**PINK POLICE**

**CHAPTER 1**

**INTRODUCTION**

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* 1. **INTRODUCTION**

This paper describes about an intelligent security system for women. Pink police enhance the safety for women and children in public places. The Pink police include specially trained women police personnel. These police personnel will patrol on KSRTC and private stage carriers and will be present at bus stops, schools, colleges and other public places. They will assist women, children and senior citizens traveling on buses. The Patrol car of pink police have been equipped with GPS tracking devices as well as cameras installed on the front and rear sides of the vehicles. The camera sends continuous visuals to the control room. An officer from control room can inspect these visuals in real time and deploy additional forces to various areas whenever necessary. These patrol vehicles will be led by a women police officer and will have two other women police personnel.

**1.2 SCOPE**

Primarily, the scope pertains it is an application pink police. The system allows the protect the women’s. Women all over the world are facing much unethical physical harassment. Pink police to provide proper security for women and children, as android devices are common is everywhere, our aim is to provide a pink police android app which will provide much security for women and children.

**CHAPTER 2**

**SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

**2 .SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

System analysis is the process of collecting and interpreting facts, understanding problems and using the information to suggest improvements on the system. This will help to understand the existing system and determine how computers make its operation more effective. The aim of this analysis is to collect the detailed information on the system and the feasibility study of the proposed system. This analysis focuses on the flow of the system module by module and the efficiency of each. To design the proposed system we need the exact processing logic as well as the extended features of the existing system such as reliability, consistency, storage capacity etc. This report will discuss the advantages and drawbacks/disadvantages of the existing system and the modifications and enhancements can be done. This analysis will concentrate on the information gathering for the efficient, user friendly and reliable system, which will carry forward the features of the existing system.

**2.1 REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS**

Requirements analysis results in the specification of software’s operational characteristics, indicates software’s interface with other system elements, and establishes constraints that software must meet. Requirements analysis allows you to elaborate on basic requirements established during the inception, elicitation, and negotiation tasks that are part of Requirements engineering.

**REQUIREMENT GATHERING**

The requirement gathering can be done by following ways.

* Interview
* Questionnaire
* Site visit
* Website visit

For this project we used interview and Questionnaire method.

**Interview Questions to customer**

1. Do you face any problem when you are alone
2. If you faced any of the problems how did you react?
3. Do you get enough help from police and other responsibilities?
4. If such an app comes to existence, what are features that must be included?
5. How can you inform police about current crisis?
6. What are the issues that you faced at present?
7. Whether you are victim of any kind of domestic violence?
8. What are the problems you faced?
9. If the app comes to existence how do use it?

**Interview Questions to pink police**

1. What are the common problems that are faced by the women?
2. Which is the common situation in which the problem arises?
3. Could you able to reach all places if the women call you?
4. Do you face any problem to find location?
5. If we make an app, what are the features that you need?
6. What are the services provided here?
7. What about villages and rural areas?

**Interview Questions to sub inspector**

1. Is there any existing system for women’s protection?
2. What are the services provided here?
3. What are the demerits of current system?
4. To overcome this disadvantages, what all things you want?
5. What are the problems you face using current system?
6. How to solve this problem?
7. What are the factors that you consider, when multiple incident happen?
8. Do you believe that the app can find remedy for the existing issues?

