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Ministry of Higher Education
Majmaah University
Faculty of science
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المملكة العربية السعودية
جامعة المجمعة
وزارة التعليم العالي
كلية العلوم بالزلفي

Charity Online

Student Affairs System
For College of science Al Zulfi
Department of Computer Science and Information

Graduation project

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of
Bachelor degree of the Majmaah University

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Under the supervision of:
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Abstract

The charity online site is defined as a non-profit organization that focuses primarily on doing all non-profit activities for community reform.

The charity online site also refers to an initiative that provides assistance to people in need through .work in the relief of the poor by raising the necessary funds and product from the public to needy groups.

The service of the poor We in the era of technology The establishment of this site increases the enthusiasm and encourage people to help the poor and look at this category and help them and their satisfaction and their choice of clothes and shoes that fit their sizes and admiration.

The expected results online charity site the service of the poor and increases the enthusiasm people to help the poor.

Acknowledgements

I take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude and deep greetings to Dr. Maria El Tayeb for her assistance in completing the research and providing advice and advice and permanent assistance. And I want to thank my family and my friends.

**MAJMAAH UNIVERSITY,
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AL ZULFI,
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION**

(CERTIFICATE BY STUDENT)

This is to certify that the project titled “Title of the project” submitted by me (Ameerah Althewaikh,351202110) under the supervision of Dr. Maria Altaib for award of Bachelor degree of the Majmaah University carried out during the Semester 1, 2018-19 embodies my original work.

Signature in full: -----

Name in block letters:

Student ID:

Date:

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Chapter One

Introduction

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Overview

Today the Internet is the most powerful tool in the world. The internet has undoubtedly become a huge part of our lives. Many people in today's generation are relying in the internet to do a lot of different tasks. Wherever you go these days, you can see people holding some sort of gadgets and using the internet to search things that they want.

The spread of the Internet in the world to change the regular donation, where the donation through the Web is no less important than the old methods Today Internet users are able to donate to the charity online more easily The charity is defined as a non-profit organization that focuses primarily on doing all non-profit activities for community reform.

The charity online site is defined as a non-profit organization that focuses primarily on doing all non-profit activities for community reform.

The charity online site also refers to an initiative that provides assistance to people in need through work in the relief of the poor by raising the necessary funds and product from the general public to needy groups.

1.2 Problem Definition

Reducing the problems caused by poverty, which is suffered by a number of families in many countries.

Problem throwing excess foods or old clothes.

Reduce the undesirable phenomena charities seek to provide assistance to groups that cannot work

i. Goals

The service of the poor We in the era of technology The establishment of this site increases the enthusiasm and encourage people to help the poor and look at this category and help them and their satisfaction and their choice of clothes and shoes that fit their sizes and admiration and mask.

ii. Objectives

1. Impactful. You know where your money goes. You also care passionately about what your money does. We will be part of the movement to help charities become more impactful, and to clearly share that information with their donors and beneficiaries.

2. Philanthropy. For most people this word conjures images of the wealthy. That philanthropy is "the desire to promote the welfare of others, expressed especially by the generous donation of money to good causes." Every donor who opens their hearts, minds, and wallets to good causes is a philanthropist and we will help donors of all means embrace that identity.

3. Easier. Giving should not be hard. Feeling good about giving and knowing it is making a difference shouldn't be hard. We are here to help make it easier for nonprofits to articulate and share their impact on our site.

4. All. Philanthropy is inclusive. Charity Navigator is a free and open resource accessible to anyone with an internet connection.

iii. Critical success factors:

1- Easy to use

2-The site is trustworthy

3-Project design is simple

4-Easy access to the site and access to service

iv. Organization chart and responsibilities:

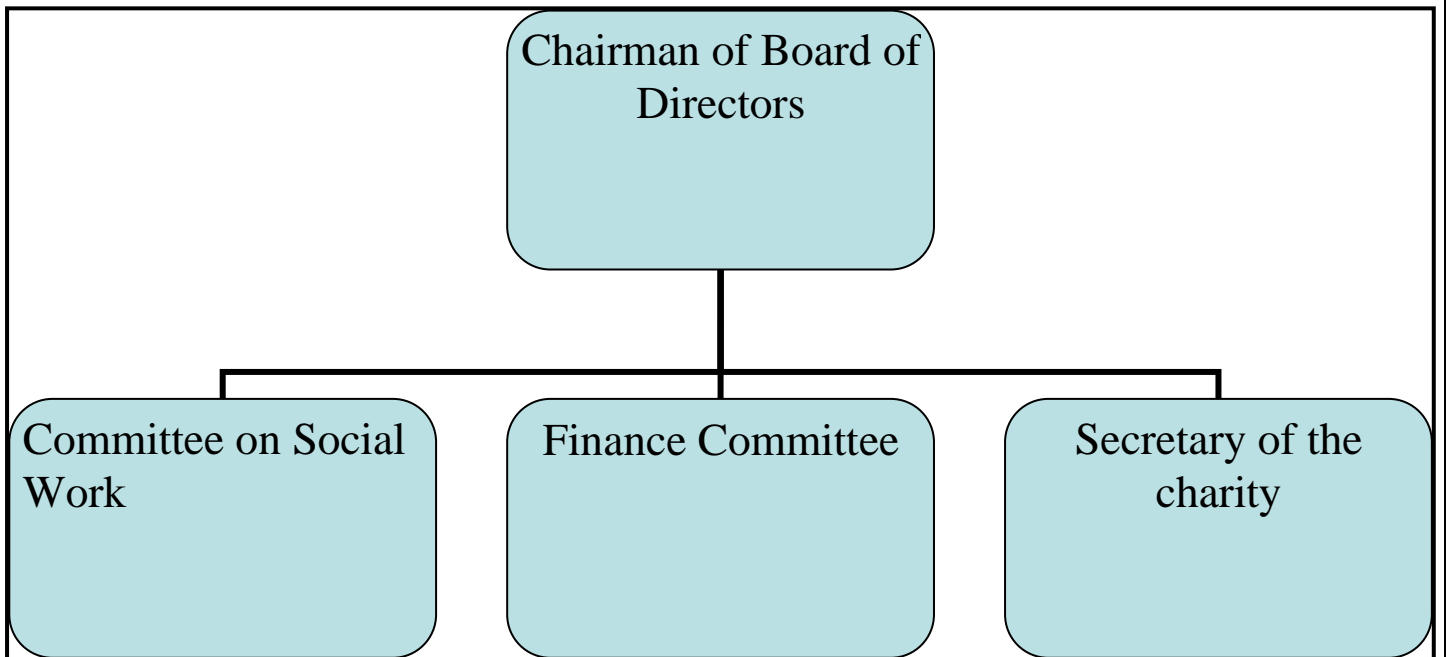


Figure 1.1 (Organization chart and responsibilities)

1.3 Lecture Review

✓ Nafa

Is a site that offers online charity services to the poor, offering an easy user interface but Its disadvantages are not reported.

Is a charity with a legal personality and half its services in the area of Mecca and housing and charitable transactions and provide the services needed by the region within the geographical scope adopted in the basic assessment issued by the Ministry of Labor and Social Development, without the goal of the material profit, the following services:

1. Provide financial and in-kind disability
- 2 - To do the words of the bride charity, such as winter clothes and the joy of Eid and other orphans
3. Helping the virus with accidents such as fire and house demolition
4. Assist in raising the level of health, culture, education and social.
5. Establish projects that aim at caring for children, mothers, orphans and the disabled



Figure 1.2(Nafa)

✓ **Albarakah:**

Is a site that offers online charity services to the poor, Establish projects that aim at caring for children, mothers, orphans and the disabled.

Offers an easy user interface and reports but from the downside there is no search engine.

