Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Ministry of Higher Education

Majmaah University

College of Science at Az-Zulfi

Department of Computer Science & Information

Lost and found

Student: Mohammad Hussein Al-Ghamdi

ID: 341106206

Supervisor: Dr. Abdullah Bajahzar

Computer Science

Majmaah University

1.CHAPTER 1

1.1 Introduction

This project is a website Where will helping each person inside Saudi Arabia Find Personal property lost or Dissemination the lost property for example, if you find something lost such as a wallet or mobile this site will make it easier for you to search for its owner, Through this site, we can announce the missing people like children and elderly people Alzheimer's, it will help pilgrims to search for lost items.

The website aims to facilitate finding lost property and missing people such as the elderly (Alzheimer's) and children lost in Saudi Arabia.

Lost a wallet Lost documents or lost your car I found an identity or wallet and could not find a way to contact, found the missing person does not worry Whatever it has lost or what you have found it through the website you can find what you lost And posting what I found.

I will explain my project in this document It will take a time to implement this project in reality, but I believe it will benefit the people in the long run.

1.2 Beneficiaries of the project:

Every person who has lost precious thing in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia whether he is citizen, resident, visitor, pilgrim.

1.3 Problem Definition:

if lost national identity You must make a police report and wait ten days and if you do not find the identity within 10 days you can extract the identity and After ten days you receive the new national identity Maybe your identity found by Someone And cannot communicate with you.

The motives to proceed with this project were as follows:

1- There is a no Government Website Lost and found.

2- The difficult access to the families of missing persons.

3- The difficulty of finding lost property.

4- The difficulty repatriate lost property.

5- The difficulty Find lost property owners.

1.4 Project Objectives:

The main goal of this project is to Design website a web-based lost property And to be referenced for people in Saudi Arabia, Of the objectives of the website.

1.4.1 Aims of the project can be summarized as follows:

1-Facilitate Finding lost property.

2-Facilitate announce of missing persons, such as children and seniors(Alzheimer's).

3-Provision time and effort in order to find missing.

4-Save time and effort to find the lost.

5-To be a website under agencies governmental.

1.5 Feasibility Study: (11)

The feasibility study is an analysis of the ability to complete a project successfully.

It takes into account legal, economic, technological, scheduling and other factors.

1. هل وسبق ان فقدت احد اغراضك المهمة مثل ـ محفظة ـ جوال ـ مفتاح ؟				
			نسبة الإجابات	إجمالي الإجابات
1	نعم		66.07%	37
2	لا		33.93%	19

1. هل وسبق ان فقدت احد اغراضك المهمة مثل ـ محفظة ـ جوال ـ مفتاح ؟

إجمالي الإجابات	نسبة الإجابات						
56	تم الإجابة عليه	**تحليل**	متوسط:	1.34	انحراف معياري:	0.47	معدل الرضا: 33.93
0	تم تخطيه		اختلاف:	0.22	خطأ معياري:	0.06	

2. هل سبق استخدمت "سوشيال ميديا " تويتر او واتساب للعثور على ممتلكاتك المفقودة ؟

إجمالي الإجابات	نسبة الإجابات						
11	19.64%		نعم	1			
45	80.36%		لا	2			
56	تم الإجابة عليه	**تحليل**	متوسط:	1.8	انحراف معياري:	0.4	معدل الرضا: 80.36
0	تم تخطيه		اختلاف:	0.16	خطأ معياري:	0.05	

3. هل تؤيد فكرة وجود موقع حكومي تعرض فيه المفقودات ؟

إجمالي الإجابات	نسبة الإجابات						
55	98.21%		نعم	1			
1	1.79%		لا	2			
56	تم الإجابة عليه	**تحليل**	متوسط:	1.02	انحراف معياري:	0.13	معدل الرضا: 1.79
0	تم تخطيه		اختلاف:	0.02	خطأ معياري:	0.02	

4. هل تعتقد اذا وجد موقع أكتروني تعرض فيه المفقودات سيسهل عليك العثور على أصحاب ممتلكات المفقودة ؟

إجمالي الإجابات	نسبة الإجابات			
52	96.30%		نعم	1
2	3.70%		لا	2
54	تم الإجابة عليه	3.7 :معدل الرضا	0.19 :انحراف معياري	1.04 :متوسط	**تحليل**
2	تم تخطيه		0.03	0.04 :خطأ معياري	:اختلاف

5. هل انت على استعداد استخدام موقع مفقودات للإعلان عن ما قد تعثر عليه ؟

إجمالي الإجابات	نسبة الإجابات			
53	94.64%		نعم	1
3	5.36%		لا	2
56	تم الإجابة عليه	5.36 :معدل الرضا	0.23 :انحراف معياري	1.05 :متوسط	**تحليل**
0	تم تخطيه		0.03	0.05 :خطأ معياري	:اختلاف

6. برأيك ماهي التحسينات التي يمكن إضافتها لتطوير الموقع ؟

إجمالي الإجابات	نسبة الإجابات		
10	100.00%	سؤال مفتوح الإجابة	1
	14/10/17 4:35PM ID: 65677894	ان يكون الموقع مرتبط بجهه حكوميه ويكون التسجيل عن طريق الاثبات المدني ورقم الاتصال وتكون معلومات الاتصال خاصه والتحدث فقط عن طريق الموقع	1
	15/10/17 6:07AM ID: 65696807	تكون الاشياء سرية وغير قابلة للنشر مثل بطاقة الاحوال عدم عرض صورتها والاكتفاء با اسم صاحب البطاقة	2

6. برأيك ماهي التحسينات التي يمكن إضافتها لتطوير الموقع ؟

		نسبة الإجابات	إجمالي الإجابات

3	15/10/17 10:49PM ID: 65732632	تقسيم أماكن المفقودات إلى مدن وأحياء لتسهيل البحث	
4	16/10/17 12:02AM ID: 65734150	الفكرة جدا جميلة ولاشيء في بالي الان لأضيفه	
5	16/10/17 3:53AM ID: 65736751	يدعم الشبكات الاسلكيه	
6	04/11/17 9:12PM ID: 66918293	ما اعرف مافي شي في بالي.. و اتمنى من الله التوفيق لهم على جهودهم.	
7	04/11/17 9:28PM ID: 66918673	وضع جميع بيانات الشخص ووصف دقيق للشيء المفقود لكي يسهل عمليه العثور والتواصل مع الشخص	
8	04/11/17 10:34PM ID: 66920123	صفحة لكل مدينة التأكد من المصداقية	
9	05/11/17 3:31AM ID: 66923575	اضافه ميزه اغراض مستغنى عنها ...ووضع من يريد استخدامها كميزه اضافيه للموقع لاضافه الطابع الخيري وتعم الفاءده .. مع ان هذا مو جود في الغرب ...ونحن اولى بها من باب الصدقه والاجر	
10	05/11/17 5:19AM ID: 66924598	لا يوجد لدي أفكار بخصوص التحسينات	

تم الإجابة عليه	10	
تم تخطيه	46	

7. هل قد سمعت عن موقع تعرض فيه الأشياء الثمينة المفقودة ؟اذا كان جوابك نعم اكتب اسم الموقع

			نسبة الإجابات	إجمالي الإجابات
1	نعم		5.88%	2
2	لا		94.12%	32

تحليل	متوسط:	انحراف معياري: 1.94	معدل الرضا: 0.24	94.12	تم الإجابة عليه	34

	نسبة الإجابات	إجمالي الإجابات
7. هل قد سمعت عن موقع تعرض فيه الأشياء الثمينة المفقودة ؟اذا كان جوابك نعم اكتب اسم الموقع		
اختلاف: 0.06	خطأ معياري: 0.04	تم تخطيه	22

Feasibility Study:

لا	نعم	
33%	67%	١- هل وسبق إن فقدت احد إغراضك المهمة مثل - محفظة - جوال - مفتاح ؟
80%	20%	٢- هل سبق استخدمت "سوشيال ميديا " توتير أو وأتساب للعثور على ممتلكاتك المفقودة ؟
2%	98%	٣-هل تؤيد فكرة وجود موقع حكومي تعرض فيه المفقودات ؟
4%	96%	٤-هل تعتقد أذا وجد موقع اكتروني تعرض فيه المفقودات سيسهل عليك العثور على أصحاب ممتلكات المفقودة ؟
25%	75%	٥- هل أنت على استعداد استخدام موقع مفقودات للإعلان عن ما قد تعثر عليه ؟
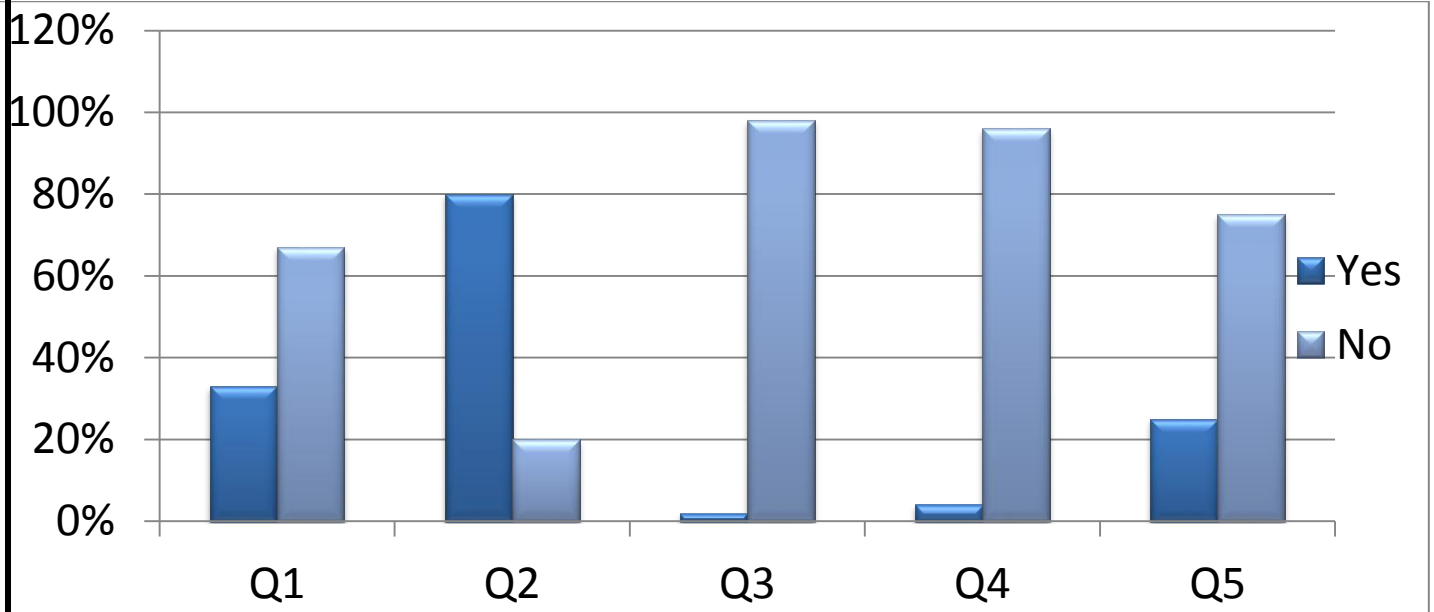
1.6 Project Scheduling: (3)

he project schedule is the tool that communicates what work needs to be performed, which resources of the organization will perform the work and the timeframes in which that work needs to be performed.

1.8 system

1.8.1 System Analysis :

In this part how to make my website and Imagine the final form and defined the required data and how manipulate , result information .

1.8.2 System Design :

In this part design my system required data structure and Form in my website page .

1.8.3 System Development:

Use PHP language and Mysql server to make database

1.9 Literature reviews: (10)

to date there is no Government website Saudi Arabia For lost and found, but there are accounts in Twitter:

#المفقودات - جده
@Lost_found_jed

تابع

حساب تطوعي يعلن عن جميع المفقودات و الموجودات في منطقة مكة المكرمه ، الرجاء الدعم والخاص مفتوح للجميع. #مفقودات #جده #مكه

مخزن المفقودات
@lost_locker

تابع

نعلن عن جميع المفقودات مجانا : اشخاص ، بطاقات، سيارات اغراض شخصية. ارسل مفقوداتك او ماتعثر عليه عن طريق الرسائل الخاصة فهي مفتوحة للجميع

المفقودات
@MajedAlfradi

تابع

هذا الحساب مخصص للمفقودات. بمعنى حصلت اوراق ثبوتية او اي شي اخر لشخص ما، فبإمكانك الإعلان عنها هنا لتصل لصاحبها بإذن الله. نرجو النشر.

المفقودات والموجودات
@4lostandfound

تابع

حساب خاص بالمفقودات والموجودات خدمة للمجتمع . اضف البيانات على الموقع وسوف ننشرها على شبكات التواصل

جميع المفقودات
@mafkudat999

تابع

صندوق المفقودات 🔒
@LostBox_SA

تابع

للأعلان عن الاشياء المفقودة هنا ، فاقد الشيء يسهل عليه أن يحصل على ما فقده في هذا الصندوق .. Announcement of the

2 Chapter 2

2.1 Introduction

This section gives a scope description and over view of everything included in this SRS document.

Also The purpose of this document is described and a list of abbreviation and definition is provided.

2.2 Purpose

The purpose of this document is The purpose of this document is to give a detailed description of the Software requirement for the "Lost and found website "

This Requirements Specification provides a complete description of all the functions and specifications of Computer Science and Information Technology (CSI).

It will illustrate the purpose and complete declaration for the development system, it will also explain system constraint, interface.

This document is primarily intended to be proposed to a customer for its approval

and a reference for developing the first version of the system for the development team.

This Requirements provides a description To Software requirement website Lost and found .

2.3 Scope

:

The Lost and found is website which helps people to find the Personal property lost

Such as an ID card ,cell phone ,wallet , important documents , A car key ,and find missing persons, such as children and seniors(Alzheimer's).

The website will be available by free through all browsers. through the website you can find what you lost And posting what I found.

All system information is maintained in a database, which is located in web-server

2.4 Glossary :

Term	Definition
User	Someone who interacts with the website.
Admin/Administrator	System administrator who is given specific permission for managing and controlling the website.
found	Section announcing of lost It was found
Html	Hyper text markup language.
Lost	page announces Lost property
Status	Description of the Status the missing purpose Been delivery or no.
Users	Used by anyone with a computer or mobile .
DB	Database in the website.

2.5 Document Overview :

The remainder of this document, full description of

The project it lists all the functions performed by the system.

2.6 Overall description:

**This section will give an overview of the whole system.**

The system will be explained in its context to show how the system interacts with other systems and introduce the basic functionality of it.

It will also describe what type of stakeholders that will use the system and what functionality is available for each type.

At last, the constraints and assumptions for the system will be presented.

Iterative-Enhancement Process Model:
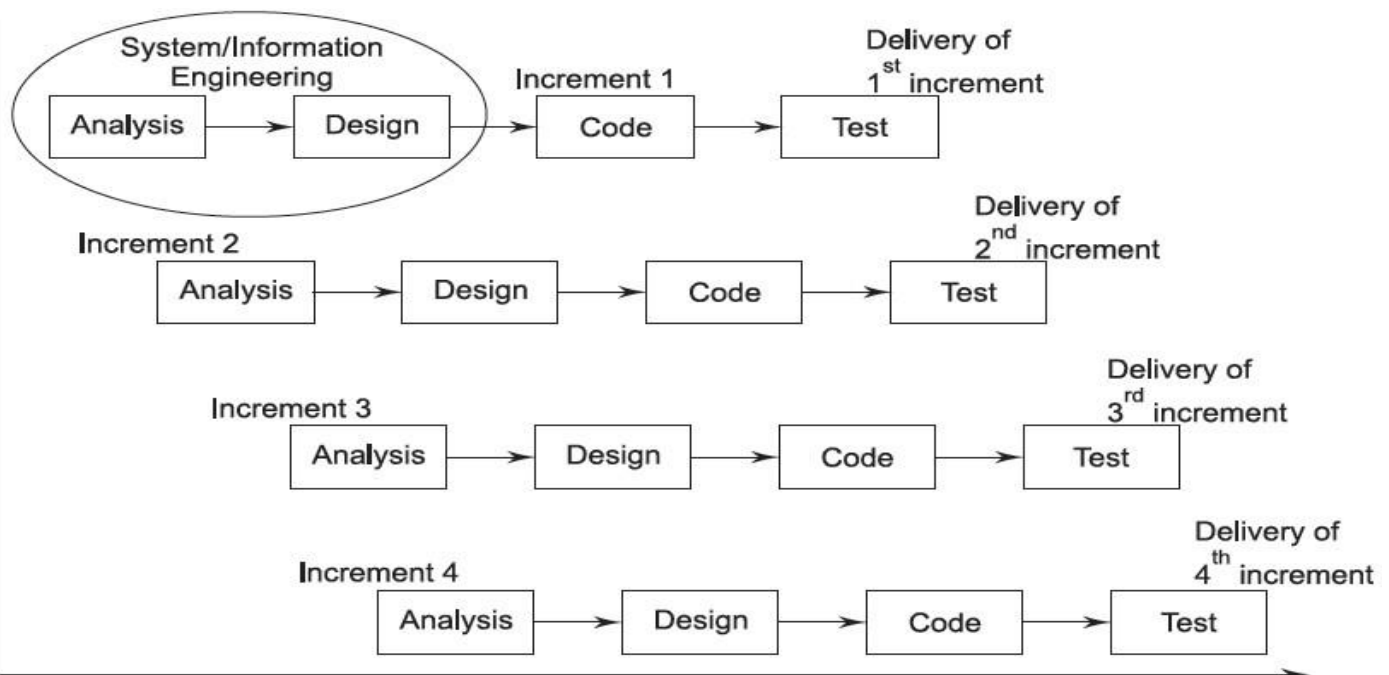
Advantages of Iterative-Enhancement Model