**Questionnaire**

**To the customer**

1. Do you feel freedom from now?

Yes No

1. Do you face any problem when you are alone?

Yes No

1. Do you feel insecure in any situations?

Yes No

1. Is there any application used for your security? What is it?

Yes No

1. Do you get enough help from police and other responsibilities?

Yes No

1. Whether you are victim of any kind of domestic violence?

Yes No

1. Do you know rules and regulation against women’s attack?

Yes No

1. Do you know about pink police?

Yes No

1. Do you want this type of application?

Yes No

1. Do you feel it is useful?

Yes No

1. Do you feel the need of an application other than calling?

Yes No

**To the police**

1. Do you want this type of application?

Yes No

1. Do you believe that the app can find remedy for the existing issues?

Yes No

1. Is there cases reporting daily?

Yes No

1. Did you feel that the women need such an app?

Yes No

1. Will it be useful for every age group?

Yes No

1. Is all cases felt genuine?

Yes No

1. Cases raised upon doubts only?

Yes No

1. Will you be there in the control room always?

Yes No

1. Will you check the audio visuals every time?

Yes No

**2.2 EXISTING SYSTEM**

Now a day, A lot much security systems are implemented to provide security for woman and children. These may include fixing CCTV cameras on streets and public places, providing emergency contact numbers on everywhere. Now governments created special squads for these purposes. But the records show that these are not really effective. Because, the people who involved in these criminal activities are all aware about the security systems and women faced these violations in most of the situations where they are alone or there is nobody to help them.

To provide proper security for women and children, as android devices are common is everywhere, our aim is to provide a pink police android app which will provide much security for women and children.

**2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM**

In the case of proposed system it is more efficient method than existing system. In this project, we are looking to provide an android application. A women-children friendly android app. This app is working on the android devices of users and there is an admin on the web side who is responsible for managing this system and take necessary actions. In this system, user who are participating this system can download and use the system. Pink police enhance the safety for women and children in public places. The Pink police includes specially trained women police personnel. These police personnel will patrol on KSRTC and private stage carriers and will be present at bus stops, schools, colleges and other public places. They will assist women, children and senior citizens traveling on buses. The Patrol car of pink police have been equipped with GPS tracking devices as well as cameras installed on the front and rear sides of the vehicles. The camera sends continuous visuals to the control room. An officer from control room can inspect these visuals in real time and deploy additional forces to various areas whenever necessary. These patrol vehicle will be led by a women police officer and will have two other women police personnel.

**2.4 FEASIBILITY STUDY**

Feasibility study is made to see if the project on completion will serve the purpose of the organization for the amount of work, effort and the time that is spent on it. Feasibility study lets the developer foresee the future of the project and the usefulness. Feasibility study is a test of the system proposed regarding its workability, impact on the organization, ability to meet the needs and effective use of resources. Thus when a new project has proposed, it normally goes through a feasibility study before the development. The system proposed has tested to check whether it is feasible by conducting the following:

* Technical feasibility
* Economic feasibility
* Behavioral feasibility
  + 1. **Technical Feasibility :**

It is considered in terms of technical requirements and their availability in the markets. It determines whether the current level of technology supports the proposed system or not .The technical possibility of proposed system is as follows:

* The proposed system does not require much technical details.
* The current manual working is not so much sufficient.
* It just requires Windows operating system.
* The organization has already purchase all the enough devices for latest technology.

Hence, the proposed system is technically feasible.

* + 1. **Economically Feasibility:**

The economical feasibility is considered in terms of money/price value .The organization measure the cost effectiveness of the project . The economical feasibility of the proposed system is as under:

* The organization is ready to invest in proposed system for latest technology and best result.
* As the personnel and the manager know the computer operating, the unit need not have to appoint any computer operator.
* The units has not be spend much amount for the computer hardware and pink police application.

2.4.3**Behavioral Feasibility:**

The system is designed in user friendly manner and we need not to provide any special training for the persons using this mobile website.