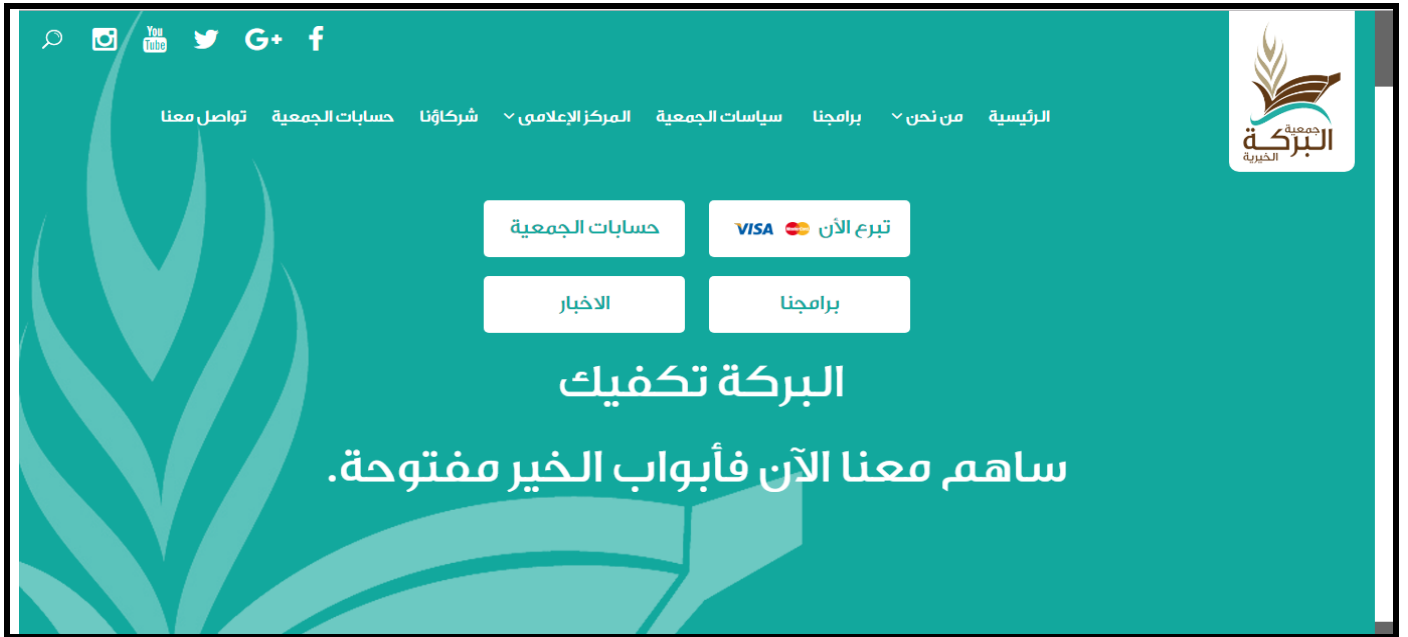


Figure1.3 (Albarakah)

Comparison	Nafa	Albarakah	My site
View product	☒	☒	✓
Ease of use	✓	✓	✓
Reports	✓	☒	✓
wallet	☒	☒	✓

Table 1.1(lecture review)

Chapter two

System analysis

Chapter two System analysis

2.1 Introduction

Systems analysis the process of observing systems for troubleshooting or development purposes. It is applied to information technology, where computer-based systems require defined analysis according to their makeup and design.

Systems analysis can include looking at end-user implementation of a software package or product; looking in-depth at source code to define the methodologies used in building software; or taking feasibility studies and other types of research to support the use and production of a software product, among other things.

Systems analysis professionals are often called upon to look critically at systems, and redesign or recommend changes as necessary. Inside and outside of the business world, systems analysts help to evaluate whether a system is viable or efficient within the context of its overall architecture, and help to uncover the options available to the employing business or other party.

Systems analysts are different than systems administrators, who maintain systems day to day, and their roles generally involve a top-level view of a system to determine its overall effectiveness according to its design.

2.2 Description of Data Flow Diagram (DFA)

Data-Flow Diagrams (DFD) are also known as data-flow graphs or bubble chart, A DFD serves the purpose of clarifying system requirements and identifying major transformations.

DFDs show the flow of data through a system. It is an important modeling tool that allows us to picture a system as a network of functional processes; Data-flow diagrams are well known and widely used for specifying the functions of an information system. They describe systems as collections of data that are manipulated by functions. Data can be organized in several ways: they can be stored in data repositories, they can flow in data flows, and they can be transferred to or from the external environment.

One of the reasons for the success of DFDs is that they can be expressed by means of an attractive graphical notation that makes them easy to use.

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 is 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

had been borrowed from earlier papers on graph theory, and it continues to be used as a convenient notation by software engineers concerned with direct implementation of models of user requirements. Partitioned, graph-theoretic model of your system.” Actually, many users will be familiar with the underlying concept of DFDs, because the same kind of notation has been used by operations research scientists for nearly 70 years to build work-flow models of organizations. This is important to keep in mind: DFDs cannot only be used to model information-processing systems, but also as a way of modeling whole organizations, that is, as a tool for business planning and strategic planning Keep in mind that the DFD is just one of the modeling tools available to the systems analyst and that it provides only one view of a system — the function-oriented view. If we are developing a system in which data relationships are more important than functions, we might de-emphasize the DFD (or conceivably not even bother developing one) and concentrate instead on developing a set of entity-relationship diagrams.

Using any convention's DFD rules or guidelines, the symbols depict the four components of data flow diagrams

- 1. External entity:** an outside system that sends or receives data, communicating with the system being diagrammed. They are the sources and destinations of information entering or leaving the system. They might be an outside organization or person, a computer system or a business system. They are also known as terminators, sources and sinks or actors. They are typically drawn on the edges of the diagram.
 - 2. Process:** any process that changes the data, producing an output. It might perform computations, or sort data based on logic, or direct the data flow based on business rules. A short label is used to describe the process, such as "Submit payment."
 - 3. Data store:** files or repositories that hold information for later use, such as a database table or a membership form. Each data store receives a simple label, such as "Orders."
 - 4. Data flow:** the route that data takes between the external entities, processes and data stores. It portrays the interface between the other components and is shown with arrows, typically labeled with a short data name, like "Billing details. The dataflow diagram is one of the most commonly used systems-modeling tools, particularly for operational systems in which the functions of the system are of paramount importance and more complex than the data that the system manipulates. DFDs were first used in the software engineering field as a notation for studying systems design issues.
- Data flow diagrams were popularized in the late 1970s, arising from the book Structured Design, by computing pioneers Ed Yourdon and Larry Constantine. They based it on the "data flow graph" computation models by David Martin and Gerald Estrin. The structured design concept took off in the software engineering field, and the DFD method took off with it. It became more popular in business circles, as it was applied to business analysis, than in academic circles.

2.3 Context Diagram: It is a basic overview of the whole system or process being analyzed or modeled. It is designed to be an at-a-glance view, showing the system as a single high-level process, with its relationship to external entities. It should be easily understood by a wide audience, including stakeholders, business analysts, data analysts and developers.