- The feedback from early increments improve the later stages.

- Users get benefits earlier than with a conventional approach.

- Job satisfaction is increased for developers.

- The project can be temporarily abandoned if more urgent work crops up.

Disadvantages of Iterative-Enhancement Model

- Software breakage, that is, later increments may require modifications to earlier increments.

- Programmers may be more productive working on one large system than on a series of smaller ones.

- Some problems are difficult to divide into functional units (modules), which can be incrementally developed and delivered.

2.8 Use Case Diagram (5)

UML Use Case Diagrams

Use case diagrams are usually referred to as **behavior diagrams** used to describe a set of actions (**use cases**) that some system or systems (**subject**) should or can perform in collaboration with one or more **external users** of the system (**actors**).
Each use case should provide some observable and valuable result to the actors or other stakeholders of the system.

2.8.1 Why Make Use Case Diagrams? (5)

- *Use case diagrams are valuable for visualizing the functional requirements of a system that will translate into design choices and development priorities.*

- *They also help identify any internal or external factors that may influence the system and should be taken into consideration.*

- *They provide a good high level analysis from outside the system. Use case diagrams specify how the system interacts with actors without worrying about the details of how that functionality is implemented*

2.8.2 Use Case Diagram (Admin & User) (11)

Lost and found website

- Login
- Register
- management
- Search
- Add,Edit
- Give permissions user
- status

Admin

User

2.9 Data Flow Diagram (6)

A data flow diagram (DFD) maps out the flow of information for any process or system. It uses defined symbols like rectangles, circles and arrows, plus short text labels, to show data inputs, outputs, storage points and the routes between each destination.

Data flowcharts can range from simple, even hand-drawn process overviews, to in-depth, multi-level DFDs that dig progressively deeper into how the data is handled. They can be used to analyze an existing system or model a new one. Like all the best diagrams and charts, a DFD can often visually "say" things that would be hard to explain in words, and they work for both technical and nontechnical audiences, from developer to CEO. That's why DFDs remain so popular after all these years. While they work well for data flow software and systems, they are less applicable nowadays to visualizing interactive, real-time or database-oriented software or systems.

Notation	Yourdon and Coad	Gane and Sarson
External Entity		
Process		
Data Store		
Data Flow		

2.9.1 Data Flow Diagram (Admin) (11)
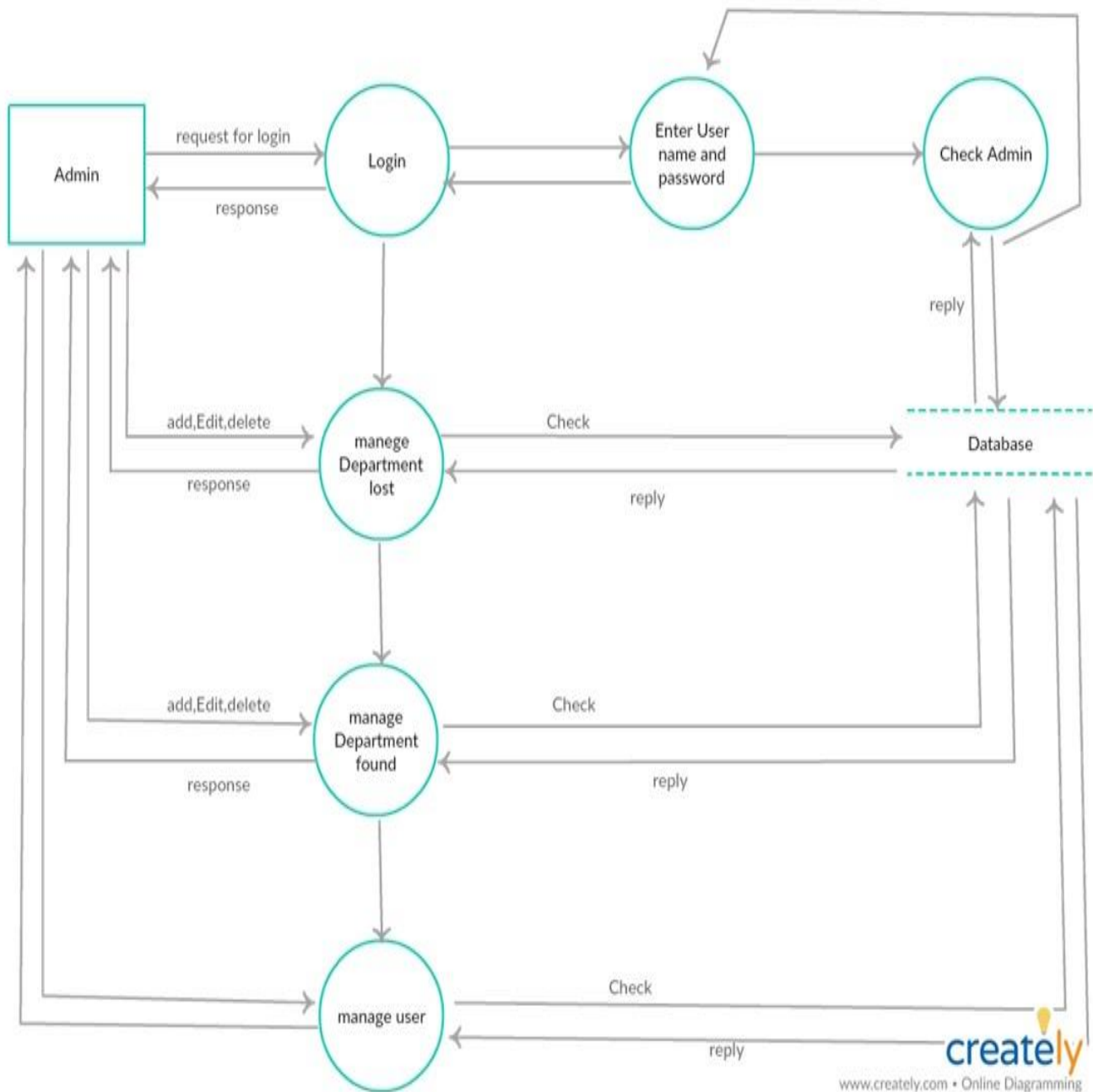
2.9.2 Data Flow Diagram (User) (11)
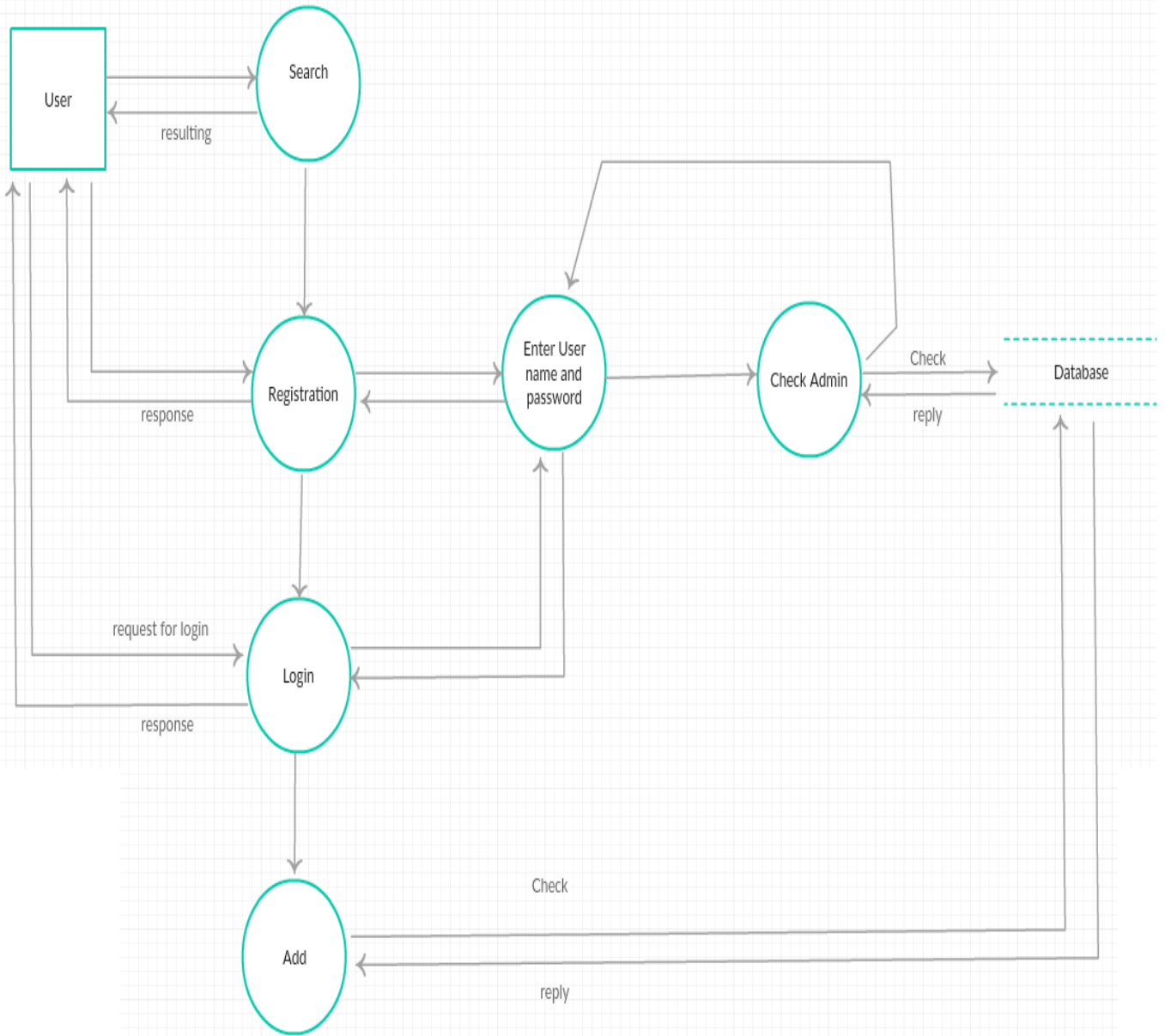
3 Chapter 3

