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Smart PG Locator

Harshwardhan Shrivas [1], Dr. N. Gobi[2]

Student, School of Computer Science and IT, Jain (Deemed-to-be) University, Bangalore, India[1]

Assistant Professor, School of Computer Science and IT, Jain (Deemed-to-be) University, Bangalore, India[2]

ABSTRACT: It has become easy to find accommodation close to the place of work. Previously, it wasn't easy to travel to a place of work over long distances and therefore had to lose good opportunities because we do not know where to stay and where we do not know a particular city. Users can find several paid accommodations near the workplace or desired location in this online paid guest system. Even the user can add their desired locations and get the tenant easily by uploading a photo and details of the respective location. The user can register for a login ID and password in this system. With the login ID and password, the user can log in. After logging in, the user can publish the paid guest post by adding details and photos of the location. He can also see interested users in his downloaded message. The uploaded post can be removed or deleted. The user can also see the paid accommodation, and after getting the desired place, he can select the place he is interested in. After choosing the desired location, the user will get the owner's details, he can get in touch with the owner and make an appointment for further processing.

Keywords: Accomodation, Travelling Users, Login ID and Password

I. INTRODUCTION

Finding PG in a newly known location is truly hectic work. It is pretty difficult to explore unfamiliar places in an unfamiliar city. The current system makes it possible to make the PG search system manual. The number of people moving from one place to another in search of employment or to study is increasing daily. For helping people find new living spaces in a new city, my PG search app can be used effectively. With the help of my online PG search system, people planning to search PG can is registered in my online PG search system, giving all their details. My online PG research site is easily accessible to everyone. A person who likes to search PG gives all his details, i.e. fills in the registration form and can create a username with a password by which he can change his details if there are any changes in its previously provided information. My site also helps people looking for PG by giving details of all available PG providers, if there is no PG provider at all with particular locations and in the desired city, the addresses to them will be given with telephone numbers of some contact persons in major cities who can provide PGs at a reasonable cost. Suppose at all people find it challenging to get PG from the contact persons. In that case, we will give them a mobile link, i.e. largest paging service number in India, through which they can provide the message on each of the pages with PG search and the city they live in, so the PG provides who view the messages in their pagers having the exact requirement fulfilled. In the desired city, he contacts the person on the phone who needs a PG. So that the person gets help from us.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The PG search system has been designed to perform the performance analysis process of PG search based on various parameters such as total PG provider based on city and requirements. It also provides a summary analysis report in a graphical form that will aid management in the decision-making process by significantly reducing manual effort. The development of this software aims to computerize the traditional way of PG search, search and analysis of the whole PG supplier in the city in one system easily. Another purpose of this software is that it can generate the report automatically at the end of the session. Moreover, the offered system provides an interactive graphical user interface, making it very easy for the user to manage the system.

This system facilitates explicitly:

- Facilitate the tracking process of the PG supplier in the city.
- Easy data analysis.

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- Easy information summary generation.
- Data interpretation is made easy and fast.
- Identify areas for improvement.
- Graphic reports.

III. LITERATURE SURVEY

Existing system

- Unable to upload and download latest updates.
- No Use of Web and Remote Services.
- Risk of mismanagement and data when the project is under development.
- Less security.
- No good coordination between the different Applications and Users.
- Fewer users - User-friendly.

Disadvantages

- Usability is provided in the app with various controls.
- The system makes overall project management much easier and more flexible.
- Easily download latest updates, allows user to download alerts by clicking URL.
- There is no risk of data mismanagement at any level during project development.
- It offers a high level of security with different levels of authentication.

Proposed system

The proposed system, the online PG search site, overcomes the current system's shortcomings. The PG search helps people who need a PG by giving them general details of the PG provider with the same requirements and in the desired city.

The advantages of the proposed system are listed below:

- People needing PG can search for the PG supplier by listing their PG requirements and city name.
- It is very flexible and user-friendly.
- The person's time and work are much reduced, which prevails in the current system.
- Easy and useful.
- Individuals are not limited to receiving or providing services only during branch business hours; it is serviced 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year.

