DEPARTMENT WEBSITE A MINI PROJECT REPORT

submitted by

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report titled as "DEPARTMENT WEBSITE" is the bonafide work of "ADHAVAN (8115U21IT001), NIGAN S (8115U21IT033), SELVAKUMAR D(8115U21IT049)" who carried out the project work under my supervision.

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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Department Website (IT):

The Information Technology (IT) Department Website is an interactive and informative platform designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the IT department's services, resources, and initiatives. With a user-friendly interface and intuitive navigation, the website aims to cater to both internal stakeholders and external visitors, offering valuable insights into the department's role in supporting the organization's technological infrastructure.

The website showcases the IT department's diverse range of services, including network administration, software development, systems analysis, cybersecurity, and technical support. Through detailed descriptions, visitors can gain a clear understanding of the department's expertise and how it contributes to the organization's overall success. Additionally, the website highlights the department's commitment to innovation by showcasing ongoing projects, research, and technology trends.

One of the primary goals of the website is to enhance communication and collaboration between the IT department and its users. It provides access to various self-help resources such as FAQs, knowledge base articles, and user manuals, empowering users to resolve common technical issues independently. Moreover, the website features a user support portal where users can submit and track their IT-related requests, ensuring prompt and efficient assistance.

In line with the IT department's commitment to security, the website incorporates robust security measures to safeguard sensitive information and protect user privacy. It outlines the department's data protection policies, compliance standards, and cybersecurity best practices, fostering a secure online environment for all visitors.

The website also serves as a hub for IT-related announcements, news, and events. Users can stay up-to-date with the latest technological advancements, software updates, and system maintenance schedules. Additionally, the website promotes professional development opportunities by featuring training programs, certifications, and industry conferences relevant to IT professionals.

Through its responsive design, the website offers a seamless browsing experience across multiple devices, ensuring accessibility for users on desktop computers, laptops, tablets, and smartphones. It adheres to web accessibility standards, making it inclusive and user-friendly for individuals with disabilities.

Overall, the Information Technology Department Website serves as a central resource hub, fostering engagement, collaboration, and knowledge sharing among department members and the wider organizational community. By providing valuable insights, support resources, and timely updates, the website strengthens the IT department's role as a reliable and indispensable partner in driving technological excellence within the organization.

1.2 Problem Statement

The current website of the Information Technology (IT) department is outdated and ineffective in meeting the needs of the department and its stakeholders. The website lacks modern design, user-friendly navigation, and up-to-date information, resulting in poor user experience and reduced efficiency in accessing relevant IT resources and services. Additionally, the website fails to adequately showcase the department's capabilities, leading to missed opportunities for collaboration and engagement with other departments and potential stakeholders.

Key issues with the current IT department website include:

- Outdated Design and User Interface: The website's design is visually unappealing and fails to reflect the modern standards of web design. The user interface is cluttered and lacks intuitive navigation, making it difficult for users to find the information they need quickly and easily.
- Incomplete and Inaccurate Information: The website lacks up-to-date information regarding IT services, support, and resources. Outdated content, broken links, and incorrect information lead to confusion and frustration among users, hampering their ability to make informed decisions and utilize IT services effectively.
- Limited Accessibility: The current website does not adhere to accessibility standards, making it difficult for users with disabilities to access the information and services provided. This lack of accessibility hinders

inclusivity and prevents equal access to crucial IT resources and updates.

- Ineffective Collaboration and Engagement: The website does not effectively showcase the department's capabilities, achievements, and ongoing projects. This lack of visibility prevents effective collaboration and engagement with other departments, stakeholders, and potential partners who may benefit from the IT department's expertise and services.
- Inefficient Service Request Process: The website does not provide a streamlined process for submitting and tracking service requests. This leads to delays, miscommunication, and a lack of transparency, negatively impacting user satisfaction and the overall efficiency of IT service delivery.
- Overall, the current state of the IT department website hampers the
 department's ability to effectively communicate, engage, and deliver IT
 services to its stakeholders. A complete overhaul and redesign of the
 website are necessary to address these issues and create a modern,
 user-friendly, and informative platform that aligns with the department's
 goals and meets the needs of its users.

1.3 Cost-Effectiveness

Cost effectiveness is an essential consideration when creating an Information Technology (IT) department website. Here are some factors that can contribute to cost-effective website development:

- Planning and Requirements Gathering: Invest time and effort in thoroughly planning and gathering requirements for the website. This includes identifying the website's goals, target audience, necessary features, and content.
- Open-Source Content Management Systems (CMS): Consider using open-source CMS platforms such as WordPress, Joomla, or Drupal. These platforms offer a wide range of customizable templates, plugins, and

extensions that can significantly reduce development time and costs compared to building a website from scratch.

- Template-based Design: Utilize pre-designed templates and themes that align with the desired look and feel of the website. These templates can provide a cost-effective solution by eliminating the need for extensive custom design work. Additionally, many templates are responsive, ensuring the website is optimized for various devices without incurring additional costs.
- In-House Development or Outsourcing: Evaluate the expertise and resources available within the IT department. If the necessary skills exist in-house, it can be cost-effective to leverage internal talent for website development. Alternatively, outsourcing development to a reliable and affordable third-party vendor can also be a viable option, particularly if specialized skills are required.
- Content Strategy: Develop a well-defined content strategy to ensure that the
 website's content is organized, relevant, and aligned with the target audience's
 needs. This includes creating a content hierarchy, determining the frequency
 of updates, and considering content reuse and repurposing to maximize the
 value of content creation efforts.
- Scalability and Future-proofing: Plan for future growth and scalability of the
 website. Consider the potential need for additional features, functionality, or
 integrations as the IT department expands its services. Choosing a flexible
 and extensible website architecture from the beginning can help minimize
 future development and maintenance costs.
- Maintenance and Support: Account for ongoing maintenance and support
 costs when budgeting for the website. Regular updates, security patches, and
 bug fixes are necessary to ensure the website's smooth operation and
 protection against potential vulnerabilities. Consider whether these tasks can
 be handled internally or if outsourcing to a maintenance and support service
 provider is more cost-effective.
- Training and Documentation: Allocate resources for training IT department staff on managing and updating the website. This empowers the department

to handle routine content updates and minor modifications internally, reducing reliance on external resources and associated costs.