3.1 Sequence Diagram (7)

What is a Sequence Diagram?

Sequence diagrams describe interactions among classes in terms of an exchange of messages over time. They're also called event diagrams. A sequence diagram is a good way to visualize and validate various runtime scenarios. These can help to predict how a system will behave and to discover responsibilities a class may need to have in the process of modeling a new system

- Describe the flow of messages, events, actions between objects.
- Show concurrent processes and activations.
- Show time sequences that are not easily depicted in other diagrams.
- Typically used during analysis and design to document and understand the logical flow of your system.

Class Roles or Participants
Class roles describe the way an object will behave in context. Use the UML object symbol to illustrate class roles, but don't list object attributes.


Activation or Execution Occurrence
Activation boxes represent the time an object needs to complete a task. When an object is busy executing a process or waiting for a reply message, use a thin gray rectangle placed vertically on its lifeline.

Messages

Messages are arrows that represent communication between objects. Use half-arrowed lines to represent asynchronous messages. Asynchronous messages are sent from an object that will not wait for a response from the receiver before continuing its tasks. For message types, see below.
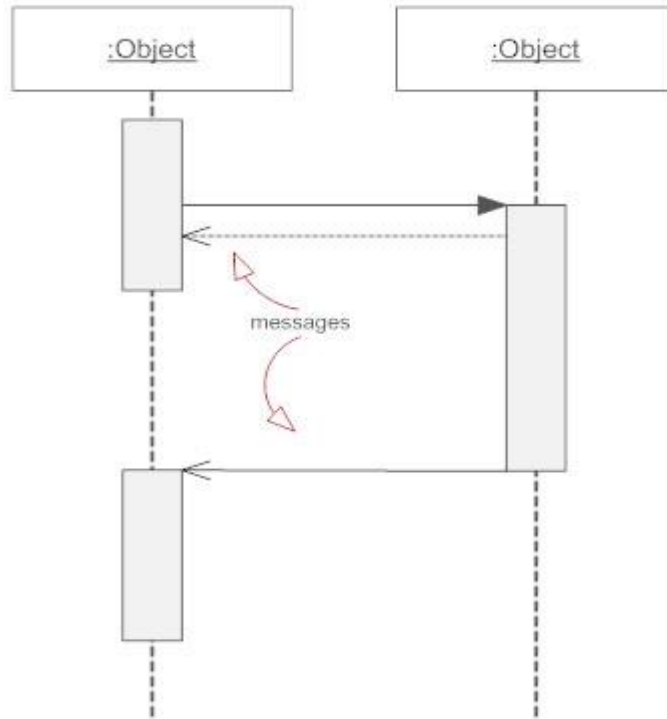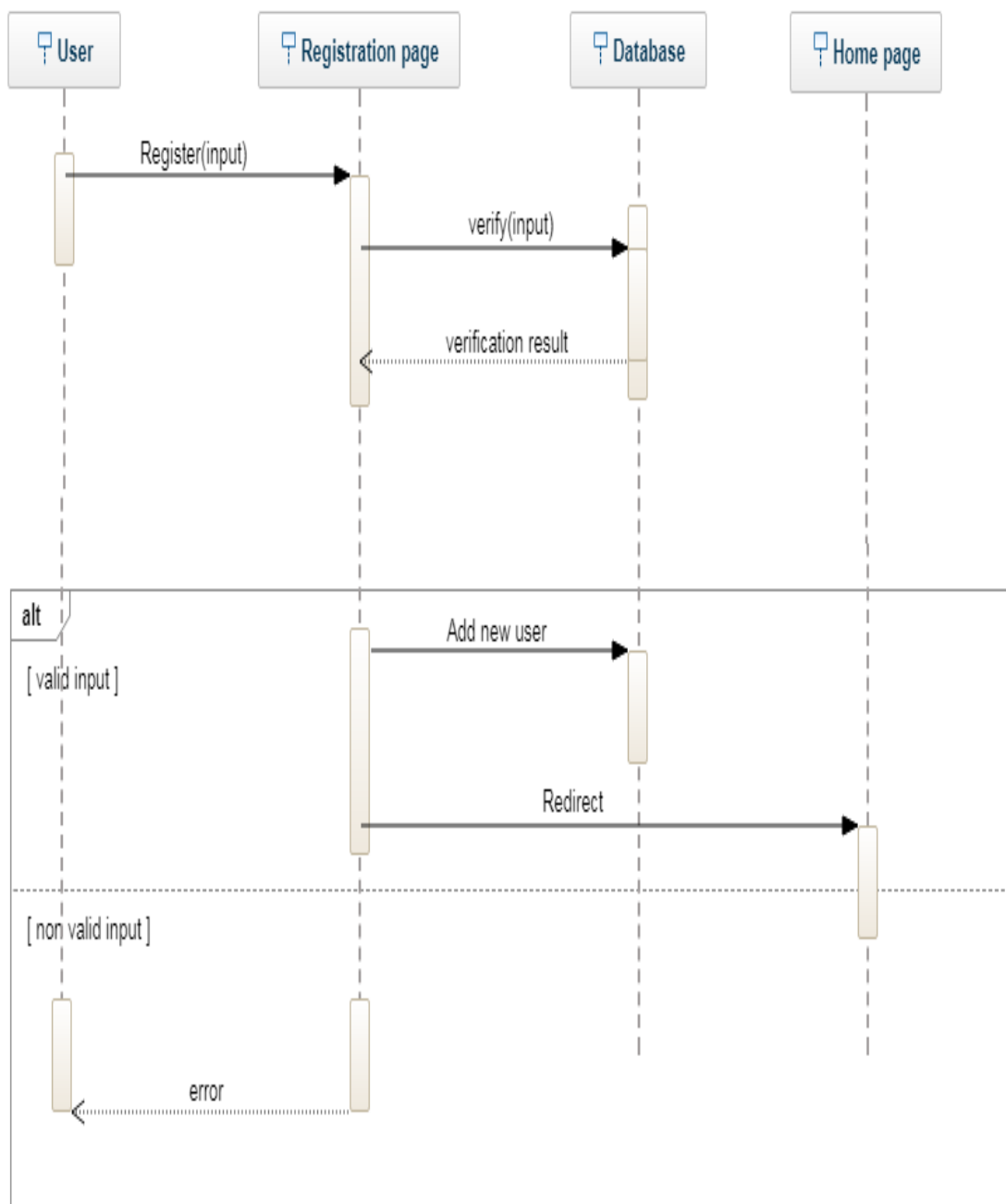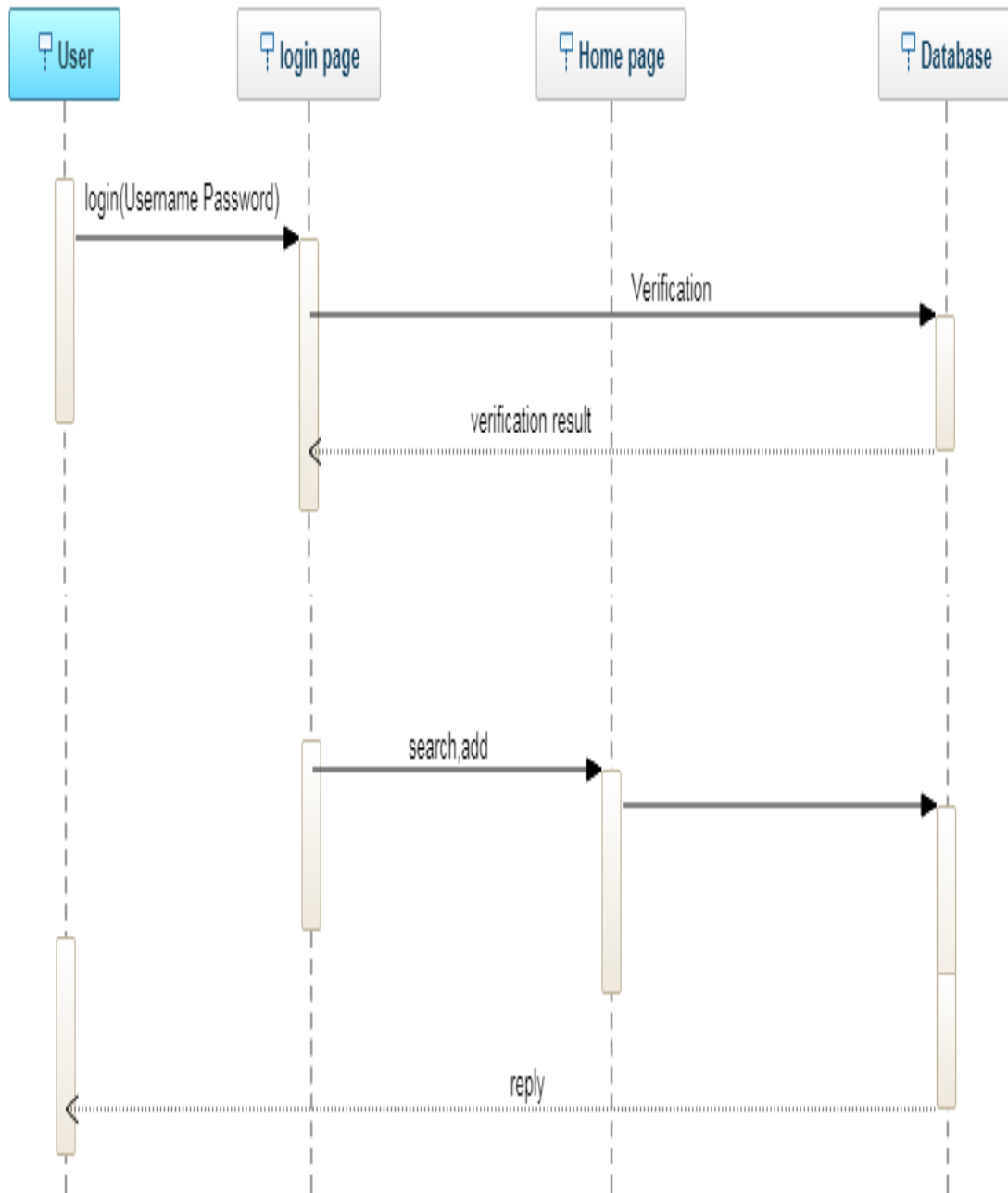

Lifelines

Lifelines are vertical dashed lines that indicate the object's presence over time.
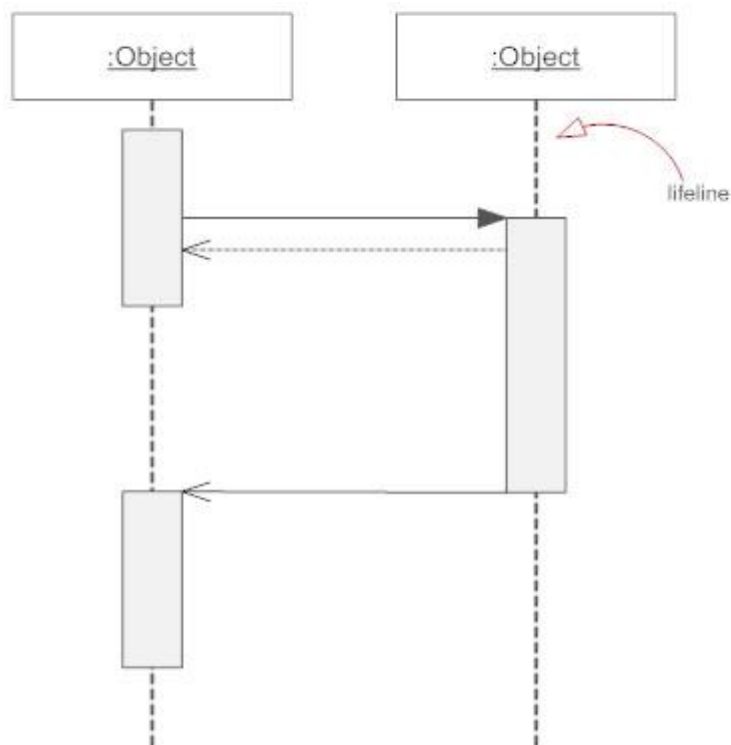
3.1.2 Sequence Registration

3.1.3 Sequence Diagram For User

3.2 Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) (8)

An entity relationship diagram (ERD) shows the relationships of entity sets stored in a database. An entity in this context is a component of data. In other words, ER diagrams illustrate the logical structure of databases.

At first glance an entity relationship diagram looks very much like a flowchart. It is the specialized symbols, and the meanings of those symbols, that make it unique.

An ER diagram is a means of visualizing how the information a system produces is related. There are five main components of an ERD:

- **Entities**, which are represented by rectangles. An entity is an object or concept about which you want to store information.

Entity

- **Actions**, which are represented by diamond shapes, show how two entities share information in the database.

Relationship

- **Attributes**, which are represented by ovals. A key attribute is the unique, distinguishing characteristic of the entity. For example, an employee's social security number might be the employee's key attribute.

