

Jar Distribution System

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Abstract: An ever-increasing trend in today's arms is to exploit outsourcing for those information systems (IS) functions deemed to be outside the company's core competence. One of the most critical steps in outsourcing is distributor selection, which is a strategic decision. We model the water jar distributor selection problem as a multi-objective optimization problem. The information about the business or shop incorporating is gotten with the Google map, when the client touches the position which is demonstrated. The client touches the in server. The Android application will give a simple options to select the nearest distributor of water jar provider so as to provide with the instant delivery. Users carry around mobile devices all the time, and thus they often search location-based distributor (e.g., locations switch catch, that building points of interest and current item overs shows from the database of specific spots around them, reviews about the distributor, and prices) in their daily life. However, physical restrictions of mobile devices such as display size and input capabilities affect users' operations, e.g., it is difficult to input a search query and move to another page. When searching contents by using mobile devices, users' situations often change and this change may abet the users' information needs.

Keywords: *Phishing, URL-Based, Neuro-Fuzzy*

I. INTRODUCTION

A necessity for human life, water is also the world's most common transmitter of disease. Prevalent, and usually preventable, water-borne diseases result in a staggering 3.5 million deaths per year, and has devastating economic affects through lost productivity and medical expenses.[1],[2]

These effects are often most severely felt in slums, where immense over-crowding, severely compromised sanitation systems and a lack of legal regulations surrounding line access means that inexpensive, clean water is almost non-existent. The number of slum dwellers – now at around 1 billion – is expected to double by 2030. Around the world, not only do slum dwellers typically pay more for their water than high-income residents of the same city, they even pay more than people in developed countries.[3]

Given a lack of infrastructural backing, point-of-use (POU) technologies, in which water is purified immediately before use, could be an inexpensive but invaluable method of individual decontamination. However, up until now, POU products have been slow to enter to slum markets because many companies fear high entry costs, as well as social and political stigmas. One organization, Jar Distribution is helping to bridge this gap between the technology, education, and profitability of clean water in different district .. The local franchise-based model means that water purification can become a sustainable livelihood for entrepreneurs as well as improve standards of living.

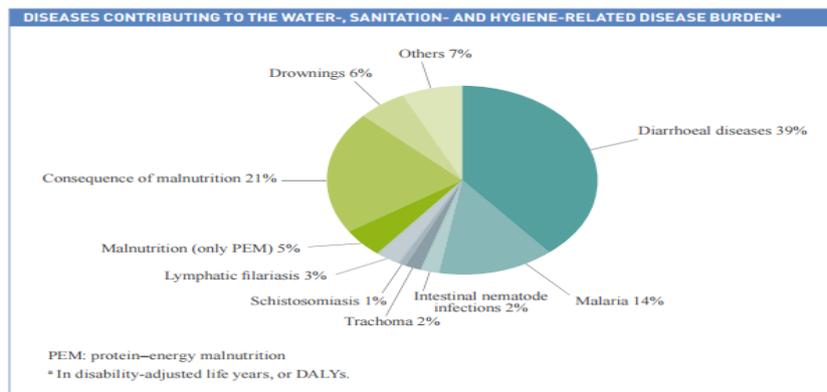
We wanted to design a solution through which these residents not only got the best technology, but also became empowered to advocate to their communities about the benefits of clean water.”

Jar Distribution equips interested local entrepreneurs to run their own Jar Distribution shops, giving them a renovated storefront, marketing assistance, and access to technology.

Jar Distribution System trains local women's groups and networks as a vehicle for not just education, but also marketing, and door-to-door sales. Beyond solely describing its health benefits, Jar Distribution System also raises awareness about the effects of clean water on slum dwellers' personal finances and other, more tangible benefits, like decreases in medical expenses, increases in productivity, and higher school attendance rates.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

FU Yao and LIU Hongli [3] "Last year's Human Development Report exposed the silent emergency caused by the lack of clean water and absence of adequate sanitation for billions of the world's poorest people. As we approach the half way mark towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals, it becomes more apparent than ever that tackling the water and sanitation crisis is fundamental to achieving all the Goals. There is no financial, geographical or practical reason why we should not be able to alleviate the suffering caused by the lack of clean drinking water. In the simplest economic terms, lack of clean water and decent sanitation is a major brake on growth. We know the delivery mechanisms exist, but failure to invest in them now, particularly in the most vulnerable parts of Africa and Asia, will also be compounded by the effects of climate change to come.



