

**BLOOD DONOR WEB APPLICATION FOR**

**‘Nepaa Path Lab and Clinic’**

**By**

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**Prime College**

**Khusibu, Kathmandu**

**A Summer Project Report Submitted to**

**Faculty of Management, Tribhuvan University**

**In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of**

**Bachelor of Information Management**

**Kathmandu, Nepal.**

**2019 Dec 17<sup>t</sup>**

## **STUDENT DECLARATION**

This is to certify that I have completed the Summer Project entitled " Blood Donor Web Application " under the guidance of "Rupendra Gopali" in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Information Management at faculty of Management Tribhuvan university. This is my original work and I have not submitted it earlier elsewhere.

Date: 2019 Dec 17<sup>th</sup>

Signature:

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Roll No. 7501/16

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### **CERTIFICATE FROM THE SUPERVISOR**

This is to certify that the summer project entitled “Blood Donor Web Application” is an academic work done by "Sanjay Gopal Shrestha" submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Information Management at Faculty of Management, Tribhuvan University under my guidance and supervision. To the best of my knowledge, the information presented by him/her in the summer project report has not been submitted earlier.

---

Signature of the supervisor

Name: **Rupendra Gopali**

Designation: **Coordinator of BBA/BIM, Prime College**

Date: 2019 Dec 17<sup>th</sup>

## **APPROVAL SHEET**

This is to certify that the summer project report

Submitted by:

**SANJAY GOPAL SHRESTHA**

Entitled

**BLOOD DONOR WEB APPLICATION**

I/We certify that I/We have read this document and, in my opinion, it is satisfactory in scope and quality area as a summer project in partial fulfilment for the undergraduate course, Bachelor in Information Management (BIM) held at Prime College, Tribhuvan University

Date of Approval: .....

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(BIM/BBA COORDINATOR)

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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Lastly I would like to specially thank my teachers who helped and cooperated in this project.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The project "Blood Donor Webpage" is developed as a web application for PC designed using Html AND CSS for front-end, for backend PHP, MySQL database for data storage. The webpage is created to record donor's basic information including phone number, blood type, address age and email. The main purpose of this web application is to gather people with various blood type whom are eligible and ready to donate blood. It acts as a medium through which person in need of particular blood type can redeem healthy blood in time. This web application enables customer to contact clinic via contact us query and make appointment or to get blood from particular donor.

The system shows all blood donors at one place so that admin and the user both can see all sorts of donor and contact them for emergency purposes. Thus it help the clinic to get more donors and customers.

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### **List of Abbreviation**

IT: Information Technology

HTML: Hypertext Markup Language

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor

CSS: Cascading Style Sheets

SQL: Structured Query Languages

E-R: Entity-Relationship

## **Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background**

The blood donation program is held every corner of the world, the need of these sharing the blood by one person to save another has been going on for centuries. Today in the developed world, most blood donors are unpaid volunteers who donate blood for a community supply. In some countries, established supplies are limited and donors usually give blood when family or friends need a transfusion (directed donation). Many donors donate as an act of charity.

Due to increasing population the number of persons who are in need of blood are increasing in large number day by day. The Idea of the project Blood Donor Web Application came from a concept to bring an easy way to contact donors by people who are in need of blood. It is to be designed in such a way that it can be used effectively for getting the details of blood donors having the required blood group and within the same district or given addresses. With the help of this web application people who are having the thought of donating blood gets and can be contacted by the organization as well as people in need

This web application also helps to get more information by contacting lab by contact us form for any sort questions the user or donors have. Eventually this solves problems and may saves lives.

### **1.2 Introduction of Organization**

The organization that has been selected for the summer project “Blood Donor Management System” is called “Nepaa Path Lab & Clinic” which is located at Sundhara, Lalitpur. It is a new health service provider established in 2075. They provide Lab services like Blood Investigation, Urine & Stool Investigation. They organize Blood Donation Camp, Free Health Checkup and other campions from time to time. They influence people to give blood and they examine it for minimum charges and provide blood to those who needs it. General physician is available every day of the week in the morning and the evening

### **1.3 Current situation of the organization**

At the moment the clinic is using investigation report system provide the report in printed form and also in pdf sent via email. They are organizing free health checkup and blood donation campaigns using social media as their advertising medium. The clinic fall under Grade D lab and providing service with affordable price.

#### **1.4 Issues/ problems in the organization**

Their reasonable pricing has makes them popular among low income level people but lack the standards to meet Grade C lab. Their blood donation related program is very popular in Sundhara area. Due to lack of user friendly website their services are little bit delated as only one receptionist is hired to do the job. A fast responsive website would boost the speed of the service they provide.

#### **1.5 Objective of the Report**

The main objective of the report is to justify the proper documentation of the project. Some other objectives are:

1. Specific objectives
  - To clearly show how each part of the web application is created and for what purpose.
2. General objectives
  - How the system works and what kind of techniques and methods have been applied to create the web application.
  - To explain how data flows in the system.

#### **1.6 Scope and Limitations**

##### **1.6.1 Scope**

In Nepal, the use of information technology in Lab and clinics is very common. There are hundreds of lab that has system that has limited functionality and especially for blood donors there is no such platform so that they get registered and can be view easily by anyone. If everything is online life would it would be fast and reliable way to post and view reports of lab investigations.

##### **1.6.2 Limitation**

Like every other system, this system also have some limitations which is to extract the date, user's PC must be turned on in a specific time.

#### **1.7 Methodology adopted for writing the report**

##### **1.7.1 Project Framework**

A good project framework is required for the project system to run smoothly on time and produce the required result/output. The good project framework include the following process:

1. Initiation:

The project was initiated on the beginning of the session.
2. Planning:

A proper plan was made by breaking down project into manageable tasks throughout the semester.

### 3. Requirement collection and analysis:

In this phase, the information was collected from the designated organization about the web application to be designed.

### 4. Design:

In the design phase, we had focused on how to simplify the website for the users and designed in such a way that helps them easily navigate through the application

### 5. Coding:

In this phase, coding the program was done in HTML, PHP, JavaScript, CSS and MySQL has been used for the purpose of database management.

### 6. Testing:

In this phase, the coding was tested accordingly. Every single task of the project has been tested in order to make the system error free.

### 7. Implementation:

After the successful testing of the system, the project was ready for the implementation.

### 8. Software evolution and deployment

In this phase, the reviews and feedback from the admin and employee, has been considered and the system will be re-developed accordingly until it reaches the level of satisfaction. And new demand or technological change, system would evolve accordingly.

## **1.7.2 Data and Information**

The data are raw materials which after processing, making the use various technology and logic, are transformed into information. For, conducting this project report I collected the data and information from various sources:

#### i. Primary Sources:

For the primary data collection, I interviewed different lab about the blood donation system. The data and information is also collected from the designated organization for which the system is to be designed about their requirements.

#### ii. Secondary Sources:

Other required information for this project was collected through various other sources such as case studies of previous years, websites, journals, articles, review articles, observations, etc.

