

ABSTRACT:

In early stage there were different ways to produce the energy. There are different energy sources such as wind energy, mechanical energy, kinetic energy, gravitational energy, thermal energy, chemical energy, electrical energy, light energy, radiant energy, sound energy, nuclear energy, wind energy so on. Even we have reaped many types of energy source, in this all types; some of the energy is not authorized to commercial people. The easiest eco-friendly energy both industrial and commercial purpose use solar energy. The energy can be used directly to heat, and light homes or it can be converted into electricity using solar energy technologies like solar panels. People are increasingly investing in solar energy to save on out-of-pocket costs and get rid of dangerous and expensive power lines. In past if a person wants to purchase solar panel they do not have any prior knowledge about to buy the panel because on that stage the solar panel was made only in photovoltaic system and that time the price dramatically increases. As the technology develops the solar panel types are also increased, by some of the people don't know the clear idea to purchase which panel, energy consumption etc. we proposed in the future model if a person not get knowledge about the solar panel by this application the people get idea about it.

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CHAPTER-1

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO PROJECT

In early stage people are aware of solar energy by commercial people are not affordable due to high cost of price. In upcoming world the solar panel types are classified into many segments, price is increase or decrease according to panel types. On that stage also the people have no knowledge about what panel is used for their purpose and also the waste their money. By this situation we want to the change people mind to give awareness about importance of energy through this application. By this application the people get know about the panel types and the importance also their features, so people can easily understand it. By some of the people can check with cost wise, this feature also available in this application. In this feature can be done with concept of feature selection method, in this method is used to give the relevant information to the user. In energy preserving scheme selection approach to predict the material properties through machine learning and computational methods. In this application, we apply algorithms for panel prediction through user data's; it is a crucial step of data driven machine learning approach where the panels and the related information on the datasets. When the user give the specific data as input and it process to get relevant information as output.

1.2 PURPOSE OF THE SYSTEM

- ✓ To predict the data according to the customer budget.
- ✓ Image verification can be done.
- ✓

CHAPTER-2

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In early stage people are aware of solar energy by commercial people are not affordable due to high cost of price. In upcoming world the solar panel types are classified into many segments, price is increase or decrease according to panel types. On that stage also the people have no knowledge about what panel is used for their purpose and also the waste their money. By this situation we want to the change people mind to give awareness about importance of energy through this application. By this application the people get know about the panel types and the importance also their features, so people can easily understand it. By some of the people can check with cost wise, this feature also available in this application. In this feature can be done with concept of feature selection method, in this method is used to give the relevant information to the user. In energy preserving scheme selection approach to predict the material properties through machine learning and computational methods. In this application, we apply algorithms for panel prediction through user data's; it is a crucial step of data driven machine learning approach where the panels and the related information on the datasets. When the user give the specific data as input and it process to get relevant information as output.

2.2 ANALYSIS

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT LIFE CYCLE

INTRODUCTION:

The System Development Lifecycle framework is designed to outline a complete development and implementation process suitable for developing complex applications. SDLC is a process followed for a software project, within a software organization. It consists of a detailed plan describing how to develop, maintain, replace and alter or enhance specific software. The life cycle defines a methodology for improving the quality of software and the overall development process.

- Business – legislation regulatory requirements, policy, SOP's, guidelines etc.
- Process – how the business is implemented
- Data – the core business data elements collected for the business
- Application – the gate to the business collecting
- Infrastructure- the servers, network, workstations, etc.

2.3 SDLC Phases:

done through .SRS. . Software Requirement Specification document which consists of all the product requirements to be designed and developed during the project life cycle.

Stage 3: Scheming the product design:

SRS is the reference for product architects to come out with the best architecture for the product to be developed. Based on the requirements specified in the SRS, usually more than one design approach for the product architecture is proposed and documented in a DDS - Design Document Specification.

This DDS is reviewed by all the important stakeholders and based on various parameters as risk assessment, product robustness, design modularity, budget and time constraints, the best design approach is selected for the product.

Stage 4: Structure or Mounting the Product:

In this stage of SDLC the actual development starts and the product are built. The programming code is generated as per DDS during this stage. If the design is performed in a detailed and organized manner, code generation can be accomplished without much hassle.

Developers have to follow the coding guidelines defined by their organization and programming tools like compilers, interpreters, debuggers etc. are used to generate the code. Different high level programming languages such as C, C++, Pascal, Java, and PHP are used for coding.

Stage 5: Testing the Product:

This stage is usually a subset of all the stages as in the modern SDLC models, the testing activities are mostly involved in all the stages of SDLC. However, this stage refers to the testing only stage of the product, where product defects are reported, tracked, fixed and retested, until the product reaches the quality standards defined in the SRS.

Stage 6: Consumption in the Market and Safeguarding :

Once the product is tested and ready to be deployed it is released formally in the appropriate market. Sometime product deployment happens in stages as per the organizations.

Business strategy. The product may first be released in a limited segment and tested in the real business environment (UAT- User acceptance testing).

The product may be released as it is or with suggested enhancements in the targeting market segment. After the product is released in the market, its maintenance is done for the existing customer base.

2.4 HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Developing Kit			
	Processor	RAM	Disk Space
Eclipse	Computer with a 2.6GHz processor or higher	2GB	Minimum 20 GB
Database			
MySql 5.0	Intel Pentium processor at 2.6GHz or faster	Minimum 512 MB Physical Memory; 1 GB Recommended	Minimum 20 GB
HeidiSQL 8.3	Intel Pentium processor at 2.6GHz or faster	Minimum 512 MB Physical Memory; 1 GB Recommended	Minimum 20 GB