Globally, improving water, sanitation and hygiene has the potential to prevent at least 9.1% of the disease burden (in disability-adjusted life years or DALYs, a weighted measure of deaths and disability), or 6.3% of all deaths (Table 1). Children, particularly those in developing countries, suffer a disproportionate share of this burden, as the fraction of total deaths or DALYs attributable to unsafe water, inadequate sanitation or insufficient hygiene is more than 20% in children up to 14 years of age. Several diseases related to water, sanitation and hygiene could not be specifically addressed here because of a lack of adequate evidence. This suggests that the 9.1% of the disease burden that is attributable to unsafe water, inadequate sanitation or insufficient hygiene may be an underestimate. Diseases that are unquantifiable include some that are likely to be significant at a global scale. These include infectious diseases, such as legionellosis, leptospirosis, conjunctivitis and otitis, which are mostly respiratory infections related to hygiene; injuries related to recreational water use, such as from falls; and adverse effects due to exposure to high concentrations of certain chemicals, such as fluoride, arsenic, lead and nitrate. Similarly, while unsafe injections are a significant contributor to the transmission of hepatitis B and C viruses and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), the fraction of hepatitis B, hepatitis C and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) that could be prevented by safe injection waste disposal (i.e. sanitation) is not clear. We also have not included diseases for which the evidence for causality is still under discussion: for example, the beneficial role of water in adequate nutritional intake of calcium (bone health) and magnesium (cardiovascular health). In addition, the impacts of global climate change are likely to create upwards pressure on water related disease through various mechanisms, including extreme events, such as floods and droughts.

III PRAPOSED SYSTEM SCREENSHOTS

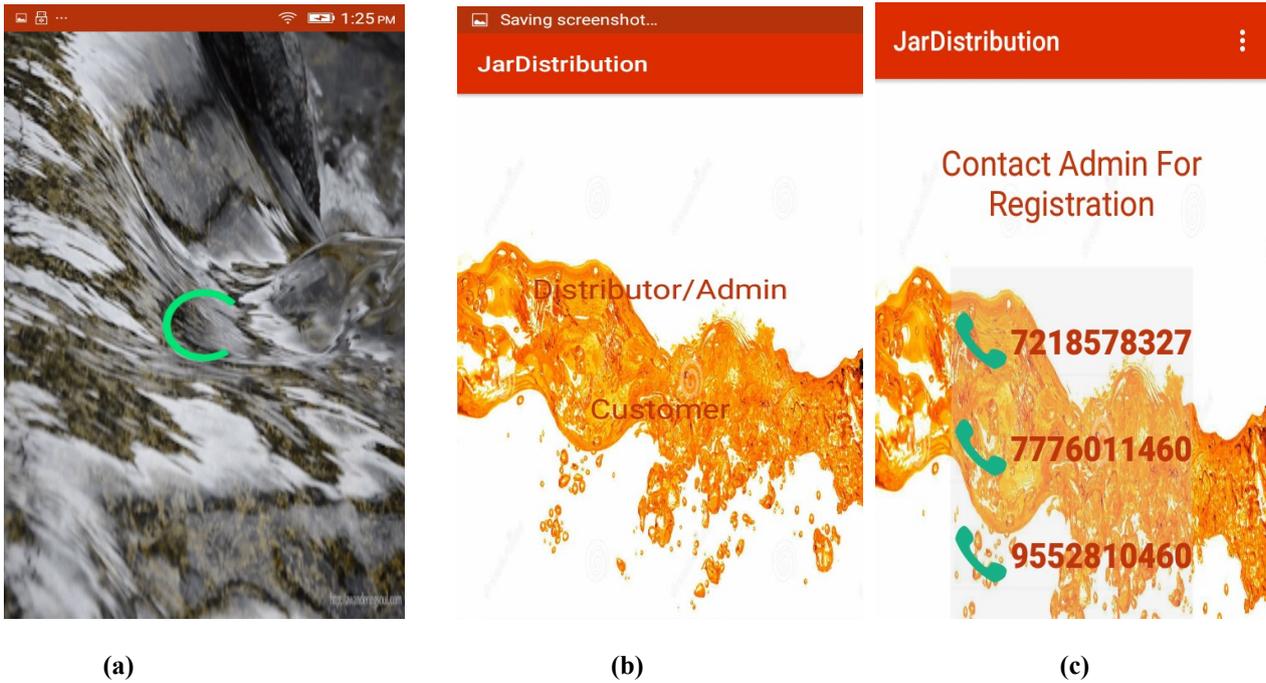


Fig.1; Shows Splash in (a) first page(b) and contact details for registration in (c)