### **1.7.3 Tools Used**

The following tools were used to develop the project:

- **HTML:**

Since this project is a web-based application, HTML serves the best for the content of the application as it has more precise semantics, support for multimedia and higher performance. HTML is a text-based approach to describing how content contained within an HTML file is structured. This markup tells a web browser how to display text, images and other forms of multimedia on a webpage. (Rouse, n.d.)

- **CSS:**

CSS is the standard and preferred mechanism for formatting HTML pages (Rouse, n.d.). It has a lot of features like rounded corners, shadows, gradients, transitions, animations and new layouts like multi-columns, flexible box and grid layouts. CSS has been used in this project for the design of the canvas and to give users a full-fledged operation that a common paint application usually provides. CSS is implemented in the project for designing HTML content and proper placement of HTML content.

- **PHP:**

PHP is an open source, server-side, and HTML embedded scripting language used to create dynamic Web pages. PHP can perform any task that any CGI program can do, but its strength lies in its compatibility with many types of databases. PHP is a general-purpose scripting language that is especially suited to server-side web development where PHP generally runs on a web server. So, it is best for server-side programming for this project (Beal, n.d.).

- **MySQL:**

MySQL is an open source relational database management system (RDBMS) with a client server model. It runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases. MySQL is a popular choice of database for use in web applications and is an open source product (Dwika, 2019).

- **JavaScript:**

JavaScript is a scripting language first developed by Netscape to enable Web authors to design interactive sites. JavaScript can interact with HTML source code, enabling Web authors to spice up their sites with dynamic content. JavaScript (JS) is a cross-platform, object-oriented scripting language. It is a light-weight interpreted programming language. It is a most well-known scripting language for Web pages. JS is a prototype-based, dynamic scripting language, supporting object-oriented, imperative, and declarative styles. It has been widely used throughout this project (Beal, n.d.).

- **Draw.io:**

Draw.io is a basic diagram web application that utilizes a large amount of equally basic images to create a project. With simple drag and drop techniques, it is easy to use this website that provides a method for design that virtually anyone can use. It is based on jGraph technology and is supported in all browsers. On top of all features, it provides the user with an option to save the diagram locally or in cloud. Draw.io\ is used for making use-case diagrams like DFD, ERD (Diagram Software, 2013)

#### **1.7.4 Techniques of project Report Analysis**

The various data needed for the project were collected from different sources. It includes both the primary data and the secondary data.

- Interview
- Internet Search

##### **1.7.4.1 Quantitative Methods:**

A quantitative risk analysis is a further analysis of the highest priority risks during which a numerical or quantitative rating is assigned in order to develop a probabilistic analysis of the project.

##### **1.7.4.1.1 Risk analysis**

Risk analysis is the process of identifying and analyzing potential issues that could negatively impact key business initiatives or critical projects in order to help organizations avoid or mitigate those risks. The system for the organization may have some few risks as well. It may cause the system to be delayed due to some faults which may be large or small of the system where the faults may be technical or human error. Some of the risks of the ‘Blood donor Web Application’ may be as follows:

Risk Type	Risk Details	Remarks
Availability of Resources	-Unavailability of Technological Resources. -Power Cuts. -Unstable/Insufficient Internet Speed and Connection.	High Risk



	-Unavailability of Human Resources.	
Organization and management	-Management need to formulate new system to carry out activities. -Change Workflow and Traditional System.	Medium Risk
Staff	-Untrained for Handling the System Properly. -Very long time to coop with the System.	Low Risk
External Environment	-depends on government regulations, which change unexpectedly. - depends on draft technical standards, which change unexpectedly.	High Risk

#### 1.7.4.1.2 PERT technique for scheduling project

Program Evaluation and Review Technique is a method used to examine the task that are in a schedule and determine a variation of the Critical Path Method. PERT is a project management planning tool used to calculate the amount of time it will take to realistically finish a project.

PERT has three definitions for the time required to accomplish an activity:

- Optimistic Time: The least amount of time to accomplish a task or activity.
- Pessimistic Time: The maximum amount of time to accomplish a task or activity.
- Actual Time: The best estimate of how long it will take to accomplish the task or activity, assuming there will be problems.

Task	Optimistic time	Pessimistic time	Actual time
Requirement Collection	4	8	6
Planning	7	15	12
Analysis	6	12	10
Design	8	15	11
Implementation	25	42	36
Testing	4	9	7
Documentation	20	30	24

#### 1.7.4.1.3 Resource Availability and schedule

Resource scheduling is a key step of project management indeed. Basically resource scheduling refers to the set of actions and methodology used by organizations to efficiently assign the resources they have to jobs, tasks or projects they need to complete, and schedule start and end dates for each task or project based on resource availability. When resource availability and work capacity are the primary factors that determine a project's deadline, project managers sometimes speak of resource-constrained scheduling.

#### **1.7.4.2 Qualitative analysis**

Qualitative analysis is concerned with the analysis of data that cannot be quantified. This type of data is about the understanding and insights into the properties and attributes of objects.

##### **1.7.4.2.1 Data Collection method**

The various data needed for the project were collected from different sources. It includes both the primary data and the secondary data.

- Interview: An interview is a formal meeting at which someone is asked in order to find out if they are suitable for a job or a course of study. For this report various questions were prepared regarding the working process.
- Internet search: The internet is a compelling tool for research. It enables cost effective data collection and facilities access to large samples of data. Internet played a vital role for the report creation
- Interaction: Interaction with the supervisor about what features can enhance the project.

##### **1.7.4.2.2 Validation and verification**

Verification and validation are independent procedures that are used together for checking that a product, service, or system meets requirements and specifications and that it fulfills its intended purpose. Verification is intended to check that a product, service, or system meets a set of design specifications. Validation is intended to ensure a product, service, or system results in a product, service, or system that meets the operational needs of the user. Verification and Validation. While verification is more concerned with the internal working within the system, validation refers to an acceptance test between the system and the external users. Verification and validation helps determine the errors and bugs in the system in accordance to the internal working and in accordance to response of the system to the real world environment.

## **Chapter 2: TASKS AND ACTIVITIES PERFORMED**

### **2.1 Analysis of Current System**

Currently, the organization has a MS Excel based system that helps to organize and show sample report and send them by email to customers to individually. They are doing blood donation campaigns and have written data of customer which they are struggling to transfer them to online.

### **2.2 Requirement Analysis**

Requirements must be quantifiable, relevant and detailed. Requirements gathering in Information Systems is a critical part of any project, as any issues with the elicited requirements have an impact on the project as a whole and in some cases can lead to project failure (Stephen, O'Raghallaig, & Sammon, 2016). The main purpose of Requirement Analysis is to describe the functional and non-functional requirement of the project. All the requirements specified here are high priority and has been specified according to the requirement analysis. This document is intended to clarify the actual need of the system and verify its functionality with other member involved to design the system.