Attribute

٢٨

3.2.1 Entity Relationship Diagram website (11)
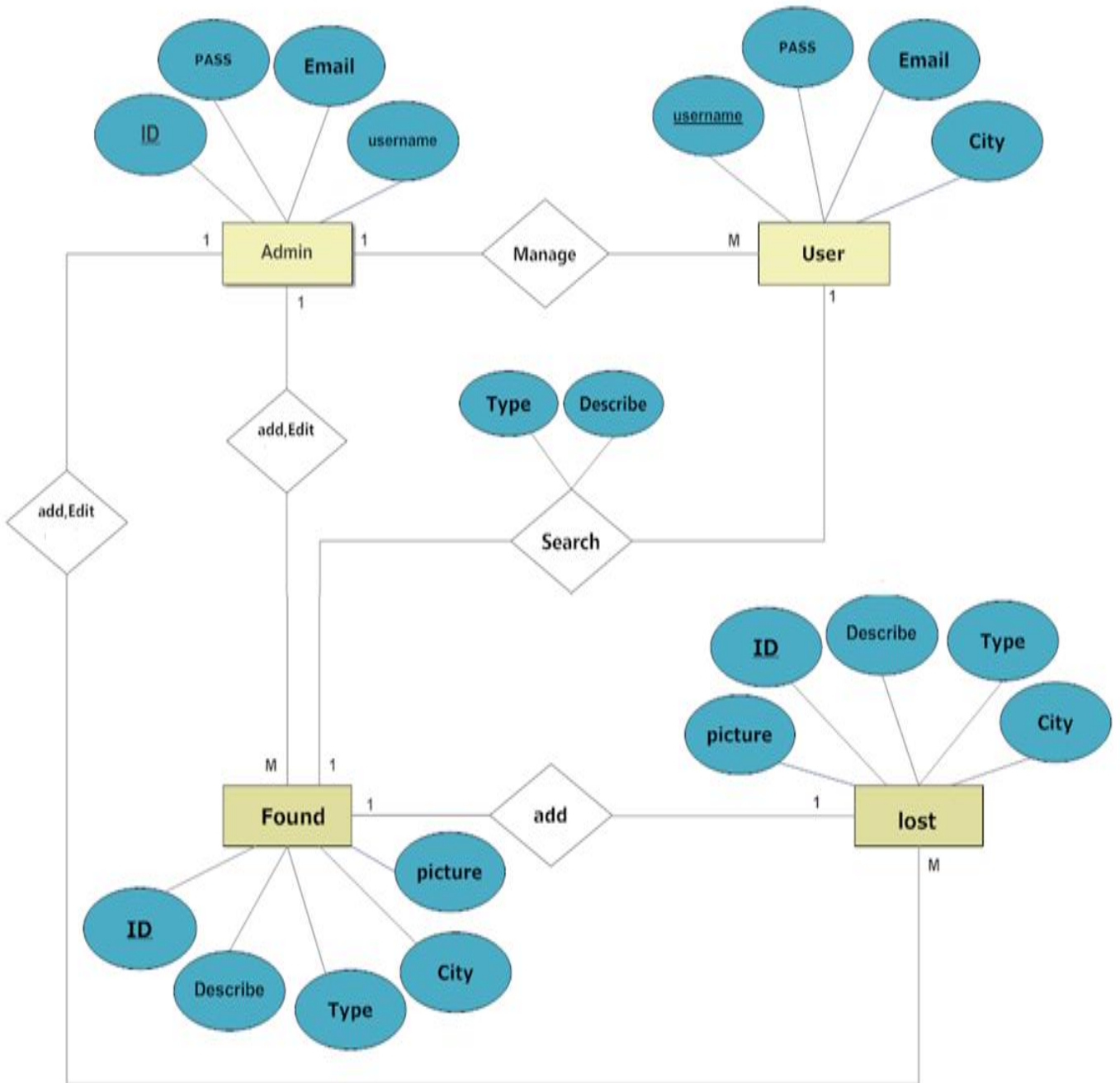
3.4 Class diagram (9)

Class diagram is a static diagram. It represents the static view of an application. Class diagram is not only used for visualizing, describing, and documenting different aspects of a system but also for constructing executable code of the software application. Class diagram describes the attributes and operations of a class and also the constraints imposed on the system.

The class diagrams are widely used in the modeling of object-oriented systems because they are the only UML diagrams, which can be mapped directly with object-oriented languages.

Class diagram shows a collection of classes, interfaces, associations, collaborations, and constraints. It is also known as a structural diagram.
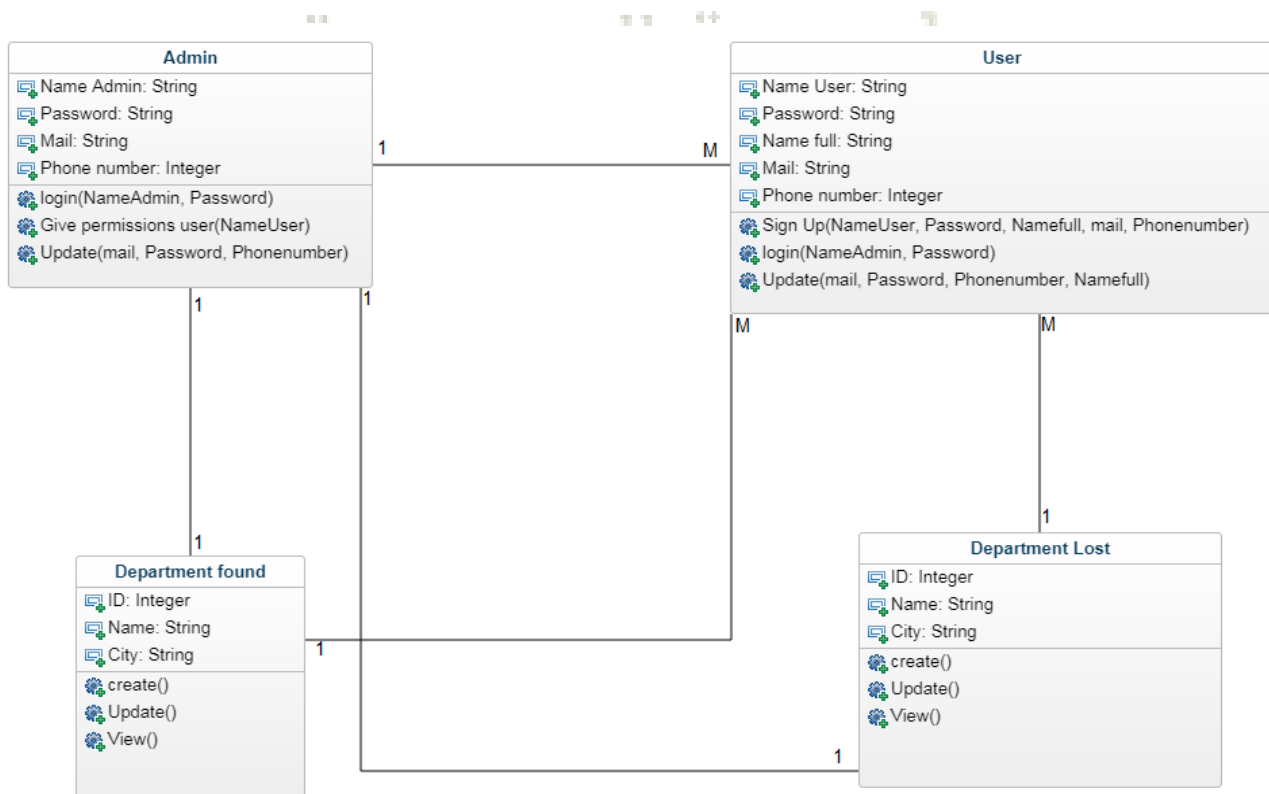
3.5 Activity Diagram (8)

What is an Activity Diagram?

An activity diagram visually presents a series of actions or flow of control in a system similar to a flowchart or a data flow diagram. Activity diagrams are often used in business process modeling. They can also describe the steps in a use case diagram. Activities modeled can be sequential and concurrent.

Basic Activity Diagram Notations and Symbols

- Initial State or Start Point

A small filled circle followed by an arrow represents the initial action state or the start point for any activity diagram. For activity diagram using swimlanes, make sure the start point is placed in the top left corner of the first column.