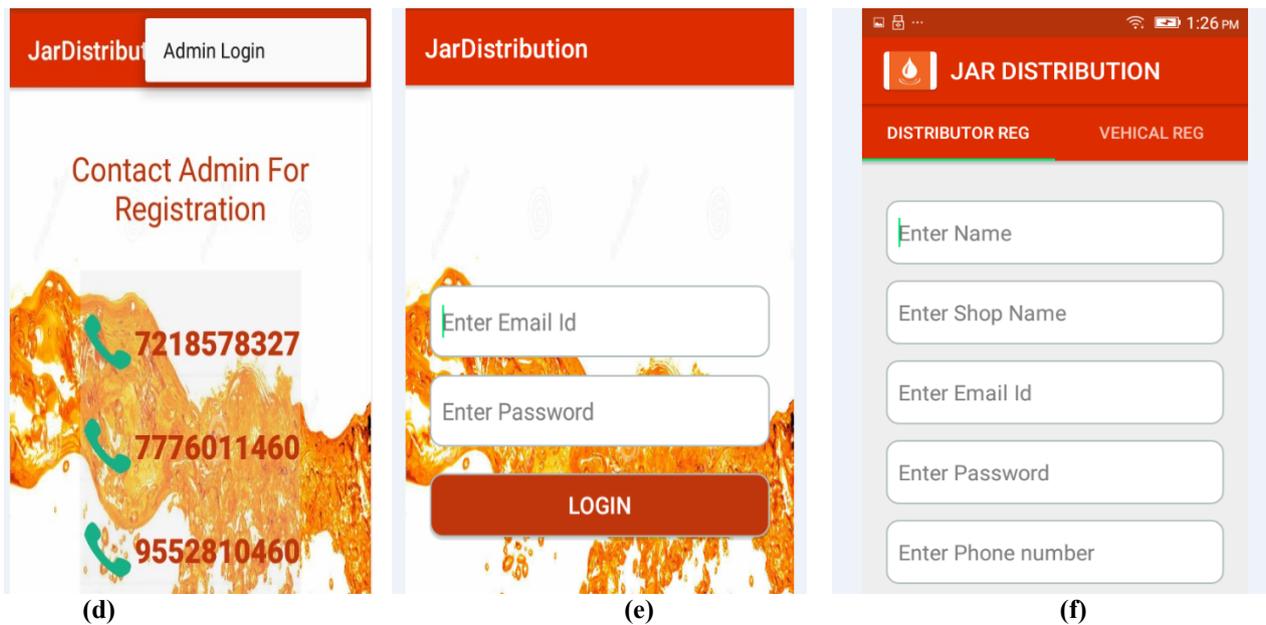


Fig.2: Admin contact detail in (d) login page in (e) Distributor registration in (f)

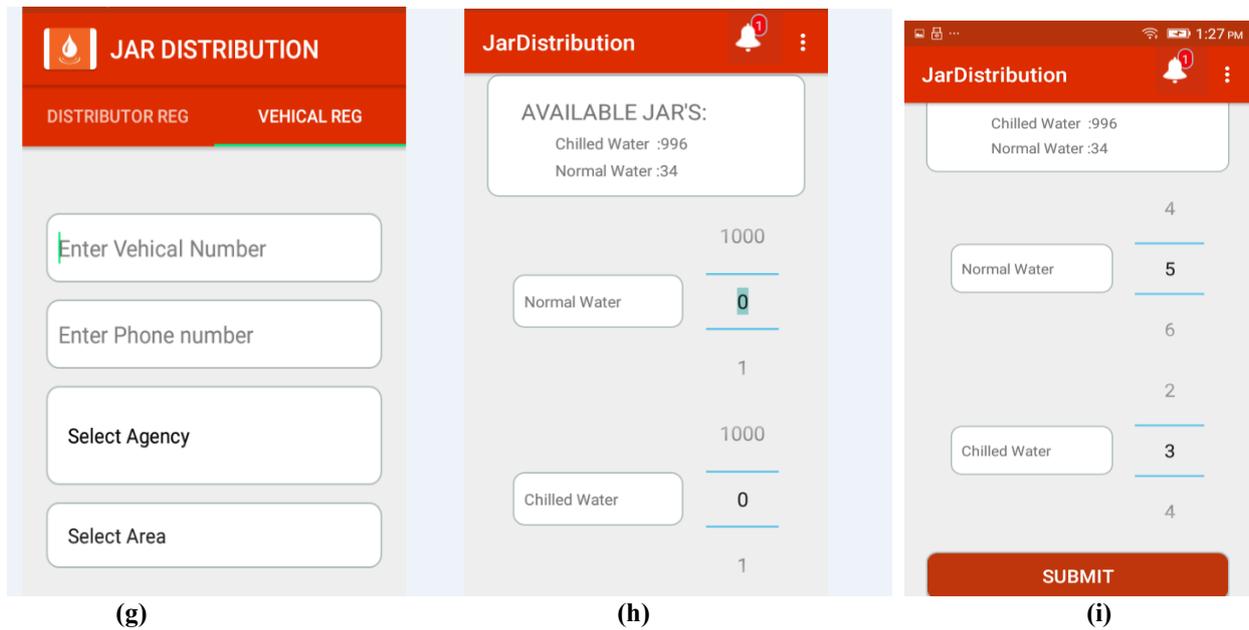


Fig. 3: Vehicle Registration (d) Available Jars (e) total available jars (f)