#### **2.2.1 Functional Requirements**

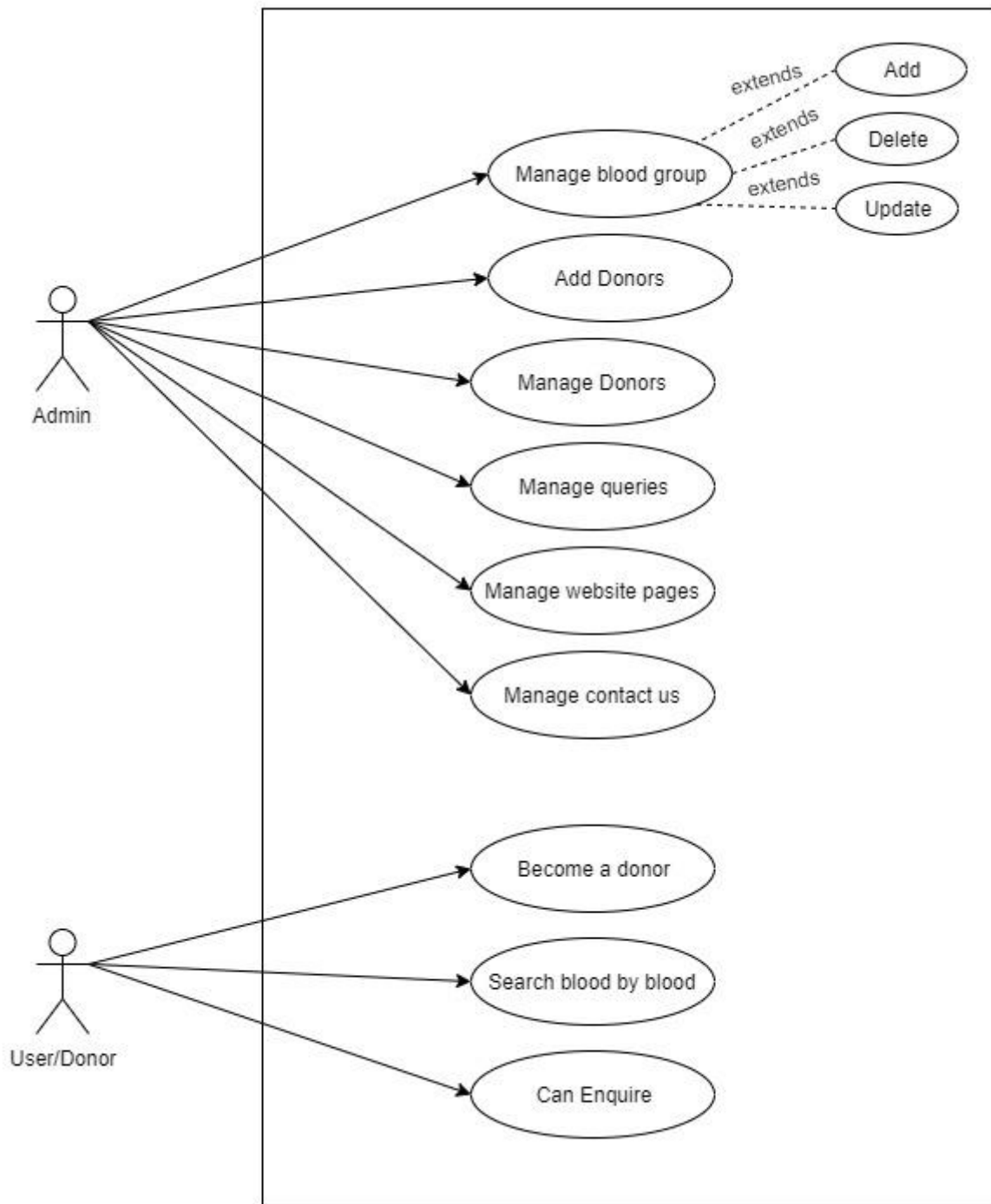
Functional requirements show the operation and activities the system must be able to perform. The functional requirement describes the desired key features of a system. (Daminderjit & Harpreet , 2016) Some of the functional requirement of the Stock Analysis are as follows:

***Table 1 Requirement for system***

S.no	Requirements
1	System should show the data of all registered donors at one place.
2	System should allow the user to search donor based on blood group and location from database.
3	System should allow the user to use contact us form to send a query to admin.
4	System should allow admin to apply CRUD operations to all information given by donors/users.

***Table 2 User requirement***

S.no.	Requirements
1.	Donors should fill all the fields while filling donor form.
2.	Admin should fill all the fields while login
3.	Donor should select or enter the correct blood type which searching donor.
4.	Admin should be able to download all donors list with detail information via excel file.



**Figure 1 Use Case Diagram**

### **2.2.2 Non-functional Requirements**

1. Performance requirement:

This web application is easy to use and can be run in any computer devices efficiently.

2. Maintainability:

If any error occurs, it should be easily maintainable by a web developer in a small amount of time.

3. Scalability:

It should be scalable according to its future needs and requirement.

4. Testability:

It should be testable for various forms of testing.

### **2.3 System Design**

System design is the process of planning a new system or to replace the existing system. Simply, system design is like the blueprint for building, it specifies all the features that are to be in the finished product.

System design phase follows system analysis phase. Design is concerned with identifying functions, data streams among those functions, maintaining a record of the design decisions and providing a blueprint the implementation phase.

Design is the bridge between system analysis and system implementation. Some of the essential fundamental concepts involved in the design of application software are:

- Abstraction
- Modularity
- Verification

Abstraction is used to construct solutions to problem without having to take account of the intricate details of the various component sub problems. Abstraction allows system designer to make step-wise refinement, which at each stage of the design may hide, unnecessary details associated with representation or implementation from the surrounding environment.

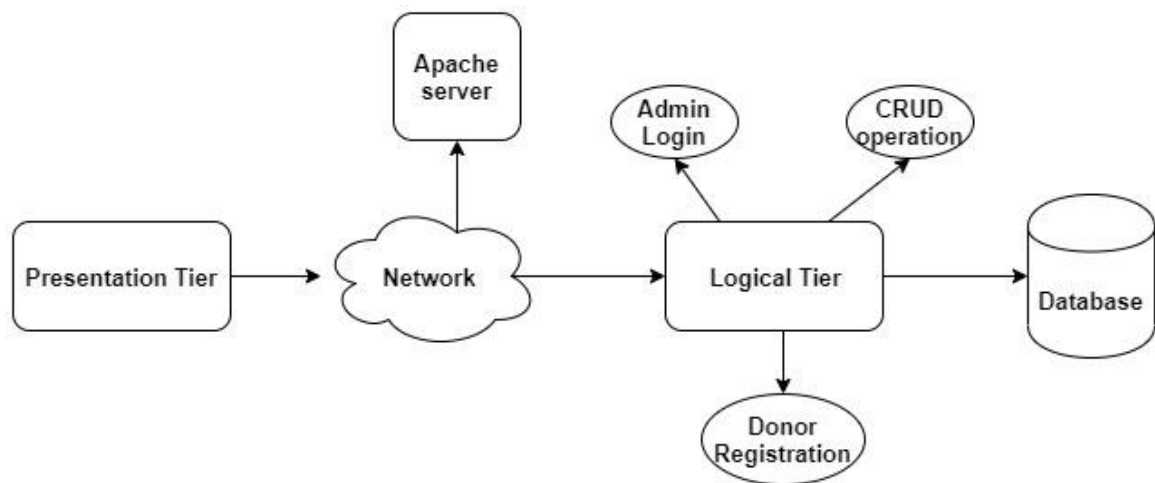
Modularity is concerned with decomposing of main module into well-defined manageable units with well-defined interfaces among the units. This enhances design clarity, which in turn eases implementation, Debugging, Testing, Documenting and Maintenance of the software product. Modularity viewed in this sense is a vital tool in the construction of large software projects.

