ONLINE HOSPITAL SERVICES

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Abstract

This paper mainly contains the total information about the medical colleges and hospitals. we can easily search different hospitals throughout the India. We can reduce the user’s time in searching and appointment taken for particular Doctor . This paper mainly contains is maintaining the information of various hospitals in India wise. In most of the hospitals data is maintaining in the form of individual and time taken process to retrieving the data in internet. To overcome this problem our Total Hospital details in India wide Windows Application is very useful. In this paper, we propose a new window based application to maintain the total hospitals information along with the staff information and appointment forms for patients this is a very user friendly application to work with. This is used for maintaining the total hospitals details like the doctor’s details, patient’s appointment forms, medical education details, hospitals and areas, hospital registration form. in this paper, we only study the details of the hospitals information in India wide.

Keywords: Web structure mining; PageRank Algorithm; Effective Rating Concept; Priority Algorithm

1. INTRODUCTION

TODAY, the World Wide Web is the popular and interactive medium to disseminate information. The Web is huge, diverse and dynamic. The Web contains vast amount of information and provides an access to it at any place at any time. The most of the people use the internet for retrieving information. But most of the time, they gets lots of insignificant and irrelevant document even after navigating several links. For retrieving information from the Web, Web mining techniques are used.

Web Mining Overview
Web mining is an application of the data mining techniques to automatically discover and extract knowledge from the Web. According to Kosala et al [3], Web mining consists of the following tasks:

- Resource finding: the task of retrieving intended Web documents.

- Information selection and pre-processing: automatically selecting and pre-processing specific information from retrieved Web resources.

- Generalization: automatically discovers general patterns at individual Web sites as well as across multiple sites.

- Analysis: validation and/or interpretation of the mined patterns.

There are three areas of Web mining according to the usage of the Web data used as input in the data mining process, namely, Web Content Mining (WCM), Web Usage Mining (WUM) and Web Structure Mining(WSM).

Fig.1 Web Mining Classification

Web content usage mining, Web structure mining, and Web content mining. Web usage mining refers to the discovery of user access patterns from Web usage logs. Web structure mining tries to discover useful knowledge from the structure of hyperlinks which helps to investigate the node and connection structure of web sites. According the type of web structural data, web structure mining can be divided into two kinds 1)extracting the documents from hyperlinks in the web 2) analysis of the tree-like structure of page structure. Based on the topology of the hyperlinks, web structure mining will categorize the web page and generate the information, such as the similarity and mining is concerned with the retrieval of
information from WWW into more structured form and indexing the information to retrieve it quickly. Web usage mining is the process of identifying the browsing patterns by analyzing the user’s navigational behavior. Web structure mining is to discover the model underlying the link structures of the Web pages, catalog them and generate information such as the similarity and relationship between them, taking advantage of their hyperlink topology. Web classification is shown in Fig 1.

**Web Content Mining (WCM)**

Web Content Mining is the process of extracting useful information from the contents of web documents. The web documents may consists of text, images, audio, video or structured records like tables and lists. Mining can be applied on the web documents as well the results pages produced from a search engine. There are two types of approach in content mining called agent based approach and database based approach. The agent based approach concentrate on searching relevant information using the characteristics of a particular domain to interpret and organize the collected information. The database approach is used for retrieving the semi-structure data from the web.

**Web Usage Mining (WUM)**

Web Usage Mining is the process of extracting useful information from the secondary data derived from the interactions of the user while surfing on the Web. It extracts data stored in server access logs, referrer logs, agent logs, client-side cookies, user profile and meta data.

**Web Structure Mining (WSM)**

The goal of the Web Structure Mining is to generate the structural summary about the Web site and Web page. It tries to discover the link structure of the hyperlinks at the inter-document level. Based on the topology of the hyperlinks, Web Structure mining will categorize the Web pages and generate the information like similarity and relationship between different Web sites. This type of mining can be performed at the document level (intra-page) or at the hyperlink level (inter-page). It is important to understand the Web data structure for Information Retrieval.

**SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION**

**USE CASES:**
The main aim of this paper is online loan service. Because of the user takes the loans by manually it takes the time taken process. the this application introducing the new concept of online banking loans. Now the main roll of the banking server is given valid username and password to user. then the user takes the money by ATM services. It is very use full to the educated peoples.

**SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:**
- Pages developed using : Java Server Pages and HTML.
- Techniques : Apache Tomcat Web Server 5.0, JDK 1.5 or higher
- Web Browser : Microsoft Internet Explorer.
- Data Bases : SQLServer 2000
- Client Side Scripting : Java Script

**HARDWARE SPECIFICATION**
- Processor : Core 2 Dual
- Speed : 2.6 GHz Processor Speed
- RAM : 2 GB RAM
- Hard Disk : 80GB
- General : 110 Keys Keyboard, Color Monitor , Mouse
WEB TECHNOLOGY:
We implemented the project in HTML and SERVLETS.

5.1.1 HTML:
• HTML stands for “Hyper Text Markup Language”.
• HTML is not a programming language, it is a markup language
• A markup language is a set of markup tags
• HTML uses markup tags to describe web pages
  For Eg: `<html>
  <head>
  <title>…………..</title>
  </head>
  <body>
  ………
  </body>
  </html>`
  The text between `<html>` and `</html>` describes the web page.
  `<head>…..</head>`:
  The `<head>` element is a container for all the head elements.
  `<title>….</title>`:
  The `<title>` tag defines the title of the document.
  `<body>…..</body>`:
  The text between `<body>` and `</body>` is the visible page content.

HTML Tags:
HTML markup tags are usually called HTML tags
• HTML tags are keywords surrounded by angle brackets like `<html>`
• HTML tags normally come in pairs like `<b>` and `</b>`
• The first tag in a pair is the start tag, the second tag is the end tag
• Start and end tags are also called opening tags and closing tag.

5.1.1.1 JavaScript:
JavaScript is a script-based programming language which was developed by Netscape Communication Corporation. JavaScript was originally called Live Script and renamed as JavaScript to indicate its relationship with Java.
JavaScript supports the development of both client and server components of Web-based applications. On the client side, it can be used to write programs that are executed by a Web browser within the context of a Web page. On the server side, it can be used to write Web server programs that can process information submitted by a Web browser and then update the browser’s display accordingly. Even though JavaScript supports both client and server Web programming, we prefer JavaScript at Client side programming since most of the browsers supports it.
JavaScript is almost as easy to learn as HTML, and JavaScript statements can be included in HTML documents by enclosing the statements between a pair of scripting tags `<SCRIPTS>`. `</SCRIPT>`. `<SCRIPT LANGUAGE = "JavaScript">` JavaScript statements `<SCRIPT>`
Here are a few things we can do with JavaScript:
• Validate the contents of a form and make calculations.
• Add scrolling or changing messages to the Browser’s status line.
• Animate images or rotate images that change when we move the mouse over them.
• Detect the browser in use and display different content for different browsers.
• Detect installed plug-ins and notify the user if a plug-in is required.

5.1.1.2 Servlets
Introduction
The Java web server is JavaSofts own web Server. The Java web server is just a part of a larger framework, intended to provide you not just with a web server, but also with tools. To build customized network servers for any Internet or Intranet client/server system. Servlets are to a web server, how applets are to the browser.
5.2 ORACLE DATABASE 10G:

As a company’s business priorities change, they are often faced with the challenge of aligning their resources to meet changing business needs. Oracle Database 10g provides a robust and complete grid computing solution that enables companies to easily align their resources as required. Information integration is a critical component of these solutions, as it enables companies to access information when and where it’s needed in a distributed environment. Companies who successfully implement information integration solutions will realize reduced costs, increased revenue, faster time-to-market, and increased customer satisfaction. Oracle10g offers the most complete and the most comprehensive platform for information integration. As is demonstrated by its extensive history running critical business applications for the most demanding solutions, Oracle10g provides a robust set of features critical for integration, including high availability, security, scalability, and flexibility. It offers secure and standard communication mechanisms that enable communication between applications/users on the Oracle database using queues, data replication and distributed access in both homogeneous and heterogeneous environments.

CONCLUSION

The existing system have the individual web site of the hospitals. The medical colleges information also have the individual web sites. It is the time taken process of the Searching information. This project mainly contains the total information about the medical colleges and hospitals. By using this project we can easily search different hospitals throughout the India. By using this project we can reduce the user’s time in searching the hospitals of different states. This project mainly contains is maintaining the information of various hospitals in India wise. In most of the hospitals data is maintaining in the form of individual and time taken process to retrieving the data in internet. To overcome this problem our Total Hospital details in India wide Windows Application is very useful.

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