

DIGITAL BUSINESS CARD

**Khandare Keshav Balu¹, Madake Sonali Govind², Salve Siddharth Lala³, Shipalkar Karishma Somnath⁴
Prof. Hiranwale.S.B.⁵**

Student, Hon. Shri Babanrao Pachpute Vichardhara Trust's Collage of Engineering^{1,2,3,4} Asst. Professor, Hon. Shri Babanrao Pachpute Vichardhara Trust's Collage of Engineering⁵ keshavkhandare97@gmail.com¹, sonalimadake98@gmail.com², salvesiddharth780@gmail.com³, karishma311332@gmail.com⁴, hiramwalesachin@gmail.com⁵

Abstract: - Most of the paper business or visiting cards have main problem of business advertising is related with share contact, location, product pictures, prices, etc. These problems are overcome with business websites. But new problem started, when any businessman starts his website he can use business related keywords or website domain. And they are very expensive. Other middle class businessman can't afford the price. So they choose different domains. At this time user search on Google or on other browser then it can't show all websites. Also filtering data is very complicated. Many times user can not find appropriate website. When businessman wants to share his own business card that time he has to use visiting card hard copy. And it may be scratch, explosion, and forgotten. Another problem is printed business card results in a large amount of paper waste produced annually. These many problems are overcome in this project. Data sorting is a technique for reducing the amount of searching time an organization or individual person needs to find appropriate contact. In most organizations, they share contact details with clients where they use the paper visiting card, mail or website system. To avoid this searching, sharing, advertising business contacts and to maintain the profile up to date in the personal and business life digital business card concept is used. To protect the confidentiality of high profile user contact information while identifying duplication or fake card, the encryption, notification and allow or decline technique has been proposed to use the digital business card. To better use the digital business card android application provides the easy to use, share, search using social media like as business Whatsapp, call manager, Google meeting, Instagram profile, business location, payment transaction details or UPIs, website hosting, image gallery.

Keywords: *Data collection, data sorting, authorization, data security, privilege, credentials, web server storage, android application.*

I INTRODUCTION

Digital business card using digital business analysis and data sorting with android application for anonymous user, registered member and web application for registered member, admin. Business card is an essential marketing tool across industries. It is playing an important role in introducing personal business by providing some concrete details such as our identity (who we are), our services (what we can do for customers), our company location (where we are located) and our contact information (how our customers can contact us). Is there any better way to introduce ourselves or our business than by handing out business cards? The answer would probably be: No.

But now a days business related persons always use websites to introduce business. Mostly business persons create static business website which advertise and introduce the business, products, services, contact us form, map location, contact details. After that many issues are generated like as maintain website, proper advertisement, review, ratings, etc. Any business person can't avoid these issues, because most of the internet browsers shows websites on top which websites reviews and rating are good, best. Otherwise they have to take support of third party advertisement companies. These companies are charge lot of amount to maintain website, ratings and ranking in top in search

result. Digital business card web application and android mobile application is easy to search and share business card with the product images, services, contact details, map location, websites. Other way paper card are large amount of paper waste. According to the Malaysian Green Technology Corporation (24 August 2015), paper waste accounts for over 50% of all office waste. To stop this situation, office managements practice the concept 'paperless office'. After that it not reduces the waste of paper.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

One of the biggest problem with using the printed business card is the production of a huge amount of paper waste. Even in the digital world which is flooded with smartphones, personal computers, laptops and tablets peoples are still practicing the use of hard copy business card. Based on Kim Pinnelli (October 26th, 2017), there are 27 million business cards are printed daily. In other words, there are approximate of 10 billion business cards printed annually. However, Elissa Dunn Scott (26th October 2016) come out with a statistic stating that 88% of business card distributed out get thrown away within a week. That's mean, 8.8 billion over 10 billion of business card will become a rubbish in a week. It was such a waste and we must try our effort to stop it.

III. OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this project is use easy business card as digitally. Find any registered business card holder. Contact details are also available on the card. Just click on call icon and user can call to card holder person. If user want use to electronic mail then just click on mail icon and type message and send it. Users also see the products or service images inside the card gallery. In the digital card, facebook, instagram whatsapp chat etc., are included for see more details. Inside the digital business card, card holders are attach or link his personal website and business location in web and map section. Users easily share the link of card to any other user. Users create the account and add card to like card and contact for in future contact. Using this type user do not have to search card every time. User search cards by city, pin code, name, business brand and providing services.