Fig.4: Conform Order (j) Selected Area (e) Water Supplier Order Placing (f)

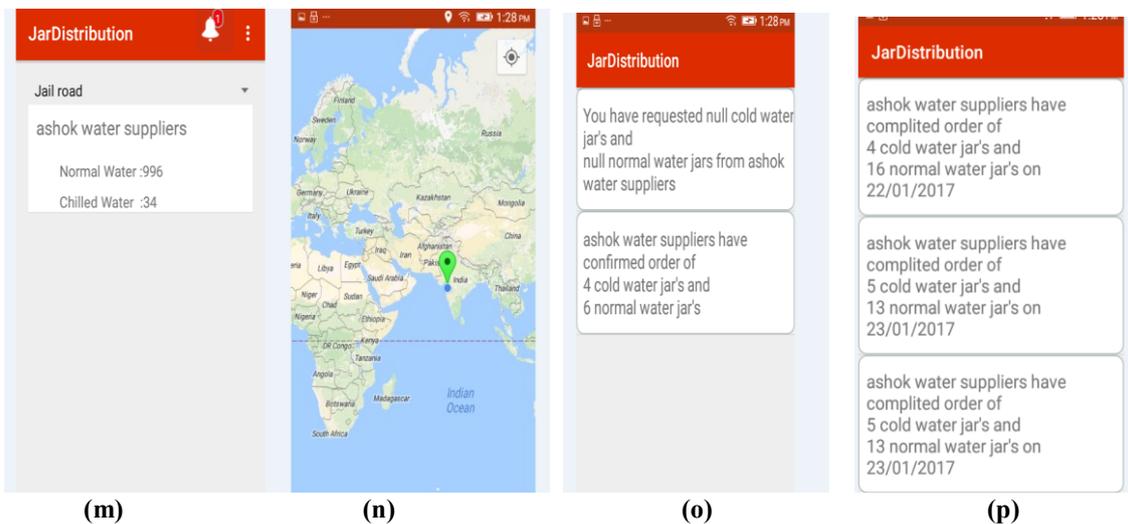


Fig.5: Order Details (m) Location (n) Message about order conformation (o) Order completion message(p)

IV. ALGORITHM

- _ To develop an android application for water jar distributor.
- _ To give username and password to customer for login.
- _ Customer can order jar online.
- _ Client view all nearby distributor details.
- _ If user are require monthly bases jar then our application automatically notify to client at the end of the month.
- _ Customer can compare rate of jar with other distributor.
- _ Cash on Delivery.

A. Mathematical Model:

System Description: System has four modules:

- System(S) = I, O, P, C

Where,

I=Input

O=Output

P= Process

C=Constraint

- S= I1, I2, I3, I4, I5, I6

Where,

I1=Distributer Registration On Application

I2=Client Login Application

I3= Client Enter Information

I4=Client Location Search

I5=Client Request For jar

I6=Noti_cations Display On Distributer Windo

f11=Distributer Registration On Application.

- gI= UN, PW, MN, CM, L

Where,

UN= Username

PW=Password

MN=Mobile no.

CM= Capacity of Machine

L=Location

- P= f Registration Distributer
S(UN,PW,MN,L,CM)g
C=All _elds are mandatory.
O=Registration successfully.
- 0.10.2 f12=Client Login Application .g
- I= fUN, PWg

Where,

UN= Username

PW=Password

SYNOPSIS Jar Distribution Application

P= _username=UN ^ _password=PW(Ulogin)

C= fRegistration is mustg

O= fLogin successfully, Fail g

- f13=Client Enter Information.g

I=fNM, AD, DT, QIL, NDg

Where,

NM= Username

AD= address

DT= date

QIL= quantity in liter
ND= number of day
P1=
ST2 = _(NM;AD;DT;QIL;ND;add)
GOTO I4
C=fprovide correct address and select option carefullyg
O=fjar deliverg

- fl4=Client location Search.g
I= jar deliver
P =Q information _domain="location"(jar);
C= fprovide basic info. Related to requirementg
O= Information about the location
- fl5=Client request for jar.g
I= domain/order jar
P =Q jar(database) _domain="interest"(oredrjar);
C= fNearest Distributer listg
SYNOPSIS Jar Distribution Application
O= List of jar distributer
- fl6=Notification Display On Distributer Window.g
I= domain
P =Q notificationdomain="interest"(database)jsigmadomain="Address"(database);
C= fDisplay the ordered jar notification with user address g
O= location

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

"Because of impurity in government water supply , number of people is divert to water distributer . On the high demands of customer, water distributor are totally confused to maintain the record, as well as each time customer has to contact to the distributor for requesting a jar water , so it is time consuming process. so we think on this problem and decided to create android application."

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