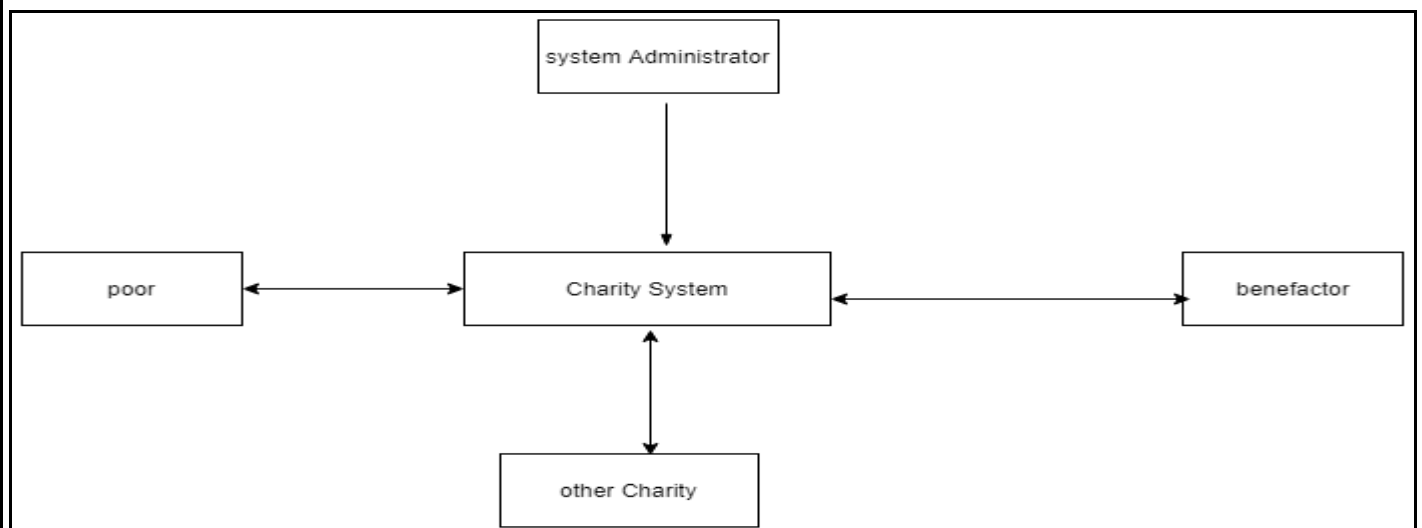


Figure 2.1(Context Diagram)

2.4 Overview diagram (level 0)

DFD Level 0 provides a more detailed breakout of pieces of the Context Level Diagram. You will highlight the main functions carried out by the system, as you break down the high-level process of the Context Diagram into its sub processes.

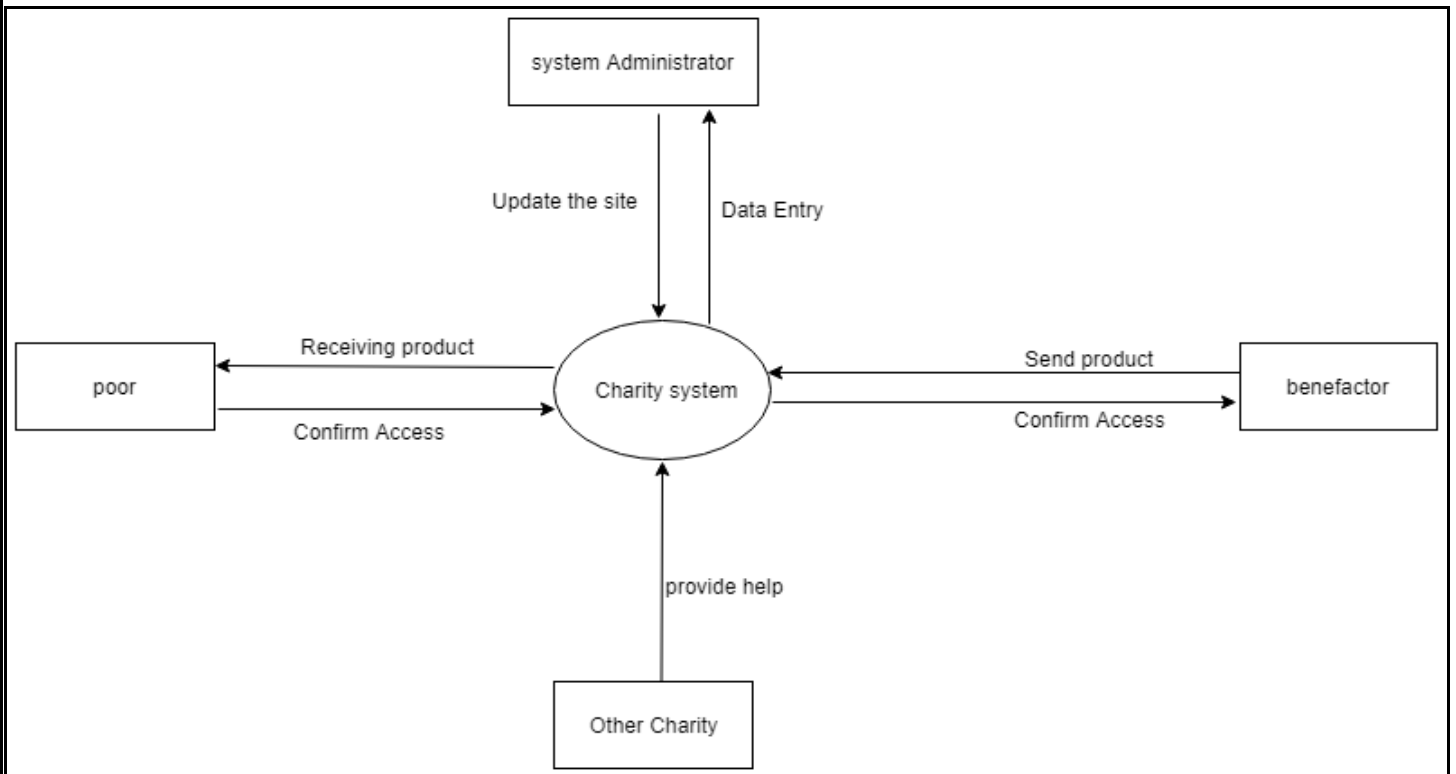


Figure 2.2 (Overview diagram)

2.5 Entity Relationship Diagram (ERM)

Much of doing business in any field comes down to relationships. When you are able to maintain healthy and functioning relationships between two parties, you will have a far better chance of success in the long term. It is important to note that these 'relationships' don't necessarily have to be between people – in fact, they are often between things or processes that relate to the business. How parts of the organization interface with other parts, or with outside forces, is important to the health of the company.

Entity relationship diagrams allow you to take a visual look at the connections between different parts of your business or any other organizational structure. This approach is helpful in that it allows you as a manager or leader to better understand what is going on within the organization so you can make changes as necessary. When you are caught up in the day to day process of running a business, you might not have time to step back and see how things are really working. Making time for entity relationship diagrams will force you to look objectively at the relationships that are currently in place so you can determine how they can be improved

Different Types of Relationships

There are a number of possible types of relationships within any organization – whether you are talking about data that may exist, processes that work with other processes, or even employees with their various supervisors. You will want to identify the types of relationships that you are dealing with so you can then make the best decisions going forward based on the current status of the organization.

In general, there are three different kinds of relationships you will observe – One to One, One to Many, and Many to Many. While relationships within organizations are often complex and even confusing, putting each of them into one of these three categories is a good start at getting a handle on things. It shouldn't take much time to look at a certain relationship or system and decide which category it belongs in. Let's take a closer look at each of these three types of relationship.

One to One

In this relationship, one entity is related directly to one other entity. This is the simplest and most-obvious form of a relationship. Many times, a One to One relationship will be seen in data collection, such as information that you have on your customers. If you have names and email addresses within a database that you use to market to your existing customers, those two entities have a One to One type of relationship. Each name has an email address associated with it, and vice versa. In this way, One to One relationships are rather easy to understand

One to many

This is a commonly seen type of relationship within an organization. In this case, there is one entity that has a relationship with, and is affected by, many different other entities or items. A good way to think about this relationship is the manufacture of a finished product. While the final item that rolls off the production line might be a single entity, there are undoubtedly many components that went into the creation of that item. Raw materials, employee hours, equipment, and more all played a role in creating that product that will be sent to market. So, when thinking about a One to Many relationship, it is important that your diagram represent all of the various relationships that the end product has with the inputs along the way. If even one of those inputs is out of place or falls behind, the rest of the process is compromised.

Many to Many

The last relationship type is the most complicated – and probably the most common as well. The Many to Many relationship occurs when you have multiple entities in the same group dealing with multiple other entities. So, if you are producing a long list of products to take to market, and each of them deals with a number of various inputs, you could have countless Many to Many relationships taking place. It probably isn't hard to imagine just how confusing and overwhelming this could be if you weren't organized. This is exactly why so many organizations use entity relationship diagrams. They permit you to get a quick and easy glance at what would otherwise be a very complicated topic

A good owner or manager will always understand their own systems to the very highest level possible. Good decisions come from having good information, and building out diagrams to represent all of your processes is a great way to give yourself the accurate information that you need. It is no small task to guide an organization, especially as it continues to grow and evolve over the years. Take the time to form diagrams that represent all of the important relationships within the organization so you can quickly and decisively take action when you feel that something needs correction. Whether you have a bunch of simple One to One relationships to consider, or you have a long list of Many to Many relationships to sort out, your understanding of the business will be better for the experience of creating these diagrams.

