Bangladesh University of Business and Technology (BUBT)

Project Report

Project Name : **BLOOD BANK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

Course Title : Database Systems

Course Code : CSE 207

: Submitted to:

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"GOD HELPS THOSE WHO HELP THEMSELVES"

MAY ALLAH HELP US FOR

SUCCESS **(AMEEN)**

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Dedication

Our Loving Parents and Teachers who's
Support give us Strength and
determination to accomplish our Goal…!!

Abstract

Blood bank management system(BBMS) is a browser based system that is designed to store, process, retrieve and analyze information concerned with the administrative and inventory management with a blood bank. This project is aimed at maintaining all the information pertaining to blood donors, different blood groups available in each blood bank and help them manage in a better way. Aim is to prove transparency in this field, make the process of obtaining blood from blood banks hassle free and corruption free.

The main objective of this application is to automate the complete operation of the blood bank. They need to maintain hundreds of thousands of records. This application is built in such a way that it should suit all types of blood banks in the future. The front end of the software is PHP and the back end of the MYSQL.

Acknowledgement

We like to say our gratitude to our creator ALLAH to let us into the world and our parents, who supported us in this whole study and always prayed for our success and good health. We express our deep sense of gratitude to our project Instructor **Sumi Khatun** for his expert guidance stimulating discussions as well as continued impetus throughout the period of this project and endless patience towards the completion of this project. We feel very proud to work with him. Without the inspiring enthusiasm and encouragement of our supervisor, this work could not have been completed. We thank all the staff and graduate students at **Bangladesh University of Business and Technology (BUBT)** and all the friends for their support and encouragement. We would also like to extend our elder and younger brothers. Finally, we wish to express our gratitude to **Bangladesh University of Business and Technology (BUBT)** for providing an excellent environment for research and all the other facilities to complete the project successfully.

With best regards,

Sudipto Ghosh (ID-19202103499),

Sahasa Debnath (ID- 19202103473),

Showlin Akter (ID-19202103461)

Copyright

Certificate

This is to certify that by **Sudipto Ghosh (ID-19202103499), Sahasa Debnath (ID- 19202103473), Showlin Akter(ID-19202103461)** were belong to the department of Computer Science and Engineering, have completed their project work titled **BLOOD BANK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM** satisfactorily in partial fulfillment for the requirement of products.

_____

Course Instructor

Sumi Khatun
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Approval

The project work entitled **BLOOD BANK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM** is submitted by **Sudipto Ghosh (ID-19202103499),** under the Department of Computer Science and Engineering of **Bangladesh University of Business and Technology (BUBT)** is accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Computer Science and Engineering.

Course Instructor

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Chapter 1
Introduction

The population of the world is multiplying with each coming year and so are the diseases and health issues. With an increase in the population there is an increase in the need for blood. The growing population of the world results in a lot of potential blood donors. But in spite of this not more than 10% of the total world population participates in blood donation. With the growing population and the advancement in medical science the demand for blood has also increased. Due to the lack of communication between the blood donors and the blood recipients, most of the patients in need of blood do not get blood on time and hence lose their lives. There is a dire need of synchronization between the blood donors and hospitals and the blood banks. This improper management of blood leads to wastage of the available blood inventory. Improper communication and synchronization between the blood banks and hospitals leads to wastage of the blood available. These problems can be dealt with by automating the existing manual blood bank management system. A high-end, efficient, highly available and scalable system has to be developed to bridge the gap between the donors and the recipients and to reduce the efforts required to search for blood donors.

Purpose:

When I got the study I knew that the existing manual system contains a lot of drawbacks like it takes more manual effort and also it is very time consuming etc. So in the proposed system all the drawbacks of the system is get overcome and the work that is going over there is changed to computerized and this make the work more easy like the consent giving details and also stored the minimum requirements etc. can be stored in the database and the checking is automatically done by the software itself and the details of the consent get filled. This increases the total productivity. The use of paper files is avoided and all the data is efficiently manipulated by the system. The new system facilitates more automation of the various processes in the organization. It is easy to generate the report to know the status and which is difficult in the existing system. We can reduce errors which are difficult in the existing system. So by using this proposed system we can

reduce the error which occurs manually so that is why we introduce this proposed system.

Scope:

The scope of the project includes the following:

- User Friendly and Admin Friendly.
- Highly restricted.
- Can perform many tasks in a short period of time.
- Reduce employee overloaded work.

Project Overview:

The proposed Store Management System will ensure that both the manufacturer and the dealer is working with just one version of records so as to avoid discrepancies. The manufacturer need not worry about working with different dealers in different parts of the country. The tracking of SKU will help identify changes in stock and in the unfortunate event of a product recall it will make it easier to identify the customers who bought a defective product. It is easy to spot spikes in shopping and plan accordingly for the same. The manufacturer will be able to easily access and set the Cost Price for different products. The dealer will be able to initiate single or recurring buy orders. This module will alert the manufacturer about changes in stocks and expected shipments. The dealer will be able to observe historical sale data and use this to determine future demand and order accordingly. The dealer will also be able to set the Selling Price for each product. The admin will be able to control manufacturer login IDs and access.