Verification is fundamental concept in software design. A design is verifiable if it can be demonstrated that the design will result in implementation that satisfies the customer's requirements.

Several diagrams were created in the design phase of the project such as system architecture, UML class diagram, database schema, system flowchart, E-R diagram, use case diagram, sequence diagram and context diagram for the development process.

### 2.3.1 System Architecture

The main focus of the Blood Donor Web Application is to represent data donors in easy and understandable way. With increasing size and complexity of the implementations of information systems, it is necessary to use some logical construct (or architecture) for defining and controlling the interfaces and the integration of all of the components of the system.



### 2.3.2 UML Class Diagram

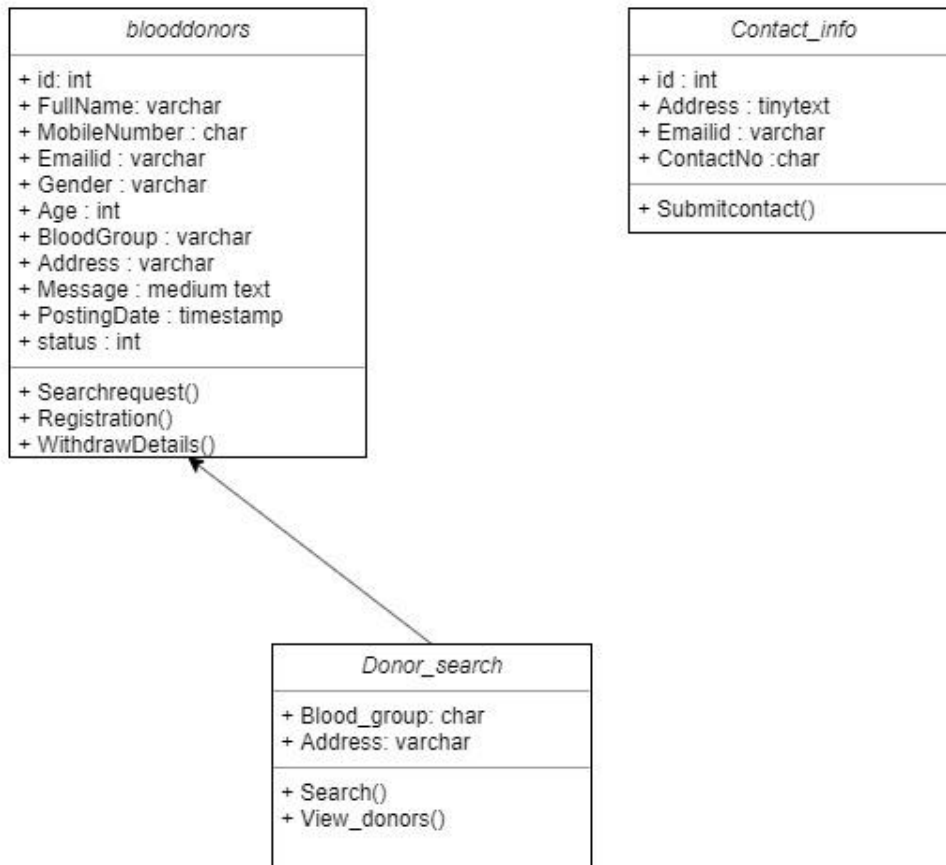


Figure 2 UML Class Diagram

UML Class diagram shows a collection of classes, interfaces, associations, collaborations, and constraints. In the above class diagram, there are various classes: *blooddonors*, *donor\_search*, *contact\_info*. These classes, corresponding attributes and methods are used to describe the structure of blood donor web application.