2.6 Description Of Entities

An entity is an object that exists. It doesn't have to do anything; it just has to exist. In database administration, an entity can be a single thing, person, place, or object. Data can be stored about such entities. A design tool that allows database administrators to view the relationships between several entities is called the entity relationship diagram (ERD).

In database administration, only those things about which data will be captured or stored is considered an entity. If you aren't going to capture data about something, there's no point in creating an entity in a database.

If you're creating a database of your employees, examples of entities you may have include employees and health plan enrollment.

Entity Attributes

An attribute defines the information about the entity that needs to be stored. If the entity is an employee, attributes could include name, employee ID, health plan enrollment, and work location. An entity will have zero or more attributes, and each of those attributes apply only to that entity.

Attributes also have further refinements, such as domain and key. The domain of an entity describes the possible values of attributes. In the entity, each attribute will have only one value, which could be blank or it could be a number, text, a date, or a time.

The key is the unique identifier that identifies the entity. A key is also a domain because it will have values.

These values are unique to each record, and so it's a special type of domain. A key isn't always required, but it should be! In our example, a unique key value ensures that the Employee entity cannot have duplicate Social Security Numbers or Employee IDs.

2.7 Description of Relations

Relation is sometimes used to refer to a table in a relational database but is more commonly used to describe the relationships that can be created between those tables in a relational database.

In relational databases, a relationship exists between two tables when one of them has a foreign key that references the primary key of the other table. This single fact allows relational databases to split and store data in different tables, yet still link the disparate data items together. It is one of the features that makes relational databases such powerful and efficient stores of information.

The ability to define relationships is so fundamental and so important that this is what differentiates relational databases from other types of databases, such as flat-file databases. Relation, therefore, is the defining feature of relational databases . Relation may also be known as relationship

2.8 Drawing ERD

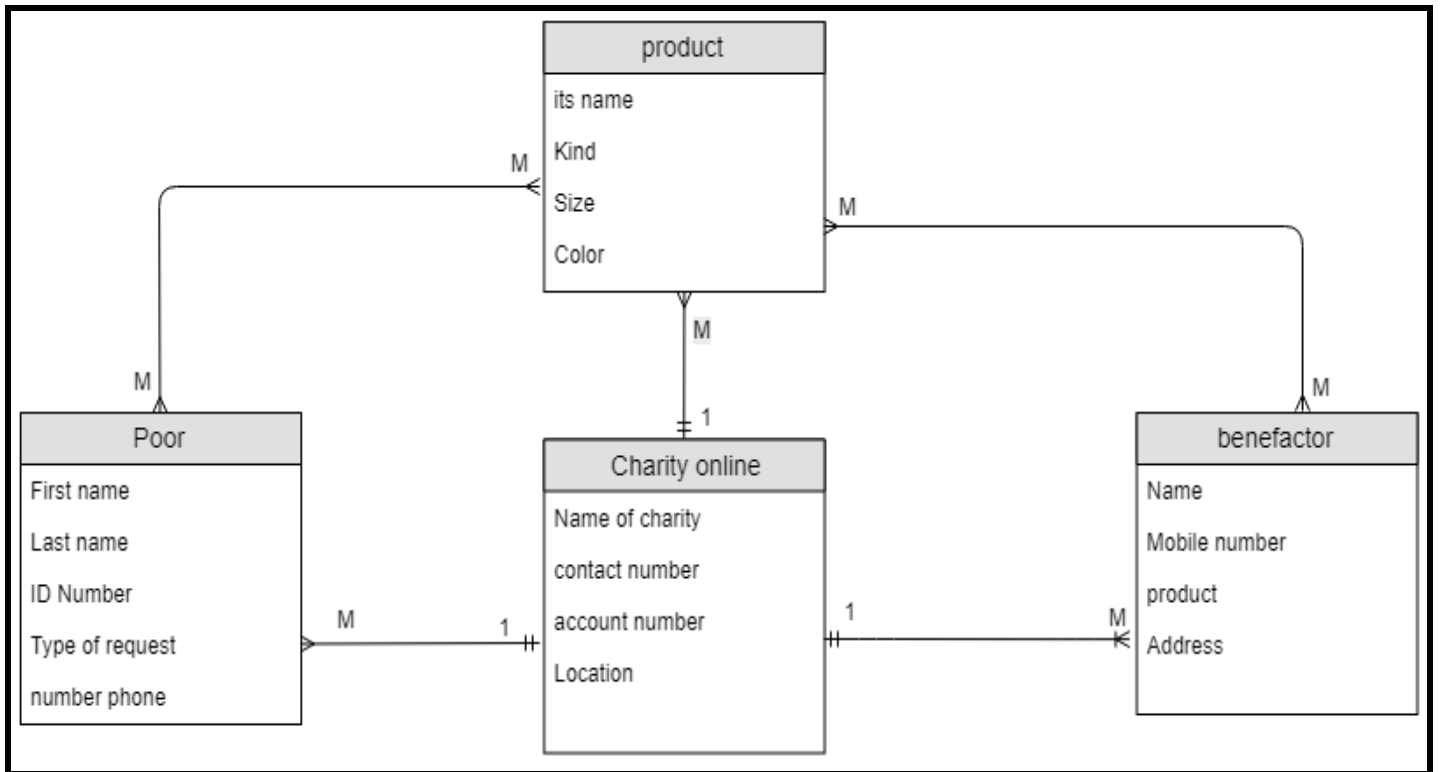


Figure 2.3(ERD)

2.9 Use case diagrams:

A use case is a methodology used in system analysis to identify, clarify, and organize system requirements. The use case is made up of a set of possible sequences of interactions between systems and users in a particular environment and related to a particular goal. It consists of a group of elements (for example, classes and interfaces) that can be used together in a way that will have an effect larger than the sum of the separate elements combined. The use case should contain all system activities that have significance to the users. A use case can be thought of as a collection of possible scenarios related to a particular goal, indeed, the use case and goal are sometimes considered to be synonymous.

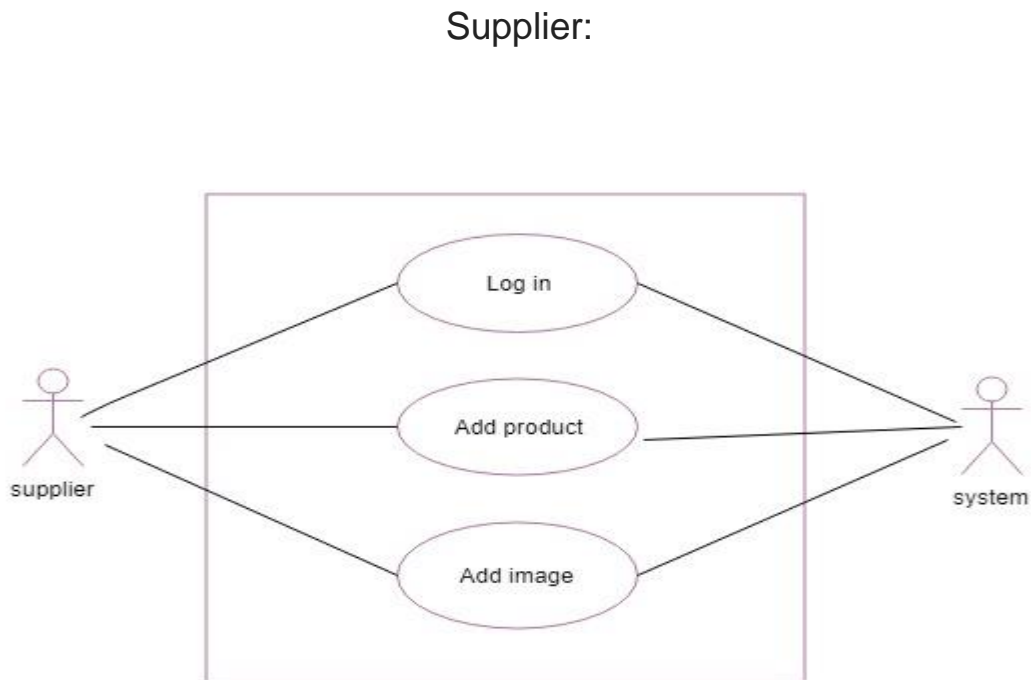


Figure 2.4 (use case)