IV. EXISTING SYSTEM

Business related persons always use websites and paper business card to introduce business. Mostly business persons create static business website which advertise and introduce the business, products, services, contact us form, map location, contact details. After that many issues are generated like as maintain website, proper advertisement, review, ratings, etc. Any business person can't avoid these issues. Paper business cards can crush or rubbish by user. User can find appropriate card at need. Google reviews and advertises show the highest paid websites at the top. Business mans are paid for this top rating. Because they are use the google advertising theory. As per this theory public can trust on things which are show again and again. As per google advertising 'Google Ads, AKA Google AdWords, is google's advertising system in which advertises bid on certain keywords in order for their clickable ads to appear in google's search results. Since advertisers have to pay for these clicks, this is how google makes money.'

V CONCLUSION:

In Digital Business Card, web application is designed for admin to maintain system. Always registered card holders use this web application for maintain profile, view liked cards and add contacts, share cards and contacts, cards sort by city, pin code, business brand name in table view. Android application of digital business card is useful for registered users, and anonymous users. Registered users do all things like web application without sorting technic. They add cards to contact, like card and share card links. Anonymous users are only use cards and share them. Digital Business Card project is introduce to promote the 'paperless office'. If everyone use the digital business card , then the paper waste produced will be greatly reduce.

VI FUTURE SCOPE:

The Digital Business Card is aim in future to provide a greater user experience to users in using functions of mobile application include scan and store printed business cards. Dynamic content of digital business cards, map location, website hosting, link instagram, facebook, linkedin, etc., are taking the whole social activity control of business and help to share market users. In future mobile application is add QR code scanning to store more information.

One idea to enhance our approach, besides increasing the dimensions of the business card to coach far better models, would be to make open domain less websites. With this concept in mind, we plan as future work to start out performing on an initiative to permit trusted users to rate business cards so as to make a model which could be caught an fake business card users. subsequently be employed by fake news detection approaches.

REFERENCES

- [1] Boyera, S. (2006). Can the Mobile Web Bridge the Digital Divide? Brown, J. S., & Duguid, P. (1994).
- [2] Borderline Issues: Social and Material Aspects of Design. *HumanComputer Interaction*, 9(1), 3–36. doi:10.1207/s15327051hci0901_2.
- [3] CamCard Free. (2014). INTSIG Information Co.,Ltd. Retrieved October 06, 2014.
- [4] Davis, F. D. (1985). A Techology Acepance Model for Empirically Testing New End-User Information Systems: Theory and Results.
- [5] Freitas, H., Jenkins, M., Oliveira, M., & Popjoy, O. (1998). The Focus Group, A Qualitative Reseach Method: Reviewing The theory , and Providing Guidelines to Its Planning, (010298), 1–22. Retrieved from http://www.ufrgs.br/gianti/files/artigos/1998/1998_079_ISRC.pdf
- [6] Færås, A. (2011). Svenske barnehagebarn skal bli GPS-merket. Retrieved September 08, 2014, from <http://www.vg.no/nyheter/utenriks/sverige/svenske-barnehagebarn-skal-bli-gpsmerket/a/10038764/>
- [7] Hibbs, C., Jewett, S., & Sullivan, M. (2009). *The Art of Lean Software Development: A Practical and Incremental Approach* (1st ed.). Sebastopol: O'Reilly.
- [8] Roland, D. (n.d.). Japanese Business Card Etiquette. Retrieved September 27, 2014, from <http://www.linguist.com/services-japanese-card.htm>

- [9] Schutts, R. K. (2011). Qualitative Data Analysis. In Investigating the Social World: The Process and Practice of Research (7th ed., pp. 320–357).
- [10] Sellen, A. J., & Harper, R. H. R. (2002). Designing New Technologies. In The Myth Paperless Office (pp. 139– 184). Cambridge, MA, USA: MIT Press.
- [11] Iacucci, G., Kuutti, K., & Ranta, M. (2000). On the Move with a Magic Thing: Role Playing in Concept Design of Mobile Services and Devices.
- [12] IDC. (2014). Smartphone OS Market Share, Q2 2014. Retrieved November 10, 2014, from <http://www.idc.com/prodserv/smartphone-os-market-share.jsp>
- ISO. (2010). ISO 9241-210.
- [13] Betterevaluation.org. (2011). Equal Access Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation toolkit Module 5: Doing qualitative data analysis.