**2.5 SYSTEM REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION**

System requirements are expressed in a software requirement document. The Software requirement specification (SRS) is the official statement of what is required of the system developers. This requirement document includes the requirements definition and the requirement specification. The software requirement document is not a design document. It should set out what the system should do without specifying how it should be done. The requirement set out in this document is complete and consistent. The software specification document satisfies the following:-

* It specifies the external system behaviors.
* It specifies constraints on the implementation.
* It is easy to change.
* It serves as reference tool for system maintainers.
* It record forethought about the life cycle of the system.
* It characterizes acceptable response to undesired events**.**

**2.5.1. ACTOR IDENTIFICATION**

An actor is someone or something that interacts with the system. An actor is he /she who use the system. An actor exchanges information with the system. Asking certain questions as detailed below can identify the actors of the system.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | Who will use the main functionality of the system? | Administrator, pink police, public |
| **2.** | Who will lead support from the system and do their tasks? | Administrator, pink police, public |
| **3.** | Who will maintain and administrate the system? | Administrator. |
| **4.** | With which other systems, does this system need to interact? | Database. |
| **5.** | Who was interest in the result produced by the system? | Administrator, pink police, public |

As per the above answers we can conclude the actors. They are:

* Admin
* Pink police
* Public

**2.5.2. USECASE IDENTIFICATION**

A use cases represents the functionality of an actor. It is defined as a set of actions performed by a system, which yields an observable result. An ellipse containing its name inside the ellipse or below it represents. It is placed inside the system boundary and connected to an actor with an association. This shows how the use cases and the actor interact.

To find out the use cases, ask the following questions to each of the actors.

* Which functions does the actor require from the system? What does the actor need to do?
* Does the actor need to store, payment, sales inventory and create some kind of information in the system?
* Could the actor’s daily work be simplified or made more efficient by adding new functions to the system?

**2.5.2.1 USE CASES**

**Use case for the actor Administrator**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | Which functions does the Administrator require from the system? What does the Administrator need to do? | Administrator requires the following functionalities from the system such as pink police registration, vehicle management,  Assign vehicle to pink police, track pink police vehicles, view visuals sent by the police , current complaints, view notification, view feedback. |
| **2** | Does the Administrator need to read, create, destroy, modify or store some kind of information in the system? | Yes. Administrator need to view and edit the data if require. |
| **3** | Could the Administrator work be simplified by adding new functions to the system? | Yes, the system can reduce his/her work. |

Above questions give the following use cases for the actor Administrator.

* Login
* Pink police registration
* Vehicle management
* Assign vehicles to pink police
* Track pink police vehicles
* View visuals sent by the police
* Current complaints
* View notification
* View feedback
* Logout

**Use case for the actor pink police**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | Which functions does the pink police require from the system? What does the pink police need to do? | Pink police requires the following functionalities from the system such as view emergency assist request, view compliant and take action, camera installed in the vehicle sends continues visuals to the control room, add dangerous spot, verify dangerous spot added by the public, view notification and view feedback. |
| **2** | Does the pink police r need to read, create, destroy, modify or store some kind of information in the system? | Yes. Pink police need to view and edit the data if require. |
| **3** | Could the pink police work be simplified by adding new functions to the system? | Yes, the system can reduce his/her work. |

Above questions give the following use cases for the actor pink police

* Login
* View emergency assist request
* View complaints And take action
* Camera installed in the vehicle sends continuous visuals to the control room.
* Add dangerous spots
* Verify dangerous spot added by the public
* View notification
* View feedback

**Use case for the actor public**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | Which functions does the public requires from the system? What does the public need to do? | Public requires the following functionalities from the system such as request from emergency assist, post complaints, view dangerous spot, add dangerous spot, emergency call to pink police, video and location sent to the pink police, add feedback. |
| **2** | Does the public need to read, create, destroy, modify or store some kind of information in the system? | Yes. public need to view and edit the data if require. |
| **3** | Could the public work be simplified by adding new functions to the system? | Yes, the system can reduce his/her work. |

Above questions give the following use cases for the actor Customer.

* Login
* Request for Emergency assists
* Post complaints
* View dangerous spot
* Add dangerous spot
* Emergency call to pink police
* video and location sent to the pink police,
* add feedback.

