



## **CHAMELI DEVI SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING**



***QUARK***

### **Blood Donor Database**

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<b>Project</b> - Blood Donor Database	<b>Version</b> - 2.0
<b>File</b> - Software Requirement specification	<b>Team</b> - Quark

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## **Software Requirements Specification**

### **1.0 Introduction**

**Blood Donor Database** – *is a web application that aims for creating an electronic database of all blood donors and those who want to join this social welfare for the upliftment of their society.*

#### **1.1 Purpose**

*The main aim behind this innovation is to create a virtual world that can unleash the requirement of most important thing in accidental and fatal situations for a human being i.e. BLOOD. Using this technology a person who met an unfortunate accident can ask for help to anyone in the near by region who cares to donate his valuable blood to save someone's life without much ado and at a quicker time and in return helps to develop the lost humanitarian quality among citizens in a society.*

#### **1.2 Methodology**

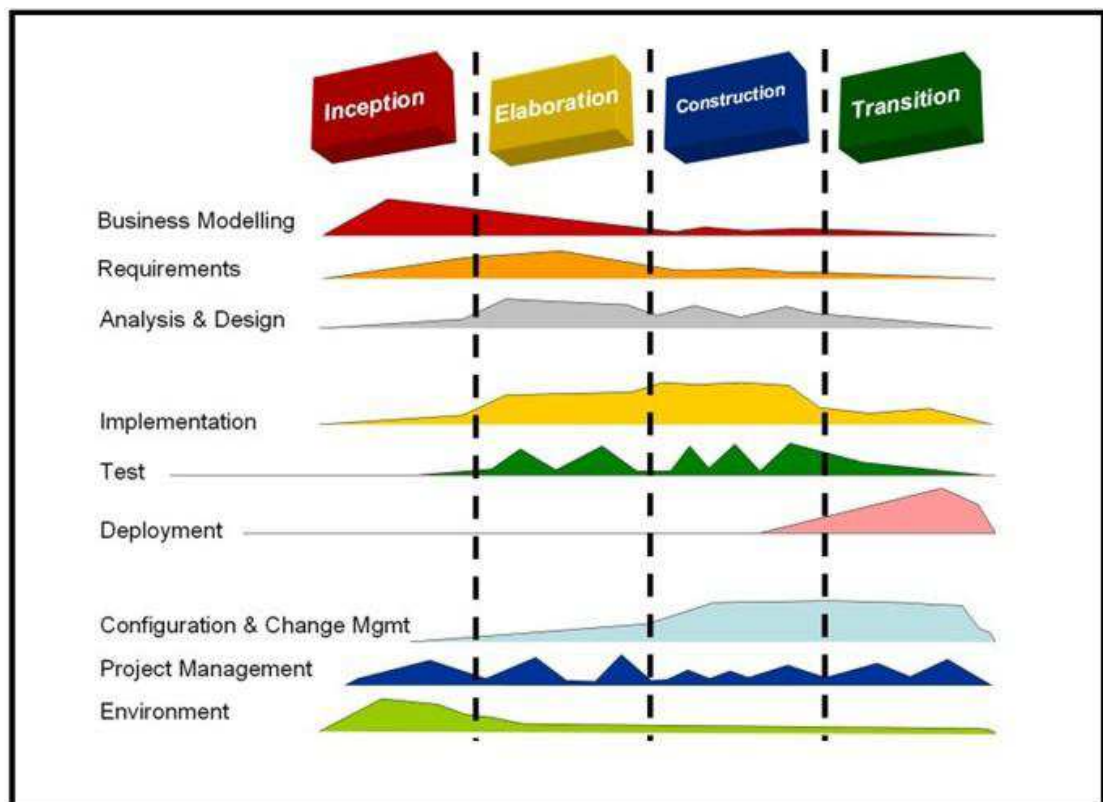
*The Rational Unified Process brings together elements from all of the generic process models, supports iteration and illustrates good practice in specification and design. The RUP is normally described from three perspectives:*

## BLOOD DONOR DATABASE

A *dynamic perspective* that shows the phases of the model over time.

A *static perspective* that shows the process activities that are enacted.

A *practice perspective* that suggests good practices to be used during the process.



The different phases in RUP are

### i. Inception

The goal of the inception phase is to establish a business case for the system. Identifying all external entities that will interact with the system and defining these interaction. This information is used to assess the contribution of system to business.

**ii. Elaboration**

The goals of the elaboration phase are to develop an understanding of the problem domain, establish an architectural framework, develop project plan and identify key project risks.

**iii. Construction**

This phase is concerned with system design, programming and testing. Parts of the system are developed in parallel and integrated during this phase.

**iv. Transition**

This is the final phase of RUP and is concerned with moving the system from the development community to the user community and making it work in real environment.

**1.3 Scope**

- ◆ Create different donor profiles with respective privileges.
- ◆ Maintain a centralized database of all donors and security to information which can be accessed by admin for any required updations and by hospital management for critical requirement of info regarding any donor for quick help.
- ◆ Maintaining history of every profile to know when did he/she first made the donation of blood and for what period of time he is not allowed to donate blood again in near future.
- ◆ Track all the donors and their contact details regularly.
- ◆ Regular monitoring of blood of people who are entitled under the database so that they withstand the liabilities and to keep it upgraded that they are free to donate blood and are free from any disease that don't allow blood donation like diabetes, AIDS, thalassemia etc.

- ◆ All registered users are authenticated to avail this service.
- ◆ Conformation link will be sent to all those who are registered in the portal.
- ◆ Special preferences will be given to those who are registered in this social welfare when they themselves (to be very unfortunate) are at the receiving end.
- ◆ Chat facility available for working officers for the entire portal.
- ◆ Java client facility for working officers.
- ◆ FAQ section will be also there for user benefits in case of any misunderstanding or doubt regarding any details in the portal.

#### **1.4 Definitions, Acronyms and Abbreviations**

- ◆ **BDD** – *It is abbreviated as Blood donor Database which is a web application designed to provide and maintain this complex blood donation procedure very easy and feasible for all local guys.*
- ◆ **Admin** – *Administrator (super user), one who controls all the details of donors, hospitals and zones to maintain the afore mentioned database.*
- ◆ **Donors** – *End users who only register into site to get information or to get themselves a part of it.*

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- ◆ **Hospital Managers** – *Who are in need of the details in the portal from time to time as per the requirement or for any sort of statistical researches.*
- ◆ **Zones** - *Locations into which the whole district/town will be divided so as to maintain the database in an easier way and to help donors, needier and hospitals to locate the quickest and nearest place for details.*
- ◆ **HTML** – *Hyper Text Markup Language, used for creating static web pages.*
- ◆ **J2EE** – *Java 2 Enterprise Edition is a programming platform and is a part of java for developing and running distributed java applications.*
- ◆ **RSA** – *Rational software Architect is a designer toolkit which is designed and developed for more complex projects by providing fully dynamic web service applications.*
- ◆ **DB2** – *Database 2 is the database management system that provides a flexible and efficient database platform to erect on strong on demand business applications.*
- ◆ **XML** – *Extensive Markup Language used for data transfer and XML is stored naturally in DB2.*
- ◆ **HTTP** – *Hyper Text Transfer Protocol is a transaction oriented client/server protocol between web browser and web server.*
- ◆ **TCP/IP** – *Transmission Control Protocol/internet protocol is the communication protocol used to connect hosts on the internet.*
- ◆ **WSAD** - *It stands for WebSphere Studio Application Developer. It is a designer toolkit which is designed to*

*develop more complex projects by providing a complete dynamic web service.*

## **1.5 References**

- ◆ Project Specification Requirement (by IBM)
- ◆ UML in 24 hours by Joseph Schemuller
- ◆ IBM Red Books
- ◆ Sample SRS by TGMC website
- ◆ [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)

## **1.6 Technologies to be used**

- ◆ **Java** - *Java is an object-oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems. Java programs (applet and application) can run on any machine that has the Java virtual machine (JVM) installed. Platform-independent Java is used with server-side applications, such as Web Services, Servlets, and Enterprise java beans, as well as with Embedded system.*
- ◆ **J2EE** - *Java to enterprise edition has been used as a part of java platform enabled with eclipse platform to use technologies like java servlets, JSP and EJB to provide server side scripting.*
- ◆ **DB2** – *DB2 Database is the database management system that delivers a flexible and cost effective database platform to build robust on demand business applications and supports the J2EE and web services standards.*
- ◆ **WASCE** - *WebSphere Application Server Community Edition (from now on WASCE) is a free, certified Java EE 5 server for building and managing Java applications. It is IBM's supported distribution of Apache Geronimo that uses Tomcat for servlet container and Axis 2 for web services.*



*Over 15 WASCE developers are committers in the Apache Geronimo project.*

- ◆ **Lotus** – Lotus offers products for messaging, calendaring, application development, real-time and team collaboration, content management, mobile and wireless devices, and social networking that help organizations to work more productively, to communicate more effectively.
- ◆ **Web 2.0** - It is associated with web applications which facilitate interactive information sharing, interoperability, user-centered design and collaboration on the World Wide Web.
- ◆ **RAD** – IBM Rational Application Developer for WebSphere Software (RAD) is an integrated development environment (IDE), made by IBM's Rational Software division, for visually designing, constructing, testing, and deploying Web services, portals, and Java Enterprise Edition (JEE) applications.
- ◆ **RSM** – IBM Rational Software Modeler, (RSM) made by IBM's Rational Software division, is a Unified Modeling Language UML 2.0-based visual modeling and design tool. Rational Software Modeler is built on the Eclipse open-source software framework and includes capabilities focused on visual modeling and model-driven development (MDD) with the UML for creating resilient, thought-out applications and web services.
- ◆ **JDBC** – Java Database Connectivity, it stands for Java Database Connectivity, Java API that enables Java programs to execute SQL statements. This allows Java programs to interact with any SQL-compliant database. Since nearly all Relational Database Management System support SQL, and because Java itself runs on most platforms, JDBC makes it

*possible to write a single database application that can run on different platforms and interact with different DBMS.*

- ◆ **TVM** – IBM Tivoli Storage Manager (TSM or ITSM) is an IBM-owned company that develops software that allows a business to manage its computing environment. The software enables a user to insert objects not only via backup, but also space management and archive tools.
- ◆ **AJAX** – It stands for Asynchronous Java Script and XML. It is a technique for creating fast and dynamic web pages. Ajax asynchronously updates part of a web page, without reloading the whole page.

## **1.7 Overview**

*SRS includes two sections overall description and specific requirements.*

*Overall description will describe major role of the system components and interconnections.*

*Specific requirements will describe roles & functions of the actors.*

### ◆ **Existing System –**

- a) *Persons who are interested to donate their blood come to donor camp and do the same.*
- b) *After the campaign is over the blood is distributed to the hospitals under the norms of health care act and law suit of constitutional provisions.*
- c) *No records of donors were kept and thus there was no help at the time of emergency.*

- d) No connectivity of such an important issue among the users via a web portal in the era where net is the medium of communication.*

**◆ Drawbacks –**

- a) Long queue at donation booths.*
- b) Records of donors are not properly maintained for future contact.*
- c) Distribution of blood pouch is made among reputed hospitals which are promoting the campaign, no concept of primary help to low status hospitals or any zonal concept.*
- d) Irregularities in regularly holding such campaigns.*
- e) Poor propaganda of the whole campaign and very few people come to know about the donation of blood undergoing and its benefits and helpfulness.*
- f) Information about patients' health report is not primarily checked. If the guy wants to donate blood he is allowed on some basic norms and blood is later tested. If found negative, blood is wasted and that's a huge loophole in the whole system.*

**◆ Proposed System –**

- a) Registration for any end user.*
- b) Only any hospital manager can know the personnel details of a patient.*

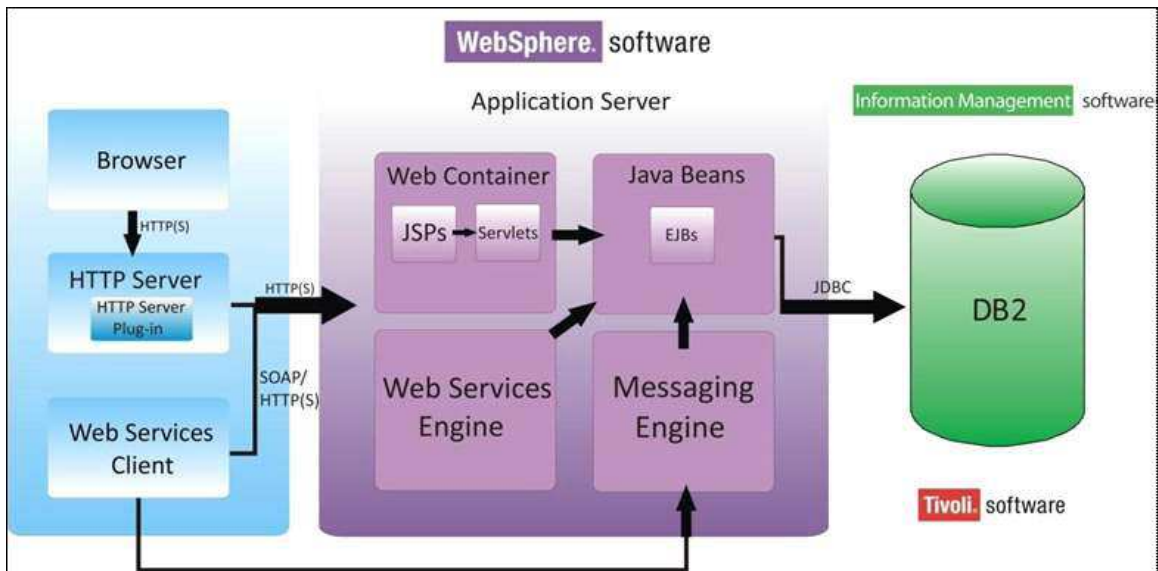
- c) *Any non-member can enter our portal.*
- d) *For donation requirement, the donor who is part of our donor database can be contacted.*

◆ **Our Plan –**

- a) *Any end user can visit the website and can register in the portal by filling the registration form.*
- b) *End user will only be given access to details like donor name and blood group, no contact details can be seen by any outsider.*
- c) *For donation if any donor registered in our portal is to be enquired, must be done via hospital manager who are given access to personnel details of donor on the account of admin.*
- d) *Hospital must register themselves for this functionally using their unique affiliation no (license no).*
- e) *Donor with most donation of blood will be given preference rating which in turn will help them if they are on the receiving side.*
- f) *End user will go to d near by hospital of his/her district to get check up and confirm the blood group.*
- g) *Donor will be allowed to participate in any discussion forum or blog and even will be given the power to let the admin know about his/her experience via feedback form in their respective profile.*
- h) *User can even complain regarding any issues he want to raise before the governing body.*

## 2. Overall Description:

### 2.1 Product Perspective:



### 2.2 Software Interface:

#### ❖ For Accessing the Application Online

- » Any web browser
- » Any operating System

#### ❖ Web Server

- » Necessarily websphere
- » Any operating system

#### ❖ Database

- » DB2
- » Any operating system

**❖ At Development End***» Eclipse**» jdk 1.6***❖ Database Backup***» IBM Tivoli storage manager***❖ Report Creation***» IBM Rational**» Microsoft Word**» IBM Lotus Software**» Adobe Reader***2.3 Hardware Interface:***On the Client Side*