Chapter 2

Analysis

Analysis can be defined as breaking up of any whole so as to find out their nature, function etc. It defines design as to make preliminary sketches of to sketch a pattern or outline for plan. To plan and carry out especially by artistic arrangement or in a skillful wall. System analysis and design can be characterized as a set of techniques and processes, a community of interests, a culture and an intellectual orientation.

Existing System Analysis:

System Analysis is a detailed study of the various operations performed by a system and their relationships within and outside of the system. Here the key question is- what all problems exist in the present system? What must be done to solve the problem? The analysis begins when a user or manager begins a study of the program using the existing system. During analysis, data collected on the various files, decision points, and transactions handled by the present system. The commonly used tools in the system are Data Flow Diagram, interviews, etc. Training, experience, and common sense are required for the collection of relevant information needed to develop the system. The success of the system depends largely on how clearly the problem is defined, thoroughly investigated, and properly carried out through the choice of solution. A good analysis model should provide not only the mechanisms of problem understanding but also the framework of the solution. Thus, it should be studied thoroughly by collecting data about the system. Then the proposed system should be analyzed thoroughly in accordance with the needs.

System analysis can be categorized into four parts.

- System planning and initial investigation
- Information Gathering
- Applying analysis tools for structured analysis
- Feasibility Study
- Cost/ Benefit analysis

- **Reduced Risk of Overselling:** Inventory management helps track what's in stock and what's on backorder, so you don't oversell products.
- **Cost Savings:** Stock costs money until it sells. Carrying costs include storage handling and transportation fees, insurance and employee salaries. Inventory is also at risk of theft, loss from natural disasters or obsolescence.
- **Avoiding Stockouts and Excess Stock:** Better planning and management helps a business minimize the number of days, if any, that an item is out of stock *and* avoid carrying too much inventory. Learn more about solving for stockouts in our "Essential Guide to Inventory Control."
- **Greater Insights:** With inventory tracking and stock control, you can also easily spot sales trends or track recalled products or expiry dates.
- **Better Terms with Vendors and Suppliers:** Inventory management also provides insights about which products sell and in what volume. Use that knowledge as leverage to negotiate better prices and terms with suppliers.
- **More Productivity:** Good inventory management solutions save time that could be spent on other activities.
- **A More Organized Warehouse:** An efficient warehouse with items organized based on demand, which items are often sold together and other factors reduces labor costs and speeds order fulfillment.
- **Better Customer Experience:** Customers that receive what they order on time are more loyal.

Proposed system:

Our proposed system is the Blood Bank Management System which will manage the tasks of the shop and its marketing. This system can be used to store the details of the inventory, update the inventory based on the sale details, produce receipts for sales, generate sales and inventory reports periodically, etc. This is one integrated system that contains both the user component (used by salespersons, sales managers inventory managers, etc.) and the admin component (used by the administrators for performing admin level functions such as adding new items to the inventory, changing the price of an item etc.). This system runs on multiple terminals, offers a terminal interface to its users and connects to a common database. This system will be helpful computerize the scheduled events and also very helpful in calculating the bill without any miscalculation. The reports can be checked depending on by Customers, by Payment Due, by Item, by Days, by Month and by year.

Feasibility Study:

Feasibility is conducted to identify the best system that meets all requirements. It is both necessary and important to evaluate the feasibility of a project at the earliest possible time. Feasibility study includes an identification description, an evaluation of proposed system and feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the shop. The feasibility study should be relatively cheap and quick. The results should inform the decision of whether to go ahead with a more detailed analysis for feasibility analysis; some understanding of the major requirements for the system is essential. Four key consideration involved in the feasibility analysis are

- ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY.
- TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY.
- OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY.

ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY:

Economical feasibility is the most frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of the candidate system. It is very essential because the main goal of the proposed system is to have economically better results along with increased efficiency. A cost evaluation is weighed against the ultimate income or product. Economic justification is generally the bottom-line consideration that includes cost benefit analysis, long term corporate income strategies, and cost of resources needed for development and potential market growth. When compared to the advantage obtained from implemented the system its cost is affordable. This organization. The amount of fund that company can pour into the research and development of the system is limited. The expenditures must be justified. Thus the developed system as well within the budget and this was achieved because most of the technologies used are freely available Installation of new system will reduce administrative and operational cost. The newly developed software that doesn't require any existing manual paper works and files. So cost also can reduced by removing these types of materials. Proposed system was developed with available resources. Since cost input for the software is almost nil the output of the software is always a profit. Hence software is economically feasible.

TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY:

The study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on

the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands on the available technical resources. The developed system must have a modest requirement, as only minimal or null changes are required for implementing this system. This is related to the technicality of the project. This evaluation determines whether the technology needed for the proposed system is available or not. It deals with hardware as well as software requirements. That is, type of hardware, software and the methods required for running the system are analyzed. A study of function, performance and constraints may improve the ability to create an acceptable system, technical feasibility is frequently the most difficult area to achieve at the stage of product engineering process. The scope was whether the work for the project is done with the current equipment and the existing system technology has to be examined in the feasibility study. The result was found to be true. This feasibility is carried out to check the technical requirements of the system. This system is implemented by using php. So it can be used in any windows OS computer. This system requires very low system resources and it will work in almost all configurations. In the existing system all functions are doing manually. So if they get this designed software, the problems can be avoided and thus the system will run smoothly. In the proposed system, data can be easily stored and managed using database management system software. The reports and results for various queries can be generated easily. Our proposed system is technically feasible to use by any user.

OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY :

The purpose of the operational feasibility is to determine whether the new system will be used if it is developed and implemented and whether there will be resistance from user that will undermine the possible application benefits. The aspect of study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user. This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead must accept it as a necessity. The level of acceptance by the user solely depends on the methods that are employed to educate the user about the system and to make him familiar with it. His level of confidence must be raised so that he is also able to make some constructive. The proposed system is an upgrade version of the current system new fields have been implemented according to the user need, hence it ensure a user friendly environment in such a way that it ensures all the aspects. The proposed system is very much user friendly and the system is easily understood by simple training and it is operationally feasible to use by any users.

Chapter: 3

Used Tools

Hardware used for Blood Bank management system

- **PROCESSOR:** Intel P-IV system and above
- **PROCESSOR SPEED:** 250MHz to 833MHz and above
- **RAM:** 512MB RAM and above
- **HARD DISK:** 40GB and above

Software used for Blood Bank management system

SOFTWARE: Visual studio codec, Sublime text
VERSION: 20.03 -32bit and above

LANGUAGE: php, html, my sql, js, css language

OPERATING SYSTEM: Linux, Mac**,**Windows XP / Vista / 7 / 8.x / 10 / 11

Chapter 4

Used Software and Programming Language

Sublime Text:

Sublime Text is a commercial source code editor. It natively supports many programming languages and markup languages. Users can expand its functionality with plugins, typically community-built and maintained under free-software licenses. To facilitate plugins, Sublime Text features a Python API.

Features:

- "Go to Anything," quick navigation to files, symbols, or lines
- "Command palette" uses adaptive matching for quick keyboard invocation of arbitrary commands
- Simultaneous editing: simultaneously make the same interactive changes to multiple selected areas
- Python-based plugin API
- Project-specific preferences
- Extensive customizability via JSON settings files, including project-specific and platform-specific settings
- Cross-platform (Windows, mac OS, and Linux) and Supportive Plugins for cross-platform
- Compatible with many language grammars from Text Mate

Version 2 :

Sublime Text 2.0.2 was released on 8 July 2013. Changes from the first version of the software as promoted by Skinner on the official Sublime blog include Retina display support and "Quick Skip Next" functionality."

Themes

The interface of Sublime Text 2

- Sublime Text contains 23 different visual themes, with the option to download additional themes and configure custom themes via third-party plugins
- The mini map feature shows a reduced overview of the entire file in the top-right corner of the screen. The portion of the file visible in the main editor pane is highlighted and clicking or dragging in this view scrolls the editor through the file.

- The program offers a number of screen modes including panels that can show up to four files at once as well as full screen and distraction free modes which only show one file without any of the additional menus around it.

This feature allows users to select entire columns at once or place more than one cursor in text, which allows for simultaneous editing. All cursors then behave as if each of them was the only one in the text. Commands like move by character, move by line, text selection, move by words, move by sub words (Camel Case, hyphen or underscore delimited), move to beginning/end of line, etc., affect all cursors independently, allowing one to edit slightly complex repetitive structures quickly without the need to use macros or regex. Sublime Text will offer to complete entries as the user is typing depending on the language being used. It also auto-completes variables created by the user.

Syntax highlight and high contrast display:

The dark background on Sublime Text is intended to reduce eyestrain and increase the amount of contrast with the text. Syntax highlighting also makes syntaxes of the language easier to read.

In-editor code building:

This feature allows users to run code for certain languages from within the editor, which eliminates the need to switch out to the command line and back again. This function can also be set to build the code automatically every time the file is saved.

Snippets:

This feature allows users to save blocks of frequently used code and assign keywords to them. The user can then type the keyword and press tab to paste the block of code whenever they require it.

Goto anything:

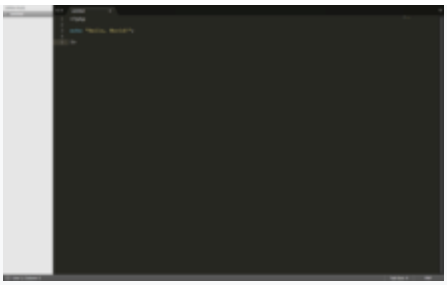
This feature is a tool that allows users to switch between open, recent or project files and also navigate to symbols within them.

