

The user need to define structure of the models. By using Authentication key and Model name user can consume API's.



Fig -2: App Definition.

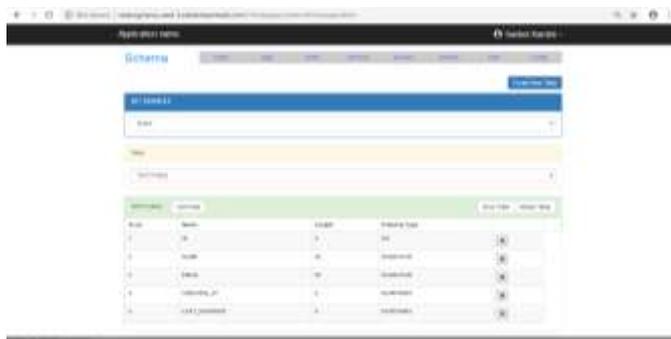


Fig -3: Model Definition.



Fig -4: API Docs.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN APPLICATIONS USING HTTP PROTOCOLS:

- HTTP is connectionless: The HTTP client, i.e., a browser initiates an HTTP request and after a request is made, the client waits for the response. The server processes the request and sends a response back after which client disconnect the connection. So client and server knows about each other during current request and response only. Further requests are made on new connection like client and server are new to each other.

- HTTP is media independent: It means, any type of data can be sent by HTTP as long as both the client and the server know how to handle the data content. It is required for the client as well as the server to specify the content type using appropriate MIME-type.
- HTTP is stateless: As mentioned above, HTTP is connectionless and it is a direct result of HTTP being a stateless protocol. The server and client are aware of each other only during a current request. Afterwards, both of them forget about each other. Due to this nature of the protocol, neither the client nor the browser can retain information between different requests across the web pages.

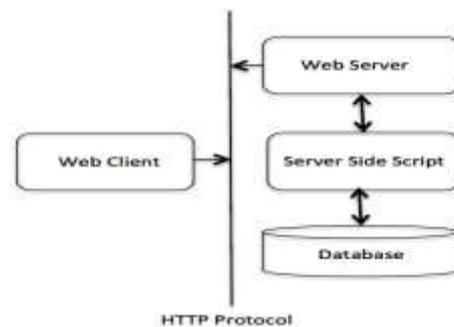


Fig -5: HTTP Protocol.

6. CONCLUSION

We have created system-based approach to dynamically modify and created a database schema which would address the problem of dynamic data entry in data-rich environments where the schema can be “built” incrementally as new data becomes available. It is intended for users with needs for managing data for operational and research purposes but who have no access to DBAs or database design experts. Template forms are provided to the user but since there may be difference in requirements between users, the system facilitates modification of existing forms or create new forms from scratch resulting in appropriate real time modifications in the database schema keeping the user oblivious to the back-end The changes at the back-end involve adding new attributes to existing tables, adding new tables, creating relationships between these new tables and existing tables by assigning appropriate cardinality etc.

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