**2.5.2.2 USE CASE DIAGRAM**

A use cases represents the functionality of an actor. It is defined as a set of actions performed by a system, which yields an observable result. An ellipse containing its name inside the ellipse or below it represents it. It is placed inside the system boundary and connected to an actor with an association. This shows how the use cases and the actor interact. The use case diagram of my project is shown below. The actor of this project is administrator, supervisor, employee and company

Pink police registration

Vehicle mangment

Assign vehicle to pink police

Track pink police vehicle

View visuals sent by the pink police

logout

Current complaints

login

View feedback

**Administrator**

login

View emergency assist request

View complaints

Add dangerous spot

**Pink police**

Verify dangerous spot

View notification

**public**

View visuals

View feedback

Request for emergency

Post compliants

View view dangerous spot

Add dangeros spot

Emergency call to pink police

logout

**2.5.3. ACTIVITY DIAGRAM**

The activity diagram supplements the use case by providing a graphical representation of the flow of interaction within a specific scenario. It uses rounded rectangles to imply a specific system function, arrows to represent flow through the system, decision diamonds to depict a branching decision, and solid horizontal lines to indicate that parallel activities are occurring.

The basic purposes of activity diagrams are similar to other diagrams. It captures the dynamic behavior of the system. Other diagrams are used to show the message flow from one object to another but activity diagram is used to show message flow from one activity to another.

So the purposes can be described as:

* Draw the activity flow of a system.
* Describe the sequence from one activity to another.

Describe the parallel, branched and concurrent flow of the system.

Activity diagram for Admin

Admin

login

No

Check authentication

Yes

Track pink police vehicle

View visual send by the pink police

Vehicle management

assign vehicle to pink police

Pink police registration

View feedback

View notification

Current complaint

Activity diagram for pink police

Pink police

login

No

Check authentication

Yes

Add dangerous spot

Verify dangerous spot

View compliant

Camera installed in the vehicle

View emergency

View feedback

View visuals

View customer notification

Activity diagram for public

Public

login

No

Check authentication

Yes

Request for emergency

Add dangerous spot

Emergency call to pink police

Post complaints

View dangerous spot

Add feedback

Video and location send to pink police

**2.5.4. SEQUENCE DIAGRAM**

Sequence diagrams are an easy and intuitive way of describing the behavior of a system by viewing the interaction between the system and its environment. A sequence diagram shows an interaction arranged in a time sequence. It shows the objects participating in the interaction by their life lines and the messages they exchange, arranged in a time sequence.

A sequence diagram has two dimensions: a vertical dimension represents time, horizontal dimension represents different objects. The vertical line is called the object’s lifeline. The lifeline represents the object’s existence during the interaction. This form was first popularized by Jacobson. An object is shown as a box at top of a dashed vertical line. A role is slot for an object within a collaboration that describes the type of object that may play the role and its relationships to other roles. However, a sequence diagram does not show the relationships among the roles or the association among the objects. An object role is shown as a vertical dashed line, the life line.

Each message is represented by an arrow between the life lines of two objects .The order in which these messages occur shown top to bottom on the page. Each message is labeled with the message name. The label also can include the argument and some control information and show self-delegation, a message that an object sends to itself, by sending the message arrow back to the same lifeline. The horizontal ordering of the lifelines is arbitrary. Often, all arrows are arranged to proceed in one direction across the page, but this is not always possible and the order conveys no information.

The sequence diagram is very simple and has immediate visual appeal- this is its greatest strength. A sequence diagram is an alternative way to understand the overall flow of the control of a program. Instead of looking at the code and trying to find out the overall sequence of behavior, we can use the sequence diagram to quickly understand that sequence

Admin Database Pink Police Customer

login

pink police registration login request

vehicle management

assign vehicle post complaints

view

complaint

track vehicles add

dangerous spot

view

complaint view

dangerous spot

view notification view

dangerous add

dangerous spot

view visuals

call

send video

add feedback

view feedback

**2.6 SYSTEM REQIREMNTS**

* **HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

An analyst, one may become involved in choosing of hardware for a particular system. When he chooses hardware, one is making a design and the kind of hardware equipment you are designing detects the path of understanding your needs.