Start Point/Initial State

- Activity or Action State

An action state represents the non-interruptible action of objects. You can draw an action state in SmartDraw using a rectangle with rounded corners.
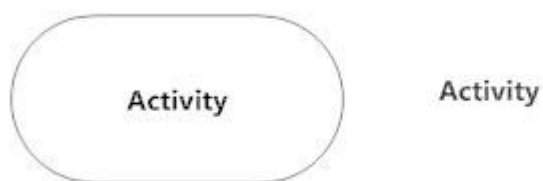
- Action Flow

Action flows, also called edges and paths, illustrate the transitions from one action state to another. They are usually drawn with an arrowed line.

Action Flow

٣١

- Guards

In UML, guards are a statement written next to a decision diamond that must be true before moving next to the next activity. These are not essential, but are useful when a specific answer, such as "Yes, three labels are printed," is needed before moving forward.
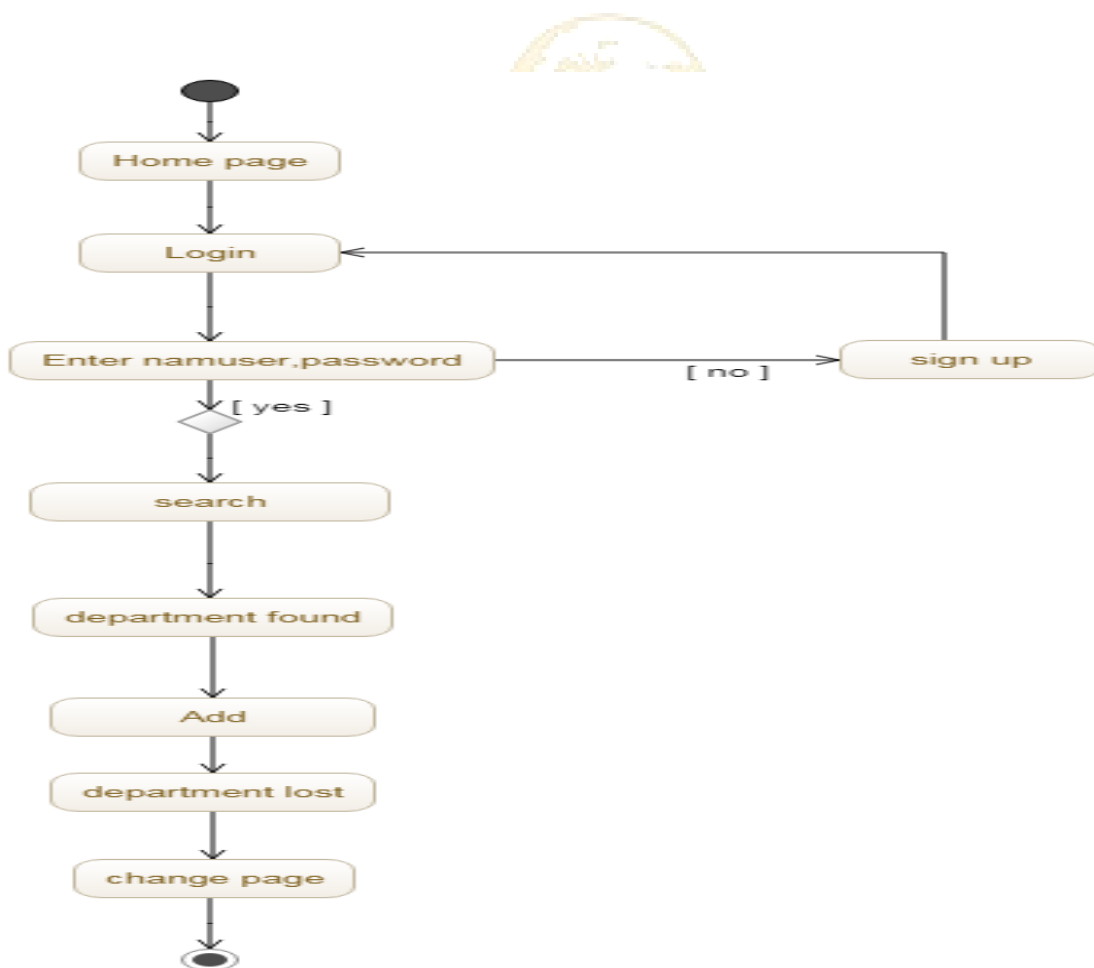

Guard Symbols

3.5.1 Activity diagram website (11)

4.Chapter 4

4.1 Communications interfaces:

4.1.1 Administrator:

Feature: Administrator log in:

In order to administer the system an administrator should be logged in to the web-portal.

Admin: Successful log-in:

Given the administrator wants to log in when the administrator logs in with an administrator account then the administrator should be logged in as an administrator.

Admin: Add a new Department type:

Given the administrator is logged in when the administrator creates a new Department type then the new Department type should be added to the list.

Admin: Editing an existing Department type:

Given the administrator is logged in When the administrator edits an existing Department type then the Department type should be updated in the list.

Admin: Delete a Department type:

Given the administrator is logged in When the administrator deletes a Department type then the deleted Department type should be removed from the list.

4.1.2 User:

Feature: dissemination of the Declaration:

To publish the declaration an user should be logged in to the In situ.

User: Add New announcement:

Must the user is logged in when the user Want to adds an announcement ,then the announcement should be added to the department.

User: Edit New announcement:

Must the user is logged in when the user Want to Edit an announcement , then the information about announcement should be edited.
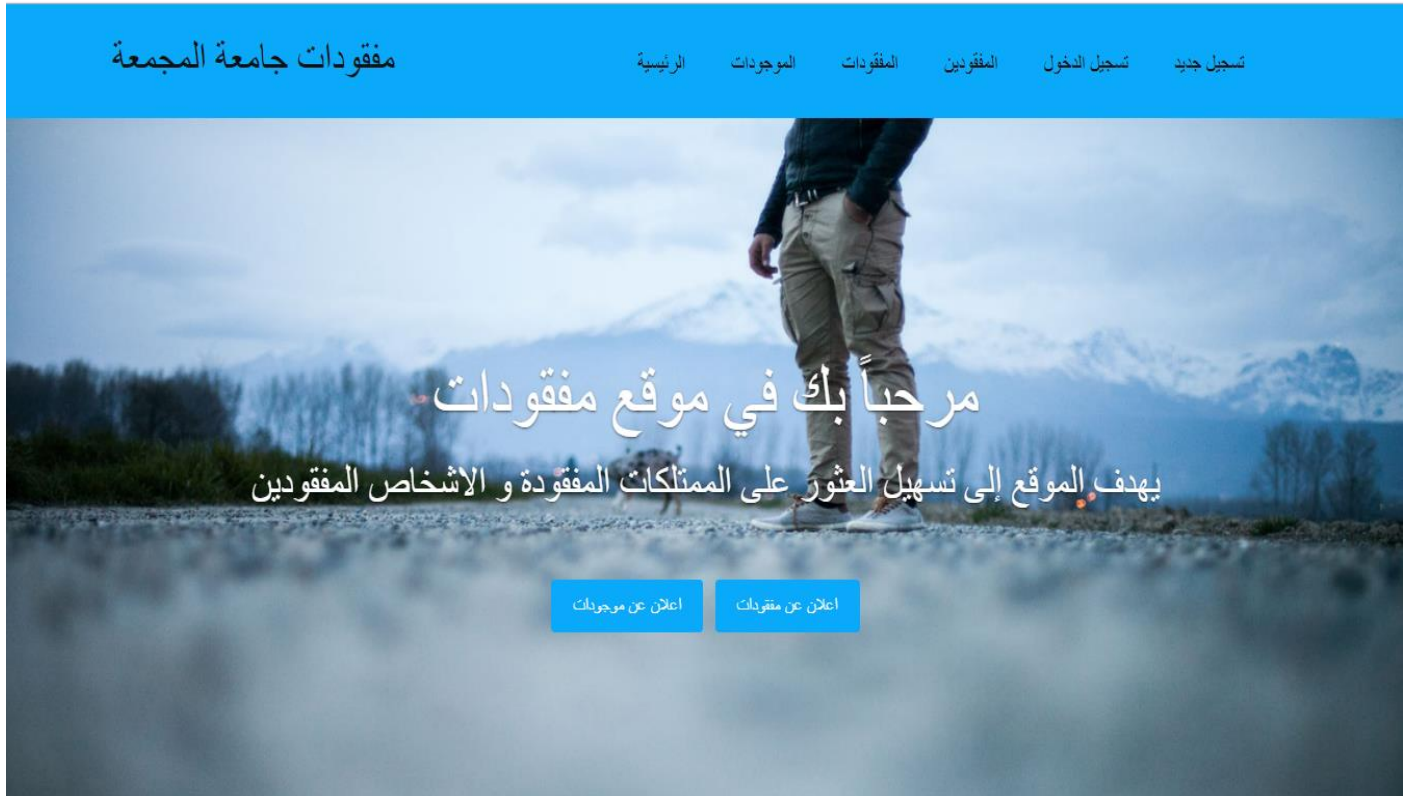
User: Edit New announcement:

Must the user is logged in when the user Want to Delete an announcement , then the announcement should be deleted.