Beneficiary

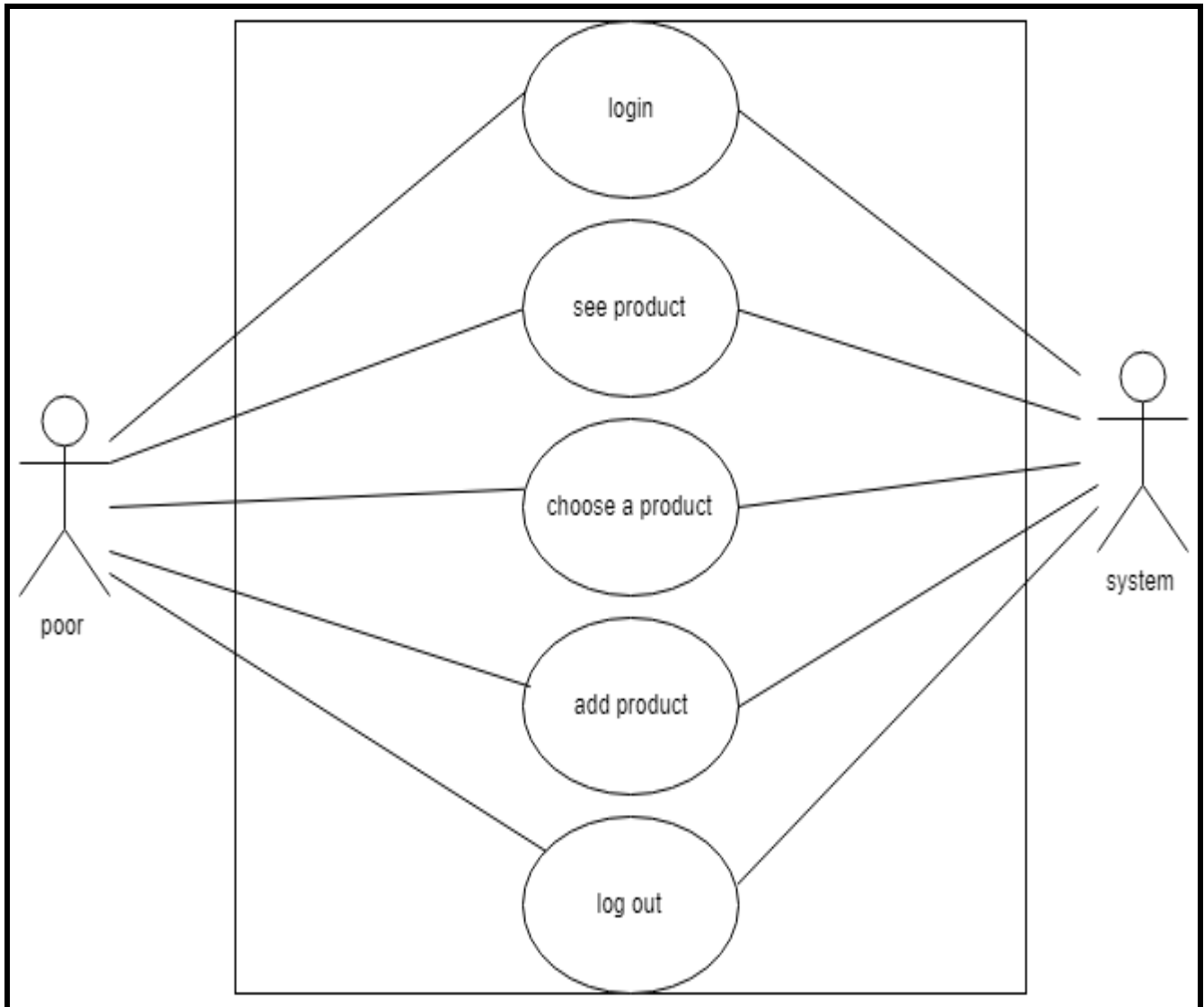


Figure2.5 (use case)

System administrator:

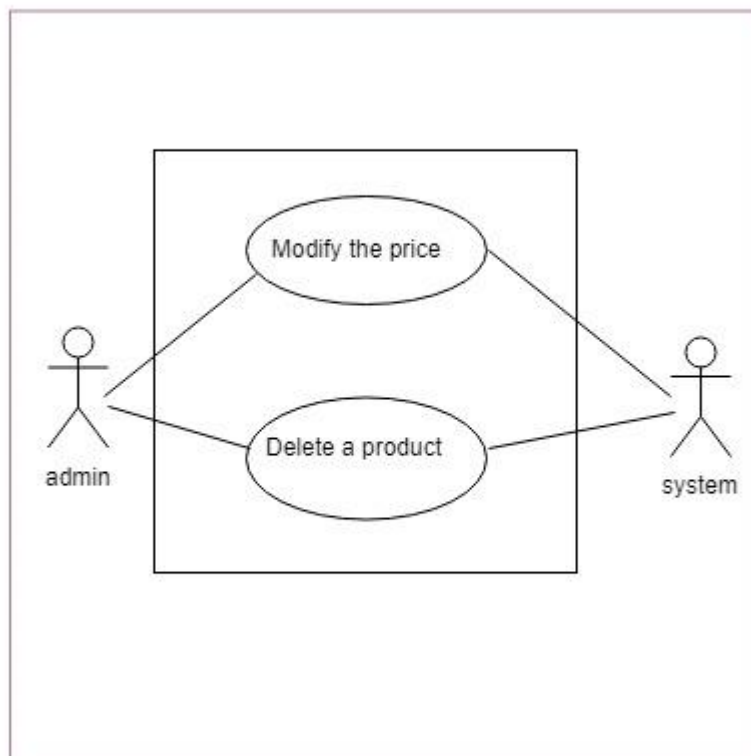


Figure2.6 (use case)

2. 10 Sequence diagrams:

Sequence diagrams describe interactions among classes in terms of an exchange of messages over time. They're 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.