Other features:

Sublime Text has a number of features in addition to these including:

- Auto-save, which attempts to prevent users from losing their work
- Customizable key assignments, a navigational tool which allows users to assign hotkeys to their choice of options in both the menus and the toolbar
- Find as you type, begins to look for the text being entered as the user types without requiring a separate dialog box
- Spell check function corrects as you type
- Macros
- Repeat the last action
- A wide selection of editing commands, including indenting and unindenting, paragraph reformatting and line joining

Version 3:



PHP Hello World on Sublime Text 3

Version 3 entered beta on 29 January 2013. At first available only for registered users who had purchased Sublime Text 2, on 28 June 2013 it became available to the general public. However, the very latest development builds still required a registration code. Sublime Text 3 was officially released on 13 September 2017. In May 2018 it was followed by version 3.1 and by version 3.2 in March 2019.

Two of the main features that Sublime Text 3 adds include symbol indexing and pane management. Symbol Indexing allows Sublime Text to scan files and build an index to facilitate the features *Go to Definition* and *Go to Symbol in Project*. Pane Management allows users to move between panes via hotkeys.

Version 4:

Version 4 was released on 20 May 2021

Package manager:

Package Control is a third-party package manager for Sublime Text which allows the user to find, install, upgrade and remove plug-ins, usually without restarting Sublime Text. The package manager keeps installed packages up-to-date with an auto-upgrade feature and downloads packages from GitHub, BitBucket and a custom JSON-encoded channel/repository system. It also handles updating packages cloned from GitHub and Bit Bucket via Git and Hg, as well as providing commands for enabling and disabling packages. The package manager also includes a command to bundle any package directory into a .sublime-package file. Sublime Code Intel – Features include Jump to Symbol Definition, Function Call Tool-Tips.

- LSP - Support for the Language Server Protocol
- Bracket Highlighter – Enhances the basic highlights Sublime Text provides for bracket pairs
- Sublime Linter – Code linting (validation) for JavaScript, Perl, PHP, Python, Ruby, and others
- Sidebar Enhancements – Enhancements to the Sublime Text sidebar with new options for deleting, opening, moving, creating, editing, and finding files
- Color Sublime – Expands the number of Themes available from the standard 22 to over 250 community-submitted color schemes
- WordPress – Adds auto completion and Snippets for the blogging platform WordPress
- Git – Integrates Git functionality into Sublime Text

XAMP:

XAMPP is a free and open-source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, Maria DB database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages. Since most actual web server deployments use the same components as XAMPP, it makes transitioning from a local test server to a live server possible. XAMPP's ease of deployment means a WAMP or LAMP stack can be installed quickly and simply on an operating system by a developer, with the advantage that common add-in applications such as WordPress and Joomla! can also be installed with similar ease using Bitnami.

HTML:

The **Hyper Text Markup Language**, or **HTML** is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser. It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting

languages such as JavaScript. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document. HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects such as interactive forms may be embedded into the rendered page. HTML provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by *tags*, written using angle brackets. Tags such as `<**img** />` and `<**input** />` directly introduce content into the page. Other tags such as `<**p**>` surround and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements. Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to interpret the content of the page. HTML can embed programs written in a scripting language such as JavaScript, which affects the behavior and content of web pages. Inclusion of CSS defines the look and layout of content. The World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), former maintainer of the HTML and current maintainer of the CSS standards, has encouraged the use of CSS over explicit presentational HTML since 1997.

CSS:

Cascading Style Sheets (**CSS**) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language such as HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript. CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts.[3] This separation can improve content accessibility; provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics; enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, which reduces complexity and repetition in the structural content; and enable the .css file to be cached to improve the page load speed between the pages that share the file and its formatting.

Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device. The name *cascading* comes from the specified priority scheme to determine which style rule applies if more than one rule matches a particular element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable. The CSS specifications are maintained by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Internet

media type (MIME type) text/css is registered for use with CSS by RFC 2318 (March 1998). The W3C operates a free CSS validation service for CSS documents. In addition to HTML, other markup languages support the use of CSS including XHTML, plain XML, SVG, and XUL.

Php:

PHP is a general-purpose scripting language geared towards web development. It was originally created by Danish-Canadian programmer Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994. The PHP reference implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for *Personal Home Page,* but it now stands for the recursive initialism *PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor*. PHP code is usually processed on a web server by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module, a daemon or as a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. On a web server, the result of the interpreted and executed PHP code – which may be any type of data, such as generated HTML or binary image data – would form the whole or part of an HTTP response. Various web template systems, web content management systems, and web frameworks exist which can be employed to orchestrate or facilitate the generation of that response. Additionally, PHP can be used for many programming tasks outside the web context, such as standalone graphical applications and robotic drone control.[12] PHP code can also be directly executed from the command line. 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 a variety of operating systems and platforms. The PHP language evolved without a written formal specification or standard until 2014, with the original implementation acting as the *de facto* standard which other implementations aimed to follow. Since 2014, work has gone on to create a formal PHP specification.

W3Techs reports that, as of April 2021, "PHP is used by 79.2% of all the websites whose server-side programming language we know."