4.2 Prototype Layouts

4.2.1 Home page

4.2.2 Admin page

لوحة التحكم

الادوات
المحجوبين
حذف قاعدة البيانات
نسخ احتياطى

الادارة
ادارة الإعلانات
ادارة المستخدمين
الإعلانات المفعلة

خيارات
المدة
الاقسام
الدولة
الاقسام الفرعية
المدينة

اعدادات
اعدادات الحساب
اعدادات الموقع

تسجيل الخروج

Administrator control panel

Server Type: Windows NT

Web Server: Apache/2.4.29 (Win32) OpenSSL/1.0.2n PHP/5.6.33

Server Protocol: HTTP/1.1

Server Port: 80

PHP Version: 5.6.33

PHP Max Post Size: 8 MB

PHP Maximum Upload Size: 2 MB

PHP Memory Limit: 128 MB

PHP Session Time Out: 1440

MySQL Version: 5.5.5-10.1.30-MariaDB

MySQL Time Out: 30

MySQL Port: 3306

Browser: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 6.1; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/66.0.3359.117 Safari/537.36

SMTP Port: 25

SMTP: localhost

Useful links: - - Useful links - -

4.2.3 Account signup

مفقودات جامعة المجمعة | تسجيل جديد   تسجيل الدخول   المفقودين   المفقودات   الموجودات   الرئيسية

إنشاء حساب

الاسم :

رقم الجوال :

البريد الالكتروني :

كلمة السر :

اعادة ادخال كلمة السر :

jB8fCA

تأكيد:

مسح الحقول | انشاء حساب

4.2.4 Login Page

مفقودات جامعة المجمعة | تسجيل جديد   تسجيل الدخول   المفقودين   المفقودات   الموجودات   الرئيسية

هل نسيت كلمة السر؟

الدخول الى الحساب

البريد الالكتروني :

كلمة السر :

تسجيل الدخول

4.3 Coding source: (12)

```html
<form action="" method="post">

 <table width="100%" cellpadding="2" cellspacing="2" border="0"> <tr>

<td width="30%" align="right" valign="top">الاسم :</td>

 <td width="70%" align="left">

<input type="text" style="width:250px;" maxlength="255" name="name" value="<?php echo
isset($_POST['name'])?$_POST['name']:'';?>"/>

 <?php

<tr> <td width="30%" align="right" valign="top">رقم الجوال :</td>

 <td width="70%" align="left"><input type="text" style="width:250px;" maxlength="255" name="tel"
value="<?php echo isset($_POST['tel'])?$_POST['tel']:'';?>"/>

  <?php if(isset($err_e) && !empty($err_e)) ?>

 </td> </tr> <tr>

 <td width="30%" align="right" valign="top">البريد الالكترونى :</td>

<td width="70%" align="left"><input type="text" style="width:250px;" maxlength="255" name="email"
value="<?php echo isset($_POST['email'])?$_POST['email']:'';?>"/>

<?php if(isset($err_e) && !empty($err_e) ?>

</td> </tr><tr>

<td width="30%" align="right" valign="top">كلمة السر :</td>

<td width="70%" align="left"><input type="password" style="width:250px;" maxlength="32"
name="password"/> <?php

if(isset($err_p) && !empty($err_p))?>

</td> </tr><tr>

<td width="30%" align="right" valign="top">اعادة ادخال كلمة السر :</td>

  <td width="70%" align="left"><input type="password" style="width:250px;" maxlength="32"
name="repass"/> <?php if(isset($err_rp) && !empty($err_rp)) ?>

</td> </tr><tr>

 <td width="30%" align="right" valign="top"> </td>

<td width="70%" align="left">

<img src="<?php echo $base_url;?>includes/capcha.php" border="0"/></td>

</td> </tr><tr>

<td width="30%" align="right" valign="top">توكيد :</td>

td width="70%" align="left"><input type="text" style="width:84px;" maxlength="6" name="codeimg"/>
<?php
```

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4.4 Data bases: (12)

losted1 ads_posts
- PostId : int(11)
- PostBy : int(11)
- CountryId : int(11)
- StateId : int(11)
- CateId : int(11)
- SubCateId : int(11)
- PostTitle : varchar(255)
- SpecificLocation : varchar(255)
- DescriptionPost : longtext
- ReplyTo : tinyint(1)
- ContactOther : tinyint(1)
- PostStatus : tinyint(1)
- PostedDate : datetime
- LastUpdate : datetime
- Imgs1 : varchar(255)
- StrComp : varchar(255)
- IsActive : tinyint(1)

losted1 ads_banlift
- Id : int(11)
- NumofDays : int(11)
- StrDisplay : varchar(255)

losted1 ads_states
- StateID : int(11)
- NameState : varchar(50)
- CountryID : int(11)
- TopSorted : tinyint(4)

losted1 ads_bannedusers
- Id : int(11)
- UserId : int(11)
- BanLift : int(11)
- Reason : text
- BannedDate : datetime
- BanEmail : tinyint(3)
- BanDomain : tinyint(3)
- Email : varchar(255)
- ExpireDate : datetime

losted1 ads_subcategories
- SubCateId : int(11)
- CateId : int(11)
- SubName : varchar(255)

losted1 ads_countries
- CountryID : smallint(5) unsigned
- Country : varchar(50)
- TopSorted : smallint(6)

losted1 ads_timezones
- ZoneId : int(11)
- ValZone : int(11)
- StrDisplay : varchar(255)
- ValDisplay : varchar(255)

losted1 ads_users
- UserId : int(11)
- Email : varchar(255)
- Password : varchar(32)
- IsActive : tinyint(1)
- StrActive : varchar(255)
- CountryId : int(11)
- StateId : int(11)
- TimeZone : int(11)
- ForgetPass : varchar(255)
- Address : text
- GroupId : tinyint(3)
- RegisterDate : datetime
- name : text
- tel : text

losted1 ads_hotlist
- Id : int(11)
- UserId : int(11)
- PostId : int(11)
- SaveDate : datetime

4.5 Reference :

(1) Software Engineering 2012 by Ivan Marsic..Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey

Book website: http://www.ece.rutgers.edu/~marsic/books/SE/

(2) https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Software_engineering.

(3) Project Scheduling:

http://www.projectinsight.net/project-management-basics/project-management-schedule.

(4) Iterative and Incremental Development: A Brief History, Craig Larman and Victor Basili, IEEE Computer, June 2003.

(5) UML Use Case Diagrams:

https://www.uml-diagrams.org/use-case-diagrams.html.

(6) Data Flow Diagram:
https://www.lucidchart.com/pages/data-flow-diagram.

(7) Sequence Diagram:
https://www.smartdraw.com/sequence-diagram.

(8) Activity Diagram:

https://www.smartdraw.com/activity-diagram

(9)UML - Class Diagram:
https://www.tutorialspoint.com/uml/uml_class_diagram.htm.

(10) Twitter accounts:
[https://twitter.com/search?f=users&vertical=default&q=المفقودات&src=typ d&lang=ar&lang=ar](https://twitter.com/search?f=users&vertical=default&q=المفقودات&src=typd&lang=ar&lang=ar).

(11) Web sites used in drawing:
  - *Data Flow Diagram &   Project Scheduling*
    https://creately.com.

  - *Feasibility Study*
    https://www.smartsurvey.co.uk.

  - *Activity diagram & Use case diagrams &Class diagram*
    https://dashboard.genmymodel.com.

  - *Entity Relationship Diagram*
    https://www.smartdraw.com/entity-relationship-diagram/.

(12) notepad++
https://notepad-plus-plus.org/download/v7.5.3.html

(13)phpmyadminhttps://www.phpmyadmin.net/