	<b>Processor</b>	<b>RAM</b>	<b>Disc Space</b>	<b>Modem</b>
Any Web Browser	P2 or above	256 MB	100 MB	Any

*On the Server Side*

	<b>Processor</b>	<b>RAM</b>	<b>Disc Space</b>	<b>Modem</b>
DB2	P2 or above	512 MB	100 MB	Any
WebSphere	P2 or above	2GB	100 MB	Any

**2.4 Communication Interface:***1. Client (customer) on Internet will be using HTTP/HTTPS protocol.*

*II. Client (system user) on Internet will be using HTTP/HTTPS protocol.*

## **2.5 Product Functions:**

- a) Facilitate the users with registration forms.*
- b) To provide Donor ID to each authenticated end user who registered themselves.*
- c) To handle the issue of not allowing any donor to donate twice within 3 months from last donation date.*
- d) Profile of every user will be granted only if the end user goes to hospital and get the blood group confirmed from nearby hospital and inform us correctly.*
- e) To withstand any information degradation, what the admin does is, get the blood group cross checked by the hospital manager.*
- f) Admin provides the patient ID to applicants and provides them with the info of near by hospital where he/she must go and get the blood sample tested.*
- g) This info is provided keeping in mind the applicants address so that he can go through the test from the nearest hospital of his/her zonal location.*
- h) Donor can change some of his profile details like his personnel details as contact & residential ones. Though he can't make any changes to his blood group.*
- i) Donor can via feedback form; can inform admin if in future any health issues catches the donor which does not allow him to donate blood further.*

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- j) Efficient server architecture must be provided so as to bear high server load on the day of election.*
- k) To provide a platform to candidates for campaigning through the use of forums and blogs.*
- l) After the donor has gone through the donation of blood, he can confirm in his profile whether there is any increment in the preference rating; which is meant to give him the upper hand when he is in the need of blood.*
- m) Hospital is only allowed to go through the personnel details of donors and thus is facilitated with the registration from to register the hospital to use this beneficial platform.*
- n) After successful verification donor id will be sent to applicants along with the password on their respective email-ids.*
- o) This donor ID will constitute their username, though they can change their password as many times they wish to.*
- p) Admin has the authority to create, delete and update the database of all donors.*
- q) Admin deals with the security factors involved here in this web application.*
- r) Admin ensures back up of data in case of data loss. He can either choose to restore the database or view the last refreshed log file.*
- s) Admin ensures that the duplicate registration of any hospital or donor or blood bank is not allowed. In process, he stops malicious activities by keeping a strict check.*



## 2.6 User Characteristics:

### **Admin :**

*Admin is the super user. The whole portal is his virtual working directory. He manages all sorts of databases. He has got the authority to create, update and delete any details. He takes the responsibility of providing response to all the complaints received (if not spams). He writes blogs to make the people more aware of this whole donation thing.*

### **Donor:**

*He is the main component of the entire theme. He is who will donate the blood. He gets a donor ID after getting his blood sample examined and thus becomes an authenticated donor and in turn earns a profile from the admin. He can now donate to anyone if request comes depending upon his own willingness.*

### **Hospital & Blood Bank:**

*It is the hospital via his manager who got the right to access personnel data especially the contact details to locate the donor in case of requirement. Any end user or visitor of the portal is not provided with this functionality. Also, hospital helps the admin by confirming the details of patient who came there to get their blood group known and thus helps in authentication procedure.*

### **End User:**

*End user has not got any big rights. He is like the one who wish to be a part of this humanitarian eve and in process want to register for the same. To be noted, the end user though can have an access to details of already listed donors in the database except their names and blood group; but still can browse the portal as any regular donor by viewing help desk, reading blogs and knowing the laws and facts behind the scenario.*

## 2.7 Constraints:

## BLOOD DONOR DATABASE

- a) GUI is only in English.
- b) Login and password is essential for the identification of users.
- c) Only registered donors, hospital managers and blood bank directors will be authorized to avail the services.
- d) Limited to HTTP/HTTPS.
- e) Online Blood Donor Database can be used by people who have basic computer knowledge.

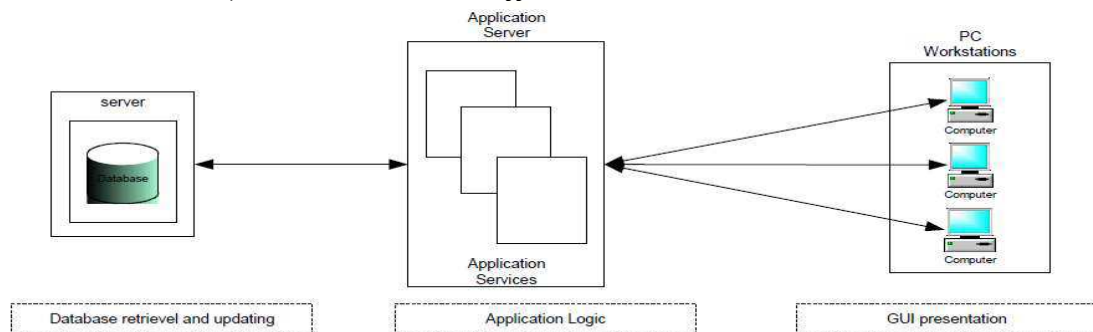
### 2. 8 Architecture Design:

*3-Tier client-server architectures have 3 essential components:*

- a. A Client PC
- b. An Application Server
- c. A Database Server

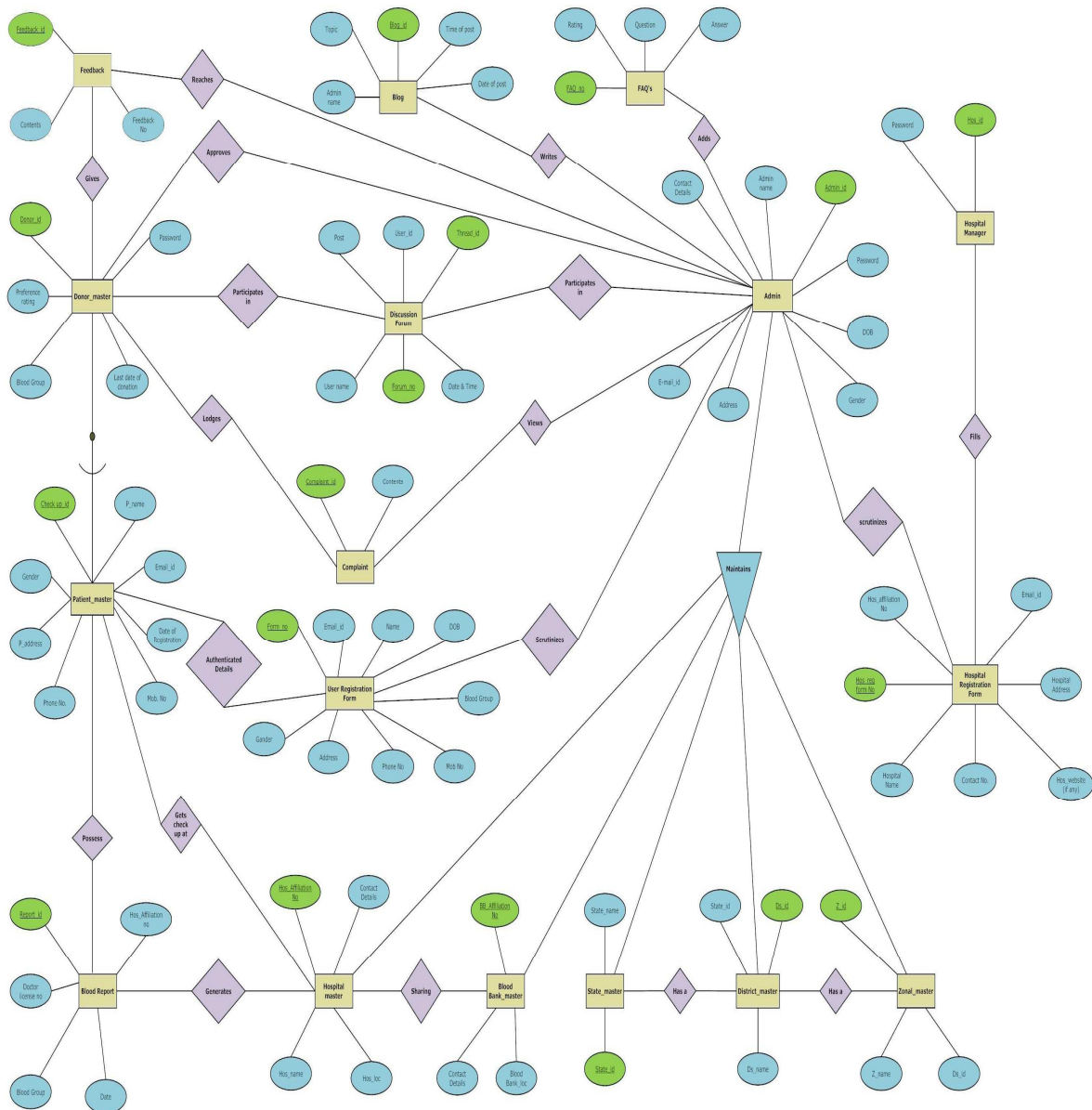
*3-Tier Architecture Considerations:*

- Client program contains presentation logic only.
  - a) *Less resources needed for client workstation.*
  - b) *No client modifications if database location changes.*
  - c) *Less code to distribute to client workstations.*
- One server handles many client requests.
  - a) *More resources available for server program.*
  - b) *Reduces data traffic on the network.*



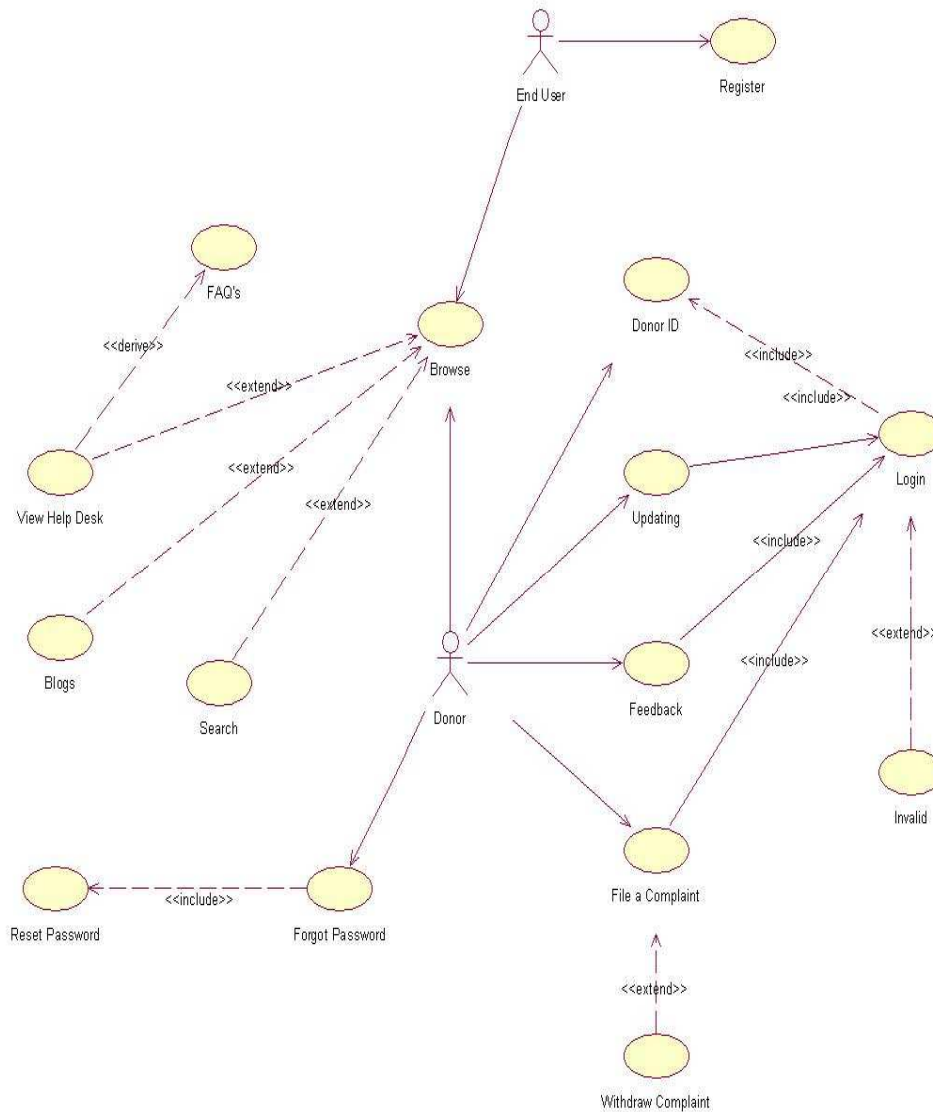
**Figure 3.1 Client/Server 3-Tier Model**

## 2.9 E-R Diagram



## 2.10 Use Case Model Diagram

### 2.10.1 Use Case Diagram for Donor & End User

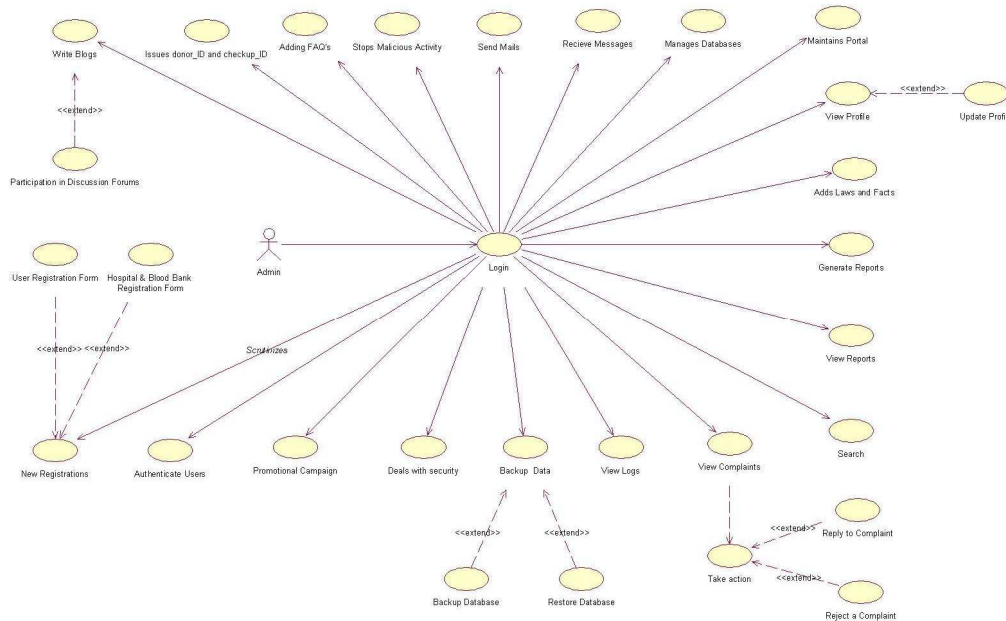


USE CASE	DESCRIPTION
<b>Login</b>	Donor to perform any task must first login to the portal.
<b>Donor ID</b>	This id is the default username provided to every authenticated donor by the admin.