### 2.3.3 Sequence Diagram

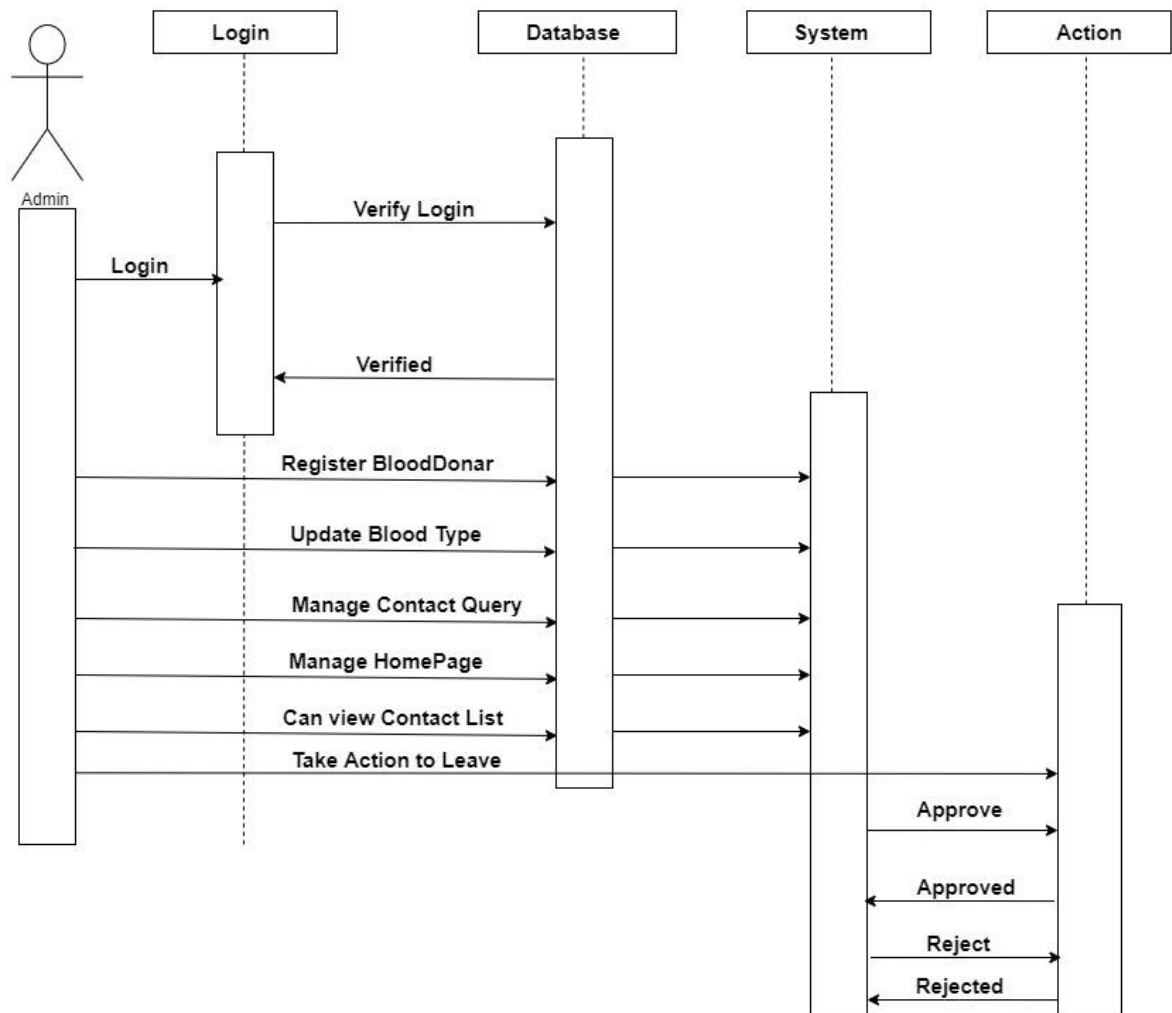
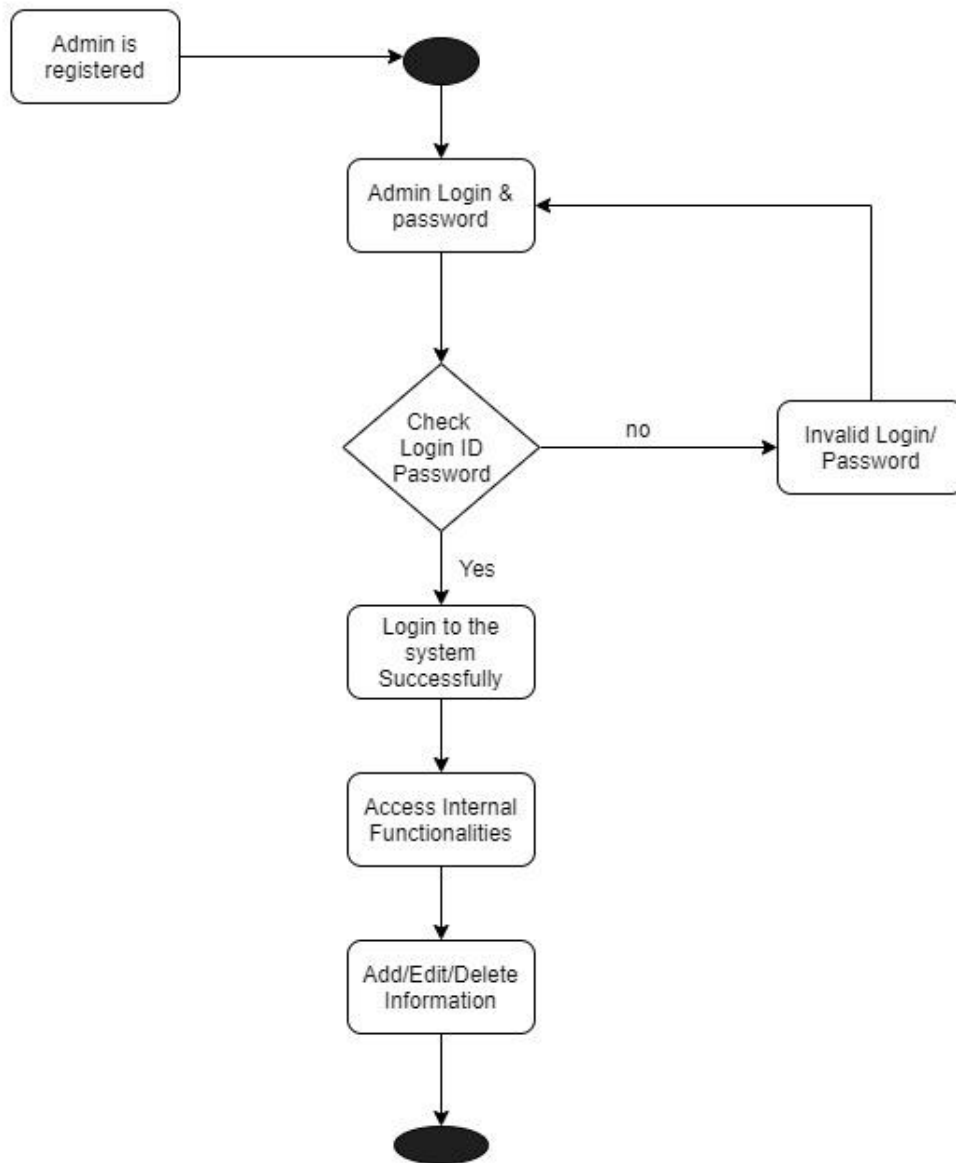


Figure 4. Sequence Diagram



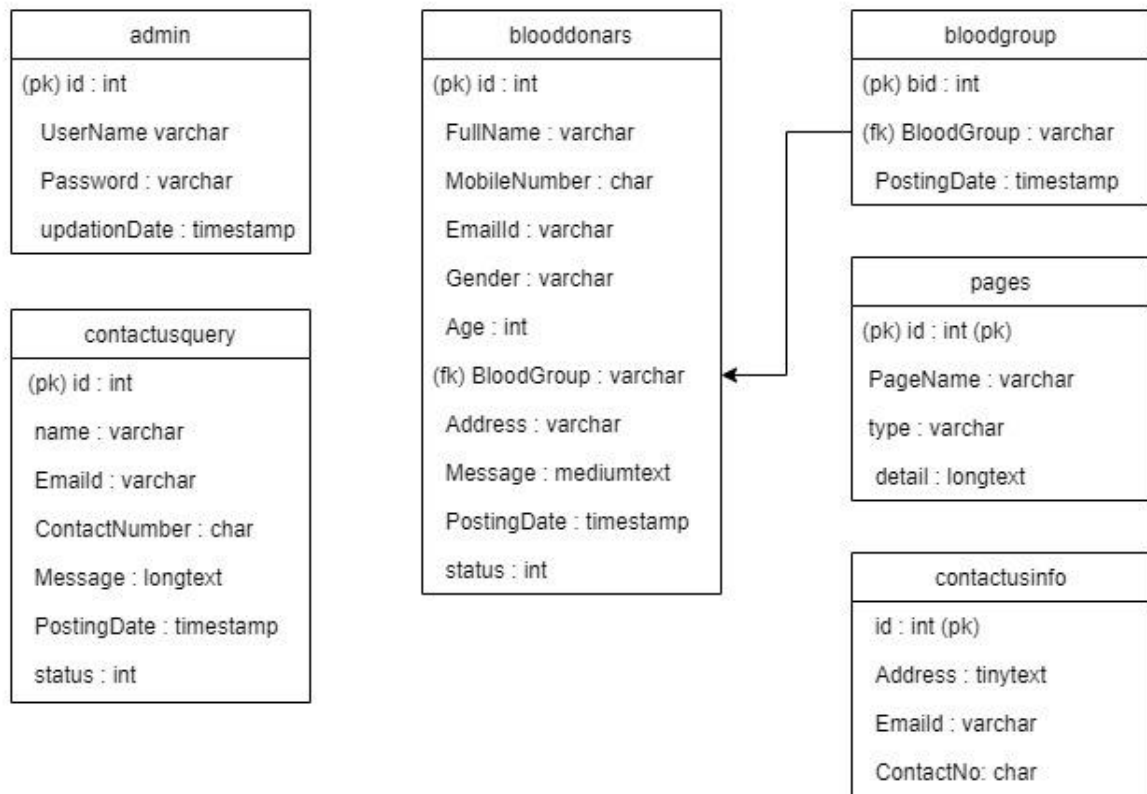
### 2.3.4 Activity Diagram



**Figure 3 Activity Diagram**

An activity diagram is a graphical representation of an executed set of procedural system activities and considered a state chart diagram variation. System activity diagram is used to depict the different dynamic aspects of the system (Ikram, 2015). In the Above diagram the admin is asked to login. When the admin is successfully logged in he/she can access internal functionalities and the perform add, edit and delete the information.