Advantages

- Usability I have provided various controls in the app.
- The system makes overall project management much easier and more flexible.
- Easily download latest updates, allows user to download alerts by clicking URL.
- It offers a high level of security with different levels of authentication.

Feasibility study

A preliminary investigation examines the feasibility of the project, the likelihood that the system will be useful to the organization. The main objective of the feasibility study is to test the technical, operational and economic feasibility of adding new modules and debugging the old running system. Any system is feasible if it is unlimited resources and infinite time. There are aspects in the feasibility study part of the preliminary investigation:

Technical feasibility, Operational feasibility, Economic feasibility

Technical feasibility

The technical question typically raised during the feasibility phase of the investigation includes the following:

- Is there the necessary technology to do what is suggested?

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- Does the proposed equipment have the technical capacity to contain the data needed to use the new system?
- Will the proposed system provide an adequate response to inquiries regardless of the number or location of users?
- Can the system be upgraded if expanded?
- Are there technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability, ease of access and data security?

Previously, no system existed to meet the "Secure Infrastructure Implementation System" needs. The current system developed is technically feasible. This is a web-based user interface for auditing workflow at NIC-CSD. Thus, it provides easy access to users. The purpose of the database is to create, establish and maintain a workflow between various entities to facilitate all users involved in their various capacities or roles.
Authorization: Users would be granted based on the specified roles. Therefore, it offers the technical guarantee of accuracy, reliability and security. The software and hardware requirements for the development of this project are not numerous and are already available internally at NIC or are available as open and free source. The work for the project is performed with current equipment and existing software technology. The necessary bandwidth exists to provide rapid feedback to users, regardless of the number of users using the system.

Operational feasibility

The proposed projects are only beneficial if they can be transformed into an information system. This will meet the operational needs of the organization. The project's operational feasibility aspects should be considered an important part of the project implementation. Some of the important questions raised to test the operational feasibility of a project include the following:

- Is there sufficient management support from users?
- Will the system be used and function properly if developed and implemented?
- Will there be user resistance that compromises the possible benefits of the application?

This system is intended to be in compliance with the issues mentioned above. Beforehand, management issues and user needs were taken into account. So there is no question of resistance from users which may compromise the possible benefits of the application. The well-planned design would ensure the optimal utilization of computing resources and help in improving the performance status.

Economic feasibility

A system that can be technically developed and will be used if installed should always be a good investment for the organization. In economic feasibility, the development cost of creating the system is assessed against the ultimate benefit derived from the new systems. The financial benefits must equal or exceed the costs. The system is economically feasible. It does not require any additional hardware or software. From the interface of this system is developed using existing resources and technologies available at NIC, there is nominal expense and certain economic feasibility.

IV.METHODOLOGY

Specification of requirements

Site Explorer software is designed for remote website management.
Purpose: The main purpose of preparing this document is to provide a general overview of the analysis and requirements of the existing system or situation and to determine the operating characteristics of the system.
Scope: This document plays an essential role in the Development Life Cycle (SDLC) and describes the overall system requirements. It is intended for use by developers and will be the basis during the testing phase. Any changes to requirements in the future will need to go through a formal change approval process.

Flowcharts/DFD/ERD

A data flow diagram is a graphical tool used to describe and analyze the movement of data through a system. They are the central tool and the basis from which the other components are developed. The transformation of data from input to output, through processing, can be described logically and independently of the physical components associated with the

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system. These are known as logical data flow diagrams.

Physical data flow diagrams show the actual tools and movement of data between people, departments, and workstations. A complete description of a system actually consists of a set of data flow diagrams. Using two familiars notations Yourdon, Game and Sarson notations develop data flow diagrams. Each component of a DFD is labeled with a descriptive name.

The process is further identified by a number which will be used for identification purposes.