## BLOOD DONOR DATABASE

<b>Updating</b>	Donor has the option to update or modify his/her profile but not the blood group section.
<b>Feedback</b>	Donor can share his experience with the admin after he did the donation; optional to donor.
<b>File a complaint</b>	To report admin regarding any issues that is frustrating the donor, this option is provided.
<b>Withdraw a complaint</b>	Donor can even choose to withdraw his complaint even after he has posted his issues.
<b>Invalid</b>	In the case that login is unsuccessful due to false details.
<b>Forgot Password</b>	This feature is there to help the donor regain password if he/she had forgot it.
<b>Reset Password</b>	One can choose to change his/her password for entry to their profile as many times they wish.
<b>Browse</b>	This feature can be availed by all wheteher they are part of our portal or not. They can view blogs, can read FAQ's for help and also search donor details excluding contact details as per the norms.

## 2.10.2 Use Case Diagram for Admin



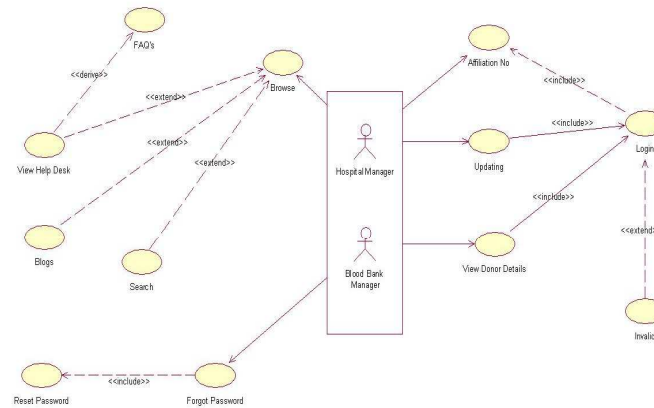
USE CASE	DESCRIPTION
<b>Login</b>	Donor to perform any task must first login to the portal.
<b>Maintains Portal</b>	Does the work of keeping the website updated regularly.
<b>View Profile</b>	Admin has got the right to view profile of any doctor or hospital or blood bank.
<b>Update Profile</b>	Admin has got the right to make necessary amendments to the profile of anyone if needed.
<b>Adds laws &amp; facts</b>	This section the admin introduces to keep the donors and end users aware of the government provisions.
<b>Genereate Reports</b>	To issue any nomination details or testimonials for all if required.
<b>View Reports</b>	On the other hand, admin can also rcieve reports from registered users and thus will view them.
<b>Search</b>	Like any other client the admin itself can search through the portal.
<b>View Complaints</b>	Admin has got the right to view the complaints posted to it.
<b>Take Action</b>	Admin must take some actions to the complaint

## BLOOD DONOR DATABASE

	forwarded to him.
<b>Reject a complaint</b>	In the case, admin finds the complaint as a spam he can reject it and thus no response needed.
<b>Reply to the compliant</b>	It is the job of admin that he gives proper response to all the difficulties faced by the donors.
<b>View Logs</b>	This helps admin to locate any detail anywhere on the blood donor database.
<b>Back up data</b>	Admin must make provisions for taking back up of the whole database, to resolve situations when data is lost due to any external or internal disc failures.
<b>Restore Data</b>	Data can be restored if some part of the information is lost by using check points in his database.
<b>Back up data</b>	Admin prefers to have a copy of the entire blood donor database as a solution to premature failures.
<b>Deals with security</b>	Security issues must be tightly and closely observed by the admin.
<b>Promotional Campaign</b>	To raise the voice among youth regarding blood donation the admin must take bold steps to promote the portal.
<b>Authenticate Users</b>	Admin is responsible for allowing someone to become a donor or not.
<b>Write a blog</b>	Admin can write blogs in the interest of this social issues for public welfare and society upliftment.
<b>Issues donor-ID and check up_ID</b>	To ensure the portal works authentically the admin must create such fixtures in his working directory.
<b>Adding FAQ's</b>	To help an outsider to know what this portal is all about and what he /she must do to be a part of it by declaring some common queries along with their answers.
<b>Stop malicious activity</b>	Admin take care about the fact that no one gets hold to personnel data of anyone and thus should not allow rise to unnecessary social issues.
<b>Manages Database</b>	One of the most important task of admin is to maintain the database by updating, adding, deleting to it to have a proper look at what all is going around the corner.

## BLOOD DONOR DATABASE

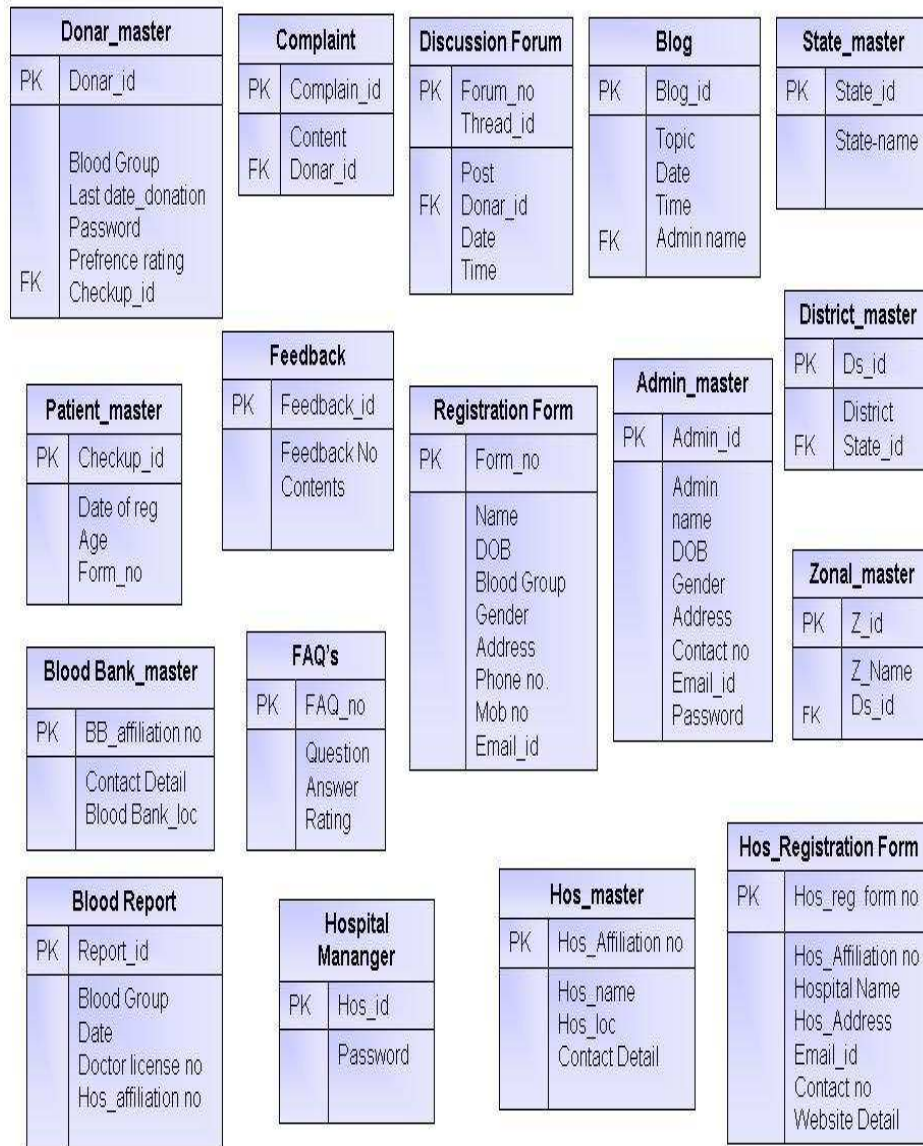
### 2.10.3 Use Case Diagram for Hospital / Blood Bank Manager



USE CASE	DESCRIPTION
<b>Login</b>	Donor to perform any task must first login to the portal.
<b>Affiliation No (License No)</b>	This id is the default username provided to every authenticated hospital & blood bank by the admin.
<b>Updating</b>	Hospital & blood bank has the option to update or modify their profile if there is any required changes.
<b>Invalid</b>	In the case that login is unsuccessful due to false details.
<b>Forgot Password</b>	This feature is there to help the hospital manager or blood bank director, regain password if they had forgot it.
<b>Reset Password</b>	One can choose to change their password for entry to their profile as many times they wish.
<b>Browse</b>	This feature can be availed by all wheteher they are part of our portal or not. They can view blogs, can read FAQ's for help and also search donor details excluding contact details as per the norms.
<b>View Donor Details</b>	Hospital and blood bank has got the rights to look at the personnel details of donors like contact no and address for quick enquiry of the donor in case of any emergency. This right is provided to them so that no one can misuse their personnel information and hence if donation is required the receiving end must scratch details via any hospital only.



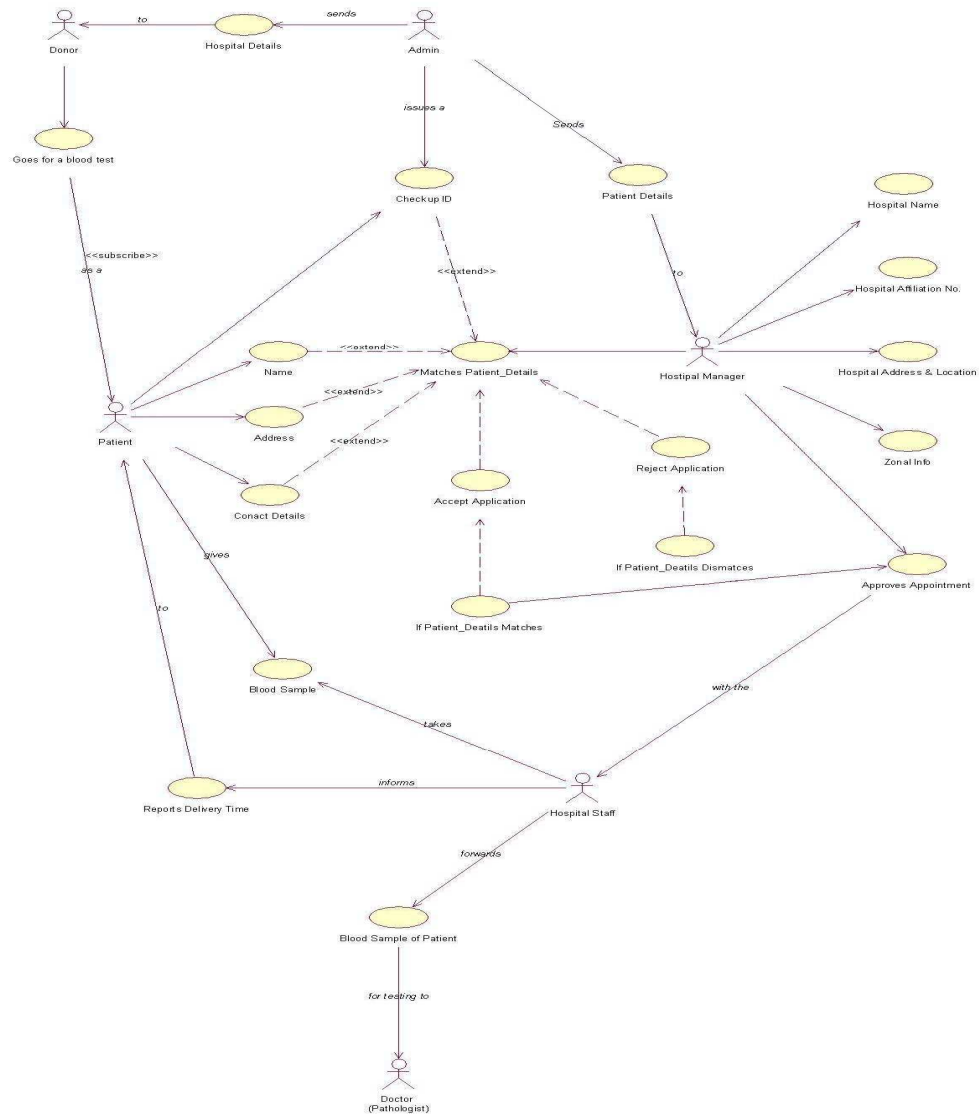
## 2.11 Database Design



## 3.0 Specific Requirements:

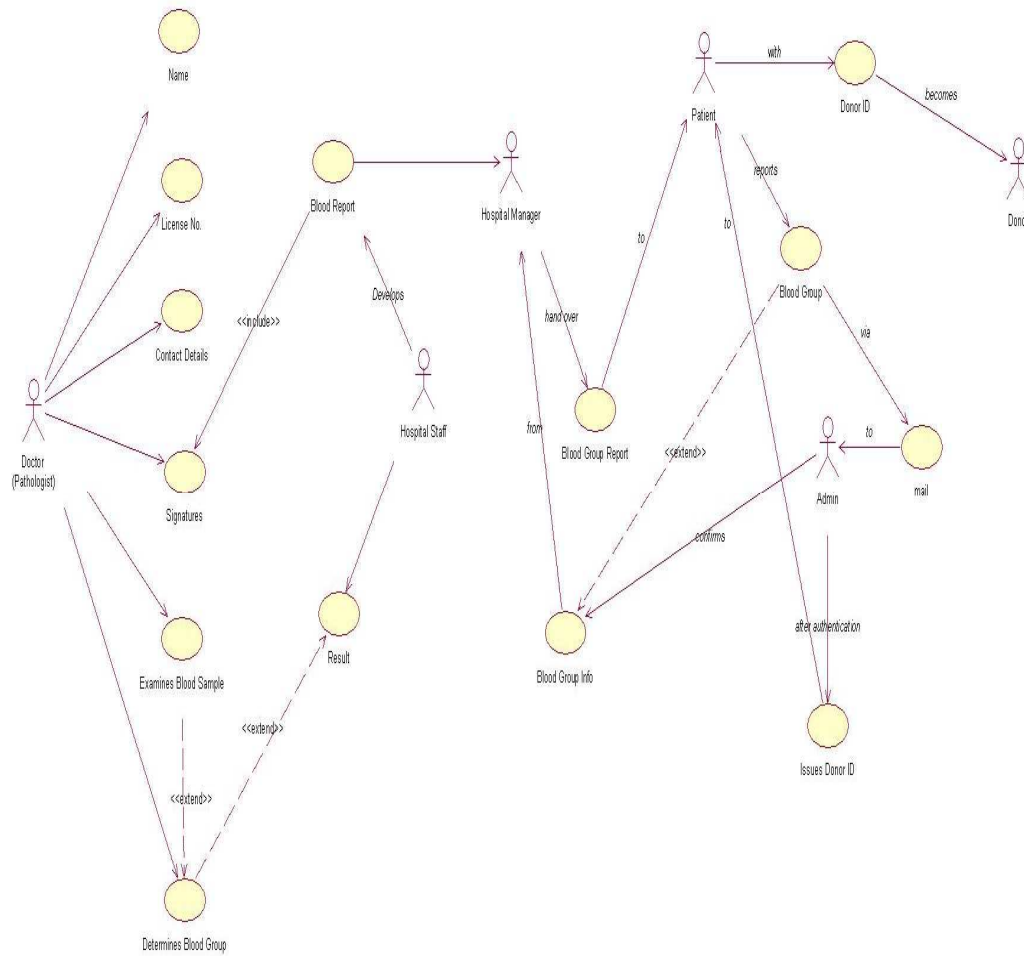
### 3.1 Use Case Reports:

#### 3.1.1 Use Case Model Survey – (I)



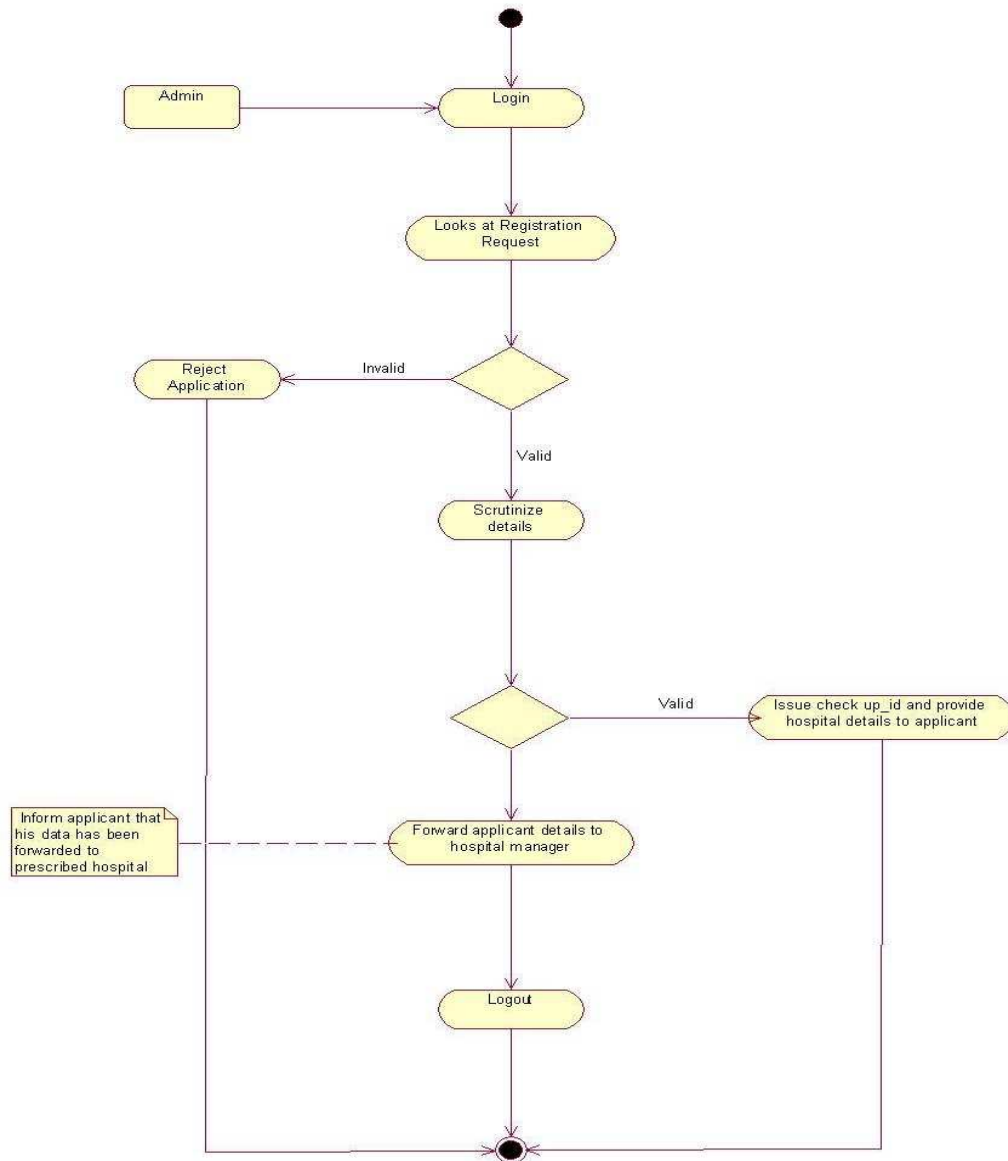
## BLOOD DONOR DATABASE

### 3.1.2 Use Case Model Survey (II)

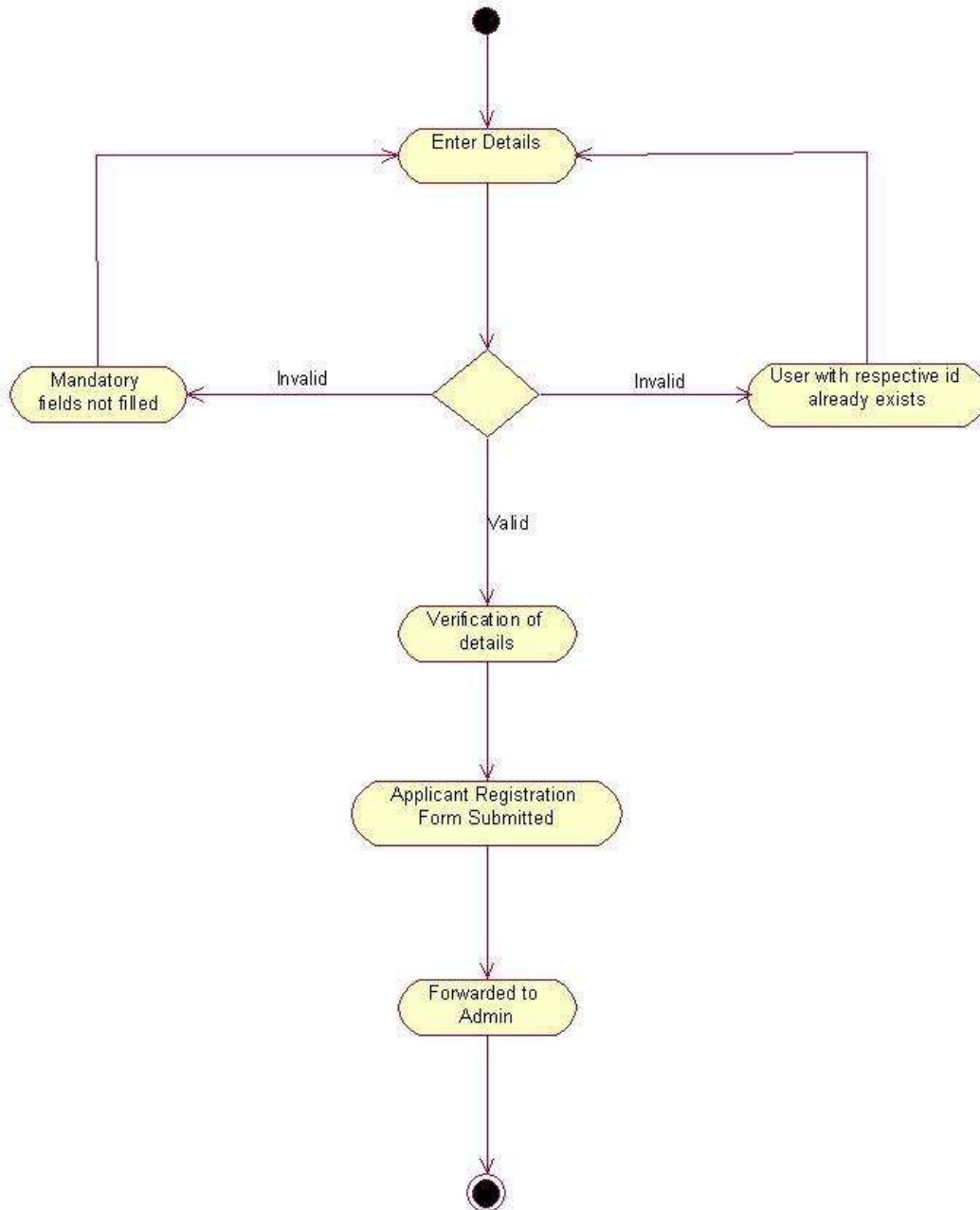


## 3.2 Activity Diagrams:

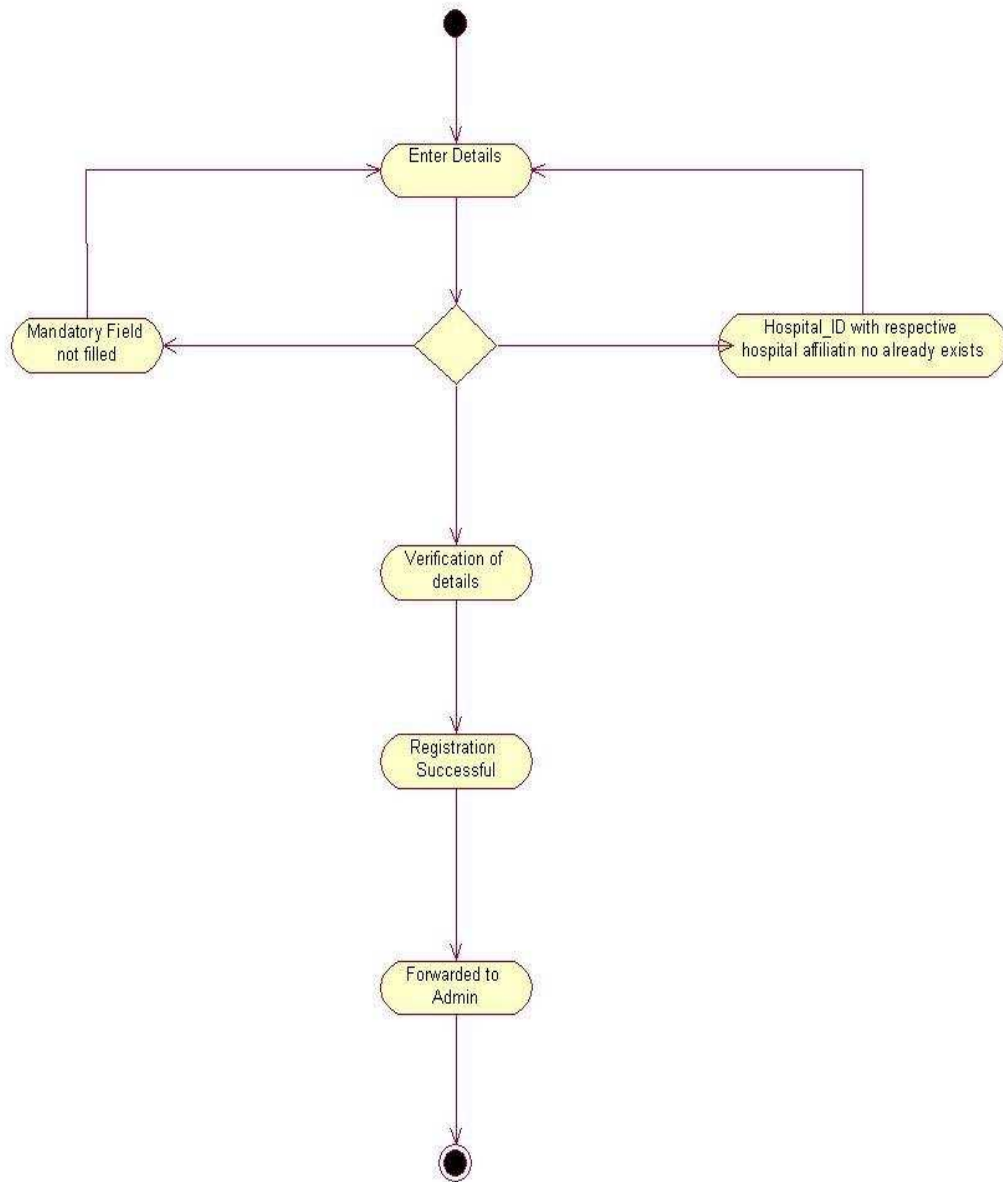
### 3.2.1 Activity Diagram for Admin



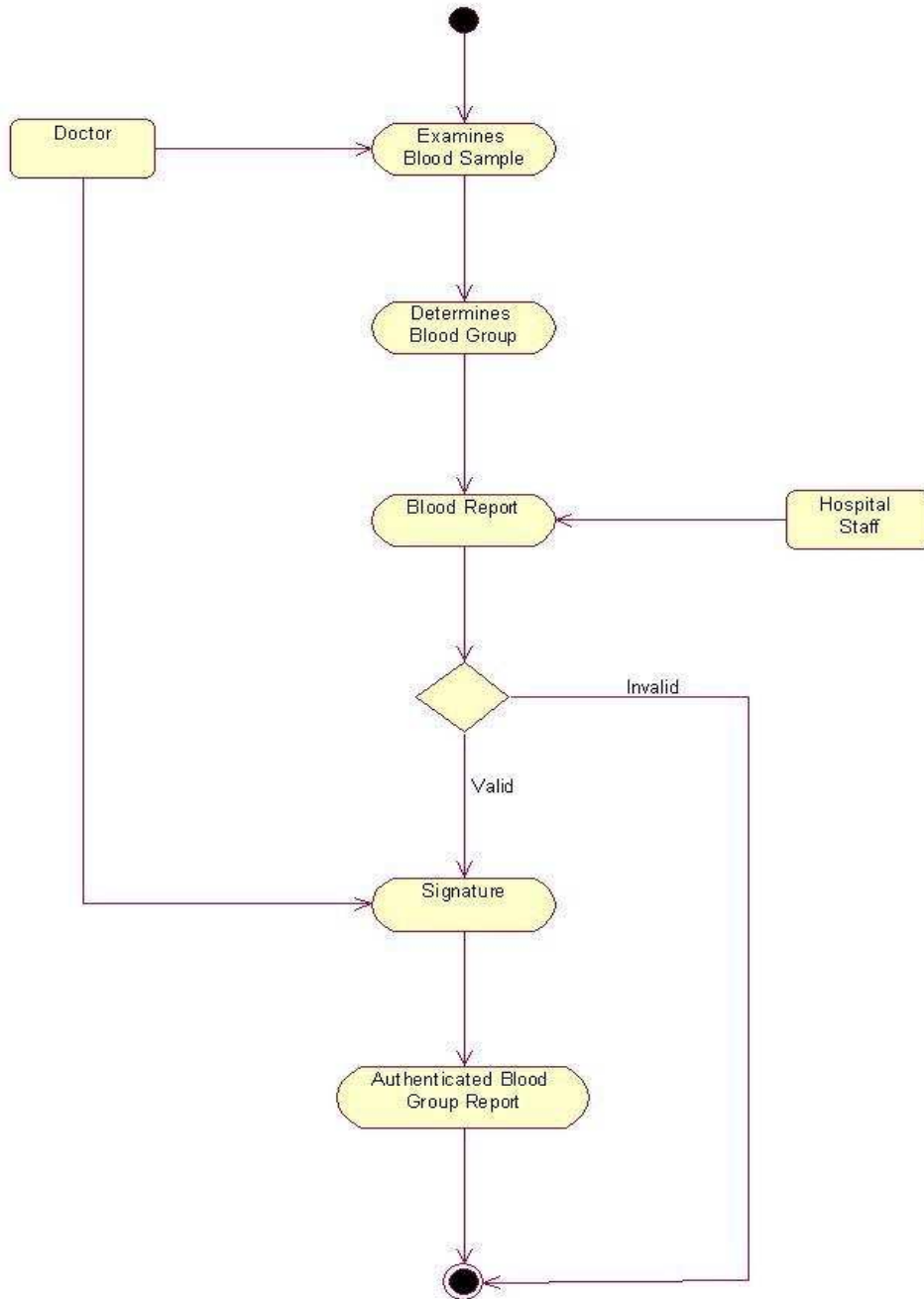
### 3.2.2 Activity Diagram for User\_registration