Chapter 5
Project Design

System over View:

The BLOOD BANK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM is great project. this project is designed for successful completion of a project on blood bank management system.
The basic building aim is to provide blood donation service to the city recently. Blood Bank Management System (BBMS) is a Web-based application that is designed to store, process, retrieve and analyze information concerned with the administrative and inventory management within a blood bank. This project aims at maintaining all the information pertaining to blood donors, different blood groups available in each blood bank and help them manage in a better way.
Project Aim is to provide transparency in this field, make the process of obtaining blood from a blood bank hassle-free and corruption-free and make the system of blood bank management effective.

Need of Blood Bank Management System

Blood Bank donation system can collect blood from many donators in short from various sources and distribute that blood to needy people who require blood.

To do all this we require high-quality Web Application to manage those jobs.
Modules of BBMS

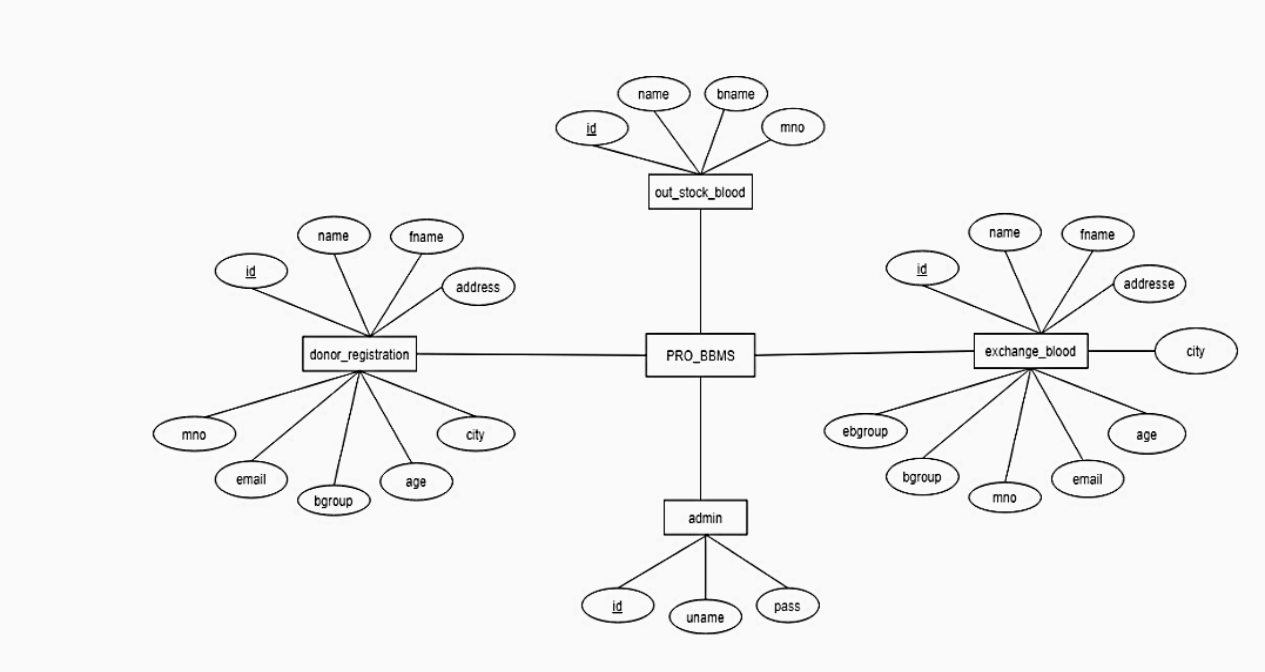
- Blood Login
- Donor Registration
- Blood Donor List
- Stoke Blood List
- Edit Blood List
- Exchange Blood registration
- Exchange Blood List
- Out Stock Blood

Database Configuration
Create Database named “pro_bbms”.