### 2.3.5 Database Schema



*Figure 6 Database Schema*

A database schema is a visual and logical architecture of a database created on a database management system.

### 2.3.6 Flow chart

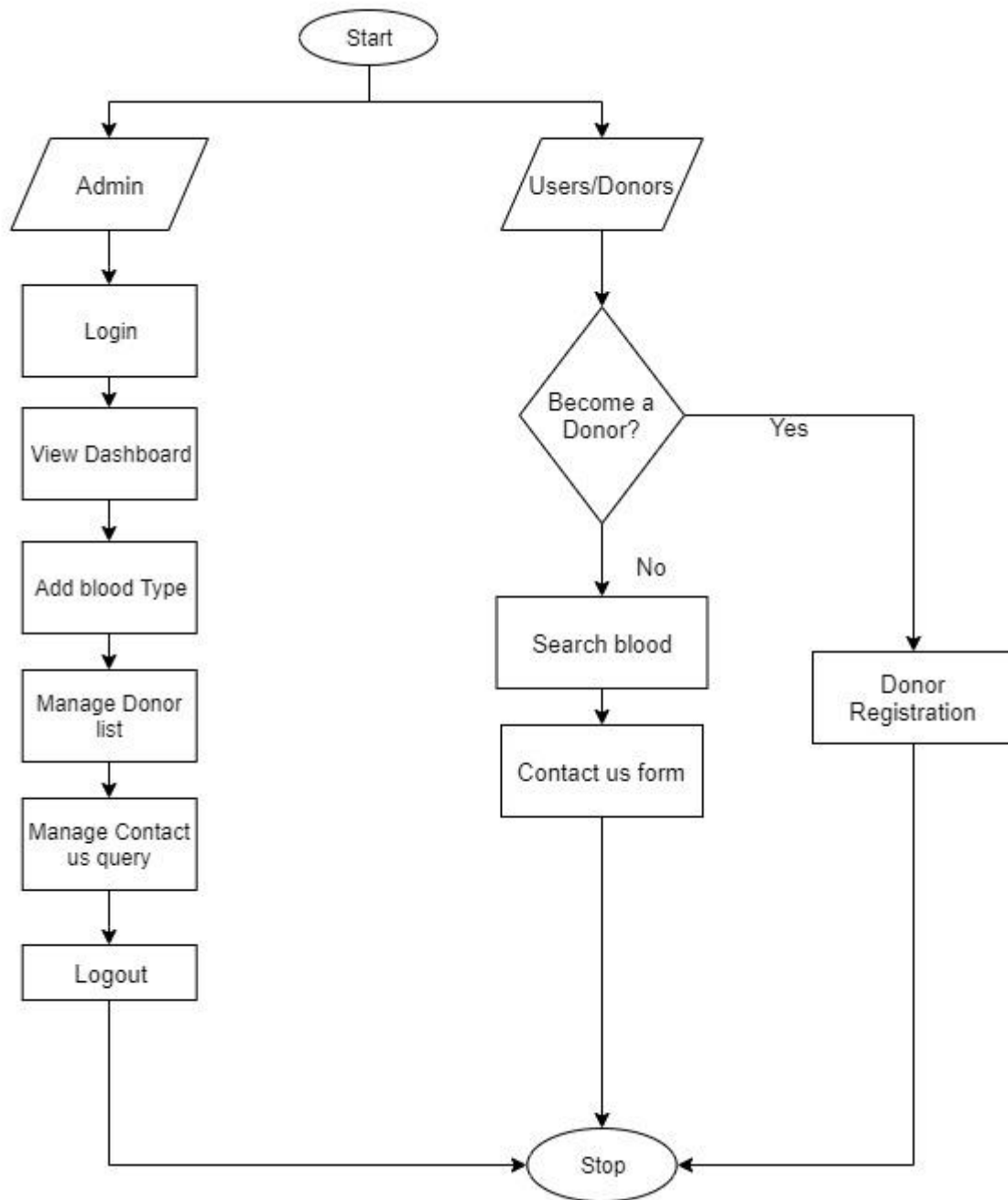
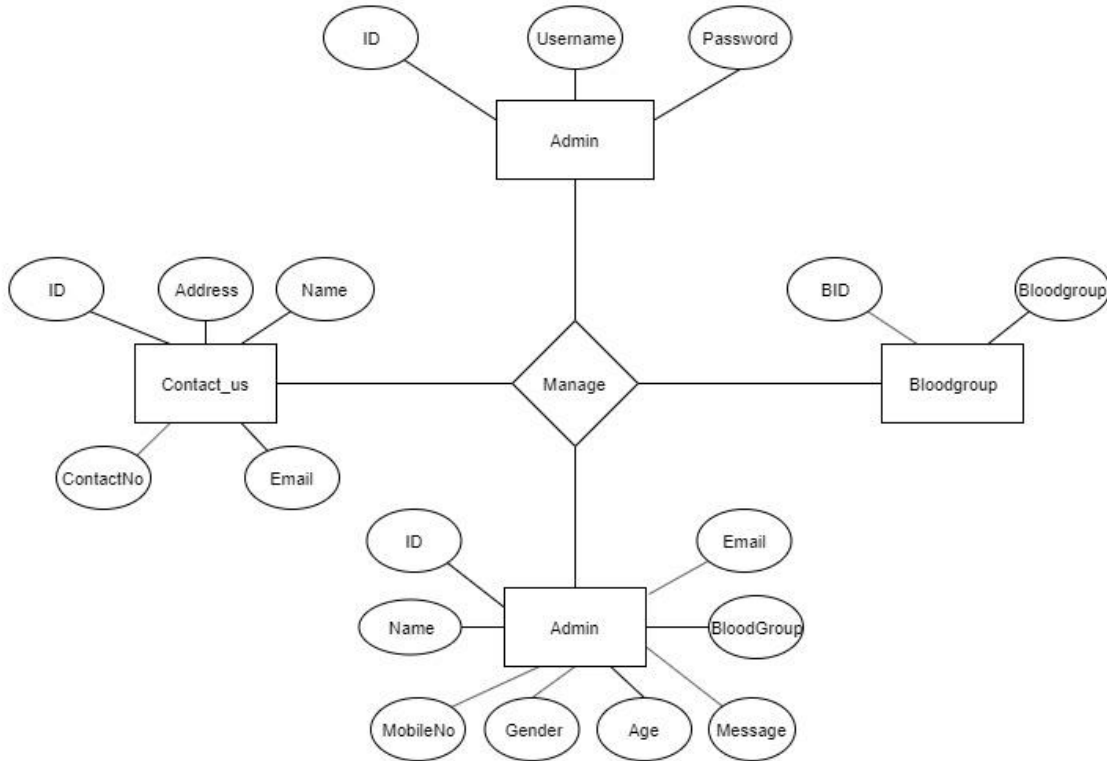