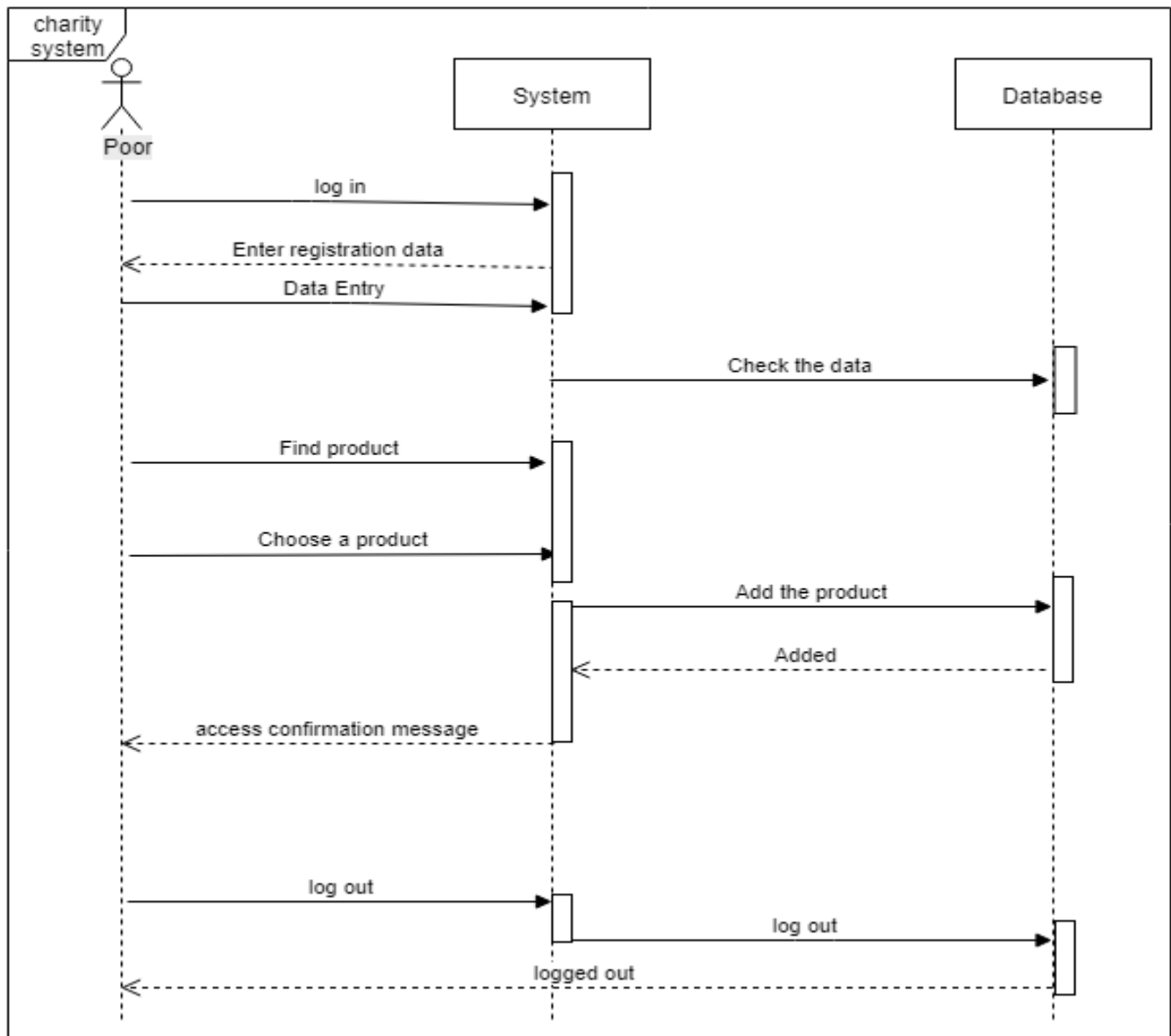


Figure2.7 (Sequence diagrams)

2.11 Class Diagram:

In object-oriented programming , a class is a template definition of the methods and variables in a particular kind of object . Thus, an object is a specific instance of a class; it contains real values instead of variables. The class is one of the defining ideas of object-oriented programming. Among the important ideas about classes are: A class can have subclasses that can inherit all or some of the characteristics of the class. In relation to each subclass, the class becomes the superclass. Subclasses can also define their own methods and variables that are not part of their superclass. The structure of a class and its subclasses is called the class hierarchy.

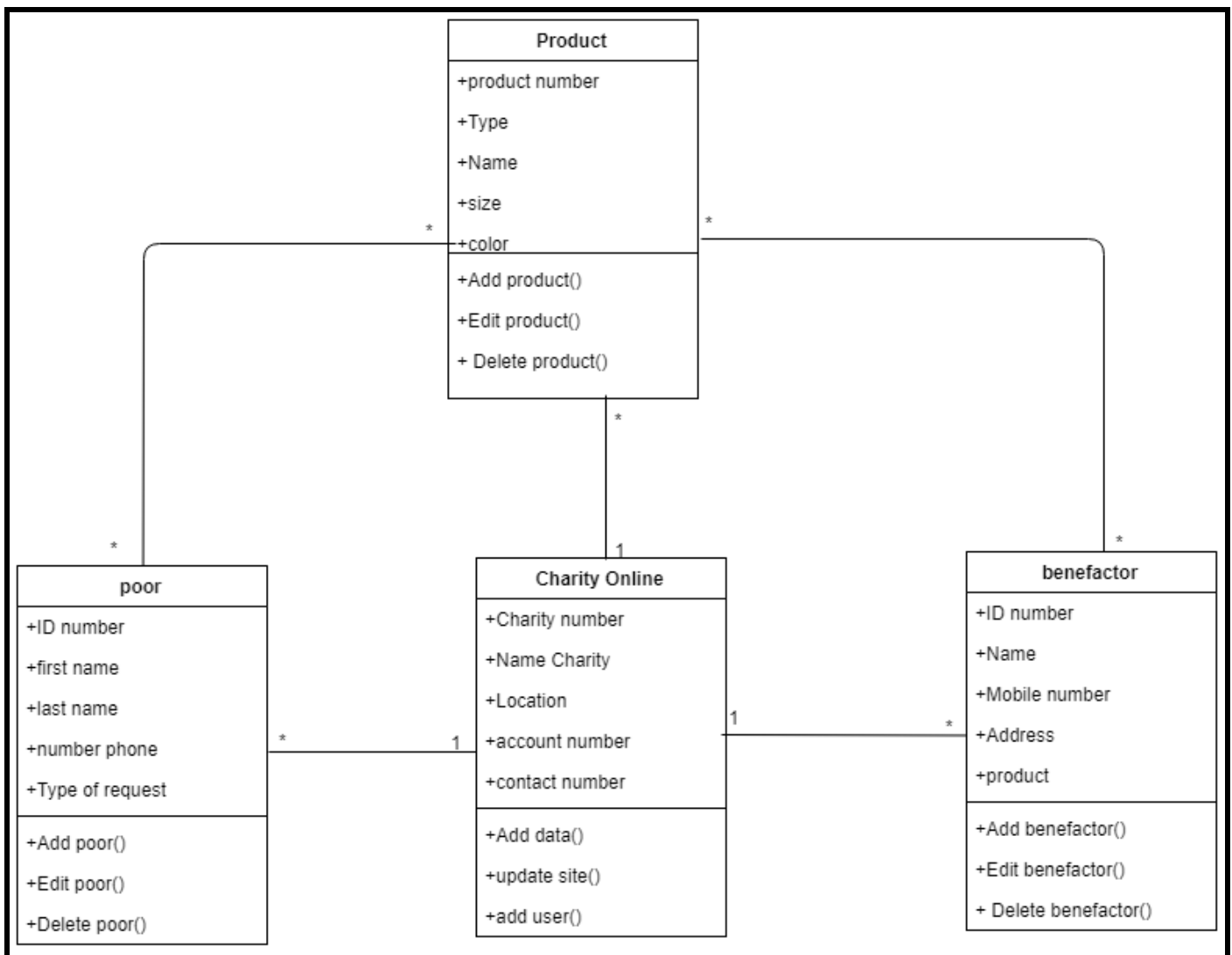


figure2.8 (Class Diagram)

2.12 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. In both cases an activity diagram will have a beginning.