With increasing use of computers in each and every part of our life, there has been in the demand for more processing speed. Cases like use of large database and library systems etc speed up its discs. Other factors like cost, performance and reliability etc are taken into consideration during purchase of hardware components for any computerized systems.

**HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

Platform :windows 8

Microprocessor Types :Intel core i3

Processor speed :2.4 GHz

RAM : 512 MB or above

Hard disk memory : 2 GB or more

Monitor : SVGA color

**SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS**

Front end : ANDROID , JAVA

Back end : MYSQL

Operating System : Windows 8

**CHAPTER 3:**

**SYSTEM DESIGN**

**3.0 SYSTEM DESIGN**

Design is a meaningful engineering representation of something that is to be built. It is an iterative process through which requirements are translated in to a blueprint for constructing the software. The goal of the design phase is to plan a solution of the problem specified by the requirements document.

Major activities during the design phase are:

* Data Base Design
* Architectural Design
* Interface Design
* Modular Design

**3.1 DATABASE DESIGN**

A database is collections of inter related data stored with minimum redundancy to serve many users quickly and efficiently. In database design data independence, accuracy, privacy, and security are given higher priority. Database design is an integrated approach to file design. This activity deals with the design of the physical database. All entries and attributes have been identified while creating the database. The database design deals with the grouping of data into number of tables so as to reduce the duplication of data, minimize storage space, and retrieve the data efficiently.

Guidelines for designing a database:

* Design a relational schema so that it is easy to explain its meaning. Do not combine attributed from multiple entity and relationship types into a single relation.
* Design the database schema so that no insertion, deletion or modification anomalies are present in the relation.
* As far as possible, avoid placing attributes in a base relation whose values may frequently be null.

**Advantages**

* Ease of use
* Data independence
* Accuracy and integrity
* Avoiding inordinate delays
* Recovery from failure
* Privacy and security.

**3.1.1 E-R DIAGRAM**

An entity-relationship diagram is a data modeling technique that creates a graphical representation of the entities, and relationship between entities, within an information system.

**There are three basic elements in ER models:**

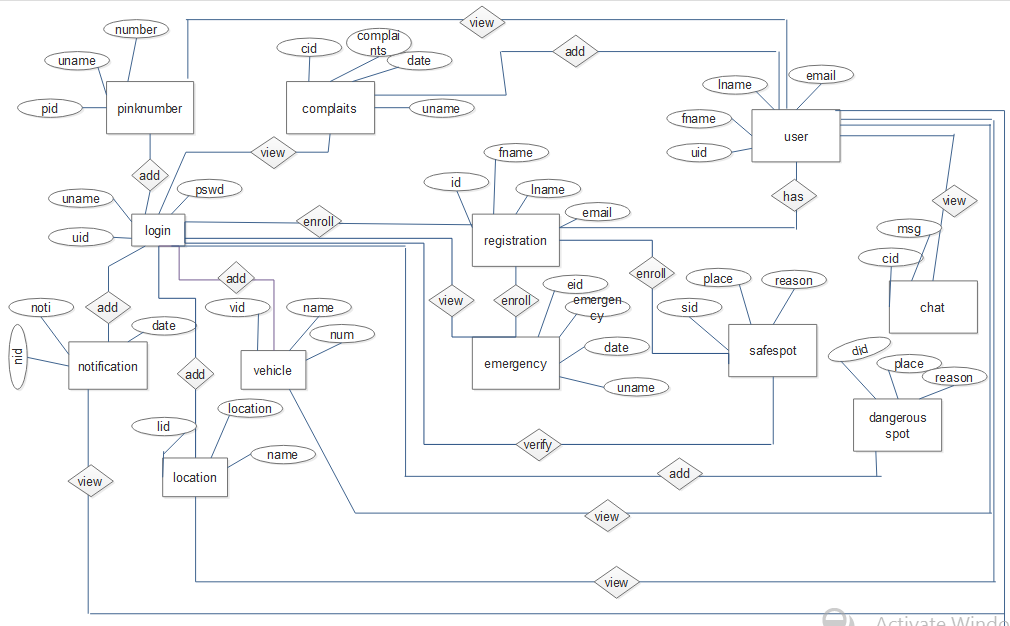
* **Entities** are the “things” about which we seek information
* **Attributes** are the data we collect about entities.
* **Relationships**provided the structure needed to draw information from multiple entities.

