

e-ISSN:2582-7219



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Volume 7, Issue 12, December 2024



6381 907 438

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA

 \bigcirc

Impact Factor: 7.521

 \bigcirc

6381 907 438 🔛 ijmrset@gmail.com





Online Blood Availability on Android Application Using Mobile Application Development

Bandari Ravi¹, K.Santhosh², M.Hari³, M.Rajeswari⁴

Assistant Professor, Department of CSE, Guru Nanak Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, India¹

Student, Department of CSE, Guru Nanak Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, India^{2,3,4}

ABSTRACT: Human blood is an essential element of human life with no substitute. Voluntary blood donors are the corner stone of a safe and adequate supply of blood and blood products. The safest blood donors are voluntary, non-remunerated blood donors from low-risk populations. Blood donors in India, as across the globe, are of three types; voluntary donors, replacement donors and professional donors. Most donations are as a result of replacement donations, which are non-remunerated donations, provided by the relatives of patients. Professional donors are those who donate blood in exchange for money. Replacement and professional donors may be compelled to donate blood, though their health conditions are unsuitable to donate blood. They do not help maintaining a stock of blood for emergency situations. Moreover, they donot provide rare blood groups. These points are indicating the need and importance of voluntary blood donations.

I. INRODUCTION

Human blood is an essential element of human life with no substitute. Voluntary blood donors are the cornerstone of a safe and adequate supply of blood and blood products. The safest blood donors are voluntary, non-remunerated blood donors from low-risk populations. Blood donors in India, as across the globe, are of three types; voluntary donors, replacement donors and professional donors. Most donations are as a result of replacement donations, which are non-remunerated donations, provided by the relatives of patients. Professional donors are those who donate blood in exchange for money. Replacement and professional donors may be compelled to donate blood, though their health conditions are unsuitable to donate blood. They do not help maintaining a stock of blood for emergency situations. Moreover, they do not provide rare blood groups. These points are indicating the need and importance of voluntary blood donations. The success of blood donation camp depends on people who organize the camp and blood bank team.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing system, the operator is facing many of problems for entering the data of the Donors like maintaining the Donors information. It is more difficult to verifying all the information and making reports for each and every Donoractivation, difficult to update the reports. The present system is a manual work and is should require so much of manpower and it is time consuming process and also it is very in consisted and not reliable.

Disadvantage:

- 1. Lot of paper work
- 2. Waste of time
- 3. No correct information

III. METHODOLOGY

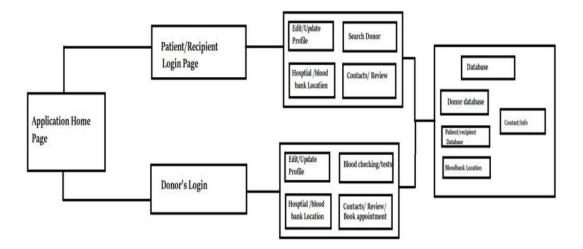
PROPOSED SYSTEM:

The purpose of blood donation camp is to select a suitable donor whose blood is safe to the recipients and who himself shall not in any way be harmed by blood donation. Outdoor voluntary blood donation camps in India are organized in three phases. They are pre-camp phase, camp phase, post-camp phase.Conducting voluntary blood donation camp in regular basis will increase the stock of blood units in blood bank which is needed for optimum functioning of the health-care system.



Conclusion: The organization of blood donation camp should be best and safe to the patient/recipients and to the blood donor also. With increase in population and development of more advanced medical and surgical procedures, the need for blood is ever increasing

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:



IV. IMPLEMENTATION

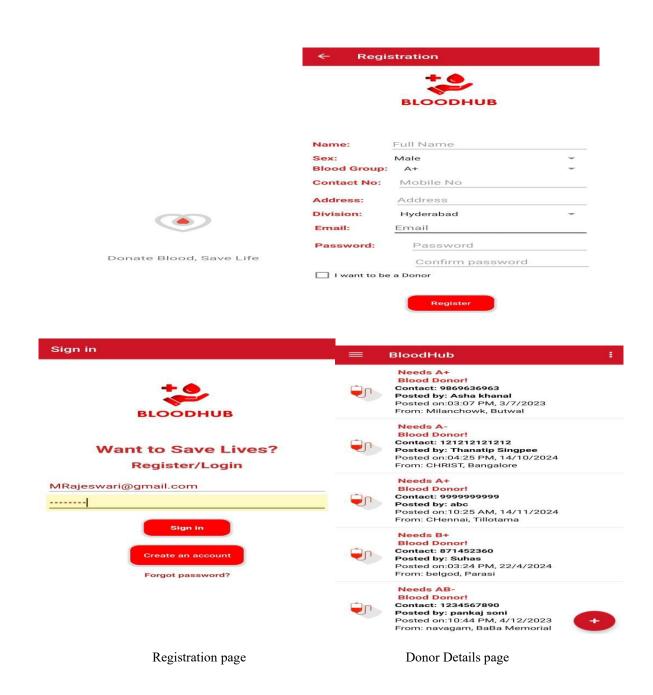
We have implemented the design structure for the android application. The structure for our application is designed using flutter which is a open source UI developed by google. All the tabs/application sections are designed using flutter UI which transforms the app development process. Build, test, and deploy beautiful mobile, web, desktop, and embedded apps from a single codebase. The ui begins with a flash screen page which is a welcome page of the android application for blood donation. The flash page is given a timer of 3-4 seconds after which the user lands on home page which consists of user login/signup tab.

V. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Blood Bank					
Unerlog Secoch Registe	fee Blood donors				

Home page







Search Donor:		
Choose Blood Group: A+	-	
SEARCH		
	Choose Blood Group: A+ Choose your Division: Hyderabad	



Request Blood page

Search Donor page

VI. CONCLUSION

In this project, we proposed are vocable multi-authority CPABE scheme that can support efficient attribute revocation. Then, we constructed an effective data access control scheme formulti-authority Datastorage systems. We also proved that our scheme was provable secure in the random oracle model. There vocable multi-authority CPABE is a promising technique, which can be applied in any remote storage systems and online social networks etc. we have successfully made the automation of Blood donor details. It reduces of lot of paper work and man power.

Health sector is the most important sector in India. Providing efficient solutions for blood donation process will replace regular complicated manual process with easier one.Herefore, this project aims at creating a proper and complete system providing solution in blood bank management for blood donors and patients. This allows secure transactions between the donor and manage its blood donation activities. Support fast searching to find match blood for the right person and provide support of blood bank information. The project uses android application interface for the implementation.

VII. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

For future work, we plan to extend the proposed privacy-preserving access control to incremental data and cell level access control.

REFERENCES

- 1. P. Mell and T. Grance, "The NIST Definition of Data Computing," National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, MD, USA, Tech. Rep., 2009.
- 2. J. Bethencourt, A. Sahai, and B. Waters, "Ciphertext-Policy Attribute-Based Encryption," in Proc. IEEESymp.Securityand

ISSN: 2582-7219 | www.ijmrset.com | Impact Factor: 7.521 | ESTD Year: 2018 |



International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research in Science, Engineering and Technology (IJMRSET)

(A Monthly, Peer Reviewed, Refereed, Scholarly Indexed, Open Access Journal)

- 3. B.Waters, "Ciphertext-PolicyAttribute-BasedEncryption:AnExpressive, Efficient, and Provably Secure Realization," in Proc. 4th Int'l Conf. Practice and Theory in Public Key Cryptography (PKC'11), 2011, pp. 53-70.
- 4. V.Goyal, A.Jain, O.Pandey, and A.Sahai, "BoundedCiphertextPolicyAttributeBasedEncryption," in Proc. 35th Int'l Colloquium on Automata, Languages, and Programming (ICALP'08), 2008, pp. 579- 591.
- A.B.Lewko, T.Okamoto, A.Sahai, K.Takashima, and B.Waters, "FullySecureFunctionalEncryption: Attribute-Based Encryption and (Hierarchical) Inner Product Encryption," in Proc. Advances in Cryptology-EUROCRYPT'10, 2010, pp. 62-91.
- 6. M.Chase, "Multi-AuthorityAttributeBasedEncryption," inProc.4thTheoryofCryptographyConf. Theory of Cryptography (TCC'07), 2007, pp. 515-534.
- 7. M. Chase and S.S.M. Chow, "Improving Privacy and Security in Multi-Authority Attribute-BasedEncryption," in Proc. 16th ACM Conf. Computer and Comm. Security (CCS'09), 2009, pp. 121-130.
- 8. A.B.LewkoandB.Waters, "DecentralizingAttribute-BasedEncryption," inProc.Advances in Cryptology-EUROCRYPT'11, 2011, pp. 568-588.
- 9. S.Yu,C.Wang, K.Ren, and W.Lou, "AttributeBased DataSharingwithAttributeRevocation," in Proc. 5th ACM Symp. Information, Computer and Comm. Security (ASIACCS'10), 2010, pp. 261-270.
- M. Li, S. Yu, Y. Zheng, K. Ren, andW. Lou, "Scalable and Secure Sharing of Personal Health Records in Data Computing Using Attribute-Based Encryption," IEEE Trans. Parallel Distributed Systems, vol. 24, no. 1, pp. 131-143, Jan. 2013.
- 11. J. Hur and D.K. Noh, "Attribute-Based Access Control with Efficient Revocation in Data Outsourcing Systems," IEEE Trans. Parallel Distributed Systems, vol. 22, no. 7, pp. 1214-1221,

July 2011.

- S. Jahid, P. Mittal, and N. Borisov, "Easier: Encryption-Based Access Control in Social Networks with Efficient Revocation," in Proc. 6th ACM Symp. Information, Computer and Comm. Security (ASIACCS'11), 2011, pp. 411-415.
- 13. S.Ruj,A.Nayak,andI.Stojmenovic, "DACC:DistributedAccessControlinDatas," inProc.10th IEEE Int'l Conf. TrustCom, 2011, pp. 91-98.
- 14. K.YangandX.Jia, "Attribute-BasedAccessControlforMulti-AuthoritySystemsinDataStorage," in Proc. 32th IEEE Int'l Conf. Distributed Computing Systems (ICDCS'12), 2012, pp. 1-10.
- 15. D.BonehandM.K.Franklin, 'Identity-BasedEncryptionfromtheWeilPairing,''inProc.21stAnn. Int'l Cryptology Conf.: Advances in Cryptology CRYPTO'01, 2001, pp. 213-229.
- 16. A.B. Lewko and B. Waters, "New Proof Methods for Attribute-Based Encryption: Achieving Full Security through Selective Techniques," in Proc. 32st Ann. Int'l Cryptology Conf.: Advances in Cryptology CRYPTO'12, 2012, pp. 180-19.





INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH IN SCIENCE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

| Mobile No: +91-6381907438 | Whatsapp: +91-6381907438 | ijmrset@gmail.com |

www.ijmrset.com