- Analytics and Performance Tracking: Incorporate analytics tools to monitor the website's performance, user behavior, and conversion rates. Analyzing this data can help identify areas for improvement, optimize website content, and prioritize future development efforts effectively.
- Regular Evaluation and Optimization: Continuously evaluate the website's performance, usability, and effectiveness. Conduct user surveys, gather feedback, and make data-driven decisions to optimize the website and improve its cost-effectiveness over time.
- By considering these factors and implementing cost-effective strategies, an IT department can create an efficient and functional website that meets its goals within a reasonable budget.

1.4 Security

Securing an Information Technology (IT) department website is of utmost importance to protect sensitive information, maintain the integrity of systems, and safeguard against potential threats. Here are some key security measures to consider for an IT department website:

- Secure Hosting: Choose a reputable and secure hosting provider that offers robust security features, such as regular backups, server monitoring, and strong access controls. Ensure the hosting environment is regularly updated with the latest security patches and protocols
- Strong Authentication: Enforce strong authentication mechanisms for website administrators and users accessing sensitive information. Implement multi-factor authentication (MFA) to add an extra layer of security, requiring users to provide multiple forms of verification (e.g., password, token, biometrics) to gain access.Regular Updates and Patching: Keep the website's content management system (CMS), plugins, themes, and other software components up to date. Regularly apply security patches and updates to address any known vulnerabilities and reduce the risk of exploitation.

- Secure Password Practices: Enforce strong password policies for user accounts, including requirements for complex passwords, regular password changes, and prohibiting the reuse of old passwords. Encourage the use of password management tools and consider implementing password hashing or encryption techniques to protect stored passwords
- Regular Backups: Implement regular backups of the website's data and ensure the backups are stored securely. Regularly test the restoration process to ensure backups are reliable and can be used to recover data in case of a security incident or data loss.
- Incident Response Plan: Develop an incident response plan that outlines the steps to be taken in the event of a security breach or incident. Define roles and responsibilities, establish communication channels, and regularly test and update the plan to ensure an effective response.
- Remember, security is an ongoing process. Regularly monitor and update security measures to adapt to emerging threats and ensure the continued protection of the IT department website and its users' information.

CHAPTER - 2 SYSTEM ANALYSIS

2.1 FRONT END

Front end build with the user in mind. Front end development is a style of computer programming that focuses on the coding and creation of elements and features of a website that will then be seen by the user. It's about making sure the visual aspects of a website are functional. You can also think of front end as the "client side" of an application. So let's say you're a front end developer. This means your job is to code and bring to life the visual elements of a website.

You'd be more focused on what the user sees when they visit a website or app. And, you'd want to make sure the site is easy to interact with while also running smoothly. These developers take the visual designs from UX and UI designers and bring the website to life, making sure it functions well for the user. One of the many ways you could use front end skills is in creating a static website, which is a website with fixed content that's delivered to a user's browser exactly as it's stored. You might run into a static website if you happen upon a simple landing page or a small business website that doesn't allow users to perform any interactive tasks

Front end software used to build this website:

- 1. HTML
- 2. CSS
- 3. PHP
- 4. MySQL

2.2 HTML

HTML or Hypertext Markup Language is the standard markup language used to create web pages.HTML is written in the form of HTML elements consisting of tags enclosed in angle brackets (like <html>). HTML tags most commonly come in pairs like <h1> and </h1>, although some tags represent empty elements and so are unpaired, for example . The first tag in a pair is the start tag, and the second tag is the end tag (they are also called opening tags and closing tags). Though not always necessary, it is best practice to append a slash to tags which are not paired with a closing tag. The purpose of a web browser is to read HTML documents and compose them into visible or audible web pages. The browser does not display the HTML tags, but uses the tags to interpret the content of the page. HTML describes the structure of a website semantically along with cues for presentation, making it a markup language rather than a programming language.HTML elements form the building blocks of all websites. HTML allows images and objects to be embedded and can be

used to create interactive forms. It provides a means to create structured documents by denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. It can embed scripts written in languages such as JavaScript which affect the behaviour of HTML web pages.

2.3 CSS

CSS is a style sheet language used for describing the look and formatting of a document written in a markup language. While most often used to style web pages and interfaces written in HTML and XHTML, the language can be applied to any kind of XML document, including plain XML, SVG and XUL. CSS is a cornerstone specification of the web and almost all web pages use CSS style sheets to describe their presentation.CSS is designed primarily to enable the separation of document content from document presentation, including elements such as the layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple pages to share formatting, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content. CSS can also allow the same markup page to be presented in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (when read out by a speech-based browser or screen reader and on Braille based, tactile devices. It can also be used to allow the web page to display differently depending on the screen size or device on which it is being viewed. While the author of a document typically links that document to a CSS file, readers can use a different style sheet, perhaps one on their own computer, to override the one the author has specified.

2.4 BACK END

Backend is the server-side of the website. It stores and arranges data, and also makes sure everything on the client-side of the website works fine. It is the part of the website that you cannot see and interact with. It is the portion of software that does not come in direct contact with the users. The parts and

characteristics developed by backend designers are indirectly accessed by users through a front-end application. Activities, like writing APIs, creating libraries, and working with system components without user interfaces or even systems of scientific programming, are also included in the backend.

2.5 MYSQL

MySQL is developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation. MySQL is a database system used on the web it runs on a server. MySQL is ideal for both small and large applications. It is very fast, reliable, and easy to

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use. It supports standard SQL. MySQL can be compiled on a number of platforms. The data in MySQL is stored in tables. A table is a collection of related data, and it consists of columns and rows. Databases are useful when storing information categorically.

FEATURES OF MySQL:

Internals and portability:

- Written in C and C++.
- Tested with a broad range of different compilers.
- Works on many different platforms.
- Tested with Purify (a commercial memory leakage detector) as well as with Val grind, a GPL tool.
- Uses multi-layered server design with independent modules.

Security:

- A privilege and password system that is very flexible and secure, and that enables host-based verification.
- Password security by encryption of all password traffic when you connect

to a server.

Scalability and Limits:

- Support for large databases. We use MySQL Server with databases that contain 50 million records. We also know of users who use MySQL Server with 200,000 tables and about 5,000,000,000 rows.
- Support for up to 64 indexes per table (32 before MySQL 4.1.2). Each index may consist of 1 to 16 columns or parts of columns. The maximum index width is 767 bytes for InnoDB tables, or 1000 for MyISAM; before

3 ... **A** ... :

MySQL 4.1.2, the limit is 500 bytes. An index may use a prefix of a column for CHAR, VARCHAR, BLOB, or TEXT column types.