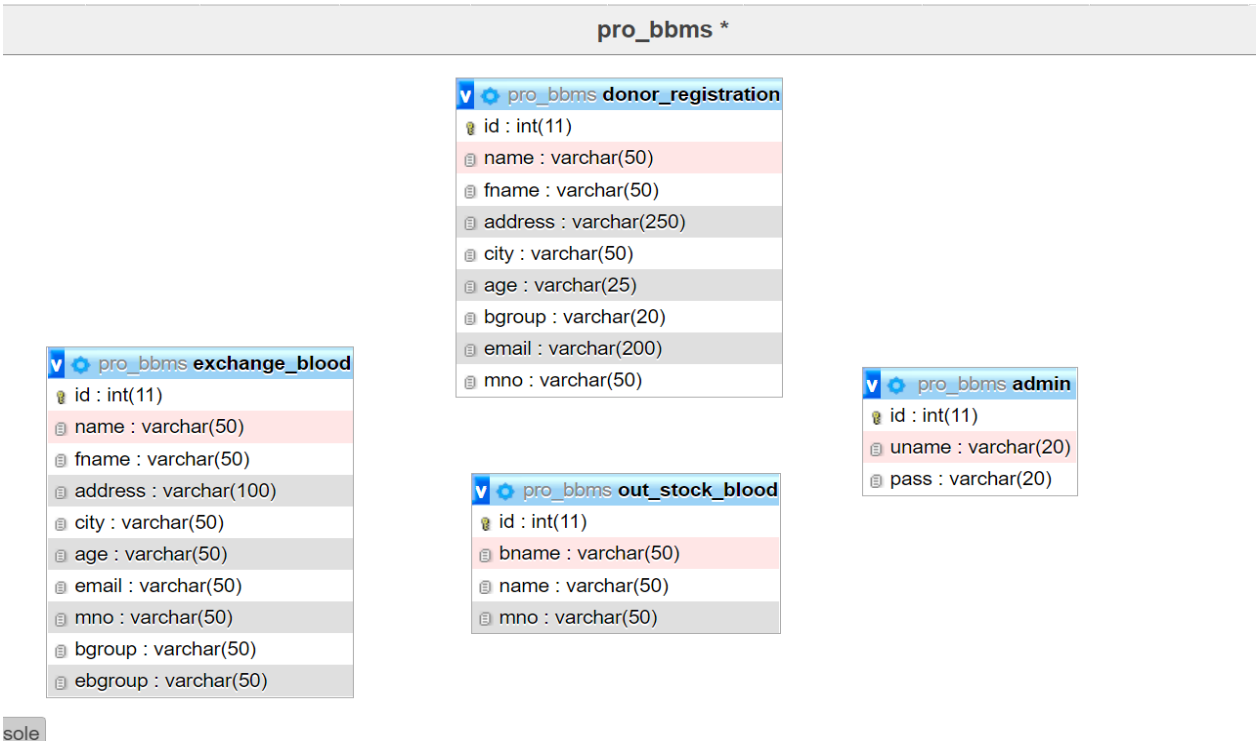
Import database bloodbank.sql

Open Your browser put inside URL: “http://localhost/project/bbms/”

ER DIAGRAM::



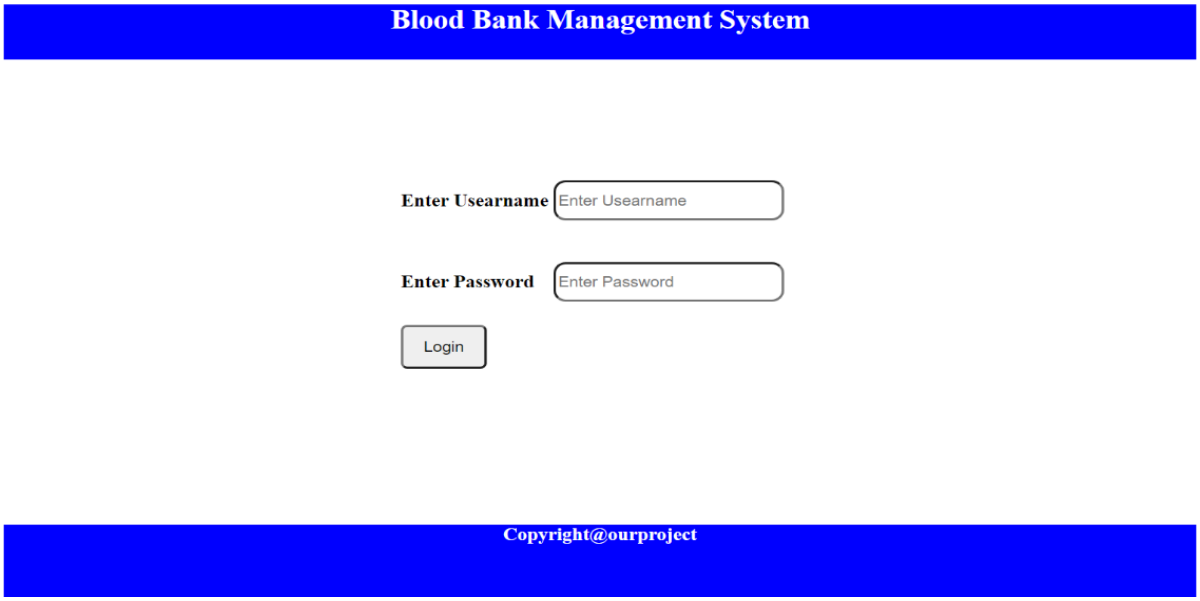
SCHEMA DIAGRAM:::



