Name</th>
            <th>Last Name</th>
            <th>Description</th>
        </tr>

        <?php
```



```
$conn=mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","matrimony");

$educationlevel = $_REQUEST['educationlevel'];
$educationfield = $_REQUEST['educationfield'];
$position = $_REQUEST['position'];
$salary = $_REQUEST['salary'];
$religion = $_REQUEST['religion'];
$sex = $_REQUEST['sex'];

$sql="SELECT a.fname,a.lname,a.description
FROM login l,about a, general_details g, education e,work w
where (l.email=g.email AND
l.email=e.email AND
l.email= w.email AND
l.email=a.email AND
e.education_level='$educationlevel' AND
e.education_field='$educationfield' AND
w.salary>'$salary' AND
g.religion='$religion' AND
w.position='$position' AND
g.gender='$sex'
)";

$res=mysqli_query($conn,$sql);
while(($row=mysqli_fetch_array($res)))
{
    $fname=$row['fname'];
    $lname=$row['lname'];
    $description=$row['description'];
    echo"<tr><td>$fname</td><td>$lname</td><td>$description</td></tr>";?>
```

CHAPTER 5

PROJECT SCREENSHOTS:

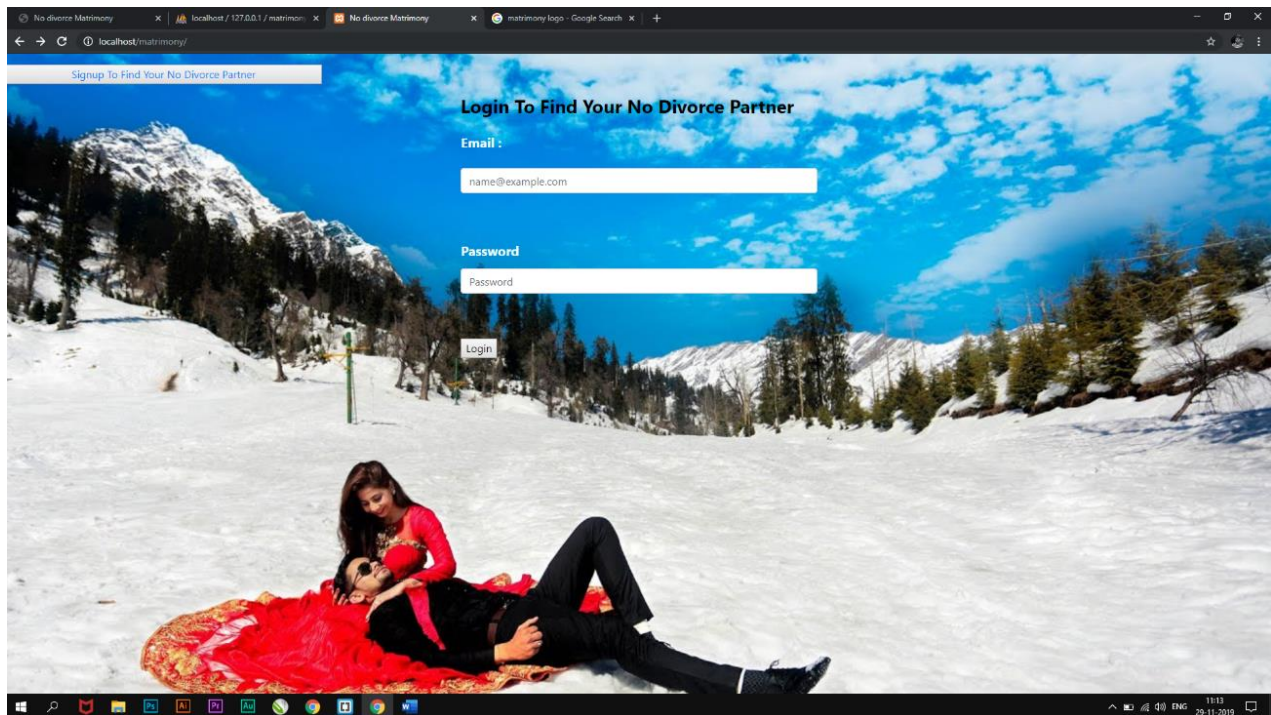


Figure 5.1 Index Page And Login Page

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/matrimony/sign_up.html`. The page has a light purple background with a couple in the background. The main heading is "Take the 1st step to your happy marriage! Register FREE!". Below this, there is a "Profile For:" section with a dropdown menu labeled "Select Matrimonial Profile For". The "Work Details" section includes a "Company Name:" text input, a "Salary:" section with a slider and "Value: 10000", and a "Position in Company:" dropdown menu labeled "Select Religion". The "Education Details" section has an "Education Field:" dropdown menu labeled "Select Education Field" and an "Education Level:" dropdown menu labeled "Select Education Level". The "General Details" section at the bottom has "First Name" and "Last Name" text inputs, both with green checkmarks indicating they are required fields.

Figure 5.2 Register Page

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/matrimony/search.html`. The page features a background image of hands adorned with traditional Indian jewelry. A semi-transparent search filter overlay is positioned in the center. This overlay contains the heading "Find Your No Divorce Partner" and a "Profile Created By:" dropdown menu labeled "Select Matrimonial Profile For". The "Work Details" section includes a "Salary:" slider with "Value: 10000" and a "Position in Company:" dropdown menu labeled "Select Position". The "Education Details" section has an "Education Field:" dropdown menu labeled "Select Education Field" and an "Education Level:" dropdown menu labeled "Select Education Level". At the bottom of the overlay, there are radio buttons for "Gender:" (with "Male" selected) and "Female", and a "Religion:" dropdown menu labeled "Select Religion".

Figure 5.3 Search Page

Figure 5.4 Search Result

CHAPTER 6

RESULT & CONCLUSION

The project has been successfully completed but further it could have been enhanced. I learnt a lot of things while doing this project, which can prove very useful in the software field.

By user's point of view, the WAMP Server software is very easy to use. Also it is the most widely used application in creating a Database. The designers developed the phpMyAdmin which allow us to create, insert and manipulate the Database. Using which we can develop the Front-End and the Back-End linking process.

As the part of our Academic Project we have successfully learnt how to create and maintain a Database.

And finally, this Project help us to add Blood Bank, Donor, Hospital details(if it is New Entry) and help us to view the details of the Blood Bank, Donor, Hospital and at last Hospital can order Blood from the Blood Bank for their Patients (Recipients).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOOKS:

- HTML & CSS: The Complete Reference

Thomas A. Powell, 5th edition, McGraw-Hill Digital, 2010.

- PHP: The Complete Reference

Steven Holzner, McGraw-Hill Education, 2008.

WEBSITES:

- www.w3schools.com
- www.google.com

USER MANUAL:

WAMP Server have specific installation steps or methods:

How to install WAMP server so you can use Apache, PHP and MYSQL.

Step 1: Download WAMP

Download WAMP server. Select save or run. Click open. After that follow the next steps.

Step 2: Configuration

Just press next.

Step 3: Configuration

Select "I accept" and Press next.

Step 4: Configuration

Select where you want to save it. If you can't decide just leave it as it is. Then press next.

Step 5: Configuration

Type the name you want to appear on the Start Menu. Then Press next

Step 6: Configuration

If you accept this, your computer will be quite slow on startup but do what you want. Then click next.

Step 7: Configuration

Just let this one run.

Step 8: Configuration

Type your email. Leave the next window as localhost unless you know what you're doing.

Step 9: Final Configuration

Just press Open and then finish and you are done!!!