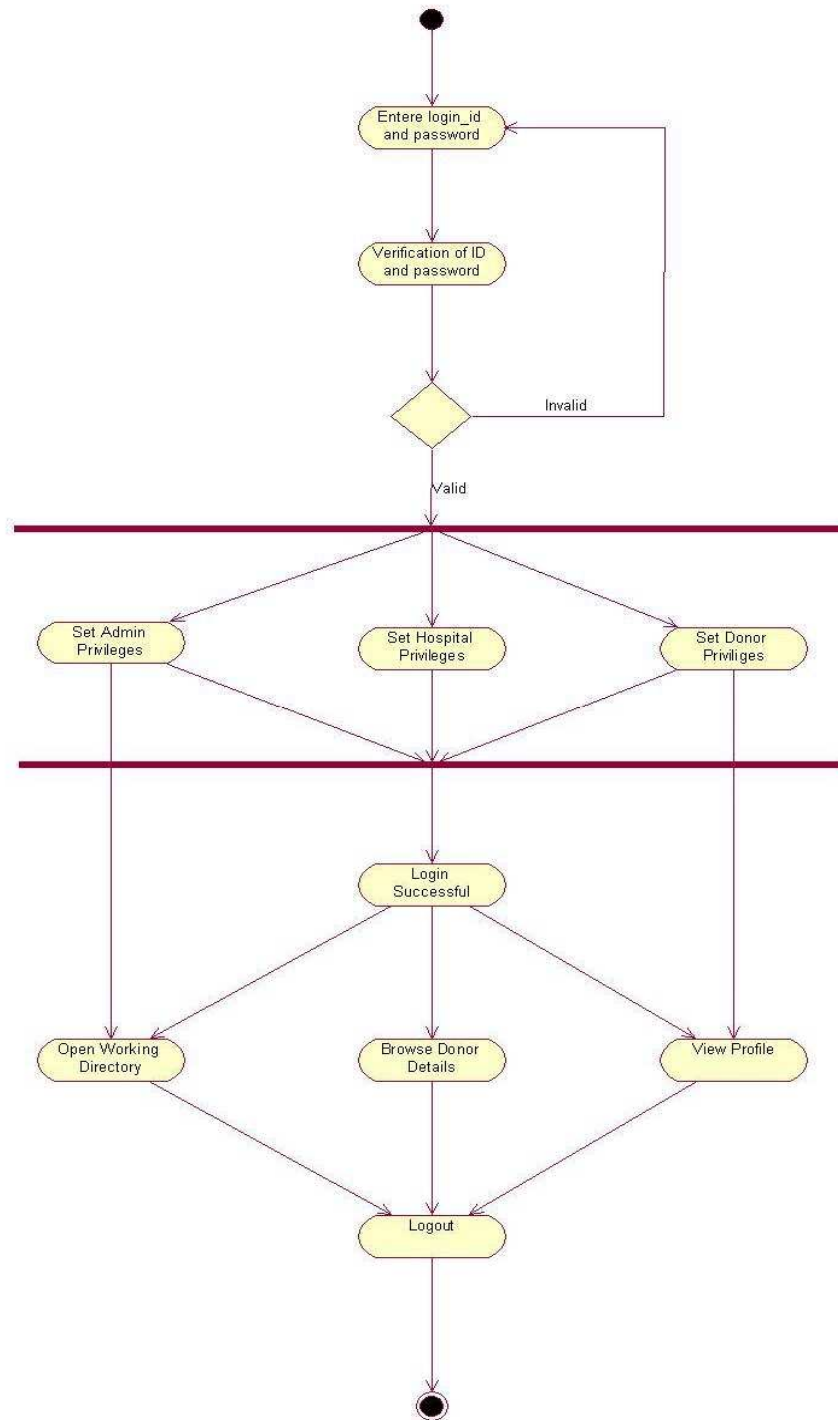
### 3.2.3 Activity Diagram for hospital\_registration