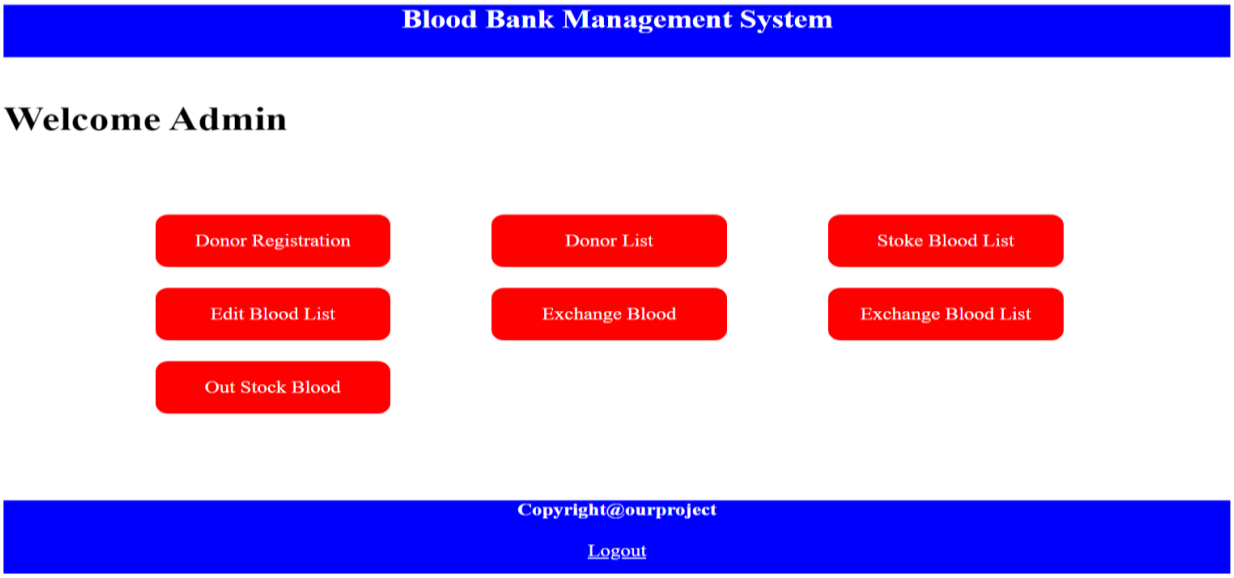
:Here all module of this:

Login:

Admin will get login with a valid username and password. Admin can view the . Admin can add the details of the supply forms. Admin views all the customer information. Admin can add the material forms



Admin-home:



Donor-reg :

Blood Bank Management System

Donor Registration

Enter Name	Enter Name	Enter Father's Name	Enter Father Name
Enter Address		Enter City	Enter City
Enter Age	Enter Age	Select Blood Group	O+
Enter E-Mail	Enter E-Mail	Enter Mobile No	Enter Mobile No

save

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Logout

Donor List:

Blood Bank Management System

Donor List

Name	Father's Name	Address	City	Age	Blood Group	Email	Mobile No
Sudipto Ghosh	Dipankar Ghosh	Satkhira, Khulna, Banagladesh	Satkhira	22	O+	sudiptoghosh555@gmail.com	01768614198
Oion	Sahariar	Rajbari	Kustiya	22	O+	oion231@gmail.com	01865521454525
Samiul	Rahim	Dhaka	Mirpur	21	A+	samiul24@gamil.com	0187986524
Rahim	Rahul	Dhaka	Mirpur	22	AB+	rahim2323@gmail.com	01778435135
Polash	Princh	Dhaka	Dhaka	21	B+	polash34@gmail.com	0177654678
Ridhon	Redown	Dhaka	Dhaka	20	A-	ridhon434@gmail.com	0176565454545
Ohi	Quiser	Dhaka	Mirpur	21	O+	ohi3432@gmail.com	0176585652

Stoke Blood List:

Blood Bank Management System

Stoke Blood List

Blood Group Name	Quentity
O+	3
O-	0
AB+	1
AB-	0
B+	1
B-	0
A+	1
A-	1

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Logout

Exchange Blood Registration:

Blood Bank Management System

Exchange Blood Donor Registration

Enter Name	Enter Name	Enter Father's Name	Enter Father Name
Enter Address		Enter City	Enter City
Enter Age	Enter Age	Enter E-Mail	Enter E-Mail
Enter Mobile No	Enter Mobile No		
Select Blood Group	O+	Exchange Blood Group	O+

save

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Logout

Exchange Blood List:

Blood Bank Management System

Exchange Blood List

Name	Father's Name	Address	City	Age	Blood Group	Exchange Blood Group	Email	Mobile No
Sudipto Ghosh	sflkjf	lksjalkf	skajfn	22	O+	O+	kajffdk	01768614198
Showlin Akter	sflkjf	lksjalkf	skajfn	22	O+	AB+	kajffdk	0176656456

Logout

Out Stoke Blood List:

Blood Bank Management System

Out Stoke Blood List

Name	Mobile No	Blood Group
Sudipto Ghosh	01768614198	O+
Showlin Akter	0176656456	O+

Logout

Chapter 6

Coding Optimization

Optimization refers to increase in the throughput of the system with minimal use of effort and system resources. It also includes faster response through better system design practices including optimal utilization of code, normalized database structures and their use in the code. The other criteria that ensure the optimization of this software application are enlisted as under

· Use of modular design structure of application development.
· Use of Normalized Database Structures-Database Optimization.
· Use of code modules extensively-Code Optimization.
· Use of minimum number of code lines for maximum processing of input data. Allocating / de-allocating memory for the objects used in the code as and when required. – Garbage collection.
· Re-use of similar input forms/output reports wherever necessary to reduce the overall size of the application.