CONNECTIVITY:

- Clients can connect to MySQL Server using several protocols:
- Clients can connect using TCP/IP sockets on any platform.
- On Windows systems in the NT family (NT, 2000, XP, 2003, or Vista), clients can connect using named pipes if the server is started with the --enable-named-pipe option. In MySQL 4.1 and higher, Windows servers also support shared-memory connections if started with the --shared-memory option. Clients can connect through shared memory by using the --protocol=memory option.
 - On UNIX systems, clients can connect using Unix domain socket files.

LOCALIZATION:

- The server can provide error messages to clients in many languages.
- All data is saved in the chosen character set.

CLIENTS AND TOOLS:

- MySQL includes several client and utility programs. These include both command-line programs such as mysqldump and mysqladmin, and graphical programs such as MySQL Workbench.
- MySQL Server has built-in support for SQL statements to check, optimize, and repair tables. These statements are available from the command line through the mysqlcheck client. MySQL also includes mysqlcheck, a very fast command-line utility for performing these operations on MyISAM tables.
- MySQL programs can be invoked with the --help or -? option to obtain online assistance.

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WHY TO USE MySQL:

- Leading open source RDBMS
- Ease of use No frills
- Fast
- Robust
- Security
- Multiple OS support
- Free
- Technical support
- Support large database— up to 50 million rows, file size limit up to 8
 Million TB

2.6 JAVA SCRIPT

JAVASCRIPT CODE:

• JavaScript code (or just JavaScript) is a sequence of JavaScript statements.

- Each statement is executed by the browser in the sequence they are written.
- This example will manipulate two HTML elements:
- Example
 - document.getElementById("demo").innerHTML="Hello Dolly";
 document.getElementById("myDIV").innerHTML="How are you?";

JAVASCRIPT PROPERTIES:

• Properties are the values associated with a JavaScript object. • A JavaScript object is a collection of unordered properties. • Properties can usually be changed, added, and deleted, but some are read only.

2.7 PHP

- PHP is an acronym for "PHP Hypertext Preprocessor"
- PHP is a widely-used, open source scripting language
- PHP costs nothing, it is free to download and use

PHP FILE

•PHP files can contain text, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and PHP code •PHP code are executed on the server, and the result is returned to the browser as plain HTML and files have extension ".php"

WHAT CAN PHP DO?

- PHP can generate dynamic page content
- PHP can create, open, read, write, delete, and close files on the server
- PHP can collect form data
- PHP can send and receive cookies

• PHP can add, delete, modify data in your database

With PHP you are not limited to output HTML. You can output images, PDF files, and even Flash movies. You can also output any text, such as XHTML and XML.

WHY PHP?

- PHP runs on various platforms (Windows, Linux, Unix, Mac OS X, etc.)
- PHP is compatible with almost all servers used today (Apache, IIS, etc.)
- PHP supports a wide range of databases

CHAPTER - 3

SYSTEM DESIGN

CHAPTER - 4

MODULES DESCRIPTION

4.1 MODULES

Here's a brief overview of the modules that you can explore on our home page.

- **4.1.1 Home**: This module keeps the information about our department of Information Technology and having major career opportunities. Both our department vision and mission were included in this webpage.
- **4.1.2 PEO, PO & PSO**: This module highlights to expose students to tools and techniques of Information Technology so that they can utilize their fundamental knowledge in innovative computing and building solutions for real life problems. To promote collaborative learning, think logically and develop the spirit of

teamwork to understand and solve technical issues and to build optimal solutions.

- **4.1.3 Board of Studies**: In this module, we explore the list of our faculty members with their roles and responsibilities and Address of their current position in our department. It also contains some of the Industry and Academic Experts of our department.
- **4.1.4 Curriculum Details**: This module provides courses, course code, course title, category, total contact periods and credits for all VIII semesters to help you get the knowledge about the department.
- **4.1.5 Faculty Members**: In this module, we provide the faculty details of our department with their name, degree and position. It may be included and excluded whether any new faculty joined or existing faculty left.
- **4.1.6 Laboratory Details**: This module provides the facilities, faculty incharge, Number of systems imported, Processor used, etc. of our Department Laboratory.
- **4.1.7 Research**: This module provides the facilities, faculty incharge, Number of systems imported, Processor used, etc. of our Department Laboratory.
- **4.1.8 Course Content**: This module provides the facilities, faculty incharge, Number of systems imported, Processor used, etc. of our Department Laboratory.
- **4.1.9 Publications**: This module provides the facilities, faculty incharge, Number of systems imported, Processor used, etc. of our Department Laboratory.
- **4.1.10 MOU (Memorandum Of Understanding)**: This module provides the facilities, faculty incharge, Number of systems imported, Processor used, etc. of our Department Laboratory.

- **4.1.11 Consultancy**: This module provides the facilities, faculty incharge, Number of systems imported, Processor used, etc. of our Department Laboratory.
- **4.1.12 Placement Records**: This module provides the facilities, faculty incharge, Number of systems imported, Processor used, etc. of our Department Laboratory.
- **4.1.13 Activities**: This module provides the facilities, faculty incharge, Number of systems imported, Processor used, etc. of our Department Laboratory.
- **4.1.14 Gallery**: This module provides the facilities, faculty incharge, Number of systems imported, Processor used, etc. of our Department Laboratory.

CHAPTER - 5

CONCLUSION

The literature review on Information Technology (IT) department websites provides valuable insights into various aspects such as design, usability, content management, and emerging trends. The following key points can be drawn from the reviewed literature:

• Design and User Experience: Effective design principles, including clear navigation, visual hierarchy, responsive design, and accessibility considerations, play a crucial role in enhancing the user experience of IT department websites. Aesthetics, content presentation, and interactive elements contribute to user engagement and satisfaction.

- Usability and Navigation: Usability issues such as complex navigation, inconsistent terminology, and inadequate search functionality are common challenges faced by IT department websites. Clear labeling, intuitive navigation, and robust search capabilities are essential for improving usability and ensuring that users can find the information they need easily.
- Content and Information Management: Structured content, content governance, and efficient content updating processes are important for IT department websites. Clear and concise communication, user-centered language, and visual aids help in effectively conveying information to stakeholders
- In conclusion, creating an effective IT department website requires attention to design, usability, content management, and incorporating emerging trends. By implementing clear navigation, user-centered content, responsive design, and considering emerging technologies, IT department websites can enhance user experience, engage stakeholders, and effectively communicate the department's services.