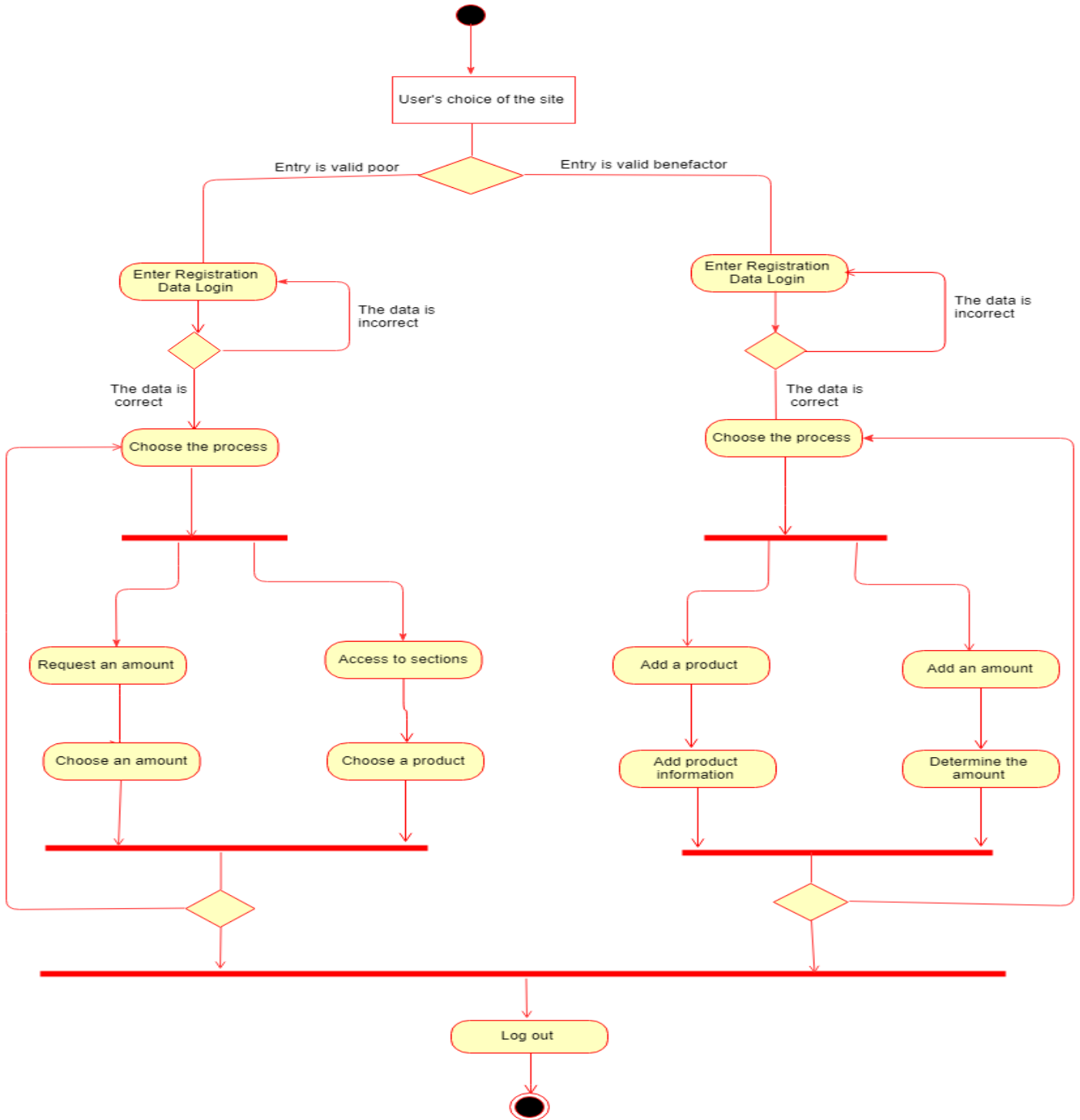


Figure2.9 (activity diagram)

Chapter three

System design

Chapter three System design

3.1 Description Of Procedures And Function

log in:

```
php?>
}if(isset($_POST) == "login")

{uname=$_POST['uname']$
conn = $
new mysqli('localhost', 'root', '', 'ataa')
if ($conn-
} >connect_error)
{die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error)
sql = $
"SELECT * FROM beneficiary WHERE bemail = " . $_POST['uname'] . " AND bpass = " . $_POST['psw']
result = $
$conn->query($sql)

} if (!$result)
trigger_error('Invalid query: ' . $conn->error)
{
result = $conn->query($sql)$
}if ($result->num_rows > 0)

output data of each row //
} while($row = $result->fetch_assoc())
if
}($row["bpass"] == $_POST['psw'] )
{()session_start

$SESSION['username'] = $row['bname']_ $
$SESSION['mony'] = $wallet_ $
$SESSION['userid'] = $row['bid']_ $

$header("Location:clothes.php")
echo
"<script/>('مرحباً بك من جديد')"<script>alert
$exit
{
else
"<h3></center/>يوجد خطأ في اسم المستخدم أو كلمة المرور"<center><h3
{{{
```

<؟

3.2 Relation database schema

Tables

Beneficiary

FILED NAME	DATA TYPE	MEASUREMENT	NOTE
bid	varchar	10	Primary key
bname	varchar	500	
bpass	varchar	10	
baddress	varchar	500	
bphone	varchar	10	
bemail	varchar	50	
marry	varchar	5	
child	varchar	5	
bsalary	int	11	
wallet	float	10	

Product

FILED NAME	DATA TYPE	MEASUREMENT	NOTE
pid	varchar	10	Primary key
pdesc	varchar	500	
pprice	float		
catog	varchar	50	

Supplier

FILED NAME	DATA TYPE	MEASUREMENT	NOTE
sid	varchar	10	Primary key
sname	varchar	500	
sphone	varchar	10	
type	varchar	20	
description	varchar	1000	
photo	mediumblob		
pid	varchar	10	

3.3 Hardware and software requirements

- Laptop
- Internet connection
- Php & CSS & Javascript.
- MySQL Database.
- Apache Server.
- Web Serever.

Chapter Four

Implementation and Testing

Chapter Four

Implementation and Testing

4.2 Introduction

This chapter focuses on procedures, reports, layouts and report layouts.

4.2 Procedure

php<>

```

$conn = new mysqli('localhost', 'root', '', 'ataa')$
} if ($conn->connect_error)
{die("Connection failed: " . $conn->connect_error)
$wallet=0$
("أعزب" == POST['mry']_)$if
$wallet = 2000$
("لا" == POST['child']_ $ && "متزوج" == POST['mry']_ $) elseif
$wallet = 3000$
("نعم" == POST['child']_ $ && "متزوج" == POST['mry']_ $) elseif
$wallet = 5000$

$sSQL= 'SET CHARACTER SET utf8$
$ mysqli_query($conn,$sSQL)

$sql = "INSERT INTO beneficiary (`bid`, `bname`, `bemail`, `bpass`, `baddress`, `bphone`, `bsalary`, `marry`, $
`child`, `wallet`)
VALUES
,'" .($_POST['nid'])."', '" .($_POST['uname'])."', '" .($_POST['email'])."', '" .($_POST['psw'])."', '" .($_POST['address
.'" .($_POST['phone'])."', '" .($_POST['salary'])."', '" .($_POST['mry'])."', '" .($_POST['child'])."', '" .$_wallet_.$"'

}if(mysqli_query($conn, $sql))
{()session_start
$SESSION['username'] = $_POST['uname']_ $
$SESSION['mony'] = $wallet_ $
$SESSION['userid'] = $_POST['nid']_ $
$header("Location: clothes.php")
$"<script/>تم تسجيلك بنجاح")echo "<script>alert

{
$"<h3/>يوجد خطأ في التسجيل<else echo"<h3

<?

```

4.3 Reports

Product

catog	pic	pprice	pdesc	pid	خيارات
ملابس	NULL	20	فستان برتقالي نسائي	1b002	حذف تعديل نسخ
ملابس	NULL	15	بلوزة بيضاء نسائي	1b003	حذف تعديل نسخ
ملابس	NULL	17	بنطلون ابيض نسائي	1b004	حذف تعديل نسخ
ملابس	NULL	14	بنطلون ازرق	1b005	حذف تعديل نسخ
ملابس	NULL	18	بنطلون وردي نسائي	1b006	حذف تعديل نسخ
إلكترونيات	NULL	1800	جهاز كمبيوتر مكتبي	1p001	حذف تعديل نسخ
إلكترونيات	NULL	900	جهاز بروجيكتور	1p002	حذف تعديل نسخ
إلكترونيات	NULL	500	ساعة يد ذكية	1p005	حذف تعديل نسخ
إلكترونيات	NULL	800	جوال ايفون	1p006	حذف تعديل نسخ
أثاث	NULL	200	دولاب ادراج	1x002	حذف تعديل نسخ
أثاث	NULL	200	كثبة زرقاء	1x003	حذف تعديل نسخ
أثاث	NULL	400	مكتب و كرسي	1x004	حذف تعديل نسخ