We find optimal solution of a project that is cost effective as well as time effective. Both are equally important for a project we divide the project into modules so that we can easily understand the project. And also, it will take less time to solve the problems. Modularity is the single attribute of software that allows a program to be intellectually manageable.

USED SQL QUERY

Connection:::

```
<?php
$db=new PDO('mysql:host=localhost;dbname=pro_bbms','root','');

?>
```

DELETE::

```
$id = $_GET['id'];
$q = " DELETE FROM `donor_registration` WHERE id = $id ";
mysqli_query($con, $q);
```

VIEW DONOR LIST::

```
<?php
$q=$db->query("SELECT * FROM donor_registration");
```

DONOR REGISTRATION INSERT DATA::

```
donor_registration(name,fname,address,city,age,bgroup,email,mno)
VALUES(:name,:fname,:address,:city,:age,:bgroup,:email,:mno)");
```

SHOW EXCHANGE BLOOD LIST::

```
$q=$db->query("SELECT * FROM exchange_blood");
```

EXCHANGE-BLOOD::

```
//select and insert
$q2="select * from donor_registration where bgroup = '$bgroup'";

$q1="INSERT INTO out_stock_blood(bname,name,mno) value(?,?,?)";


//delete
$delete_q="delete from donor_registration where id='$id'";

//exchange input insert
$q=$db->prepare("INSERT INTO
exchange_blood(name,fname,address,city,age,bgroup,email,mno,ebgroup)
VALUES(:name,:fname,:address,:city,:age,:bgroup,:email,:mno,:ebgroup)");
```

LOGIN_INDEX::

```
$un=$_POST['un'];
$ps=$_POST['ps'];
$q=$db->prepare("SELECT * FROM admin where uname='$un' && pass='$ps'");
```

UPDATE :::

```
if(isset($_POST['sub'])){
$id = $_GET['id'];
$name=$_POST['name'];
$fname=$_POST['fname'];
$address=$_POST['address'];
$city=$_POST['city'];
$age=$_POST['age'];
$bgroup=$_POST['bgroup'];
$email=$_POST['email'];
$mno=$_POST['mno'];
 $q =" update donor_registration set id=$id,
name='$name',fname='$fname',address='$address',city='$city',
age='$age',bgroup='$bgroup',email='$email',mno='$mno' where id=$id " ;
$query = mysqli_query($con,$q);
```

COUNT BLOOD::

```
$q=$db->query("SELECT * FROM donor_registration
WHERE bgroup='O-'");
echo$row=$q->rowcount();
```

Chapter 7
Testing

Testing objectives:

Testing is mainly done for rectifying the error from the program that is design for particular problem. Testing is a process of executing a program with the intent of finding an error. A good test case is one that has a high probability of finding an as-yet UN discovered error. A successful test is one that uncovers an as-yet undiscovered error. Exhaustive testing is not possible.
All tests should be traceable to customer requirement. Testing Principle: Before doing the testing, some point kept in mind Tests should be planned long before testing begins. Testing should be begun in "small" and progress toward large.

Testing and Debugging:

After programming the program has many logical errors we test our system program our system does not run successfully and does not achieve the user's requirement. If the user requirement cannot be fulfilled, we use the debugging tools in the project and debug our project in statements by statements and found error and correct the testing process focusing on logic internals of the software, ensuring that all statements have been tested.

Function Testing:

System design may have so many functions. Each program has been defined into number of functions. Each function has its own task. We can each function to perform an accurate result. We must debug each function. Function is a block of code that performs a particular task, returns a particular value.

Structural Testing:

Each program has a structure, and contains the function, variable, controls, statement, decision-making loops. We can test program structure these are defined properly in our program. So, the programmer set the structure of the program. Condition Testing: Condition Testing is a test case design method that exercises the logical conditions contained in a program module.

Loop Testing:

Loops are mainly used in all the module of the project, there are different type of loops in the project that I use.

Simple loops:

In the simple loop in which the statement is executed inside the single loop.

Concatenated loops:

Concatenated loops can be tested using the approach defined for simple loops, if each of the loops is independent of the other. However, if two loops are concatenated and the loop counter for loop 1 is used as the initial value for loop 2 then the loop are not independent. When the loops are not independent, the approach applied to nested loops is recommended.

Chapter 8

Conclusion

After we have completed the project, we are sure the problems in the existing system would overcome the "STORE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" process made computerized to reduce human errors and to increase the efficiency. The main focus of this project is to lessen human efforts. The computerization of the Store Management System will not only improve efficiency but will also reduce human stress thereby indirectly improving human resources.

REFRENCES

Here are some website links which we used for our project.

• https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/
• https://github.com/
• https://www.codewithc.com/
• https://code-projects.org
• https://www.wikipedia.org/
• https://www.google.com/
• https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/
• https://www.lovelycoding.org/
• http://edujournal.in/
• https://www.w3schools.com/