CHAPTER 6

APPENDICES

6.1. SAMPLE CODING

Home.html

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

```
<head>
  <title>Board of Studies</title>
  <meta charset="UTF-8"/>
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
  <!-- Imoprting Page AND Table CSS-->
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="/Project/CSS/Page.css" />
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="/Project/CSS/Table.css" />
  <!-- Importing Lato Font -->
  k rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com" />
  k rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin />
  link
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Lato:wght@300&display=swap"
   rel="stylesheet"
```

```
/>
  <!-- Importing Poppins Font -->
  link
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Lato:wght@300&family=Poppins:
wght@300&display=swap"
   rel="stylesheet"
  />
  <!-- Importing Open sans Font -->
  link
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Open+Sans:ital,wght@1,500&displ
ay=swap"
   rel="stylesheet"
  />
```

```
<!-- Importing Dropdown Symbol -->
  link
   rel="stylesheet"
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Material+Symbols+Outlined:opsz,"
wght,FILL,GRAD@48,400,0,0"
  />
 </head>
 <body>
  <nav>
   <a href="/Project/1.Home/Home.html">Home</a>
   <a href="/Project/2.PEO/PEO.html">PEO,PO & PSO</a>
   <a href="/Project/3.Board/board.php">Board of Studies</a>
   <a href="/Project/4.Curriculum/curriculum.php">Curriculum Details</a>
```

```
<a href="/Project/5.Faculty/Faculty Member.php">Faculty Members</a>
<a href="/Project/6.Lab/Lab Details.php">Laboratory Details</a>
<a href="/Project/7.Research/Research.php">Research</a>
<div class="dropdown">
 <button class="more">More</button>
<div class="dropdown-content">
  <a href="/Project/9.Publication/Publication.php">Publications</a>
  <a href="/Project/10.MOU/MOU.php">MOU</a>
  <a href="/Project/11.Consultancy/Consultancy.php">Consultancy</a>
  <a href="/Project/12.Placement/Placement.html">Placement Records</a>
  <a href="/Project/13.Activities/Activities.php">Activities</a>
  <a href="/Project/14.Gallery/Gallery.html">Events Gallery</a>
 </div>
</div>
```

```
<div class="material-symbols-outlined">arrow_drop_down</div>
</nav>
<div class="container">
<img class="thumbnail" src="/Project/Images/Home.jpg" alt="hlo" />
<div class="heading">Department of Information Technology</div>
</div>
<section>
<h2>About Us</h2>
The Department of IT was established in the Academic year 2020-21 to
```

groom the students for the requirements of IT industry. The department

strives to empower the students, to achieve the demanding standards of

IT industry, by bringing about a synergistic academic environment wherein cutting edge technologies, industry experts, faculty and students are engaged in a sustained interaction.

