Social Networking Site for Social Purpose

Mr.Vikhil Khobragade[1], Mr. Ajay Palmakulwar[2],Prof. Kalyani Sugarwar[3]

[1,2]CSE(B.E.),BIT,Ballarpur

[3] CSE(Assistant Prof.),BIT,Ballarpur,kalyani

Abstract— A truly Indian social networking website that is to promote social responsibility like traffic rules ,public hygiene, aversion to bribery etc .This system focuses on building online communities of people who share their interacts for creating social awareness.

Keywords—NGO, Security , Financials , Social Networking.

I. INTRODUCTION

The global system of networked computers, servers and routers known as the Internet has transformed many aspects of modern society and social interaction. The online distribution of goods and services, for instance, has influenced almost every industry and has radically transformed many. Alongside commerce-oriented technological development has been a rise in what has been termed "social media." This system focuses on building online communities of people who share their interacts for creating social awareness.

Aim of paper:

This report aims to explore and identify the social and security implications of SNS in India and to suggest policy options and avenues for further research.

II. R PAPER

Existing System:

In existing scenario, to create awareness among people about certain behavior like inhumanity, illegal activities, etc.., it is very difficult to do manually .It any person seeing an incident at a place, he may feel shy, afraid to open it to everyone, and even the person wants to make awareness manually also its time consuming.There are many sites to share their ideas but there is not even a site only taking part in social responsibilities .If the site is common for all activities ,then there is a chance of misusing the site.

Proposed System:

This System focuses on building online communities of people who share interests or activities. his System is web based. Social network site allows users to create profiles, share the information with friends. Since they are creating this growing network information , a site is established and made publicly available.

It provides a common platform where people of Indian can voice out violations, injustice, inhumanity, corruption happening in their vicinity and provides online debate or discussion on certain topics of broad applicability. Endorse someone else's concern and augment with more proofs, details etc. The site can provide various measures for fellow citizens to rate control and monitor the social responsibility of a given individual.

III. Feasibility Study

Feasibility Report:

Preliminary investigation examines project feasibility, the likelihood the system will be useful to the organization. The main objective of the feasibility study is to test the Technical, Operational and Economical feasibility for adding new modules and debugging old running system. All systems are feasible if they are given unlimited resources and infinite time. There are aspects in

the feasibility study portion of the preliminary investigation:
- Technical Feasibility
- Operation Feasibility
- Economic Feasibility

Technical Feasibility:

The technical issue usually raised during the feasibility stage of the investigation includes the following:
- Does the necessary technology exist to do what is suggested?
- Do the proposed equipments have the technical capacity to hold the data required to use the new system?
- Will the proposed system provide adequate response to inquiries, regardless of the number or location of users?
- Can the system be upgraded if developed?
- Are there technical guarantees of accuracy, reliability, ease of access and data security?

Operational Feasibility:

Proposed projects are beneficial only if they can be turned out into information systems, which will meet the organization's operating requirements. Operational feasibility aspects of the project are to be taken as an important part of the project implementation. Some of the important issues raised are to test the operational feasibility of a project includes the following: -
- Is there sufficient support for the management from the users?
- Will the system be used and work properly if it is being developed and implemented?
- Will there be any resistance from the user that will undermine the possible application benefits?

This system is targeted to be in accordance with the above-mentioned issues. Beforehand, the management issues and user requirements have been taken into consideration. So there is no question of resistance from the users that can undermine the possible application benefits.

The well-planned design would ensure the optimal utilization of the computer resources and would help in the improvement of performance status.

Economic Feasibility:

A system can be developed technically and that will be used if installed must still be a good investment for the organization. In the economical feasibility, the development cost in creating the system is evaluated against the ultimate benefit derived from the new systems. Financial benefits must equal or exceed the costs. The system is economically feasible. It does not require any additional hardware or software.

IV. FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATION

1. Administration Module
2. Citizen Module
3. Officer Module
4. NGO Module

Administration Module:

Create and monitor accounts of authorities. To filter the content reported As inappropriate and handle threats. Handle complaints about improper response by municipal authorities.