Figure 7 Flowchart

### 2.3.7 E-R Diagram



*Figure 8 E-R Diagram*

### 2.4 Feasibility Analysis

Feasibility analysis of the project includes whether the system development is worth continuing or not. This phase of analysis basically checks if the system will be beneficial to the customers and what kind of impact will it have on them. The feasibility study is procedure to predict outcome of an investigation examination, or assessment of a planned scheme along with possible gain. (Mukherjee, 2017)

#### 2.4.1 Operational Feasibility

The main focus is on providing the information about the stock of particular companies. It is an internet-based application so the websites may not load in the case of disconnection. This application is developed with simple, attractive and user friendly interfaces which can be used easily. Similarly, those people who are

accessing this application from their personal computer for required information will not face any problem. Thus, this project is operationally feasible.

#### **2.4.2 Technical Feasibility**

This sector measures the availability of technical resources and expertise. This project targets for desktop applications. This application is technically feasible as highly expert person is not required to use this application. Utilizing existing technology will lower the risk of our project. This application will be compatible in all browsers.

#### Software and Hardware Requirements

***Table 3 Developer Side Requirement***

Operating System	Windows 8.1 Pro (minimum)
Processor	1 Ghz or higher
RAM	512 MB or higher
Disk Space	500MB or higher
Internet Connection	At least 1 mbps
Server Software	Application Software, File Software, Database Software
Web Tools	HTML editors
Networking	TCP, IP, FTP
Browser	Any browser applicable
Device	PC, Laptop, Android Device
Front-End Tool	HTML,CSS,JS, Bootstrap
Back-End Tool	PHP, MYSQL database

#### **2.4.3 Economic Feasibility**

The specific requirements and solutions have been identified to weigh the cost and benefits of the alternatives. The hardware and software used are simple and there is no other additional hardware requirement. It is based on the existing system, so the cost will be minimum. The only cost that will be encountered are the printing, paper costs, and Internet and electricity expenses.

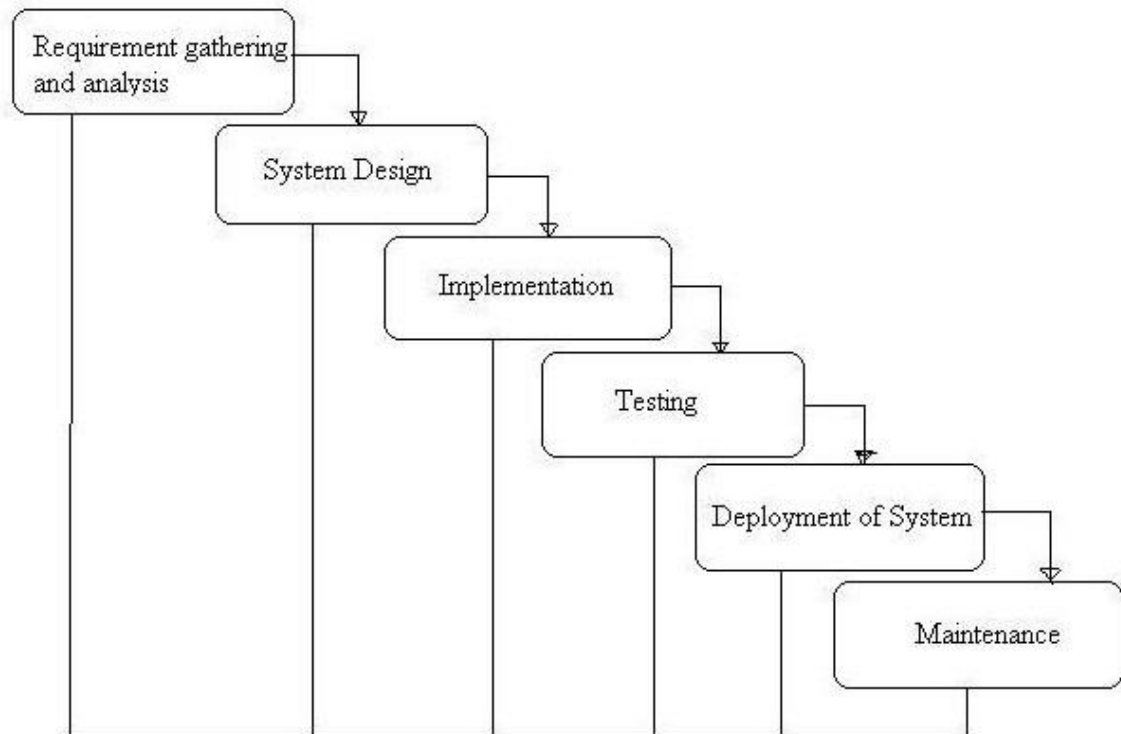
#### **2.4.4 Schedule Feasibility**

This include the project schedule and the time allocated for their completion. The Gantt is as follow:

<b>Task</b>	<b>Start Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Duration</b>
Requirement Collection	4-Jun-19	10-Jun-19	6
Planning	12-Jun-19	23-Jun-19	12
Analysis	22-Jun-19	2-Jul-19	10
Design	3-Jul-19	14-Jul-19	11
Implementation	14-Jul-19	19-Aug-19	36
Testing	21-Aug-19	28-Aug-19	7
Documentation	28-Aug-19	21-Sep-19	24

## 2.5 System Implementation

There is various methodology in software development practices. The waterfall model is a breakdown of project activities into linear sequential phases, where each phase depends on the deliverables of the previous one and corresponds to a specialization of tasks. The approach is typical for certain areas of engineering design. In software development, it tends to be among the less iterative and flexible approaches, as progress flows in largely one direction ("downwards" like a waterfall) through the phases of conception, initiation, analysis, design, construction, testing, deployment and maintenance.



*Figure 9. Waterfall method*

1. Requirements: Potential requirements, deadlines and guidelines for the project are analyzed and placed into a functional specification. This stage handles the defining and planning of the project without mentioning specific processes.
2. Analysis: The system specifications are analyzed to generate product models and business logic that will guide production. This is also when financial and technical resources are audited for feasibility.

3. Design: A design specification document is created to outline technical design requirements such as programming language, hardware, data sources, architecture and services.
4. Coding/Implementation: The source code is developed using the models, logic and requirements designated in the prior stages. Typically, the system is designed in smaller components, or units, before being implemented together.
5. Testing: This is when quality assurance, unit, system and beta tests take place to report issues that may need to be resolved. This may cause a forced repeat of the coding stage for debugging. If the system passes the tests, the waterfall continues forward.
6. Deployment: The product or application is deemed fully functional and is deployed to a live environment.
7. Maintenance: Corrective, adaptive and perfective maintenance is carried out indefinitely to improve, update and enhance the final product. This could include releasing patch updates or releasing new versions.