<h3>Major career opportunities</h3>

Computer support specialist / First line support

Software Developer/Engineer

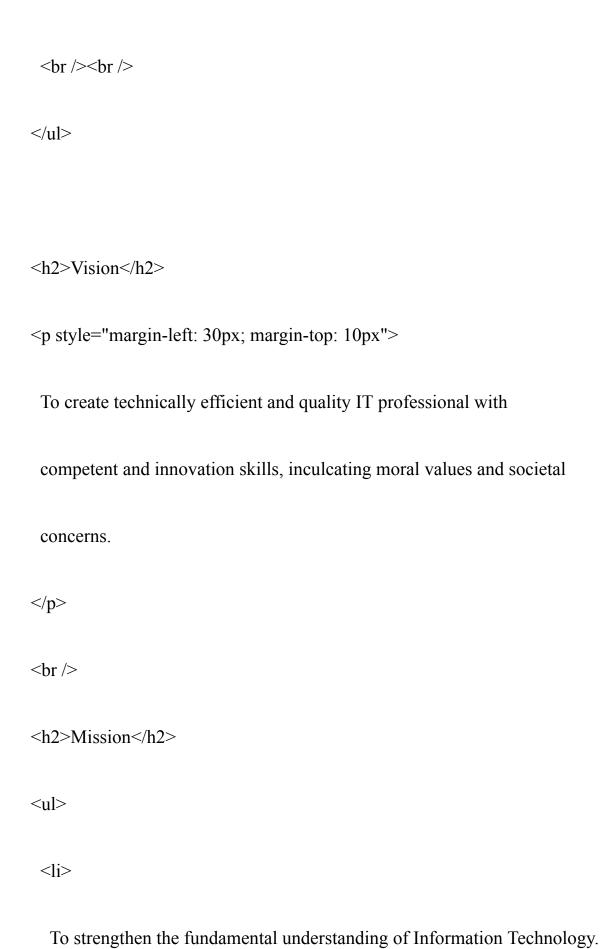
Computer Systems Engineer

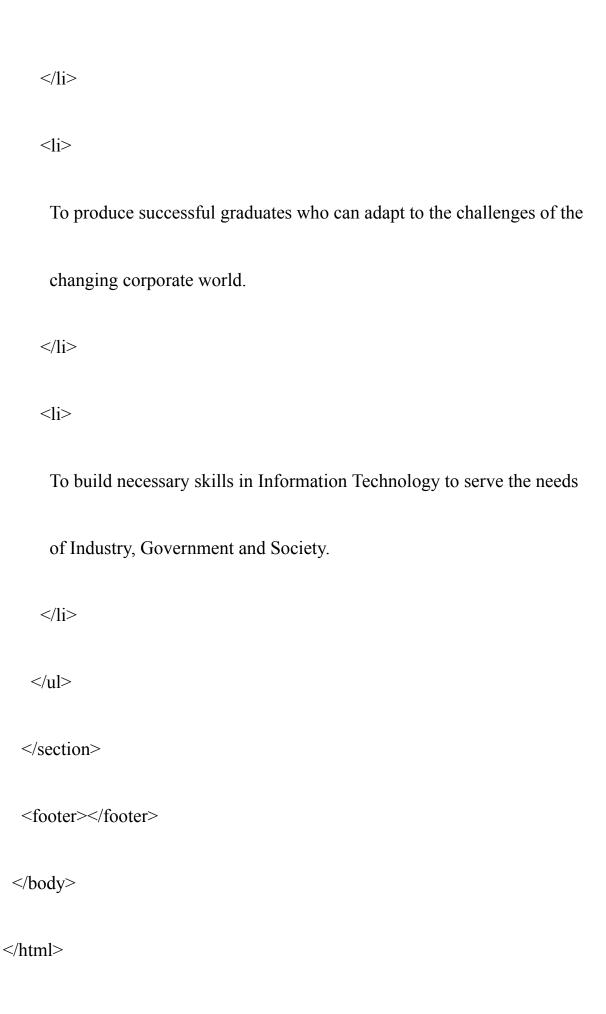
Business Intelligence Analyst

Web developer

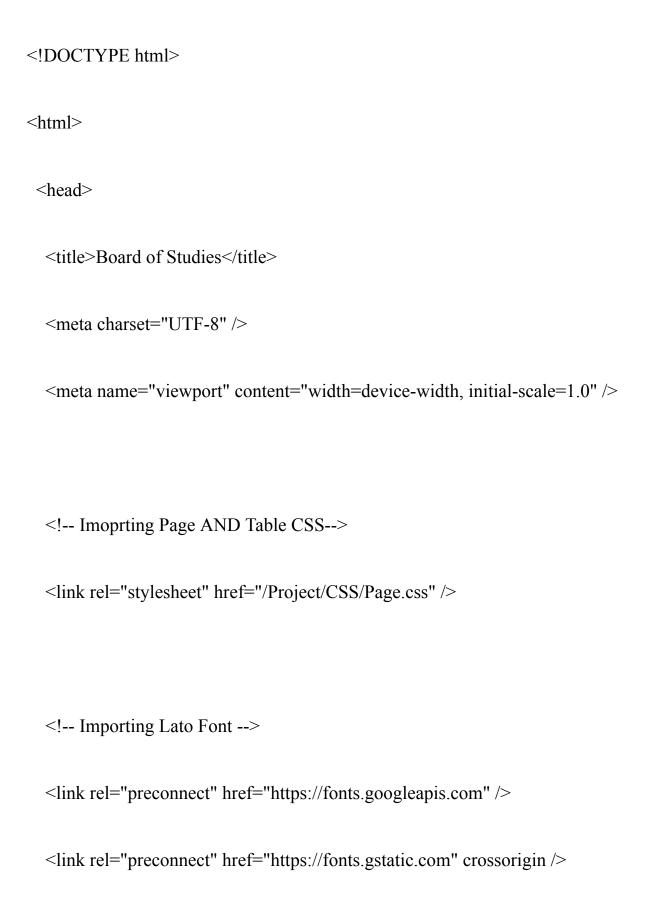
IT Security Analyst

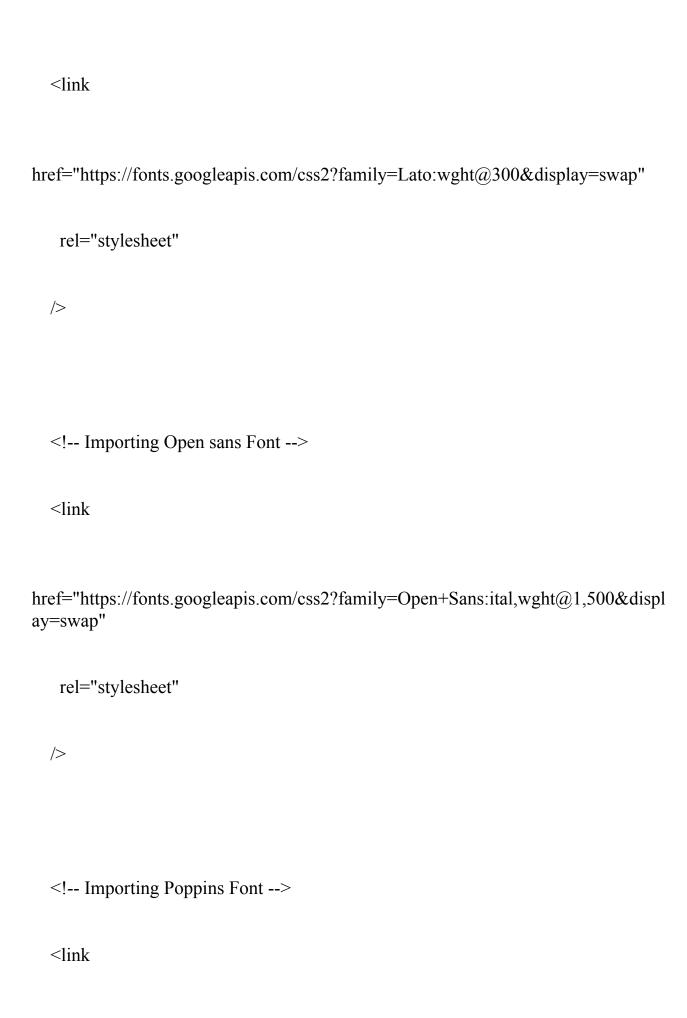
Software Quality Assurance Tester

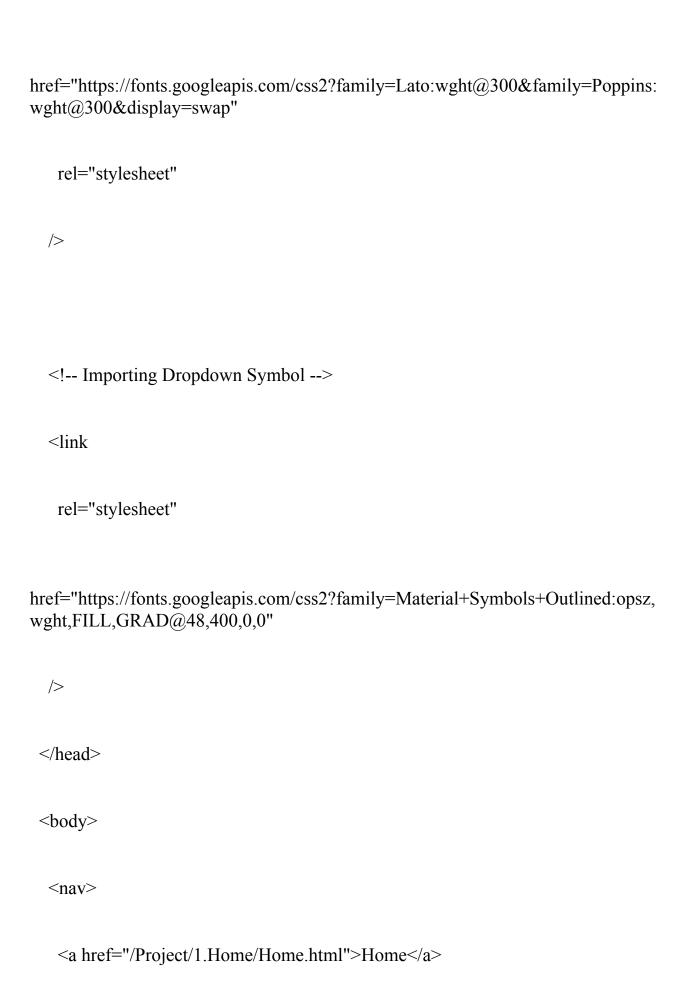




PEO.html



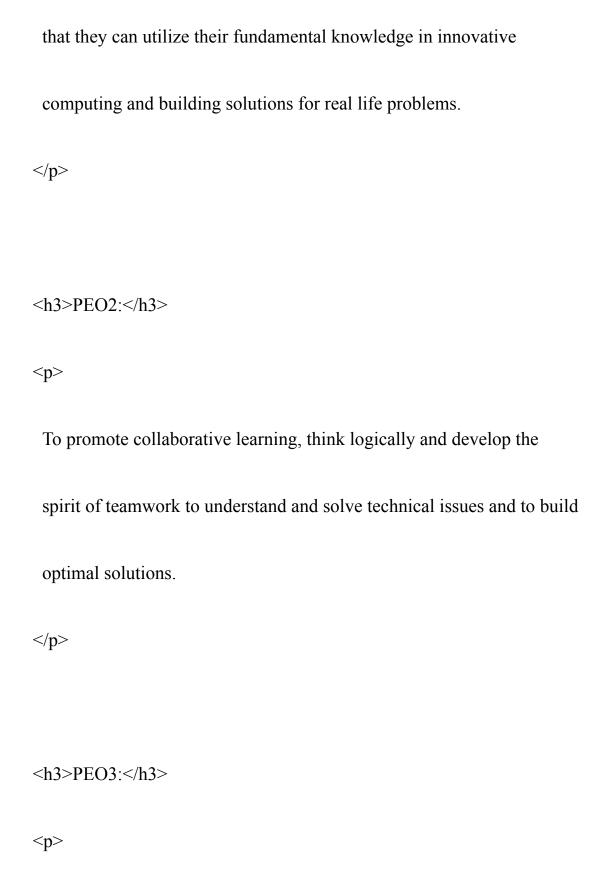




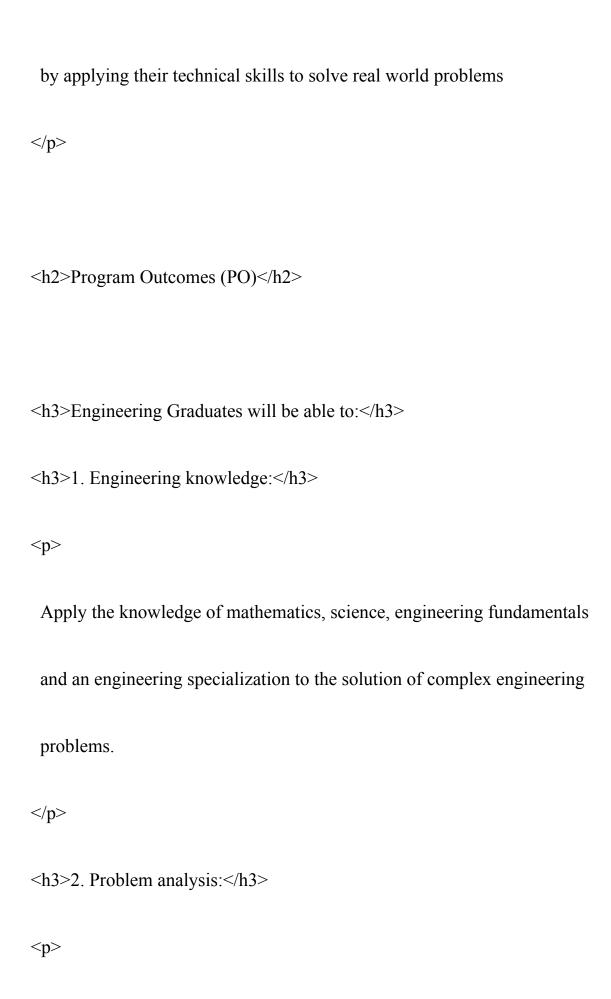
```
<a href="/Project/2.PEO/PEO.html">PEO,PO & PSO</a>
<a href="/Project/3.Board/board.php">Board of Studies</a>
<a href="/Project/4.Curriculum/curriculum.php">Curriculum Details</a>
<a href="/Project/5.Faculty/Faculty Member.html">Faculty Members</a>
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  <a href="/Project/12.Placement/Placement.html">Placement Records</a>
  <a href="/Project/13.Activities/Activities.html">Activities</a>
```

```
<a href="/Project/14.Gallery/Gallery.html">Events Gallery</a>
  </div>
 </div>
 <div class="material-symbols-outlined">arrow_drop_down</div>
</nav>
<div class="container">
 <img class="thumbnail" src="/Project/Images/PEO.jpg" alt="hlo" />
 <div class="heading">PEO,PO & PSO</div>
</div>
<section>
 <h2>Program Educational Objectives (PEO)</h2>
 <h3>PEO1:</h3>
 >
```

To expose students to tools and techniques of Information Technology so



To equip students with better knowledge on hardware and software systems



Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

<h3>3. Design/development of solutions:</h3>

Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

<h3>4. Conduct investigations of complex problems:</h3>

Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of

experiments, and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

<h3>5. Modern tool usage:</h3>

>

Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

<h3>6. The engineer and society:</h3>

Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

<h3>7. Environment and sustainability:</h3> > Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development. <h3>8. Ethics:</h3> > Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice. <h3>9. Individual and team work:</h3> >