**3.2.4 Activity Diagram for Doctor**

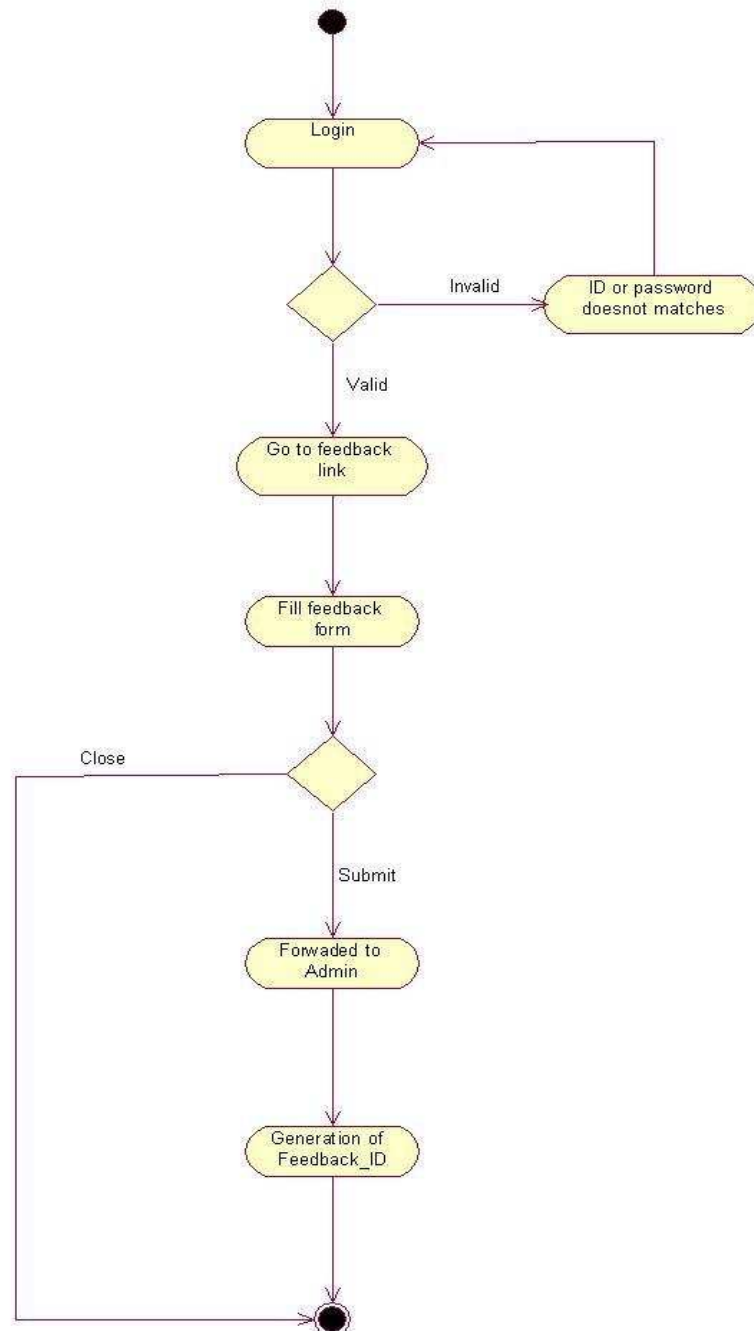


**3.2.5 Activity Diagram for Login Privileges**

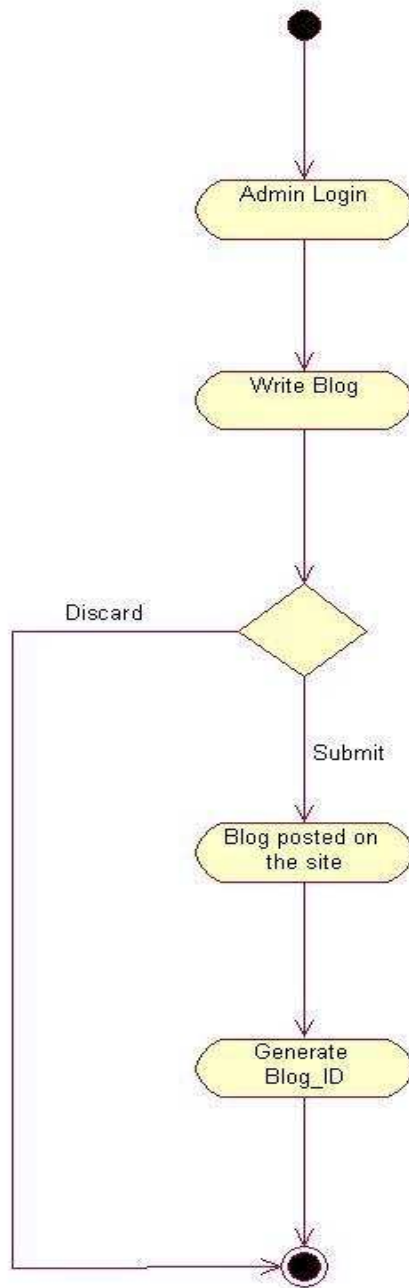




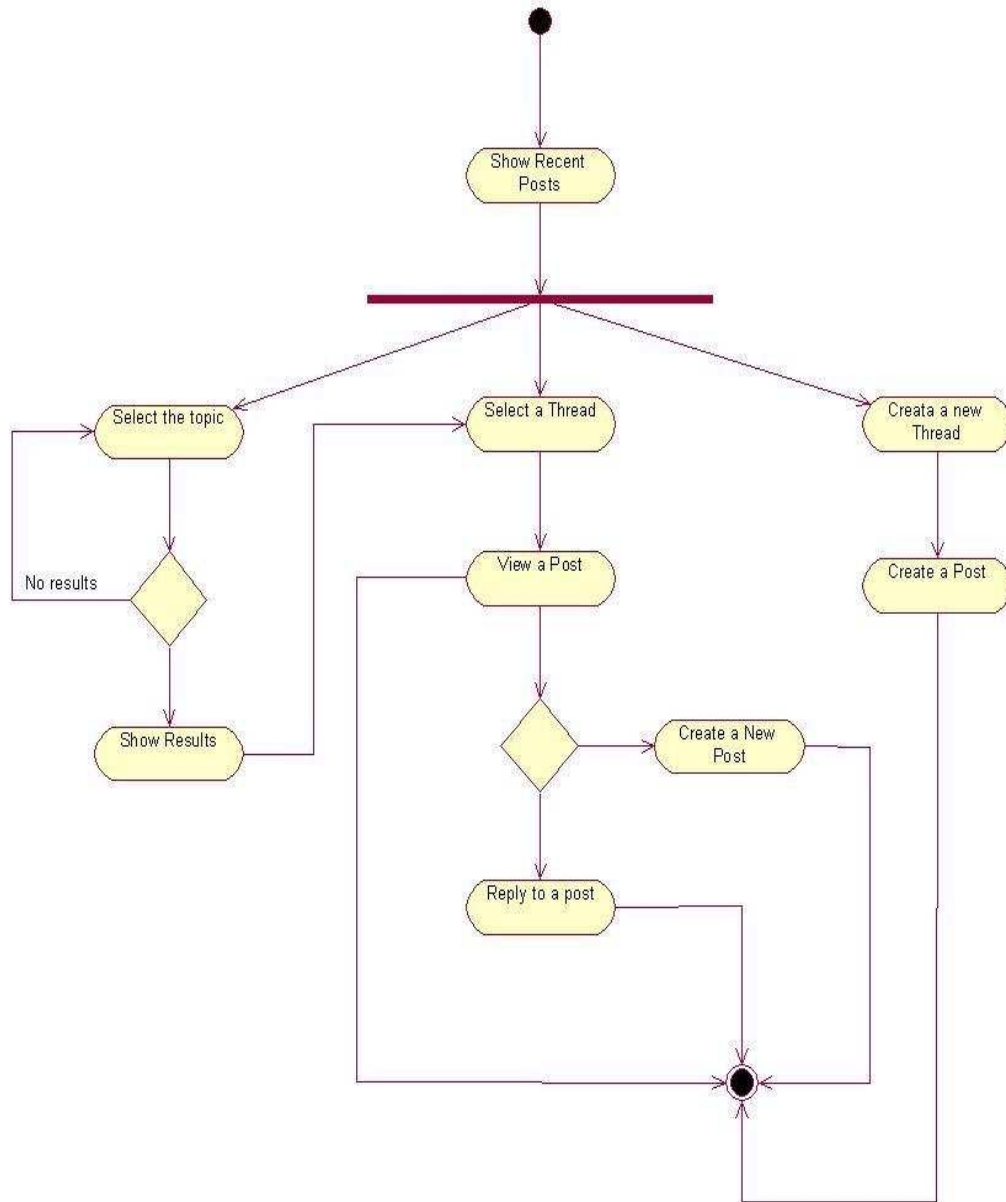
### 3.2.6 Activity Diagram for Feedback



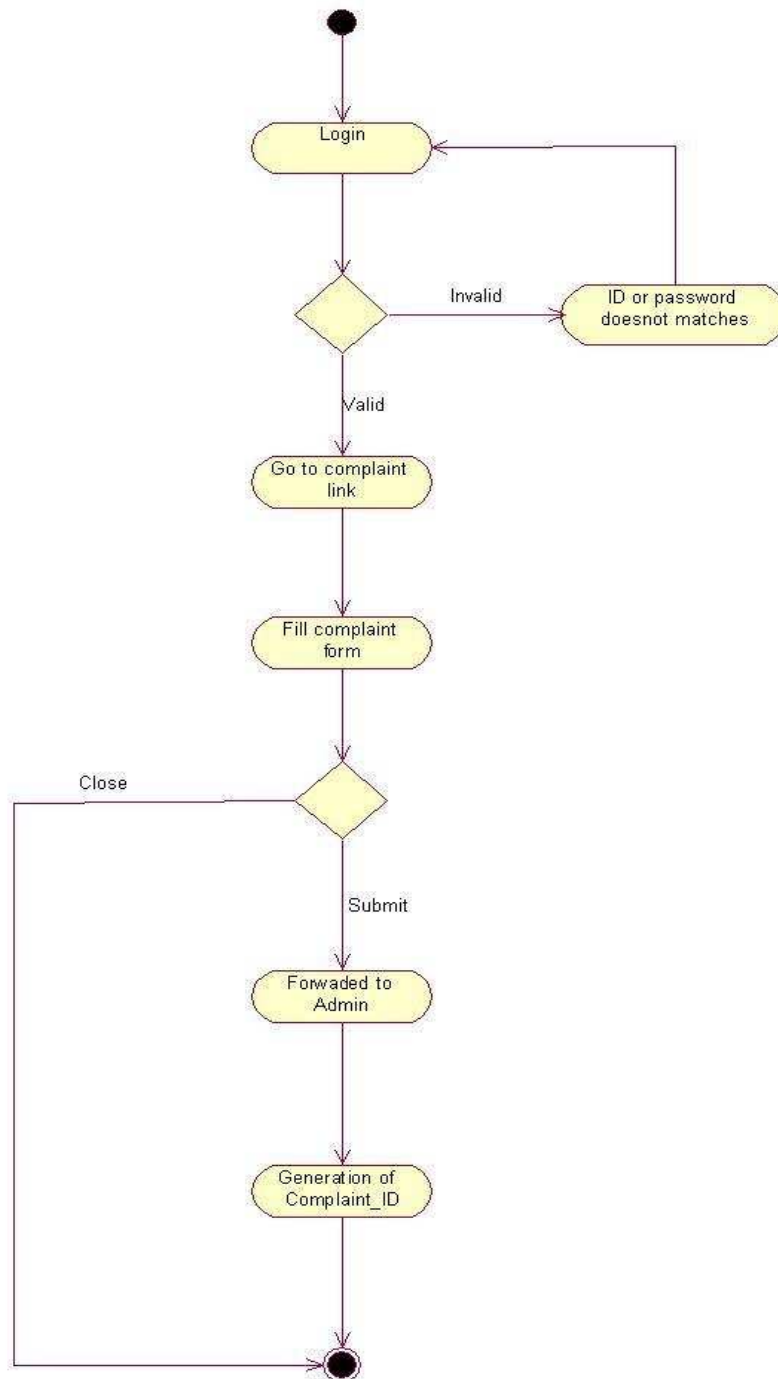
### 3.2.7 Activity Diagram for Blog



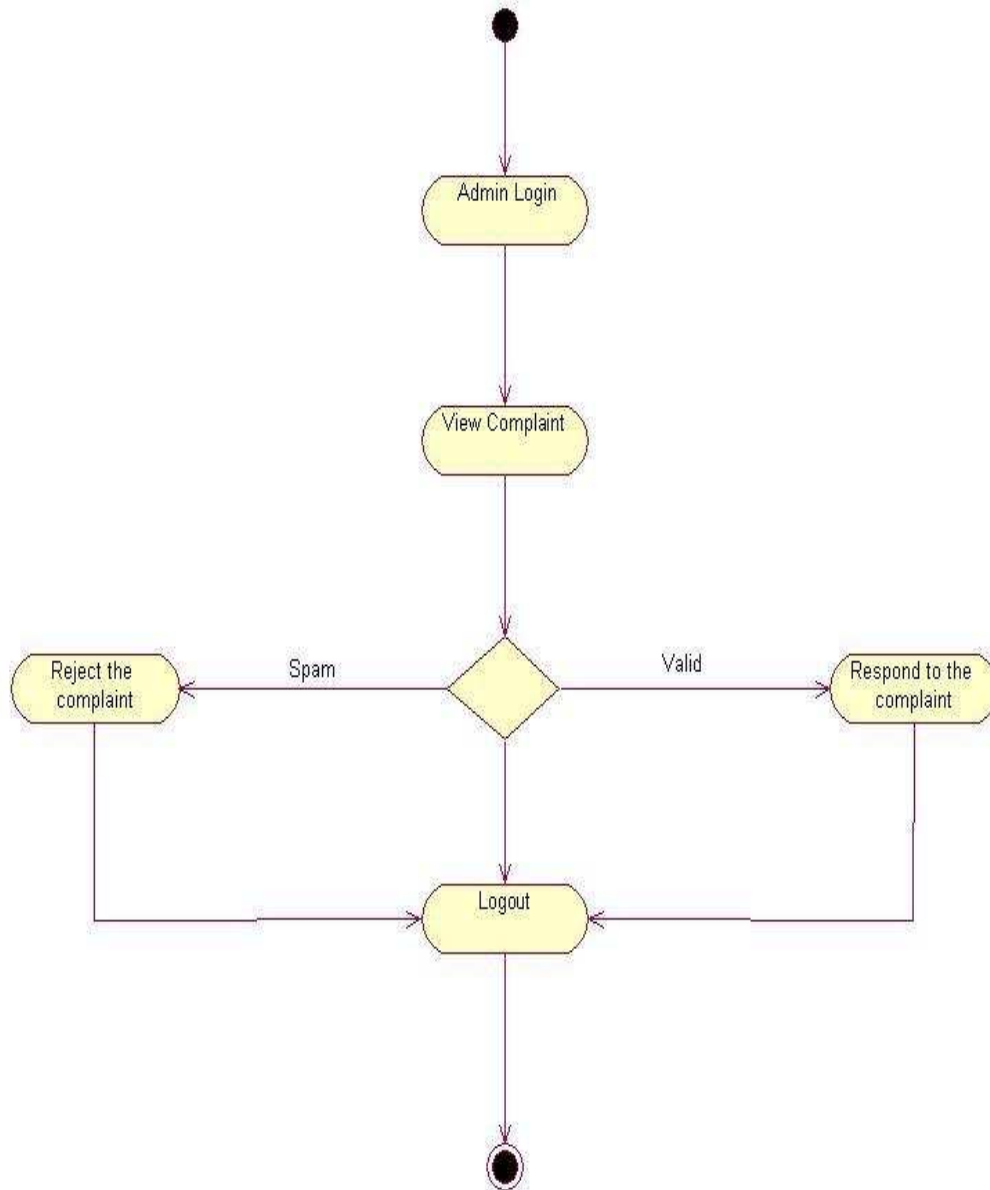
**3.2.8 Activity Diagram for Discussion Forum**



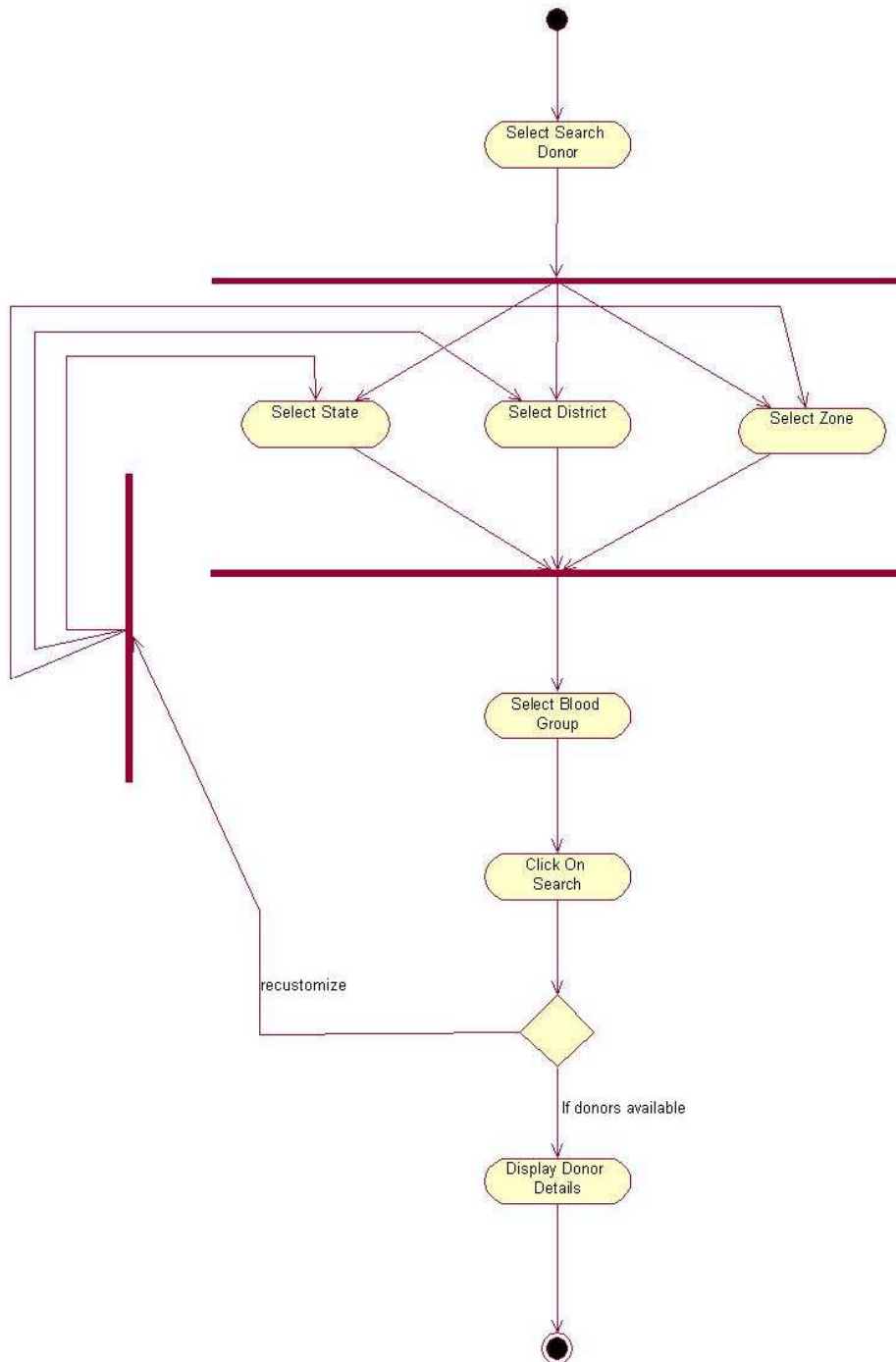
**3.2.9 Activity Diagram for Lodging a complaint**