## 2.6 System Testing

Software testing is a very important activity in software development. It is one of the important activities which require a lot of time and labor. Different testing techniques are used to find bugs in the software. Testing is involved at different stages of software development like unit testing, integration testing, system testing, acceptance testing etc. Different testing techniques namely dynamic testing, functional testing and structural testing are used to test software. (Ghuman, 988–993)

### 2.6.1 Unit testing

S.no	Test Cases	Input Data	Expected Outcome	Result
1	Create account	Username: admin password: sanjay1	Register successful, redirect to dashboard	succeeded
2	Login	Username: admin  password: asdasdd12	Invalid password	failure
3	Change password	username: admin Current password: sanjay1 New password: sanjay123	Password changed successfully, redirect to dashboard	succeeded



		Confirm password: sanjay123		
4	Add blood type	Blood type: A+	Blood type added successfully	succeeded
5	login	Username : adumin password: sanjay123	Invalid username	failure
6	Donor registration	Fullname:Siddhikiran Bajracharya Mobile No.: 9851454678 /Email Id : sid@gmail.com Age: 23 Gender : Male Blood Group : A+ Address : Gabahal, Lalitpur Message : I am here to help.	SUCCESS:Your info submitted successfully	succeeded

***Table 4 Test Case Suite***

### **2.6.2 Integration Testing**

It is used to test individual software components or units of code to verify interaction between various software components and detect interface defects. Components are tested as a single group or organized in an iterative manner. After the integration testing has been performed on the components, they are readily available for system testing.

### **2.6.3 System Testing**

Once all the modules are tested then the user can view the packages managed the admin and book them.

**Table 5 Test Case for System**

<b>s.n</b>	<b>Test Case</b>	<b>Input data</b>	<b>Expected Outcome</b>	<b>Result</b>
1	Search blood	Blood type: A+  Location :	List of available donors	success
2	Enter price goal	Blood type:  Location :	Enter blood type	failure
3	Search blood	Blood type: A+  Location : Kathmandu	List of available donors of Kathmandu	success

## **Chapter 3: Discussion and Conclusion**

### **3.1 Conclusion**

In conclusion, Blood donor web application is a website which helps a lab or clinic to collect donor related details and share with customers, potential customers and public. This system act as a database for donors details who are ready to help anytime within the location. Here manual registration of donor are required but the list of donors can be downloaded easily which are extracted from the database. The contact us query form is very helpful to directly talk to the repressive or admin of the lab for the questions they need to ask or complain or even give feedbacks. The admin has all the control over donor information he/she may add, delete, create and hide. This system can be used in blood donation campions as well, to have a proper listing of all donor. This web application has all the need to act as a website for a lab and clinic, blood donation related pages and can be turned into a blood bank management system.

In the end Blood Donor Web Application is will be very useful to handle blood campion needs including advertisement information etc. and also day to day blood donor search. This system is very useful in emergencies to find a donor based on blood type and location.

### **3.2 Future Improvement**

It is worth mentioning that this project work is open for further enhancement, with the expectation that it becomes more robust and better enhanced. There are still lots of areas that can be improved further regarding blood donor web application as follows:

- Adding a user/donor login to view for lag investigation report for the blood they donated
- Adding a lab report system in admin panel so that system can send lab investigation report directly via email or to user page
- Count of days of next eligibility date of donors.

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## Appendix-1 (Screenshots)

Blood Donor Web Application

About Why Become Donor Become a Donor Search Blood Donor Contact us



Save lives.  
Give Blood.

Welcome to Blood Donor Web Application

Why should I donate blood?  
Safe blood saves lives and improves health.

Blood Donation Tips

Eligibility Requirements  
In order to donate you must meet the

Blood Donor Web Application

About Why Become Donor Become a Donor Search Blood Donor Contact us



SAVE LIFE!

Khayam Dahal  
Gender : Male



SAVE LIFE!

season  
Gender : Male



SAVE LIFE!

Sanjay Shrestha  
Gender : Male

Blood Donor Web Application

About Why Become Donor Become a Donor Search Blood Donor Contact us

### BLOOD GROUPS

blood group of any human being will mainly fall in any one of the following groups.

- A positive or A negative
- B positive or B negative
- O positive or O negative
- AB positive or AB negative.

A healthy diet helps ensure a successful blood donation, and also makes you feel better! Check out the following recommended foods to eat prior to your donation.



Be a hero  
Give blood

### UNIVERSAL DONORS AND RECIPIENTS

The most common blood type is O, followed by type A. Type O individuals are often called "universal donors" since their blood can be transfused into persons with any blood type. Those with type AB blood are called "universal recipients" because they can receive blood of any type.

Become a Donar

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Blood Donor Web Application

Account

MAIN

- Dashboard
- Blood Group
- Add Donor
- Donor List
- Manage Contact Query
- Manage Pages
- Update Contact Info

## Manage Contact Us Queries

USER QUERIES

Show 10 entries

Search:

#	Name	Email	Contact No	Message	Posting date	Action
1	nijen	punk@hotmail.com	9856565656	lol	2019-11-03 14:35:25	Read Delete
2	sanjay shrestha	sanjay@gmail.com	9841235689	this is test	2019-11-03 15:34:06	Read Delete
3	prabesh bhattarai	prabeshbhatt123@gmail.com	9841787845	I want to donate	2019-12-04 17:59:59	Pending Delete
#	Name	Email	Contact No	Message	Posting date	Action

Showing 1 to 3 of 3 entries

PREVIOUS

1

NEXT

Blood Donor Web Application

[About](#)
[Why Become Donor](#)
[Become a Donor](#)
[Search Blood Donor](#)
[Contact us](#)

## Become a Donor

Home / Become a Donor

Full Name\*

Mobile Number\*

Email Id

Age\*

Gender\*

Blood Group\*

Address

Message\*

submit

Blood Donor Web Application

Account

MAIN

- Dashboard
- Blood Group
- Add Donor
- Donor List
- Manage Contact Query
- Manage Pages
- Update Contact Info

DONORS INFO

Download Donor List

Show 10 entries

Search:

#	Name	Mobile No	Email	Age	Gender	Blood Group	address	Message	action
1	Sanjay Shrestha	9841235689	sanjay@gmail.com	Male	24	B+	gwarko,jalitpur	this is the test	Make Hidden Delete
2	season	9841235688	sasd@asd.com	Male	16	O+	ombahal	I am ready to donate	Make Hidden Delete
3	prabesh bhattarai	9841787845	prabeshbhatt123@gmail.com	Male	21	A+	machapokhari, kathmandu	I am here to donate blood	Make Hidden Delete
4	Ajay Shrestha	9841454641	ajay@gmail.com	Male	30	A+	gwarko, Lalitpur	I am ready to help.	Make Hidden Delete
5	Siddhi kiran Bajracharya	9851454678	sid@gmail.com	Male	23	A+	Gabahal, Lalitpur	I am here to help.	Make Hidden