**ER Diagram Symbols:**

Entity

Attributes

Relation



**3.1.2 TABLE DESIGN**

In the database all the information are stored in the form of tables. A table is simply a way storing data in rows and columns. In the system data is stored in many tables.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Table Name** | **Description** |
| Login \_tab | Store login name and password. |
| vehicle | Vehicle management |
| assign | Assign vehicle to management |
| visuals | View visuals send by the police |
| complaints | Current complaint |
| notification | notification |
| emergency | Emergency assist request |
| Dangerous spot | Dangerous spot |
| location | Vehicle Location |
| Safe\_spot | Safe spot |
| user | User registration |
| Pink\_number | Pink police number |
| feedback | feedback |
| chat | Online chat |

1. Table Name : Login\_tab

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| Lid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| username | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| Password | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| Usertype | Varchar | 20 | Not null |

2. Table Name : Registratio

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| rid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| Fname | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| Lname | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| Gender | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| Place | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| Post | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| pin | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| contact | int | 20 | Not null |
| Email id | Varchar | 20 | Not null |

3. Table Name : vehicle

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| vid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| Name | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| Number | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| Photo | Image | 20 | Not null |

4. Table Name : assign

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| aid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| vid | int | 11 | Foreign key |
| pid | int | 11 | Foreign key |

5. Table Name : visuals

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| Vid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| uid | Int | 11 | Foreign key |
| date | Date | 20 | Not null |
| video | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| place | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| location | image | 20 | Not null |

6. Table Name : complaints

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| cid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| complaint | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| uid | Int | 11 | Foreign key |
| date | Date | 20 | Not null |

7. Table Name : notification

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| nid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| uid | int | 11 | Foreign key |
| message | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| date | date | 20 | Not null |

8. Table Name : emergency

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| eid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| uid | int | 11 | Foreign key |
| request | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| location | Varchar | 20 | Not null |

9. Table Name : dangerous spot

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| Dsid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| Place | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| Reason | Varchar | 20 | Not null |

10. Table Name : location

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| Loid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| lattitude | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| longittude | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| pid | Int | 11 | Foreign key |

11. Table Name : safe spot

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| sid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| Place | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| Reason | Varchar | 20 | Not null |

12. Table Name : user

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| uid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| Fname | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| Lname | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| Gender | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| Place | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| Post | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| pin | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| contact | int | 20 | Not null |
| Email id | Varchar | 20 | Not null |

13. Table Name : pink\_number

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| pnid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| pid | Int | 20 | Foreign key |
| phn | Varchar | 20 | Not null |

14. Table Name : feedback

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| Nid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| Uid | int | 11 | Foreign key |
| feedback | Varchar | 20 | Not null |
| date | date | 20 | Not null |

15. Table Name : reply

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| Rid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| cid | int | 11 | Foreign key |
| reply | Varchar | 20 | Not null |

16. Table Name : chat

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Field** | **Data Type** | **Size** | **Constraints** |
| chid | Int | 11 | Primary key |
| fromid | varchar | 20 | Not null |
| toid | varchar | 20 | Not null |

**3.2 ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN**

The architectural design develops a modular program structure and represents the control relationships between modules. It also defines interfaces that enable data to flow throughout the program.