**3.2.10 Activity Diagram for response to a complaint**

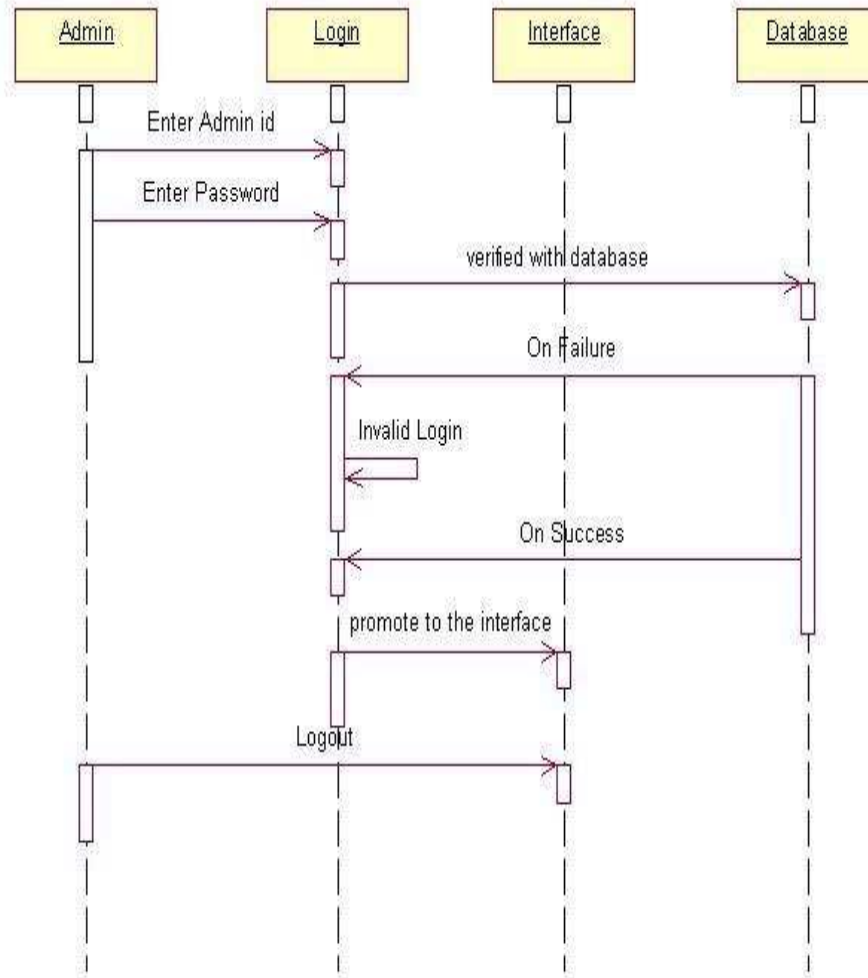


**3.2.11 Activity Diagram for searching donor details**

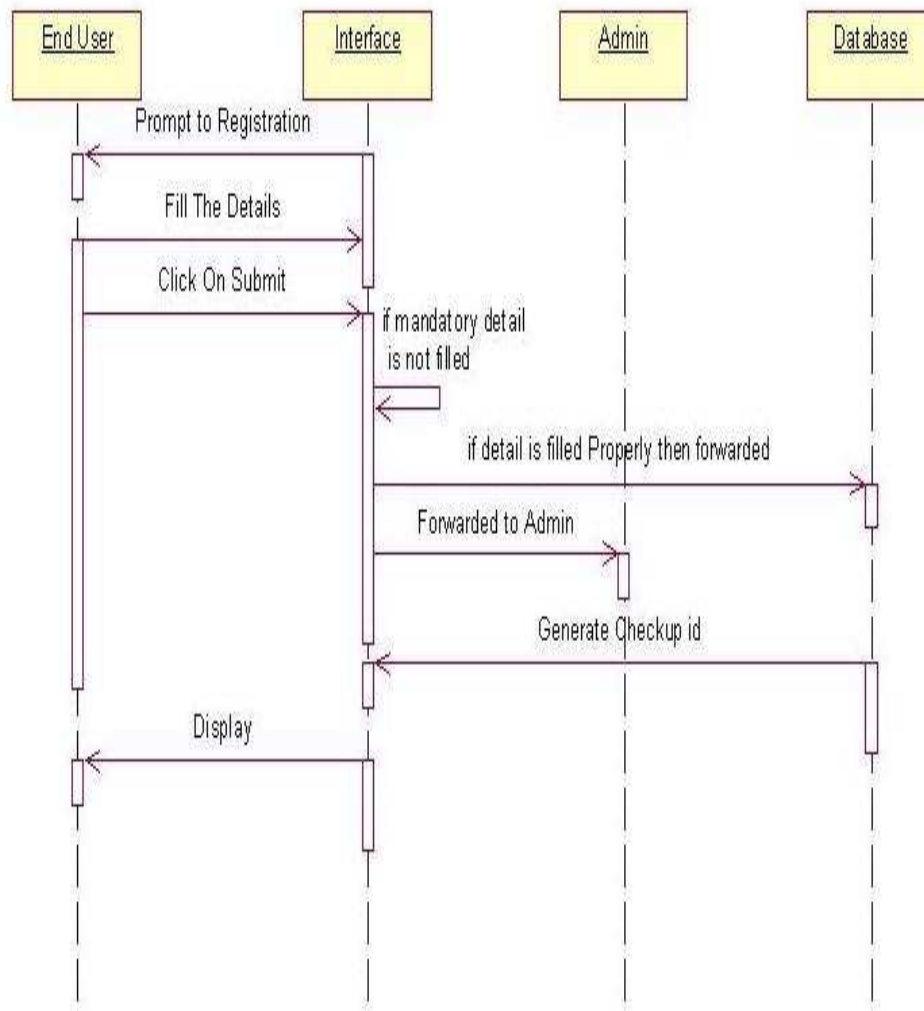


### 3.3 Sequence Diagram

#### 3.3.1 Sequence Diagram for Admin

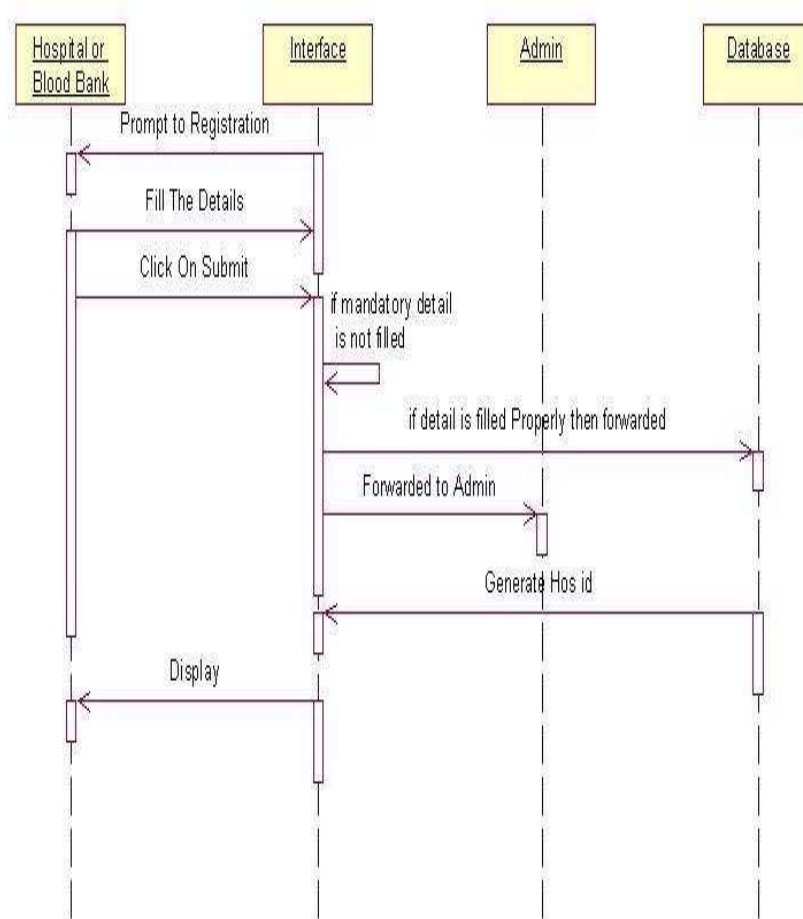


### 3.3.2 Sequence Diagram for Donor\_registration

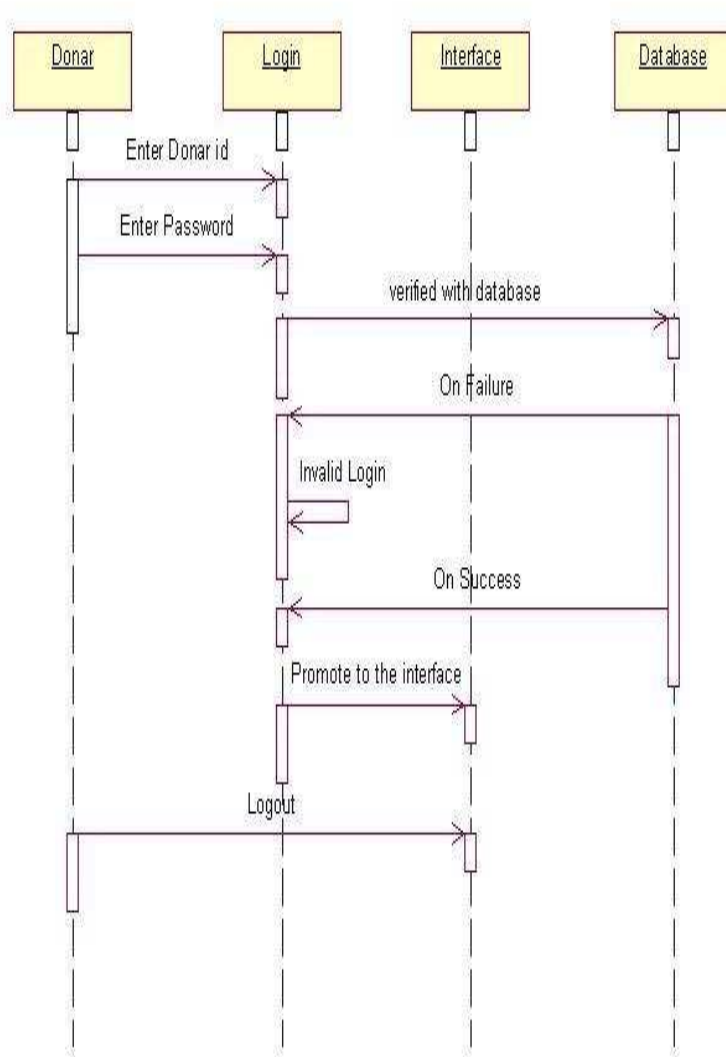




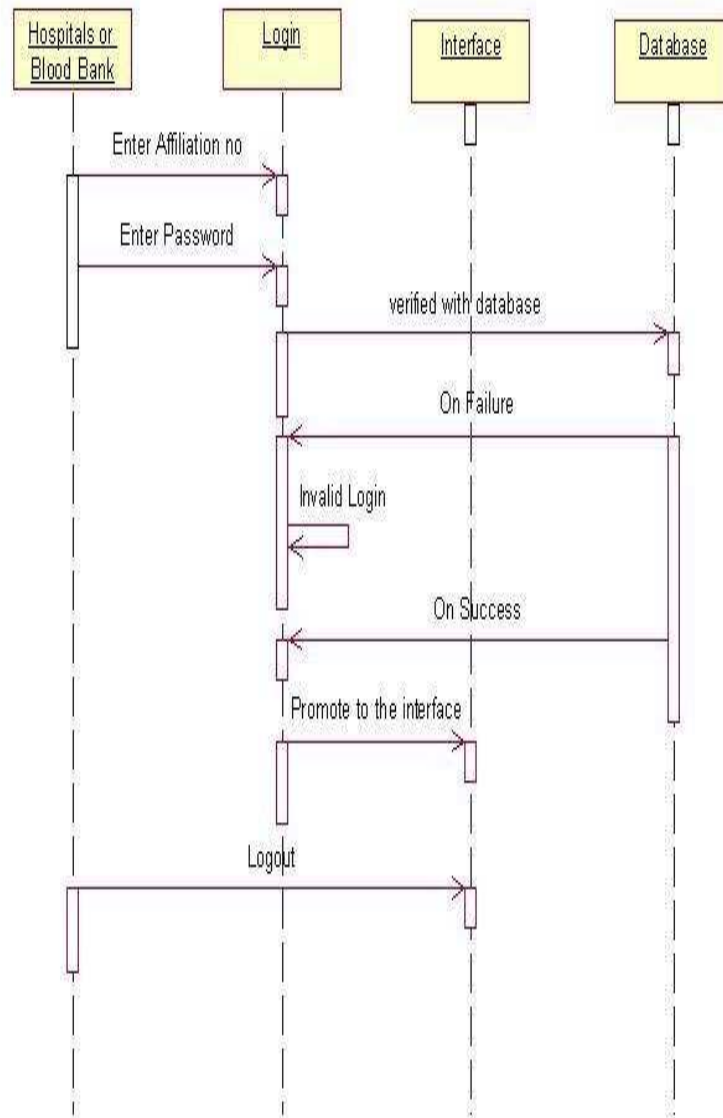
### 3.3.3 Sequence Diagram for Hospital & Blood Bank Registration



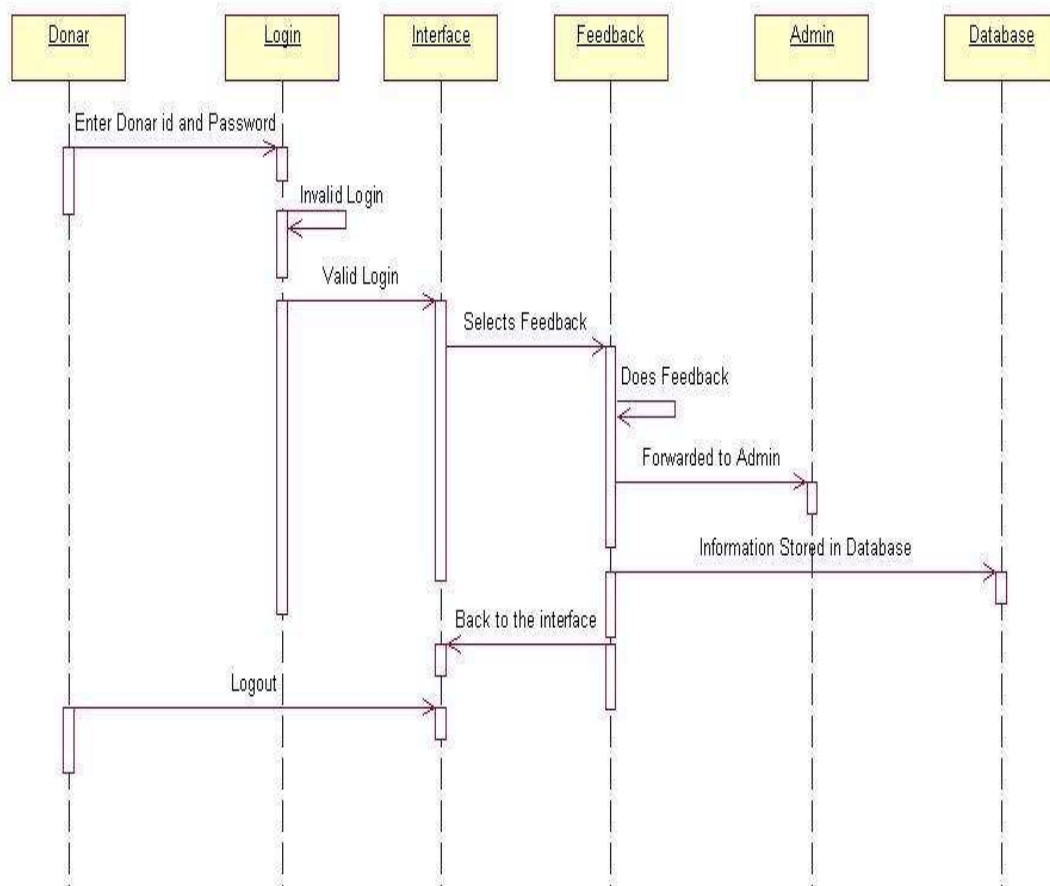
### 3.3.4 Sequence Diagram for Donor Login



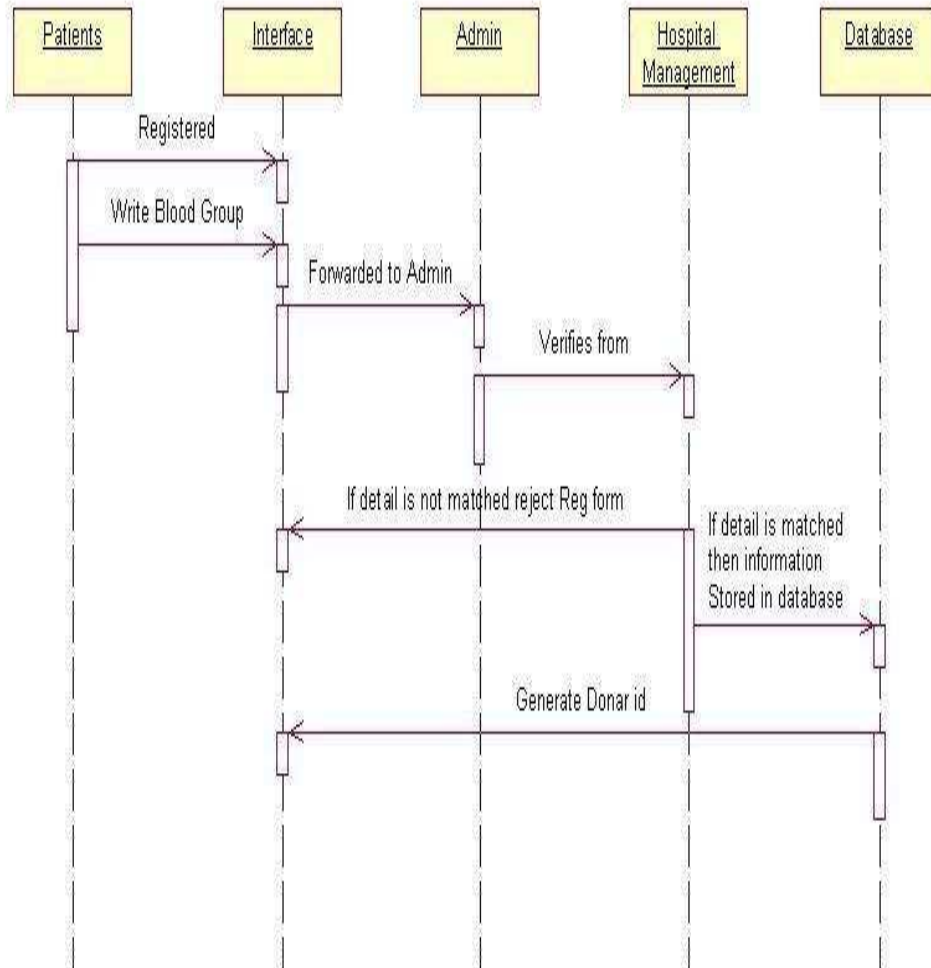
### 3.3.5 Sequence Diagram for Hospital Login