The development of DFD is done on several levels. Each process in the lower level diagrams can be broken down into a more detailed DFD at the next level. The lop level diagram is often called a context diagram. It consists of a single process bit, which plays a vital role in studying the current system. The process in the context level diagram is decomposed into another process at the first level DFD.

The idea behind exploding a process into multiple processes is that understanding at one level of detail is exploded into more detail at the next level. This is done until a new explosion is needed and an adequate amount of detail is described for the analyst to understand the process. Larry Constantine first developed the DFD as a way to express system requirements graphically, which led to modular design.

A DFD is also known as a "bubble chart" for the purpose of clarifying system requirements and identifying major transformations that will become programs in the system design. It is therefore the starting point of the design down to the lowest level of detail. A DFD consists of a series of bubbles connected by data flows in the system.

DFD symbol

In the DFD there are four symbols:

- A square defines a source (origin) or destination of system data
- An arrow identifies the data stream. It's the pipeline through which information flows.
- A circle or bubble represents a process that changes incoming data flow into outgoing data flow.
- An open rectangle is a data store, data at rest, or temporary data repository

Building a DFD

Several rules of thumb are used to draw DFDs:

The process should be named and numbered for easy reference. Each name should be representative of the process.

The flow direction is top to bottom and left to right. Data traditionally flows from source to destination. To indicate this, draw a long flow line backwards to a source. Another method is to repeat the source symbol as the destination. Since it is used more than once in the DFD, it is marked with a short diagonal.

When a process is broken down into lower level details, they are numbered.The names of datastores and destinations are written in uppercase. Process and dataflow names have the first letter of each job capitalized

A DFD typically displays the minimal contents of the data store. Each data store should contain all incoming and outgoing data items. Questionnaires should contain all incoming and outgoing data elements. Missing interface redundancies and the like are then often taken into account by means of interviews.

Main features of DFDs

- The DFD shows data flow, no control loops and decision considerations are controlled do not appear on a DFD.
- The DFD doesn't indicate the time factor involved in a process, whether the data flow takes place daily, weekly, monthly or annually.
- The sequence of events is not highlighted on the DFD.

V. RESULTS

Homepage

This is the homepage or main page of a PG search system. This is the main page on a client side. This page defines everything about the project

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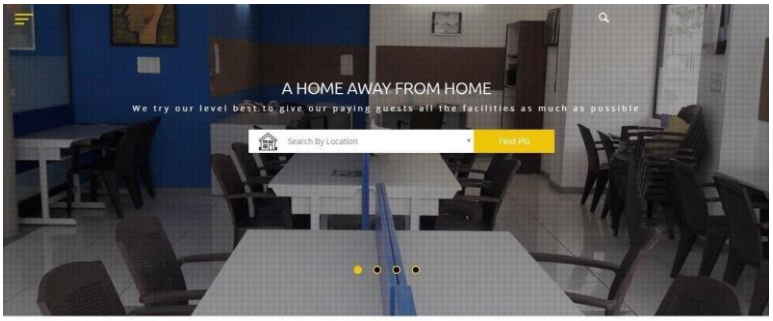

Welcome To Catchy PG House

VI. CONCLUSION AND SCOPE OF FUTURE WORK

Conclusion

The conclusion is that we have a better system which will help in better interaction between the PG supplier and the neediest PG. This application has wide usage and will encourage PG provider to provide PG.

Here are the contributions of this system to this cause:

- The user can read information about PG and the basic requirements for a PG provider.
- The PG provider can find PG in their nearest area via maps or call a PG provider in their area by the numbers provided in the app.
- The PG provider can see a list of PGs that need a particular PG.
- The system is scalable and allows any number of different devices to be added without major modification to its core.

Future scope

Ø The system can be extended with worldwide availability.

Ø Reach as close as possible to the donor from the emergency area.

Ø A smartphone application of the system can be realized.

Offer PG providers the ability to modify its availability

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