Citizen Module:

User should be able to create new account, log in to their existing accounts which will give them the authority to use the services provided by the system. Authenticated users should be able to issue complaints check complaint status, submit feedback browser through other complaints and their feedback. Authenticated users should be able to create suggestion/petitions, other users can support or make suggestions for petitions forward petitions to corresponding authority for possible implementation Users can to create groups where users can share their experiences discuss common Problems and the possible solution.

Officer Module:

Officer authorities can log-in to their accounts as created by administrator. Authorities can access all the complaints, suggestion form user. Invoke proper activity in Response to valid complaints, or redirect inappropriate complaints to the administrator. Give response to complaints with activity reports.

NGOs Module:

NGO can form user groups similar to other users. NGO's can publicize their Social causes on the site.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Architecture flow:

Below architecture diagram represents mainly flow of requests from users to database through servers. In this scenario overall system is designed in three tires separately using three layers called presentation layer, business logic layer and data link layer. This project was developed using 3-tire architecture.
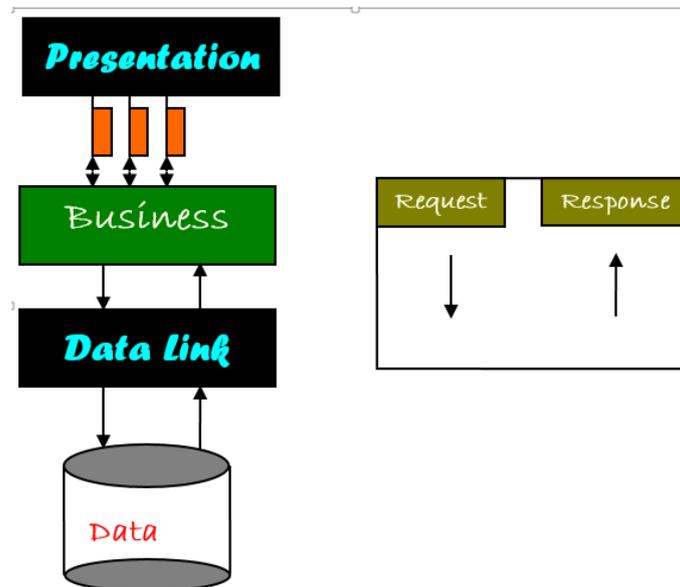

Fig: N-Tier Architecture

1. **Presentation Layer:**

   Also called as client layer, comprises of components that are dedicated to presenting the data to the user. For example: Windows/Web Forms and buttons, edit boxes, Text boxes, labels, grids, etc.

2. **Business Logic Layer:**

   This layer encapsulates the Business rules or the business logic of the encapsulations. To have a separate layer for business logic is of a great advantage. This is because any changes in Business Rules can be easily handled in this layer. As long as the interface between the layers remains the same, any changes to the functionality/processing logic in this layer can be made without impacting the others. A lot of client-server apps failed to implement successfully as changing the business logic was a painful process.

3. **Data Link Layer:**

   This layer comprises of components that help in accessing the Database. If used in the right way, this layer provides a level of abstraction for the database structures. Simply put changes made to the database, tables, etc do not affect the rest of the application because of the Data Access layer. The different application layers send the data requests to this layer and receive the response from this layer.

4. Database Layer:

This layer comprises of the Database Components such as DB Files, Tables, Views, etc. The Actual database could be created using SQL Server, Oracle, Flat files, etc. In an n-tier application, the entire application can be implemented in such a way that it is independent of the actual Database. For instance, you could change the Database Location with minimal changes to Data Access Layer. The rest of the Application should remain unaffected

VI. Conclusions

We've attempted to highlight changes in social network sites over time and to introduce a definition of snss that more accurately articulates the features and frameworks that are salient to users. We have attempted to outline some of the ways in which snss have changed since their popularization, drawing attention to the ways in which technical and social changes are dependent upon one another. As a genre, snss are still in their adolescent stage and we expect that they will continue to evolve. By contextualizing them in light of the web 2.0 phenomenon and revealing how they build on previous genres of cmc, we have grounded their history so that future developments can better be understood in terms of the past.

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