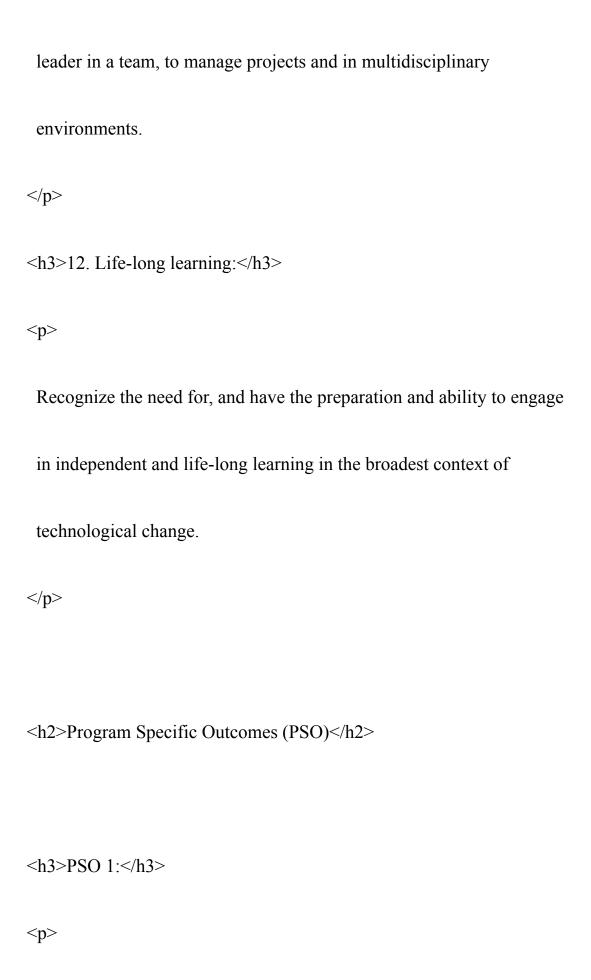
Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

<h3>10. Communication:</h3>

Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

<h3>11. Project management and finance:</h3>

Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one own work, as a member and



To understand, analyze, develop, select and apply suitable computer techniques in the complex engineering algorithms for efficient design of information technology systems of varying complexity.

<h3>PSO 2:</h3>

>

To utilize modern techniques by considering human, financial, ethical and environmental factors in creating innovative career paths to be an entrepreneur and leadership qualities.

</section>

<footer></footer>

</body>

</html>

Board.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form action="board_edit1.php" method="post">
    <label for="s_no" >
      Enter The Row Number:
    </label>
```

```
<input type="number" name="s_no">
  </form>
</body>
</html>
Page.css
html {
margin: 0px;
}
body {
margin: 0px;
 background-color: #ffffff;
}
```

```
/* Navigation Bar */
nav {
 background: rgb(178, 35, 124);
 background: linear-gradient(
  164deg,
  rgba(178, 35, 124, 1) 10%,
  rgba(130, 7, 84, 1) 52%,
  rgba(115, 9, 75, 1) 95%
 );
 padding: 13px;
 padding-right: 30px;
 text-align: right;
 position: fixed;
```

```
right: 0px;
 left: 0px;
 z-index: 10;
}
nav a {
 color: #fffffff1;
 font-size: 17px;
 padding: 0 10px;
 text-decoration: none;
 font-family: "Lato", sans-serif;
 font-weight: 600;
}
```

```
nav a:hover {
 color: #7e7272;
 font-size: 17px;
 border-color: #ffffff;
 border-bottom: 3px;
}
.more \{
 background-color: #73094b;
 border: none;
 font-family: "Lato", sans-serif;
 color: #fffffff1;
 font-size: 17px;
 font-weight: 600;
```

```
}
. material \hbox{-} symbols \hbox{-} outlined \ \{
 color: #ddd;
 position: absolute;
 top: 15px;
 right: 11px;
}
.dropdown {
 position: relative;
 display: inline-block;
 padding-bottom: 5px;
```

}

```
.dropdown-content {
 display: none;
 position: absolute;
 background-color: #ffffff;
 min-width: 200px;
 box-shadow: 0px 8px 16px 0px rgb(0, 0, 0, 0.2);
 z-index: 1;
 top: 28px;
 right: -12px;
 text-align: center;
}
```

.dropdown-content a {

```
color: black;
 padding: 12px 16px;
 text-decoration: none;
 display: block;
}
.dropdown-content a:hover {
 background-color: #ddd;
}
.dropdown:hover .dropdown-content {
 display: block;
 height: auto;
}
```

```
.container {
 position: relative;
 margin-left: -12px;
 background-color: black;
}
section {
 margin: 30px 140px 0px 140px;
 padding-bottom: 50px;
}
h2 {
 font-size: 35px;
```

```
font-weight: bold;
 color: rgb(0, 0, 0);
 font-family: "Lato", sans-serif;
 margin: 10px 10px 10px 10px;
 padding: 0px 0px 10px 0px;
 border-bottom: #5a1b42 solid 5px;
 display: inline-block;
}
h3 {
 font-size: 20px;
 font-weight: bold;
 color: #5a1b42;
 font-family: "Open Sans", sans-serif;
```

```
margin: 10px 0px 5px 30px;
}
p {
 font-size: 18px;
 font-weight: normal;
 color: rgb(0, 0, 0);
 line-height: 1.7;
 text-align: justify;
 font-family: "Open Sans", sans-serif;
 margin: 0px 0px 10px 60px;
}
```

ul {

```
margin: 0px 0px 0px 10px;
}
ul li {
 font-size: 18px;
 font-weight: normal;
 color: rgb(0, 0, 0);
 line-height: 1.7;
 text-align: justify;
 font-family: "Open Sans", sans-serif;
 margin: 0px 0px 0px 15px;
}
```

footer {

```
background: rgb(178, 35, 124);
 background: linear-gradient(
  164deg,
  rgba(178, 35, 124, 1) 10%,
  rgba(130, 7, 84, 1) 52%,
  rgba(115, 9, 75, 1) 95%
 );
 color: #fffdfd;
 padding: 10px;
 height: 30px;
text-align: center;
}
```

.heading {

```
position: absolute;
 top: 45%;
 left: 6%;
 transform: translate(10%, -50%);
 color: rgb(255, 255, 255);
 font-size: 45px;
 font-family: "Lato", sans-serif;
 font-family: "Poppins", sans-serif;
 font-weight: bolder;
}
.heading-pub {
 position: absolute;
```