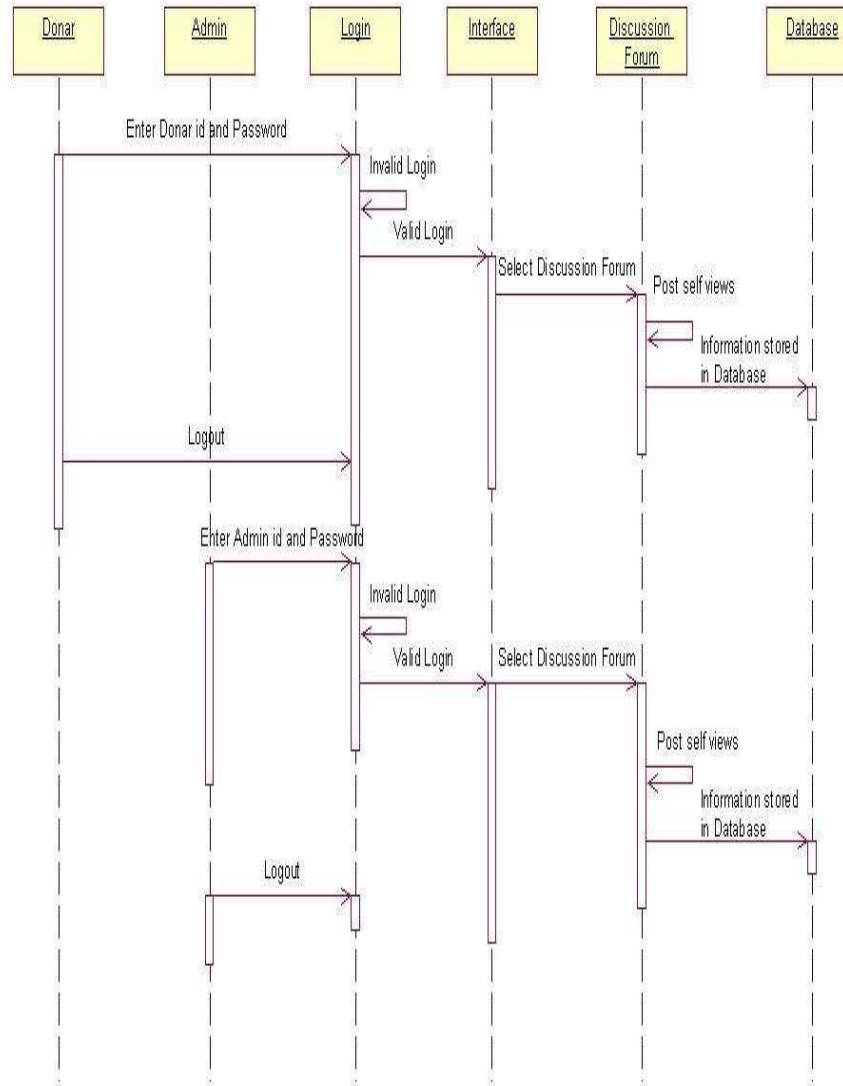
### 3.3.6 Sequence Diagram for Feedback



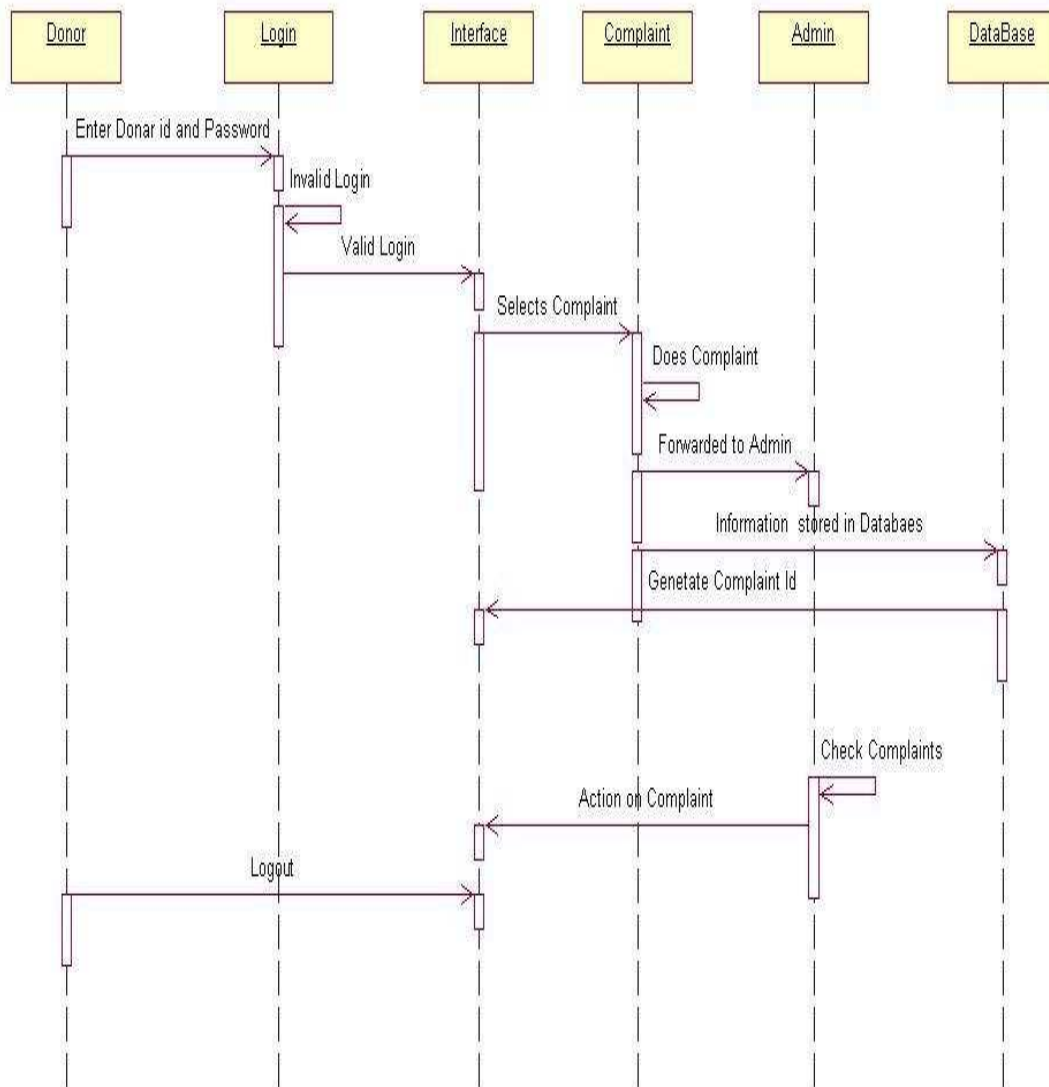
### 3.3.7 Sequence Diagram for Verification



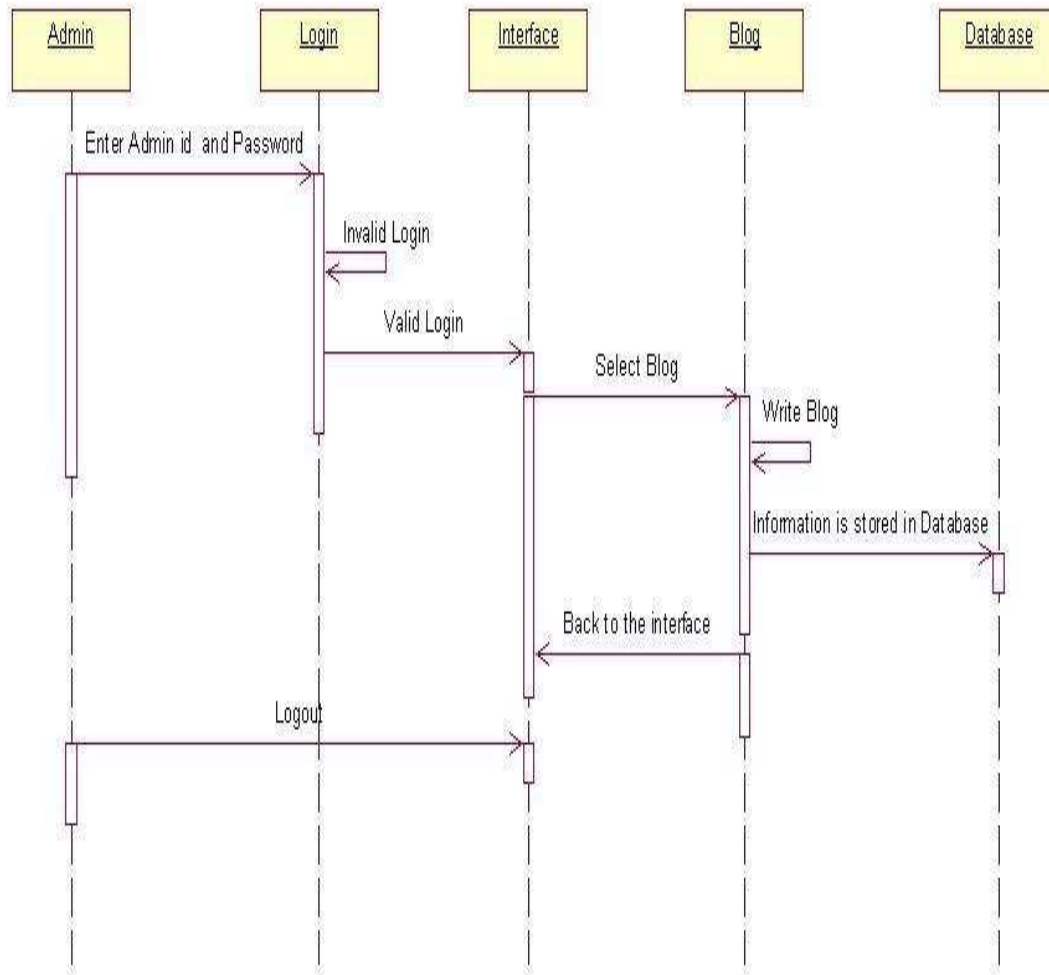
### 3.3.8 Sequence Diagram for Discussion Forum



### 3.3.9 Sequence Diagram for Complaint

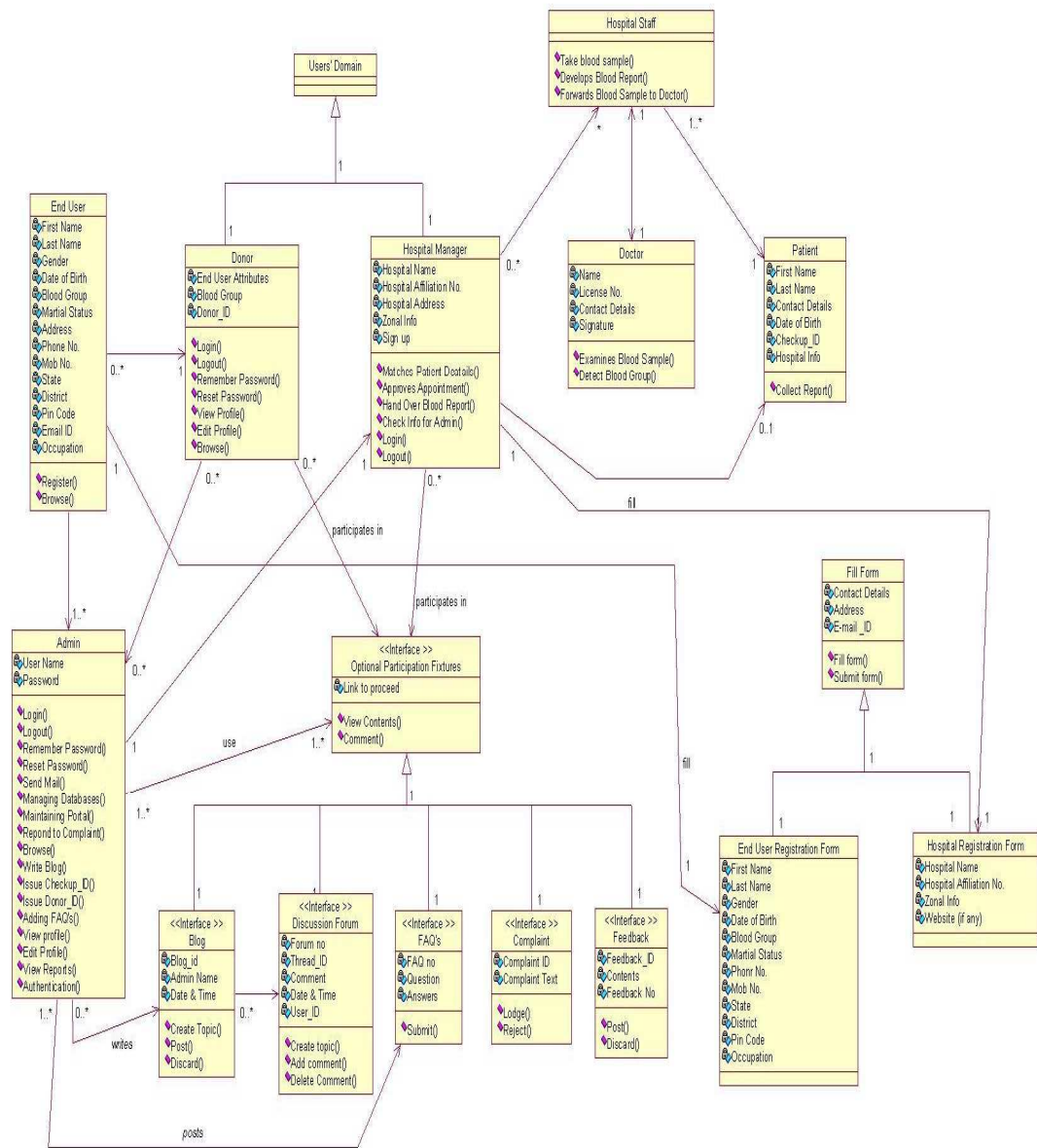


**3.3.10 Sequence Diagram for Blog**





### 3.4 Class Diagram



### 3.5 Feasibility Study

#### *Introduction to feasibility study:*

*A feasibility study's main goal is to assess the economic viability of the proposed business. The feasibility study needs to answer the question: “**Does the idea make economic sense?**” The study should provide a thorough analysis of the business opportunity, including a look at all the possible roadblocks that may stand in the way of the cooperative's success. The outcome of the feasibility study will indicate whether or not to proceed with the proposed venture. If the results of the feasibility study are positive, then the cooperative can proceed to develop a business plan.*

*If the results show that the project is not a sound business idea, then the project should not be pursued. Although it is difficult to accept a feasibility study that shows these results, it is much better to find this out sooner rather than later, when more time and money would have been invested and lost.*

#### *Purpose:*

*Before developing a product or software, it is an essential step that one does feasibility study in some or all the areas mentioned which would help in developing and maintaining the software efficiently and effectively within budgeted cost.*

#### *Economic Feasibility:*

*Built on the information provided in the feasibility study, a business case is used to convince the audience that a particular project should be implemented. It is often a prerequisite for any funding approval. The business case will detail the reasons why a particular project should be prioritized higher than others. It will*

*also sum up the strengths, weaknesses and validity of assumptions as well as assessing the financial and non-financial costs and benefits underlying preferred options. Our project i.e. online blood donor database is an economically successful venture as it does not require humungous amount of investment in case of time as well as money.*

### **Technical Feasibility:**

*Online Blood Donor Database is technically feasible as it can be upgraded for providing public utilities along with online registration and open browsing. Even the admin has got the write to make authentication online making full use of the server and technologies available. It is user friendly as the GUI (Graphical User Interface) assists the donors and end users who are not from IT background. It is also OS compatible and supports multiuser environment.*

### **Behavioral Feasibility:**

*This is an estimate of how strong a reaction the users staff is likely to have towards the development of a computerized system. The users without much frustration accepted the system. Users can use the project without any training because of the user friendliness. Here, in blood donor database all the end users and hospital managers are free to give heir feedback about the behavioral aspect of the scenario and states if the requirement of staff and the working staff at present are in co-relation and thus ensuring the behavioral stability in the system.*

### **Time Feasibility:**

*In this part of the feasibility study what we need to do is to have a proper check over the fact that whether or not the project is being completed on time. What else we need is have a sound knowledge of the deadline assigned to the project and to get it completed on time and to move further. The time schedule required for the developed of this project is very important since more development time affects machine time, cost and causes delay in the development of other systems. The system is compatible for all the latest browsers and servers, hence the time requirement for processing would not be an issue. Thus, online blood donor database is time feasible project to implement.*

### **Resource Feasibility:**

*It is also an essential part of a feasibility study. It includes questions regarding time required to complete the project, type and amount of resources required and dependent factors. It also takes care whether the project is interrupting any current business activity. So it takes care of optimum utilization of the resources available. Time is considered as money, and as we understand its value significantly, we always look forward to complete the project in a time efficient way. While carrying out any new project our experts always take care that it's not affecting any other current business activity. We have a strong team who has the ability to finish a project in a given time frame with a definite output. We always take care of all the resources necessary to complete any project. All the important resources like human resource, artificial resources, financial resource etc. are taken care of. You do a complete research on feasibility of the resources needed to complete the project.*

### 3.6 Work Summary

- *Use Case Diagrams – Rational Rose (by IBM)*
- *Database Diagram – Open Office (by ORACLE)*
- *Activity Diagrams - Rational Rose (by IBM)*
- *Sequence diagrams - Rational Rose (by IBM)*
- *Class Diagram - Rational Rose (by IBM)*
- *E-R Diagram – Smart Draw*



<b>Project - Blood Donor Database</b>	<b>Version - 2.0</b>
<b>File - Software Requirement specification</b>	<b>Team - Quark</b>

## *Special Thanks*

We convey a special thanks to our department and to our college. We also convey a special thanks to all these softwares and websites, they have been helping a lot in doing the project.

Also, we also are grateful to IBM, who has given us such an excellent opportunity to nurture our analytical level beside improving our coding skill by providing us with such good templates and scenarios to work on.

Finally, we are obliged that you all spent your precious time for reading our SRS work patiently.

*With Regards,*  
*Team Quark*