**3.2.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM**

A data flow diagram is a graphical technique that depicts data flow and transforms that are applied as data move from input to output. The DFD is used to represent increasing information flow and functional details. A Level 0 DFD also called a fundamental system model or context model represents the entire software elements as a single bubble with input and output indicated by incoming and outgoing arrows respectively. Additional process and information flow parts are represented in next level i.e., Level 1 DFD. Each of the processes represented at level 1 are sub functions of overall system depicted in the context model.

**Data flow diagram symbol:**

Source/Destination of Data

Data flow

Process

Storage

**Level 0: Context Level**

Request Request

**user**

userumz Response Response Database

**Level 1:**

Login request

**Admin**

response

**customer**

**Pink police**

login

login

**Level 1: admin**

Uname,email,contact register

**user**

Name,color,num vehicle

Name,police assign

Location,date locatio

Video,location visual

Complaint,date compla

Notification,date notifi

feedbcak feedback

**Level 1: pink police msg,date** emergency

**Pink police**

Complaint,date complaints

visuals

video,location

reason,location danger

location,reason

Id,notification,date notification

location

location,date

safe spot

Location,reason

Location,reason

**Level1:customer**

Id,fname,uname

**customer**

user

reg\_id

id,name,request,date emergency

cid,complaints,date complaint

Id,place,reason dangerous spot

Id,place,reason safe spot

name,num pink num

video,location visuals

date,message

notificat

uname,message chat

location,name location

**3.3. INTERFACE DESIGN**

An interface design elements for the software tell how information flows into and out of the system and how it is communicated among the components as part of the architecture.

**3.3.1 INPUT DESIGN**

Input design is the link between the information system and users and those steps that are necessary to put transaction data into a usable form for processing data entry. Instructing the computer to read data from a written printed document can active the activity of putting data into the computer for processing or it can occur by keying data directly into the system. The design of input focusing on controlling the errors, avoid delay, and keeping the process simple. System analyst decides the following input design details.

* What data to input?
* What medium to use?
* How the data is arranged and coded?

In my project named **“*pink police”,***I tried to include the following design constrains provided in the software engineering.

**1: Avoid scattering of fields in the forms**

In all forms of the software the textboxes (which provided to input some data), label (which label the text boxes), combo box (list a set of values) etc all are arranged in a neat and well format. It provides a simple look to the pages. The buttons are placed at the bottom of the page and easily accessible to the user. The menus are arranged below the heading and at a minimum level of menus are arranged with pages. Menu provides the continuity to the pages.

**2: User only needs to enter a minimum amount of data**

All forms contain a minimum amount data, but most essentials. No page provides or wanted bulky of data. It provides more easiness to the user. It creates more the software to the end user. Also the operation continues by single click.

**3: Avoid confusion in the forms**

All forms have a well defined menus and each menu name indicate its purpose. So the user can easily access various forms without confusion. Each form and its sub forms are well labelled. So the user can easily identify the forms and work on that.

**The following are the input forms present in this project:**

* Vehicle management
* Assign vehicle to management
* Track pink police vehicle
* Add dangerous spot
* Add safe spot
* Location update
* Request for emergency assist
* Post complaints
* Add feedback
* Add notification

**3.3.2 OUTPUT DESIGN**

Designing computer should proceed in well thought out manner. The term output means any information produced by the information system weather printed or displayed. Output design is a process that involves designing necessary output that have to be used by various users according to requirement. The efficient intelligent output design should remove the system relationship with the users and help in decision making.

When designing the output, system analyst must accomplish the following:

* Determine the information present
* Decide whether to print, display the information and select output medium
* Arrange information in acceptable format.
* In my project, the outputs are in the form of reports. They are well format and it provides the 6output in a correct and neat format.

**The following are the output forms present in this project:**

* View visuals
* View compliant
* View emergency request
* View feedback
* view location
* view dangerous spot
* view safe spot