```
top: 30%;
 left: 20%;
 transform: translate(10%, -50%);
 color: rgb(0, 0, 0);
 font-size: 55px;
 font-family: "Lato", sans-serif;
 font-family: "Poppins", sans-serif;
 font-weight: bolder;
.heading-plac {
 position: absolute;
```

}

```
top: 60%;
 left: 20%;
 transform: translate(10%, -50%);
 color: rgb(0, 0, 0);
 font-size: 55px;
 font-family: "Lato", sans-serif;
 font-family: "Poppins", sans-serif;
 font-weight: bolder;
}
.heading-bos {
 position: absolute;
 top: 60%;
```

```
left: 20%;
 transform: translate(10%, -50%);
 color: rgb(0, 0, 0);
 font-size: 55px;
 font-family: "Lato", sans-serif;
 font-family: "Poppins", sans-serif;
 font-weight: bolder;
}
.thumbnail {
 width: 100%;
 height: 350px;
```

```
opacity: 0.7;
 object-fit: cover;
 margin-top: 52px;
}
.view {
 margin: 10px 0px 10px 0px;
 font-weight: bold;
 font-size: 10px;
 border-width: 0px;
 border-radius: 5px;
 background-color: #5a1b42;
 color: aliceblue;
 padding: 10px 35px 10px 35px;
```

```
width: 200px;
 box-shadow: 5px 5px 10px rgb(158, 157, 157);
}
Table.css
.styled-table {
 border-collapse: collapse;
 margin: 25px 0;
 font-size: 0.9em;
 font-family: sans-serif;
 width: 900px;
 border-radius: 5px 5px 0px 0px;
 box-shadow: 0 0 20px rgba(0, 0, 0, 0.15);
}
```

.styled-table thead tr {

```
background-color: rgba(178, 35, 124, 1);
 border-radius: 5px 5px 0px 0px;
 color: #ffffff;
 text-align: left;
}
.styled-table th,
.styled-table td {
 padding: 12px 15px;
}
.styled-table tbody tr {
 border-bottom: 1px solid #dddddd;
}
.styled-table tbody tr:nth-of-type(even) {
```

```
background-color: #f3f3f3;
}
.styled-table tbody tr:last-of-type {
 border-bottom: 2px solid rgba(178, 35, 124, 1);
}
.flx {
 display: flex;
 justify-content: center;
}
Staff.php
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form action="verify.php" method="post">
    <label for="user name">
      Username:
    </label>
    <input type="text" name="user_name">
    <label for="password">
      Password:
    </label>
```

```
<input type="text" name="password">
    <button type="submit"> Sign In </button>
    <button type="reset"> Reset </button>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
Student.php
<?php
  session_start();
  $_SESSION['user'] = "student";
?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
```

```
<meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=, initial-scale=1.0">
  <meta http-equiv="refresh" content="2; url = /Project/Board/board.php" />
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
user.php
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
```

```
<meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <form action="staff.php" method="post">
    <button type = "submit">Staff</button>
  </form>
  <form action="student.php">
    <button type = "submit">Student</button>
  </form>
</body>
</html>
```

Verify.php

```
<?php
  session_start();
?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <?php
    $connect = mysqli_connect("localhost","root","","department");
```

```
if($connect == false) die("Error in Connecting with MySQL");
$check_query = mysqli_query($connect,"SHOW TABLES LIKE 'user';");
$check = mysqli_fetch_array($check_query);
flag = 1;
flag2 = 0;
if(\cent{scheck} == null)
  $create_query = mysqli_query( $connect ," CREATE TABLE user(
    s_no INT(10) PRIMARY KEY AUTO_INCREMENT,
    user name VARCHAR(1000),
    password VARCHAR(1000)
  );");
```

```
}
    $rows = mysqli_query( $connect , "SELECT * FROM user ;");
    $num rows = mysqli num rows($rows);
    if($num_rows == 0) {
      echo "No User Found";
      flag = 0;
    }
    if($flag){
      for(i = 0; i < num_rows; i++)
         $row = mysqli_fetch_array($rows);
         if($_POST['user_name'] == $row['user_name'] && $_POST['password']
== $row['password']){
           $_SESSION['user'] = "teacher";
           echo "You Are Signed In";
```

```
flag2 = 1;
           header("Location: /Project/Board/board.php");
           break;
         }
       }
       if(!$flag2){
         echo "Credential doesn't Match";
  ?>
</body>
</html>
```

6.2 SAMPLE OUTPUTS

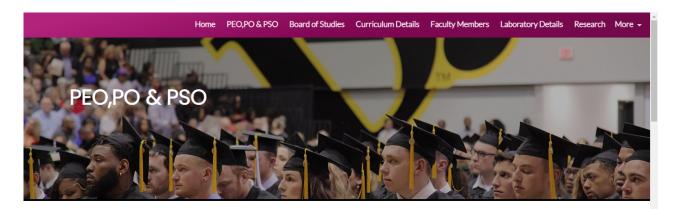


About Us

The Department of IT was established in the Academic year 2020-21 to groom the students for the requirements of IT industry. The department strives to empower the students, to achieve the demanding standards of IT industry, by bringing about a synergistic academic environment wherein cutting edge technologies, industry experts, faculty and students are engaged in a sustained interaction.

Major career opportunities

- Computer support specialist / First line support
- Software Developer/Engineer



Program Educational Objectives (PEO)

PEO1:

To expose students to tools and techniques of Information Technology so that they can utilize their fundamental knowledge in innovative computing and building solutions for real life problems.

PFO2

To promote collaborative learning, think logically and develop the spirit of teamwork to understand and solve technical issues and to build optimal solutions.

PEO3:

Program Educational Objectives (PEO)

PEO1:

To expose students to tools and techniques of Information Technology so that they can utilize their fundamental knowledge in innovative computing and building solutions for real life problems.

PEO2:

To promote collaborative learning, think logically and develop the spirit of teamwork to understand and solve technical issues and to build optimal solutions.

PEO3:

To equip students with better knowledge on hardware and software systems by applying their technical skills to solve real world problems

Program Outcomes (PO)

Engineering Graduates will be able to:

1. Engineering knowledge:

Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

2. Problem analysis:

Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