Beneficiary

wallet	child	marry	bsalary	bphone	baddress	bpass	bemail	bname	tid	خيارات
0	نعم	أعزب	6666	0988	kkkj	123	hamed@mm.vv	حامد	حذف تعديل نسخ	
3000	لا	متزوج	88	00	00	00	00	uy	حذف تعديل نسخ	
2000	لا	أعزب	400	057	حي العزيزيه	123	la@hotmail.com	لمى	حذف تعديل نسخ	
1980	لا	أعزب	2000	0534393955	حي اليمامه	123	h@hotmail.com	حصه	حذف تعديل نسخ	
4980	نعم	متزوج	500	056778854	حي اليمامه	123	nda@gmail.com	ندى	حذف تعديل نسخ	
4980	نعم	متزوج	1000	0505122350	حي اليمامه	123	ameerah0@gmail.com	تامر	حذف تعديل نسخ	
2480	لا	متزوج	600	0534393901	حي اليمامه	123	ameerah0@gmail.com	اريم	حذف تعديل نسخ	
2000	لا	أعزب	7	0534393937	حي العزيزيه	123	reem4@gmail.com	نارا	حذف تعديل نسخ	
20-	نعم	متزوج	600	0534393901	حي اليمامه	123	sara@gmail.com	sara	حذف تعديل نسخ	
2763	لا	متزوج	3000	050877560	حي اليرموك	122	amee7@gmail.com	اميره النديع	حذف تعديل نسخ	
2980	لا	متزوج	1000	0534093922	حي العزيزيه	123	ajn@hotmail.com	عبد	حذف تعديل نسخ	
4980	نعم	متزوج	69	0534393920	حي اليمامه	123	reem5o@gmail.com	ام	حذف تعديل نسخ	
2969	لا	متزوج	55	لل	لل	لل	عبد الرحمن فقي	123	حذف تعديل نسخ	
100	no	no	233	2345678	asas	123	admin@mail.com	Admin	حذف تعديل نسخ	
5000	نعم	متزوج	0	uu	uu	uu	uu	uu	حذف تعديل نسخ	

Supplier

pid	photo	description	type	sphone	sname	sid	خيارات
f0201808	[BLOB - 1]	ابيض	أثاث	9898	محمد سالم	08.57.2018	حذف تعديل نسخ
e0201809	[BLOB - 1]	غصع	إلكترونيات	6565	رجمن	09013.2018	حذف تعديل نسخ
c020180103	[BLOB - 7.6]	ynyny	ملابس	hny	tyh	2018010352	حذف تعديل نسخ
c020180106	[BLOB - 30.4]	grgreg	ملابس	ewwr	dsd	2018010621	حذف تعديل نسخ
f020180108	[BLOB - 1]	oli	أثاث	445	ali	2018010859	حذف تعديل نسخ
c020180229	[BLOB - 6.3]	ID65 s	ملابس	0534393926	ماريا	2018022950	حذف تعديل نسخ
f020180418	[BLOB - 161.7]	سرير كبير	أثاث	085678075	اميره	2018041830	حذف تعديل نسخ
c020180421	[BLOB - 161.7]	kh	ملابس	7687887	jj	2018042143	حذف تعديل نسخ
e020180429	[BLOB - 161.7]	إلكترونيات ابيض سريع	إلكترونيات	0534393934	زر	2018042958	حذف تعديل نسخ
c020180502	[BLOB - 239.2]	Hoqv	ملابس	55	55	2018050242	حذف تعديل نسخ
f020180554	[BLOB - 161.7]	مجلس	أثاث	057	محمد	2018055447	حذف تعديل نسخ
c020180732	[BLOB - 48.2]	مقاس s لون برتقالي	ملابس	0534393987	م	2018073249	حذف تعديل نسخ
f020180757	[BLOB - 16.3]	منتج رهيب	أثاث	0987654	خالد	2018075717	حذف تعديل نسخ
f020180837	[BLOB - 47.2]	foshia	أثاث	vv	vv	2018083734	حذف تعديل نسخ
e020180842	[BLOB - 68.6]	totoa	إلكترونيات	rr	er	2018084213	حذف تعديل نسخ
c020180842	[BLOB - 48.2]	فستان جميل	ملابس	0566446	خالد	2018084247	حذف تعديل نسخ
c020180844	[BLOB - 5.7]	nnoo	ملابس	44	vr	2018084459	حذف تعديل نسخ
c020180908	[BLOB - 1]	tt	ملابس	45	امن	2018090803	حذف تعديل نسخ
f020180909	[BLOB - 1]	oli	أثاث	445	ali	2018090933	حذف تعديل نسخ
c020181012	[BLOB - 52.2]	ملابس كبير	ملابس	0567	g	2018101206	حذف تعديل نسخ

4.4 Layouts



تسجيل مستفيد	تسجيل متبرع
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تسجيل مستفيد جديد

اسم المستخدم	اسم المستخدم
الاسم المدني	الاسم المدني
كلمة المرور	كلمة المرور
البريد الإلكتروني	البريد الإلكتروني
رقم الجوال	رقم الجوال
العنوان	العنوان
الدخل الشهري	الدخل الشهري

المعروضات

عرض الكل

الملابس

الإلكترونيات

الأثاث



فسطان يرتقالي نسائي

ID:1b002
السعر 20 ريال



بلوزة بيضاء نسائي

ID:1b003
السعر 15 ريال



بنطلون أبيض نسائي

ID:1b004
السعر 17 ريال



تسجيل الدخول | تسجيل جديد



جمعية عطاء الخيرية



الرئيسية | شروط التسجيل | خدماتنا | الأخبار | تواصل معنا

حذف | تعديل

أدخل رقم المنتج

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4.5 Report Layouts

تسجيل مستفيد جديد

اسم المستخدم	امير الشيخ
الاسم العائلي	109110870
كلمة المرور	***
البريد الإلكتروني	amee7@gmail.com
رقم الجوال	050877560
العنوان	مى البرمك
التخيل الشهري	3000

الحد الأقصى الاجتماعي
 أعزب متزوج
 هل لديك أطفال نعم لا




أهلاً بك
معرض
معرض
معرض
معرض

مرحباً بك اميره الشيخ ... لديك في المحفظة 3000 ريال

طلب جديد | المعروضات

المعروضات

عرض الكل | الإلكترونيات | الملابس

 <p>فساتين برنقالي نسائي ID:1b002 السعر 20 ريال</p>	 <p>بلوزة بيضاء نسائي ID:1b003 السعر 15 ريال</p>	 <p>بنطلون أبيض نسائي ID:1b004 السعر 17 ريال</p>
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جمعية عطاء الخيرية

الرئيسية | شروط التسجيل | خدماتنا | الأخبار | تواصل معنا

مرحباً بك امبره الذبح ... نديك في المحفظة 2763 ريال

الكمية	المنتج
1	تولاب ابراج 200 ريال
1	مستل برعالي ساشي 200 ريال
1	مستون ايض ساشي 170 ريال

مطب

PC App Store

تسجيل الدخول | تسجيل جديد

جمعية عطاء الخيرية

الرئيسية | شروط التسجيل | خدماتنا | الأخبار | تواصل معنا

أدخل رقم المنتج 020180418

الوصف: مزير كبير

السعر: 10

تعديل

تسجيل الدخول | تسجيل جديد

جمعية عطاء الخيرية

الرئيسية | شروط التسجيل | خدماتنا | الأخبار | تواصل معنا

أدخل رقم المنتج

تم المسح بنجاح

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Chapter five
Conclusion and Future
Work

Conclusion :

How beautiful it is to sit with myself thinking and discussing, carrying the pen in my hand, writing words expressing what moves in myself from opinions and emotions about this subject charity online. Last but not least, this is what myself granted me to discuss this subject charity online deeply to make my work sheet good and acceptable to the reader.

Future Work:

The service of the poor We in the era of technology The establishment of this site increases the enthusiasm and encourage people to help the poor and look at this category and help them and their satisfaction and their choice of clothes and shoes that fit their sizes and admiration. The expected results online charity site the service of the poor and increases the enthusiasm people to help the poor.

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